

ROLE OF DIASPORA IN INDIA'S DEVELOPMENT:  
A CASE STUDY OF RAJASTHANI EMIGRANTS TO U.S.A.

*Thesis submitted to Jawaharlal Nehru University  
for the award of the degree of*

**DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY**

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DECLARATION


I, Jeetendra D. Soni, do hereby declare that the thesis entitled "Role of Diaspora in India's Development: A Case Study of Rajasthani Emigrants to U.S.A.", submitted by me to Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi for the award of the degree of "DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY" embodies the result of bonafide research work carried out by me and that it has not been submitted so far in part or in full, for any degree or diploma of this university or any other university/institution.

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CERTIFICATE

It is hereby recommended that the thesis may be placed before the examiners for evaluation.

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## Dedication

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To  
My Father  
Late Shri Dharamchand Soni

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## Chapter One: Introduction

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International migration is a complex phenomenon that has multiple effects on our day to day lives in an increasingly interconnected world in economic, social and security aspects (WMR, 2018)<sup>1</sup>. Almost every country is affected by the process of international migration. Its impact has further accelerated as a result of increasing pace of globalisation and ICT revolution. The international migrants constitute about 215 million of global population which is about 3 percent of the total global population that lives outside their land of origin (UNCSD 2012)<sup>2</sup>. The Human Development Report recognizes human mobility as vital to human development. It is effective in raising income, health and educational prospects of a person. It is a natural expression of people's desire to lead their lives as they perceive (UNDP, 2009)<sup>3</sup>. Today, both sending and receiving countries are trying to capitalize out of this process of cross border movements for their benefits.

The rise of knowledge economy and issues concerned with phenomenon of brain drain, brain circulation and brain trust have attracted the economists and policymakers on subjects of diaspora and development. Thus, the development planners have shown serious interest in the diaspora and related issues and a new level of policy debate started world over since 1990s. Skills, knowledge, network and entrepreneurship became very important for the knowledge-based economy and the diaspora therefore is acknowledged as an important resource (Sahoo and Pattanaik, 2014)<sup>4</sup>. This age of hyper-migration accompanied with the process of globalization has revived the phenomenon of transnational communities and diasporas (Faist 2010)<sup>5</sup> and its importance in understanding the migration and development relation.

Lots of people have emigrated from Rajasthan to the USA after India's independence but this was accelerated in last few decades. These migrants do not sever their connections from their place of origin. They have maintained firm connections in terms of social, cultural and economic arena. In spite of such strong bonding Rajasthan

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<sup>1</sup> World Migration Report (2018), International Organization for Migration (IOM), The UN Migration Agency, Geneva, Switzerland.

<sup>2</sup> United Conference on Sustainable Development (UNCSD) (2012), Migration and Sustainable Development, RIO 2012 Issues Briefs, June 2012, No. 15, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Assessed from URL <http://www.uncsd2012.org>

<sup>3</sup> United Nations Development Programme (2009), "Overcoming Barriers: Human Mobility and Development (Human Development Report 2009)", UNDP, New York.

<sup>4</sup> Sahoo, S. and Pattanaik, B. K. (2014), "Introduction: Diasporas in the New Global Age", in Sahoo, S. and Pattanaik, B. K. (eds.) 'Global Diaspora and Development: Socioeconomic, Cultural and Policy Perspectives', Springer, New Delhi/New York, India/USA.

<sup>5</sup> Faist, T. (2010), "Diaspora and Transnationalism: What Kind of Dance Partners?", in Bauböck, R. and Faist, T. (eds.) 'Diaspora and Transnationalism: Concepts, Theories and Methods', IMISCOE Research, Amsterdam University Press, Amsterdam, Netherlands.

has not benefitted much from such migration at macro level. These migrants have contributed in terms of economic support of their families and the community at large. Yet they are unable to transfer the benefits of their knowledge and technical knowhow at a large scale.

In order to attain a grasping insight into the magnitude of diasporic dimensions it becomes essential to understand the concept of diaspora and the history of Indian diaspora in general and of Rajasthan in particular.. This is again important because there is hardly any secondary information on Indian diaspora in general and Rajasthani diaspora in the USA in particular. The concept of knowledge transfer and sharing cannot be apprehended better without understanding the phenomenon that leads to the making of diasporas.

Migration is an important component of population change and an inevitable tendency in human beings. The phenomenon of migration became more and more complex with socio-economic and technological advancements (Soni and Soni, 2009)<sup>6</sup>. Migration of people is selective in sex, age, qualification, economic status etc. and guided by the push and pulls attached to the place of origin and destination. Such movements have great impacts on social, economic and cultural dynamics in both the places of origin and destination (Velazquez, 2000)<sup>7</sup>. The human migration is an important part of human development at various scales. The movements of people and their interaction have influenced the development of human civilization, enrichment of cultures and technological change (Bilsborrow et al., 1984)<sup>8</sup>.

Even Indian society cannot be understood without the consideration of the vast impact of immigration, emigration as well as return migration. Such changes in the Indian society depend on the nature of contact between NRIs and their families, remittances and help by sponsoring the further migration of relatives and friends. They also have

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<sup>6</sup> Soni, J. D. and Soni, S. D. (2009), 'Brain Drain to Brain Circulation: In Indian Context'. *Manpower Journal*, Vol. XLVI, No. 2, New Delhi, India.

<sup>7</sup> Velazquez, F. C. (2000), "Approaches to the Study of International Migration: A Review", *Estudios Fronterizos*, vol. 1, No. 1, Mexico.

<sup>8</sup> Bilsborrow, R.E., Oberoi, A.S. and Standing, G. (eds.) (1984), "Migration Surveys in Low-Income Countries: Guidelines for Survey and Questionnaire Design", Croom Helm, London and Sydney, UK/Australia.

remarkable impression on the social, cultural, economic and political arena in their homeland as well as at their adaptive lands (Lessinger, 1999)<sup>9</sup>.

The Indian diaspora is perhaps the oldest diaspora in the world. With slightly more than 15.6 million people from India living overseas, this is the largest diasporic community in the world. The Indian diaspora constitutes 6% of the total number of international migrants (people living outside the country of their birth) as per the estimates of year 2015 (WMR, 2018)<sup>10</sup>. As per the anecdotes the sun never sets for the global Indian family. It exists in each and every country of the world. The entire process of globalization, ICT revolution and unprecedented growth of this community in different spheres has influenced its existence and spread.

The NRIs and PIOs are contributing effectively in the socio-economic development of their families back home. They have also acted as catalyst in the process of shaping India's bilateral relations with the countries where they reside in considerable proportion. They are the carriers of Indian cultural, social and spiritual values and leave an impression of a glorious India worldwide (PBD, 2008)<sup>11</sup>. Wherever they may be and however difficult their existence, they constitute little bits of India take to the lands where they live, the culture and religion, the tradition and the ways of life of their great motherland. Neither the passage of centuries nor in some cases the complete break with the past has made them forget the glory that was India (Rajkumar, 1951)<sup>12</sup>.

In many parts of the world, Indian community has become an influential minority, one that is known for their professional accomplishments and entrepreneurial skills and seen as well-educated and well-earning group (Soni and Soni, 2006)<sup>13</sup>. In the long run this segment of the Indian family would play a vital role not merely on economic front but in knowledge sharing and transfer, activities related to cultural dimension, on diplomatic side in strengthening Indian ties with foreign nations and in enhancing the prestige of India at the global scale. The Indian diaspora is unique as it surprises all others in its

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<sup>9</sup> Lessinger, Johanna. (1999), "Class, Race and Success: Indian American Confront the American Dream", in Carla Petievich. (eds.), 'The expanding Landscape: South Asia and the Diaspora', Manohar Publishers, New Delhi, India.

<sup>10</sup> World Migration Report (2018), op.cit.

<sup>11</sup> Pravasi Bharatiya Divas (2008), "Theme Paper", Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs, New Delhi, India. Accessed from URL <https://www.mea.gov.in/images/pdf/pbd-tp-08.pdf>

<sup>12</sup> Rajkumar, N.V. (1951), "Indians Outside India: A General Survey, with Resolutions of the Indian National Congress on the Subject from 1885 to the Present Day", All-India Congress Committee, New Delhi, India.

<sup>13</sup> Soni, J. D. and Soni, S. D. (2006), 'The Strategic Framework for Engaging India with Indian Diaspora', in Sahoo, Ajaya. Kumar. (eds.) 'Sociological Perspectives on Globalisation', Kalpaz Publications, Delhi, India.

extraordinary diversity and spatial spread over the globe. Indian emigrants have made remarkable contributions to their host countries by helping to transfer their economies (Singhvi, 2001)<sup>14</sup>. The Indian diaspora excel in the areas of entrepreneurship, trade, teaching and research, professional areas such as engineering, medical, management, training, legal advice and civil administration. Their hard work and higher educational status along with cultural values and heritage have made them reach the pinnacle of glory and success (Khadria, 2003)<sup>15</sup>. In December 2016, there were approximately 67 countries where the Overseas Indians population numbers ten thousand and more (MEA, 2016)<sup>16</sup>. In some of these countries where sizeable Indian community exists, play a prominent role in the bilateral relations with that country.

The growth performance of various sectors of Indian economy is now attractive for many Indian emigrants either for their return or work in collaboration with Indian counterparts from their destinations only. Indian youth is performing outstandingly in the fields of information technology as well as in the other areas of technology. As a result of their efforts in and outside India, our country is emerging as a superpower in I.T. sector following USA, which is the second largest technological manpower in the world (Bahl, 2016)<sup>17</sup>. In the areas of space and nuclear power technology also India is considered among the frontiers (Ayres, 2017)<sup>18</sup>. Indian health sector today is competent enough to attract customers from the neighbouring countries for treatment. The sector has immense scope of further development. This sector requires more research and investment to make India a health destination or place of health tourism for people across the globe (Sharma, 2013)<sup>19</sup>.

Along with this there is another side of this coin. As dependency theorists pointed out that such emigration from the developing pockets of the world to the developed one

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<sup>14</sup> Singhvi, L. M. (2001), "High Commission Report on Indian Diaspora", Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India, New Delhi, India.

<sup>15</sup> Khadria, Binod. (2003), "Case-Study of the Indian Scientific Diaspora", in Remi, Barre., Valeria, Hernandez., Jean-Baptiste, Meyer. and Dominique, Vinck. (eds.), "Scientific Diasporas", IRD Editions, Marseille, France.

<sup>16</sup> Population of Overseas Indians (2016), Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs, India. Accessed from URL <https://mea.gov.in/images/pdf/NRIs-and-PIOs.pdf>

<sup>17</sup> Bahl, Raghav. (2016), "A Tale of Two Indias: An Emerging Tech Superpower or Future Digital Colony", Mashable (Nov 03, 2016), USA. Accessed from URL <https://mashable.com/2016/11/03/a-tale-of-two-indias/#GCVKVAOYOsqD>

<sup>18</sup> Ayres, Alyssa. (2017), "Will India Start Acting Like a Global Power?: New Delhi's New Role", Essay, Foreign Affairs, November/December 2017 Issue, USA. Accessed from URL <https://www.foreignaffairs.com/articles/india/2017-10-16/will-india-start-acting-global-power>

<sup>19</sup> Sharma, Anupama. (2013), "Medical Tourism: Emerging Challenges and Future Prospects", International Journal of Business and Management Invention, Vol. 2 (1), India. Accessed from URL [https://www.ijbmi.org/papers/Vol\(2\)1/Version\\_3/C212129.pdf](https://www.ijbmi.org/papers/Vol(2)1/Version_3/C212129.pdf)

have contributed significantly in the progress of destinations on the cost of lowering the pace of development at their place of origin. In the last quarter of 20<sup>th</sup> century, this Neo-Marxist approach has dominated most of the literary writings on these concerned areas (Massey, et al. 1998; Vernengo, 2006; Mahmud et al., 2009)<sup>20</sup>. But now the pluralistic theories, as emerging approach, have gained more attention because of their holistic approach to deal with these issues (Mensbrugge and Holst, 2009; Gatta, 2016)<sup>21</sup>.

India has its current interest in the overseas Indians in two ways. For older diaspora it is primarily cultural, patchy and patronizing and for recent migrants to the developed pockets, it is largely economic and political with the intention of attracting their capital, skills and their networks/linkages (Soni and Soni, 2006)<sup>22</sup>.

## Context of the study

The existing literature and studies on Rajasthani diaspora in the US have mainly focused upon the linkages and the causal effects of migration to the USA. Studies also delve into the issues of direct effect of the individuals, group or nation on socio-economic aspects. However, it is noticed that no empirical studies have been conducted so far which emphasizes upon the issues of knowledge sharing and knowledge transfer back home. Therefore, in order to fill the gap the present study holistically deals with issues of role of diasporas in development of India and emigration patterns and characteristics of emigrants with special emphasis on knowledge sharing and transfer.

## Background of the Research

Indian diaspora studies are difficult to apprehend without a proper understanding of the definition of Indian Diaspora, its evolution and distribution. Since the context of the study relates to the Rajasthani diaspora from India an introduction to its spread in the US becomes imperative. Questions like what and how do the Indo Americans contribute

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<sup>20</sup> Massey, D. S., Arango, J., Hugo, G., Kouaouci, A., Pellegrino, A. and Taylor, J. E. (1998), "Worlds in Motion, Understanding International Migration at the End of the Millenium", Clarendon Press, Oxford, UK; Vernengo, Matias. (2006), "Technology, Finance and Dependency: Latin American Radical Political Economy in Retrospect", *Review of Radical Political Economics*, Vol. 38(4), USA. Accessed from URL <http://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/0486613406293220>; Mahmud, Hassan., Sabur, Abdus. and Tamanna, Sharmin. (2009), "International Migration, Remittances and Development", *Journal of Sustainable Development*, Vol. 2(1), Canada. Accessed from URL <http://www.ccsenet.org/journal/index.php/jstd/article/view/298>

<sup>21</sup> Mensbrugge, D. Van-Der. and Holst, D. Roland. (2009), "Global Economic Prospects for Increasing Developing Country Migration into Developed Countries", Human Development Research Paper No. 50, United Nations Development Program (UNDP), New York, USA; Gatta, Francesco. Luigi. (2016), "The EU Development Policy and its Impact on Migration", in Bruno, Giovanni. Carlo., Palombino, Fulvio. Maria. And Amoroso, Daniele. (eds.), 'Migration and Development Some Reflections on Current Legal Questions', National Research Council of Italy, CNR Edizioni, Roma ([www.edizioni.cnr.it](http://www.edizioni.cnr.it)).

<sup>22</sup> Soni, J. D. and Soni, S. D. (2006), op.cit.

to the residing country arise in general during a research in such a field. It is also logical to study the concerns of Indian in foreign land. These broad issues are taken up in the forthcoming sections forming the background of the research.

### **Definition of Indian Diaspora**

The Indian diaspora is a generic term, which describes the people who migrated from territories that are currently within the borders of the Republic of India. It also refers to their descendents. The Indian diaspora is comprised of NRIs, (Indian citizens not residing in India) and PIOs (persons of Indian origin, who have acquired the citizenship of some other country).

According to New Encyclopedia Britannica (2010)<sup>23</sup> Diaspora is defined as “The Jewish communities living ‘in exile’ outside Palestine. Though it refers to physical dispersal of Jews throughout the world, it also carries religious, philosophical, political and eschatological connotations in as much a special relationship is understood to exist between the land of Israel and Jewish people”.

According to the Lexicon Universal Encyclopedia(1983)<sup>24</sup> “Diaspora is a Greek word meaning ‘dispersion’, refers to the various Jewish communities outside the Palestine. Jewish settlements were established in the ancient Babylon and Egypt as a result of commerce and exile after the destruction of the temple in 586 B.C. Others developed throughout the Mediterranean after the Jewish revolts against Rome in the first and second century A.D. led to further dispersion. Today the term Diaspora is still used to designate the settlement of Jewish outside the modern Jewish state of Israel”.

“The term ‘diaspora’ which is commonly used today for the Chinese and Indians spread over the globe outside their respective homelands is unsatisfactory. The term is Jewish in origin and does not exactly convey the complexities of these communities. ‘Diaspora’ was used to refer to the Jewish communities was ‘living in exile outside Palestine’ consequent to the seizure of their homeland by external powers. The Jews were subjected to persecution and they fanned out to different parts of the world. But throughout the centuries they hankered for their homeland. There was a special relationship between the land of Israel and Jewish people. However, if one analyses the

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<sup>23</sup> New Encyclopedia Britannica (2010), 15<sup>TH</sup> Edition, Encyclopedia Britannica, Inc., USA. Accessed from URL <https://www.britannica.com/>

<sup>24</sup> Lexicon Universal Encyclopedia (1983), Lexicon Publications Inc., New York, USA.

spread of Indians and Chinese outside these countries, there were several ‘pull’ and ‘push’ factors and a majority of them do not want to return to India or China” (Suryanarayan, 2001)<sup>25</sup>.

The early conceptualization of diaspora was stuck on historical depiction of experiences of people of Jewish origin. But the contemporary conception has broadened the approach to deal with the term diaspora with a healthy and fertile convergence of wide ranges of issues and themes of migration as accommodation, assimilation, conflict and development (Safran 1991; Vertovec 1997; Cohen 2008)<sup>26</sup>. Now it has been focused that diasporas vary in nature and characteristics and are treated as a dynamic concept in academic discourse. The traditional diasporas faced different kind of push to relocate themselves and remained confined in certain destinations. They were displaced by violence, trade, imperialism or choice (Toloyan, 1996; Cohen, 1997)<sup>27</sup>. This form one kind of diaspora, cited well with the Jewish diaspora as a reference. This concept was quite dominant in the 1980s. But Modern diasporas are quite different from this and are more transnational in nature. Today, they have multiple locations facilitated by globalization of trade, media, money and cultural access and revolution in the travel, transport, communication and information technologies (Oonk, 2013)<sup>28</sup>.

Thus, there is no universally accepted definition of diaspora, because diaspora as a concept differ widely. In general, the definition proposed in the handbook ‘Developing a Road Map for Engaging Diasporas in Development: A Handbook for Policymakers and Practitioners in Home and Host Countries’, which was compiled by IOM and the Migration Policy Institute in 2012 is important to mention here. According to this the diasporas are “Emigrants and their descendants, who live outside the country of their birth or ancestry, either on a temporary or permanent basis, yet still maintain affective

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<sup>25</sup> Suryanarayan, V. (2001), “Indian communities Abroad”, World Focus, Vol. 22(3), March, New Delhi, India.

<sup>26</sup> Safran, W. (1991), “Diaspora in Modern Societies: Myths of Homeland and Return”, *Diaspora: A Journal of Transnational Studies*, Vol. 1 (1) University of Toronto Press, Canada; Vertovec, S. (1997), “Three Meanings of ‘Diaspora’, Exemplified Among South Asian Religions”, *Diaspora: A Journal of Transnational Studies*, Vol. 6 (3), University of Toronto Press, Canada; Cohen, R. (2008), “Global Diasporas: An Introduction (2nd ed.)”, Routledge, London/New York, UK/USA.

<sup>27</sup> Tololyan, K. (1996), “Rethinking Diaspora(s): Stateless Power in the Transnational Moment”, *Diaspora: A Journal of Transnational Studies*, Vol. 5 (1) University of Toronto Press, Canada; Cohen, R. (1997), “Global Diasporas: An Introduction”, University College London Press, London, UK.

<sup>28</sup> Oonk, Gijsbert. (2013), “Settled Strangers: Asian Business Elites in East Africa (1800–2000)”, Sage Publications, New Delhi, India.



(emotional) and material ties to their countries of origin” (IOM, 2013)<sup>29</sup>. In this new conceptualization the term diaspora is widely accepted for Indians and Chinese who are settled in different parts of the globe outside their homeland.

### **Evolution of Indian Diaspora**

In the historical past there are evidences of migration of Indian religious missionaries to the different neighbouring empires. The Buddhist monks migrated to Sri Lanka, South East Asia and East Asian parts of the globe with the objective of preaching and propagation of their religious teachings to these destinations since the 5<sup>th</sup> Century B.C. On the similar lines, Ashoka the Great also sent Buddhist missionaries to many directions outside his empire. Kanishka also worked for the propagation of religion outside his ruling territory. During the Classical age (from 320 to 740 A.D.) of the Gupta period trading community flourished and trade relations were established with many foreign countries in Central and East and South-East Asia as well as with the Roman Empire. The cultural influence of India is observed considerably in Central and East Asian region (Motwani, 1993)<sup>30</sup>.

During the colonial era large scale migration took place in the form of indenture labourers, under kangani and maistry systems and through free and passage emigration (Jain, 1989)<sup>31</sup>.

After the abolition of slavery in the colonies of the imperialists in 1833-34, the migration of the Indian indentured labourers started to colonies such as Mauritius, South Africa, Fiji, Malaysia, Guyana, Trinidad and Tobago, Surinam and Sri Lanka. This was officially ended in 1920. In the first phase till early 1870s most of the coolies were moved from the areas of Chotanagpur region and West Bengal and soon after from Hindi speaking zones of Bihar and Eastern U.P. In the second phase from early 1870s to the end of this system in 1920 the labourers were sent from eastern U.P. in north, Tamil and Telugu speaking people from south and Maharashtra in the western India. The maximum labourers were sent from the areas of the then Calcutta Presidency.

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<sup>29</sup> IOM (2013), “Diasporas and Development: Bridging Societies and States”, Diaspora Ministerial Conference, International Conference Centre Geneva (18–19 June 2013), International Organization for Migration, Geneva, Switzerland.

<sup>30</sup> Motwani, Jagat. K. (1993), “The Global Indian Diaspora: An Overview” in Motwani, Jagat. K. et al. (eds.), ‘Global Indian Diaspora: Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow’, GOPIO, New York, USA.

<sup>31</sup> Jain, Prakash. C. (1989), “Emigration and Settlement of Indians Abroad”, Sociological Bulletin, Vol. 38, No. 1, Indian Sociological Society, Bombay, India.

The South Indian labourers were supplied through Kangani system to Malaysia and Sri Lanka and under Maistry system to Burma. In contradiction to the indentured labourers coolies under this system were legally free and there was no provision of signing a contract for a definite period. The Kangani system was abolished in 1938. The Indian labour immigrants under this system were dominated with Tamil speaking Hindus. Under these systems, which lasted for more than a century, about 10 million Indian migrants moved to and from between India and Burma, Malaysia and Sri Lanka.

Through free and passage emigration traders, semi-skilled and unskilled workers migrated with in the British Empire predominantly in South Africa, Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda. In this stream of emigration primarily Gujaratis and Punjabis were emigrated.

From the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, most productive, well-educated and competent professionals emigrated from India towards the developed countries of Western Europe and North America. Sikhs led this voluntary stream of emigrants in the beginning but later young Indian professionals from other parts of India also joined this stream. In last few decades students are also migrating to these destinations in large numbers for better educational prospects.

In 1970s a remarkable growth in economy was observed in the Gulf region. Oil boom resulted in the inflow of money in this region. Due to this large scale investment took place in West Asian Countries. An acute labour shortage was seen in this period and strong wave of migration was generated towards this region from India also. This is still showing increasing trends. These emigrants were largely semi-skilled and unskilled labourers and only a small proportion of professionals. The Malayalis dominated this wave of migration.

### **Distribution of Indian Diaspora**

Today more than 28 million strength of Indian diaspora is distributed in all the corners of the globe. These are residing in about 200 countries to show the large-scale distribution of the Indian diaspora. They are serving their host nations in various areas such as entrepreneurs, doctors, engineers, IT experts, scientists, researchers, teachers, lawyers, managers, accounts experts, workers, farmers, and even political personalities (Singhvi, 2001)<sup>32</sup>. Though, according to World Migration Report 2018 only 15.6 million

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<sup>32</sup> Singhvi, L. M. (2001), op.cit.

Indian diasporic community is spread in different countries of the world. An extensive description of the distribution of Indian diaspora in the world is given in the High Commission Report, 2001 headed by L. M. Singhvi.

### **Indian diaspora in the USA**

Today more than 2.4 million Indo American population is spread in almost all parts of the United States which is the second largest immigrant group after Mexican (ACS, 2015)<sup>33</sup>. But their major concentration is largely found in the north eastern, north central, southern, southwestern and western parts of this country. The United States is known for its tradition of embracing people from all corners of the globe into its economic and political life. Majority of USA population are migrant population or the descendants of those migrants. It gives a multicultural flavour to the American society. The strength of the U.S economy to provide enormous opportunities has attracted both foreign capital, entrepreneurship and skills. It works as a magnetic pole.

The ‘Indian-Americans’, official identified as Asian Indians, are comparatively a recent ethnic group (in the USA), adding another gem to the glittering crown of American multi-cultural plural society (Kanjilal, 2004)<sup>34</sup>. In USA, the Indian immigrants are emigrated from India and also from other parts of the world in circular migration from countries of Africa, Europe and the Caribbean region.

The beginning of Indians in United States is traced from the third decade of 19<sup>th</sup> century. In this period of about two centuries this community grew from less than 100 persons to more than 2.4 million people. Initially very few immigrants reached in USA from India. In the 19<sup>th</sup> century only about 700 persons of Indian origin landed on the soil of United States. In the first quarter of 20<sup>th</sup> century more than 7000 immigrants of Indian origin entered in United States. Most of them were Punjabis that is why this wave of immigrants is termed as the Tide of Turbans (the Punjabis wear turban) and they were known as Hindus. From 1910, as anti-Asian sentiments were inflamed, steps to check Indian immigrants started with the executive exclusion order and the congressional exclusion law of 1917(in this the Asiatic Barred Zone was introduced and India was a part of it). Further, in 1921, first Immigrant Quota Law was imposed in United States in

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<sup>33</sup> American Community Survey-ACS (2015), United States Census Bureau, USA. Accessed from URL <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs>

<sup>34</sup> Kanjilal, Tanmay. (2004), “Indian American and India: An Analysis of Mutual Relations”, Kalinga Publications, Delhi, India.

which immigration quotas were fixed. Between 1921 and 1971 only 12911 people of Indian origin were added in USA population as immigrants because of restricted immigration rules. Again passing of the Luce-Cellar Bill in 1946 (the Naturalization Act, 3 July 1946, restricted citizenship right to the Indians which was denied following a supreme court judgement in the U.S. vs. Bhagat Singh in 1923) and the Immigration and Naturalization Act of 1952 (in this a special quota system was introduced) restricted the immigration of Indians. When quota was liberalized in December 1965 and finally abolished in 1968 in favour of first-come-first-served policy, again the influx of migrants increased spectacularly from all parts of the globe. Majority of current Indian population from India arrived there after the passing of this new Immigration Act in 1965 (Kanjilal, 2000)<sup>35</sup>.

In the new law of 1965, restrictive Asian quota of 1921 law was eliminated; provisions of 'Barred Zone' of 1917 law were ended, national origin quota system of 1924 was abolished and an annual ceiling of 170000 immigrant visas for nations outside the western hemisphere was established with maximum 20000 were allowed to any one nation. A ceiling of 120000 was set for persons of the western hemisphere. With the opening of marriage licenses in the 1965 Act the Indian immigrants were increased in numbers as the wives and children were also added.

From 1965 to 2000, around 15 lakh Indian immigrants entered USA. According the Census Report of 2000 the Asian Indian population in USA was 1678765 persons, which is 0.6 percent of the total population of USA. In 1990 it was 815447, which comprised 0.33 percent of the total population of USA. It indicates that the population of the Asian Indians grew by more than 100 percent in the last decade. In 2001 Census, Indian immigrants were 16.39 percent of the total Asian American population in USA. This proportion was 11.21 percent in the previous Census of 1990. Indians are the third largest Asian Diaspora in USA after the Chinese and the Philippines. In 1990, number of Indians was less than the Japanese who slipped down to the fourth position according to the new Census. With this the number the Asian Indians are claiming for the minority ethnic group status in USA.

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<sup>35</sup> Kanjilal, Tanmay. (2000), "Indian Americans: Participation in the American Domestic Political Process", Publisher Anuradha Kanjilal, Kolkata, India.

In the year 2017 the population of people of Indian descent crossed the mark of 2.4 million. Out of these total Indian immigrants about 50 percent are landed there after the year of 2000. This is the third largest immigrant population in the USA and comparatively young population with high levels of academic and business achievements. The Indians are the second largest group of international students in the academic institutions of USA.

The Indian immigrants who entered USA were not very educated but with their hard work they improved their status. Initially they worked as hired labourers in Washington and in the railway sector. They used to live in gangs because of the low numerical strength, absence of families and fluctuating job conditions. The immigrants of post 1965 were highly qualified. Those were engineers, doctors, academics, teachers, scientists and entrepreneurs. They went with the notion of 'American dream' that is to look for high educational, professional accomplishments and hope of high standard of living. The initially dispersed groups of Indian Americans now comprise a well-recognized professionally competent community and are seen as a model minority group in the American melting pot.

During the period of 1960's and 70's the average income level of Indian people in America was very low and hardly they were having about \$10 in their pockets but today as a result of their persistent hard work, Indians in America are among the top earning groups and the income of average Indian American is more than 1.5 times higher than the income of average American. They are contributing in a big way through sending remittances to India.

Today the Indian immigrants are widely spread over the map of USA but their major concentration is found in California, New Jersey and Texas states and the metropolitan areas of New York City area, Chicago, San Jose CA, Washington DC, San Francisco and Los Angeles and their surrounding areas.

Jha (2003)<sup>36</sup>, pointed out the emigrational behaviour in general as well as with the special reference to immigration of Asian Indians into America. With the historical background and spatial distribution of Asian Indians in United States, she gave an

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<sup>36</sup> Jha, Nalini. Kant. (2003), "The Americans of Indian Origin: Bridging the Gulf between Two Democracies" in Dubey, Ajay. (eds.), 'Indian Diaspora Global Identity', Kalinga Publications, New Delhi, India.

impressive record of achievements of this community with growing political force here. She also suggested the strategy for better cooperation and exchange between these two democracies.

## **Contribution of Indo-Americans in Different Areas in the USA**

### **Political participation**

From the first part of the last century, the Asian Indians entered into an organized struggle and protested against the strict immigration laws. D.S. Sound was the first Indian who was elected twice (1956 and 1958) to the house of representative as a democrat from the district of California. The political participation of Indians is slowly gaining importance. Initially, the people with good income prospects came forward to express informed opinion, vote and support. Now they are participating in many ways at large scale. They are putting their claims for political candidatures, funding election campaigns and actively participating in political organizations.” (Nimmo and Unga, 1969)<sup>37</sup>.

Today many Indian immigrants are either serving or recently served as members of the State Legislatures, contested elections for the Governor of states, members of high level advisory bodies etc. In spite of being a high income group and well placed in the social and economic sphere their political participation is comparatively very low and confined to a few specific pockets. The disunity among Indians on the lines of social and regional account and a communication gap between the migrants before and after 1965 are the major hindrances for political advancement of this community.

### **Cultural contribution**

The Indian American community is consistently making efforts to expose its cultural values and practices to their next generation. Along with this they are also increasing the flavors and colours in the American multi-cultural setup.

### **Academic contribution**

Indian emigrants of post 1965 period constitute a highly educated, skilled and professional class. Their most noticeable contribution is seen in science, engineering, medical fields and recently in information technology. There is a large number of Indian American physicians and form a single largest ethnic medical group.

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<sup>37</sup> Nimmo D. Dan. & Unga, Thomas. Dale. (1969), “American Political Patterns: Conflicts and Consensus”, Little Brown and Company, Boston, USA.

The Indian students are also amongst the largest groups in American institutes of higher education. The average educational status of American Indians is also higher than the Americans.

### **Business contribution**

The Indians are playing important roles in the corporate sectors being at the top positions of the medium and large corporations. They have also started their own ventures in different fields. Their presence in the hotel and motel industries is remarkable. Currently they are exhibiting great impact in the computer software business.

### **Major Concerns of Indian Community in the USA:**

Despite the harmonious ambience in USA for the Indian community at large, there are a few issues and concerns which must be addressed. Some of them are as follow:

#### **Racial violence**

The few cases of racial violence against the Indians are noted in some parts of USA. Recently because of high economic gains and their more involvement in administrative and political spheres in USA, anti-Indian feelings are taking their roots. The Americans feel that these outside communities are responsible for the problems of unemployment in their own country resulting in the squeezing of opportunities for the American natives. Due to racial tensions the community stood together to raise this concern at wider platform.

#### **Discriminatory behaviour**

In general the Indians are accepted, as they are productive members of the work force though the Indians complained that there was a hidden job ceiling that limited their career advancements.

#### **Social concerns**

The evidences of dating, cohabitation, marriage, divorce and drug addictions are major areas of concern for Indians. The influence of these social evils on the future generation is of utmost importance. The second and subsequent generation children are facing the problem of sense of alienation. While in United States they do not feel completely American, in India they do not feel genuinely Indian. This philosophy of dual culture leads to a psychological turmoil (Agarwal, 1991)<sup>38</sup>.

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<sup>38</sup> Agarwal, Priya. (1991), "Passage from India: Post –1965 Indian Immigrants and their Children: Conflicts, Concerns and Solutions", Yuvati Publications, California, USA.

### **Immigration laws**

The Immigration Laws are making great impact on the Indian Americans. A recent phenomenon of restriction on employment of students in the US is detrimental for their future prospects. The Trump's administration is coming out with various measures to discourage immigration of Indians and created uncertainties for their future in the USA.

### **Distance from origin**

The first and second generation Indians has more emotional and psychological attachment with their Motherland, which slowly got diluted in the successive generations as cited in various empirical studies. With the lack of their contact with their homeland followed by more of American acculturation, an emotional attachment for India is likely to fade from their minds and the Indian tag will only remain their identity in their society while their consideration and enthusiasm for the Indian cause would be reduced gradually.

Inspite of all these above stated issues, a high social and economic status, comfortable standard of living, opportunities for advancements in diversified areas and a strong secular value system of America are attracting the Indians.

The Indian diasporic community in USA is very important in the areas of Indo-US dialogue process. They can be seen as the Indian cultural ambassadors in USA. This community has a great potential to enhance the economic development of India with their direct contribution and transfer of knowledge. For the better interaction and integration between the diasporic community of Indian origin and their motherland, especially with young Indian diaspora, strategies should be framed to increase their participation for Indian cause to revive their diminishing links with India.

This is likely to be accepted, as argued by dependency theorists, that the emigration of such a qualified mass from India to the developed pockets of the world has led many negative consequences on the pace of advancement of Indian economy and society. Because this process of emigration has not reciprocated in a manner in which the developmental theorists were expected. That is why the trickle down or spread effect was not experienced. But in the present context one must evaluate the consequences and prospects of this process in the light of pluralistic theoretical frame.

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## Review of Literature:

The emigration history of India is classified broadly in three prominent waves, in which the evolution / formation of Indian diaspora can be accessed. In the ancient period the saints, religious preachers and early traders migrated from India to the different parts of the world under Classical wave (Motwani and Motwani, 1993; Gosine, 1993; Agrawal, 2001)<sup>39</sup>. During the colonial era emigration of Indians to the British colonies under slavery and different contractual schemes was most prominent with a salient wave of emigration of voluntary traders under the Colonial wave. The Indian emigration experience after India's independence is characterized by two distinct subgroups i.e. labour emigration to West Asia, and emigration of skilled professionals and business entrepreneurs to the developed world (Motwani, 1993; Jain, 1993; Agrawal, 2001; Sharma, 2004)<sup>40</sup> in this Modern wave. In case of emigration from Rajasthan, first two emigration experiences in Indian emigration history are not visible. From this region mainly emigration started with a mild wave to the developed countries from 1960s which was strengthened during the era of liberalization after the year 1990. From 1970s a strong wave of labour emigration to the west Asian countries was incepted due to oil-boom in these destination countries (Soni, 2015)<sup>41</sup>. Here, the focus of this section is on the emigration of professionally competent skilled migration to the developed world only. The focal theme in this work is to understand the dynamics of migration and development interplay.

In this phase of globalization, international migration for economic necessity is a phenomenon affecting increasing numbers of people, households and communities worldwide. The migrants today are well connected with their families and place of origin. They are increasing their relationships across geographical, political, economic and cultural boundaries. This process is important in creation of transnational families and communities (Lim, 2001; Taborga, 2008)<sup>42</sup>. In many research works on migration and

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<sup>39</sup> Motwani, Jagat. K. and Motwani, Jyoti. Borat. (1993), "Early and Classical Overseas Overtures of India", in Motwani, Jagat K. et. al. (eds.), 'Global Indian Diaspora: Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow', GOPIO, New York; Gosine, Mahin. (1993), "The Forgotten Children of India: A Global Perspective" in Motwani, Jagat, K. et.al. (eds.), 'Global Indian Diaspora: Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow' GOPIO, New York, USA; Agarwal, Baleshwar. (2001), "Indian Diaspora", World Focus, Vol. 22(3), New Delhi, India.

<sup>40</sup> Motwani, Jagat. K. (1993), op.cit.; Jain, Prakash. C. (1993), "Five Pattern of Indian Emigration" in Motwani, Jagat K. et. al. (eds.), 'Global Indian Diaspora: Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow', GOPIO, New York; Agarwal, Baleshwar. (2001), op.cit.; Sharma, J. C. (2004), "Indian Diaspora; Responsibilities and Relationships, Strengths, Weaknesses and Contribution", in Sharma, Kavita. A. et al. (eds.) 'Theorizing and Critiquing Indian Diaspora', Creative Books, New Delhi, India.

<sup>41</sup> Soni, J. D. (2015), "Labour Migration to West Asia from Sikar, Churu and Jhunjhunu Districts: Problems and Prospects", Research Project, ICSSR, New Delhi, India.

<sup>42</sup> Lim, Sek. Pei. (2001), "The Question of Diaspora in International Relations, A Case of Chinese Diaspora in Malaysia and South-East Asia", Dissertation, MA in International Relations, University of Sussex, UK; Taborga, Carolina. (2008), "Remittances,

development suggests that migration generates benefits for migrants, countries of origin, and host countries (Mohapatra and Ratha, 2011)<sup>43</sup>. There are changes experienced in the means and pace of migration in different places and at the same place in different time frames. But the core objectives of migration i.e. improve the living conditions for oneself, family and particularly children remained persistent (Hatton and Williamson, 2005)<sup>44</sup>. In broader terms there are three major area of interest which are tempting the states for increased diaspora engagement and harnessing the resources represented by the diasporas i.e. the extraction of material resources for direct economic benefits, the role of diaspora diplomatic arena and consider diaspora as a cultural ambassadors carrying national identity over the globe (Itzigsohn 2000; Barry 2006; Waterbury 2010)<sup>45</sup>.

There are many push and pull factors operating behind such emigration processes. Higher wages, job opportunities, better lifestyle, greater freedom are important attractions at destination countries (ILO, 2008)<sup>46</sup>. On the other side scarcity of jobs, low income and poor professional growth etc. are creating push for the ambitious young section of population in sending countries. India, for example, has recently experienced a surge in emigration due to a combination of these factors (Mundi 2012)<sup>47</sup>. In this current era, the majority of migrants are economic migrants. On an average, labour migration accounts for about 25 percent to 30 percent of permanent migration in the world (Khadria, 2002; OECD, 2007)<sup>48</sup>. The recent emigration from India to the U.S. is due high degree of American corporations' demand for Indian skilled labour (Alarcon, 2007)<sup>49</sup>.

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Migration, Gender and Development: Future Directions for Research and Policy", Migration and Development: Future Directions for Research and Policy, SSRC Migration & Development Conference Papers, 28 February – 1 March 2008, New York NY, USA.

<sup>43</sup> Mohapatra, S. and Ratha, D. (2011), "Remittances Markets in Africa", The World Bank. Washington DC, USA.

<sup>44</sup> Hatton, T. J. and Williamson, J. G. (2005), "Global Migration and the World Economy: Two Centuries of Policy and Performance", MIT Press, Cambridge/London, UK.

<sup>45</sup> Itzigsohn, J. (2000), "Immigration and the Boundaries of Citizenship: The Institutions of Immigrants' Political Transnationalism", *International Migration Review*, Vol. 34 (4), USA; Barry, K. (2006), "Home and Away: The Construction of Citizenship in an Emigration Context", *New York University Law Review*, Vol. 81 (1), USA; Waterbury, M.A. (2010), "Bridging the Divide: Towards a Comparative Framework for Understanding Kin State and Migrant-sending State Diaspora Politics", in Baubock, R. and Faist, T. (eds.) 'Diaspora and Transnationalism: Concepts, Theories and Methods', IMISCOE Research, Amsterdam University Press, Amsterdam, Netherlands.

<sup>46</sup> ILO (2008), "Statement 2008", International Labour Office of the Director-General – 18 September 2008, International Organization for Migration, Geneva, Switzerland. Accessed from URL <http://www.ilo.org/public/english/bureau/dgo/speeches/somavia/2008/migrants.pdf>

<sup>47</sup> Mundi, Index (2012), "India's Unemployment Rate", Blog 26 July 2012. Accessed from URL [http://www.indexmundi.com/india/unemployment\\_rate.html](http://www.indexmundi.com/india/unemployment_rate.html)

<sup>48</sup> Khadria, B. (2002), "Skilled Labour Migration from Developing Countries: Study on India", *International Migration Papers* 49, International Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland; OECD (2007), "On the Move: International Migration", *DELSA Newsletter*, Issue 5, OECD Directorate for Employment, Labour and Social Affairs, Paris, France. Accessed from URL <http://www.oecd.org>.

<sup>49</sup> Alarcon, R. (2007), "The Free Circulation of Skilled Migrants in North America", in Pekoud, A., Guchteneire, P. F. (eds.), 'In Migration Without Borders: Essays on Free Movement of People', Berghan Books, New York, USA.

The effects of international migration, as similar to diasporas who evolved from this process only, are complex. There are number of cases of constructive diasporic engagement with home countries leading to social and economic dividends. This process is also accompanied with complex problems (Sahoo and Pattanaik, 2014)<sup>50</sup>. The impact of overseas networks as sources and facilitators of trade and investment, remittances and 'brain banks' can be sizeable on both the country of origin as well as destination. This can have hugely beneficial multiplier effects for global business, trade, cultural exchange and diplomatic relations for the country of origin (Kapur 2003; IOM, 2013)<sup>51</sup>. However, the loss of young professionals and entrepreneurs, many termed this as 'brain drain', is considered as restraining factor for the process of institution building and growth of business and entrepreneurship at sending countries. It is a great policy challenge for the governments to take account of their diaspora in the national development plans and agendas (IOM, 2013)<sup>52</sup>. This is also argued that with the growth of migrant networks in the destination countries, the cost of migration also decreases. As a result, the less well-off can afford to migrate and migration stream is strengthen again (Taylor et al. 2005; Koechlin and Leon 2007, Shen et al. 2010)<sup>53</sup>.

The case of migration of skilled workers and their developmental impact for both destinations and place of origin is different from the unskilled and semi-skilled labour migration. The Skilled labor migrants are getting higher wages thus their long distance migration is quite easier. They are largely from urban organized sector and prefer to move towards developed pockets of the world. The modalities of contribution by skilled migrants are also different than the other labour migrants. Skilled migration often represents a transfer of human capital from poor to rich countries thus negatively affect output and productivity in the origin country popularly termed as brain-drain or skill-drain (Rains, 2008; Castles, 2008)<sup>54</sup>. But the remittances from such skilled migrants are

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<sup>50</sup> Sahoo, S. and Pattanaik, B. K. (2014), op.cit.

<sup>51</sup> Kapur, Devesh (2003), "Indian Diaspora as a Strategic Asset", Economic and Political Weekly, Vol. 38, No. 5, Mumbai, India; IOM (2013), op.cit.

<sup>52</sup> IOM (2013), op.cit.

<sup>53</sup> Taylor, J.E., Mora, J., Adams, R. and Lopez-Feldman, A. (2005), "Remittances, Inequality and Poverty: Evidence from Rural Mexico", Working Paper no. 05-003, Department of Agricultural and Resource Economics, University of California, US; Koechlin, V. and Leon, G. (2007), "International Remittances and Income Inequality: An Empirical Investigation", Journal of Economic Policy Reform, Vol. 10, No. 2, UK. Accessed from URL <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/17487870701346514>; Shen, I. L., Docquier, F. and Rapoport, H. (2010), "Remittances and Inequality: A Dynamic Migration Model", Journal of Economic Inequality, Vol. 8, No. 2, USA. Accessed from URL <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10888-009-9110-y>

<sup>54</sup> Ranis, Gustav. (2008), "Relationships between Migration and Development", Migration and Development: Future Directions for Research and Policy, SSRN Migration & Development Conference Papers, 28 February – 1 March 2008, New York NY, USA; Castles, Stephen. (2008), "Development and Migration – Migration and Development: What Comes First?" Migration and

quite substantial that is why countries like Philippines are promoting such migration with purpose of export (Rains, 2002)<sup>55</sup>. In case of Colombian diaspora, apart from physical organizations or associations based in different countries, overseas students and academics interact through the internet. They work on joint projects with other overseas Colombians and also with domestic researchers (Meyer et.al., 1997)<sup>56</sup>. Hence, there are positive outcomes too associated with such migration for the source regions.

In many cases, including India, return of such human capital with improved conditions in the home countries is important in many ways (Saxenian, 2006; Rains, 2008)<sup>57</sup>. Though, in many cases failure is also a significant factor for the return. It was found that Bangladeshi migrants returned to their homeland because they could not achieve their objectives (Gow and Iredale, 2003)<sup>58</sup>. What so ever the cause of return but these returnees come back with international exposure and improved skills. In various studied it was found that the entrepreneurial efforts by return migrants played a significant role. They have contributed in the economies of China, Egypt, India, Morocco, Turkey and Tunisia (Dustmann and Kirchkamp 2002; Mesnard 2004; Hamdouch and OuldAoudia 2007; Wahba 2007; Jonkers 2008)<sup>59</sup>.

Not only by return but these diasporas are promoting the developmental drives being at their respective destinations too. Their transnational networks are important for sharing and transfer of knowledge through which information circulates back to the individual's country of origin along these channels. The business and educational exchanges along these networks are important for economic and educational development

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Development: Future Directions for Research and Policy, SSRC Migration & Development Conference Papers, 28 February – 1 March 2008, New York NY, USA.

<sup>55</sup> Ranis, Gustav. (2008), op.cit.

<sup>56</sup> Meyer, J. B., Charum, J., Bernal, D., Gaillard, J., Granes, J., Leon, J., Montenegro, A., Morales, A., Murcia, C., Narvaez-Berthelemot, N., Parrado, L. S. and Schlemmer, B. (1997) "Turning Brain Drain into Brain Gain: The Colombian Experience of the Diaspora Option", *Science Technology & Society*, Vol. 2, No.2, USA.

<sup>57</sup> Ranis, Gustav. (2008), op.cit; Saxenian, AnnaLee. (2006), "The New Argonauts: Regional Advantage in a Global Economy", Harvard University Press, Cambridge MA, USA.

<sup>58</sup>Gow, J. and Iredale, R., (2003), "Socioeconomic Impacts of Return Migration: Developing a Comparative Framework", in Iredale, Robyn., Guo, Fei. and Rozario, Santi. (eds.), 'Return Migration in the Asia Pacific' Edward Elgar, Northampton, UK.

<sup>59</sup> Dustmann, C. and Kirchkamp, O. (2002), "The Optimal Migration Duration and Activity Choice after Remigration", *Journal of Development Economics*, Vol. 67 (2), USA; Mesnard, A. (2004), "Temporary Migration and Capital Market Imperfections", *Oxford Economic Papers* 56, UK; Hamdouch, B. and Ould-Aoudia, J. (2007), "L'impact De La Migration De Retour Sur Les Pays D'origine: Lecas Du Maroc", Prepared for the OECD Experts Meeting on Return Migration and Development (Unpublished), November 12 2007, Paris, France; Wahba, J. (2007), "Return Migration in Egypt", Prepared for the OECD Experts Meeting on Return Migration and Development (Unpublished), November 12 2007, Paris, France; Jonkers, K. 2008. "A Comparative Study of Return Migration Policies Targeting the Highly Skilled in Four Major Sending Countries." MIREM Analytical Report, European University Institute, Florence.

at their home countries (Saxenian, 2002; Zweig, 2008)<sup>60</sup>. China is giving incentives to overseas mainlanders to transfer new technologies. Chinese students bring back technologies to China, either by their return back to home or engaging in a project there (Zweig, et al, 2006)<sup>61</sup>. Mainly the Indian skilled migrants prefer to choose North America as their destination, followed by the Western Europe (Jonkers 2008)<sup>62</sup>. The Indian skilled migrants are showing diversity in their field of expertise but dominated by the information technology (IT) and biomedical sectors. The rise of India's IT industry has been attributed to the return of highly skilled IT professionals and entrepreneurs. They return with improved skill, coupled with financial capital, to establish businesses in India (Jonkers 2008; Giordano and Terranova 2012)<sup>63</sup>.

There are initiatives taken by development agencies and international organizations to find ways to transform skilled migration into a global circulation of talents, for the benefits of destinations, migrants and source countries. The success of such efforts depends on the readiness of the states concerned (Castles, 2008)<sup>64</sup>. To actualize the benefits from sustainable return migration of skilled emigrants developing countries need to pursue some policies such as better governance, less bureaucracy and sustained economic growth to lure migrants for return (IDC, 2004)<sup>65</sup>.

Other than remittances, investment, entrepreneurial initiatives and transfer of knowledge and expertise diaspora are important for their diplomatic roles. Today, soft power is a main instrument in public diplomacy. The role of diaspora is important to set the agenda and structure the situations in world politics (Nye, 1990a)<sup>66</sup>. The soft power and official diplomacy efforts go side-by-side on the common agendas of home countries. This is also true for India.

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<sup>60</sup> Saxenian, AnnaLee. (2002), "Transnational Communities and the Evolution of Global Production Networks: The Cases of Taiwan, China and India", *Industry and Innovation*, Vol.9, No.3, Denmark.

Zweig, David. (2008), "Returnees, Diasporas and Failure: Can Governments Benefit from Skilled Outmigration?", *Migration and Development: Future Directions for Research and Policy*, SSRC Migration & Development Conference Papers, 28 February – 1 March 2008, New York NY, USA.

<sup>61</sup> Zweig, David., Fung, Chung. Siu. and Vanhonacker, Wilfried. (2006), "Rewards of Technology: Explaining China's Reverse Migration", *Journal of International Migration and Integration*, Vol. 7, No. 4 (Fall 2006), Switzerland.

<sup>62</sup> Jonkers, K. (2008), *op.cit.*

<sup>63</sup> Jonkers, K. (2008), *op.cit.*; Giordano, A. and Terranova, G. (2012), "The Indian Policy of Skilled Migration: Brain Return Versus Diaspora Benefits", *Journal of Global Policy and Governance*, Vol. 1 (1), Italy.

<sup>64</sup> Castles, Stephen. (2008), *op.cit.*

<sup>65</sup> IDC, (2004), "Migration and Development: How to Make Migration Work for Poverty Reduction", *International Development Committee*, British House of Commons, UK.

<sup>66</sup> Nye, Jr. Joseph. S. (1990a), "Soft Power", *Foreign Policy*, Issue 80 (Autumn), USA.

There is one more challenge in front of source countries and that is to sustain the bonding with second and subsequent generation diasporas. The children of Indian diaspora are reared into the culture of their parents' homeland. There are deliberate attempt to teach Indian language, traditions and the history of India (Min, 2002)<sup>67</sup>. It was found that the second-generation Indian Americans revitalize and maintain Indian culture in their lives (Purkayastha, 2005; Dhingra, 2007)<sup>68</sup>. Indians in the USA, differ from early European immigrants in many ways. Indian Americans are very well connected with the Indian culture in India. On the other side, in their formal education setting and with peer group they are exposed to American way of life (Ragaswamy, 2000)<sup>69</sup>. This results in cultural conflict in the young minds of second generation diaspora of India too (Dugsin, 2001)<sup>70</sup>.

To harness the benefits of skilled emigration back to the place of origin, there is need for many policy initiatives. The government of India has belatedly woken up to this fact and now recognizes that healthy relations with its diaspora, with greater focus on the financial domain (Kapur, 2004)<sup>71</sup>. With increasing mobility and transnational networks, diasporas have assumed a more importance in the migration and development discourse and global dialogue on migration as well. The IOM devised a strategic approach to engage diaspora constructively in development agenda based on 3Es, namely engage, enable and empower (IOM, 2013)<sup>72</sup> diaspora for benefits of both destinations and source regions.

However, there are attempts to regulate skilled-worker mobility especially through ethical recruitment policies. But such practices hardly address the underlying causes of emigration decisions and often lead to unintended adverse consequences (Clemens 2009)<sup>73</sup>. In this era of globalisation and ICT revolution restrictions of mobility of people

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<sup>67</sup> Min, P. Gap. (eds.) (2002), "Second Generation: Ethnic Identity among Asian Americans", AltaMira Press, California, USA.

<sup>68</sup> Purkayastha, Bandana. (2005), "Negotiating Ethnicity: Second-Generation South Asian Americans Traverse a Transnational World", Rutgers University Press, New Brunswick NJ, USA; Dhingra, Pawan. (2007), "Managing Multicultural Lives: Asian Americans Professionals and the Challenges of Multicultural Identities", Stanford University Press, Stanford CA, USA.

<sup>69</sup> Rangaswamy, Padma. (2000), "Namaste America: Indian Immigrants in an American Metropolis", Pennsylvania University Press, Philadelphia PA, USA.

<sup>70</sup> Dugsin, Ramola. (2001), "Conflict and Healing in Family Experience of Second-Generation Emigrants from India Living in North America." Family Process, Vol. 40 (2), USA.

<sup>71</sup> Kapur, Devesh. (2004), "Remittances: The New Development Mantra?", G-24 Discussion Paper No. 29, Research Papers for the Intergovernmental Group of Twenty-Four on International Monetary Affairs, The United Nations, New York/Geneva, USA/Switzerland.

<sup>72</sup> IOM (2013), op.cit.

<sup>73</sup> Clemens, M. (2009), "Skill Flow: A Fundamental Reconsideration of Skilled-Worker Mobility and Development", CGD Working Paper No. 180, Center for Global Development, Washington DC, USA.

will not address the objectives of source regions for trapping the skilled human resource within the boundaries of any country. The freedom of mobility should thus be allowed for all skill-levels and there must be fair environment for such movements. The source regions can device some complementary measures to foster service provision and skill development mechanisms at source countries to get benefits out of such international migration in which skilled labour emigration create skill shortage and developmental vacuum here.

### **Objective of this Study**

The overall objective here is to investigate into the causes and consequences of emigration of the Rajasthanis to the USA. Consequences of migration would throw light both on the developmental vacuum created by the migrants as well as their contribution through direct and indirect participation in the overall development of India with special reference to Rajasthan. Here, the main focus of the study is on the issues related to the areas of knowledge sharing and transfer between the diaspora and individuals and institutions at the homeland. This is an attempt to understand the various dimensions of international migration between India and USA with special reference to Rajasthani emigrants to the USA.

The specific objectives are as follows-

**1** To identify the patterns of emigration and the socio-economic profile of Rajasthani immigrants in the USA.

**2** To evaluate the linkage between international migration and its outcomes with reference to emigration of Rajasthanis to the USA.

**3** To investigate the potential areas and the suitable mode as well in which Rajasthani diaspora can and are willing to contribute in terms of their knowledge sharing and transfer.

**4** To identify the nature of interaction among Rajasthani Diaspora and their homeland over generations.

**5** To identify the role of various institutions in making and unmaking the linkages between the Rajasthani Diaspora and with their homeland as well.

**6** To explore the policy options to facilitate better diaspora engagement in the area of knowledge sharing and transfer platforms.

The main research question here is-

What has been the outcome of international migration at three levels at homeland (a) at aggregate level (national level), (b) at micro level like place of their origin and (c) at individual level?

This research is based primarily on the US government documents, Indian official documents, books, articles, periodicals and newspapers, through internet browsing and primary survey in parts of the United States.

## **Methodology**

In this research first information were collected from various secondary sources such as books, research articles, online publications, reports of government departments and other non-governmental agencies. This has been very helpful conceptualization of this entire research design. Mostly the information on various issues on international migration, diaspora, trans-nationalism, diaspora and development, Indian emigration experience, special case of emigration of Indians to the USA and issues related to this emigration process are collected from secondary sources. But, for the case study of Rajasthani emigrats to the USA, information was collected only through interaction with USA based Rajasthani emigrants during various Pravasi Bhartiya Divas programmes and later through primary survey in the different parts of the USA.

This research is primarily based on the field survey. Purposive sampling technique has been used for the selection of research areas. An extensive field survey has been conducted in parts of USA (New York, New Jersey, Texas, Chicago and San Francisco) where maximum concentrations of Rajasthanis are found. The areas for field survey have been selected on the basis of information collected from the secondary sources on the preferred choices of Indians in the USA and on the basis of information collected from the USA based Rajasthani emigrants during various Pravasi Bhartiya Divas programmes.

For the selection of respondents for this survey snow-ball sampling technique has been followed. The unit of analysis here is an individual who emigrated from Rajasthan state of India and chosen the USA as destination i.e. an Indian Americans of Rajasthani origin in the USA.



For this sample group, information would be collected through the means of structured questionnaires and detailed interviews of the relevant samples. This information collected through the field survey, are suitably presented with the help of tables. For the analysis of the data collected through questionnaires and interviews, suitably entered in SPSS data format in coded pattern. And then percentage analysis and cross tab methods have been used to get information from the coded data set.

### **The Snowball Sampling Method**

The snowball sampling is a widely used sampling method in qualitative research. This is used in medical science and in various branches of social science such as sociology, political science, anthropology and human geography (Penrod et al., 2003; Noy, 2008)<sup>74</sup>. This sampling method of qualitative research is primarily based on interviews (Atkinson and Flint, 2001)<sup>75</sup>. The snowball sampling may be defined as a technique for gathering research subjects through the identification of an initial subject who provides the connection of other subjects. These subjects may themselves open possibilities for an expanding web of contact (Lewis-Beck et al., 2004)<sup>76</sup>. This sampling technique works within a wider set of link-tracing methodologies to get a required sample size (Spreen, 1992)<sup>77</sup>. It based on assumption that a bond / link exists between initial sample and the other in the population relevant for the research and thus takes advantage of existing social networks of chosen subjects to provide excess to researcher to the potential respondents (Berg, 1988; Thomson, 1997)<sup>78</sup>.

This sampling method is based on referrals from initial subjects to generate additional subjects. In this sampling method members of the sample group are recruited via chain referral. Thus, it is also known as chain referral sampling technique (Penrod et al., 2003)<sup>79</sup>. It is used where potential participants are hard to find (Morgan, 2008)<sup>80</sup>. It's

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<sup>74</sup> Penrod, J., Preston, D. B., Cain, R. E. and Starks, M. T. (2003), "A Discussion of Chain Referral as a Method of Sampling Hard-to-reach Populations", *Journal of Transcultural Nursing*. USA. Accessed from URL <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/12772618>; Noy, Chaim. (2008), "Sampling Knowledge: The Hermeneutics of Snowball Sampling in Qualitative Research" *International Journal of Social Research Methodology*, UK. Accessed from URL <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/13645570701401305>

<sup>75</sup> Atkinson, Rowland. and Flint, John. (2001), "Accessing Hidden and Hard-to-Reach Populations: Snowball Research Strategies", *Social Research Update*, University of Surrey, UK.

<sup>76</sup> Lewis-Beck, M. S., Bryman, A. and Liao, T. F. (2004), "The Sage Encyclopedia of Social Science Research Methods", Sage Publications, USA. Accessed from URL <http://dx.doi.org/10.4135/9781412950589>

<sup>77</sup> Spreen, M. (1992), "Rare Populations, Hidden Populations and Link-tracing Designs: What and Why?", *Bulletin of Sociological Methodologies*, Vol. 36, Paris, France.

<sup>78</sup> Berg, S. (1988), "Snowball Sampling", in Kotz, S. and Johnson, N. L. (eds.) *Encyclopaedia of Statistical Sciences*, Vol. 8, USA; Thomson, S. (1997), "Adaptive Sampling in Behavioural Surveys", *NIDA Research Monograph*, NIH, USA.

<sup>79</sup> Penrod, J., Preston, D. B., Cain, R. E. and Starks, M. T. (2003), op.cit.

<sup>80</sup> Morgan, D. L. (2008), "Snowball Sampling", *The SAGE Encyclopedia of Qualitative Research Methods*, Sage Publications, USA.

called snowball sampling because theoretically when ball rolling takes place, it picks up more “snow” along the way and gets bigger and bigger in this process.

Snowball sampling is a non-probability sampling method in which sampling involves samples that are available to the researcher or are selected by the researcher. Here, everyone has not an equal chance of being selected as a sample. That is why generalization of the findings to the entire population is not clear in such studies. Again one cannot calculate the rate of error in the sampling in this method (Abedsaeidi, and Amiraliakbari, 2015)<sup>81</sup>.

Snowball sampling consists of two steps

1. Identify potential subjects in the population which tend to be fewer in numbers and then choose some samples to get the snowball rolling.

2. These selected subjects are requested to suggest/recommend other subjects who fit the description of samples needed. Further proceed in the similar manner until the needed sample size is achieved.

The snow ball sampling is the only viable strategy for such populations where the study group is hard to find for reach due to lack of data or respondents are secretive because of social stigma attached to subject matter or illegality of their work. Thus, this sampling technique is important when there is difficulty in identifying samples or when some people may not want to come forward depending on the nature of study. This technique can be successful only when subjects are sure about the intention of the study. Once the researcher is able to assure the subjects about the intensions, values, merits, benefits and confidentiality aspects of the research in hand then the study participants would likely to share information about the other prospective subjects for the research. The snowball sampling is a valuable method for obtaining respondents when they are in few numbers and some degree of trust is required to initiate this exercise (Atkinson and Flint, 2001)<sup>82</sup>. There are many advantages and disadvantages associated with this sampling method.

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<sup>81</sup> Abedsaeidi, J. and Amiraliakbari, S. (2015), “Research Method in Medical Sciences and Health”, Salemi, Tehran, Iran.

<sup>82</sup> Atkinson, Rowland. and Flint, John. (2001), “Accessing Hidden and Hard-to-Reach Populations: Snowball Research Strategies”, Social Research Update, University of Surrey, UK.

## Types of Snowball Sampling

- Linear Snowball Sampling: In this type of sampling formation of a sample group starts with only one subject and the subject provides only one referral. Again, the referred subject suggest / nominate only one other subject for the further inquiry.
- Exponential Non-Discriminative Snowball Sampling: In this type one subject gives multiple referrals and further each referral again gives some more. In this method the required sample size is obtained in comparatively less time.
- Exponential discriminative Snowball Sampling: In this type subject refers multiple people but only one is chosen as a sample and the research proceed accordingly.

In this study Exponential Non-Discriminative type of Snowball Sampling has been followed to identify samples. The following stages of snowball sampling for primary data collection are followed.

1. First establish contact with one or two initial subjects appropriate for the study in hand. Usually this is the most difficult stage. Sometimes, researchers may encounter initial hostility and suspicion from the samples (Moore, 1996)<sup>83</sup>. Thus it is essential to establish trust of respondents (Faugier and Sergeant, 1997)<sup>84</sup>.
2. After getting responses from initial subject/s and establishing mutual trust, request the subject to identify more appropriate samples for this study (Berg, 1988; Faugier and Sergeant, 1997)<sup>85</sup>.
3. Likewise, ask new subjects to identify more samples and this process moves on until the pre-specified sample size has been completed or there are no further cases left for this study.

## Introduction to the Study Area

In case of the study of impact of migration and similarly to understand the migration and development relationship it is important to know the characteristics of the

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<sup>83</sup> Moore, R. (1996), "Crown Street Revisited", Sociological Research Online, Vol. 1 (3), UK. Accessed from URL <http://www.socresonline.org.uk/1/3/2.html>

<sup>84</sup> Faugier, J. and Sargeant, M. (1997), "Sampling Hard to Reach Populations", Journal of Advanced Nursing, Vol. 26, USA.

<sup>85</sup> Berg, S. (1988), op.cit; Faugier, J. and Sargeant, M. (1997), op.cit.

source region and destination as well. In this research a case study of emigration of Rajasthanis to the USA is discussed so it is significant to discuss the significant attributes of these source and destination regions and to explore the factors behind this migration process.

### **Characteristics of Place of Origin**

Rajasthan is the biggest state of India, with an area of 342239 Sq. Km., situated in the northwestern part of the country. It has a shape of an irregular rhombus with east to west and north to south extension of nearly 850 Km. by 748 Km. The latitudinal and longitudinal spread of Rajasthan is 23°3' N. to 30°12' N. and 69°30'E. to 78°17'E. respectively. The topography of Rajasthan is dominated by the Aravalli system of hill ranges running in a southwest to northeast direction, bisects the state into two major geographical units. There is wide variation in the physical relief of Rajasthan ranging from 30m. in the vicinity of Rann of Kachchh to above 1000m. at the few points in Aravalli's. However the major part of the state lies in between 100 to 350m above the mean sea level.

The 50 cm. Isohyet, which runs parallel to the Aravalli range divide the state into two distinctive climatic zones. In the western side of this, average annual rainfall is very low and this region has arid and semi-arid type of climate. In the eastern part of it, rainfall ranges from 50 to 100 cm. and largely sub-humid type of climatic conditions exist here. The variability of rainfall increases with decreasing magnitude from east to west direction. The average rainfall of the state is 57.51 Cm. The state falls on the tropical region. The very high annual, seasonal and daily range of temperature is also an important feature of climate of this area.

The term BIMARU, which was coined by Ashish Bose in 1980s, is an acronym derived from the first letters of the names of Indian states such as Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. The term BIMARU is getting significance with its resemblance to a Hindi language word 'Bimar' means sick. Rajasthan is also connoted with this grade because it shows very poor socio-economic development profile. It has poor status in many areas such as education, health, rural electrification and safe drinking water etc. and needs special attention in these sectors. The deprived economic status of this state due to lack of agricultural modernization and fluctuating agricultural output with low productivity, poor industrialization, inadequate human resource development and

inefficient infrastructural facilities have dwarfed the developmental potential of this region. These situations are creating a push for the inhabitants to move out in search of better avenues of life. That is why the Marwaris/Rajasthanis are known for their migratory behaviour. They are spread in the entire country and flourished in the fields of business and entrepreneurship. Now conditions are improving on all fronts but with low pace. With the increase in educational profile in last few decades they are emigrating to the developed pockets of the world too including the USA.

The Rajasthan Government has taken various initiatives in the recent past for the revival and strengthening the ties between the state and its diasporic community. International Rajasthani Conclave was held by the Government of Rajasthan in Sep. 2000 to understand the problems of Rajasthani diaspora as well as to collect the information about the potential areas of their excellence so that in future a more pragmatic strategy can be formed for their constructive and responsive engagement. Rajasthani foundation was established in 2000 on the recommendation after this conclave. The Industrial promotion board of Rajasthan launched many lucrative schemes for investment in the state in various sectors of economy to lure the Rajasthani diasporas. The Government of Rajasthan also conducts special session in Pravasi Bhartiya Divas every year. In November 2015 also there were an attempt to attract Pravasi Rajasthanis through Resurgent Rajasthan Meet.

The Rajasthani emigrants can be broadly categorized into two streams such as unskilled and semiskilled labourers. They are emigrating to the west Asian countries to take the advantage of wage difference and continuous work assignments for a stipulated time period and emigration of skilled labour and entrepreneurs for the developed pockets of the world. Recently, the USA has emerged as the most preferred destination for these skilled professional from Rajasthan. Majority of them are economic migrants and prefer to migrate to USA for increasing their economic earnings, better quality of life, professional growth and global exposure.

### **Characteristics of Destination**

The United States of America (USA) is the most populous and developed country of the western hemisphere, which lies completely in the northern latitudes. It is a federal republic composed of fifty states. The total area of this country, including 50 states and District of Columbia, is 9363123 km<sup>2</sup> making it the fourth-largest country in the world in

area after Russia, Canada and China. The 48 mainland states, which are contiguous, occupy one-third part of the North America. These are bounded on the west by Pacific Ocean, on the north by Canada, on the east by Atlantic Ocean and on the south by Mexico and arms of Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

The U.S.A. is characterized as ‘the land of diversities’. Its physical environment ranges from the Arctic to the subtropical, from the moist rain forest to the arid desert, from the bald mountain peaks to the flat Prairies. Its people probably embrace a wider range of racial and cultural types than any other country in the world. The country got independence in 1776 from the colonial rule. Quite apart from the presence of surviving American Indians and the descendants of slaves brought from Africa, the USA shows the effect of having taken about 3.5 crore immigrants from all around the world between 1776 to 1921, the year in which immigrant quotas were imposed. In this period the rate of immigration was high in the later half specially after 1841 and more than 3.2 crore immigrants were landed on the soil of United States in the period of 1841 to 1921. Between 1920s and 1970s only around 1.5 crore people were added in USA population as immigrants because of restricted immigration rules. But again, when quota was liberalized in December 1965 and finally abolished in 1968 in favour of first-come-first-served policy, the influx of migrants increased spectacularly from all parts of the globe.

The natural resource base of USA has continued to sustain an economic life that is more diversified than any other segment of land on the earth, providing majority of people with a high standard of living. Although USA still offers its residents opportunities for unparallel personal achievements and wealth. Because of this specialty, this country is seen as ‘the land of opportunity’ and also called ‘the land of immigrants’. Besides this contains areas of poverty and blight that have become an increasingly threat to the social and political fabric of the country. The economic diversity, social and racial tensions and divisions of the citizens on these lines are major causes of discontent in USA. It is perceived that these problems are caused because of the failure of the society to extend what is traditionally called the ‘American Dream’ equally to its entire population, particularly to those who are the members of minority groups.

The USA is the world’s largest economic power, ranking at the top position in terms of Gross Domestic Product (GDP), GDP per capita, Gross National Income (GNI) and per capita GNI. The country’s wealth is partly a reflection of its rich natural resources

such as coal, copper, iron ore, lead and zinc, crude petroleum, fertile agricultural land, rich livestock, adequate water resources and hydroelectric potential etc. This abundant natural resource base along with highly competent human resource laid down the foundation of industrial development and expansion of service sector in USA. The United States is the leading country in the areas of iron and steel, textile chemical, pharmaceutical, petrochemical, weapon, aviation and automobile industries. In the present time the USA has become pioneering centre in the world in the fields of space technology, information technology, biotechnology, nano-technology, defense technology etc. The Research and Development wing in all these professional areas and in the social science sector, is also marching much ahead than rest of the world. These circumstances leading to the emigration of best stock of the human resource from all corners of the globe towards this land of opportunity. This is again contributing, to the further advancement of the USA in multiple areas.

Against this attracting force (pull factor) for the emigrational move, Indians also could not resist them and become the part of it. In the decade of 1820-30 only 9 Indians migrated to the USA and till the 1900 this figure remain below 300 per decade. During 1900-20 this wave of migration got strengthen but again because of the imposition of the immigration quota the magnitude of this wave again reduced and remain low up to 1968, the year in which the quota system was practically liberalized. Due to this, after 1968 a strong migration wave of professionals and students is perceived. In this last phase Rajasthanis have also emigrated to the USA in large numbers. These people are leaving their motherland in the search of better opportunities.

In the United States maximum concentration of Rajasthanis are found in New Jersey, New York, Texas, Illinois and California regions. These places are selected for the detailed field survey.

### **Limitations of the Research**

The study does not exist without limitations. Few lacunae of the present study may limit or reduce the accuracy, precision and predictive ability of this research. The most important drawback of this study is the unavailability of secondary data related to the diasporic community, lack of organization of the data sources and the poor migration records. That is why snow-ball sampling technique has been adopted here to identify the respondents for this study where there is chance of bias up to some extent. The

respondents are very much concerned about their privacy and it is difficult to win their confidence and convince them for getting their responses for the study in hand. It is difficult to get realistic picture about the relevant aspects for this study. Another problem is the caste and cultural identities within the Rajasthani diasporic community. These differences hinder the formation of organizations and groups of this community to strengthen the bondage on the basis of common identity. This study is an attempt to fulfil some of the gaps in the existing literature. This work would also contribute in increasing the understanding in migration and development dynamics with special reference to the emigration of Rajasthanis to the USA.

## **Scheme of Chapters**

This thesis has been divided in the following chapters.

### **Chapter 1: Introduction**

- i. Introduction
- ii. Definition of Indian Diaspora
- iii. Evolution of Indian Diaspora
- iv. Distribution of Indian Diaspora
- v. Contribution of Indo-Americans in Different Areas in the USA
- vi. Major Concerns of Indian Community in the USA
- vii. Review of literature
- viii. Objective of the Study
- ix. Methodology
- x. Introduction to Study Area
- xi. Limitations of the Study
- xii. Scheme of Chapterisation

### **Chapter 2: Conceptual Framework of the Research**

- i. Theorizing of Diaspora
- ii. Migration and Development: A Theoretical Overview
- iii. Knowledge Transfer and Sharing
- iv. Migration and Development: Indian Context

### **Chapter 3: Role of Diaspora in India's Development**



- i. Diaspora and Development
- ii. Labour Migration from India and its Outcomes
- iii. Skilled Migration from India and its Outcomes
- iv. Diaspora: A Soft Power
- v. Immigration, Identity and Creation of Own Spaces
- vi. Policy initiatives by Indian Government

#### **Chapter 4: Emigration Patterns and Characteristics of Emigrants**

- i. Pattern of emigration of Rajasthanis to the USA
- ii. Socio-religious profile of emigrants
- iii. Economic and Occupational profile emigrants
- iv. Causes of emigration
- v. Socio-cultural linkages

#### **Chapter 5: Migration and Development Interplay**

- i. The migration and development relationship
- ii. Status of knowledge sharing and transfer
- iii. Suitable mode of knowledge sharing and transfer
- iv. Problems and prospects of knowledge sharing and transfer
- v. Prospects of knowledge sharing and transfer

#### **Chapter 6: Role of Organization and Institutions**

- i. Role of associations and institutions
- ii. Policy initiatives by Government of India towards Indian Diaspora,
- iii. The changing nature of the interaction

#### **Chapter 7: Conclusion and Policy Implications**

## Chapter Two: Conceptual Framework of the Research

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- Theorizing of Diaspora
- Migration and Development: A Theoretical Overview
- Knowledge Transfer and Sharing
- Migration and Development: Indian Context

In this multidisciplinary research, theoretical perspectives related to international migration, diaspora and development have been discussed in detailed manner. All these theoretical frames make a conceptual clarity in the process of emigration and its diversified impact.

### Theorizing of Diaspora

Diaspora is not only confined to an overseas population rather it is an experience of dislocation and relocation and we must keep both the direction of dislocation and relocation when we are discussing Indian diasporic experience. According to him, in the present era of globalization, boundaries are becoming fluid and communication modes are narrowing down the physical distances where the Indian experience can provide models and frameworks of nativisation, acceptance and assimilation (Kapoor, 2004).<sup>86</sup>

The history of Indian diaspora is traced back to the mythical and fictional references. In a sizeable manner, Indians moved in different parts of the world in the classical period for propagation of religious teachings (Motwani and Motwani, 1993; Gosine, 1993; Agrawal, 2001)<sup>87</sup>. This was followed by non-voluntary labour migration during the colonial era. In the post-independence era Indians emigrated in different parts of the globe purely on voluntary basis. Two prominent waves of emigration dominated the recent past. One is the labour migration to west Asian region and second, emigration of professionally qualified high educated elites towards the developed countries. In this process the evolution of Indian diaspora took place (Motwani, 1993; Jain, 1993; Agrawal,

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<sup>86</sup> Kapoor, Kapil. (2004), "Theorizing Diaspora and the Indian Experience", in Sharma, Kavita. A. et al. (eds.), 'Theorizing and Critiquing Indian Diaspora', Creative Books, New Delhi, India.

<sup>87</sup> Motwani, Jagat. K. and Motwani, Jyoti. Borat. (1993), "Early and Classical Overseas Overtures of India", in Motwani, Jagat K. et. al. (eds.), 'Global Indian Diaspora: Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow', GOPIO, New York; Gosine, Mahin. (1993), "The Forgotten Children of India: A Global Perspective" in Motwani, Jagat, K. et.al. (eds.), 'Global Indian Diaspora: Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow' GOPIO, New York, USA; Agarwal, Baleshwar. (2001), "Indian Diaspora", World Focus, Vol. 22(3), New Delhi, India.

2001; Sharma, 2004)<sup>88</sup>. On the other hand, the immigration history of India is much more complex. Initially Greeks and Jewish immigrants settled in few pockets of India. Later Parsis and Zoroastrians also joined this migration stream. These migrants largely assimilated themselves into the Indian cultural setting. Later on the Turks, Afghans and Mughals came and settled down in India. It was for the first time that an almost irreconcilable cultural conflict was perceived but they have also mingled in Indian society very well. Recently, the Bahai faith followers migrated into India. Later on the British came and remained the permanent aliens. Thus India has received a unique structure of diaspora in the historical past. These are all harmonious diaspora except during Afghan, Turk, Mughal a strong counter culture current was experienced and the conflict is still visible to some extent. But still it is very interesting to know how all these diasporas in India retained their identities and also became the part of the larger Indian culture (Kapoor, 2004)<sup>89</sup>.

The motives, methods, effects and patterns of the complex and varied nature of incoming and outgoing waves of people in Indian history have recorded temporal and community specific characteristics. It has provided a unique experience to the Indians. India can use this long, continuous and unique experience to provide a model of acceptance of people, by accepting them as they are, without endangering their identity. On the other hand, such spectral experience inculcated among the Indians the way to keep their cultural identities at destinations thousands of miles away from their soil. This has infused among them great sense of harmonious adaptation and accommodation in new settings. With these intangible personality traits, they can live with peace and harmony at their respective adaptive homelands (Kapoor, 2004)<sup>90</sup>.

The term diaspora is associated with geo political and geo cultural features. So the underlying theory of diaspora is based on notions of culture and nation as identity pursuits. The explanation of these concepts is emphasized on the 'shifting' boundary that alienates the frontiers of the modern nation. Since the national identity is no longer a geographical identity, it becomes fluid, cross-cultural and cross continental

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<sup>88</sup> Motwani, Jagat. K. (1993), op.cit.; Jain, Prakash. C. (1993), "Five Pattern of Indian Emigration" in Motwani, Jagat K. et. al. (eds.), 'Global Indian Diaspora: Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow', GOPIO, New York; Agarwal, Baleshwar. (2001), op.cit.; Sharma, J. C. (2004), "Indian Diaspora: Responsibilities and Relationships, Strengths, Weaknesses and Contribution", in Sharma, Kavita. A. et al. (eds.) 'Theorizing and Critiquing Indian Diaspora', Creative Books, New Delhi, India.

<sup>89</sup> Kapoor, Kapil. (2004), op.cit.

<sup>90</sup> *ibid.*

(Chandrashekhar, 2004)<sup>91</sup>. With the dilution of geographical boundaries and weakening of traditional idea of nation, an imaginary space, imaginary homelands, which are inhabited by dislocated people, have been created. It gives birth to a new cultural notion underlying the current diaspora theory naturally privileges fragmentation, rupture, difference, internationalization and hybridization of culture.

There is a crucial problem to adopt an essentialist model of culture, which privileges unity and homogeneity or the diasporic model of culture which privileges internationalization, hybridization and heterogeneity. Between these two theoretical poles, it is possible to locate a new model of culture, which would exclude the artificial distinction with greater value by providing a continuous perspective of both explanations and models (Ortega, 2011)<sup>92</sup>.

A model of culture, based on Wittgenstein's theory of 'Family Resemblance' would provide better explanation and structure to the current diaspora theory, which has a very limited representational and historical value. This model is based on the network of mutually defining similarities and differences and is more accommodative (Baele, 2009)<sup>93</sup>.

The measure of cultural awareness is wide-ranging and reflections of this are varied in different parts of the world. The Cultural Identity Filters (CIF) theory may accommodate these variations and emerged as an important explanation to cultural studies and self-identification with both individuals and communities (Illesfalvi, 2011)<sup>94</sup>. This gives a pragmatic explanation to the diasporic theory too.

Different diasporic communities have their distinct experience of migration flows. These experiences vary in terms of their historical backdrop, socio-economic and political environment at their homeland, international exposure etc. These are determining factors for varying temporal as well as geographical distribution of particular diaporic

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<sup>91</sup> Chandrashekhar, Jahagirdar. (2004), "Notes Towards A Redefinition of the Diaspora Theory", in Sharma, Kavita. A. et al. (eds.), 'Theorizing and Critiquing Indian Diaspora', Creative Books, New Delhi, India.

<sup>92</sup> Ortega, Gema. (2011), "Writing Hybridity: Identity, Dialogics, and Women's Narratives in the Americas", Dissertation, Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Comparative Literature in the Graduate College of the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, USA.

<sup>93</sup> Baele, Stephane. (2009), "Exclusionary Dispositives and the Dual Dynamics of Discrimination", Paper presented in 4th International Interdisciplinary Conference on The Politics of Space and Place (16-18 September 2009), University of Exeter, UK

<sup>94</sup> Illesfalvi, Ivan. (2011), "Towards a Theory of Cultural Identity Filters", Dissertation, Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree Doctor of Philosophy in Hungarian and Comparative Folklore Eotvos Lorand University, Budapest, Hungary.

community. Thus, it counter the homogenizing condition on diaspora as suggested in many writings. Therefore, in theorizing about migration and transnationalism, the complexities of varying experiences and their attempts of creating social space in new locations remain unexplored.

Diasporic communities in the world consider the ancestral homeland an important identity measure depending upon several factors such as the conditions under which its ancestors left the homeland, the distance at which their community is now in relation to the homeland, the duration of settlement in the host country and the socio-economic and political conditions in the host country (Jayaram, 1998)<sup>95</sup>. Thus, it is clear that even in a single diasporic community the experience of various groups in relation to their geographic flow have potential impact on their identity formation as well as in determining their links with their homeland. Despite these there are few appreciable attempts in the direction of theorizing diaspora.

There are multiple possibilities of community connectedness and transnational affinities for diasporic subjects. Diasporas are the places of long term, if not permanent, community formations, even if some households or members move on elsewhere. The word diaspora often involves the imagery of traumas of separation and dislocation from one place to another. But diasporas are also potentially the sites of hope and new beginning. They are contested cultural and political terrains where individual and collective memories collide, reassemble and reconfigure (Brah, 1996)<sup>96</sup>.

## **Migration and Development: A Theoretical Overview**

The migration and development relationship is highly complex in nature. There are many dimensions to study this relationship. In the beginning only economic impact of migration was underlined but now this relationship is examined in many ways like the impact of migration on the livelihoods and survival of families left behind, sustained human development and economic growth in migrant-sending areas through triggering effects of regional development, actual expansion of freedom and quality human life, the accommodation process at destination countries, security risks and other sociological

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<sup>95</sup> Jayaram, N. (1998), "Social Construction of the Other Indian: Encounters between Indian Nationals and Diasporic Indians", *Journal of Social and Economic Development*, Vol. 1, Bangalore, India.

<sup>96</sup> Brah, Avatar. (1996), "Cartographies of Diaspora: Contesting Identities", Routledge, London/New York, UK/USA.

dimensions. Here the theoretical aspects of this relationship are discussed in the light of emigration from India to different parts of the world in different theoretical paradigms.

### **Optimistic Theoretical Paradigm**

In 1950s and 1960s development economists stressed that labour migration was an integral part of modernization. They were the first who talked about the effects of development on migration but also elaborated its reciprocal effects on development for the migrant source regions (Massey et al., 1998)<sup>97</sup>.

The Neoclassical migration theorists played a pivotal role in establishing the optimistic paradigm. The two-sector model of migration from the country side to the urban locations were given by the theorists like Lewis (1954)<sup>98</sup>, Todaro (1969)<sup>99</sup> and Harris and Todaro (1970)<sup>100</sup> where they argued that imbalances are bound to occur in the beginning of development of any region. Thus it is inevitable part of the whole development process because here one sector i.e. country side or rural area act as a supplier of labour force and the another i.e. urban location with industrial activities is a recipient of this. The “Harris-Todaro model” explains that later the earnings by these migrants, along with consumable materials, translate to the place of origin and thus considered important in terms of sectorial welfare.

In the beginning of the history of Indian labour migration to the developed countries, it was also assumed that through the remittance flow, investment, knowledge sharing etc. there will be greater economic development and modernization in the sending areas along with betterment of families back home. This paradigm, up to some extent, still persists in developing countries including India. Here, the push factor at the place of origin is greater. This relationship can be understood through the regional development theories of two eminent development economists, Gunnar Myrdal and Albert O. Hirschman. They worked independently but they have many similarities in their theoretical framework.

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<sup>97</sup> Massey, D. S., Arango, J., Hugo, G., Kouaouci, A., Pellegrino, A. and Taylor, J. E. (1998), “Worlds in Motion, Understanding International Migration at the End of the Millennium”, Clarendon Press, Oxford, UK.

<sup>98</sup> Lewis, O. (1954), “Five Families”, Basic Books Inc., New York, USA.

<sup>99</sup> Todaro, M. P. (1969), “A Model of Labour Migration and Urban Employment in LDC’s”, American Economic Review, Vol. 59, No. 1, USA.

<sup>100</sup> Harris, J. and Todaro, M. P. (1970), “Migration, Unemployment and Development: A Two Sector Analysis”, American Economic Review, Vol. 60, No. 1, USA.

Both theorists were from the school of unbalanced regional development and outlined the problem of economic development in underdeveloped countries in comprehensive manner. They exposed the existing relationship between developed & less developed regions within countries and also between countries. For the first time they have provided duly attention on the non-economic parameters in the process of underdevelopment of regions legged behind in the development. These theoretical formulations are useful to explain the dynamics of international labour migration.

While explaining the impact of a capitalist mode of economic growth on regions, in his theory, he tried to examine how growth can be communicated from one region or one country to another. According to him economic progress does not appear everywhere at the same time. For an economy to grow upwardly it must develop within itself one or several centers of economic growth and once these centers have appeared, than due to agglomeration of economies, spatial concentration of economic growth took place around these starting points. This ‘industrial atmosphere’ with its special receptivity to innovations and enterprise start attracting factors of production from the surrounding regions. This was explained as polarizing effect. In this process of unbalanced growth, development is better conceived as a ‘chain of disequilibria’ where investment in one sector induces investment in other sectors in a cyclic manner. This was termed as trickling-down effect. The forces that make transmission of growth from one region or one country to another will be better if growth points will be wide spread rather than falling within the same privileged growth space. Also if the ability and tendency of growth will hold within some regions or countries for a long time while backwardness retains elsewhere than it results in division of country or world in backward and progressive regions or developed and underdeveloped countries respectively (Hirschman, 1958)<sup>101</sup>.

In Myrdal’s view, generally there is no such tendency towards automatic self-equilibrating of social system for balancing forces for restoring unbalanced to balanced development situation, as given in traditional equilibrium approach. With time, in the natural process, natural forces further create instability and unbalances magnifies. Any new exogenous change will, by the reactions in the system again, start a cumulative process away from this position in the direction of new change so, policy inferences,

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<sup>101</sup> Hirshman, Albert. O. (1958), “The Strategy of Economic Development”, Yale University Press, New Haven, USA.

planned and applied with intension of stopping the movement of natural tendency are preferably required. Myrdal explained these laws through the concept of circular and cumulative causation (Myrdal, 1964)<sup>102</sup>.

Under the optimistic theory phase, it was expected that the flow of remittances along with the experience, skills and knowledge that migrants would acquire abroad would help developing countries in their economic take-off. Not only this, the mammoth investment was expected from return migrants in enterprises in the country of origin. Later in this work the actual outcomes of skilled migration on these lines would be illustrated in detailed manner.

### **Alternative Theoretical Paradigm**

In this paradigm, migration takes place as an outcome of exploitative political and economic relationship between sending and receiving countries. This approach highlights the inequalities and constraints of life produced by macro-economic processes. This Neo-Marxists view on migration is pessimistic in nature and argues that imbalance situations are triggering the people to migrate. In their perception migration as a natural outcome of inequality and spatial differentiation caused by capitalist development.

In this neo-liberal environment the outsourcing of the human capital and labor resources from developing pockets to the developed one result in poor economic growth of developing countries and create adversities for developmental process (Haas, 2007). The dependency theorist shows that how loss of human capital can hamper the development of peripheral developing regions on the cost of development of developed core areas. Dependency model depicts the reality of uneven development created by the capitalist mode of economies resulting in migration of labour from poor to rich countries (Amin, 1973)<sup>103</sup>.

In this theoretical premise, brain drain hypothesis was largely accepted and there were many studies where migration of skilled people was considered as drain of skills, man power and capital for the source regions. Contrary to this the developed countries were seen as the beneficiaries of this migration pattern where these migrants actually contribute in the development process of these areas. It was also suggested that the

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<sup>102</sup> Myrdal, Gunnar (1964), "Economic Theory & Underdeveloped Regions", Methven and Co. Ltd, London, UK.

<sup>103</sup> Amin, Samir. (1973), "Unequal Development: An Essay on the Social Formations of Peripheral Capitalism", translated by Brian Pearce, The Harvester Press Limited, Sussex, UK.



increase in welfare for migrants and their families due to such migration is temporal and false as remittances were supposed to be an unstable and temporary source of revenue for the sending countries (Haas, 2007)<sup>104</sup>. These arguments were justified with many case studies pertaining to the negative experiences of migration. These have established this pessimistic view on migration process and strongly advocated that migration undermines the economic development of source areas and results in pushing them in a state of stagnation and dependency (Massey et al., 1998)<sup>105</sup>.

### **Emerging Theoretical Paradigm**

In the last quarter of 20<sup>th</sup> century, a new approach was adopted to understand the dynamics of migration process in a much holistic perspective. In this emerging paradigm, interdisciplinary approach was followed for the better explanation of multifaceted aspects of migration. In this approach both positive and negative outcomes migration are explicitly dealt with developmental outcomes for the source and destination countries. In this phase, two new approaches were emerged to explain the dynamics of migration and development i.e. New Economics of Labour Migration (NELM) and Transnational Perspective on Migration and Development.

The NELM, put forward the neo-classical paradigm of income maximisation and later results in equilibrium. But this theory rejects the methodological individualism of the classical approach and give due weights to the role of families and communities in migration decisions. Further the transnational perspective on migration and development explains that how globalisation and ICT revolution coupled with development in transportation sector, made easy for migrants to maintain long distance economic, social, cultural and political links across borders on sustained basis (Castles, 2008)<sup>106</sup>. Its focus is on changing accommodation and assimilation processes and development of transnational identities.

Transnational Perspectives of Migration and Development was also considered important here in the study of life of migrant communities at destination. The globalisation and ICT revolution have changed the perception regarding the physical

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<sup>104</sup> Haas, Hein. De. (2007), "Remittances, Migration and Social Development: A Conceptual Review of the Literature", Paper No. 34, Social Policy and Development Programme, United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD), Geneva, Switzerland.

<sup>105</sup> Massey, D. S., Arango, J., Hugo, G., Kouaouci, A., Pellegrino, A. and Taylor, J. E. (1998), op.cit.

<sup>106</sup> Castles, Stephen. (2008), "Development and Migration – Migration and Development: What Comes First?", Migration and Development: Future Directions for Research and Policy, SSRC Migration & Development Conference Papers, 28 February – 1 March 2008, New York NY, USA.

distances remarkably. Now, the migrants are settling down at their foreign destination with their families. This has increased the possibilities of integration between migrants and host community. But at the same time, the radically improved technical possibilities have facilitated migrants to keep strong links with their homeland and to remit money through globalized banking systems or informal channels. This interaction is resulting in fostering double loyalty in these migrants. Recently, the migrants and their families are increasingly pursuing transnational livelihood. This perspective of migration is very much applicable in the case of Indian skilled labour migration to the developed world.

Though, it is important to explore whether migration has positive or negative developmental impacts but more important concern is why migration has contributed to development in some communities and much less, or even negatively, in others (Ghosh, 1992; Taylor, 1999)<sup>107</sup> and what factors explain this differentiation. The migrants' characteristics, adaptability environment at destination, perceptual frame of host community, stage of migration, politico-administrative policies at place of origin and destination etc. are also decisive factors in determining developmental impacts of migration. For better understanding about migration and development interplay one must consider the spatio-temporal variations in above stated aspects related to migration development processes.

Here, in this piece of research these theoretical paradigms are taken into consideration for examining the dynamics of the international migration between India and USA with special reference to a case study of Rajasthani emigrants to USA.

### **Knowledge Transfer and Sharing:**

The brain drain hypothesis have argued that the emigration of skilled, educated and professionally competent workers create deficit of skills in the source regions and thus impair developmental process. But the concepts like brain gain, brain circulation and brain bank have reverted this approach. The contribution by these emigrants in terms of knowledge sharing and transfer can bridge up the loss of brain drain for the countries from where these skilled migrants originated (Saxenian, 2000; Williams, 2007)<sup>108</sup>. The

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<sup>107</sup> Ghosh, Bimal. (1992), "Migration-Development Linkages: Some Specific Issues and Practical Policy Measures", *International Migration*, Vol. XXX, No. ¾, Switzerland; Taylor, J. Edward. (1999), "The New Economics of Labour Migration and the Role of Remittances in the Migration Process", *International Migration*, Vol. 37, No. 1, Switzerland.

<sup>108</sup> Saxenian, AnnaLee. (2000), "The Bangalore Boom: From Brain Drain to Brain Circulation?", in Kenniston, Kenneth. and Kumar, Deepak. (eds.), 'Bridging the Digital Divide: Lessons from India', National Institute of Advanced Study, Bangalore, India; Williams,

Indian skilled emigrants who settled in developed countries like USA, Canada, Australia can contribute significantly in exchange and transfer of knowledge which is much more fetching than the cash remittances (Friesen, 2014)<sup>109</sup>.

The diaspora knowledge networks comprising the skilled professionals have potential to create enormous opportunities and can be the ambassadors of sharing and transfer of knowledge and expertise. Their collective efforts have immense potential to catalyse this process and this could be beneficial for immensely for the source region (Kuznetsov, 2006; Tejada, 2012)<sup>110</sup>. China and India have been benefited with this where skilled professional from these countries have participated in sharing and transfer of knowledge further mobilized many other interested diasporas for this to happen in a network form (Saxenian, 2000)<sup>111</sup>.

Brain Drain from the developing countries to the United States is categorized into two classes. First, the professionals, technological and kindred workers who migrated to the US for the purpose of employment as the relatives of already settled permanent immigrants under humanitarian preferences. Secondly, the workers of distinguished merit and ability are admitted as temporary workers (Singh, 2001)<sup>112</sup>. Now their knowledge can be circulated for the development of source region and studies have depicted that in case of India this process has already taken its roots. They can contribute in several forms such as return back skills and expertise, through back forth transnational movements, transmission of their skills, knowledge and expertise being at destination only through electronic mediums and via transnational networks (Friesen, 2008)<sup>113</sup>.

There are many studies of these kinds which show the importance of sharing and transfer of skills, knowledge and technologies. But to harness this potential of skilled diasporic population the focus must be on developing an understanding about knowledge,

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A. M. (2007), "International Labour Migration and Tacit Knowledge Transactions: A Multi-Level Perspective", *Global Networks*, Vol 7 (1), UK.

<sup>109</sup> Friesen, Wardlow. (2014), "Diaspora, Brain Circulation and Indian Development: Perspectives from Australia and New Zealand", in Sahoo, S. and Pattanaik, B. K. (eds.) 'Global Diaspora and Development: Socioeconomic, Cultural and Policy Perspectives', Springer, New Delhi/New York, India/USA.

<sup>110</sup> Kuznetsov, Y. (2006), "Diaspora Networks and the International Migration of Skills: How Countries can Draw on their Talent Abroad", World Bank Institute Development Studies, Washington DC, USA; Tejada, G. (2012), "Mobility, Knowledge and Cooperation: Scientific Diasporas as Agents of Development", *Migration and Development*, Vol. 10 (18), USA.

<sup>111</sup> Saxenian, AnnaLee. (2000), *op.cit.*

<sup>112</sup> Singh, Sudama. (2001), "Migration in the Third World (1954-1994): Views and Reviews", Radha Publications, New Delhi, India.

<sup>113</sup> Friesen, Wardlow. (2008), "The Evolution of 'Indian' Identity and Transnationalism in New Zealand", *Australian Geographer*, Vol. 39 (1), Australia.

sharing and transfer mechanisms, advantages of this and hindrances in this process to materialise.

## **Knowledge**

The arrangement of data in meaningful manner with message is called information and knowledge is an organized pool of information which can be used productively for generation to desired outcomes and to stimulate further exploration and queries. Thus, knowledge is a product of human intellect where information, whether found or created, processed and packaged by the human mind.

In a simplified manner knowledge can be classified in two type i.e. tacit knowledge (subjective) and explicit knowledge (objective). Tacit knowledge building depends upon conceptual skills and cognitive abilities which is mainly subconscious. This is experimental and intuitive. It is the part of mind frame and related to personal expertise and skills. Transfer of tacit knowledge is difficult. Explicit knowledge is well organized. This type of knowledge can be easily codified and eminently transferable (Schutze and Stabell 2004)<sup>114</sup>.

## **Knowledge transfer and sharing**

Due to paradigm shift resulting in economic advancement from resource-based to knowledge-based developmental process, it is now recognized all over the world that knowledge and innovation are driving forces for economic and social development as well as for job creation. That is why knowledge transfer has become a central focus arena for policy making process in all spheres.

Knowledge transfer is “the process through which one unit (e.g. group, department, or division) is affected by the experience of another”. Further, the transfer of organizational knowledge can be observed through changes in the knowledge or performance of recipient units. This is best practice for organizations but it is difficult to achieve (Argote et al. 2000). The reviews of various knowledge-based theories of firm performance suggest that effective facilitation and management of tacit and explicit knowledge leads to sustainable competitive advantage (Santoro and Bierly 2006)<sup>115</sup>.

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<sup>114</sup> Schultze, Ulrike. and Stabell, Charles (2004), “Knowing What You Don’t Know? Discourses and Contradictions in Knowledge Management Research”, *Journal of Management Studies*. Vol. 41, No. 4, UK.

<sup>115</sup> Santoro, M. D. and Bierly, P. E. (2006), “Facilitators of Knowledge Transfer in University-Industry Collaborations: A Knowledge-Based Perspective”, *IEEE Transactions on Engineering Management*, Vol. 53, No. 4, USA.

Further, they said that knowledge transfer is an inherently social process of the work place.

Survival of all sorts of business lies in creation and utilization of new knowledge where sharing of knowledge is inevitable. He defines knowledge sharing as a series of processes that are adopted in order to improve the overall performance of a community – whether corporate, small enterprise or local-based structures. Knowledge sharing is a holistic approach where shared dialogue and communication between people of community is essential and this is a challenging task for these communities (Yaacob et al., 2011)<sup>116</sup>. For knowledge sharing organizational structure has to overcome from the very basis of control, poor interaction and traditional culture (Bhatt, 2001)<sup>117</sup>. The quality of knowledge distribution depends upon the level of interactions between organizational technologies, techniques and people through e-mail, intranet, bulletin boards and newsgroups. This can generate debate, discussions and interpretations of information in multiple dimensions. To make this process rewarding, efforts have to be made for ensuring the use of stored and shared knowledge (Bouthillier and Shearer, 2002)<sup>118</sup>.

Knowledge transfer process is the key for the organisations/firms to fulfill their expectations of enhancing their performance (Knudsen, 2007)<sup>119</sup>. The knowledge transfer and sharing strategies are evaluated and tested only at intra and inter organizational levels to improve and strengthen human resource, production processes, marketing and above all new knowledge creation. The knowledge sharing and the learning patterns and behaviour of workers are strongly linked and improves business processes and productivity. Further, they said that executives should frame strategies for knowledge sharing and implement them for performance enhancement (Law and Ngai, 2003)<sup>120</sup>.

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<sup>116</sup> Yaacob, R. A. I. R., Abdullah, M. R. T. L., Yaacob, R. A. R., Amin, A. R. M., Bakar, Z. A., Noor A. M. and Abdullah, A. (2011), "Knowledge Sharing in Organization: Issues of Society and Culture, Problems and Challenges", *International Journal of Basic and Applied Sciences IJBAS-IJENS*, Vol. 11, No. 2, Rawalpindi, Pakistan.

<sup>117</sup> Bhatt, G. D. (2001), "Organising Knowledge in the Knowledge Development Cycle", *Journal of Knowledge Management*, Vol. 4, No. 1, UK.

<sup>118</sup> Bouthillier, F. and Shearer, K. (2002), "Understanding Knowledge Management and Information Management: The Need for an Empirical Perspective", *Information Research*, Vol. 8, No. 1, Sweden.

<sup>119</sup> Knudsen, Mette. Praest. (2007), "The Relative Importance of Interfirm Relationships and Knowledge Transfer for New Product Development Success", *Journal of Product Innovation Management*, Vol. 24, No. 2, USA.

<sup>120</sup> Law, C. H. and Ngai, E. W. T. (2003), "An Empirical Study of the Effects of Knowledge Sharing and Learning Behaviours on Firm Performance", *Expert Systems with Applications*, Vol. 34, No. 4, USA.

## **How to proceed for knowledge Transfer/sharing?**

For ensuring better knowledge transfer and sharing, a favourable environment has to be created with some general concerns.

For making the knowledge transfer and sharing process successful the first requirement is to identify competent knowledge pool for sharing and transferring knowledge and then receiving parties that are interested in it. It is prerequisite for achieving the above objective. After that the second challenge is to establish contact between both ends with assurance of essential motivation level to make the knowledge transfer or sharing process viable.

Further, a well designed and realistic executing transfer plan is needed according to the qualities of stake holders and nature of task in hand. Designing an efficient sharing mechanism and creating a conducive environment is important for higher level entitlement. Knowledge transfer module should always be learner centric. Reliability and validity of knowledge to be transferred or shared should be established for making transfer process credible. Both ends should play on open and fair ground. Further, it is very important and essential to get feedback about transfer as well as ensured application of it in desired field.

## **Advantages of knowledge transfer and sharing:**

There are many advantages associated with Sharing and transfer of knowledge such as 1. Foster innovation and creation of new knowledge 2. Increase productivity, reduce cost and make the people competitive 3. It leads to generation of sustainable competitive advantage 4. Make viable sharing of tacit knowledge which is otherwise highly personalized 5. Provide feedback opportunity 6. Improves performance and accelerate goal accomplishment process.

## **Hindrances in knowledge transfer and sharing**

The biggest hindrance is Communication bottlenecks. Limitations of information and communication technologies are also there such as poor creation of conducive infrastructure and enabling environment. There is need to establish contact between sharing parties via e-mail, web-based interactions, blogging, telecommunication, videoconferencing, meeting for bridging this communication gap.

Further experts experience lack of recognition and incentives when they transfer/share their expertise. At the same time, much of the tacit knowledge is hard to

articulate and difficult to translate it in objective frame which is easy form of transfer to larger user group.

Wrong ethical considerations also play negative roles in knowledge transfer. Sometimes this can be seen in knowledge transfer and sharing between the nations and within organisations: imbalances in power relations and relative need of power resources such as employer v/s employee or developed v/s developing words. Physical distances may create hassles in opportunity of meetings and conferences.

The challenge of proper transmission and reception of knowledge is also of paramount importance because it requires higher skills from both the sides. Still many parts of the world as a well as large section of population is away from the fruits of knowledge society. Identification of able individuals and organisations to transfer and share knowledge is also very difficult.

However, in case of diaspora and development relationship with special reference to the knowledge sharing and transfer by skilled emigrants, its usefulness depends upon two factors related to the receiving source regions i.e. willingness to receive and ability to use and value their contribution (Siar, 2014)<sup>121</sup>.

## **Migration and Development: Indian Context**

The impact of migration on the source as well as destination regions depends upon who is moving and with what kind resources. The diaspora resources can influence developmental scenario in both host and origin countries at different levels like, family, community and national level (IOM, 2013)<sup>122</sup>. Thus it is important to understand the migration and development relation in Indian context here.

Indians are emerging as a distinct community like the Chinese linked with certain affinities with their motherland in one way but different in other reverences like cultural persistence in terms of retaining many aspects of culture in a new environment and adoption to the new milieu (Suryanarayan, 2001)<sup>123</sup>. As an outcome the NRIs, who are

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<sup>121</sup> Siar, Sheila. (2014), "The Diaspora as Carrier to the Home Country of 'Soft Knowledge' for Development: Evidence from Highly Skilled Filipino Migrants in New Zealand and Australia", in Sahoo, S. and Pattanaik, B. K. (eds.) 'Global Diaspora and Development: Socioeconomic, Cultural and Policy Perspectives', Springer, New Delhi/New York, India/USA.

<sup>122</sup> IOM (2013), "Diasporas and Development: Bridging Societies and States", Diaspora Ministerial Conference, International Conference Centre Geneva (18–19 June 2013), International Organization for Migration, Geneva, Switzerland.

<sup>123</sup> Suryanarayan, V. (2001), "Indian Communities Abroad", World Focus, Vol. 22(3), March, New Delhi, India.

known for their economic strength, scientific talent and technical know-how, are keen to contribute for the development of their Motherland (Singla, 2001)<sup>124</sup>. Even with many diversities in the Indian diasporic community, formal and informal linkages have been established with their homeland and there should be policies for enhancing these inter-linkages in a more responsive and productive manner (Bhat, 2001)<sup>125</sup>.

India has experienced the emigration of highly qualified labour-force in the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Thus, for the policy perspective, identification of distinguishing characteristics of these professionals is necessary for establishing constructive linkages with them. There are many future consequences of this phenomenon of drain of human capital. This will create deficit of quality professionals at home resulting in the restrictive growth of the Indian economy and will reduce Indian institutions like IITs and future IIITs as factories of making professionally competent human resource for the foreign companies. In this way, huge public investment will be spent only in the fulfillment of requirements of the foreign industries (Khadria, 2008)<sup>126</sup>.

With the changing map of international power equation and international production relations after the end of the era of cold war, it is the time to evaluate the whole set of NRI and PIO issue with a new perspective. Their potential role in empowering India has to be discerned in this era of globalisation and steps should be taken for providing institutional framework to the policy reform agenda (Ramchandani, 2001)<sup>127</sup>. The promotion of foreign policy constituents, role of civil societies and a strategy for extension of educational services, may contribute in enhancing the cooperation between India and the Indian diaspora. Taking the note of size and geographical diversity of Indian diaspora a common policy regime cannot address the diasporic issues rationally. There has to be regional approach in framing the new policy perspectives (Rao, 2001)<sup>128</sup>.

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<sup>124</sup> Singla, Surinder. Kumar. (2001), "Recognising Indian Diaspora's Contribution", World Focus, Vol. 22(3), New Delhi, India.

<sup>125</sup> Bhat, Chandrashekhar. (2001), "India and Indian Diaspora: Linkages and Expectations, with special reference to the field of education", Paper presented in Seminar on India and Indian Diaspora: Linkages and Expectations, University of Hyderabad, Hyderabad, India.

<sup>126</sup> Khadria, Binod. (2008), "India: Skilled Migration to Developed Countries, Labour Migration to the Gulf", in Castles, S. and Delgado, Wise. R. (eds.), 'Migration and Development: Perspectives from the South', International Organization for Migration, Geneva, Switzerland.

<sup>127</sup> Ramchandani, R. R. (2001), "People of Indian Origin and India's Post Cold War Policy Perspective", Paper presented in Seminar on India and Indian Diaspora: Linkages and Expectations, University of Hyderabad, Hyderabad, India.

<sup>128</sup> Rao, P. V. (2001), "India and the Indian Diaspora: Strategies of Cooperation", Paper presented in Seminar on India and Indian Diaspora: Linkages and Expectations', University of Hyderabad, Hyderabad, India.



The heterogeneous nature of the India diaspora is confronted with different problems too. Their problems are intertwined with their migrational characteristics, socio-economic status and size of the community, educational and professional attainments, political environment of the country of adoption etc. There is a caste like social distance between NRIs and PIOs too, although in the recent times they are coming closer (Motwani, 1993)<sup>129</sup>. These heterogeneities in Indian diasporic community also pose challenges in front of policy makers in framing holistic policy framework for addressing the issue of diaspora development interplay

The people of first generation remain ill adapted to language, values and cultural practices of adaptive land. Their expectations lie in the second generation. The children of second generation adapt language, values and cultural practices of their adaptive land but at the cost of rejection of their parents' way of life or at least by subordinating it. This can further penetrate in the subsequent generation, which will again lose their ties with the land of origin (Birla et al. 1999)<sup>130</sup>. As time passes, generally social distances bridges up at some extend between host and emigrant communities as level of assimilation and accommodation climbs up. Intermarriages and intergenerational descent blur the boundaries further. Such interactions redefine the relationship between diaspora and the host. (Clayton, 2005)<sup>131</sup>. As an outcome of this, the subsequent generation of diaspora looses their ties with their homeland and their identities are reshaped in this process.

The political turmoil in different parts of the world, where a sizeable proportion of Indian community is residing, causes a great threat on the life and well being of this community. The examples such as mass expulsion of Asians from Uganda (1972), anti Indian coups in Fiji (1987 and 2000) and recent problems in Iraq, Australia and the USA are seen in contemporary times. The perceived danger of such developments is that, many other countries may find people of Indian origin easy targets and can evict them for their own narrow personal gains. In the wake of such incidents the Indian diasporic community becomes helpless; they search for their identities and for the time being they remain

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<sup>129</sup> Motwani, Jagat. K. (1993), op.cit.

<sup>130</sup> Birla, Ritu., Srinivasan, Gita., Karim, Farhad., Mathur, Saloni. and Lelyveld, David. (1999), "The Second Generation Speaks: A Panel Discussion", in Carla, Petievich. (eds.), 'The Expanding Landscape: South Asians and the Diaspora', Manohar Publishers, New Delhi, India.

<sup>131</sup> Clayton, Tristan. (2005), "Diasporic Others: racism, sectarianism and 'national exteriority' in modern Scotland", Social and Cultural Geography, Vol. 6, No. 1, UK.

homeless. In such situations the diasporic community perceives the importance of their place of origin and its potential to intervene in such situation.

For countries like India and China the skilled manpower is an asset. This can be directed and utilized in production process with in these countries (Singh, 2014)<sup>132</sup>. It is likely that these skilled labours can emigrate, for better job avenues and professional growth, for developed regions but if their skills and expertise are utilized through sharing and transfer of knowledge than there will be win-win situation for both source countries and destinations.

It is evident that the sizable population of Indian diaspora with their enormous developmental prospective have great potential to catalyze the development drive in their country of origin. Thus, the government of India is showing great concerns on diaspora related issues (Khadria 2003)<sup>133</sup>. Along with this, Indian academia is also focusing on enlarging the scope of diaspora related studies in diversified fields. There are some positive outcomes too of these policy initiatives in reference to India. In the recent past India has attracted good number of Indian emigrants with their skills, expertise and investment capacities (Chanda and Sreenivasan, 2006)<sup>134</sup>.

## Conclusions

- The literature pertaining to the conceptual framework of this research has dealt with variety of areas in migration and development interplay. It is evident that this relationship varies in spatial context and also for the same region in different timeframes. Thus region specific study can give better insight in the relationship. This research is an effort in this direction.
- There are very few studies which explore the migration and development relationship in the light of sharing and transfer of knowledge especially for the development at source regions of skilled migrants. The existing work is also lacking focus on the theoretical aspects of knowledge sharing and transfer modalities..

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<sup>132</sup> Singh, Leena. (2014), "Rethinking Development through Dynamics of Skilled Human Migration from India ", in Sahoo, S. and Pattanaik, B. K. (eds.) 'Global Diaspora and Development: Socioeconomic, Cultural and Policy Perspectives', Springer, New Delhi/New York, India/USA.

<sup>133</sup> Khadria, Binod. (2003), "Case-Study of the Indian Scientific Diaspora", in Remi, Barre., Valeria, Hernandez., Jean-Baptiste, Meyer. and Dominique, Vinck. (eds.), 'Scientific Diasporas', IRD Editions, Marseille, France.

<sup>134</sup> Chanda, R. and Sreenivasan, N. (2006), "India's Experience with Skilled Migration", in Kuptsch, C. and Fong, P. E. (eds.), 'Competing for Global Talents', International Institute for Labour Studies, Geneva, Switzerland.

## **Chapter Three: Role of Diaspora in India's Development**

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- Diaspora and Development
- Labour Migration from India and its Outcomes
- Skilled Migration from India and its Outcomes
- Diaspora: A Soft Power
- Immigration, Identity and Creation of Own Spaces
- Policy initiatives by Indian Government

Chapter one introduced largely to the intentions of this research and chapter two conceptualized the theme by review of the concerned literature. Since it is important to understand the role of diaspora in India's development the present chapter deals with the discussion of the broad areas of contribution of Indian diaspora in the development of homeland at various scales.

Migration is an age old phenomenon for human civilization and it has experienced a remarkable rise in the last century in terms of the movement of population and still regularly evidenced its increasing magnitude. The tendency to move from one place to another in search of new avenues and betterment of life is an integral part of human behaviour since time immemorial. In 21<sup>st</sup> century, the globalisation and ICT revolution have accelerated the phenomenon and facilitated the mobility of people for long distances with their greater access to global opportunities. Such migration has its multifaceted impacts for the places of origin and destination. India has been experiencing the same as a source as well as destination country, as it is listed amongst the top ten migrant receiving as well as sending countries of the world. However the chapter focuses only upon the impact of emigration of labour and skilled workers on India, as a source country.

### **Diaspora and Development**

The human migration is closely associated with the process of human development in many ways. It has its influence on the progress of human civilization, development of economic sectors, advancement in technologies, enhancement of socio-cultural environment through exchange of social and cultural characteristics on one side and on the other side there are cases of conflicts between immigrants and host

communities. Various studies in the field of international migration have suggested that there is a close relation between international migration and development and also highlighted that these migration process have greater possibilities of development for both the source and destination regions. The developmental prospects associated with such long distance migration depends upon nature of migration, causes behind migration decisions, characteristics of migration stream, level of acceptance of immigrants at destination, flow of financial gains in terms of remittances and investment, actual status of sharing and transfer of knowledge and technologies, degree of association between migrants and their homeland, developmental status and growth avenues at source and destination areas and so on (GCIM, 2005; World Bank, 2006; IOM, 2013 and UN, 2013)<sup>135</sup>.

There has been a shift in visualizing migration and development relationship in last few decades but still it is dominated with economic orientation as to see the developmental outcomes of migration on different places. Other than this classical approach, there are some other aspects which have gained due attention in the literature related to migration and development interplay like sharing and transfer of knowledge and technology, social remittances, multinational business and entrepreneurships, transnational identities, role of Diaspora in homeland politics etc. (Naerssen et al., 2008)<sup>136</sup>.

There are multiple dimensions to gauge the migration and development relationship which is highly complex in nature. Both the places of origin and destination are affected with such human behaviour. The outcomes of international migration are experienced at three levels viz. (a) at aggregate level (national level), (b) at micro level like regions of their origin and destination (c) at individual level. India has also experienced this relationship in many ways.

In this chapter, the outcomes of labour emigration to the Gulf countries and as a case the skilled emigration to the USA from India are discussed to understand various

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<sup>135</sup>GCIM Report (2005), "Migration in an Interconnected World: New Directions for Action", The Global Commission on International Migration, Geneva, Switzerland. Accessed from URL <http://www.gcim.org/en/finalreport.html>; The World Bank (2006), "Global Economic Prospects 2006: Economic Implications of Remittances and Migration", The World Bank, Washington DC, USA; IOM (2013), "Diasporas and Development: Bridging Societies and States", Diaspora Ministerial Conference, International Conference Centre Geneva (18–19 June 2013), International Organization for Migration, Geneva, Switzerland; United Nations (2013), "High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development: Making Migration Work", Population Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, UN, New York, USA.

<sup>136</sup>Naerssen, Ton. Van., Spaan, Ernst. and Zoomers, Annelies. (eds.) (2008), "Global Migration and Development", Routledge, London/New York, UK/USA.

dimensions of the diaspora and development relationship. Here the focus is to discuss the role of diaspora in India's development. Along with this, the prospective areas of their contribution are also indicated.

### **Labour Emigration from India to Gulf Region and its Outcomes**

In case of the country level scenario of labour migration to West Asian region, especially to the Gulf countries, India plays an important role in terms of a noticeable labour supplying country. The Gulf countries attracted the maximum Indian emigrants in the last few decades. Including Emigration Clearance required and not required categories about seven million Indian workers are estimated in Gulf countries who are employed in this region primarily on contractual basis for a fixed tenure of two to five years. A vast majority of migrants to the Middle East, including Gulf countries, are semi- skilled and unskilled workers. There has been a consistent and steady increase in the number of persons emigrating for employment abroad from the last few years. There are more than seven million overseas Indian labours throughout the globe. More than 90% of them are in the Gulf countries and South East Asian destinations (Annual Report-MOIA, 2014-15)<sup>137</sup>.

The overall migration from South Asia has seen a constant increase from the beginning of this century. In the year 2008, total number of migrations from the four south Asian countries (Bangladesh, India, Nepal, and Sri Lanka) was about 2 million. But in 2009, there was a sharp decline in this trend due to economic recession in 2008-09. The migration of workers was dropped by 30% in the year 2009. However, the migration to gulf countries was less affected in comparison to the other developed countries (Ozaki, 2012)<sup>138</sup>.

Maximum Gulf countries have realized that the immigration level has reached too high and they were in favour of designing a policy for lowering the migration flows in future. Out of total six important Gulf countries (GCC) five were with the opinion to reduce migration stock in future, except Bahrain. The migration level was felt satisfactory in Bahrain and they wanted to maintain the existing immigration level. Such initiatives

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<sup>137</sup>Annual Reports (2014-15), Indian Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs, Government of India, New Delhi, India.

<sup>138</sup> Ozaki, Mayumi. (2012), "Workers Migration and Remittances in South Asia", Working Paper Series, Asian Development Bank, Manila, Philippines.

might change the scenario of labour emigration from the south Asian countries including the Indian labour emigration for the Gulf countries in the near future (UN, 2009)<sup>139</sup>.

### Population of Indian emigrants in West Asia particularly in Gulf Countries

There are only crude estimates about the Population of Indian emigrants in West Asia particularly Gulf Countries. The size of this population has crossed seven million marks now. The country wise distribution of this population is given in the Table 3.1. Here it is evident with these data that maximum population of Indians is concentrated in Saudi Arabia and United Arab Emirates. This is followed by Kuwait, Oman and Bahrain. These data are not much reliable. Thus, Indian government must improve the documentation of her diasporas population.

**Table 3. 1: Population (estimate/assumed) of Overseas Indians- As on Jan. 2015.**

Country	NRIs	PIOs	Overseas Indians
Bahrain	350000	2500	3,52,500
Iraq	15000	NIL	15000
Kuwait	758615	1096	7,59,711
Oman	707850	880	7,08,730
Qatar	600000	677	6,00,677
Saudi Arabia	2800000	13	28,00,013
U. A. E.	2000000	2349	20,02,349
Yemen	5000	10000	15000
<b>Total</b>	<b>7236465</b>	<b>17515</b>	<b>7253980</b>

Source: Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs, GoI (on website, 14.10.2015)

### Remittances

Remittances are the most important outcome of labour migration for the source region. Such migration also give opportunity to work on the regular basis and on higher wages to the large chunk of population of the sending countries thus reduce the pressure on employment market in the source countries. In the recent past, there has been a noticeable emphasis on the study of various dimensions related to remittances. Obviously, this interest has been accelerated due to a remarkable increase in the remittance flows. The impact of this increase has been rediscovered as a potential source of development finance. The flow of remittances from developed to developing countries rose from \$31.1 billion to \$76.8 billion in the period of 1990 to 2000 (Kapur and McHale, 2003)<sup>140</sup>. Even

<sup>139</sup> United Nations (2009), "International Migration Report 2006: A Global Assessment, Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, New York, USA.

<sup>140</sup>Kapur, Devesh. and McHale, J. (2003), "Migration's new payoff", Foreign Policy, Vol. 139, November/December, Washington DC, USA.

the remittance flow is increasing with greater pace after year 2000. Now, registered remittances amount is twice the amount of official development assistance and 10 times higher than the net private capital transfers to developing countries.

Remittances play an increasingly important role at family and community level. These are relatively stable source of external finance for the sending countries too. During economic and political crises, remittances play a critical role as social insurance and protect the economy of affected countries (Kapur, 2003)<sup>141</sup>. Remittances are more reliable foreign currencies source to prudent the economy of any country because these are less volatile and less pro-cyclical than other capital flows such as foreign direct investment and foreign institutional investment. India has experienced the positive role of remittances in crisis periods.

Role of remittance in the overall sustenance of family back home is very important in case of semi-skilled and unskilled labour emigrants. In Indian case remittances are playing crucial role in the maintenance and economic development of the families back home. In some case social and community remittances are important for the development of an area and a larger group.

In the Table 3.2, the migrant remittance inflow is given for India and the world for previous four decades. In this period migrant remittance flow in India has been increased more than 160 times, while the total remittance inflow at world level has been increased more than 60 times only. But in 1975 Indian share in the total migrant remittance inflow was only 4.5% which has been increased to nearly 12.1% in 2014. In case of India the rapid growth in remittance inflow was observed after 1994. In this period of two decades there has been good amount of addition in remittance inflow and in last decade India became the largest remittance receiving country in the world. Afterwards India is constantly leading the world in migrant remittance inflow (World Bank, 2018)<sup>142</sup>. Since 2013, the migrant remittance inflow was about 70 thousand million US\$ which is more than 3.5% share of the total GDP of the India.

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<sup>141</sup>Kapur, Devesh. (2003), "Indian Diaspora as a Strategic Asset", Economic and Political Weekly, Vol. 38, No. 5, Mumbai, India.

<sup>142</sup> The World Bank (2018), "Record High Remittances to Low- and Middle-income Countries in 2017", Press Release No: 2018/146/SPJ (April 23, 2018), Washington DC, USA. Assessed from URL <https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2018/04/23/>

**Table 3. 2: Migrant remittance inflow in India and World in US\$ million (1975-2017p)**

Country/ Year	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2017p
<b>India</b>	430	2,761	2,472	2,382	6,224	12,845	22,125	53,480	68,910	68,968
<b>World</b>	9,529	35,814	34,556	64,034	97,889	1,26,750	2,79,851	4,57,897	5,82,053	6,13,466

Source: Annual Remittances Data, World Bank, Apr. 2018. p: Projected

Out of the total remittances received by India, about half of this is sent by the workers in the Gulf region. In case of investment also they are responding well. The Gulf based Indian emigrants are putting huge investments in the hospitality sector and some other areas in India. They are eager to recycle their earnings back to their motherland.

When the migrant remittance inflow and outflow are compared than idea about the net remittance receipts can be consolidated. In case of India this is highly favorable as data in the Table 3.3 clearly reveals that migrant remittance inflow is much higher than the outflow.

**Table 3. 3: Migrant remittance inflow and Outflow in US\$ million, India (1975-2014e)**

Remittance	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2017p
<b>Inflows</b>	430	2,761	2,472	2,382	6,224	12,845	22,125	53,480	68,910	68,968
<b>Outflows</b>	NA	29	31	106	419	486	1,348	3,829	4,883	NA

Source: Annual Remittances Data, World Bank (April 2018). e: Projected, NA: not Available.

These remittances often promote financial strength of sender and recipient and usually contribute in the economic development in many ways. The remittances are considered less volatile than other capital flows despite financial crises and economic slumps remittances are reliable financial resource for the developing countries. Such sustainability further increases if the emigrants of any countries are spread in many countries over the globe.

On the other side there are threats also associated with remittance transfers. It is difficult to track remittances coming through informal channels. It might be sensitive to money laundering and terror financing. Thus, many countries are taking this concern seriously and their respective governments along with financial action task force taking action to prudent formal value transfer systems with having close eyes on informal one.

It has been observed that generally remittances are sent by circular migrants. These are the migrant workers temporarily going foreign destinations and have tendency



to move back and forth between their home and destination countries to get the financial benefits due to higher earnings at high income countries.

### **Issues and Problems related to Indian Nationals in the Gulf Region**

The concerns and the problems in most of the countries of West Asia especially the Gulf region are similar. Most of the Indians in the Gulf are concerned about labour exploitation and welfare issues, illegal migration, the education of their children, the exploitation of women, new adverse policies, poor social security measures, exploitation by service providers and so on at their place of origin and in the Gulf region.

In a study of emigration of Rajasthani labour to the Gulf region, it was found that the undocumented/illegal Indian workers are suffering a lot and are exposed to inhuman conditions of life at destination. In the present situation such migration process is not preferred as it did during the last quarter of twentieth century. Still, it is perceived lucrative for the workers to get employment in Gulf countries. Most of the workers (about 80%) have emigrated for the gulf countries after the year 2000 in Rajasthan. Many of these have emigrated in the recent years only. This indicates that the enthusiasm to go to the Gulf countries in the study area is persisting inspite of common stories of grief and exploitation (Soni, 2015)<sup>143</sup>.

In 1970's mainly semi-skilled and unskilled labour emigrated from India to the gulf region for taking jobs in construction and other infrastructure development sector. But, in last two decades, demand increased for skilled and professional manpower for operation and maintenance services, transport and communication, I. T. and other such sectors. The south-Indian region like Kerala, Tamil Nadu etc. have responded accordingly. There the proportion of semi-skilled and skilled workers is increasing among the Gulf migrants. But, in case of northern states, the conditions are very much similar as it was in 1970s. There is a meager shift from 1970's condition as even today most of labours from this area are semi-skilled or unskilled. There is a need for skill up gradation of prospective emigrants through pre departure training and orientation programmes in considerable manner for changing their efficiency and income as well as for minimizing their exploitation.

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<sup>143</sup> Soni, J. D. (2015), "Labour Migration to West Asia from Sikar, Churu and Jhunjhunu Districts: Problems and Prospects", Research Project Report (unpublished), ICSSR, New Delhi, India.

In case of the use of remittances, first they try to repay debts as their primary usage of remittances as emigrants use to borrow money from money lenders, friends or relatives. Secondly, they use remittances for arranging basic facilities including food and also for improving the standard of living. This use of remittance is purely for consumption purpose. But this becomes primary head of remittance use once the loan is totally re-paid. This is really a matter of concern that most of these remittances are used for consumption purpose where share of education is still very low. Only small proportion of these workers uses remittances for productive investment and saving (Soni, 2015)<sup>144</sup>.

### **Skilled Migration from India and its Outcomes**

The Globalization has altered the mobilisation sphere of mankind with facilitating long distance movements of goods, services and people as well. Reduction of perceptual physical distances and revolution in information and communication sector has squeezed the globe and made all parts of it accessible for grabbing the global opportunities to work and excel in desired field. Due to this, nature of migration has experienced many changes and opened the world for aspirants of excellence, especially in case of professionals, skilled personals, businessmen and entrepreneurs. A rapid and large scale emigration and immigration wave of these self motivated people is visible in many parts of the globe. India is also an active player in this new phenomenal change in migration process.

The highly competent workers are moving freely and trapping the global opportunities. Migration of such skilled professionals is an important segment which is a matter of concern for the source region. The migration of skilled professionals is voluntary in nature and long distance is not barrier for them. Their progressive outlook in terms of getting better work environment, opportunity to develop new skills and polish the existing one, secure and healthy social milieu, better earnings prospects etc. are important factors which are motivating them to take a decision to move towards developed destinations. It is largely selective such as male dominated, age bound especially at young age people prefer to move and largely towards predefined destinations because of networking (Soni, 2012)<sup>145</sup>.

There are pros and cons associated with such migration for places of origin and destination. There are many negatives of such moves like brain drain, non returning

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<sup>144</sup> *ibid.*

<sup>145</sup> Soni, J. D. (2012), "Indian Diaspora and Knowledge Transfer: Sectoral Perspectives and Challenges", *Manpower Journal*, Volume XLVII, No. 2-4, April-Dec, ([www.iamrindia.gov.in](http://www.iamrindia.gov.in)) Institute of Applied Manpower Research (IAMR), Delhi, India.

investment in public funded education and training institutes, impairing implications for malfunctioning of secondary and tertiary sectors due to shortage of required skills etc. In terms of gains one can list remittances, social remittances, philanthropically contributing, betterment of living standards of families back home including education attainment, up gradation of skills, investment in social and economic sectors, dissemination of information about opportunities abroad, knowledge transfer and sharing etc.

Emigration of skilled labour from India to the different parts of the world is creating a developmental vacuum at source region as reflected in many scholarly writings but they are important for their enormous potential to return back in many ways. The USA only is the second largest remittance sending country after the Gulf region in case of India. Social remittances from such emigrants are also important for the country. The possibilities to contribute in terms of knowledge transfer and sharing is also there as elucidated by the scholars as brain circulation, brain gain and brain bank. They are playing constructive role as soft power for putting genuine concerns in interest of India through lobbying which is discussed in the later part of this chapter.

### **Indian Diaspora and Knowledge Transfer**

The section deals with the impact of emigration of skilled professionals on sending countries in terms of knowledge transfer and sharing. In case of brain drain from India, as described by alternative theoretical approach, it is confined to the emigration of professionally competent Indians for the developed countries only. They had developed their skills and acquired knowledge largely in Indian institutes and applied this in the institutions and organizations of their country of destination. After India's independence the well educated and professionally capable Indians migrated towards the developed countries specially United States of America, Canada and United Kingdom. Specially, from late 1960s a strong wave of well-educated and professionally competent immigrants from India started moving towards the industrially advanced countries. Later in 1990's, Australia has also emerged as a favourable destination for such migrants. This migration is still increasing both in their spread and magnitude steadily (Soni and Soni, 2009)<sup>146</sup>.

The Indian diasporas community today is known for their professional competency. Indians are doing excellent in areas of technology, management,

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<sup>146</sup> Soni, J. D. and Soni, S. D. (2009), "Brain Drain to Brain Circulation: In Indian Context", *Manpower Journal*, Volume XLVI, No. 2, April-June, ([www.iamrindia.gov.in](http://www.iamrindia.gov.in)) Institute of Applied Manpower Research (IAMR), Delhi, India.

entrepreneurship, teaching and research and many others. The Indian skilled and semiskilled personals are also known for their commitment towards their jobs in hand. The Indian Diaspora is unique as it surprises all others in its extraordinary diversity and global spread. Indian emigrants have made remarkable contributions to their host countries by helping to transfer their economies (Singhvi 2001)<sup>147</sup>.

In this background, knowledge transfer concept is conceptualized in relation to Indian Diaspora on the basis of review of multi disciplinary theories and concepts of knowledge transfer and sharing with the aim of productive engagement of this vast talented mass as discussed in the previous chapter. It is found that knowledge transfer and sharing can accelerate and direct developmental processes at the place of origin of this diasporic community. In many parts of the world, this perspective of knowledge transfer modalities is explained by the process of brain circulation as talented emigrants contribute to their homeland with transfer and sharing of technology, capital, managerial and institutional know-how and so on. China is a good example of this. Such evidences are already emerging in India (Saxenian 2000)<sup>148</sup>. But this current is still in its infancy stage. An attempt in this direction has been made by the University Grants Commission, New Delhi too in which Indian professionals are facilitated to work in Indian institutions for a limited time frame. Large number of MoUs are also signed between Institutions in India and abroad where in many cases diaspora people played an important role. Further, this can establish a ground for actual stage of brain circulation which may lead to the stage of brain gain in future course of time for the countries like India.

To find out the gap between theory and practice and to frame a realistic strategic plan to productively engage Indian diaspora with India it is important to assess the prospective role of Indian diaspora in knowledge transfer and sharing.

In the recent years, concerns related to overseas Indians have got prominence in many spheres of policies of Indian government. The overseas Indian community has been neglected for a long time. But now when the Indians abroad are perceived as the most competent professionals, recognised for their strong economic strength, knowledge capital and soft power resource there is a desire to harness the benefits out of it. They

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<sup>147</sup>Singhvi, L. M. (2001), "High Commission Report on Indian Diaspora", Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India, New Delhi, India.

<sup>148</sup>Saxenian, AnnaLee. (2000), "The Bangalore Boom: From Brain Drain to Brain Circulation?", in Kenniston, Kenneth. and Kumar, Deepak. (eds.), 'Bridging the Digital Divide: Lessons from India', National Institute of Advanced Study, Bangalore, India.

have made sizeable contribution through remittances to their homeland too which is important at various scale of development. Their unexplored potential of knowledge transfer and sharing can work as catalyst for Indian residents and institutional capacity building process.

Today, the world is moving towards knowledge society based on knowledge economy. India has a good account of intellectual capital spreading all over the globe. With their constructive engagement in the efforts to take technology to the masses India can bridge the digital and social divides and it can become a knowledge partner rather than being a mere service provider for the different regions of the world.

To get the benefits of knowledge transfer and sharing the very first requirement to start this process is to document the transfer or sharing parties and then having congenial environment of trust and fruitfulness through making proper communication among these parties. Here these parties are Indian diaspora and their institutions/ organisations on one side and Indian residents and institutions/ organisations in India on the other.

The Government of India has realised the strength and capabilities of Indian diasporic community as well as capacity of Indian state to reciprocate for their well being in terms of creating a social, cultural, emotional and physically secure environment for its people all over the globe (Singhavi, 2001)<sup>149</sup>. The productive and constructive engagement of Indian diaspora and India can be beneficial for both of these.

Though, the government of India has taken few attempts to engage diasporas' intellectual capital but this is still in infancy stage. For materializing the fruits of this in actual sense it is necessary to first identify and document the overseas knowledge workers of potential excellence, their areas of expertise, preferable mode of Knowledge sharing and transfer and establish stable communication network with them. Along with this, simultaneously, the Indian experts and institutions have to be promoted rigorously for engaging such diasporas and their institutions. Still thorough exercise has to be made to create an organised knowledge pool of highly efficient and capable professionals in multi-spectrum areas of knowledge for delivery of expertise and also tracing out the receiving ends. Establishing mutual trust and congenial environment is also a necessary requirement for omitting the threat fo misappropriation of their sharing and exchange in

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<sup>149</sup>Singhvi, L. M. (2001), op.cit.

many developmental arenas. Thus, there is need for stronger communication, trust building efforts, development of feeling of productive and sensible engagement with outstanding outcomes.

There is a lack of clear modalities of such transfer and sharing where a deep insight has to be given to develop knowledge transfer and sharing modalities in accordance with area of specific consideration. For this theoretical aspects related to knowledge transfer and sharing can provide guidelines for framing pragmatic strategy in this regard. For achieving this objective of knowledge transfer and sharing with the involvement of knowledgeable Indian diaspora, the Government of India has to establish separate offices dedicated to specific purposes such as documentation unit, communication unit, facilitation unit and others at national as well as regional level. For all these to implement in proper manner there is the need for strong political will, administrative commitment and active participation of all the stakeholders.

Other than knowledge transfer and sharing such diasporas are also important for their social remittances and investment potential. In the last few decades, Indian companies like Infosys Technologies, Wipro, Tata Group and Reliance Group are showing global success. The reputation of the Indian Institute of Management (IIMs) and Indian Institute of Technology (IITs) have contributed to the development of a new image of India as an economic powerhouse and Indians as professionally competent people. The stereotypical image of underdeveloped, impoverished India has now been replaced by the impression of a modern and dynamic economy. Thus, India has potential to attract foreign investments and workers from different parts of the world (Blarel, 2012). This is still at a beginning stage but have great possibilities in future.

### **Indian Diaspora: A Soft Power**

The Powers are distinguished as hard and soft power resources. The distinction between these two is made on the basis of the nature of the behavior and in the tangibility of the resources. These powers are important in many ways to achieve the purposes and goals through controlling the behavior of others. Soft power is more associated to Co-optive power which is the ability to shape what others want- can rest on the attractiveness of one's culture and ideology or the ability to manipulate the agenda of political choices in a manner that makes actors fail to express some preferences because they seem to be too

unrealistic (Nye, 1990)<sup>150</sup>. Thus, the diaspora are important players for any country as its soft power resources. Soft power is a vibrant resource with enormous potential depending on the numerical strength of the immigrants and their economic and political standing at destination. However, soft power is a difficult resource to leverage.

There is sizable Indian population in many countries with their outstanding professional and economic achievements. This is an important soft power resource for India which can catalyse the promotion of Indian interest at various bilateral and multilateral platforms (Nye, 1990a)<sup>151</sup>. In the last few centuries of emigration history of India, Indians spread in many countries of the world. In last century, few more countries were added in this list where sizable Indian population was immigrated especially the developed pockets of the world. These emigrants have moved to various foreign destinations with the basket of their social and cultural identities and practices. They have also retained this heritage of world's oldest civilisation with them and also transferred the same to the coming generations. In this manner the soft power resource of India took a shape and already being recognised in various countries of the globe. But, in the past few decades only, India has valued this resource potential and increased its use of soft power in a more systematic way (Ramachandran, 2015)<sup>152</sup>.

The political leadership of India and her diplomatic machinery have inconsistently capitalised upon these undoubted soft power resources over the last decade. References to Indian culture, to its diaspora, to its political values and to its economic development have mostly been rhetoric for image polishing. It poses the question of whether India has really tried to exploit its huge soft power potential (Blarel, 2012)<sup>153</sup>.

In the last few decades Indian community has shown their presence in the political arena especially noticeable in the countries like UK and USA. The Indian diaspora is increasingly playing an important role in mobilizing political support in UK, USA, Canada and in many other countries of the world for issues in favour of India's interest. In case of the USA, the group of politically influential American Indians i.e. the Indian

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<sup>150</sup>Nye, Jr. Joseph. S. (1990), "Bound to Lead: The Changing Nature of American Power", Basic Books, New York NY, USA. Accessed from URL <http://www.kropfpolisci.com/exceptionalism.nye.pdf>

<sup>151</sup>Nye, Jr. Joseph. S. (1990a), "Soft Power", Foreign Policy, Issue 80 (Autumn), USA.

<sup>152</sup>Ramachandran, Sudha. (2015), "India's Soft Power Potential", The Diplomat (May 29, 2015), Japan. Accessed from URL <http://thediplomat.com/2015/05/indias-soft-power-potential>.

<sup>153</sup>Blarel, Nicolas. (2012), "India: The Next Superpower?: India's Soft Power: From Potential to Reality?", in Kitchen, Nicholas. (eds.), 'IDEAS Reports - Special Reports', SR010, LSE IDEAS, London School of Economics and Political Science, London, UK. Accessed from URL <http://eprints.lse.ac.uk/43445/>

Caucus has been effectively lobbying Congresspersons and the eminent personalities to put forward India's stand and gain support on sensitive issues. The positive outcomes of this diplomatic exercise were visible during the Kargil war and the Pokhran nuclear tests. Thus, the Government of India treats the American Indians as an extraordinary soft power resource for their valuable service potential in propagating the official Indian perspective to the decision makers of their destination countries (Siddiqui, 2004)<sup>154</sup>.

Recently, India has taken several initiatives to lure the benefits of India's soft power strength to increase the role of India at the international community level. In this direction in the year 2006 a public diplomacy division was established within the Ministry of External Affairs, the Indian Council for Cultural Relations (ICCR) has been expanded aggressively, the Ministry of Tourism's 'Incredible India' campaign have showcased India at global platforms and the foundation of the Ministry for Overseas Indians dedicated to the cause of Indians abroad. With these initiatives the social and cultural assets of India were advertised abroad in a proper way and also designed the country's major foreign-policy initiatives to get support of India and abroad (Ramachandran, 2015)<sup>155</sup>.

The Indian diaspora are now recognised as soft power assets and thus there is strong desire to tap this strength in order to project soft power around the world (Jain, 2016). Since Indian community is an influential group in many countries and have strong stakes in societies abroad, the political leadership of India trying to associate with them and recognise their ability to direct bilateral and multilateral relations. With these developments the diaspora could become a core component of foreign policy initiatives and a vehicle of India's soft power (Singh, 2015)<sup>156</sup>. The India's diplomacy has shown a positive shift and improved image of India before the international community. Still the efforts to constructively engage Indian diaspora are insufficient. There is a need to make greater use of diaspora bonds to harness the actual potential (Heng, 2016)<sup>157</sup>.

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<sup>154</sup>Siddiqui, Tasneem. (2004), "Institutionalising Diaspora Linkage: The Emigrant Bangladeshis in UK and USA", Ministry of Expatriates' Welfare and Overseas Employment of GoB and International Organization for Migration (IOM), Dhaka, Bangladesh.

<sup>155</sup>Ramachandran, Sudha. (2015), op.cit.

<sup>156</sup>Singh, N. K. (2015), "Diaspora Could Become Vehicle of India's Soft Power", Hindustan Times (August 31, 2015), India. Accessed from URL <http://hindustantimes.com/analysis/diaspora-could-become-vehicle-of-india-s-soft-power/>

<sup>157</sup>Heng, Stephanie. M. L. (2016), "Diplomacy and Image-Building: India Rides on its Soft Power", Issue Briefs and Special Reports, Observer Research Foundation (November 08 2016), New Delhi, India. Accessed from URL <https://www.orfonline.org/research/diplomacy-and-image-building/>



## Immigration, Identity and Creation of Own Spaces

For a successful assimilation with the host community it requires the migrants to interact with the new society, while keeping the culture of the origin country alive. This creates a positive environment for the multicultural identity to form (Guarnizo et al., 2003 and Faist and Gerdes, 2008)<sup>158</sup>.

Migration is not only confined to change in residence rather it is a process of creating new spaces at the destination too. People migrate from one place to another along with their cultural basket. Thus, migration does not only imply movement of people, but this also inherently involves movement of cultures (Castles and Miller, 2009)<sup>159</sup>. The immigrants in many cases try to keep their cultural identity in accordance to their level of accommodation at destination. With this identity notion they interact with people and space. Together with creation of their own spaces they mark their cultural footprints at the destination. Their efforts are evaluated in terms of degree of accommodation and assimilation with the perspective of strategic essentialism. It helps in uncovering the relationship of immigration, identity and emergence of new spaces. A strategic use of positivist essentialism plays an important role in this process of depiction of presence at the new destination.

Gayatri C. Spivak in reference to the work of the Subaltern Studies Group, expresses a strategic use of positivist essentialism in a scrupulously visible political interest (Spivak, 1996)<sup>160</sup>. The very concept of strategic essentialism is a path that has been and continues to be explored as a minority strategy for influencing mainstream society. She describes essentialism as a strategy and policies that nationalities, national groups or marginal groups can use to present themselves. They may have various differences but they engage in continuous arguments, it is sometimes helpful for them to momentarily essentialise themselves and to support their social personality and individuality in a simplified way to attain definite goals, or to oppose the leveling influence of international culture (Ashcroft et al. 2013)<sup>161</sup>.

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<sup>158</sup>Guarnizo, L.E., Portes, A. and Haller, W. (2003), "Assimilation and Transnationalism: Determinants of Transnational Political Action among Contemporary Immigrants", *American Journal of Sociology*, Vol. 108, No. 6, USA; Faist, T. and Gerdes, J. (2008), "Dual Citizenship in an Age of Mobility", Paper commissioned by the Transatlantic Council on Migration for its Inaugural Meeting held in Bellagio, Italy (April 2008), Migration Policy Institute, USA.

<sup>159</sup>Castles, S. and Miller, M. (2009), "The Age of Migration (4th Edition)", Guilford Press, New York, USA.

<sup>160</sup>Spivak, G. C. (1996), "Subaltern Studies. Deconstructing Historiography", in Landry, D. and MacLean, G., 'The Spivak Reader', Routledge, London, UK.

<sup>161</sup> Ashcroft, Bill., Gareth. Griffiths. and Helen, Tiffin. (2013), "Postcolonial Studies: The Key Concepts", Routledge, London, UK.

In case of international migration the drive to maintain their identity and creating new spaces have different dimensions where along with attachment with the migrant's cultural identity they have to express their loyalty to the destination too. The multifaceted influences of such long distance migration redefine their relationship with their place of origin and destination. The migrants also pass through a process of change in their affinity and way of life. The depiction of identity and creating a home away from the keep them intact with their cultural roots and showcase the same to the subsequent generations too.

This becomes more important because this aspect of identity consciousness and creation of new spaces is associated with maintaining personal contacts and formation of associations of diasporic community. Through this they are organized with their roots in many ways and are essential for sustenance of their interest in the development of homeland.

### **Policy Initiatives by Indian Government**

In policy formulation for better outcomes of migration and development relationship migration should be incorporated both in the development cooperation strategies in the North and the South as well (Clemens 2010)<sup>162</sup>. Although, it is rarely seen in practice (UNDP 2009)<sup>163</sup>. There are very few successful stories of cooperative efforts between the sending and the receiving countries to manage migration (Martin et al. 2002)<sup>164</sup>. India is also entering in bilateral relationship on these lines with few countries of west Asia. India, like many other countries, is making its own strategy to harness the benefits of her diasporic wealth.

Above discussion is clearly depicting that the Indian diasporic community is playing role in many developmental aspects in India at family, community, regional and national level and there are many areas of potential contribution too in which they can contribute effectively if catalyzed with policy formulation in desired direction.

By realising the constructive economic, diplomatic and philanthropic role played by the Indian Diaspora, the Government of India has taken various steps. In 1983, Indian

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<sup>162</sup> Clemens, M. (2010), "Labor Mobility Agenda for Development", CGD Working Paper No. 201, Center for Global Development, Washington DC, USA.

<sup>163</sup> United Nations Development Programme (2009), "Overcoming Barriers: Human Mobility and Development (Human Development Report 2009)", UNDP, New York, USA.

<sup>164</sup> Martin, S., Martin, P. and Weil, P. (2002), "Fostering Cooperation between Source and Destination Countries", Migration Information Source, Migration Policy Institute, USA.

Emigration Act was enacted by the Government of India for the promotion of overseas employment and welfare of migrants at the home and host land (Ozaki, 2012)<sup>165</sup>. Again a High Level Commission was set up under the chairmanship of Dr. L. M. Singhvi in 2000. To recognise and appreciate the work of Indian Diaspora, the committee gave more than 150 recommendations and few of these have already being implemented. The government has undertaken various programmes to institutionalise the relationship of India with its diaspora in the beginning of 21<sup>st</sup> century, largely to encourage investment of the NRIs in India (Siddiqui, 2004)<sup>166</sup>.

In this direction Government of India have started many measures and started many schemes to facilitate Diasporic community and to engage them for the development of India. Few of these steps include organising the Pravasi Bharatiya Divas almost on yearly basis, establishment of a separate Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs (It is disappointing that Government of has shut down this ministry and now there is only one department for this under the Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India), Overseas Citizenship of India (OCI) Scheme, establishing Emigration Policy Division, Scholarship Scheme for Diaspora Children (SSDC), Overseas Indian Investment Facilitation Centre, Indian Council of Overseas Employment (ICOE), India Development Foundation of Overseas Indians (IDF-OI), Global Advisory Council to the Prime Minister, Opening of Pravasi Bharatiya Kendra at New Delhi, E – Governance in Emigration, Overseas Indian Centres at Abu Dhabi and Washington, Know India Programme (KIP), proposal for Establishment of a PIO/NRI University in India etc.

Inspite of all these there is hardly any effective attempt to tap the benefits of professionally competent overseas Indians in terms of sharing, transfer and exchange of expertise. The concept of the ‘diaspora option’, which came in 1980s, re-conceptualizes the migration of skilled professionals. It focuses on how the source countries can capitalize the human capital, lost through migration, for national development by mobilizing overseas citizens with professional competence for this through brain circulation. The migrants can engage in this process from their destination country (Meyer et al., 1997 and Saxenian, 2002)<sup>167</sup>. But the Government of India has seldom

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<sup>165</sup>Ozaki, Mayumi (2012), op.cit.

<sup>166</sup>Siddiqui, Tasneem. (2004), op.cit.

<sup>167</sup> Meyer, J. B., Charum, J., Bernal, D., Gaillard, J., Granes, J., Leon, J., Montenegro, A., Morales, A., Murcia, C., Narvaez-Berthelemot, N., Parrado, L. S. and Schlemmer, B. (1997) “Turning Brain Drain into Brain Gain: The Colombian Experience of the Diaspora Option”, *Science Technology & Society*, Vol. 2, No.2, USA; Saxenian, AnnaLee. (2002), “Transnational Communities and

taken initiatives to attract skill migrants for sharing and transfer of knowledge, skills and technologies. On the other hand the Chinese government has shown remarkable progress in this direction. China has encouraged diaspora for the joint collaboration on various projects by offering grants to local researchers who collaborate with overseas Chinese. This has helped them to develop speedy international scientific networks in last decade (Jin et al., 2007 and Zweig, 2008)<sup>168</sup>. There is need to focus on this area so as to trap the potentials of Indian overseas for the development in India in different fields.

## Conclusions

- India has a large diasporic population in the world but lagging behind in harnessing their potential for the development of India in diversified areas. Remittances are the most prominent outcome of this cross border migration from India.
- There is very poor status of sharing, transfer and exchange of knowledge, skills, expertise and technologies between India and her diaspora. The serious efforts are also lacking in India's policy design for enhancing the constructive role of overseas Indians in this direction. In the following chapters there is an attempt to understand the gravity of these gaps with a case study of Rajasthani emigrants to the USA.

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the Evolution of Global Production Networks: The Cases of Taiwan, China and India", *Industry and Innovation*, Vol.9, No.3, Denmark.

<sup>168</sup> Jin, Bihui., Rousseau, Suttmeier, Richard. P. and Cao, Cong. (2007), "The Role of Ethnic Ties in International Collaboration: The Overseas Chinese Phenomenon," in Torres-Salinas, D. and Moed, H. F. (eds.), 'Proceedings of the ISSI 2007', CSIS, Madrid, Spain; Zweig, David. (2008), "Returnees, Diasporas and Failure: Can Governments Benefit from Skilled Outmigration?", *Migration and Development: Future Directions for Research and Policy*, SSRC Migration & Development Conference Papers, 28 February – 1 March 2008, New York NY, USA.

## **Chapter 4: Emigration Patterns and Characteristics of Emigrants**

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- Geographical Distribution Emigrants
- Characteristics of Emigrants
- Socio-Religious Profile of Emigrants
- Economic and Occupational Profile of Emigrants
- Prominent Reasons of Emigration and its Impacts
- International Migration and Socio-Cultural Inertia

In the introductory chapter a general scenario of emigration from India to the USA has been discussed on the basis of secondary source of information. In the chapter 3 the role of Diaspora in development of India has been discussed in a broad way. Now, to understand the role of diaspora in India's development, here first the general characteristics of emigrants have been discussed in a case study of emigrants from Rajasthan to the USA in detailed manner. This is based on the extensive survey which was conducted in various parts of United States of America. In this investigation 96 respondents were interviewed from different parts of the USA who migrated to the USA from Rajasthan in last four to five decades. This chapter deals with some specific areas such as geographical distribution and pattern of emigration of people of Rajasthan to the USA, the socio-religious, economic and occupational profile of emigrants, various causes of emigration of these respondents and patterns of their emigration. At the end of this chapter, socio-cultural linkages among these emigrants and with their families, friends and professionals in India have been analyzed.

The major concentration pockets of American Indian ethnic community in the USA are New York, New Jersey, Illinois, California and Texas states. In 2011-15, more than half of immigrants from India resided in five states: California (20 percent), New Jersey (11 percent), Texas (9 percent), New York (7 percent), and Illinois (7 percent) (Jie and Batalova, 2017)<sup>169</sup>. The study presumes that emigrants from Rajasthan in the USA are also primarily settled in the same pockets as the exact data on this part was not accessible. It was realized through various visits to the I to VII Pravasi Bharatiya Divas that a similar pattern of distribution exists in Rajasthani immigrants in USA.

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<sup>169</sup> Jie, Zong, and Batalova, Jeanne. (2017), "Indian Immigrants in the United States". Migration Information Source, Online Journal of the Migration Policy Institute, Washington DC, USA. Accessed from URL <https://www.migrationpolicy.org/article/indian-immigrants-united-states>

## Geographical Distribution of Respondents

Total ninety six individuals (80 males and 16 females) were surveyed for this research from different regions of the United States of America who emigrated from Rajasthan to these destinations. Out of these 96 respondents 51 were taken from southern region (from various cities of Texas) and rest 45 from northern region (from various parts of New York, Illinois and California). In this respondent group all the emigrants were skilled professionals, businessmen and entrepreneur.

## Concentration Pockets of Rajasthani Emigrants in the USA

On the basis of literature review and informal discussion with Diasporas from Rajasthan in the United States of America, whereabouts of sizeable numbers of emigrants from Rajasthan was tracked. This exercise helped in zeroing in on concentration pockets. Maximum numbers of emigrants from Rajasthan prefer to settle in New York, New Jersey, Illinois, California and Texas regions. Thus based on the snow ball sampling technique geographical distribution as shown in Table 4.1 was covered.

**Table 4. 1: Geographical distribution of respondent group**

Geographical region	Frequency	Percent
California	12	12.5
Illinois	14	14.6
New York	19	19.8
Texas	51	53.1
Total	96	100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

As per the table 4.1 maximum emigrants were surveyed in Texas region. Here Dallas, Fort Worth, Arlington, Plano, Denton, Houston, San Antonio and Austin are important centers where sizable numbers of Rajasthani Diaspora are residing. More than half of the total respondents were surveyed in this region only. In the northern region 19 respondents were surveyed in New York and its vicinity areas, 14 in Chicago and nearby locations in Illinois and 12 in San Francisco and adjoining areas in California.

## Characteristics of the Respondents

### Age Group

The majority of emigrants available to take up the questions fall in the age group of 30-40 years of age. This is followed by the age groups of 20-30 and 40-50 years in

which the percentage values are 15.6 and 14.3 respectively. Only 14.6% respondents are of more than 50 years of age (comprising 50-60 and above 60 years category). However they migrated to the USA when they were relatively younger, that is, between 20-40 years of their age.

**Table 4. 2: Respondent distribution as per their age in different groups**

Age Groups	Percent
20-30 years	15.6
30-40 years	55.2
40-50 years	14.6
50-60 years	6.3
Above 60 years	8.3
Total	100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

This depicts that such migration processes are age selective. One finds the similar kind of scenario in case of data on Indian immigrant population in the USA too. In the USA, the proportion of Indian immigrant population is primarily of working age group. 82% of Indian immigrants were between ages 18 and 64, compared to 60 percent of the U.S. born (ACS, 2015)<sup>170</sup>. The data shows that relatively younger and skilled workforce of recent origin has migrated to the USA. This can be concluded here because more than 90% people entered in the USA before attaining 40 years of age. Also migration of skilled workers from Rajasthan to the USA has increased remarkably in last two decades. This is further evident from the data on year of their emigration to the USA which is discussed later in this chapter.

### Gender Composition

This stream of emigration from Rajasthan to the USA is very much male selective. Out of the total respondent size only 16.7% are female (see Table 4.3). This is so because at the place of origin i.e. Rajasthan still long distance international migration of females for career and job related purposes is not easily acceptable. In Indian case, it is found that male emigrants are much higher compared to their female counterparts. The percentages of male emigrants are much higher from Tamil Nadu (93.4 per cent) and Rajasthan (90 per cent) as compared to all the other Indian states (Ali, 2013)<sup>171</sup>.

<sup>170</sup> American Community Survey-ACS (2015), United States Census Bureau, USA. Accessed from URL <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs>

<sup>171</sup> Ali, Imtiyaz. (2013), "Emigration from India and Utilization of Remittances at Household Level" Proceedings of Interdisciplinary National Seminar on Migration: Issues and Challenges Jointly Organized by Ramniranjan Jhunjhunwala College, Ghatkopar (W), Mumbai and International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS), Mumbai, India.

Most of the females in such cases are migrating for family reunion or along with their spouse when they make a decision to move. Out of these 16.7% females, most of them go through educational or professional training in the USA for gearing up themselves with requirements of the US job market i.e. to join a job at the destination. During the survey not even a single case was found where either only female emigrated for better job prospects or career advancement or female emigrated first and then later on male joined them for family reunion.

**Table 4. 3: Respondent distribution as per their Gender composition**

Gender	Percent
Male	83.3
Female	16.7
Total	100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

### Religious Composition

In terms of religion Hindus are dominating this migration stream. As shown in Table 4.4 about 93% respondents of the total respondent group are from the Hindu religion only and if Jains are also included the figure reaches to about 98%. Only two Muslim persons are in this respondent group. In case of labour migration to the Gulf countries it is opposite where Muslims are dominating this stream of emigration. This is because the educational attainment status of Muslims is lower than the Hindu community at place of their origin i.e. Rajasthan. In terms of professional education this gap is further widened. Another reason is that the Muslims feel more comfortable in case of emigration to the Gulf countries because these countries are largely Islamic countries which provide them the forward and backward linkage (Soni, 2015)<sup>172</sup>.

**Table 4. 4: Respondent distribution as per their Religion**

Religion	Percent
Hindu	92.7
Muslim	2.1
Jain	5.2
Total	100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

### Caste Composition

Disparity in caste selective migration is also revealed in Table 4.5. Out of the total 89 valid responses 45 (slightly more than half) are from Brahmin, Rajput, Baniya and

<sup>172</sup> Soni, J. D. (2015), "Labour Migration to West Asia from Sikar, Churu and Jhunjhunu Districts: Problems and Prospects", Research Project Report (unpublished), ICSSR, New Delhi, India.



Kayastha castes. If 16 persons who have not mentioned their caste are excluded than this percentage goes about 62%. The higher castes are dominating such streams of migration. This is due to their higher level of domestic income and education (Kapur 2003)<sup>173</sup>. Among the other backward castes in India Jats are more in numbers than other castes. This is so because, at the place of origin, this caste group is showing rapid growth in terms of their educational and professional attainment. There are 16 respondents who did not mention their caste because they are of the opinion that caste institution is not relevant and we must come out from this. Seven persons in this respondent group are from Jain and Muslim religion who do not believe in caste system.

**Table 4.5 Respondent distribution as per their Caste identity**

Caste	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Brahmin	22	22.9	24.7
Rajput	12	12.5	13.5
Jat	8	8.3	9
Soni	5	5.2	5.6
Kayastha	3	3.1	3.4
Baniya	10	10.4	11.2
Yadav	3	3.1	3.4
Sindhi	1	1	1.1
Saini	3	3.1	3.4
Kumawat	1	1	1.1
Nai	1	1	1.1
Khatri	1	1	1.1
Tailor	2	2.1	2.2
Bishnoi	1	1	1.1
Caste Not Mentioned	16	16.7	18
Total	89	92.7	100
No Caste	7	7.3	
Total	96	100	

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

### Place of Origin in Rajasthan

A district-wise breakup of the emigrants show that maximum number of migrants from the state belong to the Jaipur district which is also the largest populated district of Rajasthan. This is followed by Bikaner, Ajmer, Sikar, Alwar, Jhunjhunu, Churu, and Kota.

<sup>173</sup> Kapur, Devesh. (2003), "Indian Diaspora as a Strategic Asset", Economic and Political Weekly, Vol. 38, No. 5, Mumbai, India.

**Table 4. 6: Place of Origin in Rajasthan**

Place of Origin	Percent	Place of Origin	Percent
Churu	8.3	Bharatpur	1
Alwar	8.3	Jodhpur	4.2
Ajmer	9.4	Nagaur	4.2
Kota	5.2	Rajsamand	1
Jaipur	18.8	Pali	1
Sikar	9.4	Baran	2.1
Tonk	1	Hanumangarh	2.1
Udaipur	3.1	Dholpur	1
Jhunjhunu	8.3	Sirohi	1
Bikaner	9.4	Sri Ganganagar	1

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016

## Nationality

Here out of total 96 respondents 79 are still carrying Indian passports categorized as Non Resident Indians (NRIs). Only about 18 % emigrants have surrendered their Indian citizenship and they are now American citizens, categorized as People of Indian Origin (PIO). This is so because in most of the cases it takes about 10-20 years period to get the US citizenship for an immigrant. There was only one case (Shri Prem Bhandari) where a respondent wanted to remain NRI though he is eligible for the US citizenship. This again proves that the emigration of skilled professionals from Rajasthan to the USA has increased many folds in the recent past only. The Table 4.7 is showing the figures in this reference.

**Table 4. 7: Respondent distribution as per their nationality**

Nationality	Percent
Indian	82.3
American	17.7
Total	100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

## Marital Status

In this respondent group of 96 individuals, 80 are married (Table 4.8). Only 16 persons have mentioned single status. Majority of unmarried persons are in the category of 20-30 age group and they are in search of a likeminded partner. They have mentioned that they will prefer to marry an Indian girl only most likely from their own community from India.

**Table 4. 8: Respondent distribution as per their marital status**

Marital Status	Percent
Married	83.3
Single	16.7
Total	100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

### Origin of Spouse

Out of the 80 married individuals in this respondent group only 76 have revealed the origin of their spouse. About 97 % of these 76 individuals have married to an Indian person either from the same caste or from any other in the same religious fold. Only two males of Indian origin have married to the American women originating from the United States of America. Few of them migrated before their marriage but later they married with an Indian female only. This shows their close cultural ties with their homeland. The details of respondents as per the origin of their spouse are given in the Table 4.9

**Table 4. 9: Respondent distribution as per the origin of their spouse**

Origin of Spouse	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Indian	74	77.1	92.5
Foreigner	2	2.1	2.5
Not mentioned	4	4.2	5
Total	80	83.3	100
Unmarried	16	16.7	
Total	96	100	

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016

### Migrant's Generation in the USA

In case of emigration of skilled professionals and businessmen from Rajasthan to the USA, about 97% are First generation emigrants as in Table 4.10. The Table 4.11 shows that nearly 73% of the migrants settled on their own in the USA from their family. 14.6% of the cases contacted their brothers, sisters or cousins who first made the move for this destination. 9.4% of the females in this respondent group have mentioned that they have joined their husband for family reunion. It is evident here that this migration phenomenon is not very old. This is reflected in the data related to the period of their emigration from the source region to the USA too. Only 3% people reported to have their uncle or aunt as predecessors.

**Table 4. 10: Generations of the Migrants in the USA**

Generation of migrant in the USA	Percent
First	96.9
Second	3.1
Total	100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

**Table 4. 11: Family Details of Migrant’s Generation in the USA**

Who migrated first to the USA	Percent
Self	72.9
Brother/Sister/Cousin	14.6
Husband	9.4
Uncle/Aunty	3.1
Total	100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

### **Educational Qualification**

If we consider the non labor intensive workforce, the average Indian in the USA is more educated than the average Americans regarding their level of educational attainment (secondary data sources). In case of educational status of emigrants from Rajasthan in the USA also similar picture has emerged. About 97% respondents have attained the graduation level qualification and more than 68% qualifies at post-graduation level or above (Table 4.12). This statistics is in tandem with the educational level of average Indian immigrant in the USA. Indian immigrants too have much higher educational attainment compared to the foreign and U.S. born populations. In year 2015, 77 percent of Indian adults (ages 25 and over) had a bachelor’s degree or higher, compared to 29 percent of all immigrants and 31 percent of native-born adults (Jie and Batalova, 2017)<sup>174</sup>.

The main reason for this high educational attainment status of Indian immigrants is that these immigrants use to enter in the USA under the specific channels. Mainly Indians arrived either as international students or H-1B workers, to fill jobs that usually require a university degree, and often stay to pursue permanent residency. Indian citizens are the top recipients of H-1B visas approved by U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) from the year 2007 to 2017 (USCIS, 2017)<sup>175</sup>.

<sup>174</sup> Jie, Zong. and Batalova, Jeanne. (2017), op.cit.

<sup>175</sup> U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (2017), U.S. Department of Homeland Security, USA. Accessed from URL <https://www.uscis.gov/sites/default/files/USCIS/Resources/Reports%20and%20Studies/Immigration%20Forms%20Data/BAHA/h-1b-2007-2017-trend-tables>

**Table 4. 12: Level of Educational Attainment**

Educational Qualification	Percent
Up to Senior Secondary	3.1
Graduation/Bachelor	28.1
Post-Graduation/Masters	51
Ph.D. or Higher	17.7
Total	100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

### Professional Qualification

Professionally 60% respondents are engineers or from computer science background. Most of them are IT professionals. The 16 out of 96 respondents are falling in the category of professors, researchers and scientists. About 11% respondents are possessing management degrees. Total 9 (9.4%) respondents are professionally qualified in medical sector where 6 of them are doctors. 4.2% respondents are professionally qualified in finance and accounts sector. There is a huge diversity in terms of their specialization in specific areas. These 96 respondents are having specialization in 41 different categories. Many of them specialize in new emerging branches of knowledge and advance professional areas. However these sub categories have been merged and finally 14 major categories have been formed for the ease of understanding. These categories are presented in the Table 4.13.

**Table 4. 13: Professional Qualification**

Professional Qualification	Percent
Engineering	24
IT (Engineering/MCA/Any Other Course)	29.2
Medical Degree	6.3
Professor/Researcher	15.6
Scientist	1
School Teacher Training	3.1
Management Course	4.2
Accounts/Finance	4.2
Pharmaceutical/Nursing/Hospital Management Course	3.1
Data Analyst	1
Fashion Technology	1
Engineering and Management	3.1
IT and Management	2.1
Hotel Management and Hospitality	2.1
Total	100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

## Occupational Status

A majority of migrants are salaried persons. They have reported that job opportunities, higher salaries and impressive growth prospects are main causes for their emigration decision to the USA. Only 12.5% have reported that they are self-employed. There are 7 people in this respondent group, who are running their own businesses or offices and providing jobs to others too. They are in entrepreneur category. Most of them are from service sector only.

**Table 4. 14: Respondent distribution as per their occupational status**

Occupational Status	Percent
Salaried	77.1
Entrepreneur	7.3
Self Employed	12.5
Retired	2.1
Salaried and Incentive Based	1
Total	100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

## Duration of Stay (from period of emigration) in the USA

Out of the total respondent group only about 19% people had migrated to the USA before the year 2000. About 81% of the respondent migrated to the USA only after the year 2000, 46% people during the decade of 2000-10 and nearly 35% after year 2010 (Table 4.15). This is clearly illustrating that emigration of Rajasthani skilled professionals and businessmen has accelerated in the last two decades only. Boom in IT sector is the most prominent cause for this change along with globalisation and ICT revolution. India's information and communication technology (ICT) sector has harnessed the opportunity that globalisation offers to a low-income developing country. The success of Indian techno-entrepreneurs in the US and the rapid growth of export of the Indian software and IT-enabled services are also benefitted out of it (Chandrasekhar, 2000; Kapur, 2002)<sup>176</sup>.

**Table 4. 15: Time Period of Emigration**

Period of Emigration	Percent
Before Year 1990	11.5
Year 1990-2000	7.3
Year 2000-2010	45.8
After Year 2010	35.4
Total	100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

<sup>176</sup> Chandrasekhar, C. P. (2000), "ICT in a Developing Country Context: An Indian Case Study", Background Paper for Human Development Report 2001, UNDP, New York; Kapur, Devesh. (2002), "The Causes and Consequences of India's IT Boom", Journal India Review, Vol. 1, Issue 2, UK.

## Prominent Reasons of Emigration

The USA is a dream land for many aspirants due to her magnetic forces which attract people from long distances from all corners of the world. These forces are multidimensional in nature such as job opportunities for professionals, higher salary and quality of life, good environment for research and development, high class infrastructure, quality education, business opportunities and so on.

The Table 4.16 shows that higher earning is the most pronounced reason of emigration in this case study where 32% respondents accepted this as an important factor for their emigration decision. In this question respondents were free to choose multiple responses. In year 2015 the median household income for Indian immigrants is much higher than the overall foreign and native-born populations. Households headed by Indian immigrants had a median income of \$107,000, compared to \$51,000 and \$56,000 for overall immigrant and native-born households, respectively (ACS, 2015)<sup>177</sup>. This shows that the Indians have great earning prospects in the USA than the other immigrants and native born population.

This is followed by better quality of life and prospects for research and innovation. For these they have given 26% and 19% weightage respectively. Getting employment is also an important cause of emigration specially for those who are possessing very high order of specialization for which there is less probability to get appropriate job assignment at their place of origin. Family reunion is an important cause of migration in case of females in this case study. Along with these there are some other reasons which have been categorized here in any other category because very few respondents have chosen these as prominent reasons of their emigration decision.

Few persons have listed availability of quality education, Charm to get foreign exposure and lead life with unrestricted freedom and got opportunity for working in this developed pocket of the world as pull factors. One respondent has said that the frustrating environment at work places and political interference in India is worked as push factor for me to take emigration decision. Thus general observations that pull factors are more prominent than the push factors in terms of migration to the USA holds well.

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<sup>177</sup> American Community Survey-ACS (2015), op.cit.

**Table 4. 16: Prominent Reason of Emigration**

Response	Prominent reasons of emigration						Total
	Getting employment	Higher earnings	Better quality of life	Family reunion	Research & Innovation	Any Other	
In numbers	22	55	44	13	33	4	171
In %	13	32	26	8	19	2	100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

### Gender Difference

In case of male higher earning is the most prominent reason of their emigration to the USA followed by better quality of life and prospects for research and innovation. Sex selective migration in case of female is mainly due to the family reunion followed by higher earnings and better quality of life.

**Table 4. 17: Sex and Prominent Reason of Emigration**

Prominent Reasons of emigration	Gender		(In %)
	Male	Female	Total
Getting employment	15	3	13
Higher earnings	35	21	32
Better quality of life	27	21	26
Research and Innovation	20	14	19
Family reunion	1	41	8
Any Other	3	0	2
Total (in numbers)	142	29	171/100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

### Impact of Age

In the Table 4.18 age wise distribution of respondent suggests that early emigrants from Rajasthan to the USA gave more preference to better quality of life (50%) as their prominent reason of migration. That time there was big gap between India and USA in terms of infrastructure facilities for better standards of living. This has been narrowing with time due to development in India along with pace of globalisation (Kniivilä, 2007)<sup>178</sup>. Though, the better quality of life has remained the important reason for the all age groups here. Youngsters who emigrated in last two decades are giving more preference to higher earnings (35% each) and followed by the supportive environment and infrastructure for research and innovation for age group 20-30 years and better quality of life again for 30-40 years group. With increasing educational facilities and

<sup>178</sup> Kniivilä, Matleena. (2007), “Industrial Development and Economic Growth: Implications for Poverty Reduction and Income Inequality”, in *Industrial Development for the 21st Century: Sustainable Development Perspectives*, United Nations, Department of Social and Economic Affairs, New York, USA.



standard in world class institutions in India, young students are getting education and training in modern branches of knowledge with greater specialization. Way back home they are unable to get proper environment for further research and innovation and also face difficulty in getting desired jobs. This is why research and innovation and getting employment are also among important causes for their emigration.

**Table 4. 18: Age Groups and Prominent Reason of Emigration**

Prominent Reasons of emigration	Age Groups					(In %) Total
	20-30 years	30-40 years	40-50 years	50-60 years	>60 years	
Getting employment	15	14	15	0	7	13
Higher earnings	35	35	27	30	21	32
Better quality of life	12	24	35	20	50	26
Research & Innovation	35	18	15	30	0	19
Family reunion	4	8	4	20	7	8
Any Other	0	1	4	0	14	2
Total (in numbers)	26	95	26	10	14	171/100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

### Impact of Length of Stay and Nationality

Emigrants who have attained nationality have mentioned better quality of life as the main attraction for them to migrate to the USA. Nearly half of them (42%) opted this as their prominent reason to select USA as their emigration destination. The Non Resident Indians who largely emigrated for USA from Rajasthan are of the mixed opinion. However, majority of them consider higher earning as the prominent reason for their emigration decision.

**Table 4. 19: Nationality and Prominent Reason of Emigration**

Prominent Reasons of emigration	Nationality		
	Indian	American	Total (%)
Getting employment	15	3	13
Higher earnings	35	19	32
Better quality of life	22	42	26
Research & Innovation	20	16	19
Family reunion	7	10	8
Any Other	1	10	2
Total (in numbers)	140	31	171/100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

### Educational Qualification

For the graduate level immigrants from Rajasthan higher earning is the most motivating factor for their migration to the USA followed by better quality of life and getting employment. For those who are possessing masters degrees or have some sort of specialization, higher earning and better quality of life along with prospects for research

and innovation are important pull factors. People with higher degrees and high order of specialization indicate prospects for research and innovation along with better quality of life as the prominent cause of their immigration. Only about 3% respondents possess education degree up to senior secondary level. For them family reunion and better quality of life are the most important motivating factors for migration.

**Table 4. 20: Educational Qualification and Prominent Reason of Emigration**

Prominent Reasonsof emigration	Educational Qualification				(In %) Total
	Up to Senior Secondary	Graduation/ Bachelor	P. G./ Masters	Ph.D. or Higher	
Getting employment	17	20	10	7	13
Higher earnings	17	44	35	7	32
Better quality of life	33	30	21	31	26
Research & Innovation	0	2	19	55	19
Family reunion	33	4	10	0	8
Any Other	0	0	5	0	2
Total (in numbers)	6	50	86	29	171/100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

### Professional Qualification

Similarly, professors, researchers, scientist and highly placed technocrats and management experts have listed prospects of research and innovation followed by better quality of life as the prominent pull factor. Details are as under:

**Table 4. 21: Professional Qualification and Prominent Reason of Emigration**

Professional Qualification	Prominent reasons of emigration						Total (in Numbers )
	Getting employmen t	Higher earnings	Better quality of life	Research & Innovation	Family reunio n	Any Other	
Engineering	17	40	26	14	2	0	42
IT (Engineering/MCA/ Other)	13	47	26	13	2	0	47
Medical Degree	7	29	36	21	7	0	14
Professor/Researcher	12	8	28	52	0	0	25
Scientist	0	0	50	50	0	0	2
School Teacher Training	0	25	0	0	75	0	4
Management Course	0	17	17	17	0	50	6
Accounts/Finance Pharma./Nursing/Hospital Mgt.	25	50	25	0	0	0	8
14	14	29	14	29	0	7	
Data Analyst	50	0	50	0	0	0	2
Fashion Technology	0	0	0	0	100	0	1
Engineering and Management	0	20	0	40	20	20	5
IT and Management	0	0	33	0	67	0	3
Hotel Mgt. and Hospitality	20	40	20	0	20	0	5
Total (in %)	13	32	26	19	8	2	171/100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

While, engineers, IT professionals, finance and accounts professionals, doctors and few others are migrating mainly for higher earning and better quality of life.

### Occupational Status

In this case study maximum numbers of respondents are engaged in salary based jobs. The salaried and self-employed people, who are either free lancers or doing small businesses, stated higher earning followed by the better quality of life as the main motivation behind migration. Entrepreneur and retired persons perceive better quality of life behind their move.

**Table 4. 22: Occupational Status and Prominent Reason of Emigration**

Prominent Reasons of emigration	Occupational status				Salaried & Incentive Based	(In %) Total
	Salaried	Entrepreneur	Self Employed	Retired		
Getting employment	14	9	5	20	0	13
Higher earnings	33	18	38	20	0	32
Better quality of life	23	36	29	40	50	26
Research & Innovation	23	9	5	0	0	19
Family reunion	5	9	24	20	0	8
Any Other	1	18	0	0	50	2
<b>Total (in numbers)</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>171/100</b>

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

### Period of Emigration

Though the migration wave from Rajasthan to the USA was very weak till the end of last century but still the early emigrants gave more preference to better quality of life as their prominent cause of migration. This is also reflecting in the relationship between cause of migration and age structure which has been discussed earlier in this chapter.

**Table 4. 23: Period of Emigration and Prominent Reason of Emigration**

Prominent Reasons	Period of Emigration				(In %) Total
	Before Year 1990	Year 1990-2000	Year 2000-2010	After Year 2010	
Getting employment	5	15	14	13	13
Higher earnings	21	31	34	33	32
Better quality of life	37	31	25	22	26
Research & Innovation	11	8	18	27	19
Family reunion	16	8	8	5	8
Any Other	11	8	1	0	2
<b>Total (in numbers)</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>171/100</b>

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016

The emigration process from Rajasthan to the USA catapulted from 1990s onwards. The recent migrants in last two-three decades are lured by possibilities of higher earnings followed by better quality of life and greater prospects for research and innovation. This is shows research and innovation and getting employment are emerging as important causes for their emigration.

## The USA - A Preferred Destination

There are many reasons for which the USA is acting as magnet for the immigrants from Rajasthan. Promising growth environment in multiple sectors for the skilled professionals and businessmen is the most important catalyst for the emigrants to choose the USA as their destination. This is followed by scope for research and innovation and better quality of life. Since there are a sizable number of people from Rajasthan in the USA, networking is also playing an important role in selecting USA as a destination along with other factors. There are regional differences in terms of selection of USA as destination among the emigrants. Migrants to the Southern Region i.e. Texas have selected USA mainly due to better quality of life, promising growth environment and networking. In the Northern Region (California, Illinois and New York) migrants were attracted mainly by promising growth environment and scope for research and innovation. In case of New York region this is more noticeable as in Table 4.24.

**Table 4. 24: Preference for Emigration to Different Regions of USA**

Selection of USA as destination	Geographical Regions				(In %)
	California	Illinois	New York	Texas	Total
Due to networking	8	14	5	24	17
Promising growth environment	50	43	37	27	34
Better quality of life	25	7	11	27	21
Scope for Research and Innovation	8	29	47	14	22
Indian employer gave the option	8	7	0	6	5
USA is more accommodative	0	0	0	2	1
<b>Total (in Numbers)</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>96/100</b>

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

Promising growth environment remains the popular choice for respondents across all age groups for selecting their choice of destination.

**Table 4. 25: Age Groups and Preference for Emigration.**

Selection of USA as destination	Age Groups					(In %) Total
	20-30 years	30-40 years	40-50 years	50-60 years	>60 years	
Due to networking	0	19	7	33	38	17
Promising growth environment	60	28	36	17	38	34
Better quality of life	7	26	21	0	25	21
Scope for Research and Innovation	33	17	29	50	0	22
Indian employer gave the option	0	8	7	0	0	5
USA is more accommodative	0	2	0	0	0	1
Total (in Numbers)	15	53	14	6	8	96/100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

In case of male promising growth environment and scope for research and innovation are the most important factors for selecting the USA as their destination where female respondents have given more importance to the better quality of life and existing networks with people already settled in the USA given in Table 4.26.

**Table 4. 26: Gender and Preference for Emigration.**

Selection of USA as destination	Gender		(In %) Total
	Male	Female	
Due to networking	14	31	17
Promising growth environment	36	25	34
Better quality of life	19	31	21
Scope for Research and Innovation	24	13	22
Indian employer gave the option	6	0	5
USA is more accommodative	1	0	1
Total (in Numbers)	80	16	96/100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016

Here the relation between preference for the emigration and the nationality of emigrants is being analysed to have an idea about the inherent difference between the preferences of these emigrants who are having planning to permanent settlement to the destination and staying for longer period than those who are having plan for emigration for comparatively shorter duration and also have comparatively shorter duration of stay. This is also reflecting indirectly the changing scenario of their preference to move with time as their period of emigration is also different. In case of nationality and their preference to emigration too almost similar responses observed for both NRIs (Indian) and PIOs (American).

**Table 4. 27: Nationality and Preference for Emigration.**

Selection of USA as destination	Nationality		(In %)
	Indian	American	Total
Due to networking	15	24	17
Promising growth environment	37	24	34
Better quality of life	20	24	21
Scope for Research and Innovation	20	29	22
Indian employer gave the option	6	0	5
USA is more accommodative	1	0	1
<b>Total (in Numbers)</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>96/100</b>

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

The Table 4.28 shows that with increase in educational attainment and specialization emigrants are selecting the USA as their destination for more scope for research and innovation. Graduates and post graduates prefer this destination for promising growth environment. Better quality of life is also an important factor behind selecting USA in comparison to other developed pockets of the world.

**Table 4. 28: Educational Qualification and Preference for Emigration.**

Selection of USA as destination	Educational Qualification				(In %)
	Up to Senior Secondary	Graduation / Bachelor	P. G./ Masters	Ph.D. or Higher	
Due to networking	33	15	20	6	17
Promising growth environment	0	41	45	0	34
Better quality of life	67	33	14	12	21
Scope for Research and Innovation	0	0	14	82	22
Indian employer gave the option	0	7	6	0	5
USA is more accommodative	0	4	0	0	1
<b>Total (in Numbers)</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>96/100</b>

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

In case of level of professional education and their specialization in their respective fields too one can find the similar trends for selecting USA as their destination as it was observed in case of educational qualification. The majority of professionally competent people like professors, researchers, scientists, specialized doctors and management professionals have chosen the USA as their destination due to good scope for research and innovation. New entrants with less specialization select USA for promising growth environment in their fields of expertise.

**Table 4. 29: Professional Qualification and Preference for Emigration.**

Selection of USA as destination	Professional Qualification						Total (in Numbers)
	Due to networking	Promising growth environment	Better quality of life	Scope for Research & Innovation	Indian employer gave the option	USA is more accommodative	
Engineering	9	39	22	22	4	4	23
IT (Engi./MCA/ Other)	7	61	18	0	14	0	28
Medical Degree	17	33	17	33	0	0	6
Professor/Researcher	7	0	20	73	0	0	15
Scientist	0	0	0	100	0	0	1
School Teacher Training	67	0	33	0	0	0	3
Management Course	25	50	0	25	0	0	4
Accounts/Finance	50	25	25	0	0	0	4
Pharma./Nursing/Hospital Mgt.	33	0	67	0	0	0	3
Data Analyst	0	100	0	0	0	0	1
Fashion Technology	0	0	100	0	0	0	1
Engineering & Management	33	33	0	33	0	0	3
IT and Management	50	0	50	0	0	0	2
Hotel Mgt. & Hospitality	100	0	0	0	0	0	2
(In %) Total	17	34	21	22	5	1	96/100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

Salaried and self-employed persons gave more importance to the promising growth environment here. But the entrepreneurs have chosen this destination largely because of networking. Most of these emigrants also gave due weightage to the scope of research and innovation and better quality of life in USA.

**Table 4. 30: Occupational Status and Preference for Emigration.**

Selection of USA as destination	Occupational status					(In %) Total
	Salaried	Entrepreneur	Self Employed	Retired	Salaried & Incentive Based	
Due to networking	14	43	17	0	100	17
Promising growth environment	35	29	42	0	0	34
Better quality of life	19	0	33	100	0	21
Scope for Research & Innovation	24	29	8	0	0	22
Indian employer gave the option	7	0	0	0	0	5
USA is more accommodative	1	0	0	0	0	1
Total (in Numbers)	74	7	12	2	1	96/100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

Early emigrants have preferred to go to USA due to their pre-existing networks there. The lack of internet services and other rapid communication services to explore global opportunities are the prominent reasons behind this. But after year 2000 promising

growth environment and better quality of life emerged as the most attracting pull forces to migrants from the source regions (Table 4.31).

**Table 4. 31: Period of Emigration and Preference for Emigration.**

Selection of USA as destination	Period of Emigration				(In %) Total
	Before Year 1990	Year 1990-2000	Year 2000-2010	After Year 2010	
Due to networking	45	14	18	6	17
Promising growth environment	18	43	25	50	34
Better quality of life	18	14	30	12	21
Scope for Research and Innovation	18	29	18	26	22
Indian employer gave the option	0	0	7	6	5
USA is more accommodative	0	0	2	0	1
Total (in Numbers)	11	7	44	34	96/100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

### Access to Opportunities in the USA

The Table 4.32 illustrates that maximum people (39 out of 96) are getting information about the opportunities in the USA by their friends and relatives only. That means networking with already settled Indians or Rajasthanis in the USA is the key player for this migration stream. Second important source of information is electronic media or internet. This is obvious because most of the emigration aspirants are from engineering and IT background and almost all of these are well qualified skilled professionals with greater access to these services. There are many Indian multinational companies, especially in IT sector like TCS, Infosys, Cognigent, Tech-Mahindra etc., are having their off shore offices in the USA and sending their employees from India to USA under H1B Visa regime (CWTOS, 2017)<sup>179</sup>. In this survey too, about 20% emigrants were informed about the work opportunity in the USA by their Indian employers. Role of recruitment agencies and campus placement cells is very minimal here while in case of labour migration to the Gulf countries recruitment agencies and agents are playing major role. Print media as source of information is obsolete now. Only three persons got information through print media who emigrated for the USA before the year 1990.

The electronic media is important source of information about the opportunities to emigrate for the northern parts of USA as 18 persons out of 45 have benefitted from this.

<sup>179</sup> Centre for WTO Studies (2017), “Study on Impact of Increased Fees for Entry of Non-Immigrant Workers”, New Delhi, India.



But for southern region friends and relatives and deployment by the Indian employers is more popular. Here, about 36 persons out of 51 got information about opportunity in the USA from their friends or relatives or their India employers are giving them option for job on their offshore station at USA.

**Table 4. 32: Geographical Region and Access to Opportunity in the USA.**

Source of information / access to opportunity in the USA	Geographical Regions				(In %) Total
	California	Illinois	New York	Texas	
Electronic Media / Internet	42	29	47	18	28
Print Media	0	7	0	4	3
Campus Placement Cell	8	0	0	2	2
Recruitment Agent / Agency	8	14	0	6	6
Friends and Relatives	17	36	42	47	41
Indian employer informed me	25	14	11	24	20
Total (in Numbers)	12	14	19	51	96/100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016

The Table 4.33 shows that the people below age 40 years are getting information about the opportunity in the USA from electronic media or internet followed by the deployment by Indian employer primarily followed by friends and relatives. In case of aged persons (age > 40 years) the primary source of information about opportunity in the USA is from their friends and relatives and then followed by print media, campus placement and recruitment agencies.

**Table 4. 33: Age Groups and Access to Opportunity in the USA.**

Source of information / access to opportunity in the USA	Age Groups					(In %) Total
	20-30 years	30-40 years	40-50 years	50-60 years	>60 years	
Electronic Media / Internet	47	32	21	0	0	28
Print Media	0	0	7	33	0	3
Campus Placement Cell	0	2	0	0	13	2
Recruitment Agent / Agency	7	8	0	0	13	6
Friends and Relatives	40	32	50	50	75	41
Indian employer informed me	7	26	21	17	0	20
Total (in Numbers)	15	53	14	6	8	96/100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

Similarly, in gender wise analysis it was observed that the males are getting access to opportunities in the USA mainly by the electronic media or internet and through Indian employer whereas most of females are informed by friends and relatives only. This is obvious because in almost all the cases here females are emigrating for the USA for family reunion. They enter in the job market later after emigration and mostly they are

informed about the opportunity to work from their husband, friends and other relatives only (Table 4.34).

**Table 4. 34: Gender and Access to Opportunity in the USA.**

Source of information / access to opportunity in the USA	Gender		(In %) Total
	Male	Female	
Electronic Media / Internet	33	6	28
Print Media	4	0	3
Campus Placement Cell	3	0	2
Recruitment Agent / Agency	8	0	6
Friends and Relatives	30	94	41
Indian employer informed me	24	0	20
Total (in Numbers)	80	16	96/100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

For highly educated and specialized people main source of information about the opportunity in the USA is electronic media or internet while for persons up to Masters level education either friends or relatives are main source of information or their Indian employers are providing them this opportunity (Table 4.35).

**Table 4. 35: Educational Qualification and Access to Opportunity in the USA.**

Source of information / access to opportunity in the USA	Educational Qualification				(In %) Total
	Up to Senior Secondary	Graduation / Bachelor	P. G./ Masters	Ph.D. or Higher	
Electronic Media / Internet	0	19	24	59	28
Print Media	0	0	2	12	3
Campus Placement Cell	0	0	4	0	2
Recruitment Agent / Agency	0	11	6	0	6
Friends or Relatives	100	30	47	29	41
Indian employer informed me	0	41	16	0	20
Total (in Numbers)	3	27	49	17	96/100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

The Table 4.36 shows relation between professional education of Rajasthani emigrants and mode of access to information about the opportunities to work in the USA. Here, in case of engineers and IT professionals main source of getting this emigration opportunity is through their off shore deployment by the Indian employers. This is followed by information from their friends and relatives and via electronic media or internet. In case of professors and researchers electronic media or internet is the main source of information about opportunities in the USA.

**Table 4. 36: Professional Qualification and Access to Opportunity in the USA.**

Professional Qualification	Source of information/ access to opportunity in the USA						Total (in Numbers)
	Electronic Media / Internet	Print Media	Campus Placement Cell	Recruitment Agent / Agency	Friends and Relatives	Indian employer informed me	
Engineering	22	4	0	0	39	35	23
IT (Engineering/MCA/Other)	25	0	4	11	21	39	28
Medical Degree	17	0	0	0	83	0	6
Professor/Researcher	67	7	0	7	20	0	15
Scientist	0	0	0	0	100	0	1
School Teacher Training	0	0	0	0	100	0	3
Management Course	25	25	25	0	25	0	4
Accounts/Finance Pharma./Nursing/Hospital Mgt.	0	0	0	33	67	0	3
Data Analyst	0	0	0	0	100	0	1
Fashion Technology Engineering and Management	67	0	0	0	33	0	3
IT and Management	0	0	0	0	100	0	2
Hotel Mgt. and Hospitality	50	0	0	0	50	0	2
Total (In %)	28	3	2	6	41	20	96/100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

The Table 4.37 reveals that self-employed and entrepreneurs are informed about the opportunities in the USA largely by friends and relatives. While salaried people of this respondent group are mainly getting such information either from electronic media/internet and their friends and relatives or they are sent by their Indian employers.

**Table 4. 373: Respondent distribution as per their occupational status and access to opportunity in the USA.**

Source of information / access to opportunity in the USA	Occupational status					(In % Total)
	Salaried	Entrepreneur	Self Employed	Retired	Salaried and Incentive Based	
Electronic Media / Internet	36	0	0	0	0	28
Print Media	1	29	0	0	0	3
Campus Placement Cell	1	14	0	0	0	2
Recruitment Agent / Agency	5	0	8	50	0	6
Friends and Relatives	31	57	83	50	100	41
Indian employer informed me	24	0	8	0	0	20
Total (in Numbers)	74	7	12	2	1	96/100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

After the year 2000, Indian multinational companies, especially in IT sector, are giving option to their employees to work at their off shore destinations in the USA. Electronic media or internet also emerged as an important source for getting access to the

information regarding global opportunities. Friends and relatives have remained important source of information about the opportunities in the USA across different periods.

**Table 4. 38: Period of Emigration and Access to Opportunity in the USA.**

Source of information / access to opportunity in the USA	Period of Emigration				(In %) Total
	Before Year 1990	Year 1990-2000	Year 2000-2010	After Year 2010	
Electronic Media / Internet	0	0	34	35	28
Print Media	18	14	0	0	3
Campus Placement Cell	9	0	2	0	2
Recruitment Agent / Agency	9	0	7	6	6
Friends and Relatives	64	71	36	32	41
Indian employer informed me	0	14	20	26	20
Total (in Numbers)	11	7	44	34	96/100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

### Change in Residence in the USA

The table number 4.39, 4.40 and 4.41 show that migrants are highly mobile within the country of destination. About 57% people in this respondent group have changed their place of residence in the USA for various reasons like better job and growth prospects, higher earning, for getting job after completion of their education and training in the USA and in some cases due to transfer from one place to another by their employer.

Though in all the places where this study has been conducted emigrants are showing mobility within the USA (57%). Particularly in case of Illinois most of the respondents (79%) came from other parts of USA. In northern region, many of the emigrants came from southern parts. The respondents have mentioned that this is because of pleasant climate and better growth prospects there. In southern parts many of the respondents changed their residence with in this region only.

**Table 4. 39: Geographical Region and Change in Place of Residence at Destination.**

Change in place of residence in the USA	Geographical Region				(In %) Total
	California	Illinois	New York	Texas	
No	42	21	47	47	43
Yes	58	79	53	53	57
Total (in Numbers)	12	14	19	51	96/100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

This tendency of mobility with in the USA is not much variable across all the age groups. Though, it is comparatively low in case of new entrants in this stream of emigration who are in age group of 20-30 years and comparatively high among middle

age group of 40-50 years of age.

**Table 4. 40: Age Groups and Change in Place of Residence at Destination.**

Change in place of residence in the USA	Age Groups					(In %) Total
	20-30 years	30-40 years	40-50 years	50-60 years	>60 years	
No	53	45	21	50	38	43
Yes	47	55	79	50	63	57
Total (in Numbers)	15	53	14	6	8	96/100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

There is hardly any gender difference in this behaviour. The reason behind this is that mostly females accompany spouse and shift their place of residence when their husband do so.

**Table 4. 41: Gender and Change in Place of Residence at Destination.**

Change in place of residence in the USA	Gender		(In %) Total
	Male	Female	
No	41	50	43
Yes	59	50	57
Total (in Numbers)	80	16	96/100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

People with higher educational attainment and specialization are slightly more mobile as compared to the people with lower educational attainment. A graph on educational degree and change in place of residence will show an ascending trend.

**Table 4. 42: Educational Qualification and Change in Place of Residence at Destination.**

Change in place of residence in the USA	Educational Qualification				(In %) Total
	Up to Senior Secondary	Graduation / Bachelor	P. G./ Masters	Ph.D. or Higher	
No	67	52	39	35	43
Yes	33	48	61	65	57
Total (in Numbers)	3	27	49	17	96/100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016

There is mix of responses to mobility within the country according to the professional qualification. One cannot arrive at certain conclusion with respect to the change in place of residence looking at the profession. However, school teachers and people attached to the finance have remained stagnant. The factors behind it have not been traced. Mobility may be the outcome of the nature of job in hand or individual willingness.

**Table 4. 43: Professional Education and Change in Place of Residence at Destination.**

Professional Qualification	Change in place of residence in the USA		Total (in Numbers)
	No	Yes	
Engineering	43	57	23
IT (Engineering/MCA/Other)	46	54	28
Medical Degree	33	67	6
Professor/Researcher	33	67	15
Scientist	0	100	1
School Teacher Training	100	0	3
Management Course	0	100	4
Accounts/Finance	100	0	4
Pharma./Nursing/Hospital Mgt.	0	100	3
Data Analyst	0	100	1
Fashion Technology	100	0	1
Engineering and Management	0	100	3
IT and Management	50	50	2
Hotel Mgt. and Hospitality	100	0	2
(In %) Total	43	57	96/100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

Salaried persons are changing their places of residence more in comparison to self-employed and entrepreneurs. This is obvious too because self-employed and entrepreneurs are interested in creating their base at one place.

**Table 4. 44: Occupational Status and Change in Place of Residence at Destination.**

Change in place of residence in the USA	Occupational status					(In %) Total
	Salaried	Entrep reneur	Self Employe d	Retire d	Salaried & Incentive Based	
No	38	57	75	0	0	43
Yes	62	43	25	100	100	57
Total (in Numbers)	74	7	12	2	1	96/100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

Wave of migrants arriving at different periods of time deciphers no clear cut dimension in terms of change in residence. A graph on this scale would be a zigzag line.

**Table 4. 45: Period of Emigration and Change in Place of Residence at Destination.**

Change in place of residence in the USA	Period of Emigration				(In %) Total
	Before Year 1990	Year 1990- 2000	Year 2000- 2010	After Year201 0	
No	36	71	23	65	43
Yes	64	29	77	35	57
Total (in Numbers)	11	7	44	34	96/100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

## Change in Job or Business in the USA

The migrants from Rajasthan to the USA are further enhancing their professional skills through education and training in the institutions according to the needs of job market and their future growth prospects. This was revealed in a question related to their last educational institution. Students finish their courses and enter in the job market. Sometimes they also go for education and training in new arenas as per job requirements. There are instances where immigrants came for job but later on they have started their own businesses there. In this process they change their job or business in the USA. Here, one third of the respondent group has changed their job or business in the USA.

Proportionately this tendency is more pronounced in the northern region, especially in Illinois and California, in comparison to southern parts (Table 4.46).

**Table 4. 46: Geographical Region and Change in Job or Business at Destination.**

Change in jobs or business in the USA	Geographical Region				(In %)
	California	Illinois	New York	Texas	Total
No	58	43	74	73	67
Yes	42	57	26	27	33
Total (in Numbers)	12	14	19	51	96/100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

The initial migrants generally adhere to their job or business for sizeable duration but as time progresses they show their tendency to shift from their earlier job or business for better earning and growth prospects. This is but natural because first they try to understand the dynamics of job market and business avenues at their new destination and then explore opportunities for themselves.

**Table 4. 47: Age Groups and Change in Job or Business at Destination.**

Change in jobs or business in the USA	Age Groups					(In %)
	20-30 years	30-40 years	40-50 years	50-60 years	>60 years	Total
No	93	68	50	67	38	67
Yes	7	32	50	33	63	33
Total (in Numbers)	15	53	14	6	8	96/100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

There is no gender difference in terms of tendency to change their jobs and business.

**Table 4. 48: Gender and Change in Job or Business at Destination.**

Change in jobs or business in the USA	Gender		(In %)
	Male	Female	Total
No	66	69	67
Yes	34	31	33
Total (in Numbers)	80	16	96/100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

There is almost similar pattern for change in job or business among the different groups as per educational attainment. Yet, the immigrants with very poor education are more inclined to shift their jobs because they are not within the fold of specialized job market (Table 4.49).

**Table 4. 49: Educational Qualification and Change in Job or Business at Destination.**

Change in jobs or business in the USA	Educational Qualification				(In %) Total
	Up to Senior Secondary	Graduation / Bachelor	P. G./ Masters	Ph.D. or Higher	
No	33	78	63	65	67
Yes	67	22	37	35	33
Total (in Numbers)	3	27	49	17	96/100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016

In case of professional qualification and change in their job or business at destination there are variations in different categories. People from fields of management, accounts and finance and scientists are more interested in changing their jobs and business at destination.

**Table 4. 50: Professional Qualification and Change in Job or Business at Destination.**

Professional Qualification	Change in jobs or business in the USA		Total (in Numbers)
	No	Yes	
Engineering	65	35	23
IT (Engineering/MCA/Other)	75	25	28
Medical Degree	67	33	6
Professor/Researcher	73	27	15
Scientist	0	100	1
School Teacher Training	100	0	3
Management Course	25	75	4
Accounts/Finance	50	50	4
Pharmaceutical/Nursing/Hospital Mgt.	67	33	3
Data Analyst	0	100	1
Fashion Technology	100	0	1
Engineering and Management	67	33	3
IT and Management	0	100	2
Hotel Management and Hospitality	100	0	2
Total (In %)	67	33	96/100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

In case of occupational status and change in their job or business at destination, Table 4.51 shows that the entrepreneurs have more and self-employed have less job shifting tendencies in comparison to the salaried class.



**Table 4. 51: Occupational Status and Change in Job or Business at Destination.**

Change in jobs or business in the USA	Occupational status					(In %) Total
	Salari ed	Entrepr eneur	Self Employe d	Retire d	Salari ed & Incentive Based	
No	68	29	83	50	100	67
Yes	32	71	17	50	0	33
Total (in Numbers)	74	7	12	2	1	96/100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

The Table 4.52 depicts the relationship between duration of stay and change in job or business. This is similar as it is observed in case of age groups, where it is clear that the new entrants do not change their job immediately. They wait for some time, explore opportunities for them, equip themselves for the same through further education and training and then they go for change in their job /profession or business.

**Table 4. 52: Period of Emigration and Change in Job or Business at Destination.**

Change in jobs or business in the USA	Period of Emigration				(In %) Total
	Before Year 1990	Year 1990- 2000	Year 2000- 2010	After Year2010	
No	36	86	50	94	67
Yes	64	14	50	6	33
Total (in Numbers)	11	7	44	34	96/100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

## Impact of Emigration

There are many areas and dimension for gauging the perception of an individual regarding his decision to emigrate from one place to another and then to judge the worth of it. Here, an attempt is made to get perceptual orientation of respondent group regarding their emigration decision after spending time at the new destination on the basis of few parameters.

## Earnings in the USA

More than half of the respondents accepted that their earnings have highly increased due to their emigration for the USA. Nearly half of them said that there is considerable increase in their earnings. This is not only in terms of exchange rates but also increased their living standard remarkably at destination and their capacity to contribute to their families back home. Table 4.53 shows that in the northern region people are earning more than the southern region where 27 persons out of 45 have reported that their earnings have highly increased in the USA. In southern region only 21

persons out of 52 (40 per cent) reported the same. This might be a reason for which northern destinations is a preferred destination and many of them are shifting from southern region to the northern parts in later stage as mentioned earlier in this chapter.

**Table 4. 53: Geographical Region and Change in Earning due to Emigration.**

Earning due to migration to the USA	Geographical Region				(In %)
	California	Illinois	New York	Texas	Total
Highly Increased	67	71	47	41	50
Increased	33	29	47	57	48
Unchanged	0	0	5	2	2
Total (in Numbers)	12	14	19	51	96/100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

A gender-wise breakup of earning due to migration decision suggests that male earnings increased more than their female counterpart (Table 4.54). This is because in maximum cases females are migrating for family reunion whereas males are joining this stream to grab better professional opportunities. It was observed during the course of study that most of the females heeded to join job market or about starting their business after migration occurred. They are having very limited choices.

**Table 4. 54: Gender and Change in Earning due to Emigration.**

Earning due to migration to the USA	Gender		(In %)
	Male	Female	Total
Highly Increased	54	31	50
Increased	44	69	48
Unchanged	3	0	2
Total (in Numbers)	80	16	96/100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

In Table 4.55 one cannot find any definite relation in growing educational status and rise in their earnings. There is a rise in income with the up gradation of their educational standard from graduation to master's degree. But for those who go for further specialization in their field of expertise or higher research rise in income is not that high. This might be so because they are already falling under high income slab and this further increase in their earning may not be considered very high.

**Table 4. 55: Educational Qualification and Change in Earning due to Emigration.**

Earning due to migration to the USA	Educational Qualification				(In %)
	Up to Secondary	Graduation/ Bachelor	P. G./ Masters	Ph.D. or Higher	
Highly Increased	67	48	59	24	50
Increased	33	52	39	70	48
Unchanged	0	0	2	6	2
Total (in Numbers)	3	27	49	17	96/100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

Earnings with respect to occupational status in Table 4.56 shows that all occupational categories have experienced increase in their earning level but rise in earnings is very high for entrepreneurs. Migrants in self-employed category have reported comparatively low increase in their earnings than all others.

**Table 4. 56: Occupational Status and Change in Earning due to Emigration.**

Earning due to migration to the USA	Occupational status					(In %) Total
	Salariied	Entrepreneur	Self Employed	Retiree	Salaried & Incentive Based	
Highly Increased	47	100	25	100	100	50
Increased	50	0	75	0	0	48
Unchanged	3	0	0	0	0	2
Total (in Numbers)	74	7	12	2	1	96/100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

The Table 4.57 portrays that with time emigrants are showing high increase in their earnings. With time these emigrants are sharpening their professional skills by gaining experience in their respective fields. This is resulting in rise of their income many folds.

**Table 4. 57: Period of Emigration and Change in Earning due to Emigration.**

Earning due to migration to the USA	Period of Emigration				(In %) Total
	Before Year 1990	Year 1990-2000	Year 2000-2010	After Year 2010	
Highly Increased	73	57	55	35	50
Increased	27	29	45	62	48
Unchanged	0	14	0	3	2
Total (in Numbers)	11	7	44	34	96/100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

## Performance Related Incentives in the USA

It is a general perception among the Indian emigrants to the different parts of the world that in India nepotism is more influential than your performance at different levels in professional settings and even in business too. There is dire need to create transparent and responsible governance at all spheres for confidence building and changing the views of emigrants and professionals in India as well. This was observed in a pilot survey which was carried out by the researcher of this study during various Pravasi Bhartiya Divas (1<sup>st</sup> to 5<sup>th</sup>) (Soni, 2012)<sup>180</sup>.

Here, as shown in table 4.58, about 78% persons in the respondent group have mentioned that performance related incentives are either strong or very strong in the USA

<sup>180</sup> Soni, J. D. (2012), “Indian Diaspora and Knowledge Transfer: Sectoral Perspectives and Challenges”, Manpower Journal, Volume XLVII, No. 2-4, April-Dec, (www.iamrindia.gov.in) Institute of Applied Manpower Research (IAMR), Delhi, India.

in comparison to India. Only 18 persons out of 96 (19 per cent) have said that performance related incentives in USA are similar to that in India. Three persons were with the opinion that these are weak in the USA in comparison to India. In northern region performance related incentives are slightly better than the southern one.

**Table 4. 58: Geographical Region and Performance Related Incentives in USA.**

Performance related incentives in USA	Geographical region				(In %)
	California	Illinois	New York	Texas	Total
Very Strong	25	64	37	35	39
Strong	50	21	42	41	40
Similar	25	7	16	22	19
Weak	0	0	5	2	2
Very Weak	0	7	0	0	1
Total (in Numbers)	12	14	19	51	96/100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

Gender wise perception of performance related incentives suggest that males have reported very strong scenario for performance related incentives in USA in comparison to females. Nearly half of the males reported that the performance related incentives are very strong in the USA than in India, where females mainly reported in the category of either strong or similar to India. The female respondents have stated that they are trying to establish a delicate balance between professional and family responsibilities thus avoid overtime or taking any extra responsibility at work places. Later in this chapter it is also experienced during this field survey that females face problem in establishing balance between their professional and family responsibilities.

**Table 4. 59: Gender and Performance Related Incentives in USA.**

Performance related incentives in USA	Gender		(In %)
	Male	Female	Total
Very Strong	44	13	39
Strong	36	56	40
Similar	16	31	19
Weak	3	0	2
Very Weak	1	0	1
Total (in Numbers)	80	16	96/100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

Performance related incentives do not show any trend with educational qualification. The only inferences that can be drawn is that the emigrants with very poor educational status and with very high specialized educational background are reporting the performance related incentives very strong in the USA than in India.

**Table 4. 60: Educational Qualification and Performance Related Incentives in USA.**

Performance related incentives in USA	Educational Qualification				(In %) Total
	Up to Senior Secondary	Graduation/ Bachelor	P. G./ Masters	Ph.D. or Higher	
Very Strong	67	37	35	47	39
Strong	0	37	47	29	40
Similar	33	22	16	18	19
Weak	0	4	0	6	2
Very Weak	0	0	2	0	1
Total (in Numbers)	3	27	49	17	96/100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

In case of occupational status maximum entrepreneurs have reported that the performance related incentives are very strong in the USA in comparison to India. The self-employed and salaried class largely reported it in the category of strong (Table 4.61).

**Table 4. 61: Occupational Status and Performance Related Incentives in USA.**

Performance related incentives in USA	Occupational status				Salaried & Incentive Based	(In %) Total
	Salaried	Entrep reneur	Self Employed	Retire d		
Very Strong	35	86	17	100	100	39
Strong	42	14	50	0	0	40
Similar	20	0	25	0	0	19
Weak	3	0	0	0	0	2
Very Weak	0	0	8	0	0	1
Total (in Numbers)	74	7	12	2	1	96/100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

As the duration of stay increases the response towards performance related incentives shows an increasing trend. Most of the beginners are with the view that performance related incentives are strong in the USA than in India. These immigrants were with the opinion that as their length of service increases in the USA, with more experience and expertise in their field of service or in any business they get more rewards for their efforts than the beginners.

**Table 4. 62: Period of Emigration and Performance Related Incentives in USA.**

Performance related incentives in USA	Period of Emigration				(In %) Total
	Before Year 1990	Year 1990- 2000	Year 2000- 2010	After Year 2010	
Very Strong	82	43	36	26	39
Strong	18	29	39	50	40
Similar	0	29	20	21	19
Weak	0	0	2	3	2
Very Weak	0	0	2	0	1
Total (in Numbers)	11	7	44	34	96/100

## Availability of Employment in the USA

The magnitude of emigration from India to the USA is showing increasing trends. This depicts that the pull factors are strong in this case. The emigrants perceive that this new destination is fulfilling their dreams in many ways like desired employment, higher earnings, opportunity for growth and development, congenial environment for research, quality of life, global exposure and many more.

**Table 4. 63: Geographical Region and Availability of Employment in USA.**

Availability of employment in the USA	Geographical Regions				(In %) Total
	California	Illinois	New York	Texas	
Very Easy	0	14	21	20	17
Easy	33	21	26	39	33
Similar	50	29	42	24	31
Difficult	17	36	11	14	17
Very Difficult	0	0	0	4	2
Total (in Numbers)	12	14	19	51	96/100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

**Table 4. 64: Gender and Availability of Employment in USA.**

Availability of employment in the USA	Gender		(In %) Total
	Male	Female	
Very Easy	19	6	17
Easy	30	50	33
Similar	34	19	31
Difficult	16	19	17
Very Difficult	1	6	2
Total (in Numbers)	80	16	96/100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

**Table 4. 65: Educational Qualification and Availability of Employment in USA.**

Availability of employment in the USA	Educational Qualification				(In %) Total
	Up to Senior Secondary	Graduation / Bachelor	P. G./ Masters	Ph.D. or Higher	
Very Easy	67	22	10	18	17
Easy	0	30	37	35	33
Similar	0	19	41	29	31
Difficult	0	26	12	18	17
Very Difficult	33	4	0	0	2
Total (in Numbers)	3	27	49	17	96/100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

In response to the question about opinion on availability of job in the USA in comparison to India, nearly one third of them replied that it is easy to get employment in the USA than in India while 16 persons out of 96 (17%) said it is very easy. About one

third respondent group mentioned that it is as similar as in India. 19 per cent respondents were with the opinion that getting job is difficult or very difficult in the USA (Table 4.63). There is hardly any difference in their opinion in terms of region, age structure; gender, educational status and occupational status as shown in Tables 4.64, 4.65 and 4.66.

**Table 4. 66: Occupational Status and Availability of Employment in USA.**

Availability of employment in the USA	Occupational status				Salaried & Incentive Based	(In %) Total
	Salariied	Entrep reneur	Self Employe d	Retire d		
Very Easy	11	57	17	50	100	17
Easy	38	0	33	0	0	33
Similar	35	29	17	0	0	31
Difficult	16	14	25	0	0	17
Very Difficult	0	0	8	50	0	2
Total (in Numbers)	74	7	12	2	1	96/100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

Here, in Table 4.67, it is found that the people who emigrated from Rajasthan for the USA faced less difficulty in finding their jobs or starting their own ventures. People who emigrated before the year 1990 more than half of them have reported that it is very easy to avail employment in the USA then in India. Majority of the people who emigrated after the year 2010 also gave the opinion that the availability of job or other employment is easy in the USA than in India. But people who emigrated between years 1990 to 2010 find it not very easy in comparison to the others.

**Table 4. 67: Emigration and Availability of Employment in USA.**

Availability of employment in the USA	Period of Emigration				(In %) Total
	Before Year 1990	Year 1990-2000	Year 2000-2010	After Year 2010	
Very Easy	55	14	16	6	17
Easy	18	14	23	56	33
Similar	18	43	43	18	31
Difficult	0	29	16	21	17
Very Difficult	9	0	2	0	2
Total (in Numbers)	11	7	44	34	96/100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

## Prospects for Research & Innovation in USA

The USA is leading the world in research and innovation that is why it seems to be a magnet for the highly skilled people throughout the globe. The USA stood third in The Global Competitiveness Index 2015–2016 Rankings (GCR 2015-16)<sup>181</sup>. It is an

<sup>181</sup> The Global Competitiveness Report (2015–2016), World Economic Forum, Geneva. Accessed from URL [http://www.weforum.org/docs/gcr/2015-2016/Global\\_Competitiveness\\_Report\\_2015-2016.pdf](http://www.weforum.org/docs/gcr/2015-2016/Global_Competitiveness_Report_2015-2016.pdf)

important pull factor too for the professionals and researchers. The Indian leading section of professionally qualified people is also lured from this opportunity. Better research facilities, freedom to work and prospects for research and innovation attracting them towards this destination.

In this survey research too all the respondents were with the opinion that prospects for research and innovation are far better in the USA than in India. Nearly 61% reported that it is very good in USA (Table 4.68). The opinion regarding this aspect is almost similar from the respondent of various parts in the USA. There is no visible difference in the opinion of different age groups, people with various statuses of educational attainment and professional areas in this regard.

**Table 4. 68: Geographical Region and Prospects for Research and Innovation in USA.**

Prospects for Research & Innovation in USA	Geographical Regions				(In %)
	California	Illinois	New York	Texas	Total
Very Good	58	64	63	61	61
Better	42	36	37	39	39
Total (in Numbers)	12	14	19	51	96/100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

In case of males they are with strong opinion that prospects for research and innovation are very good in the USA in comparison to India than the females (Table 4.69).

**Table 4. 69: Gender and Prospects for Research and Innovation in USA.**

Prospects for Research & Innovation in USA	Gender		(In %)
	Male	Female	Total
Very Good	64	50	61
Better	36	50	39
Total (in Numbers)	80	16	96/100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

Larger proportion of salaried people and entrepreneurs are with the opinion that prospects of research and innovation is very good in the USA than in India. Self-employed people, especially those who are in small businesses or providing services on conventional pattern, are least concerned with this aspect. Still half of them opine that prospects for research and innovation are very good in the USA than in India and rest half of them are grading it better.



**Table 4. 70: Occupational Status and Prospects for Research and Innovation in USA.**

Prospects for Research & Innovation in USA	Occupational status				Salaried & Incentive Based	(In %) Total
	Salariied	Entrepr eneur	Self Employe d	Retired		
Very Good	61	100	42	50	100	61
Better	39	0	58	50	0	39
Total (in Numbers)	74	7	12	2	1	96/100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

In Table 4.71 the relationship between the duration of stay of an immigrant (which is inferred from period of emigration here) and their opinion regarding the prospects of research and innovation in the USA in comparison to India is demonstrated. Here, it is clear that as their duration of stay increases in the USA their opinion on this aspect is becoming stronger in favour of USA as compared to India. Proportionately more people have marked the option very good than better prospects for research and innovation in the USA. This is so because with their longer stay they get more opportunities for exploring new avenues at their destination. There can be another dimension of this response also. Till the end of the last century gap between USA and India was broader in terms of availability of infrastructure for research and innovation opportunities. But in last two decades this gap has narrowed down considerably. Though one cannot deny that still USA is far ahead than India in this reference.

**Table 4. 71: Period of Emigration and Prospects for Research and Innovation in USA.**

Prospects for Research & Innovation in USA	Period of Emigration				(In %) Total
	Before Year 1990	Year 1990-2000	Year 2000-2010	After Year 2010	
Very Good	73	57	66	53	61
Better	27	43	34	47	39
Total (in Numbers)	11	7	44	34	96/100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

### Working Environment in the USA

About half of the respondent group reported different kinds of problems in working in the USA. This is elaborated in table 4.72. Maximum 15 (16%) persons mentioned that stress due to time bound work commitments, highly tiring job schedules and tough targets are difficult to manage in USA work settings. Nearly 10% respondents confessed that there is lack of balance between professional commitments and family life here. About 30% females were with this opinion but only about 6% males are facing this problem. Almost 7% were with the view that there is very poor social life at work places in the USA. Approximately 5% accepted that there is racial discrimination at work places and 2% have said that there is discriminatory behaviour with migrants. Some other

problems which are at least mentioned by six persons are Cultural differences and problem in communication due to language and accent. Job uncertainty, poor job security and Very high competition for sustenance are other noticeable problems at work setting in the USA.

In northern region working in Illinois is more comfortable than New York and California. These problems are more pronounced in southern region. This southern region is dominated by the republican supporters and this might be one of the reasons for such scenario. There is hardly any difference in terms of age structure, educational status, occupational status and period of migration in patterns of this work place related problems faced by the diaspora in the USA.

**Table 4. 72: Geographical Region and Problems in Working in USA.**

<b>Problems in working in the USA</b>	<b>Geographical Regions</b>				<b>(In %) Total</b>
	<b>Calif ornia</b>	<b>Illin ois</b>	<b>New York</b>	<b>Te xas</b>	
None	50	71	58	43	51
Stress due to time bound work commitments/Tough targets	8	0	11	4	5
Lack of balance between professional commitments & family life	8	0	11	10	8
Racial discrimination	0	7	0	6	4
Native Vs Migrant discrimination	0	0	5	2	2
Cultural differences make sense at work place	8	0	0	2	2
Problem in communication due to language and accent	0	0	0	4	2
Highly tiring job schedules	0	0	0	2	1
Poor social life at work places	0	7	5	2	3
Problems are as similar as in Indian private sector	0	0	0	4	2
Stress due to time-bound work commitments & cultural differences make sense at work place	0	0	0	2	1
Lack of balance between professional commitments & family life and Racial discrimination too	0	7	0	0	1
Highly tiring job schedule and Poor social life at work place	0	0	0	4	2
Cultural differences make sense and communication problem due to language accent	0	7	0	4	3
Lack of balance between professional and family life, Racial discrimination and tiring job schedule	0	0	0	2	1
Communication problem due to language accent and Highly tiring job schedule	0	0	0	2	1
Stress due to time bound work commitments, Cultural differences and rest similar to Indian private sector	0	0	0	2	1
Stress due to time bound work commitments and Lack of balance between professional and family life	0	0	0	2	1
Stress due to time bound work commitments and Poor social life at work setting	8	0	0	2	2
Very high competition for sustenance	8	0	0	2	2
Job uncertainty and poor job security	0	0	11	0	2
Indian bosses are difficult to manage- give stress & heavy burden	8	0	0	0	1
<b>Total (in Numbers)</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>96/100</b>

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

## Evaluation of Emigration Decision

It is observed in the above discussion that nearly half of the respondents have listed various problems related to their working conditions yet when asked about their Level of Satisfaction with Emigration Decision to the USA nearly 98% persons in respondent group have reported that they are more or less satisfied. The main reason behind the contradictory response is that their interest in earning more money, getting more opportunities for professional growth and better quality of life overshadowed the stress of working condition. They are happy to get the desired benefits of emigration and that is why they are satisfied with their decision in spite of encountering various problems at their job places.

**Table 4. 73: Geographical Region and Level of Satisfaction with Emigration Decision for USA.**

Level of satisfaction with emigration decision	Geographical regions				(In %) Total
	Californi a	Illinoi s	New York	Texa s	
Highly Satisfied	50	50	26	33	36
Satisfied	25	36	58	51	47
Partially Satisfied	25	14	11	14	15
Partially Dissatisfied	0	0	5	0	1
Dissatisfied	0	0	0	2	1
Total (in Numbers)	12	14	19	51	96/100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

There is almost similar situation in terms of level of their satisfaction for different geographical regions, age structure, gender, educational and professional qualification, period of emigration etc. Only in case of occupational status there is some variation. Here the level of satisfaction is very high in case of entrepreneurs with their emigration decision though others have also reported good level of satisfaction (Table 4.74).

**Table 4. 74: Occupational Status and Level of Satisfaction with Emigration Decision for USA.**

Level of satisfaction with emigration decision	Occupational status					(In %) Total
	Salarie d	Entrepr eneur	Self Employe d	Retired	Salaried & Incentive Based	
Highly Satisfied	34	86	17	67	100	36
Satisfied	51	0	50	33	0	47
Partially Satisfied	12	14	33	0	0	15
Partially Dissatisfied	1	0	0	0	0	1
Dissatisfied	1	0	0	0	0	1
Total (in Numbers)	74	7	12	3	1	96/100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

In their response to the level of satisfaction with their emigration decision they

have given many reasons. The most significant reasons for their satisfaction are higher earning, better quality of life, better professional growth opportunity, good research and development facilities and recognition of work and job satisfaction.

**Table 4. 75: Geographical Region and Reason for Response for Level of Satisfaction with Emigration Decision for USA.**

Reasons for response emigration decision	Geographical Region				(In %) Total
	Cali for nia	Illi noi s	New Yor k	Tex as	
Better quality of life	0	7	5	4	4
Higher earning	0	14	0	2	3
Better professional and growth opportunity	0	7	11	8	7
Good R&D facilities	0	7	11	0	3
Recognition of work and job satisfaction	0	0	0	6	3
Poor social Life	0	0	0	2	1
Better quality of life and Higher earning	17	0	11	16	13
Better quality of life, Higher earning and good professional growth opportunities	17	7	5	8	8
Better quality of life, Professional growth opportunities and Good R&D facilities	0	0	5	0	1
Better quality of life, Higher earning and Better Education for kids	0	0	5	6	4
Better quality of life, Higher earning and Recognition to work with job satisfaction	8	0	0	2	2
Better quality of life, Higher earning, Recognition to work with job satisfaction and Value for time	0	0	0	4	2
Higher earning and Better professional growth opportunities	17	21	11	8	11
Higher earning, Better professional growth opportunities and Good R&D facilities	0	7	5	2	3
Better quality of life, Professional growth opportunities, Good R&D facilities and Freedom of expression	0	7	0	2	2
Freedom of expression, Good governance and Less corruption in public life	0	0	0	2	1
Better professional growth opportunities and Good R&D facilities	0	0	5	4	3
Better quality of life, Higher earning, Good governance and Less corruption in public life	0	0	0	6	3
Better quality of life, Higher earning and Less crime against women and children	8	0	0	2	2
Recognition to work with job satisfaction and Value for time	0	0	5	2	2
Better professional growth opportunities, Good R&D facilities but Missing family	0	0	0	2	1
Better quality of life, Higher earning but Missing family	25	0	0	6	6
Better quality of life, Professional growth opportunities, Recognition to work and Less crime against women and children	0	7	0	2	2
Better quality of life, Higher earning but Poor social life	0	0	11	6	5
Higher earning, Better professional growth opportunities but Missing family	8	0	5	0	2
Better professional growth opportunities and Recognition to work with job satisfaction	0	7	5	0	2
Higher earning, Better professional growth opportunities and Better education for kids	0	7	0	0	1
Total (in Numbers)	12	14	19	51	96/100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

As shown in table 4.75 maximum respondents (66%) accepted that higher earnings in the USA are the most important factor for their satisfaction with their emigration decision.

Second most substantial reason for these people is better quality of life and 55% respondents have listed this as a sole factor or one of the factors for their satisfaction. About 45% people have mentioned that better professional growth opportunities are also there for satisfying them with their emigration decision. Other than these factors better quality of education for kids, less crime against women and children, good governance with less corruption in public life and freedom of expression are also important reasons for satisfaction with selection of destination. Nearly 2% respondents are not satisfied with their emigration decision and about 14% are only partially satisfied. The main reasons for their responses are missing family due to long distance and costly of travel and poor social life.

### **International Migration and Socio-Cultural Inertia**

It is important to gauge social and cultural affinity of the diasporic community which shapes their accommodation in the host society and depicts the strength of association with place of origin. Culture is as important as political and economic aspects of the diaspora. It provides access to local citizenship and to forms of belonging in both home and host countries (Sahoo and Pattanaik, 2014)<sup>182</sup>.

Globalisation has redefined the cultural bondage in respect to revolutionizing the transnational identities. With unprecedented growth in cross border movements and emergence of new fashion of transnational networking, diaspora and culture relations are reshaped in many ways. Many new transnational actors have emerged in last few decades. As a result of this the new economy, marked with increasing reliance on transnational networks for commerce and social interaction and the transfer of knowledge, has gain prominence (Grossman, 2010)<sup>183</sup>.

### **Family Roots in India**

The Rajasthanis who emigrated for the USA are very well connected with their family and friends in India. Almost all the emigrants hailing from different age groups are connected with their parents, siblings and in-laws in India or they were in touch with them till they were alive. Every individual is connected with their immediate relatives, extended family members and friends in India. This connection, if harnessed properly,

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<sup>182</sup> Sahoo, S. and Pattanaik, B. K. (2014), "Introduction: Diasporas in the New Global Age", in Sahoo, S. and Pattanaik, B. K. (eds.) 'Global Diaspora and Development: Socioeconomic, Cultural and Policy Perspectives', Springer, New Delhi/New York, India/USA.

<sup>183</sup> Grossman, M. (2010), "Diaspora Knowledge Flows in the Global Economy", E-Leader, Budapest. Accessed from URL <http://www.g-casa.com/conferences/budapest/papers/Grossman>

can be used as valuable asset for framing strong institutional networks and also for documentation of these emigrants which can be worthwhile for exchange of ideas, expertise along with sharing of knowledge and technology.

Many scholars recognize the importance of people’s interactions with others in a social group. Who one knows and associates with is a primary source of social status (Milner 1994)<sup>184</sup>. The social networks are valued as social capital which implies the structure of social relationships a person has within their own social network (Coleman 1988)<sup>185</sup>. Social capital creates multiple opportunities with less efforts and cheaper cost (Portes 1998)<sup>186</sup> and renders economic outcomes too (Granovetter, 1974; Lin 1999)<sup>187</sup>.

The Table 4.76 depicts that these emigrants from Rajasthan to the USA are having parents, siblings, in-laws, relatives and friends etc. in India. The connectivity of emigrants with all these categories is remarkably high. Almost all the respondents are in regular touch with all the categories mentioned above. This reflects the intact social system and network with family and friends in India. Out of total 480 (96 respondents and each one is having 5 options) possible options for their connectivity with people in India in these five categories there are 434 (above 90 per cent) connectivity responses here

**Table 4. 76: Connectivity with Family and Friends in India and Geographical regions**

Connectivity with Family and Friends in India	Geographical Regions				(in %) Total
	Texas	New York	Illinois	California	
Parents	19	19	18	20	19
Siblings	20	20	18	21	20
In Laws	17	16	20	16	17
Friends	22	22	22	21	22
Extended Family	22	22	22	21	22
<b>Total (in Numbers)</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>434/100</b>

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

. For in-laws this percentage is slightly low because nearly 16.7 per cent respondents are

<sup>184</sup> Milner, Murray. (1994), “Status and Sacredness: A General Theory of Status Relations and an Analysis of Indian Culture”, Oxford University Press, New York, USA.

<sup>185</sup> Coleman, James. (1988), “Social Capital in the Creation of Human Capital”, The American Journal of Sociology, Vol. 94 (Supp.), USA.

<sup>186</sup> Portes, Alejandro. (1998), “Social Capital: Its Origins and Applications in Modern Sociology”, Annual Review of Sociology, Vol. 24(1), USA.

<sup>187</sup> Granovetter, Mark. S. (1974), “Getting a Job”, University of Chicago Press, Chicago IL, USA; Lin, Nan. (1999), “Social Networks and Status Attainment”, Annual Review of Sociology, Vol. 25(1), USA.

unmarried and few aged people have lost their in-laws now. In case of parents too this is low because many aged people have lost their parents. This has become much clearer in the tables 4.77 and 4.78 with age groups and period of emigration too. The scenario is almost similar for all the regions in the USA.

**Table 4. 77: Connectivity with Family and Friends in India and Age groups**

Connectivity with Family and Friends in India	Age Groups					(in %) Total
	20-30 years	30-40 years	40-50 years	50-60 years	>60 years	
Parents	24	20	18	15	3	19
Siblings	21	19	21	20	26	20
In Laws	8	19	18	15	19	17
Friends	24	21	21	25	26	22
Extended Family	24	21	21	25	26	22
Total (in Numbers)	63	254	66	20	31	434/10 0

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

**Table 4. 78: Connectivity with Family and Friends in India and Period of emigration**

Connectivity with Family and Friends in India	Period of Emigration				(In %) Total
	Before Year 1990	Year 1990- 2000	Year 2000-2010	After Year 201 0	
Parents	5	16	20	22	19
Siblings	24	22	19	20	20
In Laws	18	19	19	14	17
Friends	26	22	21	22	22
Extended Family	26	22	21	22	22
Total (in Numbers)	38	32	209	155	434/100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016

As far as their connectivity with their relatives and friends in India is concerned, both Indians (NRIs) and Indian Americans (PIOs) are equally maintaining their ties with their roots. In many cases it was found that their second generation is not that much integrated with their relatives and extended family members in India.

**Table 4. 79: Connectivity with Family and Friends in India and Nationality**

Connectivity with Family and Friends in India	Nationality		(In %) Total
	Indian	American	
Parents	21	10	19
Siblings	19	23	20
In Laws	16	20	17
Friends	22	23	22
Extended Family	22	23	22
Total (in Numbers)	365	69	434/100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016

## Visit to Homeland: A Tussle between Time, Space and Economy

The table 4.80 is clearly indicating that Rajasthani emigrants who settled in the USA are very frequently visiting their relatives and friends in India. About 96 per cent emigrants are visiting their homeland i.e. India at least once in two years and more than half of them are visiting India at least once in a year. This shows their consistency and warmth with their family and friends back home. There is hardly any regional variation in such behaviour among the Rajasthani emigrants settled in different parts of the USA.

**Table 4. 80: Frequency to visit India and Geographical regions**

Frequency to visit India	Geography Regions				(in %)
	California	Illinois	New York	Texas	Total
At least once in a year	58	71	47	47	52
Once in 2 years	33	29	53	47	44
Once in 3 years	8	0	0	4	3
Once in 10 years and more	0	0	0	2	1
Total (in Numbers)	12	14	19	51	96/100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

Rajasthani emigrants from different age groups are also showing similar enthusiasm for visiting India. Their frequency of visit remains consistently similar even after decades of their emigration. The Tables 4.81 and 4.82 are illustrating this phenomenon. This shows that these emigrants are knit in a close network and are attached with their dear ones at homeland.

**Table 4. 81: Frequency to visit India and Age groups**

Frequency to visit India	Age Groups					(in %)
	20-30 years	30-40 years	40-50 years	50-60 years	>60 years	Total
At least once in a year	67	45	57	67	50	52
Once in 2 years	33	51	36	33	38	44
Once in 3 years	0	2	7	0	13	3
Once in 10 years and more	0	2	0	0	0	1
Total (in Numbers)	15	53	14	6	8	96/100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

**Table 4. 82: Frequency to visit India and Period of emigration**

Frequency to visit India	Period of Emigration				(in %)
	Before Year 1990	Year 1990- 2000	Year 2000- 2010	After Year 2010	Total
At least once in a year	64	71	43	56	52
Once in 2 years	27	29	50	44	44
Once in 3 years	9	0	5	0	3
Once in 10 years and more	0	0	2	0	1
Total (in Numbers)	11	7	44	34	96/100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.



Rajasthani immigrants in the USA are visiting their homeland very frequently. There is hardly any noticeable gender difference and both Rajasthani NRIs and PIOs are showing similar behaviour in this reference. This is shown in table no. 4.83 and 4.84.

**Table 4. 83: Frequency to visit India and Gender**

Frequency to visit India	Gender		(in %)
	Male	Female	Total
At least once in a year	53	50	52
Once in 2 years	43	50	44
Once in 3 years	4	0	3
Once in 10 years and more	1	0	1
Total (in Numbers)	80	16	96/100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

**Table 4. 84: Frequency to visit India and Nationality**

Frequency to visit India	Nationality		(in %)
	Indian	American	Total
At least once in a year	51	59	52
Once in 2 years	46	35	44
Once in 3 years	3	6	3
Once in 10 years and more	1	0	1
Total (in Numbers)	79	17	96/100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

The emigrants are not only connected with their relatives and friends in India on telephone or social media or any other electronic medium but also physically visiting them after short intervals in generally 1 to 3 years. Every emigrant is visiting India primarily to meet their friends and family members. Only 2 per cent reported profession or business as their purpose of visit and another 3 percent visit India for collaborative work assignment along with meeting their relatives and friends. Female emigrants are largely migrating USA for family reunion and then later on they search suitable work for them. Thus their professional commitments are secondary in comparison to the family commitments. This is reflected in table 4.85 also where no female is visiting India for any professional purpose.

**Table 4. 85: Purpose of visit to India and Gender**

Purpose of visit to India	Gender		(In %)
	Male	Female	Total
Family/Friends Get-together	94	100	95
Professional/Business	2	0	2
Collaborative work assignment	4	0	3
Total (in Numbers)	85	16	101/100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

## Mode of Interaction among Rajasthanis in the USA

Language is a very strong medium of cultural integrity. It is also considered as an important parameter to assess the quality of cultural bondage even after long distance migration (Rahbek, 2011; Pillai 2018)<sup>188</sup>. This is equally significant when we examine the transfer of cultural heritage from one generation to another. In this study, it was observed that all these samples are either first generation migrants (nearly 97 per cent) or if they are from second generation than also their close relatives emigrated earlier but they are born and brought up in India only. Thus, all of them speak Hindi or Rajasthani language with their relatives and friends in India. Table no. 4.86 shows that in the USA these Rajasthani emigrants interact among themselves in Hindi or Rajasthani only, irrespective of their geographical region, gender, qualification, nationality etc.

**Table 4. 86: Mode of interaction among Rajasthanis in the USA and Geographical regions**

Hindi / Rajasthani language as mode of interaction among Rajasthanis in the USA	Geographical Regions				(in %) Total
	California	Illinois	New York	Texas	
No	0	0	5	0	1
Yes	100	100	95	100	99
Total (in Numbers)	12	14	19	51	96/100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

## Communication within the Emigrants

When we talk about the use of Hindi or Rajasthani language as medium of interaction in the USA than also we find that almost all these respondents interact with their parents, spouse, extended family members and Indian friends in Hindi and Rajasthani. But the alarming sign is that the proportion of emigrants speaking in Hindi and Rajasthani language with their children is decreasing. About 20 per cent parents (13 out of total 73 samples who are having children) are interacting with their children only in English language as their medium of instruction for all purposes. Among 80 married samples 95 per cent are interacting with their spouse in Hindi and Rajasthani languages but rest 5 per cent communicate with their spouse in English only. There is hardly any regional difference in this behaviour. There is not much difference in this behaviour in terms of gender, nationality, educational qualification, occupational status and period of emigration too as shown in tables 4.87 and 4.92.

<sup>188</sup> Rahbek, Ulla. (2011), “When Z Lost Her Reference: Language, Culture and Identity in Xiaolu Guo’s A Concise Chinese English Dictionary for Lovers”, in Nyman, Jopi. (eds.), ‘Words and Worlds: Transculturalism, Translation, Identity’, Helsinki, Finland; Pillai, A. D. (2018), “Language, Socialisation Practices and Cultural Identity of Singaporean Families” in Vilanilam, J. V. (eds.), ‘Introduction to Kerala Studies’, IISAC, USA.

**Table 4. 87: Use of Hindi/Rajasthani as medium of instruction and Geographical regions**

Use of Hindi/Rajasthani as medium of instruction	Geographical Regions				(in %) Total
	Texas	New York	Illinois	California	
With parents	20	21	20	29	21
With spouse	25	26	22	26	25
With children	19	19	24	14	19
With Indian friends	28	30	25	29	28
Extended Family / Any Other	8	4	9	3	7
Total (in Numbers)	167	53	55	35	310/100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

**Table 4. 88: Use of Hindi/Rajasthani as medium of instruction and Gender**

Use of Hindi/Rajasthani as medium of instruction	Gender		(In %) Total
	Male	Female	
With parents	21	21	21
With spouse	24	25	25
With children	19	21	19
With Indian friends	28	29	28
Extended Family / Any Other	8	4	7
Total (in Numbers)	258	52	310/100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

**Table 4. 89: Use of Hindi/Rajasthani as medium of instruction and Nationality**

Use of Hindi/Rajasthani as medium of instruction	Nationality		(In %) Total
	Indian	American	
With parents	24	11	21
With spouse	24	25	25
With children	19	23	19
With Indian friends	28	29	28
Extended Family / Any Other	6	13	7
Total (in Numbers)	254	56	310/100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

**Table 4. 90: Use of Hindi/Rajasthani as Medium of Instruction and Educational Qualification**

Use of Hindi/Rajasthani as medium of instruction	Educational Qualification				(In %) Total
	Up to Senior Secondary	Graduation/ Bachelor	P. G./ Masters	Ph.D. or Higher	
With parents	11	19	23	20	21
With spouse	22	26	23	27	25
With children	22	20	20	16	19
With Indian friends	33	30	25	31	28
Extended Family / Any Other	11	6	8	6	7
Total (in Numbers)	9	86	166	49	310/100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

**Table 4. 91: Use of Hindi/Rajasthani as medium of instruction and Occupation status**

Use of Hindi/Rajasthani as medium of instruction	Occupational status				Salaried & Incentive Based	(In %) Total
	Salaried	Entrepreneur	Self Employed	Retired		
With parents	24	5	17	0	0	21
With spouse	24	27	26	33	0	25
With children	18	23	26	0	33	19
With Indian friends	28	27	26	67	33	28
Extended Family / Any Other	6	18	5	0	33	7
<b>Total (in Numbers)</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>310/100</b>

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

**Table 4. 92: Use of Hindi/Rajasthani as medium of instruction and Period of emigration**

Use of Hindi/Rajasthani as medium of instruction	Period of Emigration				(In %) Total
	Before Year 1990	Year 1990-2000	Year 2000-2010	After Year 2010	
With parents	3	20	23	25	21
With spouse	26	25	26	22	25
With children	24	25	19	16	19
With Indian friends	29	25	25	32	28
Extended Family / Any Other	18	5	6	5	7
<b>Total (in Numbers)</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>310/100</b>

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

## Second Generation Diaspora and their Cultural Linkages

To gauge the strength of cultural linkages between the diaspora and the homeland it is necessary to evaluate the cultural ties. The section present how the second generation diaspora maintain language identity, food habits, clothing, frequency of visits have been analysed to find out how strongly are these people connected to each other and the homeland.

## Second Generation Diaspora and Transfer of Language Identity

The cultural legacy is carried forward primarily by the parents from one generation to another. Language is one of the most important components of this. The table no. 4.93 shows that 22 per cent (as per the responses of 16 out of 73 respondents who are parents and their children are living with them in the USA) children of Rajasthani diaspora in USA are not communicating in Hindi and Rajasthani languages. Except Illinois, in all other regions the situation is very much similar.

There are three cases where parents are interacting with their children in Hindi and Rajasthani languages but their children always reply in English. Such kind of detachment of second generation diaspora with their parents' language is giving a negative sign for forging vibrant and consistent relationship between India and her second generation diaspora.

**Table 4. 93: Use of Hindi as medium of instruction by second generation and Geographical regions.**

Use of Hindi as medium of instruction by second generation	Geographical Regions				(In %) Total
	California	Illinois	New York	Texas	
No	43	0	29	23	22
Yes	57	100	71	77	78
Total (in Numbers)	7	13	14	39	73/100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

### Second Generations' Medium of Communication

The Table 4.94 given here is again raising our worries in reference to the dilution of cultural ties with second generation diaspora. This table shows that more than half of the second generation diaspora are not communicating in Hindi and Rajasthani languages with their siblings and their India friends in the USA. The second generation Indians in the USA are fluent in English and prefer to communicate in English only even in their homes (Lamb, 2007)<sup>189</sup>. Tables 4.95 and 4.96 show that there is not much difference in this behaviour in case of changing nationality and with increasing time period of their emigration to the USA.

**Table 4. 94: Use of Hindi as medium of instruction by second generation and Geographical regions**

Use of Hindi as medium of instruction by second generation	Geographical Regions				(In %) Total
	Texas	New York	Illinois	California	
With grand Parents	26	18	20	23	23
With parents	35	30	30	31	32
With siblings	15	24	23	23	20
With Indian friends	19	21	20	23	20
Extended Family / Any Other	5	6	7	0	5
Total (in Numbers)	84	33	44	13	174/100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

<sup>189</sup> Lamb, Sarah (2007), "Aging Across Worlds: Modern Seniors in an Indian Diaspora" in Cole, Jennifer and Durham, Deborah 'Generations and Globalisation: Youth, Age and Family in New World Economy', Indiana University Press, Bloomington and Indianapolis, USA.

**Table 4. 95: Use of Hindi as medium of instruction by second generation and Nationality**

Use of Hindi as medium of instruction by second generation	Nationality		(In %)
	Indian	American	Total
With grand Parents	24	19	23
With parents	32	34	32
With siblings	20	19	20
With Indian friends	20	19	20
Extended Family / Any Other	4	9	5
<b>Total (in Numbers)</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>174/100</b>

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

**Table 4. 96: Use of Hindi as medium of instruction by second generation and Period of emigration**

Use of Hindi as medium of instruction by second generation	Period of Emigration				(In %) Total
	Before Year 1990	Year 1990- 2000	Year 2000- 2010	After Year 201 0	
With grand Parents	7	21	27	20	23
With parents	40	29	31	33	32
With siblings	20	21	19	20	20
With Indian friends	20	21	18	24	20
Extended Family / Any Other	13	7	5	2	5
<b>Total (in Numbers)</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>174/100</b>

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

### Networking of Rajasthanis in the USA

Generally, when one change his/her place of residence and that is also for far distance, than he/she try to join some group or people with their similar identity based on religion, caste, region or any other similar background. The intensity and gravity of such associations may vary along many factors. Rajasthanis also have some sort of networking among themselves. During the field, it was observed that in most of the cases caste was the most prominent factor in developing their ties apart from regional identities. This was followed by religion in majority of the cases. This was clearly reflected in the snow balling exercise for the sample selection also.

**Table 4. 97: Networking mechanisms of Rajasthanis in US and Geographical regions**

Networking mechanisms of Rajasthanis in US	Geographical Regions				(In %) Total
	Texas	New York	Illinois	California	
Personal visits	16	3	12	10	12
Get together	19	18	15	23	19
Phone calls	40	45	39	35	40
E-mail	3	0	9	0	3
Social e_networking	23	35	24	32	27
<b>Total (in Numbers)</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>220/100</b>

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

**Table 4. 98: Networking Mechanisms of Rajasthanis in US and Gender**

Networking mechanisms of Rajasthanis in US	Gender		(In %)
	Male	Female	Total
Personal visits	13	6	12
Get together	18	24	19
Phone calls	40	42	40
E-mail	3	3	3
Social e_networking	27	24	27
Total (in Numbers)	187	33	220/100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

In the USA people from Rajasthan origin remain in touch through various ways. More than 90 per cent are maintaining their ties with personal phone calls. The second most favourable medium is social e-networking. About 43 per cent people are maintaining their networks through small get together.

**Table 4. 99: Networking mechanisms of Rajasthanis in US and Nationality**

Networking mechanisms of Rajasthanis in US	Nationality		(In %)
	Indian	American	Total
Personal visits	12	9	12
Get together	16	30	19
Phone calls	41	37	40
E-mail	2	7	3
Social e_networking	29	16	27
Total (in Numbers)	177	43	220/100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016. Nearly one fourth Rajasthanis in the USA are personally visiting each other. But their frequency of phone call or get together or personal visit is very poor. Only few people, found well connected with the regional community were the socially active people having some sort of responsibility in various social, cultural, religious and regional associations. But they constitute only 10 per cent of the respondent group. People from different geographical regions, gender, nationality and period of emigration are showing similar interactive mechanisms among the Rajasthanis in the USA as shown in tables 4.97 to 4.100.

**Table 4. 100: Networking mechanisms of Rajasthanis in US and Period of emigration**

Networking mechanisms of Rajasthanis in US	Period of Emigration				(In %)
	Before Year 1990	Year 1990-2000	Year 2000-2010	After Year 2010	Total
Personal visits	14	5	15	8	12
Get together	29	35	17	13	19
Phone calls	39	30	40	43	40
E-mail	7	5	2	1	3
Social e_networking	11	25	26	35	27
Total (in Numbers)	28	20	100	72	220/100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

## Public Life of Rajasthani Diaspora in the USA

In USA, most of the Rajasthanis have been attending social functions which are organized by the different Groups of Indian Sub-continent. The social functions which are organized by the Indian community are mainly attended by the people of Indian origin but people from neighbouring countries of India and even friends from other countries are also participating in these gatherings. Other than these Rajasthanis are also participating in religious and cultural functions there in the USA. These functions are largely organized by the religious, community and region based organizations and associations. These functions are largely attended by the people from same religion, community and geographical region. Only a small proportion of Rajasthani emigrants attend any kind political functions and that is also confined to Texas and Illinois region only. Similarly very few people attend professional meeting and get together and that is also from the same regions only.

**Table 4. 101: Functions attended by Rajasthanis in US and Geographical regions**

Functions attended by Rajasthanis in US	Geographical Regions				(In %)
	Texas	New York	Illinois	California	Total
Cultural	32	34	23	25	30
Religious	24	22	23	20	23
Social	35	41	33	55	37
Regional	6	3	13	0	6
Political	2	0	8	0	2
Professional Meet	2	0	3	0	1
Total (in Numbers)	125	32	40	20	217/100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

## Conclusion

This chapter shows that in USA the Rajasthani immigrants are also concentrated in those regions where most of Indians have preferred to settle. The emigration of Rajasthanis to the USA is age and sex selective. Mainly young males have taken this initiative for long distance emigration. In this migration stream it is found that this is dominated by upper caste Hindus and Jains. This is apparent because at source region these sections of the society are educationally and professionally advanced and also economically well off. These emigrants originated primarily from the big cities as source of region. Jaipur is the main source followed by Ajmer, Bikaner, Sikar, Jhunjhunu, Churu and Alwar districts.



- Among the respondent group about 83.3 % Rajasthani immigrants in the USA are married and among them about 97% have spouse of Indian origin. These immigrants are mainly first generation immigrants in the USA, which shows that this stream of migration have got prominence in the recent past only. In this case study about two-third respondents immigrated here after the year 2000 only.
- The average Rajasthani who immigrated in the USA is educationally more qualified than the average USA citizen. They are professionally competent, who got their basic education in from leading educational and training institutions of India. Many of them got enrollment for further education and training in the USA based institutions for enhancing their skills and expertise according to professional requirements at destination. Largely, they have started their career as salaried employees but later on about one-fifth of them opened their own office or business and also turned as entrepreneurs.
- The main reasons for which these migrants are willing to emigrate or have emigrated for the USA are for higher earnings, better quality of life, better education and research opportunities etc. They prefer this destination because of promising growth environment, enhanced quality of life, improved research and development facilities, existing networks, company placements at overseas stations etc.
- They are getting access to opportunities in the USA mainly due to their family and/or friends' networks, from electronic media, recruitment agencies etc. These migrants are highly mobile after migration. More than half of them have changed their place of residence and about one third have shifted from their job and business.
- These emigrants have reported that due to the migration their earnings increased considerably, they are getting better incentives at destination for their performance, availability of employment is also comparatively easy than India and they are exposed to better prospects for research and innovation with advanced infrastructural facilities.
- Their emigration experiences are also coupled many problems in working at their foreign destination. About half of them reported many types of problems related to

their work environment such as stress due to time bound professional commitments, less time for family, problems related to racial discrimination and cultural differences, poor social life, lack of effective communication etc.

- Emigrants are connected with family and friends back home. Irrespective of the age groups they are connected with their parents, siblings, in-laws, extended family members and friends in India. This connectivity can be harnessed in forging institutional networks, documentation of migrants and exchange of their expertise. They are showing high frequency of visits back home largely for meeting relatives and friends. Only in a few cases their primary objective to visit India is concerned with their professional programs.
- The First Generation migrants communicate in their mother tongue in India and in US as well. This is irrespective of geographical region, gender, qualification or nationality. Proportion of parents communicating with their children in their local language is less.
- Second generation diaspora largely interact with their parents in their local language but they interact with their siblings and friends primarily in English language.
- The migrants maintain ties mainly through personal phone calls followed by social e-networking, small grouped get together and personal family visits. They also attend social functions organised by different groups of Indian sub-continent. These functions are primarily attended by the people of the same religion, community and geographical region.

In cost-benefit analysis of their emigration experiences, they are fairly satisfied with their emigration decision.

After having an idea about emigration pattern, characteristics and its impact on migrants, in the following chapter the focus will be on migration and development interplay in light of this case study.

## Chapter Five: Migration and Development Interplay: Knowledge Sharing and Transfer

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- The Migration and Development Relationship
- Emigration of Skilled Workers from Rajasthan to the USA and its Outcomes
- Status and Prospects of Knowledge Sharing and Transfer (KST)
- Suitable Mode of Knowledge Sharing and Transfer
- Problems of Knowledge Sharing and Transfer
- Prospects of Knowledge Sharing and Transfer

In the last chapter general characteristics of emigrants have been discussed with special case of Rajasthani emigrants to the USA, such as geographical distribution and pattern of emigration of Rajasthanis to the USA, the socio-religious, economic and occupational profile of emigrants, causes of emigration, patterns of their emigration and socio-cultural linkages among these emigrants and with their families, friends and professionals in India. Now, to understand the role of diaspora in India's development, this chapter focuses on understanding the migration and development relationship. Special attention is given to sharing and transfer of knowledge and the various issues such as status, suitable modes, problems and prospects of knowledge sharing and transfer related to this area.

### Migration and Development Relationship

The migration process has multifaceted consequences for both place of origin and destination. This brings many developmental outcomes too which may be positive or negative for these places. Thus it is important to understand the migration and development relationship case by case. The theoretical aspects of this relationship are explained in different developmental paradigms.

### Dominant Theoretical Paradigm

The Neo-Classical migration theorists played a pivotal role in establishing the dominant paradigm also referred to as optimistic paradigm. The theorists like Lewis (1954)<sup>190</sup>, Todaro (1969)<sup>191</sup> and Harris and Todaro (1970)<sup>192</sup> discussed two-sector model

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<sup>190</sup> Lewis, O. (1954), "Five Families", Basic Books Inc., New York, USA.

<sup>191</sup> Todaro, M. P. (1969), "A Model of Labour Migration and Urban Employment in LDC's", American Economic Review, Vol. 59, No. 1, USA.

<sup>192</sup> Harris, J. and Todaro, M. P. (1970), "Migration, Unemployment and Development: A Two Sector Analysis", American Economic Review, Vol. 60, No. 1, USA.

of rural to urban migration. According to their perspective the rural-urban (two sectors) as well as developing-developed are inevitable part of the whole development process. In the second half of 1950's two eminent development economist, Gunnar Myrdal (1964)<sup>193</sup> and Albert O. Hirschman (1958)<sup>194</sup> propounded theories of regional development & planning. It is important to discuss these theories here in relation to international migration and its impact on both place of origin and destination. Both theorists were from the school of unbalanced regional development and outlined the problem of economic development in underdeveloped countries in comprehensive manner. For the first time they have provided due attention on the non-economic parameters in the process of underdevelopment of regions legged behind in the development.

### **Alternative Theoretical Paradigm**

This paradigm is based on the structural approach which defines migration in terms of exploitative political and economic relationship between sending and receiving countries. The focus of this approach is on the inequalities and constraints of life produced by macro-economic processes. Here, in the Neo-Marxists view migration not only a result of these imbalance situations, but an option to overcome this barrier. They have recognized migration as a natural outcome of inequality and spatial differentiation caused by capitalist development. Here, it is important to discuss the work of Samir Amin (1973)<sup>195</sup>. Though, the dependency theory has been very much out of fashion in development studies now because of political rather than empirical reasons. But the dependency model still sounds appealing for depicting the reality of uneven development.

Even today this paradigm is appeared sound in many case studies. The high-skilled emigration from south, popularly known as 'brain drain', can imply a loss of public resources invested in their education and training and thus reduce the sending country's productive capacity. This has many negative consequences most likely worsen the business environment and impair the education and health sectors in small countries (Marchiori et al. 2013)<sup>196</sup>.

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<sup>193</sup> Myrdal, Gunnar (1964), "Economic Theory & Underdeveloped Regions", Methven and Co. Ltd, London, UK.

<sup>194</sup> Hirshman, Albert. O. (1958), "The Strategy of Economic Development", Yale University Press, New Haven, USA.

<sup>195</sup> Amin, Samir. (1973), "Unequal Development: An Essay on the Social Formations of Peripheral Capitalism", translated by Brian Pearce, The Harvester Press Limited, Sussex, UK.

<sup>196</sup> Marchiori, L., Shen, I. L. and Docquier, F., (2013), "Brain Drain in Globalization: A General Equilibrium Analysis from the Sending Countries Perspective", Economic Inquiry, Vol. 51, Issue 2, USA.

## Emerging Theoretical Paradigm

In 1980s and 1990s a new approach was adopted to understand the dynamics of migration process. In this emerging paradigm, interdisciplinary approach was adopted in which causes and consequences of migration are presented more explicitly, highlighting both positive and negative responses in reference to migration and development relationship. In this phase, two new approaches were emerged to explain the dynamics of migration and development. These were New Economics of Labour Migration (NELM) and Transnational Perspective on Migration and Development. The NELM theory evaluates earlier theories as too individualistic and rigid to deal with the complexities of the diversified relationship in migration and development (Haas, 2010)<sup>197</sup>.

Recently, there has been a major conceptual shift to deal with migration and development interplay. There has been a 'new surge of interest' in migration and development (Newland 2007)<sup>198</sup>. It is now the focal theme of many academic works and policy initiatives that 'how migration can have positive results for countries of origin'. There has been a surge of official conferences and reports on this new theme (GCIM 2005; World Bank 2006; DFID 2007)<sup>199</sup>. In many case studies migrants are considered as actors of positive change. In many countries of origin, like India, migrants are being re-defined as 'heroes of development' (Khadria 2008)<sup>200</sup>.

The developing countries are largely unable to reap the benefits of international migration and facing policy challenges. It is important to have pragmatic policy to engage diaspora in the development process for the home countries. Now many developing countries, including India, are working hard in this direction. That is why there is a paradigm shift in the evaluating migration and development relationship. The idea of brain drain which dominated the development debate in the 1960s and 1970s among scholars (Bhagwati and Hamada, 1974)<sup>201</sup> is now shadowed as diasporas in the age of

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<sup>197</sup> Haas, Hein. De. (2010), "Migration and Development: A Theoretical Perspective", *International Migration Review*, Vol. 44 (1), USA. Accessed from URL <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4744987/>

<sup>198</sup> Newland, K. (2007), "A New Surge of Interest in Migration and Development", *Migration Information Source*, Washington DC, USA. Accessed from URL <http://www.migrationinformation.org>.

<sup>199</sup> GCIM (2005), "Migration in an Interconnected World: New Directions for Action: Report of the Global Commission on International Migration", Global Commission on International Migration, Geneva, Switzerland. Accessed from URL <http://www.gcim.org/en/finalreport.html>; The World Bank (2006), "Global Economic Prospects 2006: Economic Implications of Remittances and Migration", The World Bank, Washington DC, USA; DFID (2007), "Moving Out of Poverty - Making Migration Work Better for Poor People", Department for International Development, London, UK.

<sup>200</sup> Khadria, B. (2008), "India; Skilled Migration to Developed Countries, Labour Migration to the Gulf", in Castles, S. and Delgado, Wise. R. (eds.) 'Migration and Development: Perspectives from the South', International Organization for Migration, Geneva, Switzerland.

<sup>201</sup> Bhagwati, J. N. and Hamada, K. (1974), "The Brain Drain International Integration of Markets for Professionals and Unemployment: A Theoretical Analysis", *Journal of Development Economics*, Vol. 1(1), North-Holland Publishing Company, Holland.

Internet are seen as human financial and social capital for the development of their home communities, as well as the host country. In recent years, many developing countries are developing institutional mechanisms for channeling the recourses of her diaspora (Sahoo and Pattanaik, 2014)<sup>202</sup>. As per the World Bank estimates, officially recorded remittances to low and middle-income countries reached \$466 billion in 2017, an increase of 8.5 percent over \$429 billion in 2016. The Global remittances, which include flows to high-income countries, grew with 7 percent only from \$573 to \$613 billion in this period (The World Bank, 2018)<sup>203</sup>. Not only this, there are many other areas in which the positive role of diaspora is distinctly visible. Since liberalization, India has initiated several policy measures to speed up economic growth and acknowledged the potential of new actors for development. She has initiated policy formulations towards addressing diaspora and development options. In this new beginning Investment, remittances, skill development and philanthropy became new thrust areas of diasporic engagement.

Now the migration and development debate got a new dimension where brain drain hypothesis was overshadowed by the emergence of concept of the ‘brain circulation’ or the flow of skill, technology and capital through the migration of highly skilled members of the diaspora. In this new paradigm skilled and enterprising diasporas are now considered an asset for both home and host countries. It is assumed here that the diaspora networks consist of venture capitalist, service providers, consultants and suppliers that the diaspora mobilizes when they return home (Saxenian 2006)<sup>204</sup>. Thus, there is another facet of this migration and development interplay. The notion of loss due to drain of highly competitive human resource is now shifted and a positive impact of this reflects in expanding the host country tax base, source of foreign capital resource, creating a pool of human capital, raising the magnitude of trade and many more. India has also shown greater interest in developing institutional framework like most of other developing countries with substantial diasporas, to engage her diaspora with lure of exploiting the potential outcomes with this engagement.

In this research these theoretical paradigms are taken into consideration for examining the dynamics of migration and development relationship. Here, the emigration

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<sup>202</sup> Sahoo, S. and Pattanaik, B. K. (2014), “Introduction: Diasporas in the New Global Age”, in Sahoo, S. and Pattanaik, B. K. (eds.), ‘Global Diaspora and Development: Socioeconomic, Cultural and Policy Perspectives’, Springer, New Delhi/New York, India/USA.

<sup>203</sup> The World Bank (2018), “Record High Remittances to Low and Middle-income Countries in 2017”, Press Release No: 2018/146/SPJ (April 23, 2018), Washington, USA. Assessed from URL <https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2018/04/23/>

<sup>204</sup> Saxenian, AnnaLee. (2006), “The New Argonauts: Regional Advantage in a Global Economy”, Harvard University Press, Cambridge MA, USA.

of knowledge workers for the USA from India, with special reference to a case study of Rajasthani emigrants to this region, is taken as case study.

## **Emigration of Skilled Workers from Rajasthan to the USA and its Outcomes**

All kinds of migration from one place to another are governed by different kinds of push and pull factors. In case of the migration of the highly educated professionals and foreign bound businessmen pull factors are more important than the push factors. The quality of life, education and health facilities, prospects for research and innovation, higher economic gains and freedom of expression are the major pull factors of the place of destination in this research. Poor socio-political environment, administrative paralysis, poor infrastructural facilities and lack of work opportunities for certain specialized fields are the push factors from the place of origin.

## **Income as an Economic Determinant of Emigration and its Outcomes**

The average income of people of Indian origin in America is higher than the Americans too. In 2015, the median household income for Indian immigrants was much higher than that of the overall foreign and native-born populations. Households headed by Indian immigrants had a median income of \$107,000, as compared to \$51,000 and \$56,000 for overall immigrant and native-born households, respectively (Jie and Batalova, 2017)<sup>205</sup>. The Table 5.1 gives us the income categories of the respondent group. In this group about one third people of Rajasthan origin are annually earning more than one lakh twenty thousand American dollars in America. If the income group of 90000 – 120000 is also included in this than the figure goes up to 57 percent and more. Only one person (in Texas region) i.e. about 1 per cent of the total respondent group has mentioned his annual income in the United States of America less than 30,000\$ only. This is very much tuned with the income scenario of average Indian household in the USA.

The Table shows that the annual income is comparatively high in California and Illinois regions than New York and Texas regions. In these regions about three Fourth respondent members are earning more than 90,000 \$ per year. This is so because in California region, especially San Francisco and close by, cost of living is very high and income is also comparatively high, mainly in case of IT professionals both in services and business. In

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<sup>205</sup> Jie, Zong, and Batalova, Jeanne. (2017), "Indian Immigrants in the United States". Migration Information Source, Online Journal of the Migration Policy Institute, Washington DC, USA. Accessed from URL <https://www.migrationpolicy.org/article/indian-immigrants-united-states>

Illinois, mainly in and around Chicago, good proportion of Rajasthanis are either self-employed or entrepreneur and they are really earning well there. In Texas region new entrants in the emigration stream are getting low salaries and poor incentives.

**Table 5. 1: Income Categories in Different Geographical Regions**

Annual Income in US\$	Geographical Region				(In %)
	California	Illinois	New York	Texas	Total
<30000	0	0	0	2	1
30000-60000	17	7	47	22	24
60000-90000	8	14	0	27	18
90000-120000	42	14	21	24	24
>120000	33	64	32	25	33
Total (in Numbers)	12	14	19	51	96/100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

Table 5.2 shows that most of respondents have low income (getting low salaries or having low income prospects in other sectors) are at their younger. With time when their expertise increase, new skills are acquired and experience accrued, their salaries increase, business flourishes and new earning avenues are opened. This is why from 40-50 years age group onwards more than 70 percent of the respondent groups are earning more than \$ 90,000 annually. This proportion is also increasing with increasing age. This phenomenon is replicated in the relationship between annual income and period of emigration (determine their length of stay in the USA) as shown in Table 5.3.

**Table 5. 2: Income Categories and Age Groups**

Annual Income in US\$	Age Groups					(In %)
	20-30 years	30-40 years	40-50 years	50-60 years	>60 years	Total
<30000	7	0	0	0	0	1
30000-60000	47	23	14	17	13	24
60000-90000	27	21	14	0	0	18
90000-120000	20	25	36	17	13	24
>120000	0	32	36	67	75	33
Total (in Numbers)	15	53	14	6	8	96/100

**Table 5. 3: Income Categories and Period of Emigration**

Annual Income in US\$	Period of Emigration				(In %)
	Before Year 1990	Year 1990-2000	Year 2000-2010	After Year 2010	Total
<30000	0	0	0	3	1
30000-60000	18	0	14	44	24
60000-90000	0	14	11	32	18
90000-120000	18	29	30	18	24
>120000	64	57	45	3	33
Total (in Numbers)	11	7	44	34	96/100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.



As it is mentioned earlier also that majority of females in this study are emigrating for the USA for family reunion. Their professional careers are secondary for them. Most of them have acquired new skills and expertise through training and education in the USA only. Mostly they join job in the vicinity area or start their own business at small scale. Not a single female entrepreneur during the field visit came across. This is why on an average the proportion of males is higher in higher income groups and on the other side proportion of females is high in low income groups as in table below.

**Table 5. 4: Income Categories and Gender Difference**

Annual Income in US\$	Gender		(In %)
	Male	Female	Total
<30000	1	0	1
30000-60000	18	56	24
60000-90000	20	6	18
90000-120000	23	31	24
>120000	39	6	33
Total (in Numbers)	80	16	96/100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

The Rajasthanis who have taken US citizenship are in very high income group in comparison to the NRIs from Rajasthan. As per Table 5.5 about 88 per cent Rajasthani Americans have annual income more than \$ 90,000 while this section among the Rajasthani NRIs is nearly 50 per cent only. The main reason behind this can be explained from the relationship between annual income and age groups as well as annual income and their duration of stay in the USA. The Rajasthani immigrants in the USA, who got the US citizenship, have spent considerably long time in the USA. Mostly they are in age group of 40-50 years and above. This is the reason that they have average annual income much higher than the average income of Rajasthani NRIs.

**Table 5. 5: Income Categories and Nationality**

Annual Income in US\$	Nationality		(In %)
	Indian	American	Total
<30000	1	0	1
30000-60000	27	12	24
60000-90000	22	0	18
90000-120000	22	35	24
>120000	29	53	33
Total (in Numbers)	79	17	96/100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

The Table 5.6 is giving interesting finding here in case of the relationship between level of educational qualification and income categories. Here this is found that people with mediocre education are earning more than the highly specialized and educated

people. Among the simple graduates and post graduates the people who are earning \$ 90,000 and more are 59.2 per cent and 67.3 per cent respectively. In case of highly educated respondents (Ph.D. or other Higher specialized Degrees) this proportion is only 29.4 per cent. This difference is because the bachelor and master degree holders are mostly from the technological background, especially IT sector, and they start their professional journey at very young ages and get experience in their field or profession as they mature in terms of their age. This helps them in upward movement in the organization or industry and their income also increases accordingly.

**Table 5. 6: Income Categories and Educational Qualification**

Annual Income in US\$	Educational Qualification				(In %) Total
	Up to Senior Secondary	Graduation/ Bachelor	P. G./ Masters	Ph.D. or Higher	
<30000	0	0	0	6	1
30000-60000	67	11	18	53	24
60000-90000	0	30	14	12	18
90000-120000	0	22	27	24	24
>120000	33	37	41	6	33
Total (in Numbers)	3	27	49	17	96/100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

**Table 5. 7: Income Categories and Professional Qualification**

Professional Qualification	Annual Income in US\$ (In %)					Total (in Numbers)
	<3000 0	30000- 60000	60000- 90000	90000- 120000	>120000	
Engineering	0	13	22	30	35	23
IT (Engineering/MCA/Other)	0	14	25	29	32	28
Medical Degree	0	17	0	17	67	6
Professor/Researcher	7	53	20	20	0	15
Scientist	0	0	0	100	0	1
School Teacher Training	0	100	0	0	0	3
Management Course	0	0	0	25	75	4
Accounts/Finance	0	0	25	25	50	4
Pharma./Nursing/Hospital Mgt.	0	67	0	33	0	3
Data Analyst	0	0	0	0	100	1
Fashion Technology	0	100	0	0	0	1
Engineering & Mgt.	0	33	0	0	67	3
IT and Management	0	0	50	0	50	2
Hotel Mgt. & Hospitality	0	0	0	0	100	2
Total (in %)	1	24	18	24	33	100/96

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

In case of professional areas, as shown in Table 5.7, it is found that more than three Fourth people in medical line, management, scientist, accounting and finance, hotel management and hospitality services and data analysis sector are earning annually more

than 90,000 \$. There are some other sectors too from where more than half people are falling in this category like Engineering, IT Enabled services, engineering and management, IT and management etc. But in case of people working in medical sector (other than doctors), fashion technology, teachers and researchers this proportion of income category is very low in comparison to above mentioned categories.

This is apprehensive from Table 5.8 that entrepreneur and self-employed people are earning very more in the USA than the people from other occupational backgrounds. More than 52 per cent salaried people are also getting more than \$ 90,000 per year. This shows that Indian diaspora have changed their identity from coolies to highly educated and committed professionals and businessman who are earning well at their destination even more than average of an American in the USA. As explained in previous chapter the term cyber coolies is also being used for the majority of Indian immigrants in the USA who are directly or indirectly working in the IT sector.

**Table 5. 8: Income Categories and Occupational Status**

Annual Income in US\$	Occupational status					(In %) Total
	Salaried	Entrepreneur	Self Employed	Retired	Salaried & Incentive Based	
<30000	1	0	0	0	0	1
30000-60000	23	0	42	50	0	24
60000-90000	23	0	0	0	0	18
90000-120000	26	0	25	50	0	24
>120000	27	100	33	0	100	33
Total (in Numbers)	74	7	12	2	1	96/100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

### Support to the Family Back Home

The Rajasthani people, in general, are having very close family ties and also excellent social networking with in USA and even with their family and friends in India. Due to this, even after a long period of emigration, their association remains live with their mother land year after year. The Table 5.9 shows that 91.7 per cent of Rajasthanis settled in the USA contribute in many ways towards their family back home. For California and Illinois regions this figure is 100 percent. In Texas, recently many new Rajasthanis are coming. Few of them do not have very high earning prospects in the beginning so cannot contribute to their family just after joining this migration stream. In New York region the situation is very much similar to Texas. There are new professionals who had finished their academic or professional degrees recently and joined the job market.

**Table 5. 9: Contribution towards Family Back Home and Geographical Region**

Do you contribute towards your family back home	Geographical Region				(In %) Total
	California	Illinois	New York	Texas	
No	0	0	11	12	8
Yes	100	100	89	88	92
Total (in Numbers)	12	14	19	51	96/100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

The Table 5.10 indicates that the young people are contributing slightly less towards their families back home than the aged one. This is mainly because in many cases young respondents do not earn much in their beginning stage. Few of them have just started their profession and do not have much income prospects so they cannot remit money to their families initially.

**Table 5. 10: Contribution towards Family Back Home and Age Groups**

Do you contribute towards your family back home	Age Groups					(In %) Total
	20-30 years	30-40 years	40-50 years	50-60 years	>60 years	
No	27	4	7	17	0	8
Yes	73	96	93	83	100	92
Total (in Numbers)	15	53	14	6	8	96/100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

When the proportion of people not contributing towards their families back home in India are seen in relation to the period of their emigration, it is found that the new emigrants are contributing less. This is so because in the beginning many of them do not have extra resources to support their families back home in India. And after the 2-3 decades few of them loose their parents and they are not interested in any support to the extended family members here in India as they were contributing to their parents. This is given in Table 5.11. But in total more than 90 per cent are contributing towards their family in India irrespective of their period of immigration.

**Table 5. 11: Contribution towards Family Back home and Period of Emigration**

Do you contribute towards your family back home	Period of Emigration				(In %) Total
	Before Year 1990	Year 1990-2000	Year 2000-2010	After Year 2010	
No	9	14	2	15	8
Yes	91	86	98	85	92
Total (in Numbers)	11	7	44	34	96/100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

There is hardly any difference between the Rajasthani Americans and Rajasthani NRIs here in terms of support towards family back home in India as shown in Table 5.12.

This small variation is there because these Rajasthani Americans have longer stay in the USA and have higher income prospects.

**Table 5. 12: Contribution towards Family Back Home and Nationality**

Do you contribute towards your family back home	Nationality		(In %)
	Indian	American	Total
No	9	6	8
Yes	91	94	92
Total (in Numbers)	79	17	96/100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

This is clear here from Table 5.13 that only people who are getting salaries, especially low salaries, are not contributing towards their families back home in India. Even retired people are also supporting their relatives and extended family members living in India.

**Table 5. 13: Contribution towards Family Back Home and Occupational Status**

Do you contribute towards your family back home	Occupational status					(In %)
	Salarie d	Entrep reneur	Self Employe d	Retire d	Salaried & Incentive Based	Total
No	11	0	0	0	0	8
Yes	89	100	100	100	100	92
Total (in Numbers)	74	7	12	2	1	96/100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

### Monetary Support

Migration has range of economic, social and cultural implications for the sending and host societies. Among these the remittances which migrants send to their home are perhaps the most tangible and least controversial link between migration and development (Ratha 2007)<sup>206</sup>. It is observed in many cases that the remittances have tended to rise in times of financial crises and natural calamities. This is because migrants living abroad are more concerned about the safety and security of their families in such times and thus send more money to help their families back home (The World Bank 2006; Mohapatra et al. 2010)<sup>207</sup>.

India is the largest recipient of remittances in the world and large proportions of Indian emigrants send cash assistance to their families back home. Table 5.14 shows that 81.3 per cent are sending cash assistance to their families. Except minor differences almost all emigrants from all regions send money to their families in India.

<sup>206</sup> Ratha, D. (2007), "Leveraging Remittances for Development", Policy Brief, Migration Policy Institute, Washington DC, USA.

<sup>207</sup> The World Bank (2006), op.cit.; Mohapatra, S., Joseph, G. and Ratha, D. (2009), "Remittances and Natural Disasters, Ex-post Response and Contribution to Ex-ante Preparedness", Policy Research Working Paper No. 4972, The World Bank, Washington DC, USA.

**Table 5. 14: Monetary Support to Family Back Home and Geographical Region**

Do you send money to your family back home	Geographical Region				(In %) Total
	California	Illinois	New York	Texas	
No	17	21	26	16	19
Yes	83	79	74	84	81
Total (in Numbers)	12	14	19	51	96/100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

Initially few emigrants do not get high salaries so they could not send cash to their families in India. These are mainly in the age group of 20-30 years. In general with increasing period of their stay and progression of age their salaries or income prospects also shows an increasing tendency towards cash assistance to their families back home. This is why they send more cash support to their families back home once they get adequate earnings. This is depicted in Tables 5.15 and 5.16.

**Table 5. 15: Monetary Supports to Family Back Home and are Groups**

Do you send money to your family back home	Age Group					(In %) Total
	20-30 years	30-40 years	40-50 years	50-60 years	>60 years	
No	40	13	21	17	13	19
Yes	60	87	79	83	88	81
Total (in Numbers)	15	53	14	6	8	96/100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

**Table 5. 16: Monetary Support to Family Back Home and Period of Emigration**

Send money to your family back home	Period of Emigration				(In %) Total
	Before Year 1990	Year 1990-2000	Year 2000-2010	After Year 2010	
No	18	29	9	29	19
Yes	82	71	91	71	81
Total (in Numbers)	11	7	44	34	96/100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

There is no considerable difference among the Rajasthani Americans and the Rajasthani NRIs in terms of sending cash assistance to their family members in India as per Table 5.17.

**Table 5. 17: Monetary Support to Family Back Home and Nationality**

Send money to your family back home	Nationality		(In %) Total
	Indian	American	
No	19	18	19
Yes	81	82	81
Total (in Numbers)	79	17	96/100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

There is this interesting relationship between educational qualification and sending money by the emigrants to their families back home in India. The Table 5.18 indicates that the emigrants with low and medium level of education send more monetary contribution to their families in India than others. But in case of highly educated people less than half of them only are sending money to their families back home in comparison to about 90 percent in the earlier mentioned category. The basic reason behind this is that as we have seen earlier too, the income prospects are low in case of highly qualified emigrants in comparison to other categories.

**Table 5.18: Monetary Support to Family Back Home and Educational Qualification**

Send money to your family back home	Educational Qualification				(In %) Total
	Up to Senior Secondary	Graduation / Bachelor	P. G./ Masters	Ph.D. or Higher	
No	0	15	10	53	19
Yes	100	85	90	47	81
Total (in Numbers)	3	27	49	17	96/100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

**Table 5.19: Monetary Support to Family Back Home and Professional Qualification**

Professional Qualification	Send money to your family back home (in Numbers)		
	No	Yes	Total
Engineering	17	83	23
IT (Engineering/MCA/Other)	14	86	28
Medical Degree	17	83	6
Professor/Researcher	53	47	15
Scientist	0	100	1
School Teacher Training	0	100	3
Management Course	0	100	4
Accounts/Finance	25	75	4
Pharmaceutical/Nursing/Hospital Mgt.	0	100	3
Data Analyst	0	100	1
Fashion Technology	0	100	1
Engineering and Management	0	100	3
IT and Management	0	100	2
Hotel Management and Hospitality	0	100	2
Total (in %)	19	81	100/96

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

The same situation is again reflected here in the relationship between the professional qualification and their behaviour regarding sending money by these emigrants to their family back home. Here except highly educated people (professors and researchers) emigrants from all other categories are sending the cash contribution to their families in India in good proportion that is ranging between 75-100 per cent. Not even

half of the highly educated professors and researchers give cash contribution to their families in India. This is clear from Table 5.19.

Only 18.8 per cent of the total emigrants do not send money to their families in India. These are basically salaried and self-employed people. The primary reason for this is that initially few salaried people get low salaries and merely manage their survival on foreign land. Similarly in case of self-employment initially for some time they need money for setting up their new venture and to increase the scale of business. Others are sending cash assistance to the families back home as shown in Table 5.20.

**Table 5. 20: Monetary Support to Family Back Home and Occupational Status**

Send money to your family back home	Occupational status					(In %) Total
	Salarie d	Entrep reneur	Self Empley d	Retire d	Salaried & Incentive Based	
No	22	0	17	0	0	19
Yes	78	100	83	100	100	81
Total (in Numbers)	74	7	12	2	1	96/100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

It is mentioned earlier in this chapter that the India remains the largest remittance recipient country in the world since more than a decade. In the USA Indians households are showing better income prospects than the overall immigrants and native born households. It is experienced that the financial capital accumulated by diaspora is often repatriated to the country of origin in the form of remittances or direct investments. This reduces the level of poverty and also leads to higher human capital accumulation and entrepreneurship in households at place of origin. The remittances have impact in raising health and education expenditures, better access to information and communication technologies, improved access to formal financial sector services. Remittances also have bearing on preparedness of various natural adversities and reduced child labour (Lopez and Schiff 1998; The World Bank, 2006)<sup>208</sup>.

Thus diasporas can be an important source of improving the status of trade, capital, technology and knowledge for countries of origin too. Their contributions in terms of remittances have multifaceted impacts on families back home in particular and on overall region in general. In this study also it is found that it is an important outcome of emigration of Rajasthanis to the USA but further inquiry in desirable to understand the realistic impact these remittances in triggering the above stated benefits.

<sup>208</sup> Lopez, Ramon. and Schiff, Maurice. (1998), "Migration and the Skill Composition of the Labour Force: The Impact of Trade Liberalization in LDCs", The Canadian Journal of Economics, Vol. 31, No. 2, Canadian Economics Association, Canada; The World Bank (2006), op.cit.



### Change in their Family Support Behaviour

The tendency of emigrants about the change in contribution (basically cash contribution) to the family back home is also an important measure to examine their degree of association with family back home with passage of time. Among the respondent 38.5 per cent people mentioned that their contribution to the family is increasing with time. Other 16.7 per cent said that initially it increased with time but later on their cash support continued only based on family needs. About one Fourth respondents said that it is requirement based only since beginning. Rest 20.5 per cent respondents said that it is almost same in last many years.

**Table 5. 21: Any Change in Contribution to Family Back Home**

	Geographical Region				(In %) Total
	Californi a	Illinoi s	New York	Texa s	
Any change in contribution to family					
Same	10	18	29	21	21
Increasing	50	55	29	35	38
Initially increased than need based As per family requirement /	10	18	21	16	17
Occasionally	30	9	21	28	24
Total (in Numbers)	10	11	14	43	78/100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

If regional differences are examined than in all regions contribution by the emigrants to their families increasing with time of emigration is in maximum proportion but their percentage is very much different. There are variations in the proportion and importance of other three categories also. This is numbered in Table 5.21.

### Support in Terms of Kind

About 98 per cent people send or take things with them when they go to their homeland. There is no noticeable difference among different geographical regions in this behaviour as shown in Table 5.22. As per the Table 5.23 eatables, cloths, electronic gazettes and toys are the most favourable articles to send or take when visit India. Similar pattern is found in Texas, New York and California regions but in Illinois region people take clothes on top priority followed by eatables, electronic gazettes and toys.

**Table 5. 22: Support in Kind to Family Back Home and Geographical Regions**

Send or take things when you go to India	Geographical Region				(In %) Total
	California	Illinois	New York	Texas	
No	0	7	0	2	2
Yes	100	93	100	98	98
Total (in Numbers)	12	14	19	51	96/100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

**Table 5. 23: Support in Kind of Things to Family Back Home and Geographical Regions**

Kind of things: Send or take home	Geographical Region				(In %)
	Texas	New York	Illinois	California	Total
Cloths	23	29	29	22	25
Toys	20	8	19	17	17
Eatable	30	35	24	33	30
Home Appliances	2	2	2	6	3
House hold goods	2	2	5	0	2
Electronic gazettes	23	24	21	22	23
Total (in Numbers)	149	49	42	36	276/100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

In a multiple response query from the respondents it was revealed that other than cash and kind these Rajasthani emigrants for the USA also support their families through various means. Table 5.24 depicts that the most important way to contribute, in terms of other than cash and kind, is occasional financial support or monetary contribution for family investment. This is followed by knowledge sharing and transfer and dissemination of information about the new opportunities at destination. New York region is performing slightly better than the other three regions on occasional financial support or monetary contribution for family investment and knowledge transfer and sharing ways to contribute their family back home.

**Table 5. 24: Contribution to Family Back Home Other than Cash and Kind**

Contribution Other than cash and kind	Geographical Region				(In %)
	Texas	New York	Illinois	California	Total
Monetary contribution for investment	40	36	42	36	39
Knowledge sharing and transfer	34	48	31	36	36
Dissemination of info. about the new opport.	23	16	27	27	23
Any Other	3	0	0	0	1
Total (in Numbers)	77	25	26	22	150/100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

There are many influences of migration process on the individual and his/her family on one hand and on the place of origin, state and country on the other. How emigrant perceives the influence of emigration on the family back home is important to understand because it shapes the decision making of the prospective migrants too.

Here maximum emigrants realized that due to their emigration the economic status of their family back home has improved. This is followed by some other important influences too like the global exposure, better growth prospects, upgraded social status and more social and economic security. In different geographical regions too these are the

only most important influences of the emigration for the families back home with some changes in their ordering of preference as shown in Table 5.25.

**Table 5. 25: Influence of Emigration on Family Back Home**

Emigration Influence on family back home	Geographical Region				(In %)
	Texas	New York	Illinois	California	Total
Economic status improved	27	22	24	24	25
Social status upgraded	14	13	8	21	14
More social & economic security	9	18	11	14	12
Better growth prospects	15	16	16	17	16
Global exposure	22	22	30	24	23
Weakening of socio-cultural rigidities	8	2	8	0	6
Poor emotional security	4	7	3	0	4
Any other	1	0	0	0	0
Total (in Numbers)	138	45	37	29	249/100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

### Emigration Outcomes for the Homeland

Migration has impacts on the welfare of the household, the home community and in the end the whole economy in various ways (Azam and Gubert 2006)<sup>209</sup>. On the subject of contribution by the emigrants to their motherland, these emigrants are very enthusiastic to list out their contribution. But the real story is that the actual contribution comes from very small proportion of emigrants only. As mentioned in Table 5.26, three Fourth people were with the opinion that they are contributing for their homeland. The concrete information on this issue is accessed through further inquiry with more detailed questions in the later part of this structured survey. It consists of details of the areas of their contribution, modalities to execute, information about the beneficiaries, time frame etc. The part ahead provides better information.

**Table 5. 26: Contribution to Homeland and Geographical Regions**

Contribute to your homeland	Geographical Region				(In %)
	California	Illinois	New York	Texas	Total
No	17	21	37	24	25
Yes	83	79	63	76	75
Total (in Numbers)	12	14	19	51	96/100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

A trend that with progression in age of emigrants their contribution for their homeland increases is noticed. It is reflected from survey data given in Table 5.27. Only 40-50 years age group is showing deviation from this general trend. At the age of 60 and

<sup>209</sup> Azam, Jean-Paul. and Gubert, Flore. (2006), "Migrants' Remittances and the Household in Africa: A Review of Evidence." Journal of African Economies, Vol. 15 (suppl. 2), AERC, Oxford University Press, UK.

above, in proportion of seven out of eight people, mentioned that they contribute for their motherland. While, in age group of 20-30 years proportionately only two out of three stated so. Initially, emigrants have low income prospects and on the other side they try to set their base on the foreign land, contribute to their family back home etc.

**Table 5. 27: Contribution to Homeland and Age Groups**

Contribute to your homeland	Age Groups					(In %) Total
	20-30 years	30-40 years	40-50 years	50-60 years	>60 years	
No	33	25	29	17	13	25
Yes	67	75	71	83	88	75
Total (in Numbers)	15	53	14	6	8	96/100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

The Table 5.28 is also indicates that the people who have long emigration experience are generally more interested in contributing to their homeland. Again the reasons behind this can be their good income prospects at this stage, as they have completed their basic requirements to settle on foreign land, there might be a desire to return to homeland in the later stage of life etc.

**Table 5. 28: Contribution to Homeland and Period of Emigration**

Contribute to your homeland	Period of Emigration				(In %) Total
	Year Before Year 1990	Year 1990- 2000	Year 2000- 2010	Year After Year 2010	
No	9	29	20	35	25
Yes	91	71	80	65	75
Total (in Numbers)	11	7	44	34	96/100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

There is a minor gender variation in the tendency to contribute towards homeland. As given in Table 5.29 the proportion of females contributing to their homeland is slightly lower than the males. It is so because most of the female are earning comparatively less than the males and in many case males only decide about the use of income in different heads as well as interaction modalities for other ways of contributing.

**Table 5. 29: Contribution to Homeland and Gender Difference**

Contribute to your homeland	Gender		(In %) Total
	Male	Female	
No	24	31	25
Yes	76	69	75
Total (in Numbers)	80	16	96/100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

On comparing Rajasthani Americans and Rajasthani NRIs, on the issue of contribution by the emigrants towards their homeland, it is observed that the tendency to contribute towards homeland is higher among Rajasthani Americans than the Rajasthani NRIs. This is given in Table 5.30. It is because Rajasthani Americans have long experience of emigration, comparatively higher income from those who have recently joined American job market etc.

**Table 5. 30: Contribution to Homeland and Nationality**

Contribute to your homeland	Nationality		(In %)
	Indian	American	Total
No	28	12	25
Yes	72	88	75
Total (in Numbers)	79	17	96/100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

Level of education and contribution by the emigrant for their homelands reveals an interesting trend. A declining trend is observed with the increase in the level of education. With increasing level of education, emigrants are less interested in contributing towards their homeland. Table 5.31 is depicting this scenario proportion of respondents who are contributing towards their homeland in many ways is declining as the level of educational attainment is progressing.

**Table 5. 31: Contribution to Homeland and Educational Qualification**

Contribute to your homeland	Educational Qualification				(In %)
	Up to Senior Secondary	Graduation/ Bachelor	P.G./ Masters	Ph.D. or Higher	Total
No	0	15	27	41	25
Yes	100	85	73	59	75
Total (in Numbers)	3	27	49	17	96/100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

Here in case of professional education it is reflected that the emigrants who are professor and researchers, school teachers, working in hotel management and hospitality sector etc. are less interested in contributing to their homeland through various means. A good proportion of Engineers, medicos, IT professionals etc. have mentioned that they are contributing to the homeland through various means. This is given in Table 5.32.

**Table 5. 32: Contribution to Homeland and Professional Qualification**

Professional Qualification	Contribute to your homeland		(in Numbers) Total
	No	Yes	
Engineering	17	83	23
IT (Engineering/MCA/Other)	29	71	28
Medical Degree	17	83	6
Professor/Researcher	40	60	15
Scientist	0	100	1
School Teacher Training	33	67	3
Management Course	0	100	4
Accounts/Finance	25	75	4
Pharmaceutical/Nursing/Hospital Mgt.	0	100	3
Data Analyst	0	100	1
Fashion Technology	0	100	1
Engineering and Management	67	33	3
IT and Management	0	100	2
Hotel Mgt. and Hospitality	50	50	2
Total (In %)	25	75	100/96

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

In case of occupational status, about one fourth salaried and self-employed people are not contributing towards homeland as mentioned in Table 5.33. Most of them have limited resources too. Entrepreneurs and retired people have mentioned that they are contributing for their homeland in various ways.

**Table 5. 33: Contribution to Homeland and Occupational Status**

Contribute to your homeland	Occupational status					(In %) Total
	Salarie d	Entrep reneur	Self Employe d	Retire d	Salaried & Incentive Based	
No	28	0	25	0	0	25
Yes	72	100	75	100	100	75
Total (in Numbers)	74	7	12	2	1	96/100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

The given Table 5.34 is showing relationship between opinion on investment environment in India and contribution towards homeland. Here, it is clear that the emigrants who are with the opinion that investment environment in India is fetching and highly fetching, they are also contributing for homeland in good proportion. But on the other side people are with the opinion that investment environment is not favourable or profitable in India still they contribute for homeland in considerable proportion without any expectation.

**Table 5. 34: Opinion on Investment Environment in India and its Relation with Contributing Behaviour**

Contributing to homeland	Investment environment in India						(In %) Total
	Highly fetching	Fetchin g	Partially fetching	Partially unprofitabl e	Unpro fitable	Highly unprofitabl e	
No	13	17	32	40	33	100	25
Yes	88	83	68	60	67	0	75
Total (in Numbers)	8	42	34	5	6	1	96/100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

**Table 5. 35: Opinion on Most Potential area of Engagement of Indian Diaspora and its Relation with their Contributing Behaviour**

Contributing to homeland	Most potential area of engagement of Indian Diaspora					(In %) Total
	Knowledg e transfer and sharing	Inves tment	Philan thropy	Diplomati c ties	Good governance & ethical pol. Emt.	
No	27	25	20	0	0	25
Yes	73	75	80	100	100	75
Total (in Numbers)	55	28	10	2	1	96/100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

In the relationship between contribution to homeland and most potential area of engagement of Indian diaspora, it is reflected that top priority is given to the areas of diplomatic ties, good governance practices in the USA and philanthropy. Along with these they have also mentioned investment in India and knowledge transfer and sharing also as important areas for the contribution by the Indian diaspora for their homeland. This is shown in Table 5.35.

When the matter of contribution of diaspora for their homeland is under consideration, it becomes necessary to study the modalities of their contribution to get deep insight in this issue. The Table 5.36 depicts that maximum respondents i.e. about one third are contributing to their homeland through sending social remittances. This is followed by knowledge transfer and sharing (about one Fourth respondents mentioned it as their modality to contribute to homeland) though it is largely confined to dissemination of information only in considerable number of cases. After these two, philanthropy and dissemination of information about new opportunities at their destination are also important ways in which these Rajasthani diasporas are actively involved. Only 6.2 per cent respondents are contributing to homeland through investment in different sectors.

The social remittance, as their mode of contribution, is most acceptable way in all four geographical regions. The knowledge transfer and sharing is either followed by social remittances in New York or at similar pedestal with the first one in Texas region. In New York Philanthropy is also as popular mode of contribution to homeland as Knowledge transfer and sharing. In Illinois this is the second most popular mode. In California region, dissemination of information about new opportunities is the second and knowledge transfer and sharing is the third most usual mode of contribution to the homeland.

**Table 5. 36: Modalities of Contribution to the Home Land and Geographical Regions**

Modalities of contribute to homeland	Geographical Region				(In %) Total
	Texas	New York	Illinoi s	Californi a	
Social remittances	27	36	38	27	30
Philanthropy	17	24	24	14	19
Investment	5	8	5	9	6
Knowledge sharing and transfer	27	24	19	23	25
Dissemination of info about new opportunities	21	8	14	27	19
Any other	3	0	0	0	1
					145/10
Total (in Numbers)	77	25	21	22	0

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

The relationship between contribution modalities and age groups is also very interesting. The Table 5.37 is representing that in general social remittance is a favourable mode of people from almost all age groups except 50-60 years of age. For philanthropy, their interest increases as their age and experience about life increases. For knowledge transfer and sharing people of young age groups are more comfortable. Young emigrants are also more eager in terms of dissemination of information about the new opportunities.

**Table 5. 37: Modalities of Contribution to the Home Land and Age Groups**

Modalities of contribute to homeland	Age Groups					(In %) Total
	20-30 years	30-40 years	40-50 years	50-60 years	>60 year s	
Social remittances	35	33	24	17	33	30
Philanthropy	5	12	28	33	50	19
Investment	5	5	8	8	8	6
Knowledge sharing and transfer	30	29	20	17	8	25
Dissemination of info about new opport.	25	20	20	17	0	19
Any other	0	1	0	8	0	1
						145/10
Total (in Numbers)	20	76	25	12	12	0

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.



The association of contribution modalities and period of their emigration is also very much similar as above relationship with age groups. Here also social remittance is a favourable mode for people of almost all emigration periods except year 1990-2000. Their interest in philanthropy also increases as their duration of stay in the USA increases. Again, the knowledge transfer and sharing modality and dissemination of information about the new opportunities are mainly the choice of young newly emigrated people. This is shown in Table 5.38.

**Table 5.38: Modalities of Contribution to the Home Land and Period of Emigration**

Modalities of contribute to homeland	Period of Emigration				(In %) Total
	Before Year 1990	Year 1990- 2000	Year 2000- 2010	After Year201 0	
Social remittances	30	15	32	33	30
Philanthropy	40	38	15	8	19
Investment	10	8	7	3	6
Knowledge sharing and transfer	10	23	25	33	25
Dissemination of info about new opport.	5	15	19	25	19
Any other	5	0	1	0	1
<b>Total (in Numbers)</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>145/10 0</b>

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

The Rajasthani NRIs and Rajasthani Americans have some dissimilarity in terms of modalities of contribution to their homeland. The Table 5.39 is demonstrates this. First group primarily contribute in way of social remittance and then followed by knowledge sharing and transfer, dissemination of information about new opportunities and philanthropy while the later give more importance to the philanthropy followed by social remittances, knowledge transfer and sharing and dissemination of information about new opportunities.

**Table 5.39: Modalities of Contribution to the Home Land and Nationality**

Modalities of contribute to homeland	Nationality		(in%) Total
	Indian	American	
Social remittances	32	24	30
Philanthropy	14	38	19
Investment	6	7	6
Knowledge sharing and transfer	27	17	25
Dissemination of information about new opportunities	21	10	19
Any other	1	3	1
<b>Total (in Numbers)</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>145/100</b>

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

In different occupational groups also they have different choices for the contribution to their homeland. This is given in Table 5.40. Salaried and retired people prefer to contribute as social remittances primarily and then followed by knowledge transfer and sharing. On the other side entrepreneurs and self-employed people give priority to philanthropy and then social remittances and knowledge transfer and sharing.

**Table 5. 40: Modalities of Contribution to the Home Land and Occupational Status**

Modalities of contribute to homeland	Occupational status					(in%) Total
	Salaried	Entrepreneur	Self Employed	Retired	Salaried & Incentive Based	
Social remittances	31	26	20	50	50	30
Philanthropy	12	37	33	25	50	19
Investment	6	11	7	0	0	6
Knowledge sharing and transfer	27	16	27	25	0	25
Dissemination of info about new opport	22	11	13	0	0	19
Any other	2	0	0	0	0	1
						145/10
Total (in Numbers)	105	19	15	4	2	0

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

### Change in Support to Other than Family

These emigrants also contribute to the society back home in various ways. After making the arrangements of basic needs at their destination and contribution to the family back home, some of them try to contribute to their society back home in different manners. Secondly, they contribute when there is opportunity to do so. Nearly 17 per cent respondents are with the opinion that their contribution for many organization and individuals have increased. This is indicated in below.

**Table 5. 41: Any change in Contribution to other than Family Back Home**

Any change in contribution to other than family	Geographical Region				(In %) Total
	California	Illinois	New York	Texas	
Same	0	10	0	13	8
Increasing	13	30	18	13	17
As per requirement /Occasionally	75	30	73	47	53
Whenever get the opportunity	13	10	9	27	19
Same but for religious purpose when get opportunity	0	20	0	0	3
Total (in Numbers)	8	10	11	30	59/100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

## Investment Scenario in India

As mentioned in Table 5.42 among the Rajasthani diaspora in the USA 80 per cent are with the opinion that India is a lucrative investment destination today. In Illinois region this proportion is about 93 per cent and in California this figure is as low as 66.7 per cent. New York and Texas are very close to the aggregated averages.

**Table 5. 42: Opinion on Investment Scenario in India and Geographical Regions**

India is a lucrative investment destination	Geographical Region				(In %)
	California	Illinois	New York	Texas	Total
No	33	7	21	20	20
Yes	67	93	79	80	80
Total (in Numbers)	12	14	19	51	96/100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

There is not much difference among the Rajasthani Americans and Rajasthani NRIs regarding their perception about India as a lucrative investment destination as shown in Table 5.43.

**Table 5. 43: Opinion on Investment Scenario in India and Nationality**

India is a lucrative investment destination	Nationality		(In %)
	Indian	American	Total
No	19	24	20
Yes	81	76	80
Total (in Numbers)	79	17	96/100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

More than 85 per cent entrepreneurs believes that India is a lucrative investment destination today while for the salaried and self-employed peoples the corresponding figures are 80 and 75per cent respectively. This is shown in Table 5.44.

**Table 5. 44: Opinion on Investment Scenario in India and Occupational Status**

India is a lucrative investment destination	Occupational status					(In %)
	Salaried	Entrep reneur	Self Employe d	Retire d	Salaried & Incentive Based	Total
No	20	14	25	0	0	20
Yes	80	86	75	100	100	80
Total (in Numbers)	74	7	12	2	1	96/100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

The perception about India as a lucrative investment destination varies among the Rajasthani emigrants who came to the USA in different time slots. Table 5.45 shows that the people who migrated before 1990 still carry an image of backward India though they are aware about the recent developments in Indian setting too. They still believe that Indian offices are highly corrupt and there in no healthy environment to start a venture. In spite of that they believe that due to good emerging market and impressive economic

growth in comparison to the western world about 80 per cent people of this period believe that India is a lucrative investment destination. This proportion again goes down among the emigrants of 1990-2000 and 2000-2010 periods and remained 71 and 75 per cent respectively. The good sign is that the 88.2 per cent of recent emigrants for the USA (after 2010) perceive India as a lucrative destination.

**Table 5. 45: Opinion on Investment Scenario in India and Period of Emigration**

India is a lucrative investment destination	Period of Emigration				(In %) Total
	Before Year 1990	Year 1990- 2000	Year 2000- 2010	After Year 2010	
No	18	29	25	12	20
Yes	82	71	75	88	80
Total (in Numbers)	11	7	44	34	96/100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

### Investment in India - FDI or through FII

There is a big contrast between the opinion of the Rajasthani diaspora regarding the investment environment in India and their actual investment in India as FDI or through FII. The Table 5.46 shows that more than 80 per cent believe that India is a lucrative investment destination but actually only 15.6 per cent people have invested in India as FDI or through FII.

**Table 5. 46: Investment in India and Geographical Regions**

Invested in India-FDI or through FII	Geographical Region				(In %) Total
	California	Illinois	New York	Texas	
No	83	93	84	82	84
Yes	17	7	16	18	16
Total (in Numbers)	12	14	19	51	96/100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

There is a gender difference in their investment behaviour too as mentioned in Table 5.47. Here, 17.5 per cent males have invested in India while the corresponding figure for females is 6.3 per cent only.

**Table 5. 47: Investment in India and Gender Difference**

Invested in India-FDI or through FII	Gender		(In %) Total
	Male	Female	
No	83	94	84
Yes	18	6	16
Total (in Numbers)	80	16	96/100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

It is really interesting that Rajasthani Americans have invested more in India than the Rajasthani NRIs. Table 5.48 depicts that nearly every fourth Rajasthani American in the USA is investing in India while for Rajasthani NRIs this figure is 13.9 per cent only.

**Table 5. 48: Investment in India and Nationality**

Invested in India-FDI or through FII	Nationality		(In %)
	Indian	American	Total
No	86	76	84
Yes	14	24	16
Total (in Numbers)	79	17	96/100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

The Table 5.49 is clearly depicting that entrepreneurs are investing in India in good proportion. Here about 43 per cent entrepreneurs have invested in India whereas for self-employed and salaried people these figures are 17 and 14 per cent respectively.

**Table 5. 49: Investment in India and Occupational Status**

Invested in India-FDI or through FII	Occupational status					(In %) Total
	Salaried	Entrep reneur	Self Employe d	Retire d	Salaried & Incentive Based	
No	86	57	83	100	100	84
Yes	14	43	17	0	0	16
Total (in Numbers)	74	7	12	2	1	96/100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

The relationship between the duration of stay of Rajasthani emigrants in the USA and their investment decision to invest in India has a clear association as shown in Table 5.50. It shows that in general the tendency to invest in homeland is increasing as their duration of stay increases at their destination.

**Table 5. 50: Investment in India and Period of Emigration**

Invested in India-FDI or through FII	Period of Emigration				(In %) Total
	Before Year 1990	1990- 2000	Year 2000-2010	After Year 2010	
No	73	71	84	91	84
Yes	27	29	16	9	16
Total (in Numbers)	11	7	44	34	96/100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

### Participation in Special Borrowing Schemes of the Government

In some troubling situations when there is financial crisis or some other issues in India government seeks support from the overseas Indians too. The Government of India came out with many special borrowing schemes from time to time either to overcome with some financial crises or for some other reasons. As per Table 5.51, this is disappointing to know that Rajasthani emigrants based in the USA hardly invested in

these schemes. This is an indication that they are unreliable in some special situations when motherland seeks their attention and support. They invest in India or support their family back home or other than those only as per their convenience.

In contrary to this it was observed that NRIs in general have shown considerable interest in the special borrowing schemes floated by the government of India at three different occasions. The Indian government has tried to capitalize the financial strength of its diaspora base of non-resident Indians (NRIs) through India Development Bonds (IDBs) following the balance of payments crisis in 1991, Resurgent India Bonds (RIBs) following the imposition of sanctions in the wake of the nuclear explosions in 1998, and India Millennium Deposits (IMDs) in 2000.

**Table 5. 51: Investment in India in Special Borrowing Schemes**

Invested-Special Borrowing Schemes	Geographical Region				(In %)
	California	Illinois	New York	Texas	
No	92	100	100	98	98
Yes	8	0	0	2	2
Total (in Numbers)	12	14	19	51	96/100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

The Government of India raised \$1.6 billion, \$4.2 billion and \$5.5 billion through these financial instruments respectively (Ketkar and Ratha 2007)<sup>210</sup>. Although, the effectiveness of these special borrowing schemes have contradictory opinion but there immediate effect on crisis situation cannot be ignored.

## **Status and Prospects of Knowledge Sharing and Transfer (KST)**

It is a long and expensive process in which society produces good knowledge workers and knowledge careers. For this to happen there is need for developing an excellent infrastructure for education and training. Essentially the public research institutes and higher education centers play pivotal role in knowledge production, transmission and transfer in a knowledge-based economy (OECD, 1996)<sup>211</sup>. Later these emerging forces of knowledge workers catalyze the development process of any knowledge society. When they emigrate for another destination then it is a set-back for the places of origin and on the other side it is a good gain for the destinations. The researchers from alternative theoretical paradigm of migration and development interplay,

<sup>210</sup> Ketkar, Suhas. L. and Ratha, Dilip. (2007), “Development Finance via Diaspora Bonds Track Record and Potential”, Paper presented at the Migration and Development Conference at the World Bank (May 23, 2007), Washington DC, USA. Accessed from URL <http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTPROSPECTS/Resources/334934-100792545130/Diasporabonds>

<sup>211</sup> OECD (1996), “The Knowledge-based Economy”, General Distribution OCDE/GD(96)102, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, Paris, France.

who are basically from Neo-Marxist school, define this process as brain drain (Castles, 2008)<sup>212</sup>. This process works in favour of blue-chip destinations on the cost of creating developmental vacuum at the places of origin (Logan 1999; Arango 2000; Patterson 2007)<sup>213</sup>.

Another school of thought perceives the migration and development relationship with different dimensions all together. The Emerging theoretical paradigm of 1980's and 1990's gave a new orientation to this relationship. This is very relevant to understand this relationship when the world is moving towards knowledge economy. This paradigm talks about the multi-spectrum impacts of migration of skilled workers, professionals and businessmen in both positive and negative direction with reference to places of origin and destination. In this section, there is an attempt to understand the migration and development relationship with reference to the emigration of Rajasthani skilled workers, professionals and businessmen for the USA. Here focus is on knowledge sharing and transfer.

In this chapter, in the previous section of this research work, efforts have been made to evaluate the impact of such migration in terms of remittances, sending goods and articles, assistance to the extended family, social remittance, philanthropy and many more. Here, the impact of such migration is assessed in terms of knowledge sharing and transfer. This is a sound mechanism through which the negativities related to the emigration of highly skilled professionals can be mitigated up to some extent. Rather this can be turned into beneficial situation too if this is materialized in true sense through the process of brain circulation.

### **Areas of Knowledge Sharing and Transfer**

The personal profiles of the Rajasthani immigrants in the USA clearly indicate that the highly skilled professionals from Rajasthan have emigrated for the USA and working in different fields. They are highly specialized in their professional areas. In this case study, these 96 respondents have specialization in 41 areas. This shows their level of specialization. The maximum respondents have their specialization in different field of IT only.

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<sup>212</sup> Castles, Stephen. (2008), "Development and Migration – Migration and Development: What Comes First?", Paper presented in Migration and Development: Future Directions for Research and Policy, SSRC Migration & Development Conference, 28 February – 1 March 2008, New York, USA.

<sup>213</sup> Logan, B. I. (1999), "The Reserve Transfer of Technology from Sub-Saharan Africa: The Case of Zimbabwe", *International Migration*, Vol. 37 (2), IOM, Switzerland; Arango, Joaquin. (2000) "Explaining Migration: A Critical View", *International Social Science Journal*, Vol. 52, No. 165, UK; Patterson, R. (2007), "African Brain Circulation: Beyond the Drain-Gain Debate", Brill, Leiden/Boston, The Netherlands/USA.

It is important to have an idea about the areas in which the diaspora actually contributing, can contribute and are willing to contribute through knowledge sharing and transfer. For designing any policy framework, both at centre or state level, for engaging diaspora for knowledge sharing and transfer this exercise is important. In the answer of a question about the field/s, in which they can contribute in terms of knowledge sharing and transfer, important areas are being marked. This gives a tentative idea about the future potential areas for knowledge transfer and sharing.

**Table 5. 52: Prospective Areas of Knowledge Sharing and Transfer and Geographical Regions**

In which field/s you can contribute in terms of KST	Geographical Region				(In %) Total
	California	Illinois	New York	Texas	
Medical Sector	8	7	16	10	10
Science and Technology	17	21	21	16	18
Education and Research	0	14	21	24	19
Infrastructure Development	0	0	5	2	2
Manufacturing	0	0	11	4	4
Business / Trade	0	14	5	8	7
IT Sector	67	29	21	29	32
Finance / Accounting	0	7	0	2	2
Management Sector	8	0	0	2	2
IT and Management Sector	0	0	0	2	1
Science & Technology, Manufacturing & Business	0	0	0	2	1
Insurance	0	7	0	0	1
Total (in Numbers)	12	14	19	51	96/100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

Here, as per Table 5.52, about one third respondents have shown their interest in the fields of IT sector which comprises variety of services as their prospective area of KST. This is obvious because they are the people who are professionally qualified in IT sector. Among the young and the emigrants of post 2000 phase this proportion is even more than 50 per cent. This is followed by education and research. About every fifth person is interested to contribute in education and research and many of them are not educator or researcher by profession. Third important area in which the Rajasthani diaspora have shown their interest to contribute in terms of knowledge sharing and transfer is science and technology. Many engineers, scientists, researchers etc. have opted this as their most favourable field for sharing their expertise. Fourth important area in which they are interested to share and transfer their knowledge is medical sector. Business and manufacturing are also important area for their contribution.



There are regional variations also in this spectrum of prospective areas of KST. The opinion of people in Texas is very much similar to the average for the all regions. Rajasthani professionals from Illinois and New York also prefer almost the similar areas with few deviations. In Illinois and New York regions more people opted business/trade and manufacturing respectively as an important area to contribute in comparison to other three regions. California is giving a different picture all together. Rajasthani emigrants from this region are more interested in contributing in IT sector (67 per cent) and Science and technology (17 per cent). This is understood as California region is known for IT business and services mainly. Most of the Rajasthani immigrants in California are also working in IT fields only.

In case of the relationship between age groups and the desired fields for their contribution in terms of knowledge sharing and transfer, there is a visible shift of people from more than 60 years age group to the younger ones. This is shown in Table 5.53. It is evident from the given Table that old people (>60 years) are willing to contribute maximum in medical sector, emigrants in 40-50 years age group are largely interested in science and technology as well as education and research and the young Rajasthani emigrants in the age groups of 20-30 years and 30-40 years contribute in IT sector and science and technology. Almost similar picture has emerged in the study of the relationship between the areas in which these emigrants can contribute and their period of emigration too, which is displayed in Table 5.54.

**Table 5. 53: Prospective areas of Knowledge Sharing and Transfer and Age Groups**

In which field/s you can contribute in terms of KST	Age Groups					(In %) Total
	20-30 years	30-40 years	40-50 years	50-60 years	>60 years	
Medical Sector	0	8	14	17	38	10
Science and Technology	20	15	36	0	13	18
Education and Research	27	19	21	17	0	19
Infrastructure Development	0	2	0	0	13	2
Manufacturing	13	2	0	17	0	4
Business / Trade	0	8	14	0	13	7
IT Sector	33	45	7	17	0	32
Finance / Accounting	0	0	7	0	13	2
Management Sector	7	0	0	17	0	2
IT and Management Sector	0	2	0	0	0	1
Sci. & Tech., Manufacturing & Business	0	0	0	17	0	1
Insurance	0	0	0	0	13	1
Total (in Numbers)	15	53	14	6	8	96/100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

**Table 5. 54: Prospective Areas of Knowledge Sharing and Transfer and Period of Emigration**

In which field/s you can contribute in terms of KST	Period of Emigration			After Year 2010	(In %) Total
	Before Year 1990	Year 1990-2000	Year 2000-2010		
Medical Sector	18	29	14	0	10
Science and Technology	9	29	20	15	18
Education and Research	9	0	18	26	19
Infrastructure Development	9	0	2	0	2
Manufacturing	9	0	0	9	4
Business / Trade	9	14	11	0	7
IT Sector	0	14	30	50	32
Finance / Accounting	9	14	0	0	2
Management Sector	9	0	2	0	2
IT and Management Sector	0	0	2	0	1
Sc. & Tech., Manufacturing & Business	9	0	0	0	1
Insurance	9	0	0	0	1
Total (in Numbers)	11	7	44	34	96/100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

In the study of relationship between gender and the desired field of their contribution by way of knowledge sharing and transfer, there is hardly any gender difference. As per Table 5.55, in case of both male and female the priorities for the fields for knowledge sharing and transfer are as similar as average of the total respondent group.

**Table 5. 55: Prospective areas of Knowledge Sharing and Transfer and Gender Difference**

In which field/s you can contribute in terms of KST	Gender		(In %) Total
	Male	Female	
Medical Sector	9	19	10
Science and Technology	18	19	18
Education and Research	19	19	19
Infrastructure Development	3	0	2
Manufacturing	5	0	4
Business / Trade	8	6	7
IT Sector	34	25	32
Finance / Accounting	3	0	2
Management Sector	1	6	2
IT and Management Sector	0	6	1
Science and Technology, Manufacturing and Business	1	0	1
Insurance	1	0	1
Total (in Numbers)	80	16	96/100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

### **KST and Diaspora Linkages with Home Country**

Here, the opinion of the emigrants was sought on the issue that the knowledge sharing and transfer can be useful for developing and strengthening of the linkages

between diaspora and home land. Except one respondent from Illinois, all others (99 per cent) have accepted that the process of knowledge sharing and transfer will develop better communication between the diaspora community and the homeland as shown in Table 5.56. Their overwhelming response on this issue clearly gives this message that the process of knowledge sharing and transfer will not only catalyze research and innovation in India but this will also provide international exposure to the beneficiaries in India. This might raise the possibilities of joint ventures and will help strengthening and maintaining the linkages between diaspora and homeland.

The diaspora and development linkages also involve knowledge or skill transfer. The formal knowledge transfer mechanisms can help countries to harness the developmental potential of diaspora. There are numerous mechanisms exist to materialize the fruits of this promising sector. There are examples from many countries to direct their efforts to mobilize the digital diaspora through web-based portals that allow for knowledge sharing between the professional diaspora and counterparts at home (Johnson and Sedaca, 2004)<sup>214</sup>.

**Table 5. 56: Opinion on Diaspora Linkages and Knowledge Sharing and Transfer**

KST can be useful for developing linkages with home country	Geographical Region				(In %) Total
	Californ ia	Illino is	New York	Texa s	
No	0	7	0	0	1
Yes	100	93	100	100	99
<b>Total (in Numbers)</b>	12	14	19	51	96/100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

### Actual Status of KST

In this respondent group slightly more than one third (38 per cent) respondents have said that they have professional friends or Private Institution or NGO or Government Organisation in India with whom they share or transfer Knowledge and expertise. In case of the regional scenario this proportion is the highest (58 per cent) in California and lowest in Illinois, as stated in Table 5.57. The IT sector in California is very well linked with many important business destinations in China and India. Many Indians in California regions are very well connected with Indian professionals and firms

<sup>214</sup> Johnson, Brett. and Sedaca, Santiago. (2004), "Diasporas, Emigres and Development Economic Linkages and Programmatic Responses", A Special Study of the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), USA. Accessed from URL <http://citeseerx.ist.psu.edu/viewdoc/download?doi=10.1.1.533.3788&rep=rep1&type>

(Saxenian, 1999)<sup>215</sup>. This might be the reason for this high proportion of actual sharing and transfer of knowledge here.

**Table 5. 57: Linkages with Prospective Partners for Knowledge Sharing and Transfer in India and Geographical Regions**

Linkages with professional friends/Pvt. Inst./ NGO/Govt. Orgs. in India for KST	Geographical Region				(In %)
	California	Illinois	New York	Texas	Total
No	42	71	58	67	63
Yes	58	29	42	33	38
Total (in Numbers)	12	14	19	51	96/100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

The Table 5.58 shows a big gender divide on this issue. Only 13 per cent females have links with professional friends or Private Institution or NGO or Government Organisation in India with whom they share or transfer Knowledge and expertise while for males this figure is 43 per cent. This is already mentioned that the female mostly emigrated for the USA for family reunion and later they entered in the job market and that too with lot many reservations in terms of place, timing, nature of work etc. Their priorities are different thus hardly believe in sharing and transfer of their knowledge and expertise.

**Table 5. 58: Linkages with Prospective Partners for Knowledge Sharing and Transfer in India and Gender Difference**

Linkages with professional friends/Pvt. Inst./ NGO/Govt. Orgs. in India for KST	Gender		(In %)
	Male	Female	Total
No	58	88	63
Yes	43	13	38
Total (in Numbers)	80	16	96/100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

There is a difference between Rajasthani Americans and Rajasthani NRIs in terms of linkages for knowledge sharing and transfer. The Table 5.59 shows that 41 per cent Rajasthani NRIs are having professional friends or Private Institution or NGO or Government Organisation in India with whom they share or transfer Knowledge and expertise. For Rajasthani Americans this figure is only 24 per cent. This is so because only young emigrants are more involved in the process of knowledge sharing and transfer whereas Rajasthani Americans are comparatively from aged groups. With passage of time of their emigration the networks between emigrants and their counter parts at homeland are also weakened due to lack of effective engagement.

<sup>215</sup> Saxenian, AnnaLee. (1999), "Silicon Valley's New Immigrant Entrepreneurs", Public Policy Institute of California, San Francisco CA, USA.

**Table 5. 59: Linkages with Prospective Partners for Knowledge Sharing and Transfer in India and Nationality**

Linkages with professional friends/Pvt. Inst./ NGO/Govt. Orgs. in India for KST	Nationality		(In %) Total
	Indian	American	
No	59	76	63
Yes	41	24	38
Total (in Numbers)	79	17	96/100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

In case of knowledge sharing and transfer with the professional friends or private institutions or NGOs or government organisations in India, entrepreneurs are far ahead than the other occupational categories. Table 5.60 depicts that more than 70 per cent of them are involved in this process. After them salaried persons are the most active occupational group in this direction.

**Table 5. 60: Linkages with Prospective Partners for Knowledge Sharing and Transfer in India and Occupational Status**

Linkages with professional friends/Pvt. Inst./ NGO/Govt. Orgs. in India for KST	Occupational status					(In %) Total
	Salaried	Entrepreneur	Self Employed	Retired	Salaried & Incentive Based	
No	62	29	75	0	100	63
Yes	38	71	25	0	0	38
Total (in Numbers)	74	7	12	2	1	96/100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

The Table 5.61 indicates that there is variation in the status of knowledge sharing and transfer by the emigrants with their period of emigration. There is a clear variation in the period of before the year 1990 and after this. People who emigrated before the year 1990, only 27 per cent got involved in the process of knowledge sharing and transfer. For the emigrants after the year 1990 period, this figure is close to 40 per cent. This shows that the young Rajasthani diaspora are more eager to share and transfer their knowledge and skills than the older diaspora. This is so because of improvement in communication world on many fronts. The recent technological advances in communication such as e-mail and affordable telephone calls might allow the transnational families to form and foster social ties even at a distance (UNDP 2009)<sup>216</sup>. This opportunity can be further harnessed in a more systematic way and at much larger scale if there is a strong and user friendly mechanism to engage this diasporic community for the development of our nation at various platforms. The governments of developing countries are now cautious

<sup>216</sup> United Nations Development Programme (2009), "Overcoming Barriers: Human Mobility and Development (Human Development Report 2009)", UNDP, New York, USA.

about the diasporas' potential contributions to economic development and knowledge exchange/transfer. It is essential to produce systematic research on diaspora contributions and strategic policies and programs to support them (Opiniano, 2006)<sup>217</sup>.

**Table 5. 61: Linkages with Prospective Partners for Knowledge Sharing and Transfer in India and Period of Emigration**

Linkages with professional friends/Pvt. Inst./ NGO/Govt. Orgs. in India for KST	Period of Emigration				(In %) Total
	Before Year 1990	Year 1990- 2000	Year 2000- 2010	After Year2 010	
No	73	57	59	65	63
Yes	27	43	41	35	38
Total (in Numbers)	11	7	44	34	96/100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

### Areas of Sharing and Transfer

As it was mentioned earlier, in most of cases the emigrants are exaggerating their role and their contribution towards homeland. This holds true here also as almost 38 per cent respondents claim to have involved in the process of knowledge sharing and transfer but in reality this is not reflecting in the close observation in the case study. It is very much necessary to further inquire into the issue of knowledge sharing and transfer. To clarify the issue some more questions were asked relating to sectors and nature of their contribution, details of beneficiaries and modalities of sharing and transfer for accessing the details of their contribution in the field of knowledge sharing and transfer.

Table 5.62 gives details about the sectors of their contribution. Here out of these 38 per cent respondents, who have mentioned that they have contributed in knowledge sharing and transfer, maximum fall in IT sector (36 per cent), followed by education and research, science and technology, medical sector and business. Few of them also shared their knowledge and skills in management and manufacturing sector too. There are regional variations in the sectors in which they have contributed. In Texas this is very much similar to the total average. In case of New York emigrants have maximum contribution in the field of education and research followed by medical sector. This is so because most of the students prefer to study in New York region and later on start working in the vicinity areas. There are many Indian medical students and practitioners in this region. In Illinois, the Rajasthani emigrants share expertise and transferring their knowledge in science and technology, education and research, IT sector and business and

<sup>217</sup> Opiniano, Jeremiaah. (2006), "Promoting Knowledge Transfer Activities Through Diaspora Networks: A Pilot Study on the Philippines", in Wescott, C. and Brinkerhoff, J. [eds.], 'Converting Migration Drains into Gains: Harnessing the Resources of Overseas Professionals', Asian Development Bank, Manila, Philippines.

trade equally. California is known for IT sector so here maximum (71 per cent) emigrants are contributing in this sector only followed by science and technology and management sector.

**Table 5. 62: Sectors of Knowledge Shared and Transferred with Individual/Organization in India and Geographical Regions**

Sectors in which you have shared and transferred your knowledge	Geographical Region				(In %) Total
	California	Illinois	New York	Texas	
Medical Sector	0	0	25	6	8
Science and Technology	14	25	13	18	17
Education and Research	0	25	38	29	25
Business / Trade	0	25	0	6	6
IT Sector	71	25	13	35	36
Management Sector	14	0	0	0	3
Sci. & Tech., Manufacturing & Business	0	0	0	6	3
Medical Sector and Its Business	0	0	13	0	3
Total (in Numbers)	7	4	8	17	36/100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

The Tables 5.63 and 5.64 shows shift in the preferred areas of knowledge sharing and transfer with age of emigrant and time of emigration. Emigrants of age 50 years and more are contributing in the fields of business, IT sector, manufacturing and medical sectors. Almost similar situation exists for the emigrants who emigrated before 1990. The young emigrants who joined this stream after year 1990 and are in age groups below 50 years are largely contributing in terms of knowledge sharing and transfer in IT sector, education and research, science and technology and medical sectors.

**Table 5. 63: Sectors of Knowledge Shared or Transferred with Individual/Organization in India and Age Groups**

Sectors in which you have shared and transferred your knowledge	Age Groups					(In %) Total
	20-30 years	30-40 years	40-50 years	50-60 years	>60 years	
Medical Sector	0	9	33	0	0	8
Science and Technology	17	22	0	0	0	17
Education and Research	33	26	33	0	0	25
Business / Trade	0	4	0	0	100	6
IT Sector	33	39	33	33	0	36
Management Sector	17	0	0	0	0	3
Science and Technology, Manufacturing and Business	0	0	0	33	0	3
Medical Sector and Its Business	0	0	0	33	0	3
Total (in Numbers)	6	23	3	3	1	36/100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

**Table 5. 64: Sectors of Knowledge Shared and Transferred with Individual/Organization in India and Period of Emigration**

Sectors in which you have shared and transferred your knowledge	Period of Emigration				(In %) Total
	Before Year 1990	Year 1990- 2000	Year 2000- 2010	After Year2010	
Medical Sector	0	33	11	0	8
Science and Technology	0	0	22	17	17
Education and Research	0	33	17	42	25
Business / Trade	33	0	6	0	6
IT Sector	0	33	39	42	36
Management Sector	0	0	6	0	3
Science and Technology, Manufacturing and Business	33	0	0	0	3
Medical Sector and Its Business	33	0	0	0	3
<b>Total (in Numbers)</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>36/100</b>

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

### Beneficiaries of KST in India

Further, there was a question in the questionnaire on the brief idea about the beneficiary of the knowledge sharing and transfer in India that can be an individual, institute, organization etc. This worked as a yard stick to gauge the status and quality of the knowledge sharing and transfer. As shown in Table 5.65, here out of the total 36 respondents, who said that they have shared or transferred their knowledge with individual or organization in India, 56 per cent have mentioned that they have shared or transferred their knowledge and expertise with their friends and colleagues from the same professional area. No doubt this is important to share and transfer their skills and expertise even with individuals like friends and colleagues but this cannot be very useful for the society at large. Secondly, in most of the cases such sharing and transfer use to be informal in nature. This again impairs the possibility to use the shared and transferred knowledge consistently.

Only 11 per cent of them, i.e. four respondents of the whole study group, have shared their knowledge and expertise at the Indian education and training institute level. They have mentioned about the details of their contribution too. Eight percent (three respondents) of them also shared their knowledge at alumni association in India. Six percent (two respondents) have mentioned that they are into collaborative research with institutes in India. There are few more individuals who are contributing in the fields listed in the Table 5.65.

There are some regional level differences in proportion of beneficiaries but in all



the regions about half or more than that have shared or transferred their knowledge with their friends and colleagues from the same professional area only. In Texas region all other beneficiaries are in equal proportion but in New York and Illinois regions, Indian education and training institutes are the second important beneficiaries. For California region first one is followed by alumni association in India and business partner companies.

**Table 5. 65: Institution/Organisation/Individual with which Knowledge is shared and Transferred in India and Geographical Regions**

Inst./Org./Individual in India as KST partner	Geographical Region				(In %) Total
	Califo rnia	Illin ois	New York	Te xas	
Indian Friends / Colleagues from same professional area	71	50	50	53	56
My earlier Employer / Company in India	0	0	0	6	3
Collaborative Research with Institutions in India	0	0	13	6	6
NGOs working for Indian Cause	0	0	0	6	3
My Alumni Association in India	14	0	13	6	8
Indian Education / Training Institute	0	50	25	0	11
Indian Friends/Colleagues and Education/Training Institutes	0	0	0	6	3
Indian Friends / Colleagues and Free access internet sites	0	0	0	6	3
Our own firm in India	0	0	0	6	3
As US partner/buyer of Indian business partner/companies	0	0	0	6	3
Indian Friends/Colleagues, Education/Training Institutes and Business partner companies	14	0	0	0	3
<b>Total (in Numbers)</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>36/100</b>

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

The cross tabulation of beneficiaries of knowledge sharing and transfer in India with the period of emigration of the emigrant is presented in Table 5.66.

It is observed that the numbers of people are increasing in this fold in the recent time. Before, the year 2000, 6 out of 18 respondents (33 per cent) claimed that they have contributed to the homeland. It has increased up to more than 38 per cent in last around one and half decades. In numbers it has reached 30 after year 2000 as compared to 6 respondents only before this period who have participated in this process of sharing. In case of the categories of beneficiaries both numbers and proportion participation is increasing after the year 2000 of those emigrants who shared and transferred their knowledge with Indian Friends and colleagues from the similar professional areas. For few categories proportion declined but number of people, who have shared and transferred their knowledge, have remained the same in these particular categories like collaborative research with Indian institute and knowledge sharing and transfer with

Indian education and training institutes. Few new categories have also emerged after the year 2000 in which knowledge sharing and transfer have started such as emigrant's earlier employer in India, NGOs, Alumni associations in India and business partner institutes and companies. On the other side in few categories representation have been checked such as own firm in India and as US buyer and partner of Indian business firm.

**Table 5. 66: Institution/Organisation/Individual with which Knowledge Shared and Transferred in India and Period of Emigration**

Inst./Org./Individual in India as KST partner	Period of Emigration			After Year 2010	(In %) Total
	Before Year 1990	Year 1990-2000	Year 2000-2010		
Indian Friends / Colleagues from same professional area	33	33	67	50	56
My earlier Employer / Company in India	0	0	6	0	3
Collaborative Research with Institutions in India	0	33	6	0	6
NGOs working for Indian Cause	0	0	0	8	3
My Alumni Association in India	0	0	11	8	8
Indian Education / Training Institute	0	33	6	17	11
Indian Friends/Colleagues and Education/Training Institutes	0	0	0	8	3
Indian Friends/Colleagues and Free access internet sites	0	0	0	8	3
Our own firm in India	33	0	0	0	3
As US partner/buyer of Indian business partner/companies	33	0	0	0	3
Indian Friends/Colleagues, Education/Training Institutes and Business partner companies	0	0	6	0	3
<b>Total (in Number)</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>36/100</b>

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

### Initiatives for KST

Among these respondents about half of them have initiated the process of knowledge sharing and transfer by their own. Other than this in 25 per cent cases the beginning was done by Indian individual or organization or institute. In 14 per cent cases the process was mutually started by emigrant as well as their Indian friend. In 8 per cent cases alumni associations have taken the lead to engage these emigrants for sharing and transfer knowledge and expertise (Table 5.67).

There are regional variations also in this. In Texas and New York regions situation is very much similar to the aggregate average but in Illinois in 75 per cent cases emigrants themselves have initiated the process. In California such beginnings have occurred mainly

due to the initiatives of emigrants themselves, Indian institutes or organizations or individuals and with mutual efforts of both.

**Table 5. 67: Initiator of Knowledge Sharing and Transfer**

Initiator of KST	Geographical Region				(In %) Total
	Californi a	Illinoi s	New York	Texa s	
You	29	75	50	47	47
Alumni Association in India	14	0	13	6	8
Institutions / Organisations / Individuals in India	29	0	25	29	25
Institution / Organisation in USA	0	0	0	6	3
Other NRI/PIO Friends in USA	0	0	0	6	3
Me and my Indian Friends	29	25	13	6	14
					36/10
Total (in Number)	7	4	8	17	0

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

### Nature of KST

There can be many means and ways through which these emigrant professionals are attracted to join the stream of knowledge sharing and transfer. Multiple response question was asked in with respect to it. As per Table 5.68, out of total 52 responses (from 36 respondents) 63 per cent have said that this was purely a voluntary initiative. This is followed by co-operative (25 per cent) and obligatory (10 per cent) nature of sharing and transfer of knowledge. In case of the regional scenario, voluntary nature is dominating everywhere and in Illinois this is the only way. In Texas and New York situation is very much similar to the aggregate average but in California obligatory way is the second most important factor.

**Table 5. 68: Nature of Knowledge Sharing and Transfer and Geographical Regions**

Nature of KST	Geographical Region				(In %) Total
	Texas	New York	Illinois	California	
Obligatory	9	0	0	27	10
Voluntary	65	57	100	55	63
Against remuneration	0	0	0	9	2
Co-operative	26	43	0	9	25
Total (in Numbers)	23	14	4	11	52/100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

The comparison of nature of sharing and the period of their emigration shows that there are regional variations in this. Though, all the periods are dominated by voluntary ways for this as mentioned in Table 5.69. Except the year 1990-2000 in all other periods condition is very much similar to the aggregate average. In the year 1990-2000 all these contributions were made on voluntary basis.

**Table 5. 69: Nature of Knowledge Sharing and Transfer and Period of Emigration**

Nature of KST	Period of Emigration				(In %) Total
	Before Year 1990	Year 1990- 2000	Year 2000- 2010	After Year 2010	
Obligatory	17	0	12	6	10
Voluntary	50	100	58	71	63
Against remuneration	0	0	4	0	2
Co-operative	33	0	27	24	25
Total (in Numbers)	6	3	26	17	52/100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

### Suitable Modes for KST

The dynamics of migration and development relationship has changed drastically in the last few decades. Due to globalisation, ICT revolution and emergence of knowledge economy the cost benefit analysis of migration for places of origin and destination have got new dimensions. In present time, migration touches all States and people in an era of deepening globalization. Migration is intertwined with geopolitics, trade and cultural exchange, and provides opportunities for States, businesses and communities to benefit enormously. Migration has helped improve people's lives in both origin and destination countries and has offered opportunities for millions of people worldwide to forge safe and meaningful lives abroad (IOM, 2018)<sup>218</sup>. Now knowledge sharing and transfer is an important parameter to judge the impact of migration for sending places or the source regions. To materialize the objective of knowledge sharing and transfer in true sense, it is necessary to get an insight on the issue of modalities of knowledge sharing and transfer from the emigrants' point of view.

Here, in this multiple response question a maximum of 23 per cent responses of the respondent group are with the opinion that using social networks can be highly beneficial for the process of knowledge sharing and transfer. This is followed by one to one interaction method, lecturing and video conferencing with 17, 16 and 14 per cent responses respectively. In all these three modalities (comprising nearly half of the responses) there is direct or distant connection between both the parties of knowledge sharing and transfer. There is one more important way to go for knowledge sharing and transfer and that is the Joint research and project exercise. Sometimes this will connect not only two individuals rather this can be the association of two institutions. Few responses also came in favour of video calling and sharing of knowledge on free access sites. Table 5.70 is giving details of these modalities with regional differences.

<sup>218</sup> IOM (2018), "World Migration Report 2018", International Organization for Migration, Geneva, Switzerland.

There are regional variations in the opinion of the respondents on the suitable modalities for knowledge sharing and transfer but largely the above mentioned modes are being chosen with some variations in level of preferences. As per this survey social networks, one to one interaction, lecturing, collaborative research and project and video conferencing are the most preferred modalities for knowledge sharing and transfer.

**Table 5. 70: Suitable Mode for Knowledge Sharing and Transfer and Geographical Regions**

Suitable mode for KST	Geographical Region				(In %)
	Texas	New York	Illinois	California	Total
Lecturing	17	12	22	10	16
Video Conferencing	15	10	11	17	14
Video calling through net	9	4	11	7	8
Sharing of expertise on free access sites	6	12	9	10	8
Social Networks	23	29	13	24	23
One to one interaction	17	14	20	14	17
Joint Project/Research	11	18	13	17	13
Any other	2	0	0	0	1
Total (in Numbers)	130	49	45	29	253/100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

People from different age groups have also given more preferences to the above stated five categories only but there are differences among these age groups too in the level of preference for these modes of knowledge sharing and transfer. Table 5.71 depicts that for the respondents of age 50 years and above lecturing and one to one interaction are the most preferred modes, but their preference is showing declining trends among younger age groups. On the other side social networks, joint research and projects and video conferencing are the most preferred modes of sharing and transfer of knowledge which are comparatively less popular among the old age groups. This is obvious with accelerating globalisation and ICT revolution.

**Table 5. 71: Suitable Mode for Knowledge Sharing and Transfer and Age Groups**

Suitable mode for KST	Age Groups					(In %)
	20-30 years	30-40 years	40-50 years	50-60 years	>60 years	Total
Lecturing	9	14	24	28	27	16
Video Conferencing	14	14	19	11	7	14
Video calling through net	7	11	3	6	7	8
Sharing expertise on free access sites	7	10	8	0	7	8
Social Networks	27	24	16	17	20	23
One to one interaction	16	14	19	22	27	17
Joint Project/Research	20	12	11	17	7	13
Any other	0	1	0	0	0	1
Total (in Numbers)	44	139	37	18	15	253/100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

Almost similar picture has emerged in case of period of emigration because in general those respondents who had emigrated early are also in old age groups. This is given in Table 5.72.

**Table 5. 72: Suitable Mode for Knowledge Sharing and Transfer and Period of Emigration**

Suitable mode for KST	Period of Emigration				(In %) Total
	Before Year 1990	Year 1990-2000	Year 2000-2010	After Year 2010	
Lecturing	32	18	15	13	16
Video Conferencing	8	18	14	14	14
Video calling through net	4	9	9	9	8
Sharing of expertise on free access sites	4	9	10	7	8
Social Networks	16	18	24	23	23
One to one interaction	20	23	16	16	17
Joint Project/Research	16	5	12	17	13
Any other	0	0	1	1	1
<b>Total (in Numbers)</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>253/100</b>

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

Table 5.73 shows that there is hardly any relationship between educational qualification and the preferences for various modes of knowledge sharing and transfer.

**Table 5. 73: Suitable Mode for Knowledge Sharing and Transfer and Educational Qualification**

Suitable mode for KST	Educational Qualification				(In %) Total
	Up to Senior Secondary	Graduation/ Bachelor	Post Graduation/ Masters	Ph.D. or Higher	
Lecturing	25	14	15	23	16
Video Conferencing	25	12	15	12	14
Video calling through net	0	11	8	8	8
Sharing of expertise on free access sites	25	11	8	4	8
Social Networks	25	26	24	13	23
One to one interaction	0	12	19	17	17
Joint Project/Research	0	12	11	23	13
Any other	0	3	0	0	1
<b>Total (in Numbers)</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>253/100</b>

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

In case of association between occupational status and the modalities of knowledge sharing and transfer it is found that the salaried and self-employed emigrants are giving first preference to social networks followed by one to one interaction, joint research and projects, lecturing and video conferencing for salaried people and one to one interaction, lecturing and video conferencing for self-employed people. While the entrepreneurs gave first preference to the lecturing and followed by social networks, one to one interaction and joint research projects. This is represented in Table 5.74.

**Table 5. 74: Suitable Mode for Knowledge Sharing and Transfer and Occupational Status**

Suitable mode for KST	Occupational status					(In %) Total
	Sal arie d	Entrepr neur	Self Empley d	Retir ed	Salaried and Incentive Based	
Lecturing	14	23	17	100	50	16
Video Conferencing	14	9	17	0	0	14
Video calling through net	9	5	9	0	0	8
Sharing of expertise on free access sites	8	9	9	0	0	8
Social Networks	23	18	30	0	0	23
One to one interaction	16	18	17	0	50	17
Joint Project/Research	15	18	0	0	0	13
Any other	1	0	0	0	0	1
Total (in Numbers)	204	22	23	2	2	253/100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

### **Obstacles Hampering the Process of KST**

There were only 38per cent respondents who said that they have contributed in terms of knowledge sharing and transfer. But almost all of them accepted that this can be highly beneficial for theregion from where qualified professionals are emigrating. Actually very few emigrants are really sharing and transferring their knowledge and expertise in real sense. According to these respondents there are many obstacles which are hampering the process of knowledge sharing and transfer. As mentioned in Table 5.75, they have stated that communication gap is the biggest hurdle in making the knowledge sharing and transferring a reality at bigger scale. Lack of infrastructure, poor governance, tedious execution process and indifferent attitude of receivers are the other major obstacles according to them. There are regional differences too in their opinion. In California and Texas regions the responses of people on this issue are almost similar to the aggregate average. In Illinois after communication gap poor governance was listed as an important obstacle for the process of knowledge sharing and transfer followed by lack of infrastructure and fear of misappropriation. In New York region people have listed lack

of infrastructure as the topmost obstacle followed by communication gap, poor governance, indifferent attitude of receivers and tedious execution process. By and large there are these 5-6 main obstacles which must be addressed properly so that the process of knowledge sharing and transfer can be broadened and must ensure more fruits as the dividends of migration for the place of origin.

**Table 5. 75: Obstacles in the Process of Knowledge Sharing and Transfer and Geographical Regions**

Obstacles hampering the process of KST	Geographical Region				(In %) Total
	Texas	New York	Illinois	California	
Communication Gap	36	23	32	35	33
Lack of infrastructure	21	28	13	27	22
Tedious execution process	11	10	6	19	11
Fear of misappropriation	6	5	13	4	6
Poor governance	11	18	19	8	13
Indifferent attitude of receivers	7	13	10	8	9
Host country policy restrictions	7	3	3	0	4
Any other	1	0	3	0	1
Total (in Numbers)	107	39	31	26	203/100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

**Table 5. 76: Obstacles in the Process of Knowledge Sharing and Transfer and Period of Emigration**

Obstacles hampering the process of KST	Period of Emigration				Total
	Before Year 1990	Year 1990-2000	Year 2000-2010	After Year 2010	
Communication Gap	30	33	33	33	33
Lack of infrastructure	17	33	23	21	22
Tedious execution process	17	7	9	14	11
Fear of misappropriation	13	7	5	5	6
Poor governance	17	13	11	15	13
Indifferent attitude of receivers	0	0	12	10	9
Host country policy restrictions	4	7	5	3	4
Any other	0	0	2	0	1
Total (in Numbers)	23	15	92	73	203/100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

The Table 5.76 gives an idea about the perception of emigrants, on the obstacles which are hampering the process of knowledge sharing and transfer, who left India at different point of time to settle in the USA. Here, it is clear that emigrants of all time periods are consistently listing communication gap as the biggest hurdle in making the process of knowledge sharing and transfer a reality at a wider scale. This is followed by lack of proper infrastructure. On the issues like tedious execution process and poor



governance conditions are almost static as emigrants of different periods constantly listing these as obstacles in knowledge sharing and transfer. This shows that there is no improvement at all on these fronts over the period of time. The negativities on the part of receivers, like fear of misappropriation, have reduced with time but their indifferent attitude towards sharing and transfer of knowledge has increased.

**Table 5. 77: Obstacles in the Process of Knowledge Sharing and Transfer and Educational Qualification**

Obstacles hampering the process of KST	Educational Qualification				(In %) Total
	Up to Senior Secondary	Graduation / Bachelor	Post Graduation/ Masters	Ph.D. or Higher	
Communication Gap	50.0	29.1	37.1	24.4	32.5
Lack of infrastructure	16.7	29.1	21.6	15.6	22.2
Tedious execution process	0.0	10.9	9.3	17.8	11.3
Fear of misappropriation	16.7	7.3	5.2	6.7	6.4
Poor governance	16.7	12.7	11.3	17.8	13.3
Indifferent attitude of receivers	0.0	5.5	10.3	11.1	8.9
Host country policy restrictions	0.0	3.6	4.1	6.7	4.4
Any other	0.0	1.8	1.0	0.0	1.0
Total (in Numbers)	6	55	97	45	203/100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

There are some differences in judging the obstacles for the process of knowledge sharing and transfer in accordance with the level of education. Though, all the respondents are with the view that communication gap and lack of infrastructure are the major problems. But still the respondents with low level education are rating these two much higher than the high level of educational attainment. These highly educated people believe that tedious execution process, poor governance and indifferent attitude of receivers are also important impediments in realizing the fruits of knowledge sharing and transfer. This is presented in Table 5.77.

There are little differences among the respondents from different occupations on the issue of obstacles hampering the process of knowledge sharing and transfer. As per Table 5.78, the opinions of the respondents from salaried and self-employed categories are very much similar to the average opinion of the entire study group. In case of entrepreneurs the most prominent obstacles are communication gap and lack of proper infrastructure as similar to the other occupational groups. But after these two they gave maximum importance to the fear of misappropriation and then poor governance.

**Table 5. 78: Obstacles in the Process of Knowledge Sharing and Transfer and Occupational Status**

Obstacles hampering the process of KST	Occupational status					(In %) Total
	Salari ed	Entrep reneur	Self Employe d	Reti red	Salaried and Incentive Based	
Communication Gap	32	35	33	50	33	33
Lack of infrastructure	22	18	29	0	33	22
Tedious execution process	12	6	10	50	0	11
Fear of misappropriation	6	24	0	0	0	6
Poor governance	13	12	19	0	33	13
Indifferent attitude of receivers	11	0	5	0	0	9
Host country policy restrictions	4	6	5	0	0	4
Any other	1	0	0	0	0	1
						203/10
Total (in Numbers)	160	17	21	2	3	0

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

### Preference for Contribution in KST

When one talk about the migration and development interplay and link this with knowledge sharing and transfer in case of migration of highly skilled labor or professionals than it is important to know that what exactly going to be shared or transferred when this process will be designed for the execution of the same. It is important to link service provider and receiver in case of sharing and transfer of knowledge and expertise from one end to another. This can be done only when there is some idea about the area of expertise, interest of prospective stakeholders and the needs of the receiver. This shows that before designing any strategy for knowledge sharing and transfer, it is essential to have a broader idea about the nature and mode of circulation among the stakeholders of knowledge sharing and transfer.

On these lines, here a question was asked to all the respondents that what you want to contribute to your homeland in terms of knowledge sharing and transfer? In response to this question, as shown in Table 5.79, 84per cent respondents have mentioned that they want to share and transfer their knowledge and expertise in their own field of expertise only. The remaining 16per cent respondents too mentioned that they are interested in sharing and transfer of their own area of expertise but along with this they have also some other areas of their interest too for the same. These areas are as following in their decreasing order like education, guidance and job opportunities in USA, information about how to deal with US clients, business opportunities in USA, corporate work ethics, American way of life and social entrepreneurship. There are some regional

differences in these but these are not very significant because primarily every respondent has opted knowledge and expertise of their own area of specialization first.

**Table 5. 79: Prospective Areas of Contribution for Knowledge Sharing and Transfer and Geographical Regions**

Prospective areas of contribution for KST	Geographical Region				(In %) Total
	Calif orni a	Illin ois	New York	Tex as	
Knowledge and expertise of my own area of specialization	75	79	100	82	84
Knowledge and expertise of my area of specialization and Education, guidance and job opportunities in USA	8	0	0	10	6
Knowledge and expertise of my area of specialization and Information about How to deal with US clients	8	14	0	2	4
Knowledge and expertise of my area of specialization and Corporate work ethics	8	0	0	2	2
Knowledge and expertise of my area of specialization and Business opportunities in USA	0	7	0	0	1
Knowledge and expertise of my area of specialization, American way of life and Corporate work ethics	0	0	0	2	1
Knowledge and experience in own area of specialization and Social Entrepreneurship	0	0	0	2	1
<b>Total (in Number)</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>96/100</b>

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

In case of gender difference here this is clear from the Table 5.80 that males want to contribute in some other areas too like opportunities and work environment in USA, education and guidance, American way of life, social entrepreneurship etc. But females are confined to share and transfer their knowledge and expertise in the specialized area only.

**Table 5. 80: Areas of Knowledge Sharing and Transfer and Gender Difference**

Prospective areas of contribution for KST	Gender		(In %) Total
	M ale	Fem ale	
Knowledge and expertise of my own area of specialization	81	100	84
Knowledge and expertise of my area of specialisation and Education, guidance and job opportunities in USA	8	0	6
Knowledge and expertise of my area of specialisation and Information about How to deal with US clients	5	0	4
Knowledge and expertise of my area of specialisation and Corporate work ethics	3	0	2
Knowledge and expertise of my area of specialisation and Business opportunities in USA	1	0	1
Knowledge and expertise of my area of specialisation, American way of life and Corporate work ethics	1	0	1
Knowledge and experience in own area of specialisation and Social Entrepreneurship	1	0	1
<b>Total (in Number)</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>96/100</b>

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

Similarly entrepreneurs are more diversified in terms of sharing their knowledge and expertise than salaried and self-employed people. As similar as female emigrants, self-employed people are also confined to share their expertise in their own area of specialization only. This is clear from Table 5.81.

**Table 5. 81: Areas of Knowledge Sharing and Transfer and Occupational Status**

Prospective areas of contribution for KST	Occupational status					(In %) Total
	Sal arie d	Entr pre neur	Self Emple d	Retir ed	Salaried and Incentive Based	
Knowledge and expertise of my own area of specialisation	85	57	100	100	0	84
Knowledge and expertise of my area of specialisation and Education, guidance and job opprtunities in USA	8	0	0	0	0	6
Knowledge and expertise of my area of specialisation and Information about How to deal with US clients	4	14	0	0	0	4
Knowledge and expertise of my area of specialisation and Corporate work ethics	1	14	0	0	0	2
Knowledge and expertise of my area of specialisation and Business opportunities in USA	0	0	0	0	100	1
Knowledge and expertise of my are a of specialisation, American way of life and Corporate work ethics	1	0	0	0	0	1
Knowledge and experience in own area of specialisation and Social Entrepreneurship	0	14	0	0	0	1
						96/10
<b>Total (in Number)</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

### Obstacle in Contributing for KST

Here, this is important to know that every person admits the relevance and need of knowledge sharing and transfers but sharing is far below than the expected level.

**Table 5. 82: Reasons for the Failure in Knowledge Sharing and Transfer**

Reasons for the failure in KST	Geographical Region				(In %) Total
	Califor nia	Illin ois	New York	Tex as	
Communication gap	75	36	37	51	49
Lack of proper Infrastructure	8	7	0	0	2
Lack of Initiatives from all sides	0	36	21	22	21
Difficult to find right and platform for KST	0	0	5	2	2
Government apathy	0	0	0	2	1
IPR related constraints	0	0	11	0	2
Communication gap and Lack of proper infrastructure	8	0	11	2	4
Communication gap and Poor governance	0	0	0	2	1
Communication gap and Indifferent attitude of receiving end	0	0	0	2	1
Communication gap and IPR related constraints	8	0	0	6	4
Lack of proper infrastructure and Poor governance	0	0	5	0	1
Lack of proper infrastructure and No initiative from either side	0	0	5	4	3
Lack of proper infrastructure and Difficult to find right opportunity and platform for sharing	0	0	0	2	1
Lack of proper infrastructure and Government apathy	0	0	0	2	1
Fear of misappropriation of linkages and sharing stuff and Very high level of corruption	0	7	0	2	2
Lack of proper infrastructure and Fear of misappropriation of linkages and sharing stuff	0	0	5	2	2
Government apathy and Very high level of corruption	0	7	0	0	1
Communication gap and Government apathy	0	7	0	0	1
<b>Total (in Number)</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>96/100</b>

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

This can be accessed better by asking the respondents about the reason behind this scenario. On the similar line of inquiry about half of the respondents mentioned that there is a big communication gap between the stakeholders of knowledge sharing and transfer. Again another 21 per cent respondents claimed that lack of initiative from all the sides is also responsible for this situation. There are some other reasons too like lack of proper infrastructure, IPR related constraints, difficult to find right and platform for knowledge sharing and transfer, fear of misappropriation of linkages and sharing stuff, very high level of corruption in India and government apathy etc. The relative importance of all these reasons is revealed from Table 5.82.

There are regional variations too in terms of listing the reasons and their importance. Communication gap is the most important cause for not contributing in knowledge sharing and transfer in all the regions but more pronounced in California and Texas. This is followed by lack of initiative from any side in all the regions except California.

### Catalyzing KST

After having a broad idea about the reasons that why people are not able to contribute in terms of knowledge sharing and transfer, there can be a follow up inquiry related to the suggestions for minimising the hassles and catalyzing the process of KST. Here, the opinions of these Rajasthani emigrants have been collected for making pragmatic suggestions for policy framework and to ensure future engagement of these emigrants at much larger scale.

**Table 5. 83: Focus Areas to Catalyze Knowledge Sharing and Transfer**

Focus areas to catalyze KST	Geographical Region				(In %) Total
	Calif orni a	Illin ois	New Yor k	Te xa s	
Need to bridge communication gap	25	14	5	18	16
Need to improve upon infrastructure development	0	0	5	0	1
Developing better internet connectivity with good speed	8	0	0	0	1
Ensure good governance with greater transparency	0	14	0	2	3
Need to establish mutual trust and confidence	0	7	0	0	1
Develop a vibrant sharing/interactive platform to connect and collaborate for sharing and transfer of their expertise	25	14	37	27	27
Develop an institutional network dedicated to knowledge sharing and transfer	0	14	11	6	7
Develop readiness among stakeholders to share, transfer and receive	0	14	0	0	2
Try to use social media to connect people of similar area of interest	0	0	0	2	1
Frame smooth and pragmatic policies to engage Indian Diaspora in multiple fields	8	0	0	4	3
Bridge communication gap and Improve infrastructure	17	0	11	4	6

Bridge communication gap and Ensure good governance with greater transparency	0	0	5	2	2
Improve infrastructure facilities and Ensure good governance with greater transparency	0	0	11	0	2
Improve infrastructure facilities and Develop a sharing/interactive platform	0	0	5	4	3
Improve infrastructure facilities and Develop a good institutional network for knowledge sharing and transfer	0	0	0	2	1
Develop better internet connectivity and speed along with Developing a sharing/interactive platform	0	0	0	4	2
Develop sharing/interactive platform and Good institutional network for knowledge sharing and transfer	17	0	0	10	7
Develop a sharing/interactive platform and Motivate people for receiving, sharing and transfer of expertise	0	0	0	6	3
Establish mutual trust and confidence among people and Create a sharing/interactive platform to connect and collaborate	0	0	0	8	4
Bridge communication gap, Develop proper infrastructure and Establish mutual trust and confidence among people	0	7	5	2	3
Ensure good governance and Establish mutual trust and confidence among people	0	0	5	0	1
Ensure good governance and Develop sharing/interactive platform to connect and collaborate	0	14	0	0	2
<b>Total (in Number)</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>96/100</b>

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

More than one fourth (27per cent) respondents were with the suggestion that there is need to develop a vibrant sharing and interactive platform to connect and collaborate for sharing and transfer of their knowledge and expertise. This is followed by the suggestion to bridge communication gap so that these knowledge carriers and prospective receivers will come on the interactive platform for sharing and transfer of knowledge and skills. Again 7per cent respondents were with opinion that there is need for developing an institutional network dedicated to knowledge sharing and transfer. Again another 7per cent respondents have suggested for developing both vibrant sharing/interactive platform and institutional network. There is need to frame smooth and pragmatic policies to engage Indian Diaspora in multiple fields. These suggestions have also clubbed together and given in a form of different variable in the Table 5.83. That means these suggestions listed above were advocated by many others also but clubbed with some other suggestions.

Other than these they have suggested few more steps also to expedite the process of knowledge sharing and transfer like improve upon infrastructure development, ensure good governance with greater transparency, need to develop mutual trust and confidence, develop readiness among stakeholders to share, transfer and receive, develop better internet connectivity with good speed, to use social media to connect people of similar area of interest and so on. There are regional variations too in assigning the importance of these variables.

## Rajasthani Diaspora and Indian Alumni Associations

Among the Rajasthani diaspora in the USA, who had their most of education in institutes in India only, about one fourth of them have membership of their alumni association in India. Most of them have studied in premier institutes of India which are having alumni associations but these associations are also not very vibrant in most of the cases. There are regional variations in this and the Rajasthani emigrants settled in California region are leading here. In California region 42 per cent respondents are having alumni association membership. This is so because here most of the Rajasthani diaspora are from the IT sector only and they are generally well connected among their old and new friends, colleagues, institutes and organisations on at least virtual platform. In New York region only 16 per cent respondents are members of their alumni associations. Here, majority of Rajasthani emigrants first came for higher education in US institutes and settled here after completing their education. In most of the cases they are the proud members of the alumni association of their US institutions but not joined their previous Indian institutes' alumni associations. The membership status of Illinois and Texas are very close to the aggregate average. This is shown in Table 5.84.

**Table 5. 84: Membership of any Alumni Association in India and Geographical Regions**

Membership of any Alumni Association in India	Geographical Region				(In %) Total
	California	Illinois	New York	Texas	
No	58	79	84	73	74
Yes	42	21	16	27	26
Total (in Number)	12	14	19	51	96/100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

This is shocking to know that there is a big gender gap in joining the alumni associations in India in this case study as cited in Table 5.85. Here only one out of sixteen female respondents is having membership of alumni association of her institute in India. In case of males this participation is 30 per cent. This might be the overall picture of alumni associations of various institutes in India too. There is a need to bridge this gap and bring most of the females along with males in this fold of connectivity, which can be harnessed later on in many ways.

**Table 5. 85: Membership of any Alumni Association in India and Gender Difference**

Membership of any Alumni Association in India	Gender		(In %) Total
	Male	Female	
No	70	94	74
Yes	30	6	26
Total	80	16	96

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

The Table 5.86 clearly shows that in the period of last roughly five decades, there is hardly any change in the proportion of emigrants having alumni association membership in India. This shows that the membership drive is very poor in Indian institutions even today also. The alumni associations are very vibrant and contributing a lot to the parent institution and their junior fellows in many parts of the world. In India, there is a need of an hour to make these institutions more active for engaging the alumni in multi spectrum areas.

**Table 5. 86: Membership of any Alumni Association in India and Period of Emigration**

Membership of any Alumni Association in India	Period of Emigration				Total
	Before Year 1990	Year 1990-2000	Year 2000-2010	After Year 2010	
No	73	86	75	71	74
Yes	27	14	25	29	26
Total	11	7	44	34	96/100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

### Rajasthani Diaspora and Professional Organisations in India

In case of Rajasthani diaspora in the USA, only 2 respondents out of 96 have membership of any professional organization in India. This shows their almost complete detachment with their professional fraternity in India. This is revealed from Table 5.87. For sharing and transfer of knowledge and expertise, it is necessary to establish good communication network among these professionals as they are the real stakeholders of this entire process.

**Table 5. 87: Membership of any Professional Organisation in India and Geographical Regions**

Membership of any Professional Organisation in India	Geographical Region				(In %) Total
	Texas	New York	Illinois	California	
No	100	95	93	100	98
Yes	0	5	7	0	2
Total (in Numbers)	51	19	14	12	96

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

### Conclusions

- The Rajasthani diaspora in the USA earning very well and their income prospects have shown remarkable increase in comparison to their potential income avenues in India. Their average income at destination is higher than the average income of an American. Their income increases as their experience and skill increases with their duration of stay at destination. The emigrants who are in management sector, accounts and finance and doctors are proportionately earning well in the USA.



- Almost all Rajasthanis settled in the USA contribute towards their family back home in many ways. Except a small proportion of new entrants in this emigration stream, emigrants of all age groups, gender and occupational status are helping their families back home in terms of remittances and kind. Their contribution in terms of remittances is an important outcome of such long distance migration for place of origin for many ways like improving financial position of family back home, improving prospects for education and beginning of new economic ventures for coming generations, improving foreign exchange reserves at national level etc.
- Their contribution (basically cash contribution) to the family back home also changes with time. It is an important measure to examine their degree of association with family back home with passage of time. Generally, in the beginning their support increases in most of the cases but with passage of time rather than regular remittance contribution they shift to need based support to their families back home. In most of the cases support in terms of kind remain unchanged.
- Other than cash and kind, these emigrants also contribute in way of occasional financial support or monetary contribution for family investment, knowledge sharing and transfer and dissemination of information about the new opportunities at destination. In some cases they assist prospective emigrant by arranging finance, hospitality in the beginning at destination, in job search etc. Maximum emigrants realized that due to their emigration the economic status of their family back home has improved along with increasing global exposure, better growth prospects, raising social status and more social and economic security.
- The status of contribution by the emigrants to their motherland seems very poor in this research. The actual contribution, mainly in terms of social remittances, financial investment and knowledge transfer and sharing, comes from very small proportion of emigrants only who are capable enough to mention about the beneficiaries be it individual or organization, mode of contribution, magnitude and time etc.
- About one third of them are contributing their homeland through sending social remittances. This is followed by knowledge transfer and sharing (largely confined to dissemination of information only), philanthropy and dissemination of information about new opportunities at their destination. This is mostly occasional and need based.
- About 80 per cent of these Rajasthani emigrants for the USA, across all categories and in all destination areas, perceive investment scenario at their home land as

lucrative and rewarding. But their actual contribution in terms of investment at place of origin is negligible. This is really embarrassing to know that Rajasthani emigrants based in the USA had not invested in special borrowing schemes of the government of their home land.

- Knowledge sharing and transfer is an important area in this current globalized knowledge based economy. This can be a sound medium to change the perception about the impact of emigration of highly skilled and professionally competent persons for the place of origin from brain drain to brain circulation. In this case study too maximum respondents are with this opinion and mentioned that this will further strengthen the ties between India and her diaspora. According to them the most important areas for such sharing and transfer are IT sector with variety of services, education and research, science and technology, medical sector and Business and manufacturing.
- In this study mere one third (38 per cent) respondents have actually participated in the process of share or transfer of Knowledge and expertise with professional friends, Private Institution, NGO or Government Organisations in India. They have largely contributed in IT sector (36 per cent) and then followed by education and research, science and technology, medical sector and business, management and manufacturing sector. There is variation in their contribution areas mainly in terms of their age and period of emigration.
- Among the beneficiaries of such sharing and transfer of knowledge and expertise 56 per cent were their friends and colleagues from the same professional area. This is important but largely confined at individual level and less beneficial for society at large. Again such sharing and transfer are of informal nature and impairs the possibility to use the shared and transferred knowledge consistently. Only 11 per cent of them, i.e. four respondents of the whole study group, have shared their knowledge and expertise at the Indian education and training institute level and details of their contribution are indicating towards its larger use. About eight per cent shared their knowledge at alumni association in India and six per cent are into collaborative research with institutes in India. In about half of the cases such process was initiated by the emigrants only and primarily it was on voluntary basis.
- For knowledge sharing and transfer maximum respondents are with the opinion that using social networks can be highly beneficial for this followed by one to one

interaction method, lecturing and video conferencing. The Joint research and project exercise was also opted by few. There were some difference in the importance of such modalities of KST with reference to age of emigrants and their period of emigration.

- In this study maximum respondents have stated that communication gap is the biggest hurdle in making the knowledge sharing and transferring a reality at bigger scale. Lack of infrastructure, poor governance, tedious execution process and indifferent attitude of receivers are the other major obstacles. It was found that the institutional linkages between Rajasthani diaspora in the USA are also very poor. Only one fourth of them have membership of alumni associations and only 2 per cent have membership of professional organisations in India. Their connection with these associations confined only on virtual platform.
- As per their preference for knowledge sharing and transfer 84 per cent respondents have stated that they will prefer to contribute in their own field of expertise only. Another 16 per cent said that along with their own field of expertise that also want to contribute education, guidance and job opportunities in USA, information about how to deal with US clients, business opportunities in USA, corporate work ethics, American way of life and social entrepreneurship.
- To improve knowledge sharing and transfer 27 per cent respondents have suggested that there is need to develop a vibrant sharing and interactive platform to connect and collaborate for sharing and transfer of their knowledge and expertise. This is followed by the suggestion to bridge communication gap, need for developing an institutional network dedicated to knowledge sharing and transfer, need to frame smooth and pragmatic policies to engage Indian Diaspora in multiple fields, improve upon infrastructure development, ensure good governance with greater transparency, need to develop mutual trust and confidence, develop readiness among stakeholders to share, transfer and receive, develop better internet connectivity with good speed, to use social media to connect people of similar area of interest and so on.
- The analysis of migration and development interplay in this chapter clearly depicts that this relationship is multidimensional in nature. There are some positives associated with such long distance emigration experiences for the place of origin too. Here, this can be defined in terms of remittance contribute and some other support mechanisms. Knowledge sharing and transfer is not that much sound. On the other side there is loss of skilled and professionally competent manpower too which may

impair development process at place of origin. Thus, it is sensible to follow emerging paradigm to understand the migration and development relationship in this case study.

After assessing the migration and development relationship here with emphasis on knowledge sharing and transfer, in the next chapter there is an attempt to examine the role of diaspora associations and institutions, policy initiatives by Government of India and Rajasthan towards their Diaspora and changing nature of the interaction between diaspora and homeland.

## Chapter Six: Role of Organisations and Institutions

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- Organisational Linkages of Rajasthanis in the USA
- Indian and Rajasthan Governments Policies towards Indian Diaspora
- Role of NGOs and Civil Society
- Notion to Return Back
- Second Generation Diaspora

In the previous chapter, the status of the contribution of Rajasthani diaspora to homeland in different fields and obstacles in the execution to contribute towards homeland is discussed. Poor documentation and disconnect are found the most significant barriers in the spread or trickledown effect of such overseas migration process. With this background, this chapter deals with the organizational linkages of Rajasthani diaspora. It is observed that the Indian diaspora in developed countries, especially in the United States, is highly organized and have many regional and pan-Indian cultural, professional, religious and charity organizations at their destinations (Naujoks, 2009)<sup>219</sup>. It is important to know how this diasporic community interacts at various platforms among themselves in the USA and with their homeland. Their mutual interaction and their quality of connection with people and organisations at their place of origin are important to develop access for them. It also shows affinity with the people belonging to their place of origin. Various governmental and non-governmental organisations of Indian diaspora play an important role along with government policies towards diasporic community at the place of origin.

### Organizational Linkages of Rajasthanis in the USA

This section deals with the study of organizational linkages between the Indian diasporic community in the USA, especially the linkages of Rajasthanis among themselves at individual and group level as well as with other Indians and different types of Indian diaspora associations. It is interesting to know here that how far they use regional identity to get a space and form an association on foreign land. In chapter fourth it is mentioned that the quality of Socio-cultural networks (based on religion, caste, region and

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<sup>219</sup> Naujoks, Daniel. (2009), "Emigration, Immigration and Diaspora Relations in India", Migration Information Source, Online Journal of the Migration Policy Institute, Washington DC, USA. Accessed from URL <https://www.migrationpolicy.org/article/emigration-immigration-and-diaspora-relations-india>.

occupation) among them at personal level. Their strong personal ties are also reflecting in their institutional networks or not are unfolded in this section.

The connections between diaspora at destination and with people at place of origin form the social capital for these people in these social networks. Several scholars have measured social capital as a function of trust and membership in associations (Inglehart 1997; Krishna 2002; Onyx and Bullen 1997; Sudarsky 1999)<sup>220</sup>. There are three items integrated a measure of social networks as size of the network, the internal diversity of the networks as indicated by the economic status of members, and the extent to which the networks provided assistance when needed (Grootaert, et al 2004)<sup>221</sup>. Social networks are important for their instrumental value and express one's standing in society. Others judge one's importance in life largely by how important the people are that we associate with (Milner 1994)<sup>222</sup>.

The IOM (2013), on the basis of Diaspora Ministerial Conference deliberations, devised a strategic approach to explore the developmental potential of diaspora centered on 3Es, namely engage, enable and empower. It was stressed that engaging transnational communities in development necessarily relies on a sound knowledge of diasporas and their organizations, as well as their willingness to participate in development initiatives. Again it was mentioned that there is a need develop means to reach out to and communicate with them and laid down strategies for trust-building (IOM, 2013)<sup>223</sup>.

The migrant networks are not only important to connect diaspora at destination and connecting diaspora with homeland but also serves as prominent source in disseminating information about opportunities abroad and help the new aspirants to emigrate in many ways. As migrant networks are established in the destination countries, the cost of migration falls so that the less well-off can afford to migrate to grab the

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<sup>220</sup> Inglehart, Ronald. (1997), "Modernization and Postmodernization: Cultural, Economic, and Political Change in 43 Societies", Princeton University Press, Princeton NJ, USA; Krishna, Anirudh. (2002), "Enhancing Political Participation in Democracies: What Is the Role of Social Capital?", *Comparative Political Studies*, Vol. 35(4), Australia; Onyx, Jenny. and Bullen, Paul. (1997), "Measuring Social Capital in Five Communities in NSW: An Analysis", Working Paper No.41, Centre for Australian Community Organisations and Management, Sydney, Australia; Sudarsky, John. (1999), "Colombia's Social Capital: The National Measurement with the Barcas", *Papers in Progress on Social Capital*, Social Capital Library, The World Bank, Washington DC, USA.

<sup>221</sup> Grootaert, Christiaan., Narayan, Deepa., Jones, V. N. and Wpplcock, Michael. (2004), "Measuring Social Capital: An Integrated Questionnaire", Working Paper No.18, The World Bank, Washington DC, USA.

<sup>222</sup> Milner, Murray. (1994), "Status and Sacredness: A General Theory of Status Relations and an Analysis of Indian Culture", Oxford University Press, New York, USA.

<sup>223</sup> IOM (2013), "Diasporas and Development: Bridging Societies and States", Diaspora Ministerial Conference, International Conference Centre Geneva (18–19 June 2013), International Organization for Migration, Geneva, Switzerland.

opportunities for them (Taylor et al. 2005; Koechlin & Leon 2007, Docquier et al. 2010)<sup>224</sup>.

In this study only one fourth respondents have mentioned that they have membership of any association of Indian diaspora in the USA. The proportion of Rajasthanis who have some kind of membership of association of Indian diaspora is about one third in case of Texas region but very poor in case of New York, Illinois and California regions. Though, these northern regions have much better immigration history of Indians than the southern region. In northern regions there are comparatively more associations of Indian diaspora but still in case of Rajasthanis the membership status is poor in this region in comparison to Texas region. In Texas there are many well-developed religious, caste based and regional associations of Indian community.

In case of Rajasthanis in the USA, their immigration history is comparatively new and their magnitude is also proportionally low in comparison to Gujaratis, Malyalis, Punjabis, Bengalis and few other Indian communities. They find very few members from Rajasthan in the existing associations of Indian diaspora. These may be the important reasons for the poor membership status of Rajasthanis towards the associations of Indian diaspora.

**Table 6. 1: Region wise membership of Association of Indian Diaspora**

Membership of any Association of Indian Diaspora	Geographical Region				(In %) Total
	Californi a	Illinoi s	New York	Texas	
No	83	79	89	67	75
Yes	17	21	11	33	25
Total (in Numbers)	12	14	19	51	96/100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

In the Tables 6.2 and 6.3, it is clear that there is a relationship between the age, period of emigration and membership status of the Rajasthanis with any association of Indian diaspora. In young age as well as in the initial period of their emigration these Rajasthanis emigrants are not sure about their length of stay in the USA. As time passes, the probability of their longer stay in the USA increases and they feel to have some association with their religious, caste and regional community members at destination.

<sup>224</sup> Taylor, J.E., Mora, J., Adams, R. and Lopez-Feldman, A. (2005), "Remittances, Inequality and Poverty: Evidence from Rural Mexico", Working Paper no. 05-003, Department of Agricultural and Resource Economics, University of California, USA; Koechlin, V. and Leon, G. (2007), "International Remittances and Income Inequality: An Empirical Investigation", Journal of Economic Policy Reform, Vol. 10, No. 2, UK. Accessed from URL <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/17487870701346514>; Docquier, F., Rapoport, H. and Shen, I-L. (2010), "Remittances and Inequality: A Dynamic Migration Model", Journal of Economic Inequality, Vol. 8, No. 2, USA. Accessed from URL <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10888-009-9110-y>

This might be the reason these emigrants join associations of Indian diaspora in the USA in larger proportion at later age and after their considerable stay in the USA.

Few of them also mentioned that most of the associations are only formed to serve trivial interests of some individuals or groups. Most of them are only caste, religion or community specific. They have also mentioned that the functioning of most of these associations is undemocratic and rather than binding Indian community, these associations are widening the gaps between them. Even the members of the similar communities have also reported that the associations are the puppets of some influential families and not working for community welfare as a whole.

**Table 6. 2: Membership of Association of Indian Diaspora among different age-groups**

Membership of any Association of Indian Diaspora	Age Groups					(In %) Total
	20-30 years	30-40 years	40-50 years	50-60 years	>60 years	
No	100	75	79	50	38	75
Yes	0	25	21	50	63	25
Total (in Numbers)	15	53	14	6	8	96/100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

**Table 6. 3: Membership of Association of Indian Diaspora and period of emigration**

Membership of any Association of Indian Diaspora	Period of Emigration				(In %) Total
	Before Year 1990	Year 1990-2000	Year 2000-2010	After Year 2010	
No	45	43	75	91	75
Yes	55	57	25	9	25
Total (in Numbers)	11	7	44	34	96/100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

There is gender difference in terms of membership of Rajasthani diaspora to any association of Indian diaspora in the USA. The females are less associated with these organisations (only 19 per cent females are the members of such associations as against 26 per cent in case of males). This is so because most of them accept that they do not have time to participate in the activities of such organisations as they are already overburdened and trying to establish balance between family and professional responsibilities.

**Table 6. 4: Membership of Association of Indian Diaspora and Gender**

Membership of any Association of Indian Diaspora	Gender		(in%) Total
	Male	Female	
No	74	81	75
Yes	26	19	25
Total (in Numbers)	80	16	96/100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

The relationship between membership of any association of Indian diaspora and nationality is shown in Table 6.5. About half of the American citizens from Rajasthani



diasporic community are members of such associations as against 20 per cent in case of Rajasthani NRIs. The survey analysis shows that this is because of their longer stay at this destination and they have assured their association with homeland and people from their place of origin through this medium. The new entrants in this diasporic community are not sure about their longer stay in the USA. Many of them accepted that they are here, away from their home, only for taking short term economic gains and not very much interested in making their social standing here.

**Table 6. 5: Membership of Association of Indian Diaspora and Nationality**

Membership of any Association of Indian Diaspora	Nationality		(In %) Total
	Indian	American	
No	80	53	75
Yes	20	47	25
Total (in Numbers)	79	17	96/100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

In case of occupational status here in the Table 6.6 it is clear that the people in service sector show poor membership status (only 18 per cent) with associations of Indian diaspora. On the other side entrepreneurs and self-employed Rajasthani immigrants in the USA are having better affiliation with associations of Indian diaspora. This was observed in the survey that these people are economically and socially more influential than the service class. They are involved in many philanthropic and charitable activities also. The office bearers of these associations also approach them with the objective to make them members and request them to join their activities. On the other hand common Rajasthani immigrants are not allured or motivated to join such associations with this warmth and integrity.

**Table 6. 6: Membership of Association of Indian Diaspora and Occupational Status**

Membership of any Association of Indian Diaspora	Occupational status					(In %) Total
	Salari d	Entrep reneur	Self Empley d	Retire d	Salaried & Incentive Based	
No	82	29	58	100	0	75
Yes	18	71	42	0	100	25
Total (in Numbers)	74	7	12	2	1	96/100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

### **Participation Rate in the Events of Associations of Indian Diaspora**

In the above discussion the membership status of Rajasthani diaspora for associations of Indian diaspora have been studied. Now there is an attempt to evaluate their level of participation in various activities of these associations. The Table 6.7 shows that more than 70 per cent Rajasthani diaspora in the USA either never attended any event or rarely

participate in these. This shows that such associations have failed to attract the diasporas in considerable manner. Only 11 per cent members of this community are regularly attending events organized by such communities and about half of them are frequent visitors. In case of regional scenario in southern state Texas the picture is slightly better followed by north central state of Illinois. It was observed in the survey that Rajasthani diaspora in these regions are very well connected through various means. In southern region people are settled in scattered manner in different townships at considerable distance. Still they are connected and have whereabouts of the members of their community and people from the similar place of origin in Rajasthan. In Illinois the associations of Indian diaspora are more vibrant in comparison to the other regions in discussion. The Rajasthani diaspora in California are almost detached with associations of Indian diaspora. It was mentioned by the respondents that the high cost of living and resultant tight working schedules are the main reasons for this behaviour.

**Table 6. 7: Participation rate in the events of associations and geographical region**

Participation rate in the events of associations	Geographical Region				(In %) Total
	Californi a	Illinoi s	New York	Texa s	
Very frequently	0	14	5	4	5
Regularly	0	0	5	10	6
Occasionally	17	14	11	20	17
Rarely	42	29	42	33	35
Never	42	43	37	33	36
					96/10
Total (in Numbers)	12	14	19	51	0

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

Here it is clearly evident from Table 6.8 that the aged people, who are more than 50 years of age, are more interested in participating in the events of associations of Indian diaspora. Table 6.9 depicts that people who have emigrated before the year 2000 i.e. who have stayed in the USA for considerably long period are showing higher rate of participation in the events of these organisations. These people have developed comparatively good network of the people of Indian origin in the USA. As they are staying here from long time and in most of the cases they are planning to settle permanently in the USA so they feel to connect with people of their origin and thus develop such organizational linkages. Through these events they are enjoying their cultural legacies with showcasing the same to the next generation. In some of the cases such platforms are helping them in their business and professional growth. Such organizational platforms are also helping them to search life partners for their young children too.

**Table 6. 8: Participation Rate in the Events of Associations and Age Groups**

Participation rate in the events of associations	Age Groups					(In %) Total
	20-30 years	30-40 years	40-50 years	50-60 years	>60 years	
Very frequently	0	4	0	17	25	5
Regularly	0	6	0	33	13	6
Occasionally	0	17	29	17	25	17
Rarely	47	43	21	0	13	35
Never	53	30	50	33	25	36
Total (in Numbers)	15	53	14	6	8	96/100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

**Table 6. 9: Participation Rate in the Events of Associations and Period of Emigration**

Participation rate in the events of associations	Period of Emigration				(In %) Total
	Before Year 1990	Year 1990-2000	Year 2000-2010	After Year 2010	
Very frequently	18	14	0	6	5
Regularly	27	0	7	0	6
Occasionally	18	57	18	6	17
Rarely	9	0	39	47	35
Never	27	29	36	41	36
Total (in Numbers)	11	7	44	34	96/100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

There is not much gender difference in participation rate here as shown in Table 6.10.

**Table 6. 10: Participation Rate in the Events of Associations and Gender**

Participation rate in the events of associations	Gender		(In %) Total
	Male	Female	
Very frequently	6	0	5
Regularly	5	13	6
Occasionally	16	19	17
Rarely	36	31	35
Never	36	38	36
Total (in Numbers)	80	16	96/100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

As per Table 6.11 the Rajasthanis, who emigrated to the USA long back and in majority of cases have adopted USA citizenship, are showing high participation rate for attending the events of these associations than the new comers who joined this emigration stream later. The main reason for this is that the Rajasthanis with American citizenship are having longer stay at the destination. In many cases their linkages with their friends and relatives in India have diluted with time. They have developed their well network with people of their country of origin in the USA in many cases. As, it was mentioned earlier, that these organization and events are also helping them to live their culture and showing the same to the subsequent generations at the destination along with benefits for

their business and professional areas. Table 6.12 shows that the entrepreneurs and self-employed people are exhibiting better participation than the salaried section. This is again supporting the earlier argument that many of the participants are benefiting from these events in terms of their business and professional growth. Salaried people have hardly this conception in their mind.

**Table 6. 11: Participation rate in the Events of Associations and Nationality**

Participation rate in the events of associations	Nationality		(In %)
	Indian	American	Total
Very frequently	3	18	5
Regularly	5	12	6
Occasionally	15	24	17
Rarely	39	18	35
Never	38	29	36
Total (in Numbers)	79	17	96/100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

**Table 6. 12: Participation rate in the Events of Associations and Occupational Status**

Participation rate in the events of associations	Occupational status					(In %) Total
	Salaried	Entrepreneur	Self Employed	Retired	Salaried & Incentive Based	
Very frequently	3	14	8	0	100	5
Regularly	3	43	8	0	0	6
Occasionally	14	29	33	0	0	17
Rarely	42	0	17	50	0	35
Never	39	14	33	50	0	36
Total (in Numbers)	74	7	12	2	1	96/100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

### **Membership of Rajasthanis/Community Association**

The membership status of Rajasthani/Community associations is very poor among the study group as shown in Table 6.13. Only nine percent Rajasthani emigrants are having membership of any Rajasthani/Community association. The Illinois region have little better picture in this reference where 29 percent respondents are members of any Rajasthani/Community association. The main reasons behind this poor membership status are that in many of the cases they do not have such associations in their respective areas, existing associations are largely non-functional, majority of them are operated by family or people of vested interest, their functioning are undemocratic, majority of these associations are community based rather than regional and many more.

**Table 6. 13: Membership of Rajasthani/Community Association and Geographical Region**

Membership of any Rajasthanis/Community Association	Geographical Region				(In %) Total
	California	Illinois	New York	Texas	
No	92	71	89	96	91
Yes	8	29	11	4	9
Total (in Numbers)	12	14	19	51	96/100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

Table 6.14 is clearly revealing that young Rajasthani emigrants between 20 to 40 years of age are almost not having membership of any Rajasthani/Community associations. This shows that the existing associations are not attracting new comers who have joined this emigration stream in recent past. In Table 6.15, period of emigration and membership of such associations is also showing the similar scenario where people who emigrated from Rajasthan for the USA in recent past have hardly joined any such associations.

**Table 6. 14: Membership of Rajasthani/Community Association and Age Groups**

Membership of any Rajasthanis/Community Association	Age Groups					(In %) Total
	20-30 years	30-40 years	40-50 years	50-60 years	>60 years	
No	100	96	86	50	75	91
Yes	0	4	14	50	25	9
Total (in Numbers)	15	53	14	6	8	96/100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

**Table 6. 15: Membership of Rajasthani/Community Association and Period of Emigration**

Membership of any Rajasthanis/Community Association	Period of Emigration				(In %) Total
	Before Year 1990	Year 1990- 2000	Year 2000- 2010	After Year 2010	
No	64	57	95	100	91
Yes	36	43	5	0	9
Total (in Numbers)	11	7	44	34	96/100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

Out of sixteen none of the female respondents have joined Rajasthani/Community associations and only eleven percentage males have membership of these associations. Table 6.16 shows that the Rajasthanis in the USA are not associated with the region based associations. There are many reasons behind this which were exposed during the field visit and responses of the Rajasthani immigrants in the USA. Few of these are like generally these associations are community based rather than region based identity, largely these associations are run by individual or a family or an influential group of few only, the functioning of these associations are undemocratic, these associations are limited to personal get together or a meeting of only selected people and many more.

**Table 6. 16: Membership of Rajasthani/Community Association and Gender**

Membership of any Rajasthanis/Community Association	Gender		(In %)
	Male	Female	Total
No	89	100	91
Yes	11	0	9
Total (in Numbers)	80	16	96/100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

As it was observed that the people who are living in the USA from last two decades or more are showing better membership status in comparison to those who have settled there in recent past as mentioned in Table 6.17. Similarly, those people of Rajasthani origin who have got the American citizenship and residing in the USA from long period, are showing better membership status than those Rajasthanis who are comparatively new comers on this foreign land and carrying Indian citizenship. They have their own network of people. Most of them have decided to be there permanently and among them few are just carrying forward their cultural legacy through raising various associations, groups and organisations based on place of origin, religion, caste, profession etc. I have found only one case of Mr. Prem Bhandari who is living in the USA from more than three decades but still carrying Indian citizenship. He is office bearer and very active in RANA, New York. Almost sixty members of his extended family in the USA have either got the American citizenship or about to complete the formalities.

**Table 6. 17: Membership of Rajasthani/Community Association and Nationality**

Membership of any Rajasthanis/Community Association	Nationality		(In %)
	Indian	American	Total
No	95	71	91
Yes	5	29	9
Total (in Numbers)	79	17	96/100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

The Rajasthanis in the USA, who are either entrepreneur or self-employed, are more interested in joining various associations, groups and organisations based on place of origin, religion, caste, profession etc. As in Table 6.18. This is so because such people are usually having long term planning to stay at their destination. They are more inclined to spread their contacts, expand their business outreach and making more friends at the destination. In this research I have found that only about 20 per cent respondents are in the above group though in case of internal migration the community is known for business and entrepreneurship. In this case study about 80 per cent Rajasthani emigrants for the USA are salaried and most of them emigrated in the recent past only. This shows

that in this case mainly young professionals are moving to get international job opportunities. They are not very much sure about their period of stay and citizenship issues. Their main focus is to take benefits of wage difference in India and the USA, to get international exposure, to prove their worth at the destination, to enhance their skills and expertise etc. They are not much interested in different types of associations, groups and organisations based on place of origin, religion, caste, profession etc. because of some other reasons like disconnect, not aware about existing associations, if once they participate in any activity than generally they do not find this friendly and welcoming as only few people showcase their presence and many more.

**Table 6. 18: Membership of Rajasthani/Community Association and Occupational Status**

Membership of any Rajasthanis /Community Association	Occupational status					(In %) Total
	Salaried	Entrepreneur	Self Employed	Retired	Salaried & Incentive Based	
No	97	43	83	100	0	91
Yes	3	57	17	0	100	9
Total (in Numbers)	74	7	12	2	1	96/100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

### Participation Rate in their Events

This rate is comparatively good in Illinois and New York region than in California and Texas Region. During the field visit it was observed that in New York and Illinois region there are many early settlers of Rajasthani origin in few pockets and they are highly organized and trying to bind the community through helping them in different ways, organizing cultural events, developing religious places etc. In San Francisco region it was observed that Rajasthani and community organizations are there but their events are not very regular. In Texas region Rajasthani people are spread at distant places. Only in Houston the Rajasthani and community based associations are active.

**Table 6. 19: Participation Rate in the Events of Associations and Geographical Region.**

Participation rate in the events of associations	Geographical Region				(In %) Total
	California	Illinois	New York	Texas	
Very frequently	0	29	11	0	6
Regularly	0	0	0	2	1
Occasionally	8	0	5	12	8
Rarely	33	29	32	31	31
Never	58	43	53	55	53
Total (in Numbers)	12	14	19	51	96/100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

In Tables 6.20 and 6.21 it is clear that Rajasthani emigrant for the USA of age 50 years and above are more frequent and regular in programmes of Rajasthani and community based associations. Similarly, the participation rate is slightly better among those Rajasthani emigrants who settled here in the USA before the year 2000.

**Table 6. 20: Participation Rate in the Events of Associations and Age Groups**

Participation rate in the events of associations	Age Groups					(In %) Total
	20-30 years	30-40 years	40-50 years	50-60 years	>60 years	
Very frequently	0	2	7	33	25	6
Regularly	0	0	0	17	0	1
Ocationally	0	11	7	0	13	8
Rarely	27	36	29	17	25	31
Never	73	51	57	33	38	53
Total (in Numbers)	15	53	14	6	8	96/100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

**Table 6. 21: Participation Rate in the Events of Associations and Period of Emigration**

Participation rate in the events of associations	Period of Emigration				(In %) Total
	Before Year 1990	Year 1990-2000	Year 2000-2010	After Year 2010	
Very frequently	27	29	2	0	6
Regularly	9	0	0	0	1
Ocationally	9	14	14	0	8
Rarely	18	29	30	38	31
Never	36	29	55	62	53
Total (in Numbers)	11	7	44	34	96/100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

There is gender difference in terms of nature of participation in the events of Rajasthani and community based associations. Females are not very frequent and regular in these groups and events as evident from Table 6.22.

**Table 6. 22: Participation Rate in the Events of Associations and Gender**

Participation rate in the events of associations	Gender		(In %) Total
	Male	Female	
Very frequently	8	0	6
Regularly	1	0	1
Ocationally	8	13	8
Rarely	31	31	31
Never	53	56	53
Total (in Numbers)	80	16	96/100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

Same as in case of Indian associations, the long term settlers who have taken the US citizenship and emigrants who are either entrepreneurs or self-employed are more active, frequent and regular in these associations and their events. This is reflected in their responses which are given in Table 6.23 and 6.24.



**Table 6. 23: Participation rate in the Events of Associations and Nationality**

Participation rate in the events of associations	Nationality		(In %)
	Indian	American	Total
Very frequently	3	24	6
Regularly	0	6	1
Ocationally	8	12	8
Rarely	33	24	31
Never	57	35	53
Total (in Numbers)	79	17	96/100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

**Table 6. 24: Participation Rate in the Events of Associations and Occupational Status**

Participation rate in the events of associations	Occupational status					(In %)
	Salarie d	Entre prene ur	Self Employed	Retired	Salaried & Incentive Based	Total
Very frequently	0	43	17	0	100	6
Regularly	0	14	0	0	0	1
Ocationally	7	0	25	0	0	8
Rarely	34	14	25	50	0	31
Never	59	29	33	50	0	53
Total (in Numbers)	74	7	12	2	1	96/100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

### The Roles of Indian Diasporic Associations in Different Fields

About two-third respondents have no idea about the different roles of Indian Associations in the USA. Respondents from California and New York regions are mostly unaware of the operational aspects and role of such associations but the respondents of Illinois and Texas region are aware. Amongst the remaining, who are with some opinion about the roles of these associations, more than half consider these associations as the source of maintaining, promoting and passing Indian cultural aspects to the subsequent generations and developing linkages between Indians in the USA. Other than these, such organisations are also strengthening community bondage and organizing various events. Such events are platforms of developing networks for many Indians/ Rajasthanis in the USA. Students consider such associations as source of providing substantial support to the newly arriving Indian students in USA. Other than these there are some other functions performed by such associations, as given in the Table 6.25.

**Table 6. 25: Roles Indian Associations and Geographical Association**

Different roles of Indian Associations	Geographical Region				(In %)
	California	Illinoi s	New York	Texas	Total
Promoting Indian culture and developing linkages between Indians in the USA	8	7	5	12	9
Organising events and get-togethers of Indians in the USA	0	7	0	4	3

Strengthening community bondage in the USA	0	0	0	8	4
Maintaining ties with Indian culture and pass on this to the subsequent generations	0	14	5	12	9
Provide substantial support to the newly arriving Indian students in USA	0	0	5	2	2
Nothing more than that of serving personal purpose of office bearers of the associations	0	0	0	2	1
Organising events and get-togethers of Indians and Strengthening community bondage in USA	0	0	0	2	1
Organising events and get-togethers of Indians and Provide substantial support to the new Indian students in USA	0	0	0	2	1
Promoting Indian culture, Organising events and get-togethers of Indians and strengthening community bondage in USA	0	7	0	0	1
Raising awareness of Indian Diaspora on multiple issues related to them	0	7	0	0	1
No idea	92	57	84	57	67
Total (in Numbers)	12	14	19	51	96/100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

In the Tables 6.26 to 6.28, it is observed that the Rajasthani emigrants who are at the age of fifty years and above are more aware about the various roles of different associations of Indians in the USA. Similarly, those Rajasthani emigrants who have stayed longer in the USA (such as USA citizens of Rajasthan origin) or who came before the year 2000 and self-employed and entrepreneurs have better idea about the various roles of different associations of Indians in the USA. While for the youth, it is just the opposite. Most of them are have no idea about the different roles of Indian associations in the USA. Younger people of Rajasthani emigrants are not well attached with these associations and also dissatisfied with the structure of the existing associations as such associations are more community based.

**Table 6. 26: Roles Indian Associations and Age Groups**

Different roles of Indian Associations	Age Groups					(In %) Total
	20-30 years	30-40 years	40-50 years	50-60 years	>60 years	
No idea	93	66	79	33	25	67
Total (in Numbers)	15	53	14	6	8	96/100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

Only few people run these associations undemocratically. Self-employed and entrepreneurs are more interested in pre-existing associations etc. Other than these, as mentioned by the young emigrants, that they are highly inclined towards raising their

income, achieving professional growth, ensuring future stability in the USA etc. Thus have less interest in forming linkages and participating in community programmes outside their professional setting.

**Table 6. 27: Roles Indian Associations and Nationality**

Different roles of Indian Associations	Nationality		
	Indian	American	(In %) Total
No idea	72	41	67
Total (in Numbers)	79	17	96/100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

**Table 6. 28: Roles Indian Associations and Occupational Status**

Different roles of Indian Associations	Occupational status					(In %) Total
	Salaried	Entrepreneur	Self Employed	Retired	Salaried & Incentive Based	
No idea	74	14	58	50	0	67
Total (in Numbers)	74	7	12	2	1	96/100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

There are some differences regarding the different roles played by Indian associations among the respondents who have emigrated to the USA from Rajasthan in different periods of time. Rajasthanis who had emigrated for this destination before 1990 are much aware about the roles played by these associations as 73 per cent listed about their roles. They have mentioned that mainly these associations are helpful in maintaining ties with Indian culture and pass on this to the subsequent generations followed by organising events and get-togethers of Indians, strengthening community bondage and promoting Indian culture. They have also revealed that these associations are doing nothing more than that of serving personal purpose of office bearers of the associations. People who emigrated between the years 1990 to 2000 have focused on their role in promoting Indian culture and developing linkages between Indians in the USA only. Their response rate was below 50 per cent only. In case of new entrants in this stream of emigration response rate is further declined as give in Table 6.29.

**Table 6. 29: Roles Indian Associations and period of emigration**

Different roles of Indian Associations	Period of Emigration				(In %) Total
	Before Year 1990	Year 1990-2000	Year 2000-2010	After Year 2010	
Promoting Indian culture and developing linkages between Indians in the USA	0	43	11	3	9
Organising events and get-togethers of Indians in the USA	9	0	5	0	3
Strengthening community bondage in the USA	9	0	5	3	4
Maintaining ties with Indian culture and pass on this	18	0	11	6	9

to the subsequent generations					
Provide substantial support to the newly arriving Indian students in USA	0	0	2	3	2
Nothing more than that of serving personal purpose of office bearers of the associations	9	0	0	0	1
Organising events and get-togethers of Indians and Strengthening community bondage in USA	9	0	0	0	1
Organising events and get-togethers of Indians and Provide substantial support to the new Indian students in USA	0	0	0	3	1
Promoting Indian culture, Organising events and get-togethers of Indians and strengthening community bondage in USA	9	0	0	0	1
Raising awareness of Indian Diaspora on multiple issues related to them	9	0	0	0	1
No idea	27	57	66	82	67
Total (in Numbers)	11	7	44	34	96/100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

### The Roles of Rajasthani/Community based Associations in Different Fields

As observed earlier in this chapter, there exists very poor participation rate of Rajasthani immigrants in activities of Rajasthani/Community based associations in the USA. In this case study 80 per cent of them have no idea about different roles Rajasthani/Community based associations are playing in the USA. Only few of them have listed about some roles of these associations such as promoting Rajasthani culture and developing linkages between Rajasthanis in the USA, maintaining ties with Rajasthani culture and pass on this to the subsequent generations, organizing events and get-togethers of Rajasthanis in the USA strengthening community bondage in the USA etc.

**Table 6. 30: Role of Rajasthani/Community based Associations and Geographical Regions**

Different roles of Rajasthani/Community based Associations	Geographical Region				Total
	California	Illinois	New York	Texas	
Promoting Rajasthani culture and developing linkages between Rajasthanis in the USA	8	21	5	8	9
Organising events and get-togethers of Rajasthanis in the USA	0	7	0	2	2
Strengthening community bondage in the USA	0	0	0	4	2
Maintaining ties with Rajasthani culture and pass on this to the subsequent generations	0	14	5	2	4
Organising events and get-togethers of Rajasthanis and Strengthening community bondage in USA	0	0	0	2	1
Promoting Indian culture, Organising events and get-togethers of Rajasthanis and strengthening community bondage in USA	0	7	0	0	1
No idea	92	50	89	82	80
Total (in Numbers)	12	14	19	51	96/100

As listed in Table 6.30 there are some regional variations in their opinion. The Rajasthani immigrants in Illinois are more active in Rajasthani/Community based Associations and about half of them have mentioned about the different role of these associations.

According to Table 6.31, most of the entrepreneurs accept promotion of culture as the main role of Associations. It is also observed that they are actively participating in their events. About one-third self-employed respondents also listed various roles of the Rajasthani /Community based associations in the USA but the salaried section is showing low participation rates as well as poor idea about the roles of these associations.

**Table 6. 31: Roles Rajasthani/Community based Associations and Occupational Status**

Different roles of Rajasthani/Community based Associations	Occupational status					(In %) Total
	Sal arie d	Entrep reneur	Self Empley d	Reti red	Salaried & Incentive Based	
Promoting Rajasthani culture and developing linkages between Rajasthanis in the USA	5	29	25	0	0	9
Organising events and get-togethers of Rajasthanis in the USA	1	0	8	0	0	2
Strengthening community bondage in the USA	1	14	0	0	0	2
Maintaining ties with Rajasthani culture and pass on this to the subsequent generations	4	14	0	0	0	4
Organising events and get-togethers of Rajasthanis and Strengthening community bondage in USA	0	14	0	0	0	1
Promoting Indian culture, Organising events and get-togethers of Rajasthanis and strengthening community bondage in USA	0	0	0	0	100	1
No idea	88	29	67	100	0	80
Total (in Numbers)	74	7	12	2	1	96/100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

The Table 6.32 shows that the Rajasthani emigrants to the USA who emigrated before the year 2000 are having better ideas about the role of different Rajasthani/Community based associations in the USA. As it was observed that their participation rate is also better than the respondents who emigrated for the USA after the year 2000.

**Table 6. 32: Roles Rajasthani/Community based Associations and Period of Emigration**

Different roles of Rajasthani/Community based Associations	Period of Emigration				(In %) Total
	Before Year 1990	Year 1990- 2000	Year 2000- 2010	After Year 2010	
Promoting Rajasthani culture and developing linkages between Rajasthanis in the USA	9	43	11	0	9

Organising events and get-togethers of Rajasthanis in the USA	0	0	5	0	2
Strengthening community bondage in the USA	9	0	0	3	2
Maintaining ties with Rajasthani culture and pass on this to the subsequent generations	9	0	5	3	4
Organising events and get-togethers of Rajasthanis and Strengthening community bondage in USA	9	0	0	0	1
Promoting Indian culture, Organising events and get-togethers of Rajasthanis and strengthening community bondage in USA	9	0	0	0	1
No idea	55	57	80	94	80
Total (in Numbers)	11	7	44	34	96/100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

In the above section it is clear that Rajasthani diaspora in the USA are poorly connected at organized platforms as evident from their poor status of membership with Indian as well as Rajasthani/Community based associations. Their participation level in the events organized by these associations is also discouraging. This is the reason they could not mentioned well about the roles played by these associations in different spheres and about their functioning. After knowing about their organizational linkages, it is also important to know that how much they are aware about the policies of Government of India and Rajasthan as well towards Indian/Rajasthani diaspora and about the steps taken by the authorities towards strengthening the bondage between India/Rajasthan and her diaspora.

### **Indian Government Policies towards Indian Diaspora**

In this era of globalisation backed with information, communication and transportation revolution the magnitude of cross border movement has experienced an unprecedented growth. As a result of this transnational identity is marked with new heights. This has broadened the diaspora base of many countries and India is also an important part of this new expansion. Diaspora are considered significant asset in many aspects for the home country. Countries with considerable diaspora population are now reacting proactively towards issues related to them. There is a clear policy shift in many countries in this regard. India has also come up with many new policies with reference to Indian diasporic community in last two decades.

In 1970s, the emergence of Indian elite in the West especially in the USA, Canada and the UK had geared up the attention of Indian authorities towards the Non-Resident

Indians-"the New Diaspora" (Annual Reports, 1983-1995)<sup>225</sup>. However, the real impetus in this direction to develop India's policy towards its Diaspora, gained momentum in 1990s, with the policy of liberalization. In the year 2000 the Government of India, in response to consistent demands of Overseas Indians, constituted a High Level Committee to study the problems and difficulties faced by the Indian community abroad under the chairmanship of L. M. Singhvi (Singhavi, 2001)<sup>226</sup>. In 2002, detailed report of this committee was released in line to inform the Indian public about the achievements of the Indian diaspora, briefing on their problems and their expectations from motherland. The report has also proposed a new policy framework for creating a more conducive environment in India to leverage these invaluable human resources and thus forging stronger ties between the Indian diaspora and India (HLC Press Release 2002)<sup>227</sup>. The report presents a record of Indians overseas and suggests policy recommendations to facilitate greater economic and cultural interaction between India and its diaspora. Its main recommendation is the need to establish a dedicated 'single window' organization to work with overseas Indians and Indian states for greater engagement to enhance investment and deal with the concerns of this community. This report marked a transition from years of neglect to officially recognizing the role of NRIs and PIOs in India's development and global engagement (Walton-Roberts, 2004)<sup>228</sup>.

In the field survey it was found that hardly one third respondents have any idea about the Indian government policies towards Indian diaspora. Table 6.33 shows that there are some regional differences in this regard. The Rajasthani immigrants in Illinois region are slightly more aware than the settlers of other regions. In New York region, the awareness about the Indian government policies towards Indian diaspora is very poor.

**Table 6. 33: Knowledge about the Policies of Government of India and Geographical Region**

Know about the Indian government policies	Geographical Region				(In %) Total
	California	Illinois	New York	Texas	
No	75	57	84	65	69
Yes	25	43	16	35	31
Total (in numbers)	12	14	19	51	96/100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

<sup>225</sup> Annual Reports (1983-1995), Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India, New Delhi, India.

<sup>226</sup> Singhvi, L. M. (2001), "High Commission Report on Indian Diaspora", Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India, New Delhi, India.

<sup>227</sup> HLC Press Release (2002), "Summary of Press Briefing by Mr. L.M. Singhvi, Chairman of the High Level Committee on the Indian Diaspora and the Official Spokesperson", Media Center, Ministry of External Affairs, GoI (January 08, 2002), New Delhi, India.

<sup>228</sup> Walton-Roberts, M. (2004), "Globalization, National Autonomy and Non-resident Indians", Contemporary South Asia, Vol. 13 (1), UK.

In Table 6.34 it is shown that the respondents of more than 50 years of age are more aware about the policy initiatives taken by the government of India. Among this section more than half of them know about many Indian government policies towards her diaspora where among younger section this ratio is very poor. Similarly if one look at the period of emigration, as shown in Table 6.35, than Rajasthanis who emigrated to the USA before the year 1990 are much more aware in this regard than those who emigrated to the USA after it.

**Table 6. 34: Knowledge about the Policies of Government of India and Age Structure**

Know about the Indian government policies	Age Structure					(In %) Total
	20-30 years	30-40 years	40-50 years	50-60 years	>60 years	
No	80	68	86	50	38	69
Yes	20	32	14	50	63	31
Total (in numbers)	15	53	14	6	8	96/100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

**Table 6. 35: Knowledge about the Policies of Government of India and Period of Emigration**

Know about the Indian government policies	Period of Emigration				(In %) Total
	Before Year 1990	Year 1990-2000	Year 2000-2010	After Year 2010	
No	36	71	70	76	69
Yes	64	29	30	24	31
Total (in numbers)	11	7	44	34	96/100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

There is no difference in terms of gender and nationality with regard to their awareness about the Indian government policies towards Indian diaspora. But it is noticeable here from Table 6.36 that respondents with very high educational qualification like Ph.D. or any other higher degree are less aware about the Indian government initiatives towards her diaspora. The respondents have mentioned that they are highly engrossed in their work, focusing on their professional growth and on professional career in the USA. This is adversely affecting the very motive of engaging professionally competent Indian diaspora with India for Knowledge transfer and sharing.

**Table 6. 36: Knowledge about the policies of Government of India and Educational Qualification**

Know about the Indian government policies	Educational Qualification				(In %) Total
	Up to Senior Secondary	Graduation/ Bachelor	Post Graduation/ Masters	Ph.D. or Higher	
No	67	67	63	88	69
Yes	33	33	37	12	31
Total (in numbers)	3	27	49	17	96/100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.



The figures from Table 6.37 depict the entrepreneurs and retired people of Rajasthani origin in the USA are well known about the Indian government policies towards Indian diaspora. This awareness is very poor among the salaried class of this community.

**Table 6. 37: Knowledge about the Policies of Government of India and Occupational Status**

Know about the Indian Government policies	Occupational status					(In %) Total
	Salaried	Entrepreneur	Self Employed	Retired	Salaried and Incentive Based	
No	76	14	67	50	0	69
Yes	24	86	33	50	100	31
Total (in numbers)	74	7	12	2	1	96/100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

Here nearly one third respondents have mentioned about any policy of the Indian government and few of them listed more than one in this multiple response query. Out of these maximum 43% respondents have mentioned that OCI/PIO Card policy of the Indian government has attracted their attention the most. There is hardly any regional difference in this. This was followed by Banking Schemes for NRIs and Easy Remittance transfer. The Pravasi Bhartiya Divas celebration decision of the government has also attracted the emigrants' attention. There are few other policies also which they have mentioned are shown in the given Table 6.38.

**Table 6. 38: Attraction towards Government of India policy and Geographical Region**

Which Government policy attracted	Geographical Region				(In %) Total
	Texas	New York	Illinois	Californi a	
OCI/PIO Card	43	43	40	50	43
PBD	15	29	27	0	18
Banking Schemes for NRIs and Easy Remittance transfer	30	14	13	50	26
Trying to communicate now	3	0	0	0	1
Dual Tax Treaty	3	0	0	0	1
Expansion of Counsolate Services	3	0	7	0	3
VISA on arrival	0	0	13	0	3
Seprate Ministry/Department	5	14	0	0	4
Total (in numbers)	40	7	15	6	68/100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

### Measures to Improve Policy Effectiveness

Out of total 30 respondents who are having some idea about the policies of Indian government towards her diaspora only 26 of them provided information about improving the existing policies. Half of these were with the opinion that government should ensure better advertisement and access of the policies among migrants. This was followed by

need for proper execution of policies, improve upon transparency in public offices and reestablishment of separate Ministry with greater resources/manpower. There are other suggestions like simplification of the policies and ensure hassle free processes along with the combination of above stated measures to raise the effectiveness of the Indian government policies towards Indian diaspora. There are some variations regarding these among the emigrants of pre and post the 2000 year period which are given in Table 6.39.

**Table 6. 39: Suggestion for betterment of Government of India policy and Period of Emigration**

	Period of Emigration				(In %) Total
	Before Year 1990	Year 1990- 2000	Year 2000- 2010	After Year 2010	
How effectiveness of these policies can be improved					
Ensure better advertisement and access of the policies among migrants	33	33	45	83	50
Need for proper execution of policies	17	33	27	0	19
Simplify the policies and ensure hassle free processes	0	0	9	0	4
Improve upon transparency in public offices and Ensure better advertisement of the policies among migrants	0	33	9	0	8
Need proper execution of policies with Simplification and hassle free processes	0	0	0	17	4
Improve upon transparency in public offices and Simplification of the policies and hassle free processes	17	0	0	0	4
Need for reestablishment of separate Ministry with greater resources and manpower	0	0	9	0	4
Better advertisement of policies among migrants and Reestablishment of separate Ministry with greater resources/manpower	33	0	0	0	8
Total (in numbers)	6	3	11	6	26/100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

The Table 6.40 shows that about half of the respondents to the query are either highly dissatisfied or dissatisfied with the initiative of government of India towards her diaspora and nearly one third are partially satisfied. Nearly one third of this survey respondent group (35 out of 96) was indifferent on this issue and they have not given any opinion in this regard.

**Table 6. 40: Satisfaction level with Government of India Policies and Geographical Region**

How far you satisfied with the Indian Government's Policies towards Indian Diaspora	Geographical Region				(In %) Total
	California	Illinois	New York	Texas	
Highly Satisfied	0	9	0	0	2
Satisfied	0	0	0	23	10
Partially Satisfied	43	18	41	27	31
Partially Dissatisfied	0	9	0	12	7
Dissatisfied	43	36	41	27	34
Highly Dissatisfied	14	27	18	12	16
Total	7	11	17	26	61/100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

In this survey it was found that dissatisfaction level is high among salaried group and people who emigrated before the year 2000 in comparison to others.

## Knowledge about the Initiatives taken by the Rajasthan Government

It was really shocking to know during the field survey that only one respondent had the idea about the initiatives taken by the Rajasthan government towards Rajasthanis abroad. This person was aware about some investment policies of RICCO. The Table 6.41 is portrays the poor state of situation regarding the know-how of policy initiatives taken by the state government to attract people of its origin.

**Table 6.41: Knowledge of Government of Rajasthan Policy Initiatives**

Know about the Initiatives taken by the Rajasthan Government	(In %) Total
No	99
Yes	1

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

## The Prospective Role of Government of Rajasthan

In such a situation where the Rajasthani emigrants are totally unaware about the policy initiatives of the Rajasthan State Government, the question becomes important, what should be done by the Government of Rajasthan in this direction?

The suggestions for better policies are met with uncanny responses. Three fourth of respondents have mentioned that they do not have any idea about the role of state government. As shown in the Table 6.42 among those who have some suggestions are limited to few areas on which the government of Rajasthan should focus. The most important suggestion is that the government should develop communication with the Rajasthanis abroad. This is followed by ensuring proper documentation of Rajasthanis abroad and to develop communication with them as well as ensuring good governance. Few other important areas are listed in this Table such as to formulate policies, advertise these and facilitate diaspora investments in multiple sectors, motivate Rajasthanis abroad to form Regional associations and organize get-togethers.

When people are unaware about the state government policies then it is obvious that they won't be satisfied with the role of state government. But still about 9 per cent of the total valid responses were with the opinion that the role of state government is partially satisfied. When reason behind their responses were explored than it was found that they are talking in terms of role of state in strengthening education in Rajasthan,

increase in number passport offices, simplified passport procedure, beginning of new air services, better internet speed in Rajasthan for speedy and quality communication with family, relatives and friends etc.

**Table 6. 42: Suggestion for betterment of Government of Rajasthan Policies**

What should be done by the Government of Rajasthan	Response In %
Make policies, advertise these and facilitate diaspora investments in multiple sectors	2
Ensure proper documentation of Rajasthanis abroad	2
Develop communication with Rajasthanis abroad	8
Ensure proper documentation of Rajasthanis abroad and Develop communication with them	4
Motivate Rajasthanis abroad to form Regional associations and organize get-togethers	2
Ensure prompt reply for queries of Rajasthani diaspora and give them straight answers	1
Rajasthan government must organize functions/events for Rajasthani community abroad for better connectivity	2
Ensure good governance	4
Establish permanent ministry/department dedicated to overseas Rajasthani affairs	1
No idea	74
Total	100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

Respondents are actually unaware about the distinctive role of centre and state in terms of service delivery and hardly understood the integrity of this query. As shown in previous chapters, on other research queries the migrants have suggested many areas in which state can intervene in strengthening the connectivity between diaspora and homeland and catalyzing the process of knowledge transfer and sharing as well. These emigrants have moved after the year 2000 only so most of them are young and immature in the sense of role of state in emigration process and in attracting diaspora for the state cause. Rest 91 per cent valid responses were not in favour of role of state and were dissatisfied with role of state government. About 42 per cent respondents were indifferent on this question and said that when there is no role of state than the question of satisfaction or dissatisfaction does not arise. The Table 6.43 shows that the dissatisfaction level is high among the emigrants who emigrated to the USA before the year 2000.

**Table 6. 43: Satisfaction Level with Government of Rajasthan policies and Period of Emigration**

How far you are satisfied with the role of Rajasthan Government towards Rajasthanis abroad	Period of Emigration				(In %) Total
	Before Year 1990	Year 1990- 2000	Year 2000- 2010	After Year 2010	
Partially Satisfied	0	0	12	11	9
Partially Dissatisfied	0	0	0	5	2
Dissatisfied	14	50	46	58	46
Highly Dissatisfied	86	50	42	26	43
Total	7	4	26	19	56/100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

## Measures for more Responsive Role of Indian and Rajasthan Government

When a question was asked about enhancing the responsive role of governments, be it centre or state, response rate was very poor. In case of suggesting areas for the responsive role of Government of India about two third respondents were indifferent. As shown in the Table 6.44, across all the regions two major suggestions were listed by them such as government must develop good connectivity with Indians abroad and ensure good governance. This was followed by Indian government first ensure proper documentation of Indian diaspora, negotiate for rights and safety of Indian immigrants in USA, develop better mechanism for engagement with ensuring transparency and must promote strict policy execution and performance evaluation. There are some other suggestive roles too, as listed in the given Table, to make the Indian government more responsive towards Indian community abroad.

Table 6. 44: Measures for betterment of Government of India Policies and Geographical Region

Areas of responsive Role of Indian Government	Geographical Region				(In %) Total
	Californi a	Illinoi s	New York	Texa s	
Develop better mechanism for engagement with ensuring transparency	0	7	0	2	2
Indian government must proactively intervene on diaspora related issues whenever need may be	0	0	0	2	1
Indian government negotiate for rights and safety of Indian immigrants in USA	0	0	5	4	3
Government must develop good connectivity with Indians abroad	8	7	5	6	6
Government must promote strict policy execution and performance evaluation	0	7	0	2	2
Government must direct Indian Missions abroad to work for welfare of Indian community	0	0	0	2	1
Government must ensure prompt reply on any query and provide straight answer	0	0	0	2	1
To connect with migrants Indian government must organise functions/events in different parts of the world	0	0	0	2	1
Government first ensure proper documentation of Indian diaspora	0	7	11	2	4
Indian government must negotiate for rights and safety of Indian immigrants in USA and Develop good connectivity	0	0	0	2	1
Accelerate network of researchers and institutions in India and try to connect them with Indian diaspora	0	0	0	2	1
Ensure more engagement with ensuring transparency and Direct Indian missions to work for Indian community	0	0	0	2	1
Ensure good governance	17	7	11	2	6
Promote strict policy execution and performance evaluation and Direct Indian Missions to work for Indians	0	0	0	2	1
Government should facilitate migration with greater awareness of global opportunities and better	0	0	5	0	1

connectivity					
Government must reestablishment of separate Ministry dedicated to Overseas affairs	0	7	0	0	1
No idea	75	57	63	67	66
Total	12	14	19	51	96/100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

In case of the responsive role of Rajasthan government towards Rajasthanis abroad about three fourth respondents were with no idea in this regard. As per the Table 6.45 only nearly one fourth respondents have suggested few responsive roles. Among these maximum 8per cent of the total (nearly one fourth among those who have suggested any responsive role) were with the opinion that the Rajasthan government should develop communication with Rajasthanis abroad. This was followed by three other important suggestions such as to make policies, advertise these and facilitate diaspora investments in multiple sectors, ensure proper documentation of Rajasthanis abroad and promise good governance. Few other suggestions were also given by the Rajasthani emigrants listed in the same Table.

Table 6. 45: Measures for betterment of Government of Rajasthan Policies and Geographical Regions

Areas of responsive role of Rajasthan government	(In %) Total
Make policies, advertise these and facilitate diaspora investments in multiple sectors	2
Ensure proper documentation of Rajasthanis abroad	2
Develop communication with Rajasthanis abroad	8
Ensure proper documentation of Rajasthanis abroad and Develop communication with them	4
Motivate Rajasthanis abroad to form Regional associations and organise get-togethers	2
Ensure prompt reply for queries of Rajasthani diaspora and give them straight answers	1
Rajasthan government must organise functions/events for Rajasthani community abroad for better connectivity	1
Ensure good governance	4
Establish permanent ministry/department dedicated to overseas Rajasthani affairs	1
No idea	74
Total	100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

## Role of NGOs and Civil Society

The Non-Government Organisation or civil society either in the USA or in India can also play important role in strengthening ties between diaspora and home land.

There was one question on the knowledge about any Non-Government Organisation or civil society either in the USA or in India which is dedicated to knowledge transfer or sharing between India and her diaspora. But in the field survey it was found that about two third respondents were having no idea about this and rest have mentioned that there is no such inventiveness on these lines i.e. none of the Non-

Government Organisation or civil society either in the USA or in India is engaged in this potential areas of diaspora contribution.

**Table 6. 46: NGOs/Civil Societies in India /US which work for Knowledge Sharing/Transfer**

Which NGOs/Civil societies in India /US work for knowledge sharing/transfer	In %
No idea	66
None	34
Total	100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

But when a question was asked relating to the involvement of NGOs or civil societies in strengthening ties between Indian diaspora and India, 85 per cent respondents were in the favour of engaging NGOs or civil societies in this as shown in Table 6.47. Only 15 per cent were with the opinion that only government should do this because there is a chance of misappropriation of information and beginning of unhealthy practices like unwanted calls, throwing business proposals, call for philanthropy etc.

**Table 6. 47: NGOs/Civil Societies and Role in Strengthening in ties between Indian Diaspora and India**

NGOs/Civil Societies shall be involved in strengthening ties between Indian diaspora and India	
No	15
Yes	85
Total	100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

The respondents were asked about the areas of engagement for NGOs or civil societies. More than half of the respondents were with the opinion that the NGOs or civil societies shall work for bridging communication gap and managing linkages between Indian and her diaspora. As per Table 6.48, respondents from all the regions have mentioned this as the primary function of NGOs or civil societies for strengthening ties between Indian diaspora and India. Respondents from all the regions have listed few other functions too for these organizations such as organizing events and strengthening mutual confidence. Few respondents from Illinois and Texas regions were with opinion that NGOs or civil societies can also work for proper documentation of Indian emigrants.

**Table 6. 48: Areas of engagement of NGOs/Civil Societies and Geographical Regions**

Area of Engagement for NGO/CS	Geographical Region				(In %) Total
	Texas	New York	Illinois	California	
For proper documentation	6	0	11	0	5
To Bridge Communication Gap and Managing linkages	56	52	42	64	54
For organizing events	17	30	21	29	21
To strengthen mutual confidence	20	17	26	7	19
Any other	2	0	0	0	1
Total (in numbers)	66	23	19	14	122/100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

There is no much difference between the pre and post year 2000 emigrants on the issue of involvement of NGOs or civil societies for strengthening ties between India and her diaspora. As per the following Table there are similarities among these two emigrant groups of different periods in terms of areas of engagement of NGOs or civil societies in this direction.

**Table 6. 49: Areas of engagement of NGOs/Civil Societies and period of emigration**

Area of Engagement for NGO/CS	Period of Emigration				(In %) Total
	Before Year 1990	1990- 2000	2000- 2010	After Year 2010	
For proper documentation	11	0	6	2	5
To Bridge Communication Gap and Managing linkages	50	44	57	54	54
For organizing events	17	22	17	29	21
To strengthen mutual confidence	22	33	20	12	19
Any other	0	0	0	2	1
Total (in numbers)	18	9	54	41	122/100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

## Notion to Return Back

The diasporas are the important source of access to information about opportunities abroad and the returning migrants, with their improved skills and exposure, can improve technology, management and institutions in the sending country. Thus lower the fixed cost and knowledge requirements for setting up an international business in the too at their homeland (Carling 2005)<sup>229</sup>. In this manner return migration can lead to mitigation of the brain drain to some extent, if not a net brain gain for the sending countries (Dustmann et al., 2010)<sup>230</sup>. The possibility of emigrating abroad also increases the interest in and returns to higher education (Mountford 1997; Stark 2004)<sup>231</sup>, which ultimately increases the stock of highly skilled labour at the home country too (The World Bank 2006)<sup>232</sup>.

To reap the benefits of this idea, in 1997, China set up the “Spring Light Program,” in which thousands of overseas mainland academics got funding to visit China (Zweig et al.,

<sup>229</sup> Carling, J. (2005), “Migrant Remittances and Development Cooperation”, PRIO Report 1/2005, Oslo, Norway.

<sup>230</sup> Dustmann, C., Fadlon, I. and Weiss, Y. (2010), “Return Migration, Human Capital Accumulation, and the Brain Drain”, unpublished draft paper prepared for the Multi-Donor Trust Fund on Labor Markets, Job Creation and Economic Growth administered by the World Bank’s Social Protection and Labor Unit, The World Bank, Washington DC, USA.

<sup>231</sup> Mountford, D. (1997), “Can a Brain Drain be Good for Growth in the Source Country?”, *Journal of Development Economics*, Vol. 53, USA; Stark, Oded. (2004), “Rethinking the Brain Drain”, *World Development*, Vol. 32, No. 1, Amsterdam, the Netherlands.

<sup>232</sup> The World Bank (2006), “Global Economic Prospects 2006: Economic Implications of Remittances and Migration”, The World Bank, Washington DC, USA.



2008)<sup>233</sup>. The main objective of this programme is to encourage them to return to homeland with enhanced knowledge and skills (Zweig, 2008)<sup>234</sup>. In case of India very few steps have been taken in this direction. There is a programme by the UGC in which the Indians abroad were attracted to work with Indian universities and research institutes (Shamsu, 2017)<sup>235</sup>. However, to take the advantage of this policy makers in developing countries should devote their efforts to facilitating a bottom-up process of entrepreneurship. For this the sending countries must introduce policies that help returnees become entrepreneurs (Saxenian, 2006)<sup>236</sup>.

Here, in this survey about half of the respondents were with the opinion that they will go back to India in the coming future to spent the rest of their life. There is almost regional similarity on this issue only the Rajasthani emigrants settled in California region showed higher proportion than the average who are willing to return back to India at some time of life as shown in Table 6.50. Most of them were missing social life at destination. Mostly they agreed that income is higher here but life is stressful due to exhausting time bound professional commitments.

**Table 6. 50: Return Plan and Geographical Region**

	Geographical Region				(In %) Total
	California	Illinois	New York	Texas	
No	33	50	53	55	51
Yes	67	50	47	45	49
Total (in numbers)	12	14	19	51	96/100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

Remaining half of the respondents rant that they will never go back to India for settling down there permanently. They were with the opinion that the USA is giving them much better opportunity to grow in their respective fields and they are relishing a far better quality of life here. They are also happy with responsive governance in the USA. Other than these main attractions they have also listed few other reasons to settle there permanently like their children are now accustom to American way of life and won't be happy and comfortable in India, earnings are high here, global exposure, recognition to

<sup>233</sup> Zweig, David., Fung, Chung. Siu. and Donglin Han. (2008), "Redefining the Brain Drain: China's Diaspora Option", Science, Technology and Society, Vol.13, No.1, USA.

<sup>234</sup> Zweig, David (2008), "Returnees, Diasporas and Failure: Can Governments Benefit from Skilled Outmigration?", Migration and Development: Future Directions for Research and Policy, SSRC Migration & Development Conference Papers, 28 February – 1 March 2008, New York, USA.

<sup>235</sup> Shamsu, Shakila. (2017), "Indian Diaspora: Policies and Challenges of Technology and Knowledge Transfer", Paper presented in International Conference on Migration and Diasporas: Emerging Diversities and Development Challenges, (22-23 March 2017), IGNOU, New Delhi, India.

<sup>236</sup> Saxenian, AnnaLee. (2006), "The New Argonauts: Regional Advantage in a Global Economy", Harvard University Press, Cambridge MA, USA.

hard work etc. There are some push factors also which are operating at place of origin like poor educational and research infrastructure, low income, poor quality of life, limited job opportunities, ignorance of merit, lack of professional growth, corruption in public life etc. On the other end social security, higher income and better standard of life are remained attraction for immigrants in the USA (GTI Report, 2016)<sup>237</sup>.

There is no noticeable difference in this in terms of gender and educational attainment. But as their age proceeds and their stay in the USA increases their probability to return decreases. As shown in the Table 6.51 the emigrants of age more the 50 years are largely not interested in returning back to the home country than the younger group. Similarly, in the Table 6.52 it is clear that the Rajasthani emigrants who emigrated before the year 2000 are less interested in returning back to India than the emigrants who moved to the USA after this period. Many of them are not interested in returning back because now emigrants who stayed here for a long period are well adjusted at destination, most of them got US citizenship, their kids are not interested in returning back to India and in few cases their parents also do not survive anymore which was their great motivation to return back.

**Table 6. 51: Return Plan and Age Structure**

Any plan to return to India permanently	Age Structure					(In %) Total
	20-30 years	30-40 years	40-50 years	50-60 years	>60 years	
No	27	45	57	100	88	51
Yes	73	55	43	0	13	49
Total (in numbers)	15	53	14	6	8	96/100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

**Table 6. 52: Return Plan and Period of Emigration**

Any plan to return to India permanently	Period of Emigration				(In %) Total
	Before Year 1990	Year 1990-2000	Year 2000-2010	After Year 2010	
No	91	57	61	24	51
Yes	9	43	39	76	49
Total (in numbers)	11	7	44	34	96/100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

Here it is important to discuss the relation between the nationality and planning to return to homeland permanently. As per the Table 6.53, among the emigrants who are at destination with Indian citizenship 54 % are having some sort of plan to return back to

<sup>237</sup> GTI Report (2016), “Overseas Migration Patterns from India: Detailed Report”, Grant Thornton India LLP Report, Grant Thornton – An Instinct for Growth, India. Accessed from URL <http://www.grantthornton.in/>

India. The interesting part of this analysis is that about one fourth of Rajasthani emigrants with American citizenship are also interested in returning back to India. The major cause behind this is that they are missing social life in the USA.

**Table 6. 53: Return Plan and Nationality**

Any plan to return to India permanently	Nationality		
	Indian	American	(In %) Total
No	46	76	51
Yes	54	24	49
Total (in numbers)	79	17	96/100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

In case of desire to return back to India there are variations among the emigrants according to their occupational status. The salaried class of Rajasthan emigrants in the USA is more interested in returning back to India than the entrepreneurs and self-employed section as showed in Table 6.54. It is obvious because the entrepreneurs and self-employed people put lot many efforts to establish their independent ventures at destination and it is difficult for them to return back. Few of them who are still interested to return back are with planning to hand over the business or office to the next generation and to lead a social life in India after self-declared retirement.

**Table 6. 54: Return Plan and Occupational Status**

Any plan to return to India permanently	Salaried	Occupational status				(In %) Total
		Entrepreneur	Self Employed	Retired	Salaried and Incentive Based	
No	45	86	67	50	100	51
Yes	55	14	33	50	0	49
Total (in numbers)	74	7	12	2	1	96/100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

In reference to the question about any plan of an emigrant to return back to India, it is important to inquire about their plan time to return for a better understanding on this response and also to get realistic picture about this. This query explores if any migrant really have any planning to return back or only he/she wants to console themselves about their myth of return.

From Table 6.55 it is evident that out of total respondents only 49 per cent (47 out of 96) are planning to return back to their homeland. Out of these respondents 38 per cent mentioned that they are not sure about the time of return. This proportion is very high in case of Illinois region. This shows that they have a vague notion about return in their mind. This establishes that only 30 per cent respondents of the total respondent have any time bound plan to return back to India. Maximum of these have plans to return back

within the next ten years. They have mentioned that after having desirable savings to start a venture in India and to lead a comfortable life they will move back. They are interested to lead a better social life in India after their return.

**Table 6. 55: Tentative Return Plan and Geographical Region**

Return Plan	Geographical Region				(In %) Total
	California	Illinois	New York	Texas	
Not sure about time to return	38	71	33	30	38
In next 5 years	38	0	11	30	23
In next 10 years	13	14	56	30	30
After Retirement	13	14	0	4	6
When better opportunity will strike	0	0	0	4	2
Total (in numbers)	8	7	9	23	47/100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

Table 6.56 shows that the emigrants who moved to the USA after the year 2000 have better planning than those who came to USA before that. Among these the recent emigrants who joined the emigration stream after the year 2010 are confirmed about their return plan.

**Table 6. 56: Tentative Return Plan and Period of Emigration**

Return Plan	Period of Emigration				(In %) Total
	Before Year 1990	Year 1990-2000	Year 2000-2010	After Year 2010	
Not sure about time to return	100	33	47	31	38
In next 5 years	0	0	24	27	23
In next 10 years	0	0	29	35	30
After Retirement	0	67	0	4	6
When better opportunity will strike	0	0	0	4	2
Total (in numbers)	1	3	17	26	47/100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

## Reason for Return

The decision of return is also very much similar to exercise of emigration as this is an example of relocating again but the selection of destination is known here. this decision is equally govern by push and pull factors. In case of return of Indian professional such calculations are revolve around cost benefit analysis. studies suggest that in the last decade, India experienced return of skilled emigrants due to the boom tune of a strong Indian economy and cries of a global recession. A growing number of Indians are returning home to grab the promising career opportunities in India. They benefit from the win-win environment of the reverse brain drain trend (ILO, 2011)<sup>238</sup>. Data from a National Science Foundation funded study with 83 engineers and scientists who returned to India after study and work in U.S. universities suggest the similar trends. Better career

<sup>238</sup> ILO Periodical (2011), "Migrants Return to India", in 'A Double-dip in Employment?' World of Work Magazine No.73, ILO, Geneva, Switzerland.

prospects in India namely ample funding available for research, less competition for grants, ability to work on theoretical topics, and freedom in research objectives emerged as the key factors that prompted return of Indian professionals. But in case of return migration of industrial engineers and scientists there are different motives moved. They returned back primarily to start companies in India and immigration challenges in the United States (Sabharwal Meghna and Varma Roli, 2017)<sup>239</sup>.

Here, there is an attempt to understand that what motives are operational behind the return planning of Rajasthani immigrants in the USA. Even today they feel that professional environment is not competent enough in India and majority of them want to return back because they are missing family and friends and have desire to lead a better social life there. This is true for all categories and respondents from all areas as depicted in Table 6.57. The important aspect here is that still these emigrants do not rate job opportunities and business environment in India as an attracting force for them to return back to India.

**Table 6. 57: Reasons for Return and Geographical Region**

Reason for your return	Geographical Region				(In %) Total
	Californi a	Illinoi s	New York	Texa s	
Want to spend rest of life with family and friends	63	57	56	78	68
Now better job opportunities are also opening in India	13	0	0	4	4
Want to live a better social life	13	43	11	4	13
Desire to return back to homeland	13	0	33	9	13
Want to start a business in India with focus on USA market	0	0	0	4	2
Total (in numbers)	8	7	9	23	47/100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

A question was asked about their choice of place for settlement in case of their return. The respondents who opted for home town they are largely from Jaipur as it is the most developed metro city in the state. As most of the respondents intending to return in near future are from young age group, they want to settle in a place where they can get job opportunities and business environment for them along with better quality of life and good urban amenities to which they are used to now. There is regional similarity in their preference as shown in the Tables 6.58 and 6.59 except in case of California region where about half of them opted for a metro city in India. This is obvious because the proportion of IT professionals is comparatively high in this group of respondents and they want to settle in the cities known as popular IT centers only after their return. The large cities are

<sup>239</sup> Sabharwal Meghna. and Varma, Roli. (2017), “Grass Is Greener on the Other Side: Return Migration of Indian Engineers and Scientists in Academia”, Bulletin of Science, Technology and Society, Vol. 37 (1), USA. Accessed from URL <http://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/0270467617738463>

considered as the centers of power, innovation and transnational trade and are both the key expression and the drivers of these transitions (Skeldon, 2008)<sup>240</sup>.

**Table 6. 58: Preferred Places to Settle in India after Return and Geographical Region**

Preferred place to settle in India	Geographical Region				(In %) Total
	California	Illinois	New York	Texas	
Home Town	0	14	13	45	20
Metro/Big city near home town	50	57	51	29	40
Any Metro city in India with good urban amenities	50	28	26	25	30
Total (in numbers)	8	7	9	23	47/100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

**Table 6. 59: Reason for their Choice of Places and Geographical Region**

Reason for their choice	Geographical Region				(In %) Total
	California	Illinois	New York	Texas	
Be at home or close to hometown	13	29	33	35	30
Close to hometown along with good business/job prospects	50	43	44	43	45
Good business/job opportunities	38	29	22	22	26
Total (in numbers)	8	7	9	23	47/100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

After return, most of the migrants will prefer to remain in the same profession. As in the Table 6.60 about one third respondents are willing to join the job market in the same profession as most of them are from service class. About 13 per cent migrants intent to remain in the similar line of engagement but intent to start their own ventures rather than taking job in any company as salaried employees. In case it happens it would accomplish brain circulation or brain gain in near future though in lesser magnitude if the entire respondent group is considered. On the other side it is not sure that many will actually follow this plan in reality.

**Table 6. 60: Engagement after Return and Geographical Region**

Your engagement after return	Geographical Region				Total
	California	Illinois	New York	Texas	
Will remain in the same profession	63	71	78	61	66
Will remain in same profession/area but from job to business/self-employment/entrepreneurship	25	14	0	13	13
Some job work/business with relax	0	0	0	4	2
Will work for human welfare at my place	0	0	22	4	6
Will engage in social and community service	13	14	0	4	6
Start own business and also engage in social and community services	0	0	0	13	6
Total (in numbers)	8	7	9	23	47/100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

<sup>240</sup> Skeldon, Ronald. (2008), "Migration, Urbanization and Development" Migration and Development: Future Directions for Research and Policy, SSRC Migration & Development Conference Papers, 28 February – 1 March 2008, New York NY, USA.

There is a clear cut distinction between the emigrants who moved prior to and after the year 2000 in terms of their engagement on return to the homeland. Most of the emigrants who moved before the year 2000 are less interested in returning back to India. But those planning to return are inclined to start social and community service, human welfare at their place of origin or some relax full work. On the other hand, as shown in Table 6.61, the emigrants after the year 2000 are young and willing to continue in the same profession either as salaried employee or to start their own venture in the same professional field on their return to India.

**Table 6. 61: Engagement after Return and Period of Emigration**

Your engagement after return	Period of Emigration				Total
	Before Year 1990	Year 1990- 2000	Year 2000- 2010	After Year 2010	
Will remain in the same profession	0	0	65	77	66
Will remain in same profession/area but from job to business/self employment/entrepreneurship	0	0	18	12	13
Some job work/business with relax	0	33	0	0	2
Will work for human welfare at my place	100	0	6	4	6
Will engage in social and community service	0	67	0	4	6
Start own business and also engage in social and community services	0	0	12	4	6
Total (in numbers)	1	3	17	26	47

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

## General Observations and Concerns

To have an idea about the changing scenario of emigration of skilled people from Rajasthan to the USA, first the inquiry was started from the respondents for their knowledge about the Rajasthani skilled emigrants who have chosen the USA as their destination. As it was observed that while asking personal details in the beginning of the interview majority of them were uncomfortable in sharing their personal details. They have shared concerned information only after the confidence building when it was made clear to them about the objectives of this academic exercise. Still in more than ten cases respondents were rigid in not sharing their basic personal details. They had also given answers in a constricted form. Finally, those surveys were omitted from this analysis and only 96 respondents were taken into consideration for the analysis. Similar problem was faced when inquired about other Rajasthani emigrants to the USA. It was necessary to get an idea about other Rajasthanis skilled people in the USA, who emigrated before, together or after those respondents, for proceeding on this field survey. This is also the demand for snow-ball sampling technique used for the study.

Most of the respondents were not willing to share the information without former's consent about Rajasthani skilled people who emigrated to the USA from Rajasthan after respondents' arrival to this destination, total number of persons who emigrated after their emigration and other details. They agreed only for sharing the tentative numbers of Rajasthani immigrants in the USA. Some of them shared the details but on the condition of anonymity. This was helpful in locating respondents for this research. About one third of them agreed for the interview on contact. Yet, 44 per cent of them have said that they do not know about any person who emigrated from Rajasthan for this country. Further, 22 per cent have mentioned that they know few people who came from Rajasthan and settled here but they straight away denied mentioning anything about them, not even the numbers. They said that it is a matter of privacy and cannot share anything about them without their prior permission. However, informally many of them gave some contacts of Rajasthanis immigrants in the USA without mentioning their details in a formal survey set. As shown in the Table 6.62, about one third respondents have mentioned about the tentative numbers of Rajasthanis who emigrated from Rajasthan to the USA after their arrival at this destination.

**Table 6. 62: Knowledge about Emigrants from Rajasthan for the USA and Geographical Region**

Do you know anyone who migrated US from Rajasthan	Geographical Region				Total
	California	Illinois	New York	Texas	
None	58	36	32	47	44
One person	17	7	16	10	11
1-5 persons	8	14	5	16	13
More than 5 persons	0	36	11	6	10
Not mentioned inspite of knowing	17	7	37	22	22
Total (in numbers)	12	14	19	51	96/100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

In Table 6.63 it is noticeable that majority of respondents who emigrated after 2010 (59 per cent) do not know anybody from Rajasthan who emigrated to the USA after them. This proportion is low for the people who emigrated for the USA before 2010. On the other side nearly one third of the people who moved to the USA before the year 2000 have mentioned that they know more than five Rajasthani people in the USA as they have spent more time and made better linkages at destination among their own community. For the people who came to this destination after the year 2000 this proportion is about 5 per cent only.

In the survey it was observed that initially the Rajasthani immigrants in the USA try to settle at the foreign land and work hard to earn more. They hardly get time and



opportunity to communicate outside the people from their immediate surroundings. They do not try to form much social relations as they are definite about their duration of stay at destination. As they spend more time in the USA they try to form relations outside their immediate surroundings like people from their place of origin, schoolmates etc.

This is so because they are sure that they will stay longer here, their initial struggle period is over now, they develop better networking with the passage of time.

**Table 6. 63: Knowledge about Emigrants from Rajasthan for the USA and Period of Emigration**

Do you know anyone who migrated US from Rajasthan	Period of Emigration				Total
	Before Year 1990	Year 1990-2000	Year 2000-2010	After Year 2010	
None	36	29	36	59	44
One person	0	0	16	12	11
1-5 persons	9	0	14	15	13
More than 5 persons	36	29	7	3	10
Not mentioned inspite of knowing	18	43	27	12	22
Total (in numbers)	11	7	44	34	96

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

As per the opinion of the respondents, better job opportunities and higher earnings are the most prominent causes behind the emigration of Rajasthani skilled people to the USA. This is followed by better job opportunities with quality education and R&D facilities. There are some other reasons too which are mentioned in the Table 6.64. There are some regional variations too as different places have different kind of attractions, opportunities and problems too.

**Table 6. 64: Possible Reasons of Emigration from Rajasthan to the USA and Geographical Region**

Possible reasons for their migration	Geographical Region				(In %) Total
	California	Illinois	New York	Texas	
Better job opportunities	33	13	50	6	18
Higher earning	0	0	0	25	12
Better quality of life	33	0	0	0	3
Better growth prospects	0	13	0	0	3
Better job opportunities with quality education and R&D facilities	0	25	17	6	12
Better job opportunities with quality education and R&D facilities also Higher earning	0	13	0	0	3
Better job opportunities and Higher earning	33	25	17	38	30
Better job opportunities, Higher earning and Quality of life	0	0	0	6	3
Better job and Business opportunities	0	0	0	6	3
Quality education and R&D facilities with good Quality of life	0	13	0	0	3
Quality education, R&D facilities and Better growth prospects	0	0	17	0	3
Higher earning and better growth prospects	0	0	0	6	3
Better job opportunities and Less corruption in public life	0	0	0	6	3
Total (in numbers)	3	8	6	16	33

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

The trend of immigration of Rajasthanis in the USA is increasing as nearly half of the respondents have stated that it is either increasing or gradually increasing. As Table 6.65 shows, 27 per cent respondents were having no idea about any change in the immigration trends of Rajasthanis in the USA. By and large there is regional similarity in these responses only people from California region are in higher proportion than the average for increasing immigration trends. Considerable proportion of respondents from Illinois, New York and Texas regions had mentioned that the rate of increase is very poor in comparison to some other Indian states.

**Table 6. 65: Emigration Trends from Rajasthan to the USA and Geographical Region**

Immigration trends from Rajasthanis to USA	Geographical Region				(In %) Total
	Californi a	Illinois	New York	Texa s	
Increasing	58	21	21	27	29
Slightly visible/Slowly increasing	17	14	11	22	18
Only recently increased	0	0	5	8	5
Very poor in comparison to some other Indian states	0	29	21	12	15
Same	0	14	0	4	4
Almost similar in last 10-15 years	0	0	5	2	2
No idea	25	21	37	25	27
Total (in numbers)	12	14	19	51	96/100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

The opinions of prior to and after the year 2000 Rajasthani emigrants on trends of immigration do not differ much and about half of both the categories agreed that these trends are increasing or gradually increasing.

**Table 6. 66: Emigration Trends from Rajasthan to the USA and Period of Emigration**

Immigration trends of Rajasthanis for USA	Period of Emigration				(In %) Total
	Before Year 1990	Year 1990-2000	Year 2000- 2010	After Year 2010	
Increasing	36	29	25	32	29
Slightly visible/Slowly increasing	18	14	23	12	18
Only recently increased	18	0	2	6	5
Very poor in comparison to other Indian states	0	14	23	9	15
Same	9	0	5	3	4
Almost similar in last 10-15 years	0	0	2	3	2
No idea	18	43	20	35	27
Total (in numbers)	11	7	44	34	96/100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

It is evident from the preceding tables that the emigration trends of Rajasthanis for the USA has increased in the recent past though its pace is slow and it is very poor in comparison to other Indian states like Kerala, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Maharashtra, Punjab and Gujarat (GTI Report, 2016)<sup>241</sup>. As given in Table 6.67 the

<sup>241</sup> GTI Report (2016), op.cit.

important causes behind this increase are good job opportunities in IT Sector and other sectors, higher earning, better growth prospects, improving educational facilities at place of origin etc. Few of the respondents stated that the increase is very insignificant because of poor educational and awareness environment in Rajasthan and poor willingness to explore opportunities abroad.

**Table 6. 67: Possible Reasons for Emigration Trends and Geographical Region**

Possible causes for these trends	Geographical Region				(In %) Total
	Californi a	Illinoi s	New York	Texa s	
Better job opportunities	17	0	5	2	4
Higher earning	0	0	0	6	3
Business opportunities	0	0	0	2	1
Good job opportunities in IT Sector	33	7	5	14	14
Better growth prospects	0	7	0	2	2
Quality education and Better job opportunities	0	7	0	2	2
Quality education, R&D facilities, Better job opportunities and Higher earning	0	0	5	0	1
Better job opportunities abd Higher earning	0	0	5	10	6
Quality education, R&D faciities, Better job opportunities and Good quality of life	0	0	0	2	1
Better job opportunities and Good quality of life	0	0	5	2	2
Better job and Business opportunities	0	0	0	2	1
Better job and business oppotunities with Higher earning	0	0	0	2	1
Better job and Growth prospects	8	0	5	0	2
Quality education, R&D facilities and Higher earning	0	7	0	0	1
Quality education, R&D facilities and Better growth prospects	0	0	0	2	1
Better job opportunities, Quality of life and Global exposure	8	0	0	2	2
Higher earning, Quality of life and Global exposure	0	0	0	2	1
Higher earning and Better growth prospects	8	0	11	4	5
Job opportunities in USA and Fedup with Indian bureaucratic environment	0	0	0	2	1
Easy access to global information and opportunities	0	7	0	0	1
Poor educational and awareness environment in Rajasthan	0	29	11	10	11
Very poor connection with earlier migrants	0	0	0	2	1
Now education facilities are improving in Rajasthan specially technical education	0	7	0	6	4
Lack of opportunity and highly corrupt environment in India	0	0	5	0	1
Poor willingness to explore opportunities abroad	0	7	5	0	2
No idea	25	21	37	25	27
Total (in numbers)	12	14	19	51	96/100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

After asking about changing emigration trends of Rajasthanis for the USA, reasons for such move and causes behind these changes a question was asked about the barriers in strengthening ties between diaspora and India. Respondents held communication gap as the most prominent barrier in strengthening the relationship between diaspora and homeland. This is followed by lack of initiative from all sides, poor infrastructural development, government apathy, fear of misappropriation of linkages,

poor governance and lack of transparency, indifferent attitude of government and people as well, poor remuneration and lack of public facilities in India in that order. There are regional variations too in their responses. Here, the scenario is very much similar as it was found in analysis of barriers in knowledge sharing and transfer between Rajasthani diaspora and their place of origin.

**Table 6. 68: Barriers in Strengthening Ties between Diaspora and India**

Barriers in strengthening ties between diaspora and India	Geographical Region				(In %)
	California	Illinois	New York	Texas	Total
Communication gap	92	29	58	53	55
Poor infrastructural development	0	7	0	6	4
Fear of misappropriation of linkages and sharing stuff	0	7	0	0	1
Poor governance and lack of transparency	0	7	5	2	3
Indifferent attitude of government and people as well	0	0	5	2	2
Lack of initiative from all sides	0	0	5	10	6
Difficult to find right opportunity in India for job and other engagements	0	7	0	0	1
Government Apathy	0	14	0	4	4
Communication gap and Poor infrastructure	8	7	5	2	4
Communication gap and Fear of misappropriation	0	0	0	2	1
Communication gap and Poor governance	0	0	0	4	2
Communication gap and Indifferent attitude of government and people	0	0	0	2	1
Poor infrastructure and Poor governance	0	0	5	0	1
Poor infrastructure and Lack of initiatives from all sides	0	0	5	0	1
Poor infrastructure and Government apathy	0	0	0	2	1
High travel cost, Long distance and Time difference	0	0	0	2	1
Difficult to find right opportunity for job/sharing and Government apathy	0	0	0	2	1
Poor remuneration/salary and lack of public facilities in India	0	0	0	4	2
Lack of institutional support	0	0	0	2	1
Communication gap and Government apathy	0	7	0	2	2
big gap in infrastructural facilities and quality of life	0	0	5	0	1
Poor governance and Difficult to find job opportunities	0	0	5	0	1
Poor governance, Lack of transparency and Government apathy	0	7	0	0	1
Communication gap and Big gap in infrastructural facilities and quality of life	0	7	0	0	1
Total (in numbers)	12	14	19	51	96/100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

The follow up query was related to the ways through which engagement of diaspora with their homeland can be enhanced. Here, from the Table 6.69, it can be decided that there is a dire need to bridge communication gap for enhancing the constructive engagement of Rajasthani diaspora with their place of origin. Other than that developing a good and vibrant sharing/interactive platform, improve infrastructure facilities and assurance of good governance with greater transparency, prepare data base of professionals of Indian origin abroad, developing an institutional network dedicated to

knowledge sharing and transfer, frame smooth and pragmatic policies to engage Indian Diaspora in multiple fields etc. can be the important areas to take care of.

**Table 6. 69: Ways to Strengthen Ties between Diaspora and India**

Ways to enhance the engagement of diaspora	Geographical Region				(In %) Total
	California	Illinois	New York	Texas	
By bridging communication gap	42	21	21	25	26
Developing better internet connectivity with good speed	8	0	0	0	1
Ensuring good governance with greater transparency	0	0	11	4	4
By developing a good and vibrant sharing/interactive platform	17	14	16	29	23
Developing an institutional network dedicated to knowledge sharing and transfer	8	7	5	8	7
Difficult to find right opportunity in India for job and other engagements	0	0	5	0	1
By developing business corridors for mutual benefits	0	0	0	4	2
Use of social media connect people of similar area of interest	0	0	0	2	1
Frame smooth and pragmatic policies to engage Indian Diaspora in multiple fields	0	7	0	4	3
There is need to ensure proper policy execution	0	0	0	2	1
Bridge communication gap and Improve infrastructure	8	14	0	8	7
Bridge communication gap and Ensure good governance	0	14	0	0	2
Bridge communication gap and Develop good sharing/interactive platform	0	0	5	2	2
Improve infrastructure facilities and Ensure good governance	0	0	16	0	3
Improve infrastructure facilities and Develop a sharing/interactive platform	0	0	11	0	2
Ensure good governance and Frame realistic policies to engage Indian Diaspora	0	0	0	2	1
Develop sharing/interactive platform and Good institutional network for knowledge sharing and transfer	8	0	0	0	1
Good governance and More responsive role of Indian embassy and missions	0	7	0	2	2
There must be opportunities engage and share with good remuneration/salary	0	0	0	2	1
By establishing mutual trust and confidence with Developing sharing/interactive platform	0	7	0	2	2
Prepare data base of professionals in India and professionals of Indian origin abroad	8	0	5	2	3
Need to strengthen associations of Indians and Rajasthanis in USA	0	0	0	2	1
Develop sharing/interactive platform and Business corridors	0	0	5	0	1
Ensure good governance and Develop sharing/interactive platform	0	7	0	0	1
<b>Total (in numbers)</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>96/100</b>

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

## Second Generation Diaspora

In this era of globalisation mingled with changing socio-economic and geo-political scenario the perceptions towards diaspora and related issues have changed dramatically and attained multiple new dimensions. The political powers are perceiving diaspora as their assets rather than burden. Many countries including India cannot be indifferent towards their diaspora and related issues.

The Ministry of External Affairs carried a clear message of compliment to the Overseas Indians that they are increasingly being recognized as a valuable asset for India as a bridge of understanding between India and the country of their domicile (Bhat, et al. 2002)<sup>242</sup>. This change in orientation about the diaspora is there because the world has seen certain good example of diaspora contribution in directing the developmental stream of their homeland. The China is a good example of this. The perspectives have also changed about their potential role in international lobbying, their financial strength and knowledge power, networking ability etc. Globalisation has spawned possibility of enhanced practical, economic and affective roles of diasporas and presented them to be particularly adaptive forms of social organization (Cohen, 1996)<sup>243</sup>.

That is why the issues of engagement of diaspora with homeland are gaining importance day by day. The future of such engagement depends upon the quality of linkages between the subsequent generation diaspora and their homeland. There are cases where members of a particular ethnic group may have the intent and the possibility to assimilate into the destination society and lose their prior identity. They may inter-marry with the locals and slowly disappear as a separable ethnic group. A strong attachment to the past or a block to assimilation in the present and future must exist in order to permit a diasporic consciousness to emerge or be retained (Cohen, 1996)<sup>244</sup>. Thus, to maintain the quality of linkages there is need to address this issue in a pragmatic manner. The receptiveness of diaspora to Indian concerns will depend greatly on the quality of their interaction with the country of their origin and the sensitivity to their concerns displayed in India. It is essential for India to create the necessary structures to facilitate this interaction (Singhvi, 2001)<sup>245</sup>.

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<sup>242</sup> Bhat, C.S.K., Narayan, Laxmi. and Sahoo, Sadanand. (2002), "Indian Diaspora" Employment News. Vol.XXVII. No. 38, India.

<sup>243</sup> Cohen, Robin. (1996), "Diasporas and the State: From Victims to Challengers", International Affairs, Vol. 72 (3), UK.

<sup>244</sup> *ibid.*

<sup>245</sup> Singhvi, L. M. (2001), *op.cit.*

The association between second generation Indian Diaspora with homeland is dealt in detail in many scholarly works the recent past. The Indian immigration history in the USA is of largely five to six decades only, as historically US was not a significant country of settlement of Indian emigrants. But now we have a good amount of second generation diasporic population in the USA. In the years 2013, there were about eight lakh US born individuals who had at least one India born parent (in eighty four per cent cases both the parents were India born) (RAD, 2014)<sup>246</sup>. Here focus is on the linkages between India and her second generation diaspora which largely depends on their perception towards their forefathers' home and level of attachment. Literature suggests contrast findings on this concerned issue. Banerjee depicts through her writings that largely the second generation diaspora have undergone selective acculturation and have not undergone full assimilation in the USA as they retain connections and ties with the parents' homeland and some of them also continue to subscribe to Indian values and beliefs (Banerjee, 1997, 2001 and 2005)<sup>247</sup>. In contrary to this, Lahiri represented through her characters that in case of the second generation diaspora there is a shift towards assimilation which is clearly evident, as all the second generation diaspora appear to have adopted American values, culture, and way of life. Therefore it seems that they have more or less assimilated with the American society (Lahiri, 1999, 2007 and 2008)<sup>248</sup>.

There are other explanations too which retards the complete assimilation of second generation Indian diaspora too in the larger white dominated US society. Asian Americans encounter many barriers that prevent them from participating fully in the economic, social, and political institutions of the United States inspite of their ability to do so. Even after adhering the values and aspirations of destination and at par with thoughts and actions, Asian Americans cannot be members of the majority in the USA (Min, 2002)<sup>249</sup>. The Liberal democracies, like in USA, have a long history of seeking to accommodate ethno-cultural differences. These groups of national minority are accorded some degree of regional political autonomy to maintain themselves as a separate and self-governing, culturally and linguistically distinct, societies. With respect to immigrants,

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<sup>246</sup> RAD Diaspora Profile (2014), "The Indian Diaspora in the USA", Migration Policy Institute, USA. Accessed from file:///C:/Users/202E-CT148/Downloads/RAD-IndiaII-FINAL%20(5).pdf

<sup>247</sup> Banerjee, Divakaruni. Chitra. (1997), "The Mistress of Spices", Black Swan, London, UK; Banerjee, Divakaruni. Chitra. (2001), "The Unknown Errors of Our Lives", Doubleday, New York, USA; Banerjee, Divakaruni. Chitra. (2005), "Queen of Dreams", Abacus, London, UK.

<sup>248</sup> Lahiri, Jhumpa. (1999), "The Interpreter of Maladies", Harper Collins Publishers, New Delhi, India; Lahiri, Jhumpa. (2007), "The Namesake", Harper Collins, New Delhi, India; Lahiri, Jhumpa. (2008), "Unaccustomed Earth", Random House, New Delhi, India.

<sup>249</sup> Min, Pyong. Gap. (edt.), (2002), "Second Generation: Ethnic Identity among Asian Americans", AltaMira Press, California, USA.

liberal democracies have typically expected that these groups will integrate into mainstream institutions, but have become more tolerant of the expression of immigrant identities and practices within these institutions (Kymlicka, 1996)<sup>250</sup>.

Contrary to this assimilation notion there are evidences that the Indian diaspora at destination try to train the second generation diaspora in Indian tradition and value system. The immigrants groups not only work for retention or preservation of the culture of the home country but also put their efforts to 'transfer' this in the subsequent generations. Transfer of Culture takes place several ways in different groups. Therefore, diversity in sub-cultural identities of different regions of India makes it more a case of transfer of culture than retention within themselves. Then, there is transfer or 'propagation' of culture from one ethnic groups to other ethnic groups and in the process the transferring group is also 'impacted' by the culture of other ethnic groups giving rise to a new syncretic culture (Thakkar, 1993)<sup>251</sup>. At the same time institutionalization and completeness of social organization of an immigrant community is also an important factor in ethnic identity retention. The greater institutional completeness leads to the greater integration in the ethnic community and the level of ethnic persistence in the immigrant (Breton, 1964)<sup>252</sup>. Such attempts are not necessarily helpful in forging the bonds between family at smaller scale and within ethnic group at larger part. Sometimes, cultural exchange between parents and children become one of the issues of confrontation. The second generation socializes in a space occupied by both the parental and mainstream cultures simultaneously. Thus, it is difficult for them to be able to take what they want from the west but still keep their roots and leave out what they don't want because they have been exposed to mainstream cultures from day one. Therefore, the young create culture in a new context (Sarhadi, 1994)<sup>253</sup>.

In this scenario, the country of origin i.e. India in this case, face challenges to frame some programmes to retain the loyalty of the second generation.

In order to obtain an idea about future direction of relationship between Rajasthani diaspora and homeland it is important to know about the linkages between homeland and

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<sup>250</sup> Kymlicka, W. (1996), "Democratic Libérale at Droits Des Cultures Minoritaires", in Gagnon F., McAndrew, M. and Page, M. (eds.), 'Pluralistic Citizenship: A Reference for Citizenship Education', Canadian Ethnic Studies, Vol.29, No.2, Montreal, Canada.

<sup>251</sup> Thakkar, Rasesh. (1993), "Transfer of Culture through Arts: The South Asian Experience in North America" in Israel, M. and Wagle, N. (eds.) 'Ethnicity, Identity, Migration: The South Asian Context', University of Toronto Press, Toronto, Canada.

<sup>252</sup> Breton, Raymond. (1964), "Institutional Completeness of Ethnic Communities and the Personal Relations of Immigrants," American Journal of Sociology, Vol. 70, USA.

<sup>253</sup> Sarhadi, Dhooleka. Raj. (1994), "Intergenerational Culture Conflict in Migrant South Asian Families", in Tepper, Elliot. L. and Wood, John. R. (eds.), 'South Asian Horizons: Enriched by South Asia Celebrating Twenty Five Years of South Asian Studies in Canada', Vol.2: Social Sciences, Canadian Association of South Asian Studies, Canada.



subsequent generations of Rajasthani diaspora. The present study shows that for the Rajasthani diaspora in the USA, this thread of bonding is weakening. Though the emigration of Rajasthanis for the USA is not a very old phenomenon this is why the maximum (97 per cent) respondents were from the first generation diaspora only. But their experiences about their children are important here. The Table 6.70 primarily shows these responses. Here, about two third (63per cent) respondents were of the opinion that linkages with homeland of subsequent generation diaspora are weakening. In California region this proportion is about half only but rest of the regions depicts more or less the similar picture. This is also reflecting in their language as most of them do not interact in Indian languages with their siblings and Indian friends. Their visits to India are frequent only during their childhood with their parents. More or less their food habits, life style, interests etc. have also been Americanized.

**Table 6. 70: Linkages of Subsequent Generation Diaspora with Homeland and Geographical Regions**

Linkages with homeland of subsequent generation diaspora are weakening	Geographical Region				(In %) Total
	California	Illinois	New York	Texas	
No	50	29	37	37	38
Yes	50	71	63	63	63
Total (in numbers)	12	14	19	51	96/100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

In case of prior to and after the year 1990 emigrants' comparison, it is clear that 82 per cent of the early settlers had mentioned about weakening of linkages of subsequent generation with homeland. This proportion is comparatively low in case of after the year of 1990 emigrants. The reason behind this variation is that the second generation of early settlers is very much mature and independent so they are leading their life as per their choice. They were educated here, have American friends (they have less friend of Indian origin) and feel more comfortable with the American way of life. On the other hand the emigrants who joined this stream broadly in last two decades have comparatively young second generation. These second generation people are still following their parents in many ways such as in communication, dressing, food habits, attending social and cultural functions. Their frequency to visit India, largely with their parents, is also more. The participation of second generation gives an impression in the minds of their parents that the linkages of subsequent generation with homeland are not weakening much and these new generation diaspora are very much Indians in their spirit and behaviour.

But, the reality is that the second generation which is very close to Indian way of life are going through many transformations when they passing through adulthood and enter into the job market. Now they are becoming more independent and interacting more with outsiders than the family members. Their frequency to visit India also decline. Here, they are practicing more American way of life with their friends and colleagues.

**Table 6. 71: Linkages of Subsequent Generation Diaspora with Homeland and Period of Emigration**

Linkages with homeland of subsequent generation diaspora are weakening	Period of Emigration				(In %) Total
	Before	Year	Year	After	
	Year 1990	1990-2000	2000-2010	Year2010	
No	18	43	39	41	38
Yes	82	57	61	59	63
Total (in numbers)	11	7	44	34	96

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

The future of diaspora engagement with homeland depends upon the quality of linkages between the subsequent generations of diasporas and their homeland. This is why, a question was asked about the suggestive measures for strengthening bondage between India and her subsequent generation diaspora. As per the responses the principal suggestion is that it is important to develop modalities to teach Indian language, culture and tradition in USA. Along with this some other suggestive measures to strengthen linkages between homeland and subsequent generations of diasporas, like providing more scholarships and reserve seats in Indian educational institutions and exchange programme to know about India.

**Table 6. 72: Suggestive Measures to Strengthen Linkages of Subsequent Generation Diaspora with Homeland**

Suggestive measures to strengthen linkages between homeland and subsequent generation diaspora	Geographical Region				(In %) Total
	California	Illinois	New York	Texas	
More scholarships and seats reservation for children of Indian Diaspora in Indian educational and training institutes	0	10	14	0	5
More youth exchange program for Indian Diaspora children to visit India	0	10	0	0	2
Through organizing more events and get-together in USA by Indian associations/groups	25	0	0	3	5
Parents should give more opportunities to their children to know India by their frequent visits	0	20	14	3	8
Create platforms for subsequent generation Indian diaspora to interact within this group in USA	0	0	7	6	5
Develop modalities to teach Indian language, culture and tradition in USA	25	20	7	19	17
More scholarships, seats in Indian institutes and exchange programme to know about India	0	10	7	13	9

More youth exchange programme and more get-togethers of Indians in USA	0	0	0	3	2
More exchange programmes to know India and more opportunities to visit India by parents	0	0	0	3	2
More get-together of Indians in USA and more opportunities to visit India	0	0	7	13	8
More Indian get-together in USA and better advertising of Indian policies for subsequent generation diaspora	0	0	0	3	2
More scholarships, More seats in Indian institutes, More Indian get-together in USA and frequent visits to India	0	0	7	6	5
More exchange programmes to know India and Ensure teaching of Indian language and culture in USA	0	0	7	0	2
More exchange programmes to know India and more get-togethers of Indians in USA for interaction opportunities to them	13	0	0	0	2
Bound to happen with distance, long stay and rearing in entirely different socio-cultural environment	0	20	7	6	8
Nothing can be done, it is obvious because distance play a role	13	10	0	3	5
This is natural with adjustment in new socio-cultural environment	0	0	7	3	3
There are differences in Indian community too regarding maintaining ties with homeland	0	0	0	3	2
There must be good governance and transparent public life in India for hassle free living and growth environment	0	0	0	13	6
Children are getting good teaching of Indian culture and tradition at home in USA too.	25	0	14	0	6
Total (in numbers)	8	10	14	32	64/100

Source: Primary Survey – June to September 2016.

Parents should give more opportunities to their children to know India through frequent visits, organizing more get-togethers of Indians in USA by Indian associations/groups and through developing platforms for subsequent generation Indian diaspora to interact within such groups (Table 6.72) However, some of the respondents have mentioned that children are receiving good teaching about Indian culture and tradition at home in USA.

Few of them have also suggested that there must be good governance and transparent public life in India for hassle free living and attractive growth environment to lure subsequent generation diaspora towards homeland.

There are differences within the Indian community regarding maintaining ties with homeland. A considerable proportion of respondents have mentioned that weakening of bondage between diaspora and homeland is bound to happen with distance, long stay and rearing in entirely different socio-cultural environment. This is natural with adjustment in new socio-cultural environment and is obvious because distance plays a

major role. But here it is important to inquire that at what extent these effects can be minimized and the linkages between homeland and subsequent generation diaspora are strengthened. These responses are listed in the Table 6.72 here.

## Conclusions

- In this chapter it is portrayed that in USA the Rajasthani immigrants are poorly connected on institutional level. They are showing proportionately low status of membership of association of Indians in the USA. As their period of stay increases in the USA they feel to have some association with their religious, caste and regional community members at destination. They have mentioned that most of the associations are only formed to serve trivial interests of some individuals or groups, their function is undemocratic and most of these are only caste, religion or community based groupings only. The level of participation in various activities of these associations is also discouraging. This shows that such associations have failed to attract the diasporas in considerable manner.
- The membership status of the Rajasthani immigrants with Rajasthani/Community associations is even less than the membership status with Indian associations. Their participation rate in the events of various associations of Rajasthan region or community associations is negligible. The reasons behind their poor participation are essentially similar as in case of their disinterest with Indian Associations.
- Largely they have no idea about the different roles played by Indian as well as Rajasthani / community based Associations in the USA. Mostly they are unaware about the operational aspects and role of such associations.
- There is a perceptual shift in policies of Government of India towards her Diaspora as they are considered significant asset in many aspects for the home country now. India is now proactive towards issues related to them and come up with many new policies with reference to Indian diasporic community in last two decades. But it is disappointing that the government has failed to draw attention of this community towards new policy initiatives. Only those Rajasthani immigrants who emigrated to the USA before the year 1990 are considerably aware about the initiatives taken by the Indian Government.
- About one third respondents have suggested few measures to improve the effectiveness of such policy initiatives mainly better advertisement and access to

the policies, proper execution, ensure transparency in public offices and reestablishment of separate Ministry with greater resources/manpower.

- It was disappointing to know that these Rajasthani immigrants in the USA are totally unaware about the initiatives taken by the Rajasthan government towards Rajasthanis abroad. There are some suggestions for improving the role of Rajasthan government through policy formulations in the direction to develop communication with Rajasthanis abroad, advertising these, ensuring proper documentation and good governance, facilitate diaspora investments in multiple sectors, motivate Rajasthanis abroad to form Regional associations and organize get-togethers and many more.
- None of the respondent mentioned about any Non-Government Organisation or civil society either in the USA or in India working for knowledge sharing or transfer between India and her diaspora. But 85 per cent respondents were in the favour of engaging NGOs or civil societies in diverse areas along with knowledge sharing or transfer such as bridging communication gap and managing linkages between Indian and her diaspora, strengthening ties between Indian diaspora and India, organizing events and strengthening mutual confidence.
- The Rajasthani diaspora in the USA are from first generation and majority of them have strong tendency to live with a notion to return back to the country of their origin. They have mentioned that they are missing social life at destination and life is stressful due to exhausting time bound professional commitments though their income prospects are fairly good here. Many of them have a vague notion about return in their mind but about one third of those interested in return to the home have a time bound plan in this regard.
- After their return, they are intent to settle down in metro cities in India, where these young interested people (who emigrated after the year 2000) can get job opportunities and business environment with better infrastructure. Primarily, they prefer to remain in the same professional field after their return but want to shift from salary based occupation to start their own venture in India. It can be construed as a drive for brain circulation or brain gain in near future if a sound wave can be generated on this line which is still at an inception stage in the study.
- Most of the respondents declined to share the information about other Rajasthani immigrants in the USA without latter's' prior consent. Informally, few of them

agreed to share the details of other Rajasthani immigrants in the USA. This was helpful in locating respondents for this research. Yet, it was discouraging for the study that many of the respondents who immigrated after the year 2000, have very poor idea about the immigrants from Rajasthan in their vicinity areas or in the USA at large. Nearly half of the respondents are with opinion that the trend of immigration of Rajasthanis in the USA has increased in recent years.

- In case of better engagement of diaspora with their homeland the responses are very much similar to engaging diaspora for knowledge transfer and sharing. They put greater stress on need to bridge communication gap followed by developing a good and vibrant sharing/interactive platform, improve infrastructure facilities and assurance of good governance with greater transparency, prepare data base of professionals of Indian origin abroad, developing an institutional network dedicated to knowledge sharing and transfer, frame smooth and pragmatic policies to engage Indian Diaspora in multiple fields etc.
- The future direction of relationship between diaspora and homeland depends upon the quality of linkages with subsequent generation diaspora. Here, it was observed that this thread of bonding is weakening in case of second generation Rajasthani diaspora with their roots. This is reflecting in their detachment with Hindi/Rajasthani as mode of communication and decreasing frequency of their visits to India with progression of age. Their food habits, life style, interests etc. are also very much Americanized.

As per the responses the principal suggestion is that it is important to develop modalities to teach Indian language, culture and tradition in USA. This is followed by providing more scholarships and reserve seats in Indian educational institutions and exchange programme to know about India, frequent visits to India, organizing more get-togethers of Indians in USA, developing platforms for subsequent generation Indian diaspora to interact within this group in USA etc. A considerable proportion of respondents have mentioned that weakening of bondage between diaspora and homeland is bound to happen with distance, long stay and rearing in entirely different socio-cultural environment.

## Chapter Seven: Conclusion and Policy Implications

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In this interconnected world, International migration has multiple effects on our day to day lives. This complex phenomenon has many economic, social and security aspects influencing human civilization (WMR, 2018). It has its bearing worldwide and almost every country is affected by this. This age of hyper-migration accompanied with the process of globalization has revived the phenomenon of transnational communities and diasporas (Faist 2010) and its importance in understanding the migration and development relation. Thus, it is important to trace-out the relation between diaspora and development at regional level. In this research with the case study of Rajasthani emigrants to the USA, the outcomes of international migration are discussed at three levels i.e. national, regional and individual level. This study has fulfilled the gap in existing research as no attempt has been made, till date, to explore this linkage for the sizable emigrant population migrating under this stream and further less work has been done on the issue of knowledge sharing and transfer as an outcome of migration of skilled people.

In this study it was found that the pattern of migration of Rajasthanis in terms of selection of destinations in the USA is somewhat similar to the rest of the Indian migrants. Rajasthani immigrants in the USA are primarily concentrated in New York, New Jersey, Illinois, California and Texas regions. It is so because most of these immigrants got the opportunity to work there through their networks. This stream of migration was very insubstantial during 1960s, 70s and 80s. It got some impetus in 1990s but got prominence in this century only. Thus, they are largely first generation immigrants in the USA.

Urban based young skilled males prefer to join this migration process from the source region. This emigration stream is dominated by the upper caste Hindus. These migrants are highly educated and professionally well qualified, having specialization in the modern emerging fields of science and technology. Majority of them are working in service sector on the salary basis and few of them have started their own offices subsequently. Few of them are entrepreneurs too.

The main attracting forces behind their emigration decision are more financial gains, better quality of life, prospects for research and innovation, getting employment and in case of female family reunion. This emigration experience has resulted in raising

their incomes and savings enormously. They have been getting lucrative performance related incentives with easy availability of jobs. Access to world-class infrastructure for research and innovation is helping them accomplish professional growth. The Rajasthani immigrants in the USA are highly satisfied with emigration experience though they have raised a few concerns and issues related to their working environment.

These Rajasthani diaspora are contributing remarkably in the welfare of their families back home through remittances. They are also contributing at community level through social remittances and philanthropy. But their contribution in terms of investment (through FDI and FII) has been negligible. Their participation in sharing and transfer of their knowledge, skills and expertise is also insufficient. At the same time they have been largely sharing superficial knowledge and information with their family and friends. According to them they are eager to contribute for the development of their place of origin but communication gap, lack of infrastructure, poor governance and tedious execution process are the major hindrances in making this a reality. This shows that the migration and development relationship in this case study can better be explained via emerging theoretical paradigm. In this interdisciplinary approach this relationship is explained explicitly with causes and consequences of migration in multiple areas. In many studies India is cited as an example of beneficiary of brain circulation but the present research contradicts it. Further researches in the line and direction of present study can explore the reasons behind it.

The study shows that majority of respondents were with the opinion that they can contribute in terms of sharing and transfer of their knowledge, skills and expertise in the field of their own specialization. They can also contribute in the areas of general education, ways to deal US clients and corporate work ethics effectively. About half of the respondents have shown their interest in returning to India in near future. Though, their return plans are very vague. They feel that professional environment is still not competent enough in India but they are planning to return because they are missing family, friends and social life there at destination. In their opinion social networks are most preferable mode of sharing and transfer of knowledge and expertise followed by one to one interaction, lecturing modes and video conferencing. The joint research projects and collaborative work between the diaspora and Indian institutional structure is an important mechanism in this direction.



The Rajasthani immigrants in the USA are very closely connected with their families and friends back home. Their inter-personal networks are also good in the USA with their family (if any in the USA), friend, colleagues and community members from their land of origin. But their professional linkages with Indian counterparts and within USA are weak. They also have very poor organizational connectivity and they have least interest in participating in associations of Indian/Rajasthani diaspora. Some of the respondents have reported that they are unhappy with the non-democratic functioning of these associations. Majority of them were with opinion that such associations are not addressing the very purpose of binding Indian/Rajasthani diaspora at destination. In case of second generation diaspora even the inter-personal networks among these immigrants are also diluting gradually.

The respondents have very little knowledge and awareness about the policies of Indian and Rajasthan governments. This shows the failure of these governments in circulating and advertising the policies. It is dwarfing the very purpose of policy formulation here.

### **Specific Conclusions**

The specific conclusions of the research are as under.

- The literature review pertaining to the conceptual framework of this research is dealt with variety of areas in migration and development interplay. It is evident that this relationship varies in spatial context and also for the same region in different timeframes. Thus region specific study can deliver better insight in such complex relations. This research is an effort in this direction.
- There are very few studies which explore the migration and development relationship in the light of sharing and transfer of knowledge especially for the development at source regions of skilled migrants. The existing work is also lacking focus on the theoretical aspects of knowledge sharing and transfer modalities. This case study will bridge up this gap up to some extent.
- India has the largest diasporic population in the world but legs behind in harnessing their potential for the development of India in diversified areas. Remittances are the most prominent outcome of the cross border migration from India.

- There is very poor status of sharing, transfer and exchange of knowledge, skills, expertise and technologies between India and her diaspora. The serious efforts are also lacking in India's policy design for enhancing the constructive role of overseas Indians in this direction.

- This chapter shows that in USA the Rajasthani immigrants are also concentrated in those regions where most of Indians have preferred to settle. The emigration of Rajasthanis to the USA is age and sex selective. Mainly young males have taken this initiative for long distance emigration. In this migration stream it is found that this is dominated by upper caste Hindus and Jains. This is apparent because at source region these sections of the society are educationally and professionally advanced and also economically well off. These emigrants originated primarily from the big cities as source of region. Jaipur is the main source followed by Ajmer, Bikaner, Sikar, Jhunjhunu, Churu and Alwar districts.

- Among the respondent group about 83.3 % Rajasthani immigrants in the USA are married and among them about 97% have spouse of Indian origin. These immigrants are mainly first generation immigrants in the USA, which shows that this stream of migration have got prominence in the recent past only. Two-third respondents immigrated to USA after the year 2000 only.

- The average Rajasthani who immigrated in the USA is educationally more qualified than the average USA citizen. They are professionally competent, who got their basic education from leading educational and training institutions in India. Many of them got enrolment for further education and training in the USA based institutions for enhancing their skills and expertise according to professional requirements at destination. Largely, they have started their career as salaried employees but later on about one-fifth of them opened their own office or business and also turned as entrepreneurs.

- The main reasons for which these migrants are willing to emigrate or have emigrated for the USA are for higher earnings, better quality of life, better education and research opportunities etc. They prefer this destination because of promising growth environment, enhanced quality of life, improved research and development facilities, existing networks, company placements at overseas stations etc.

- They are getting access to opportunities in the USA mainly due to their family and/or friends' networks, from electronic media, recruitment agencies etc. These migrants are highly mobile after migration. More than half of them have shifted their place of residence and about one third have changed their job and/ or business.

- These emigrants have reported that due to the migration their earnings increased considerably, they are getting better incentives at destination for their performance, availability of employment is also comparatively easy than India and they are exposed to better prospects for research and innovation with advanced infrastructural facilities.

- Their emigration experiences are also coupled many problems in working at their foreign destination. About half of them reported many types of problems related to their work environment such as stress due to time bound professional commitments, less time for family, problems related to racial discrimination and cultural differences, poor social life, lack of effective communication etc.

- Emigrants are connected with family and friends back home. Irrespective of the age groups they are connected with their parents, siblings, in-laws, extended family members and friends in India. This connectivity can be harnessed in forging institutional networks, documentation of migrants and exchange of their expertise. They are showing high frequency of visits back home largely for meeting relatives and friends. Only in a few cases their primary objective to visit India is concerned with their professional programs.

- The First Generation migrants communicate in their mother tongue in India and in US as well. This is irrespective of geographical region, gender, qualification or nationality. Proportion of parents communicating with their children in their local language is less.

- Second generation diaspora largely interact with their parents in their local language but they interact with their siblings and friends primarily in English language.

- The migrants maintain ties mainly through personal phone calls followed by social e-networking, small grouped get together and personal family visits. They also attend social functions organised by different groups of Indian sub-continent. These

functions are primarily attended by the people of the same religion, community and geographical region.

- The cost-benefit analysis of their emigration experiences suggest that they are fairly satisfied with their emigration decision.

- The Rajasthani diaspora in the USA is earning very well and their income prospects have shown remarkable increase in comparison to their potential income avenues in India. Their average income at destination is higher than the average income of an American. Their income increases as their experience and skill increases with their duration of stay at destination. The emigrants who are in management sector, accounts and finance and doctors are proportionately earning well in the USA.

- Almost all Rajasthanis settled in the USA contribute towards their family back home in many ways. Except a small proportion of new entrants in this emigration stream, emigrants of all age groups, gender and occupational status are helping their families back home in terms of remittances and kind. Their contribution in terms of remittances is an important outcome of such long distance migration for place of origin for many ways like improving financial position of family back home, improving prospects for education and beginning of new economic ventures for coming generations, improving foreign exchange reserves at national level etc.

- Their contribution (basically cash contribution) to the family back home also changes with time. It is an important measure to examine their degree of association with family back home with passage of time. Generally, in the beginning their support increases in most of the cases but with passage of time rather than regular remittance contribution they shift to need based support to their families back home. In most of the cases support in terms of kind remain unchanged.

- Other than cash and kind, these emigrants also contribute in way of occasional financial support or monetary contribution for family investment, knowledge sharing and transfer and dissemination of information about the new opportunities at destination. In some cases they assist prospective emigrant by arranging finance, hospitality in the beginning at destination, in job search etc. Maximum emigrants realized that due to their emigration the economic status of their family back home has improved

along with increasing global exposure, better growth prospects, raising social status and more social and economic security.

- The status of contribution by the emigrants to their motherland seems very poor in this research. The actual contribution, mainly in terms of social remittances, financial investment and knowledge transfer and sharing, comes from very small proportion of emigrants only who are capable enough to mention about the beneficiaries be it individual or organization, mode of contribution, magnitude and time etc.

- About one third of them are contributing to their homeland through sending social remittances. This is followed by knowledge transfer and sharing (largely confined to dissemination of information only), philanthropy and dissemination of information about new opportunities at their destination. This is mostly occasional and need based.

- About 80 per cent of these Rajasthani emigrants for the USA, across all categories and in all destination areas, perceive investment scenario at their home land as lucrative and rewarding. But their actual contribution in terms of investment at place of origin is negligible. This is really embarrassing to know that Rajasthani emigrants based in the USA had not invested in special borrowing schemes of the government of their home land.

- Knowledge sharing and transfer is an important area in this current globalized knowledge based economy. This can be a sound medium to change the perception about the impact of emigration of highly skilled and professionally competent personals for the place of origin from brain drain to brain circulation. In this case study too maximum respondents are with this opinion and mentioned that this will further strengthen the ties between India and her diaspora. According to them the most important areas for such sharing and transfer are IT sector with variety of services, education and research, science and technology, medical sector and Business and manufacturing.

- In this study mere one third (38 per cent) respondents have actually participated in the process of share or transfer of Knowledge and expertise with professional friends, Private Institution, NGO or Government Organisations in India. They have largely contributed in IT sector (36 per cent) and then followed by education and research, science and technology, medical sector and business, management and

manufacturing sector. There is variation in their contribution areas mainly in terms of their age and period of emigration.

- Among the beneficiaries of such sharing and transfer of knowledge and expertise 56 per cent were their friends and colleagues from the same professional area. This is important but largely confined at individual level and less beneficial for society at large. Again such sharing and transfer are of informal nature and impairs the possibility to use the shared and transferred knowledge consistently. Only 11 per cent of them, i.e. four respondents of the whole study group, have shared their knowledge and expertise at the Indian education and training institute level and details of their contribution are indicating towards its larger use. About eight per cent shared their knowledge at alumni association in India and six per cent are into collaborative research with institutes in India. In about half of the cases such process was initiated by the emigrants only and primarily it was on voluntary basis.

- Regarding knowledge sharing and transfer maximum respondents are with the opinion that using social networks can be highly beneficial for this followed by one to one interaction method, lecturing and video conferencing. The Joint research and project exercise was also opted by few. There were subtle difference in the importance of such modalities of KST with reference to age of emigrants and their period of emigration.

- In this study maximum respondents have stated that communication gap is the biggest hurdle in making the knowledge sharing and transferring a reality at bigger scale. Lack of infrastructure, poor governance, tedious execution process and indifferent attitude of receivers are the other major obstacles. It was found that the institutional linkages between Rajasthani diaspora in the USA are also very poor. Only one fourth of them have membership of alumni associations and only 2 per cent have membership of professional organisations in India. Their connection with these associations is confined only on virtual platform.

- As per their preference for knowledge sharing and transfer 84 per cent respondents have stated that they will prefer to contribute in their own field of expertise only. Another 16 per cent said that along with their own field of expertise that also want to contribute education, guidance and job opportunities in USA, information about how to deal with US clients, business opportunities in USA, corporate work ethics, American way of life and social entrepreneurship.

- To improve knowledge sharing and transfer 27 per cent respondents have suggested that there is need to develop a vibrant sharing and interactive platform to connect and collaborate for sharing and transfer of their knowledge and expertise. This is followed by the suggestion to bridge communication gap, need for developing an institutional network dedicated to knowledge sharing and transfer, need to frame smooth and pragmatic policies to engage Indian Diaspora in multiple fields, improve upon infrastructure development, ensure good governance with greater transparency, need to develop mutual trust and confidence, develop readiness among stakeholders to share, transfer and receive, develop better internet connectivity with good speed, to use social media to connect people of similar area of interest and so on.

- The analysis of migration and development interplay in this chapter clearly depicts that this relationship is multidimensional in nature. There are some positives associated with such long distance emigration experiences for the place of origin too. Here, this can be defined in terms of remittance contribute and some other support mechanisms. Knowledge sharing and transfer is not that much sound. On the other side there is loss of skilled and professionally competent manpower too which may impair development process at place of origin. Thus, it is sensible to follow emerging paradigm to understand the migration and development relationship in this case study.

- The Rajasthani immigrants in the USA are poorly connected on institutional level. They are showing proportionately low status of membership of association of Indians in the USA. As their period of stay increases in the USA they feel to have some association with their religious, caste and regional community members at destination. They have mentioned that most of the associations are only formed to serve trivial interests of some individuals or groups, their function is undemocratic and most of these are only caste, religion or community based groupings only. The level of participation in various activities of these associations is also discouraging. This shows that such associations have failed to attract the diasporas in considerable manner.

- The membership status of the Rajasthani immigrants with Rajasthani/Community associations is even less than the membership status with Indian associations. Their participation rate in the events of various associations of Rajasthan region or community associations is negligible. The reasons behind their poor participation are essentially similar as in case of their disinterest with Indian Associations.

- Largely they have no idea about the different roles played by Indian as well as Rajasthani / community based Associations in the USA. Mostly they are unaware about the operational aspects and role of such associations.

- There is a perceptual shift in policies of Government of India towards her Diaspora as they are considered significant asset in many aspects for the home country now. India is now proactive towards issues related to them and come up with many new policies with reference to Indian diasporic community in last two decades. But it is disappointing that the government has failed to draw attention of this community towards new policy initiatives. Only those Rajasthani immigrants who emigrated to the USA before the year 1990 are considerably aware about the initiatives taken by the Indian Government.

- About one third respondents have suggested few measures to improve the effectiveness of such policy initiatives mainly better advertisement and access to the policies, proper execution, ensure transparency in public offices and re-establishment of separate Ministry with greater resources/ manpower.

- It is a setback that the Rajasthani immigrants in the USA are totally unaware about the initiatives taken by the Rajasthan government towards Rajasthanis abroad. There are some suggestions for improving the role of Rajasthan government through policy formulations in the direction to develop communication with Rajasthanis abroad, advertising these, ensuring proper documentation and good governance, facilitating diaspora investments in multiple sectors, motivating Rajasthanis abroad to form Regional associations and organize get-togethers through innovative platforms.

- None of the respondent mentioned about any Non-Government Organisation or civil society either in the USA or in India working for knowledge sharing or transfer between India and her diaspora. But 85 per cent respondents were in the favour of engaging NGOs or civil societies in diverse areas along with knowledge sharing or transfer such as bridging communication gap and managing linkages between Indian and her diaspora, strengthening ties between Indian diaspora and India, organizing events and strengthening mutual confidence.

- The Rajasthani diaspora in the USA are first generation migrants and majority of them have strong tendency to live with a notion to return back to the country



of their origin. They have mentioned that they are missing social life at destination and life is stressful due to exhausting time bound professional commitments in spite of their income prospects being fairly good. Many of them have a vague notion about return in their mind but about one third of those interested in return to the home have a time bound plan in this regard.

- After their return, they are intent to settle down in metro cities in India, where these young interested people (who emigrated after the year 2000) can get job opportunities and business environment with better infrastructure. Primarily, they prefer to remain in the same professional field after their return but want to shift from salary based occupation to start their own venture in India. It can be construed as a drive for brain circulation or brain gain in near future in case a sound wave may be generated on this line which is still at an inception stage in the study.

- Most of the respondents declined to share the information about other Rajasthani immigrants in the USA without latter's prior consent. Informally, few of them agreed to share the details of other Rajasthani immigrants. This was helpful in locating respondents for this research. Yet, it was discouraging for the study that many of the respondents, who immigrated after the year 2000, have very poor idea about the immigrants from Rajasthan in their vicinity areas or in the USA at large. Nearly half of the respondents are with opinion that the trend of immigration of Rajasthanis in the USA has increased in recent years.

- If communication gap is abridged followed by developing a good and vibrant sharing/interactive platform, improve infrastructure facilities and assure good governance with greater transparency, prepare data base of professionals of Indian origin abroad, institutional network dedicated to knowledge sharing and transfer is developed, smooth and pragmatic policies to engage Indian Diaspora in multiple fields is framed the Indian diaspora may be engaged effectively in India.

- The future direction of relationship between diaspora and homeland depends upon the quality of linkages with subsequent generation diaspora. Here, it was observed that this thread of bonding is weakening in case of second generation Rajasthani diaspora with their roots. This is reflected in their detachment with Hindi/Rajasthani as mode of communication and decreasing frequency of their visits to India with progression of age. Their food habits, life style, interests etc. are also very much Americanized.

- As per the responses the principal suggestion with regard to policy formulation is that it is important to develop modalities to teach Indian language, culture and tradition in USA. This is followed by providing more scholarships and reserve seats in Indian educational institutions and exchange programme to know about India, frequent visits to India, organizing more get-togethers of Indians in USA, developing platforms for subsequent generation Indian diaspora to interact within this group in USA etc. A considerable proportion of respondents have mentioned that weakening of bondage between diaspora and homeland is bound to happen with distance, long stay and rearing in entirely different socio-cultural environment.

### **Policy Implications**

1. The personal linkages of Rajasthani immigrants in the USA should be harnessed for their proper documentation including their area of expertise and place of origin. This can address the issue of communication gap and will help in creating a knowledge pool. They ought to be motivated to make associations and organization of diaspora community for better interaction among themselves.

2. There should be an interactive platform for sharing, exchange and transfer of knowledge, skills and expertise. There should be specific mechanism to ensure mutual trust and confidence among the sharing and exchange parties. Experts' involvement in this process should be assured for viability of this exercise for the welfare of country and people at large.

3. Research centers ought to be established either independently or in association with existing institutes for the promotion of research in the various fields related to diaspora. Such can be set at national level and also at state level from where sizable population is emigrating for the different parts of world.

4. There is need to strengthen alumni associations and professional associations in India and abroad for strengthening joint collaborations and exchange of expertise. Such associations should be motivated to have better connectivity with other associations at destination, of other countries and also with associations in India.

5. There is need for re-orientation of diaspora related policies and there should be focus on formulating pragmatic policies for trapping the knowledge capital of Indian diasporic community. This is most promising area of diaspora and development interplay

in this era of knowledge economy. For this to materialize government can start a web portal to bring them at single platform, a recognition system can be designed for them to captivate their participation, encourage joint ventures and facilitate the with procedural needs, technology corridors can be setup for sharing and exchange and so on. Adequate focus on generating awareness about the policies is need of the hour for sharing and transfer of knowledge and expertise.

6. To sustain the constructive relationship with diasporic community it is essential to focus on strengthening the relation with the subsequent generations of diaspora. Specific policies should be made to keep their Indian identity in their mind and soul. The important areas to be addressed for this are to ensure teaching in Indian language, culture and tradition in USA, providing more scholarships and seats in Indian educational institutions, more exchange programmes for them to know about India.

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## Appendices

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