



# Roots *and* Routes

Vol 8, No. 1-6, January - June, 2019



**GRFDT**  
Global Research Forum on  
Diaspora and Transnationalism

[www.grfdt.com](http://www.grfdt.com)

# Editors' Note



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Dear Readers  
Greetings from GRFDT!

We bring forth to you the another edition of our Newsletter Routes and Routes. With increasing discourses on migration, there has been an ever increasing attempt to derive a meaning out of the human actions. The crucial questions entangling the migration scholars such as why people move? What are the political agendas behind migration? How and why do different countries render support or retaliate for the phenomenon of migration? How to bring in the diverse experiences of migration in order to understand the migrants? All these questions has led to an ever rising increase in attempts to understand migration more clearly.

In line with such a move, the report on international conference organized by central university of Gujarat, brings forth the major discussions which took place surrounding the theme of Migration, Diaspora and Development. The conference brought in the scholars working on diverse range of issues concerning migration. It covered theme which ranged from skilled migration to labour migration, Indians migrating to different countries and people from different countries settling in India, the issue of international remittance to international collaboration of diasporas located in varied geographical locations.

The current issue also contains an article by Anushka on 'Afghan Refugees in India: Key challenges.' The paper discusses the key challenges faced by Afghan refugees in India. These challenges are related to assimilation in the Indian society, livelihood, skill and education. After having contemplated the key challenges, the paper highlights few thematic areas such as accessibility to adequate housing and education that may generate protection outcomes and foster solution to address the challenges.

The issue also contains a book review by Wajda Tabassum which is very aptly selected, as the focus of the issue is more on digging in the meaning, concept and diversity of migration. She reviewed the book titled 'Migration, Incorporation and change in an Interconnected World' which has used historical and sociological lenses to understand the phenomenon of migration. The book, as suggested by the reviewer, contains short stories and experience of diverse group of migrants, which helps to build in the foundation for conceptualizing migration. We hope you find this issue equally engaging and interesting which further instigates you to dwell deep and explore more on issues concerning migration.

Happy Reading!

  
**Arsala Nizami and Tasha Agrawal**

# Migration, Diaspora and Development

## An Indian Perspective



An International conference “Migration, Diaspora and Development: An Indian Perspective” was organised by the Centre for Diaspora Studies, Gujarat Central University during 7-8 March 2019. The conference brought together scholars from wide range of domain areas from national and international organisations.

The inaugural session highlighted the importance of migration in the contemporary times especially when there is a burning issue of refugee in Europe and Asia. Prof. Mohan K. Gautm, social anthropologist, highlighted that the migration not only add to the multiculturalism, it also strengthen the root culture. He said that migration brings not only economic strength but also brings ideas and culture. He stated that the first mass migration was initiated during colonial times by the French, Dutch and British after the abolition of slavery. The initial indentured labour replaced the slavery and had almost similar character like slavery.

Prof. Aslam Mohmood, Chief Guest of the conference highlighted the historical, regional, linguistic and cultural differences within the diaspora as diverse as India itself. He mentioned the basic process of migration itself contributes to the diversity, be it internal or international migration.

Keynote speaker Prof. Binod Khadria, Professor of Economics and Education, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi discussed a range of issues from concepts to policy. He said that though migration and diaspora are interrelated, there are differences in both. He explained that while ‘migration’ is a ‘flow concept’ in terms of rate of mobility. Diaspora is a ‘stock concept’ who have been almost settled in another country. He further discussed about the issues of ‘brain drain’. He told that prior to 1991 Indian talent migration was mainly to other countries which is often termed as ‘brain drain’. Those include students who studied in western universities, IT professionals from Indian Institute

of Technology etc. However the migration scenario has change after 9/11. There was sign of return migration as the situation in USA and many western countries became different towards migrants. On the other hand the condition of the host county like India became little better. He quoted Barrack Obama saying “we lose the talented H1B when they go back to their country and compete against us”.

Prof. Khadria said migration is still not a mainstream subject in the international policy forum. He lamented that the Millenium Development Goals did not emhasise the in its 8 point agendas as it was often considered as challenge to US and many western countries. It is the onus of migration scholar to bring migration as sustainable goal agenda. He said that Syrian refugee crisis brought migration to the centre stage again. He, however, said that much needs to be done at the policy level. By 2020 world will have 55 million labour shortage. On the other hand, India will have 44 million surplus labour. He said the age of migrants are coming down or becoming younger. Earlier Ph.D. and Post Doctorate students use to migrate, now it is graduate and masters degree students. He observed that Germany, China and many European countries are aging. He said aging labour force with low productivity will also demand high wage. Such option will be costly for many. Hence they will be looking for better skill and younger labour force. In this context India will have a great advantage. India’s biggest advantage is its young labour force. India must invest in preparing the youth in new skills in demand.

He further added that we as migration scholar are very stereotype in our approach but not very innovative. There is obsession of diaspora homeland development. There can be other options. He identified several possible areas where migration and diaspora research and policy focus should be given.

(a) Inter-diaspora cooperation: Between Indian-Chinese diaspora, between Indian-African diaspora etc. He said there is a need for creating a situation for cooperation where it can benefit large number of stakeholders within diaspora, home and host countries. There can be possible South-South Cooperation, South-North Cooperation etc.

(b) Investment in health and education: There is need for more investment in education, skill and health as it will benefit in the long run to enhance the productivity of labour



Prof. Mohan K. Gautam

force

(c) Creation of More choices: He also emphasised that global labour market is very volatile. How do India cope with that? When the policies are formulated with local political agendas and any abrupt decision can change the labour demand and supply. This can create havoc for the career choices of the youth. He said India needs to create more choices to withstand the global ups and downs.

Dr. Naresh Kumar, convenor of the conference presented the diverse range of papers that were listed in the conference presentation ranging from identity issues to the economic areas and hence a rich platform to engage in host of complex interdisciplinary areas.

The first plenary session was chaired by Prof. Binod Khadria. Speakers include prof. purnima Bhat, Prof. Rahman etc.

Prof Purnima Bhat discussed about the Siddis in Gujarat. She mentioned that African migration to India happened over a perios of 2000 years. Africans to India came from various parts of Africa such as Kenya, Madagascar, Uganda etc., unlike Atlantic slave trade where 12 to 13 millions of African came to Asia such as India, Pakistan, Maldives and Sri Lanka.



Prof. Binod Khadria are put in the place of most marginalised lower caste status in India. African countries don’t have such rigidity that allowed Indian diaspora to flourish. She however mentioned that Indians in many countries live in ghetto and don’t inter mingle with local people. They are more concerned about their economic interest. This prejudice often cause of concern for conflict in many countries.

Prof Anisur Rahman discussed about the Indian diaspora in Gulf and their contribution in terms of remittances to the home

country. He mentioned that Indian diaspora contribute highest amount of remittances as compared to other diasporas.

Prof. Anuradha Banerjee discussed about the importance of brain circulation and the role of diaspora in the 21st century economy.

Prof. M.K. Gautam discussed about the twice migrants and challenges faced by the third generation diaspora. The conflict and contradiction surrounding identity and home is different for them than the first generation diaspora.

The second plenary session has speakers such as Prof. Ghansyam who spoke in the context of Indo-Caribbean who are twice migrant to the New York City. He mentioned that there are about 300 thousands of Indo-Caribbean in USA especially from Trinidad & Tobago and Guyana

Prof. Purnima Bhat talked about the evolution of diaspora as a concept over the time and how it became more inclusive. She told that adjustment and adaptation is always a challenge.



Prof. Purnima Bhat

She emphasised the need for more and more interdisciplinary research in the diaspora studies as it give more insights to the complex issues.

In the valedictory session Prof. Irudaya Rajan highlighted the social cost of the migrant and diaspora, especially in the context of Gulf. He said that many migrants have sacrificed their life of 20-30 years without family and community life only to send some money to home. Material prosperity is deceptive and doesn't give us the hidden side i.e the social and emotional cost. There is not much research on these aspects, Prof. Rajan mentioned. What is the real contribution of diaspora? He told diaspora have contributed not just towards remittances, but also towards investment, job creation etc. There is need for more research in the area of cash as well as kind (philanthropy), job creation, investment and innovation and start ups by the diaspora.

Report by Dr. Sadananda Sahoo, Assistant Professor, IGNOU

|  |                                    |  |
|--|------------------------------------|--|
| <b>4th International Conference</b>  |                                    |  |
| <b>Migration, Diasporas and Sustainable Development</b>  |                                    |  |
| Perspectives, Policies, Opportunities and Challenges   |                                    |  |
| 14-15 November 2020, New Delhi, India  |                                    |  |
| <b>Call for Paper</b>  |                                    |  |
| <b>Themes and Subthemes</b>  |                                    |  |
| Perspectives; Diaspora Policies in major countries; Impacts of Diaspora on Foreign Policies; Policies related to the Economic impacts of Diaspora; NGOs in Diaspora; Civil Society and Human Rights; Diaspora and Global Culture; New Dynamics of Diaspora Engagement; Regional Diasporas; Return and Integration Forced Migration |                                    |  |
| <b>Important Dates</b>   |                                    |  |
| 1  | Last date for receiving abstract   | 30 January 2020  |
| 2  | Communicating about selection      | 15 February 2020   |
| 3  | Last date for receiving full paper | 30 March 2020  |
| 4  | Date of Conference                 | 14-15 November 2020  |
| Participant's Contribution<br>(to be covered for conference kits and food during the conference)   |                                    |  |
| 1  | Postgraduate Students              | 2000/- or USD 35   |
| 2  | Other Scholars                     | 3000/- or USD 50   |
| Abstracts or requests for further information should be sent to:<br>internationalconference@grfdt.com  |                                    | <b>Convenors</b><br>Dr. M. Mahalingamand Dr. Smita Tiwari<br>GRFDT, New Delhi<br>For more details, please visit our website: www.grfdt.com |

## Key Challenges

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An Afghan Shop in Delhi

### Introduction

According to a UN Refugee Agency, more than 200,000 refugees were living in India in 2014 (UNHCR). People have come from around the world that includes Tibet, Afghanistan, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Myanmar, Eritrea, Iran and Iraq. Rohingya and Afghan refugees constitute of the largest refugee group in India followed by a smaller number from the Middle East and Africa mostly residing in urban areas (UNHCR: 2019). There are around 18,000 refugees in Delhi by 2009 which might have increased by now constituting Afghans, Burmese and Tibetans (Sharma, M: 2009). As in 2016, UNHCR recorded registration of 14,464 refugees in India and total assisted were 7,693. Earlier in the year 2017, liberalisation of visa measures was announced for Afghan nationals who have led to an increase in Afghan refugee women, who have further low access to the higher education.

Sharma, Maina (2009) states that there are about 10,000 Afghan refugees in Delhi, ninety percent of whom belong to Hindu or Sikh faiths that are religious minorities of Afghanistan, the rest ten percent belong to Hazaras, Pashtun and other communities. There were mainly two times in the

course of history when the Afghans felt the need to flee from their motherland, once in 1979 during the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, which followed infighting and poverty with the withdrawal of soviet forces from Afghanistan and the other during the fall of Najibullah regime, which embarked upon the advent of Taliban onto the political setup, destroying lives of common people sparing none. Since then, thousands have made Delhi as their temporary home. However, the journey from Afghanistan and their stay in India has not been totally devoid of miseries and problems. The hardships faced not only constitute the language problem but also the economic, social and problems of integration into the Indian culture.

Migrants and refugees are two different terminologies and have subsequently gone through same exposure by society. As Ghosh, P. S. (2016) has tried to explain as soon as the initial sympathy for refugees and migrants dries up in the host society, nativist suspicions about their continued presence start surfacing. Each South Asian state has been grappling with this problem, though an unsuspecting analyst may overlook it. Whether they are Punjabi Hindu/Sikh refugees in Delhi, Bengali scheduled caste refugees in West Bengal, Muhajirin in Sindh, Punjabi Muslim refugees in Pakistan's

Punjab, Pashtoon refugees in Khyber Pakhtoonkhwa, Bihari Muslims or Rohingya refugees in Bangladesh, they all have provided fodder to the local and national politics of these states in terms of ethnic, linguistic and sectarian divides. Even religious militancy in these countries has a complex link with these processes. Following the transfer of enclaves between India and Bangladesh, the political parties of both the states are active in these areas to influence the so-called 'new citizens'. This paper tries to identify some of the key challenges faced by Afghan refugee in India and strategies to address those issues.

#### (a) Assimilation

India is home to almost 14,000 refugees and asylum seekers from Afghanistan who have fled the war-torn country in search of safety and a better life. In spite of the struggles that come with abandoning their lives and homes, most seem to have assimilated well, finding small jobs or even opening businesses of their own. A passion for Afghan cuisine has come to the rescue of male refugees in New Delhi, too. Unlike refugees from other countries, Afghans have blended well with the locals, adding a new flavour to the local Indian culture. Thousands of people come from Afghanistan every year to benefit from the high quality but relatively cheap health care. They tend to stay in rented accommodation near the hospital, and they tend to eat in the Afghan restaurants in the area. Manthu, dumplings filled with meat and onion, steamed and served with split pea sauce and garlic yoghurt, have become favourites among the Indian patrons. Kabuli pilaf rice, cooked with meat, vegetables, nuts and spices, also appeals to the Indian and Afghan palates alike. For most of the Afghan refugees here, the ultimate goal is to resettle in the U.S. or Europe, where they believe there are even greater opportunities. But Europe is already closing its doors on the flood of Syrian refugees, so the people of Little Kabul may have a long time to wait.

#### (b) Livelihood Challenges

UNHCR (2011) observed that "when refugees have access to land, the labour market and livelihood opportunities and enjoy freedom of movement, they can have positive economic impacts by creating jobs, services and facilities, or by contributing to agricultural production and the local economy". This is the case of Canada where refugees have higher rates of employment, higher incomes and pay more taxes compared to other immigrant groups. Betts, A (2014) has argued that refugees can be economic assets; many are networked within settlements — nationally and transnationally — and, in many cases, use or create technology at higher rates than the local population through internet and

mobile phone usage. Under more open policies, refugees can be an economic benefit to their host communities in long term for instance: The Afghan migration to India was firstly more of a terrorised transformation to experiencing a comparative liberal and secular country led them to pacify and stand on their own. This all led to development of their own market hub in Lajpat Nagar in Delhi which when visited by natives of area gives a different cultural experience of diversity. The whole of different cultural experience may be a cultural shock to the host and the refugee but a calm and slow assimilation is making them self reliant in a respectable way and a hope to government for a promising growth and development filled future.

As quoted above the example of Delhi's Lajpat Nagar is just one case, the other ways of assimilation is education too which makes the outsider (refugee) and the host to come together and make them understand each other's horizons and perspectives. Through certain exchanges of dialogues and living with each other makes both the parties aware of each other of the demands and supply which when demanded by one is generated by the other. Generally, refugees are already in fear of not being accepted by the host but are willing to surrender services in order to survive and sometimes have money but no experience to bargain and survive. All in all they are they do bring skills- which are of universal in nature worldwide and buying power. These two features are of promising basis of an asset to labour market majorly constituted in informal sector market. Through gradual process their transgression of living standards deteriorates in case not made aware of their rights.

The other model of their sustenance is technology. The very basic is transboundary access to all the entertainment channels which make them realise of barbaric attitudes inflicted upon them and the very basic human standards they deserve and should demand. India has guaranteed the very basic Right to Life i.e. Article 21 to each and every "homo sapiens sapiens" plus the extra- dignity, employment, liberty but all this is put under check if their access to such basics exceeds the limitations of this nation i.e. the very fundamental attitude of Secularism. If it tries to manipulate and forcibly change someone's faith, belief and religion India is intolerant towards it. Social cohesion, demonstrates how protracted situations and policies that foster integration can positively or negatively affect social cohesion: when refugees are given greater access to their rights and are better able to integrate, social cohesion is greater within the community. The very television has given the other countries the idea that how India is functioning as a core nation irrespective of Political parties. The evolving nature of India from the perspective of

westernisation of thoughts, outlook and progress is promising to the people who are seeking peace but again it is not that easy to have an easier access to enter India as it has been in Pakistan and Iran in the past. YouTube, Movies, Ekta Kapoor serials has made them aware of the “grass being greener on the other side”, but to experience it is a different ballgame altogether.

The other mode of attraction to the livelihood is Mobile phones, E-mails, Facebook, Whatsapp and other social media apps which have kept them aware and updated with latest news and information. Mobile Phones have really brought different countries as one world together. Once one gets outside of their homelands and gets assimilated and settled into the alien country in starting they start influencing others decisions as well. India’s language itself most spoken is English and Hindi may face problems in starting with the people speaking only Dari and Pashto. But as Darwin has quoted “survival of the fittest” make all the ones assimilating learn the basic Hindi which helps them in Transacting for daily activities and so does the people around become sensitive and try to converse in a language which can be a common medium of conversation.

Refugees do not pose much of a security risk than the general population. While each situation is different, refugees are no more likely to be involved in crime than the general population. Jacobsen (2002) has discussed that the presence of refugee and “pursuit of livelihoods can increase human security because economic activities help to recreate social and economic interdependence within and between communities”. Refugees and host communities can gain through inclusive policies, leading to less aid dependence and more resiliencies. Social impacts are also highly contextual: the effects of refugees staying with family members in a host country, versus those in a camp or settlement for decades, might present very different social outcomes for displaced persons and hosts. Policies that avoid encampments or such can provide greater opportunities for refugees to inter-mingle and intra-mingle with the native communities and easily establish networks professionally and personally. They establish a rapport between both native and refugees to build a conducive environment to live in harmony. Policy wise we need to come up with a new framework which is accommodative and experimenting in order to form a new way of living among the people. There is a need of research and updated data which can create better informed policy on the issue of hosting and inhabiting refugees. Presently the governments of all the host countries including India are under pressure to maintain security and stability. Simultaneously there are jobs to process, manage and secure refugee areas

which becomes a haven for them to grow internally (refugees) while maintaining relations, connectivity and peace with intra-communities (host and refugees).

### (c) Skill and Education

Skill set is an important aspect of a refugee dynamics as one migrates in to a country but having no access to resources after a point of time makes them a burden on a residing economy. Generally it is not the case as refugees do bring a skill or two with them which helps them to be a self reliant and functioning pack. Refugees tend to have purchasing power with an added advantage of generating employment for others migrating from their own place. For example: restaurant owners at Lajpat Nagar in Delhi are definitely generating revenue with an added advantage of absorbing other migrants who can cook or work other chores of a restaurant. This type of economic activity brings an opportunity of assimilation of the new refugees into the security of the known ones and trying to spread off the culture among the unknowns. As the afghan cuisine is becoming popular among the Delhi people it is making culturally aware, sensitive and accepting of the new ones trying to squeeze into the population of the permanent ones. This type of acceptance and absorption of cultures through skills have been an unending process in India and specifically with respect to Afghanistan. The best example of acceptance and then culturally assimilating is Multani Punjabis who had become wealthily rich and were willing to exchange daughters with the same stature people bringing them in close proximity with Punjabi community, and this further community is further assimilating with other prospective people making the nation culturally diverse.

The other facet of skill and education is skill set of a refugee or a migrant’s awareness of host country’s language which is first tested by the language of the host country. Skill in a host Country’s native language helps in assimilation. The best example is Canada’s Proficiency exam for English or French which helps refugees or migrants an opportunity to learn a new language (an added advantage) and if they attain a good score it’ll help them in seeking jobs and social integration as well. A refugee is in a need of knowing a language, pragmatic knowledge and opportunist in terms seeking job.

Schnepf, S. V. (2007) has tried to explain the relationship between education and skills and how it is unfolding in the present terrorised world. the study was conducted on the differences in educational achievements between refugees and natives of host country across ten OECD countries. The research conducted had found in English speaking countries, immigrants or refugees fared best, while in Continental European countries they fare worse compared to natives.



While language did play an important role in making them at a disadvantaged position it was further aggravated by other important determinants i.e. socio- economic background and school segregation.

## Conclusion

UNHCR (2019) on the basis of a comprehensive protection risk analysis and in line with a whole of community approach, UNHCR has developed a partnership strategy identifying key thematic areas that will generate protection outcomes and foster solutions. Four key thematic areas for these initiatives are: (a) access to adequate housing; (b) access to education; (c) support to peace building; and (d) support to self-reliance and sustainable reintegration through regional initiatives. In its partnership approach, UNHCR also increases outreach with persons of concern through a comprehensive area based approach. Engagement with development actors is auctioned through a rights based approach as aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and supported by the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework, to which Afghanistan announced its formal commitment in July 2018. Together these efforts reinforce the centrality of protection and enhance protection advocacy, and UNHCR will continue to strengthen partnership to expand humanitarian access. Community empowerment will continue to be supported and fostered through increased participation, communication with communities, feedback and complaints mechanisms, and enhanced transparency.

It is the time to rethink about refugee is a serious human crisis. Nation states can proactively play positive role in managing the situation for the betterment of humanity through cooperation, dialogue and developmental orientation. Inability to do so will only worsen the situation.

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## Migration and Diasporas An Interdisciplinary Journal

Published half yearly by Global Research Forum on Diaspora and Transnationalism (GRFDT)  
[www.migrationanddiasporas.com](http://www.migrationanddiasporas.com),  
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### Call for Paper

Migration and Diasporas: An Interdisciplinary Journal is peer reviewed and published twice in a year. The journal covers a range of issues in the field of Diaspora and transnational migration studies with an interdisciplinary orientation. Topics include: migration from different countries in the context of history, sociology, economics, politics, literature, religion, identity, migration policies, incorporation policies, governance of migration and integration, migrant rights, gender and migration, migration and citizenship, migration and national identity, migration and security, nationalism and migration, linkages with the homeland, participation in the host land and so on.

What we publish: Research Articles, Commentary /Analysis and Book reviews

**Ali, S. and Hartmann, D. (2015). Migration, Incorporation and change in an Interconnected World. New York, Routledge, ISBN 10- 0415637392 ISBN 13- 978-0415637398**

Sociologists often tend to explain a phenomenon through an array of institutional and historical experiences. The historical trajectories help them in transcending their arguments towards a sociological framework in explaining a complex theory. Migration has become the most contested issue in the recent times. The world is rapidly changing and increasingly interconnected, day by day. This book, with the help of stories and experiences of different groups of migrants in the contemporary world, tries to discern important questions for migration theory like why do people leave their home? Where do they go, and what happens to their children? The authors have tried to be more conceptual with good empirical and theoretical explanations and at the same time they have tried to be quite informative and engaging even for a lay reader. The most important feature of the book is its simplicity and easy explanations of the complex theories that can be interesting even for non-academicians.

The chapters of the book and its content have been very carefully curated by the authors. The arguments which they have put forwarded are intriguing as well as engaging to the readers. Through this book, the readers can also come across other researches and ongoing studies on different aspects of migration which will provide them through more reliable facts and inspiration to undertake future studies on migration. The chapters are in sequence and successfully leading arguments with consecutive chapters. In the introduction, the authors tried to explain the patterns and places of international migration with more sociological orientation. They explained different context of migration like economic, legal, political and globalisation. They start their discussion with United States which they think is as a 'nation of immigrants'. They discussed the migration patterns and settlements of America through the historical and global context of migrants.

The first chapter of the book explores the reasons for people to emigrate or leave their country. They look at the economic reasons, networks and cultures of migration and try to explain its effect on the families of migrants through the remittances which they send. They explain transnationalism to show how people keep connections across multiple countries and what compels them to engage in such activity. They contest that the feeling of discrimination, social exclusion and not having legal permanence in the host city often engage migrants in transnational activity. The government regulations and laws are possibly the most important factor affecting international

migration. The laws for emigration, whether they are hard or soft decides how people will migrate to another country. The stringent migration policy often tends to rise in the role of middlemen and brokers who help in easing the process of migrating. Such middlemen can be legal brokers, smugglers or traffickers. Their importance has risen considerably over the time as states are adopting more and more stricter norms regarding international migration.

The second chapter of the book discusses about the global, migrant labourers which the authors have termed as 'cheap meat'. As the authors have pointed out that they are merely labor, cheap meat to be used, chewed up and eventually spit out. The reason for their migration is mainly economic driven and possibility of remittances which they can send back home and improve the life of their family. The immigration laws for this class is stringent in most of the countries. Brokers play a crucial role here whose price is borne by the workers themselves. Female working-class migrants are most vulnerable of all. They are subjected to physical and mental abuse, rape, wage-theft and sometime non-payment of wages by the employers. They are many times deceived by brokers and sold into prostitution. The labour laws in the host countries are often lax for this class and they become just a factor of production for foreign employers.

The third chapter deals with globally mobile working class who migrate usually on short-term working visas. They usually migrate where employment opportunities and pay are more advanced and better as compared to their home country. Their dependency on brokers are lesser as compared to working class and they are more motivated by network connections. The short-term visas make them 'expatriates' and their degree of assimilation in the host countries varies from place to place depending on the political and legal rights they get there.

The fourth chapter deals with the permanent migrants in the host country. The question to which they deal here is at what degree these migrants try to assimilate in the mainstream? Their main focus remains on second generation migrants, mostly the adults, to study the level of their adaptations to the new society. They mention different theoretical debates of assimilation like classical and segmented and its criticism by putting forward new assimilation theory by Richard Alba and Victor Nee. They mention that the level of assimilation lies in much deeper institutional arrangement. The upward or the

downward mobility of these migrants are reflected as how they are treated by the government in the labour market. They also contest that peers greatly affect variations in cultural and economic assimilation and their influence is much higher than that of their parents. They ask the conceptual question that are the second generation really immigrants or just a part of minority group in the broader society where they live?

The fifth chapter is about the Muslim migrants in the United States and western Europe. The authors call them the most maligned and despised migrants in the west because of their perceived link with terrorism. They mention that the universally perceived notion regarding Muslim that they are more inclined towards the idea of Ummah, is wrong. Apart from division of sects, they are divided by ethnic and economic background. In United States, large number of Muslims came from countries like India and Pakistan in the 1960s as working professional and settled there with their family. In the western Europe they came as labourers from many parts of former British colonies and instead of going back, they settled there along with their families. The number of Muslim is smaller in United States as compared to Western Europe in both relative and absolute term. In terms of economic integration, Muslims in United States are more well off. Low level of education and lack of skills among the Muslim in western Europe can be cited as a reason for this economic disparity. Unlike economic integration, Muslims in both the places are quite culturally integrated with some variations. Still they are scorned for being from a foreign religion and for being darker and blamed for potential violence associated with terrorism.

The sixth chapter discusses the impact of migration on societies they enter. Migrants do bring changes in the both the places- where they are heading to and from where they have departed; ranging from changing population profiles, racial demographics to economies and culture and increased diversity in both the countries. The financial costs and its consequences on societies are the major debate in terms of analysing economic implications of migration. Though brain-drain affects the home country negatively however, the foreign remittances mitigates that loss to the home country. The changes in demography of both the nations at different ends bring cultural and social changes. They quote Richard

## MIGRATION, INCORPORATION, AND CHANGE IN AN INTERCONNECTED WORLD

Syed Ali and Douglas Hartmann



Alba in reference to America's racial future that the mass immigration will lead to a 'blurring' of racial categories and boundaries in American societies. The new immigrants, in particular, with the case of United States, have presented more diverse visions of communities, cultures and nature which has eventually led to multiculturalism. However, this multiculturalism has also led to backlash from the nativists against the ethnic diversification and much resistance to migration.

The final chapter concludes with different trajectories and future questions that can shape migration in coming years. They discussed economy, networks and brokers, policies and laws, migrant themselves and diversities like race, class and gender in determining future

patterns of migration and more incorporations. They end their discussion by stating how key concepts and insights used by them in the book will provide a rich and thoroughly sociological understanding of migration.

The goal of the book has been two-fold as the authors have themselves suggested. First to answer basic questions underlying migration second to expose the work of other researchers in the field which are equally important but have not got their due in textbooks. They have quite eloquently tried to adhere to both these goals and accomplished that. The authors have tried to keep the discussion engaging all through by giving real life examples and a number of case studies. They have carefully chosen the contextualised facts and arguments to narrate a complex phenomenon in plain and simple language. It is easy to read and is an indispensable book for those students who are newcomers in the field. The book is quite accessible and persuasive even for non-academics and they can easily understand different nuances of migrations. They have tried to cover most of the important topics through conceptual lens in explaining migration from sociological perspective and explain its various discourses. This makes this book an important read for all those scholars as well as general readers looking for conceptual understanding of global migration.

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# Migration and Diasporas

## An Interdisciplinary Journal

Vol. 1

No. 1

January- June 2018

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