

Roots and Routes

Monthly Newsletter of the
Global Research Forum on Diaspora and Transnationalism



GRFDT

Global Research Forum on
Diaspora and Transnationalism

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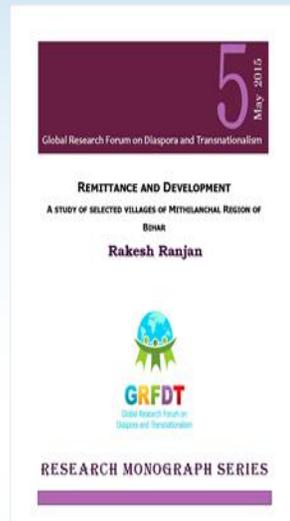
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Editors: Rajiv Mishra and Rakesh Ranjan

Editorial Board: M. Mahalingam, Monika Bisht, Rakesh Ranjan, Smrita Tiwari, Rajiv Mishra, Rahul Kumar, Diksha Jha

Design and Production: Monika Bisht and Rakesh Ranjan

**Email: editor@grfdt.com
Website: www.grfdt.org**

Editor's

Dear Readers

Greetings from GRFDT Team

The current issue of *Roots and Routes* reflects upon the theme of migration and development. Under this crucial and relevant theme, concepts like remittances, skilled migration, student mobility, and contributions of the diasporic community in the fields of science and technology have been covered. The articles provide good overview and a fair amount of information on the above-mentioned themes.

The first article on "Emigration of Highly Skilled Indian Professional and Student Mobility: Understanding the Policy Intervention" discusses the concept of skilled migration and student mobility. It takes into account the role of educational mobility in skilled migration. This article reflects upon the importance of GATS (General Agreement on Trade in Services) and the concept of trade related to education that fosters educational mobility and skilled migration. The brief article on "Indian Diaspora and its role in Development of United States Technology and Engineering Industry: An Empirical Overview" provides an empirical account of the role of Indian diaspora in the development of engineering and technology in the United States.

The third article titled "Migration-Development Nexus: South Asian Perspective" discusses various factors contributing to increased migration in South Asia. South Asia is second largest after East Asia in terms of the amount of remittance received. In addition, the book review titled "Indian Skilled Migration and Development: To Europe and Back" also relates to the above theme and deals with skilled migration from India to the European countries.

These various aspects discussed in the articles can be connected and clubbed within the broader understanding of migration and development. The fact that migration has benefits for not just the homeland but also the host states and in this context, the developed world is an emerging issue in the literature on migration and diaspora that must receive scholarly attention. Besides the scholarly readings, the current edition includes features like call for papers and news related to this subject. Reader's feedback is welcome at editor@grfdt.com.

Happy reading!

Rajiv Mishra and Rakesh Ranjan
Editors



Emigration of highly skilled Indian professionals and student-mobility: Understanding the policy intervention

In the era of globalization, the international migration has become intensified and complexed in its scale, scope and composition. Today, skilled-migration is one of the dominant features of international migration. With the emergence of knowledge-based economies, the demand for highly skilled workers and professionals have increased in the developed countries (Khadria, 2010). The emigration of skilled workers has been from developing countries to developed countries.

Skilled-mobility has been critically discussed in the larger framework of development. Over a period, the skilled-mobility has been debated under the nexus of brain drain; brain chain and brain gain (Buga & Meyer, 2012). India is the classic example that representing the strong presence of skilled professionals, engineers, scientists and students in western countries (Gabriela et. al., 2014). The emigration of skilled workers takes place in search of better professional and career prospects as well as improved quality life in more developed countries. Remarkably, the student-mobility has been tremendously increasing to accomplish the demand for the high skills, knowledge and talent. International students are viewed as the stock of highly skilled workers. The developed countries attracts the international students mostly in under-graduate and graduate programmes.

Cross-border student mobility is one of the important aspects of globalization (Altbach & Knight 2011). To compete in the global labour market, higher education has become an international market activity focused on knowledge-production (Varghese, 2013). The movement of the students across national borders is considered as a common category of migration. India is the second largest student sending country followed by China. In 2012, over 4 million international students were enrolled in higher education worldwide. In Indian context, over 1.89 lakh Indian students were enrolled in higher education abroad in 2012. With consequence of demand for global exposure of higher education, the student-mobility is growing rapidly.

Under the General Agreements on Trade in Services (GATS), higher education has become a trade activity- a profit venture (Knight, 2003; 2005; 2006). Therefore, the higher education has become market-driven activity (Altbach & Knight, 2011). The student-mobility is one of the important modes of globalization of higher education. The dominant force of globalization has led to the increase in the student-mobility of education abroad (Varghese, 2008). The USA, UK, Australia, France, the UAE and Germany are the top destination countries that attracts largest share of total international students enrolled across national boundaries (UIS-UNESCO, 2012). Under the market strategy, the developed countries aims to provide education, skills and training to the young and talented students at comparatively low cost, so that they can contribute into their economy after

completion of their studies.

Since 1990s, the emigration of Indian doctors, engineers, software engineers has been predominant to western countries. India is the major country of origin of international migrants, and their stocks had accounted for more than 14 million by mid-2013 (UN-DESA 2013). The Indian government estimated the total number of Indian migrants including both non-resident Indians (NRIs) and foreign citizens or persons of Indian origin (PIOs) to be about 20 million at the turn of the twenty-first century, and it is believed that this figure had risen to 25 million by 2012 (MOIA, 2012). The ever-increasing outflow of technocrats and professionals reveals the abundant opportunities of employment and better incentives abroad.

The increasing skill migration from India to different part of world has created a considerable 'Indian knowledge diaspora' population abroad. At policy level, the role of diaspora is significant in the development of both country of origin and country of destination. In the last few decades, there has been a number of shifts in economic policies across the globe. India also have liberalized the economies, relaxed their foreign direct investment (FDI) regulations. The changing regulations of trades, commerce and economic policy, India has emerged as new destination for investment destination (Chanda, 2014). The huge emigration of skilled workers and professionals has been a consequence of the growing investment relations between countries of destination.

Under the new regime of economic relations, the liberal policies has played the bilateral roles with investor country in which one way, there has been a growing emigration of highly skilled workers and professionals to move to the investor's countries and other way, the investor country has to ensure the successful implementation of strategies at a company level (Chanda, 2014). It is, however, a critical concern that labour issues has been persisting in the free market economy.

The visa rules of country of destination plays a significant role in attracting emigrants from countries of origin. Whether the work-visa or student-visa, there has been a change in visa regulations in host-countries. The EU blue card scheme and Schengen visa rule, H1-B Visa in USA and Australia's point-based visa system are providing easy and simple immigration policy to enter the foreign skilled workers and professionals into their country. Subsequently, the provision of longer duration of work-permit and work with study scheme are also some new attractions for the international youths (Chanda & Mukerjee, 2012). The host-countries have been introducing new educational programmes, incentive policies; easy visa rules conducive domestic environments to attract young minds and students with professional background.

In context of skilled-migration, the role of education has become essential in the migration of highly skilled workers. Education and employment are the two sides of a coin. One leads to another and therefore does influence each other. In 21st century, the emergence of market economy and technological development has led the demand for the skilled and professional workers. Today, India is receiving large share of remittance from abroad accounted 72 billion US dollar (World Bank, 2014). However, the government has no institutional mechanism and framework for the management and monitoring of the flow of money/remittance by NRIs and PIOs. Consequently, there has been a serious debate on role of state in context of security, rights and legal matters of the Indian migrants abroad for work and education.

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Monika Bisht, Research Scholar, National University of Educational Planning and Administration, New Delhi.
Email address- monika4bisht@gmail.com

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Indian Diaspora and Its role in Development of United States Technology and Engineering Industry: An Empirical Overview

Indian diaspora is one of the most prominent diasporic communities in USA and more specifically in states of California, New Jersey and New York. The roots of Indian diasporic community in technology and engineering industry goes back to the initial coming of foreign immigrants in California to setup their own electronics and engineering starts-ups in late 1960s and early 1970s (Saxenian, 2006). Further if one looks into the statistics we can get to know how well rooted have Indian diaspora become in USA. As of 2010 US Census data the population of Indians in USA stands at 2,843,391 of the total US population which is 0.9 % of the US population (US Census, 2010). This figure shows a good growth of Indian American population in USA which in 2000 stood at 1,678,765 of the US population pertaining to around 0.6% of the population (US Census, 2000). This shows a growth of almost 69.37% which is a high growth rate. The population of Indians in the states of California which is one of the most important technology and engineering hubs of USA stands at 528,176 which is 1.42% of the states total population as of 2010 US census data. In the state of New Jersey the population of Indian Americans stands at 292,256 which is 3.32% of the states total population as of 2010 US census data.

As we can see the numbers are speaking a story of larger population of Indian Americans which without hesitation will lead one to think about their contributions to the United States economy. For this purpose of this issue brief, I will only focus on engineering and technology business which will reflect the contributions of Indian Americans in the growth and development of United States engineering and technology industry. In late 1990s a study titled Immigrant Entrepreneurs in Silicon Valley published by (Saxenian & Edulbehram, 1998) showed the increasing contribution of Asian immigrants in Silicon valley entrepreneurship and especially the contributions of Indian and Chinese engineers and scientists. This study showed that Indian and Chinese contribution to the hi-tech technology industry of Silicon Valley accounted for almost 29% of the total hi-tech industry in the Silicon Valley area in the 1990s. In this study Saxenian says that the contribution of Indians and Chinese out of the of 29% of hi-tech industry is 20% and 9% respectively. This figure is contested by a 2007 study titled America's New Immigrant Entrepreneurs which was jointly conducted by Duke University and CA Berkeley (Wadhwa et al., 2007). This study shows the amount of Indian and Chinese participation in the hi-tech industry of Silicon in the time phase of 1995-2005 stands at 25.8% and 24.4% respectively (Wadhwa et al., 2007). We can clearly see a line of increased growth and contri-

bution of Indians in the technology business of Silicon Valley. The major findings of this study brings some important empirical data such as 26% of all immigrant founded engineering and technology companies had Indian founders; Indians have founded more engineering and technology companies than other immigrants from China, Taiwan, Japan and UK; Indians have started more start-ups and technology business in California and New Jersey; In New Jersey they dominate with around 47% of all engineering and technology start-ups (Wadhwa et. al., 2007). In another technology hub which is situated in North Carolina called Research Triangle Park (RTP) 25% of immigrant founders had India as their country of origin and were much ahead than other immigrants from Germany, Canada, UK and Taiwan.

With respect to patents, Indians have filled more than 10,000 patent applications in United States from 1998-2006 and the study shows that Indians are just behind China in number of patent applications (Wadhwa et. al. 2007). But one thing to be noted here is that data of China and Taiwan is clubbed into single country of China, which certainly provides Indians an edge over total patent applications. Indians have large number of patent applications in the area of technology related to human necessities, Physics, Electronics and Chemistry. For technologies related to human necessities it accounted around 23.7% which included Indians as inventor or co-inventor (Wadhwa et. al. 2007). This category of human necessities includes technologies related to agriculture, food, tobacco, apparel, furniture, medical, life-saving, fire-fighting, sports and amusement. Further in the area of patent application related to Physics which includes technologies related to instruments, optics, photography, horology, computing, signaling, information storage and nuclear physics was 20.1% having inventors or co-inventors as Indians. In patent application related to Chemistry which included technologies like electrolysis and crystal growth the percentage stood at 23.2% as Indian inventors or co-inventors. In the area of Electricity which included technologies like generation, circuitry and communications the percentage was 23.9% which is highest among all the categories of patent applications filled by Indians as inventors or co-inventors.

The above empirical data shows that Indians are no doubt one of the most significant immigrant population of United States. Their role in engineering and technology related inventions and business has significantly helped the US economy in a much greater way and also to

remain as a technology hub for the entire world. Some of the debates related to brain drain, brain gain and brain circulation have moved around the academic circles (Stark & Helmenstein, 1997; Beine et. al., 2001; Saxenian, 2005) but one cannot deny the fact that United States gains and reaps great benefits from its immigrant population and in this case especially from Indians. Further we can also see how the Indian diaspora have largely contributed to some key engineering and technology areas such as Physics, Chemistry and Electricity. This analysis is based on the data covering the time period of 1995-2005 and for patent applications from 1998-2006 which can be further refined and looked from a fresh perspective with latest reports and data. For this issue brief the purpose was to show an increasing participation of Indian Americans in development of engineering and technology related business and start-ups which significantly contributes to the US economy.

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Rajiv K. Mishra (GRFDT Executive Committee Member and Research Student, Centre for Studies in Science Policy, School of Social Sciences, JNU. Email ID: rajiv.csss@gmail.com)

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Call for Papers

International Conference on Labor Migration and Industrial Citizenship". Albanians on the move - Citizenship, identity and development.

University of New York Tirana
Tirana, 13th and 14th November, 2015

This conference is organized as a joint collaboration between University of New York Tirana (Albania), University of Prishtina (Kosovo) and the University of Jyväskylä (Finland), in the framework of the project "Industrial Citizenship and Migration from Western Balkans: Case studies from Albania and Kosovo migration Germany and Switzerland". This project is supported by Regional Research Promotion Programme.

The Conference will hold specialized paper presentation panels. The conference will attract scholars of migration with different disciplinary backgrounds. The aims of the call is to bring together leading academic scientists, researchers, policy-makers, students, and practitioners and research scholars to exchange and share their experiences and research results about all aspects of migration. We plan to combine empirical and theoretical work to an-

swer these questions, but slightly favour papers with an empirical approach in disciplines where such research is done.

Paper Submission guidelines

The official language of the conference is English.

Important Dates:

05.10.2015: Submission deadline for all abstracts

05.11.2015: Full paper deliverance

25.10.2015: Notification of selection for abstracts

01.11.2015: Deadline for registration

13.11.2015: Opening of the Conference

For more details:

<http://icm-westernbalkans.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/07/International-Conference-Labor-Migration-Industrial-Citizenship-13-14-November-20152.pdf>

Migration Development Nexus: South Asian Perspective

Introduction

Migration is one of the defining global issues of the early twenty-first century. Approximately 175 million people, including 10.4 million refugees reside outside their home country, or put another way, one out of every 35 persons in the world is a migrant (IOM 2003). There is not a single country or Society claim to be untouched by human mobility. The reasons behind this increase in population mobility are numerous, but globalization is most convenient (although not necessarily satisfactory) explanation. Many factors such as development of cheap and accessible transnational means of transport, the creation of real-time networks of electronic communication, the redefinition of individual and family identities across continents, and the income differences between developed and developing countries foster the migration.

South Asian Countries have experienced a sharp increase in remittance during the past three decades. In 2014, South Asia has received a \$116 billion of remittances, second only after East Asia (World Bank, 2015). Transfer of remittance to South Asian Region has seen a 4.5 percent rise in 2014 compare to 2.5 percent in 2013. Countries like Pakistan has seen an increase of 16 percent followed by Sri Lanka (9.6 percent) and Bangladesh (8 percent). For India (0.7 percent), probably because of falling value of rupees hampered the remittance investment, but continuous flow of remittances from Middle East and Southeast helped to be a top receiving country in the world. In 2013 only, India received \$71 billion of remittances followed by China, Philippines and Mexico (World Bank, 2013). The amount received by India is nearly 4% of its GDP, and provides a major boost on micro as well as macro level of society.

Country	Remittances in 2013 (Million)	Remittances as % of GDP 2013
Bangladesh	14,228	12
India	71,000	4
Nepal	5,210	25
Pakistan	14,990	6
Sri Lanka	6,690	10

Source: Migration and Development Brief, 2015

Migration and Development

Migration remittance is one off most significant link between migration and development. It plays an effective role in reducing poverty, decrease in everyday risk from external shocks, betterment of life prospects, and many other positive aspects, which provide convenient angle for approaching the complex migration agenda. In real sense, remittances are personal flow of money from migrants to friends and families, which need to be better utilized for multiplier effect. The Human Development Report 2009, Overcoming Barriers: Human mobility and development has noted that 'financial remittances are vital in improving the livelihoods of millions of people in developing countries (UNDP 2009: 71)'. Many empirical studies have confirmed the positive contribution of international remittances to household welfare, nutrition, food, health and living conditions in places of origin.

Remittance Transfer in South Asia

Among the regions, South Asia is the second largest remittance recipient in 2013 following the East Asia and Pacific. Remittance one of the direct outcomes of international migration is the most beneficial private transactions in the global economy. This often stems from relatively developed economies and goes to the migrant households located in the developed economies. The south Asian region draws nearly one-fourth of the global remittance volume that contributes on average to over ten percent of GDP of South Asian Countries (Rahman at el. 2014). The formal remittances inflows to South Asia have been increasing from \$16.13 billion in 2000 to \$111 billion in 2013 and suppose to reach \$136 billion in 2016 (World Bank, 2013). Total remittance transfer from South Asia reached \$111 billion in 2013, where India alone contributed \$71 billion.

Among the South Asian countries, India, Pakistan, and Bangladesh ranks first, seventh and eighth in the world, respectively in terms of volume of remittances received in 2013. As a share of gross domestic product, Nepal receives the largest formal remittance inflows (25%) among the South Asian countries and ranks third in the world, followed by Bangladesh (12%), and Sri Lanka (10%). Remittances are also the most important external funding source for the countries in South Asia (World Bank, 2014). In 2009, remittances in South Asia were three times larger than foreign direct investments and more than ten times larger than official development assistance. In terms of origins of remittances to South Asia, the Middle East countries are the largest recipient of South Asian migrant workers and correspondingly, the

amount of remittances originated from the three countries, UAE, Saudi Arabia, and Qatar are account over 60% of the total remittance (estimated) inflow to South Asia. India is a significant country both as a remittance sending and receiving (Ozaki, 2012). The total remittances inflow to India amounted \$49.5 billion in 2009, while the remittance outflow was \$2.8 billion.

The Human Development Report 2009, 'Overcoming Barriers: Human mobility and development' has noted that 'financial remittances are vital in improving the livelihoods of millions of people in developing countries (UNDP 2009: 71). Many empirical studies have confirmed the positive contribution of international remittances to household welfare, nutrition, food, health, and living conditions in places of origin. A World Bank review of remittances to South Asia in 2005 remarked: "The increase in remittance volumes has renewed academic and public policy interest in their potential to reduce poverty and economic vulnerability, improve family welfare, and stimulate local economic development in the face of much lower, and sometimes temperamental FDI flows"(Maimbo, Adams et al. 2005). Global Economic Perspective Report (2006) notes that remittance inflow has made it possible for Bangladesh to cut poverty by 6 per cent. In Nepal, a study done by the Nepal Living Standard Survey found that the contribution of remittances in reducing poverty between 1996 and 2003 was 11 per cent. Other contributors included the increase in agricultural wages, an increase in nonfarm activities, and some reduction in the dependency ratio. Remittances not only help to reduce poverty, but also reduce the depth and severity of poverty in Nepal and other countries (Khatri, 2007).

Conclusion

In line with the propositions of the New Economics of Labour Migration and Livelihood Approaches, migration and remittance play a very important role in the life of migrants and families left behind (Stark, 2009). Over the time, countries like Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Nepal, and to some extent India have built their domestic economies around these migrant flows. While the bilateral ties with GCC have helped South Asia to have consistent flows of labour migration and remittance transfer, but over the time, it has increased the dependence on migration-based economies. Most prevalent examples are Nepal and Indian state Kerala. In case of both these migrant homelands, remittances have been gradually becoming a sole medium of GDP, which may leads to acute vulnerability in case of any instability. As migration is a selective process, most international remittances do not tend to flow to the poorest members of communities nor to the poorest countries. However, poor non-migrant families often affected indirectly through the economy-wide effects of remittance expenditure on wages, prices, and employment in migrant sending communities.

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Rakesh Ranjan, Research Scholar, Centre for the Study of Social Systems, School of Social Sciences, Jawaharlal Nehru University. Email- rakesh4205@gmail.com

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Global Update

Remittance Growth to Slow Sharply in 2015- World Bank

As per the estimate of World Bank, growth in global remittances, especially to developing countries will slow sharply in 2015 due to weak economic growth in Europe, deterioration of the Russian economy and the depreciation of the Euro and Ruble. Officially, recorded remittances to the developing world are expected to reach \$440 billion in 2015, an increase of 0.9 percent over the previous year. Global remittances, including those to high-income countries, are projected to grow by 0.4 percent to \$586 billion. The 2015 remittance growth rates are the slowest since the global financial crisis in 2008/09. Nonetheless, the number of international migrants is expected to exceed 250 million in 2015, and their savings and remittances are expected to continue to grow. The slowdown in the growth of remittances this year will affect most developing regions, in particular Europe and Central Asia where flows are expected to decline by 12.7 percent

in 2015. The positive impact of an economic recovery in the U.S. will be partially offset by continued weakness in the Euro Area, the impact of lower oil prices on the Russian economy, the strengthening of the US dollar, and tighter immigration controls in many remittance source countries.

In line with the expected global economic recovery next year, the global flows of remittances are expected to accelerate by 4.1 percent in 2016, to reach an estimated \$610 billion, rising to \$636 billion in 2017. Remittance flows to developing countries are expected to recover in 2016 to reach \$459 billion, rising to \$479 billion in 2017. The top five migrant destination countries continue to be the United States, Saudi Arabia, Germany, Russia, and the United Arab Emirates (UAE). The top five remittance recipient countries, in terms of value of remittances, continue to be India, China, Philippines, Mexico, and Nigeria.

Tejada et. al. (ed.) (2014). Indian Skilled Migration and Development: To Europe and Back. Springer Publication, ISBN 978-81-322-1809-8. © Springer India 2014.

Migration is an integral part of the process of development. Generally, the trajectory of migration has been from resource-deprived to resource-endowed areas (IOM and UN, 2000). In the era of globalization, the salience of economic liberalization and global market has thus accelerated the mobility of people across borders. With the emergence of the knowledge economy and technological development, the global labour market has witnessed rise in demand for knowledge, skills, and talents. This growing demand has led to an increase in the emigration of skilled-workers and professionals particularly from developing countries to the developed countries (Khadria, 2004). India is becoming a major supplier of human capital for the developed countries (Buga & Meyer, 2012). Being a developed economy, Europe has always been a preferred area of destination for Indians. Due to the old aged population and limited young skilled workers, the European countries have been targeting on the Indian skilled and professionals to develop their economy.

Based on empirical evidences, the book discusses the migration of Indian skilled workforce to the European countries in detailed manner. This edited volume covers different themes of migration towards western countries such as skilled and unskilled migration, student migration for higher education, gender migration, globalization, and Indian Scientific Diaspora, Return migration and development etc. The book has total thirteen chapters with central focus on the agenda of development through migration in recent decades. The book debates on growing concerns on inter-linkages between skilled migration and development. This book not only uncovers the un-researched areas but also strongly recommends the important policy directions for both home as well as host countries aiming at development agendas.

The three broader themes are covered in this book: Introduction, contexts and trends and empirical evidences and policy implications. The introduction part discusses the issues of emigration of Indians (skilled segment) to the European Union. Skilled-migration is an important consequence of globalization of market economy. The demands for high skilled migrants have increased in the developed countries for better output (Gabriela et. al., 2014).

The second part of the book deals with the trends and context of skilled migration through the examination of public intervention and institutional-structures both from the perspective of India as a country of origin and Europe as country of destination. In this context, the flow of skilled and unskilled migration has been discussed by

Binod Khadria in the area of education, training, and skills etc. In addition, these two broad categories (skilled and unskilled labourers) have played a significant role in the economic development process in entire Europe. Further, Rupa Chanda and Deepaghrya Mukherjee analyse the skilled migration between India and European Union in the context of bilateral investments flows. The dearth of skilled workforce in the European Union has resulted in an increased demand for the same of the South Asian origin. This has been analysed well by the authors to understand the investment and labour mobility linkages between the EU and India and the related immigration regulations and entry schemes for the skilled professionals.

Furthermore, Metka Hercog has discussed the impact of the policies pertaining to the environment in the four major host states of the EU, namely, France, Germany, the Netherlands, and Switzerland on the overall migration flow. Over the years, environmental degradation has caused numerous problems for the migrants. However, for the host states, the national interest concerns come prior to the health issues for the migrants while drafting the policies.

The international student migration constitutes an important catalyst in the entire process of emigration of high skilled workers. In the contemporary times, the global exposure in higher education is essential for achieving employment in the global job market. USA has been a leading destination for IT professionals and science graduates. (Khadria, 2002, 2008, 2010). In addition, countries like Germany, France, Italy, and Spain are emerging destinations for Indian students seeking higher education (Chanda & Mukherjee, 2012). Ana Mosneaga has carried an empirical analysis of international student migration, which she argues has helped to launch an educated high skilled workforce, which can fuel growth. She has examined the processes that shape international student migration under the globalization of higher education.

The third part of the book deals with the empirical evidence and policy implication, which analyses the systematised empirical evidence on Indian skilled migration and development, from both the diaspora, based in European destination countries and returnees back in India. Umesh Bharte has discussed about the overview of the methods used in India and Europe for our research project on Indian skilled migration. Umesh Bharte and Rashmi Sharma, further, have discussed the various programmes and policies implemented by the Indian government to encourage Indian diaspora to contribute into the national development strategies. They suggest that the government of India has to develop the relationship of trust with the diaspora groups to harness this strategic goal.

In the context of globalization, the question of knowledge transfer has become a debatable issue that Jean-Claude Bolay and Gabriela Tejada have discussed in their chapter. They argued that there are opportunities and uncertainties of globalization in terms of limited fair use and distribution of knowledge transfer between global north and global south. They have discussed this in reference of scientific Diasporas at the centre of the discussion with analysing the case of India and its relationship with Europe as an example. In this context, it helps to understand to provide specific mechanisms that can be beneficial for knowledge transfer and locate those factors, which are necessary to prove beneficial for India. Further, the issue of return-migration of Indians from Europe has also been taken up. The current research reveals that there are both positive and negative consequences of return migration in India. The return-migration can prove to be financially fruitful and at the same time loss incurring depending on the nature of reverse migration.

So far, India has been gaining a large share of migrants' remittances. In 2013, India received 70 billion dollars as remittances from abroad (MOIA, 2014). Here, the two major sources from where remittances have been collected are, namely, personal and institutional. At the personal level, impact of remittances directly influenced the household and resulted in the development of familial conditions and village level development in the last few decades. The authors, however, critically discussed the role of government in developmental agenda through remittances collected from all over the world. The Indian returnees bring knowledge and technical abilities, financial resources and entrepreneurial ventures, which contribute to the welfare of social groups, villages, and communities as well. The author has argued that it positively benefits the local context. Furthermore, the resultant benefits also depend largely from the state from which return migration is taking place.

Given the emphasis on skilled migration to Europe, development remains the central focus in analysing migration issues at both home as well as host countries. Skilled migration is a prerequisite for the economic and social development of both home as well as host-countries. Indian professionals and skilled workers seek better opportunities for employment, businesses, and the future prospects. At the same time, the talent produced by India in large numbers is significantly utilised by the developed states. In this context, it is important to analyse the position of India vis-à-vis other developed states. This book interrogates the actual position of Indian skilled migrants and tries to understand migration both in terms of process and in terms of situation reinforced by the state's policies.

This book is a well-written, inter-disciplinary, and multi-disciplinary analysis of the issues and challenges of skilled-migration to the European countries in present time. It helps to understand the role of public-interventions and institutional strategies to strengthen, manage

and monitor the trends of migration and return migration from India. However, it does not discuss about the country specific policies on skilled migration. In the present context, the government policies influence the flow of migration to the host-country and therefore, it depends largely on the way government policies intervene between the flow of migration and various stakeholders. However, the book fails to analyse the inter-relations between the skilled-migration and other subsets such as student-migration, gender migration and the return migration of women. The authors have laid a discussion on the issues related to the theme rather than inter-linking them with causes, consequences and the requirements of the serious issues. The authors have managed to critically disclose many issues, argued on novel and valid concerns, and refuted existing facts with new evidences.

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Review by:

Monika Bisht, Research Scholar, National University of Educational Planning and Administration, New Delhi. Email address- monika4bisht@gmail.com



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Dr. M. Mahalingam

Research Fellow
Centre for Policy
Analysis
Email-
lingabharathi@gmail.com

Dr. Smita Tiwari

Research Fellow
Indian Council for World
Affairs
Email- smita.jnu@gmail.com

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**Abstracts or requests for further information should be sent to:
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Email- convenor@grfdt.com
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Last date for receiving abstract	15 October 2015
Communicating about selection	5 November 2015
Last date for receiving full paper	30 January 2016
Date of Conference	20 February 2016