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Master's Thesis

Master in Community Development and Social Innovation

Word count: 25196

15 May 2023

Abstract

This study examines on Indians living abroad and their role in community development back home. It looks at the motivations driving them to be involved in their home country and the various strategies they use to contribute to their communities. It considers the advantages and disadvantages of this type of involvement and discusses ways in which Indians living abroad can be more effective in their efforts. The results of this study have the potential to influence both policy and practice in the areas of the participation and community development carried out by Indians now residing in other countries. Overall, the findings suggest that there is a need for more diaspora-driven community development initiatives, as well as more opportunities for the members to get involved in the process of community development back home.

Acknowledgements

I am immensely grateful to my supervisor Emeka Echebiri for his enthusiasm and expertise. I am very thankful for the opportunity to work with Emeka and for the guidance he provided. I am grateful for the support and knowledge he has shared throughout the process.

I would like to thank Associate Professor Benedicte Kivle for all of her help in the early stages of this research effort. I was able to create the research structure for this particular study with the help of her instruction. I also want to express my gratitude to the professors at VID Specialized University's Master in Community Development and Social Innovation program for sharing their knowledge and skills throughout lectures and seminars.

I also want to thank my wife, my daughters Aamenah and Aaliyah, and my friends for helping to keep me inspired and giving me moral support during this process. My ability to conclude my thesis would not have been possible without their support.

Arshad Khan.

May 2023.

Oslo, Norway.

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The Community Development by The Indians Living Abroad and Their Role in Community Development Back home.

Chapter – 1 Introduction

1.1 Introduction:

India is known to be one of the countries that has one of the greatest diaspora populations in the world and has a long history of both expansion and preservation of its diaspora. According to a study compiled by the United Nations, India has the unusual honor of being the nation from which expatriates and immigrant groups have emigrated in the greatest numbers. It has been estimated that there are 17.5 million people living in different parts of the world who are originally from the nation in question. Non-Resident Indians (NRIs) and Persons of Indian Origin (PIOs) who are classified as members of the Indian Diaspora and reside outside of India, either voluntarily or involuntarily, in pursuit of personal growth are estimated to number 32 million, according to a recent survey that was carried out by the Ministry of External Affairs of India. According to the findings of a poll that was carried out by News 18 on September 19th, 2021, roughly 2.5 million people from India move away from their homes each year. The present situation of the Indian diaspora is accurately reflected by this number, which serves as an important indicator of its scope. Non-Resident Indians (NRIs) are persons who are classified as taxpayers under Section 6 of the Income Tax Act of 1961, but who have not maintained a major presence in India for the purposes of meeting their tax duties. Another way to phrase this is to say that NRIs are individuals who are identified as taxpayers under Section 6 of the Income Tax Act of 1961. (Bhabha, Homi K., 1994)

Individuals of Indian descent who are not legally recognized as residents of India but who have a shared ancestral identity as non-residents of India are subject to the requirements of the law, since the Act provides that they are subject to its provisions. For the purpose of determining whether or not an individual is required to pay income tax in India, the Indian government classifies individuals who have such a status as Non-Resident Indians (NRIs). PIOs, also known as Persons of Indian Origin, are persons who were born in India but now live in a

nation other than their place of citizenship. These people include individuals who possess Indian passports and have ancestral links to India, more especially to ancestors who were permanent residents of India and satisfied the qualifications for Indian citizenship as established in the Indian Constitution Act of 1935. Also included in this category are those who have ancestral ties to India. People who now call places like China, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Iran, Sri Lanka, or Nepal home are considered to be residents of those nations, according to this definition. Likewise, those who are either the spouse of an Indian citizen or who hail from regions that were absorbed into India are referred to as PIOs in popular parlance. PIOs are a protected category of citizens. The Overseas Citizenship of India (OCI) is a program that applies to a program that grants a sort of quasi-citizenship in India, whereas full-time dual citizenship is not authorized. Another name for this program is the Overseas Citizenship of India (OCI). Through participation in a government-sponsored program, persons are eligible to get a long-term visa or card, which entitles them to a variety of benefits, including the power to cast ballots in elections and look for work. (Bhabha, Homi. "The third Space." *Identity: Community, Culture, Difference.*, 1990, pp. 207-221)

Migration from India to other parts of the world, such as Russia, the United States of America, and Central Asia, is a significant part of the history of the Indian diaspora. During the reign of Emperor Kanishka in the first century AD, the historical narrative of migration in India is claimed to have begun. This would have been during the time period. During this time period, the people who are more widely known as "gypsies" founded communities, the majority of which originated in what is now known as the state of Rajasthan in India. Historically, this part of India was controlled by a monarch. They hoped that life in the northern and western areas of Europe would be better for them, so they moved there. Around the year 500 AD, there was a movement of people from India to Southeast Asia, notably the areas that are today known as Indonesia and Malaysia. This migration took place under the rule of the Chola dynasty. There is clear evidence of migration's effects across Southeast Asia, notably among the Brahmin Kings of Thailand, the Kingdoms of Cambodia, Indonesia, Central Sumatra, and Bali. However, it is essential to keep in mind that not all of these migrants can be truly categorized as members of the Indian Diaspora. This is because many of them absorbed into the culture of the new land and gave up their Indian identity.

Despite this, it's possible that they were part of the Old Diaspora of India back in the day. (Cohen, 2008)

1.2 Background of the Study:

It was during the reign of Emperor Ashoka that the first members of what would become known as the Indian diaspora left their homeland. During this period, Ashoka launched an assault on Kalinga and then proceeded to follow in the progressive footsteps of Samudragupta into Southeast Asia in order to establish his Indian empire. This was done in order to expand Ashoka's influence outside India. As a part of this mission, a sizeable number of Brahmins moved to Southeast Asian countries with the hope of encouraging the expansion of cultural traditions there. The Chola dynasty was a major historical dynasty that was famous for the naval skill of its members. The historical perspectives of the Chola Kings and their people demonstrate that they were successful in their conquest of Sumatra and the Malay Peninsula, and as a result, they were able to develop a unique cultural identity among the Brahman households. Rakru is the name that has come to be accepted for this identity in Thailand, which is situated in Southeast Asia. An example of the Ancient Diaspora known as "Indian Shendu" has been reported, and this theory seems to be supported by the fact that the Han Dynasty annexed Yunan in the first century that Yunan was under Chinese rule. The dispersal of the diaspora in issue is a topic about which there is only a limited amount of information accessible. On the other hand, the history of the "Indian Merchant Diaspora," which began to form about the middle of the 16th century in the nations of Central Asia and Arabia, has documentation of the modern Indian diaspora. This community thrived for more than four centuries, during which the Astrakhan people established a colony near the mouth of the Volga River in the Russian Empire in the 1610s. This colony is credited as being the first Indian commercial colony in existence.

The historical presence of Hindu merchants in Moscow and St. Petersburg from the 18th century has been recounted not only by Indian sources, but also by Russian literate society, which indicates that this historical presence is a key component of cultural identity in many parts of Russia. It has been shown by academics that people of Indian heritage, including both Hindus and Muslims, worked in the banking and commercial sectors of the Safavid economy

in Persia. According to the accounts included in a variety of historical documents and chronicles, these persons were known to coexist with Jewish and Armenian groups. Accounts of the killing of numerous Hindus in Hamadan by Ottomans during the period of 1722-27 may be found in the Hindu Diaspora in Iran. These deaths occurred as a direct consequence of conflicts fought in Iran between the Ottomans and the Afghans. There were around 350 major structures in Kandahar that were held by Hindu merchants, mainly those of the Sikh religion, which provided as proof of the Hindu Diaspora, as stated in the report that Elphinstones compiled in the year 1815. Following this, a survey was carried out in order to acquire a better understanding of the Hindu community that exists in Kandahar. The findings of the study showed that there are a few homes that are involved in the manufacturing of textiles and other precious metals. These homes have a long-standing connection to the Sikh community in India, where they were originally located (Mishra, 2007)

The cases that were discussed before are relevant to the investigation of the exploitation of the ancient Indian diaspora. On the other hand, what is known as the Modern Indian Diaspora is the modern diaspora of Indians that has been chronicled throughout the course of the last two centuries. The phenomena display a large amount of variety and may be separated into three unique sub-categories, which are The Old, The New, and The Gulf Diasporas, respectively. The era beginning in the early 19th century and continuing to the time of India's independence is the time period covered by the term "Old Indian Diaspora." The practice of indentured labor migration was instituted by the English after the abolition of the practice of slavery in India in the year 1833. Due to a lack of available labor, this required the recruitment of people from the Indian subcontinent to work in the sugar and rubber plantations. In the year 1834, the government of Great Britain made it possible for a substantial number of indentured Indian laborers to be sent to Dutch territories and Mauritius. In addition, the French adhered to this strategy by sending Indian laborers to their colonies. This was done so that they could compete with black Africans who were working in the southern states of the United States. Individuals in India who are struggling to make ends meet have been forced to resort to selling their labor as bonded laborers since their economic conditions are so precarious. What started as a migration on a smaller size has, over the course of time, grown into a migration on a larger scale of persons who are interested in providing a supply of inexpensive labor to these colonies. However, the voyages that these people are attempting

to take are loaded with a substantial number of dangers. It was discovered that a considerable number of people who died while going on boats from the subcontinent to the British, Dutch, and French colonies had a high mortality rate (Nayar, 2008) (Rushdie, 1991)

It has been discovered that a sizeable percentage of bonded laborers who work in plantations situated in countries like Mauritius, Trinidad, Suriname, and Fiji have historical links to the states of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar in India. These nations include Mauritius, Trinidad, Suriname, and Fiji. Several countries, including Guyana and East Africa, are in debt to bonded laborers who originated in the Indian states of Punjab and Gujarat. In addition, via the Indian diaspora, the state of Tamil Nadu sent a large number of workers to the colonies that were under French control. The bound labour force was mostly constituted of males, and the fact that they worked so hard meant that they not only contributed to the growth of these colonies via their labour, but they also had a negative effect on the economic security of India. Up to the end of World War I, the "Indentured Labour Migration" system remained in place. The indentured labour system was terminated when the British Colonies were subjected to widespread condemnation on an international scale in 1916. Over one and a half million indigenous people from India were sent off to various colonies in the Caribbean, Africa, and Asia as a direct consequence of this system. Following the abolition of the indentured labor migration system, the British plantation owners in Burma, Sri Lanka, and Malaysia began employing Tamil people on a contract basis to work their coffee, tea, and rubber plantations. This practice continued until the end of the 19th century. There are around five million people from Tamil Nadu or southern India who are economically disadvantaged, and they have moved to just three nations throughout the globe. The onset of the Second World War signaled the end of the aforementioned innovative labor movement system, which had been in place for some time. During this time period, not only Tamils but also merchants and traders from Gujarat and Sindh immigrated to the British colonies in the Middle East, South, and East Africa. (Singh, 2015)

Following the decade of the 1970s, a new incarnation of the Indian diaspora occurred. This new expression is now generally known as the Gulf Diaspora. The beginning of the boom in the oil business in the Middle East coincided with a significant rise in the number of people moving from India to the area around the Persian Gulf. The fast growth of exploratory

operations has resulted in an inflow of laborers from the southern states of India into these nations. These countries are now experiencing a labor shortage. These people have varied degrees of expertise, and they are working in the oil business or associated construction services on a contract basis in order to make a contribution to the expansion of these countries' economies. Certain Gulf States have stuck to the common practice of ignoring the fact that a person was born inside their boundaries when determining whether or not they are eligible for naturalization as a citizen of that state. However, it is believed that nearly five million people are today bearing the repercussions of this phenomena within the larger framework of human civilization. Despite the complexity and difficulty of articulating the traumas that Gulf Diasporas have endured, the number of people who are currently affected by this phenomenon is staggering. (Gayatri Chakravorty Spivak, Sarah Harasym, 1990)

As a result of all of these separate examinations, research on the Indian diaspora has been conducted utilizing a broad range of settings for its many varied frameworks. The present research endeavour has sought to take a succinct look, within the framework of diaspora, at the community development that has been brought about by Indians who are now resident in other countries as well as their participation in the community development that takes place in their home countries.

1.3 Aim of the Study:

The study's underlying objective was to examine the contributions of Indians living abroad to community development in their home countries.

1.4 Questions for Further Study

The following research issues will be addressed by this thesis as it examines the magnitude, distribution, character, and makeup of the Indian Diaspora in Europe.

- Is it clear whether or not the diaspora contributes to progress?
- Is there any evidence that the Indian diaspora has contributed to the progress of its host countries?
- How can India's natives contribute to the progress of their own country?
- How does the Indian government plan to interact with its citizens living abroad, and how well received has this plan been in the India-European Union relationship?

- Are there any takeaways from the Indian model of engagement?

1.5 Methodology of the Study:

For the purpose of this investigation, the interview approach, which belongs to the subfield of qualitative techniques, was used. The findings of this study were gathered by employing a broad range of primary and secondary sources, including, but not limited to, databases, books, and articles, as well as a number of other types of primary and secondary sources. Primary sources include items like public government papers and yearly reports, legislative discussions, and comments from Indian politicians. Other examples of primary sources include parliamentary deliberations. Secondary sources might be considered an extension of primary sources. In addition, information from Indian organizations and representatives in nations that are considered to be Indian has been gathered by means of surveys and phone interviews. Books, journals, research articles, and news items are all examples of secondary sources, in addition to conference papers and presentations made at seminars. Secondary sources may also include presentations delivered at seminars.

1.6 Theoretical Framework:

1.6.1 Diaspora of Indian Origin: A Policy and Strategic Perspective

i. The Indian Point of View and Engagement Strategy for People in the Diaspora:

In order to get started on the subject of Indian diaspora policy, the very first question that has to be posed and answered is a basic one: Does India have a policy towards its diaspora? Is there a written record or a public remark that substantiates this claim? Is the manner in which India engages with its diaspora one that is transparent, trustworthy, and straightforward? To talk in terms that are more formal, there is not a "white paper" on "Indian Diaspora Policy." This is the current state of affairs. There is no official policy document on Indian Migration Policy that is accessible in the public domain, with the exception of the Emigration Act of 1983. Also, there is no such thing in the world. That does not imply, however, that India does not have a distinct strategy on how to deal with the many diaspora populations it has created over the years. According to the results of this research, India does in fact have a sound

strategy for engaging its diaspora, and this policy is also one that is evolving owing to the active engagement of the diaspora itself as an active participant. At the PBD, which is widely regarded as one of the most fruitful arenas for Diaspora engagement, attendees heard from both the Prime Minister and the Minister for Indian Overseas Affairs. Both of these gentlemen mentioned the consultation process in the remarks that they delivered (Vandra Agisilaou, 2022, pp. 154-172)

'Ambivalence' is a term that has been used by a number of specialists in reference to India's involvement with its foreign population in the context of 'historical' discussion. This is a reference to both the policy as well as the practice of India's interaction with the community that resides outside of India. It was stated that Jawaharlal Nehru, the first Prime Minister of India, was somewhat separated from the Indian expatriates since he expected them to select their own destinies in the countries in which they were living and requested them to do so. This led to the belief that he was somewhat disconnected from the Indian expatriates. An example of this would be India's lack of involvement in how members of the Indian diaspora were treated in crises such as those involving Idi Amin in Uganda, the military coup in Fiji, Malaysia, and other nations. It is necessary to note that India's policy toward its diaspora and its foreign policy should not necessarily be deemed to be identical with one another. This is something that should be kept in mind at all times. Second, the geopolitical and economic situations of India after 1991 (economic liberalization) should not be mistaken with or compared to the post-Independence era of the 1950s through the 1970s. This is because the two time periods are not comparable. This is due to the fact that the political and economic climates of the two eras were quite different from one another. For example, after 1991 the Indian economy became more open to foreign direct investment (FDI), which included initiatives to encourage investment even from the Diaspora. This made the Indian economy more available to a wider range of potential investors (Banks, 2016)

These changes are not just a reflection of the Indian policy, but also of the growing impact of the Indian diaspora all over the world. In our view, the new face or brand that emerged in the 21st century is the Indian professional who is fluent in information technology, has a high level of education, and is confident in their abilities. This shift was place from what had the appearance of being a meek working-class brand. Regardless of the

historical setting, Indian policymakers in the latter part of the 20th century were confronted with the reality that there was a thriving and very sizable Indian diaspora that wanted to interact and that the government could engage with as a strategic resource. This was the factual situation that they faced. In the latter half of the 20th century, this was the reality that greeted those in charge of formulating policy in India. India has established itself as a frontrunner in the sphere of participation with its diaspora as a direct result of this strategy. (Dave Beck, 2023, pp. 79-95)

India has been a leader in recognizing the relevance of its expatriate population and developing an institutional framework for the purpose of encouraging long-term connection with its diaspora that is mutually beneficial. In doing so, India has established itself as a pioneer. By creating a Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs that is both self-sufficient and effective, India has shown its commitment to the nation's sizable and diverse diaspora of Indians living in other countries. (Cathy Bollaert, 2023)

The term "Knowledge Diaspora" is presently being used to the group of people known as Overseas Indians. This group is considered to be the second biggest diaspora in terms of population, with over 27 million people living in 189 different countries. They are a useful strategic asset due to the fact that they have a vast presence in a variety of industries and geographical locations. India is aware of the need of include a tactical component in the dialogue it has with the members of its diaspora group who live outside the country. The initiative has taken a strategic approach by seeking to establish a collaborative alliance that can effectively cater to India's burgeoning knowledge-based economy, foster innovation and entrepreneurship, and address the needs and expectations of the global Indian diaspora, which represents a substantial demographic group all over the world. (Community Learning and Development Standards Council Scotland, 2017) (Anon., 2017)

An early stage of the development of the Indian policy included the acknowledgment of the fact that the Indian population living abroad is not a single, unified group. There is little question that smaller social units include subgroups that may be separated from bigger social units not only by their ability and propensity to engage with India but also by the particular set of expectations that they have. The design of a mobility strategy that can successfully cater

to the broad array of tasks and expectations while simultaneously maximizing cooperative engagement has been the major focus of the policymaking process. This shift in emphasis has been brought about as a direct result of the policymaking process's shift in emphasis. (Shakila Khatoon, Neerajha Krishna Kumar, 2022)

The MOIA is a one-of-a-kind initiative that was initiated with the purpose of facilitating communication among members of the diaspora. The 'Diaspora Ministry' has only recently been established in India, making the country the eleventh nation in the world to have done so. The Ministry of overseas Indian Affairs (MOIA) was founded in 2004 with the goal of cultivating a connection between India and overseas Indians that is mutually beneficial and symbiotic (MOIA, 2009). The Ministry of overseas Indian Affairs (MOIA).

Persons of Indian Origin (PIO), Non-Resident Indians (NRI), and Overseas Citizens of India (OCI) are all examples of Overseas Indians. The Ministry of External Affairs (MOEA) is the principal authority on all issues pertaining to Overseas Indians. In addition to this, the MOIA is responsible for the administration of all elements of emigration and the repatriation of individuals who have already left the nation. The objective is to create an institutional framework that is sturdy and dynamic, with the ability to foster and nurture relationships with and among Overseas Indians that are mutually advantageous to all parties involved. This is done with the goal of optimizing the developmental results for India and enabling Overseas Indians to engage in and enjoy the advantages of possibilities available in India. Additionally, this is done with the objective of maximizing the potential for growth in Overseas Indian communities.

The following four main policy imperatives are guiding the efforts that are being put forth by the Ministry in order to achieve this purpose:

- in order to impart a sense of greater strategic importance to India's interactions with its diaspora;
- Offer tailored solutions in order to meet the varied needs of the Overseas Indian community, which includes economic migrants in the form of both manual laborers and professional workers;

- Make use of the investable resources that the Diaspora has to offer in terms of knowledge and resources in the fields of economics, society, and culture. These resources include both knowledge and resources.
- Projects in the United States that concentrate on the diaspora and the skills essential for employment in other countries

The organizational hierarchies and administrative procedures that are in place within a certain institution.

In order for the institutional structure that has been put in place to fulfil its intended function, the following are included:

- The Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) and the Overseas Indian Facilitation Centre (OIFC) have joined forces to provide a complete resource for economic involvement, investment, and business. The OIFC is a trust that does not generate a profit for its beneficiaries.
- The India Development Foundation (IDF) is a charitable trust that was founded to serve as a dependable and effective platform for enabling philanthropic giving by members of the Indian diaspora. The principal goal of this organization is to facilitate the donation of charitable funds from Indians living outside of India to various social development projects in India.
- The India Centre for Migration (ICM) is a non-profit organization that operates as a strategic think-tank. Its primary emphasis is on problems that are associated with job markets worldwide for Indian and worldwide Indian employees.
- The Global Indian Network of Knowledge (Global-INK) is an online platform that was developed to facilitate the exchange of information with the objective of capitalizing on the knowledge, abilities, and experiences of Indians living in other countries.
- The Prime Minister's Global Advisory Council is going to be established in order to develop a distinguished group of persons who can give high-level assistance regardless of where in the world they happen to be located. These individuals will have extraordinary knowledge and abilities in their respective fields.

- Overseas Indian Centres, often known as OICs, are field formations that have been created by the Indian Missions in Washington and Abu Dhabi. Their purpose is to address problems that are relevant to Overseas Indians. It is recommended that the Labor and Counselor wings of Indian Embassies make use of the Indian Community Welfare Fund (ICWF) in order to provide emergency assistance to Non-Resident Indians, with a special emphasis on disadvantaged workers and women.

An Outline of the Contents of this Document

This thesis is divided into five distinct segments for easier reading.

- The first chapter discusses the objective of this research, the underlying problem that was recognized for this study, and the goal of this study in order to orient the reader around the topic of this study, which is community development by Indian. The purpose of this research was to determine the extent to which Indians have contributed to community development.
- In the second chapter, there is a presentation of a literature review that focuses on relevant topics as well as research on Community Development by The Indians Living Abroad. This analysis is positioned within the context of the primary goal of the primary aim of the original purpose of each literary source.
- In Chapter Three, the procedures for gathering and analysing research data are analyzed in great detail for the reader's benefit.
- The results and conclusions that were reached after analysing the data are reported in the fourth chapter of the report.
- In the fifth chapter, a discussion as well as some distilled conclusions based on the results of the research. These are based on the findings.

Chapter – 2

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Definition of the Term "Diaspora"

A transnational population whose cultural roots are claimed to have emerged in a country other than that in which they currently dwell and whose social, economic, and political networks cut across boundaries and a wide range of nationalities is now included in the definition of a diaspora, which has expanded from its original meaning to encompass a broader concept. This population has cultural roots that are claimed to have emerged in a country that is not the country in which they currently dwell. The definition of the word "diaspora" has expanded beyond what it meant when it was first used to embrace a larger idea. One may be a productive member of society in their new nation of residence without breaking links to their family and friends in their previous country in today's world.

It is not, however, correct to refer to any scattered people group as a "Diaspora." While every diaspora has its roots in some kind of movement, not every kind of migration results in a diaspora (Skeldon, 1997). In order to operate well, Diasporas need more than simply the movement of individuals. It urges individuals to retain a feeling of national identity and to cultivate links to their original location in order to fulfil its purpose. A continued or reawakened affection and commitment to their prior culture and, most importantly, to their homeland is what distinguishes communities who have experienced diaspora from other human groups. Self-mobilization that is founded on a feeling of one's own status as a member of the diaspora is essential to the relevance and validity of the notion (Ajaya Kumar Sahoo, Brij Maharaj, 2007). Not only does the migrant population's self-awareness, 'self-imagination,' and 'connectedness,' to the place of origin contribute to the expansion of diasporas, but they also help in the coordination of diasporic communities. Communities with a diaspora put in a lot of work to get themselves organized so that they may cultivate links with their host country, their home country, other communities of the same nationality who live in other parts of the world, and other global and regional players. These connections are important for diaspora communities because they allow them to maintain ties to their home country and to other parts of the world. The information and resources that are transported

via these networks of relationships are very important to the transnational cultural, political, economic, and scientific exchanges that take place, especially between the countries of origin and the Diasporas of those nations.

There have been a number of different attempts made to define the term "diaspora." The term "diaspora" was coined as a result of the widespread dispersion of people throughout history, which resulted in the formation of new communities in far-flung areas. The concept of "home" is critical to an understanding of what the term "diaspora" means. As a consequence of the same factors, persons of the diaspora may develop more intricate transnational identities. New opportunities for political involvement (or participation) in their home nations have become available as a result of improvements in access to information and transportation. Adamson presents three conceptual frameworks for understanding how communities that have been uprooted have rethought the meaning of "home." (Nadje Al-Ali, Khalid Koser, 2002) To begin, individuals who are a part of a diaspora have the potential to use the 'political space' of the communities in which they reside in order to keep their personalities and either uphold or dispute the prevalent talk around "country" land. Second, since members may link with both government and non-government groups, they have a better chance of influencing changes in policy. In conclusion, domestic actors may be mobilized and given direct financial transfers if they are successful. They keep ties to their home country by doing things such as sending money back home, contributing to community projects there, voting in elections there, keeping in touch via long distance, organizing to influence policy in either their home country or the country in which they are currently residing, engaging in international violence and organized crime, or providing financial support for insurgencies in either country. In this regard, the concept of "home" is as malleable as the Diaspora itself, and it has always been at the very center of the Diaspora.

Legal Definition of the Indian Diaspora

(Sheffer, 2003) Connectedness, both the yearning for and the pursuit of, with one's "home" is essential to any description of a "Diaspora." "Home" is no longer recognized in the "traditional" Diaspora meaning of a "lost homeland," but rather as an identification with the legacy of a Migrant group that comprises not only the migrants' original place of origin, but

also the country in which they have chosen to live as their permanent domicile. Being a good citizen of the country that is hosting you requires you to behave in this manner or keep this objective in mind. It's possible that preserving one's "ethnic identity" and the basic assimilation into the host community that comes with having achieved host citizenship would cause friction between the two. This duality, which is natural but also raises issues of its own, brings up the question of when the Diaspora stops being considered to be the Diaspora. This is particularly true for younger people who were born in other countries. How do they feel about the fact that they are distinct from the natives? Do they have any desire to maintain ties to their forebears and the place where they were first brought into this world? On the one hand, these worries about one's identity have an impact on the policies that host countries have regarding the Diaspora communities of its citizens. If a person's parents or grandparents were born in what was referred to at the time as "Old India," or if the person themselves formerly had an Indian passport, then that person is qualified to apply for a PIO or OCI card in the Indian context. Therefore, for all intents and purposes, anyone who left India anywhere from one generation ago all the way up to four generations ago are regarded to be a member of India's Diaspora. This prohibition does not apply to anybody who can trace their ancestry back farther than the fifth generation to Indian immigrants who were required to serve as indentured laborers. In point of fact, there is a strong demand from a certain group of senior immigrants who would want to apply for such Cards but do not possess the requisite papers to do so. This group of immigrants originates mostly from locations such as the island of French Reunion and Guadeloupe. This issue may be of relevance in the context of Indo-European relations for France, which has an Indian diaspora that originated through indenture, as well as for the Netherlands, which has a sizeable Surinamese population, both of whom have Indian indenture heritage.

Immigrants and Economic Growth:

As the consequences of globalization spread to a greater number of people than ever before, the position and influence of the Diaspora in growth are becoming an increasingly appealing and necessary component in strategy and, in some circumstances, politics. Understanding the nature of the relationship between migration and advancement is dependent on one's ability to properly conceive the connection between the two. The relationship that some individuals

believe to exist between migration and development is not the same link that others observe. The "balanced growth" paradigm is the first of these points of view that may be considered. According to the liberal economic theory, migrants contribute to the economic development of their home countries by lowering the rate of unemployment and supporting local economies via the sending of remittances and the development of new skills. This, in turn, narrows the difference in income that exists across countries and, eventually, does away with the need for people to migrate. The "systematic view" is the name given to the second viewpoint. This viewpoint is opposed to the theory that emigrants may stimulate economic expansion in their home countries by remitting financial support or by bringing valuable skills and experiences back with them. In point of fact, it contends that the emigration described above often skews development in undesired ways through the phenomenon known as "brain drain" and the expansion of wealth inequalities. It is important that the word "diaspora" be understood in the context in which it is used, rather than merely as a positive or negative phenomena. The movement that gave birth to the Diaspora has also given rise to unforeseen implications, such as suffering for the families of migrant workers. Although the financial contributions of the Diaspora to the economy of their home countries may occasionally be enormous, the movement that gave rise to the Diaspora sometimes has unintended effects (K.C. Zachariah, E. T. Mathew, S. Irudaya Rajan, 1999).

The political atmosphere, as well as the financial and sociological conditions, of both the country from which one originates, and the nation of destination impact which method is more suited. These factors also play a role in determining which strategy is more effective. Additionally, there is a two-way street between the Diaspora and development, with the two primary levels of contact being:

- First, how much the Diaspora contributes to GDP growth based on factors like remittances to loved ones back home and contractionary monetary policy abroad., the amount invested in businesses, and the amount donated to non-profits (Brinkerhoff, 2008).
- Second, economic integration, as represented by freer trade and investment, impacts migration in a way that slows or quickens the rate at which emerging nations undergo transformation, which in turn affects the volume of international migration.

Effects of the Diaspora on International Progress:

i. The Diaspora's Expertise

Transfer It is often believed that when migration promotes the outflow of brilliant personnel may lower domestic productivity, inflict serious long-term harm by slowing down endogenous economic growth, and exacerbate inequality as the earnings of the remaining highly skilled individuals rise due to human capital transfer from a relatively poor source nation to a developed destination country (Todaro, Michael P. & Stephen C. Smith, 2006). Recent, more optimistic viewpoints, however, allow for the possibility of Since returning migrants constitute a "brain gain," and because skilled migrants may send remittances, a large source of disposable money that may relieve credit limits on human and physical capital investment, these effects are positive, direct, and immediate. (Rapoport, 2008)

Diasporas' positive impact on their home countries comes from the transmission of their knowledge and expertise. The Sharing of Information Those with advanced degrees and specialized abilities make up the bulk of the diaspora. Those with "tertiary degrees or considerable specialized job experience" are often what people mean when they talk about skilled Diasporas (Wescott C, Brinkerhoff J, 2006). Kapur and McHale (Kapur, Devesh and John McHale, 2005) examine the impact of international skilled migration on human capital via four distinct channels: expectation, absence, diaspora, and return. These emigrations provide a substantial "brain gain" and "brain circulation" of specialized expertise. Members of the Diaspora may play a significant role as intermediaries in the transfer of information between the nation of origin and the country of origin of the technology. They may be contributed by several means, including temporary return, virtual return, and permanent return (Brinkerhoff, 2008). The conviction in the prospect of change, and with it, enterprise and creativity, might be the single most valuable thing a Diaspora can offer back to its home country.

ii. Diaspora Philanthropy

One of the most prominent ways that individuals of the diaspora give back to their home country is through volunteering with charity organizations there. Philanthropy plays a significant part in the advancement of global justice, and this function extends beyond the

broader concerns of governments and the more specific goals of industries. In addition to financial resources, social investment may also result in the acquisition of specialized knowledge, fresh points of view, and innovative approaches to resolving global problems. "Diaspora philanthropy has developed substantially in the twentieth century, organizing itself beyond the realm of supplying the relief funding for natural catastrophes to become one of the most important financial and social resources to developing nations," "Diaspora philanthropy is one of the most important financial and social resources to developing nations," writes Kathleen (Newland, 2010). Several Diaspora groups and people are engaged in philanthropic endeavours rather than making a profit for themselves. These initiatives might be as simple as a single person's gift or as complex as a network of influential people all working together toward a common goal.

iii. Systemic Links in the Diaspora

In addition to the risk-mitigation knowledge and contacts that Diaspora members bring to the table, the technical expertise and financial money that Diaspora members bring to the table is another crucial aspect of the Diaspora's effect on development (Kuznetsov, 2006). When and why do these connections matter? Migratory theory has progressed from income-maximizing models to risk-minimizing ones (Massey et al 1993 as quoted in Skeldon, 1997). For the purpose of mitigating risk, networks are very necessary; this is particularly true for Diasporas. Community and diaspora networks such as this not only maintain ongoing migration patterns, but they also have the ability to influence and restrict access to certain sorts of jobs. This phenomenon has been especially noticeable in the labor markets of the Gulf, where Indians are employed.

Diaspora networks contribute in a number of innovative ways, such as during times of disaster and relief operations. One example of this is when the word "diaspora" is used. The global community is less engaged in the process of reconstruction and development compared to the diaspora, and as a result, the diaspora's money is able to access locations that are difficult to reach for international organizations and NGOs that get funds from outside. When money is transmitted back home through family and other such networks, there is a high degree of trust between the donors and the recipients because of the personal links that exist between them. It has been determined that agents on both sides of a transaction typically migrate with

their customers when they change. This is because some developing nations depend on the 'hawala' network of money transfer agents.

iv. *Support from the Diaspora*

Diaspora have gained an understanding of the significance of advocacy in the same way that other groups and causes have. It is common known that members of diaspora communities, and even individuals within such communities, are more vocal and influential in both their home countries and the countries in which they currently reside. In an attempt to convince legislators, journalists, business leaders, and other prominent persons, they are becoming increasingly outspoken about citizenship, immigrants, human rights, good governance, and political involvement. (Newland, 2010) has provided a description of this developing trend and illustrated how Diasporas adopt a broad variety of techniques to exercise influence on governments in both countries, including those in which they have emigrated to as well as international organizations, the media, and even prospective allies. In order for national development plans to be successful, it is vital to engage members of the diaspora and implement policies that are pertinent to the communities involved, as well as provide the required infrastructure and resources should already be in place. It's possible that locals have a totally different conception of what it means for a community to be developed compared to the Diaspora members who are interested in bringing development to their home areas. As a consequence of this, in order to bring about a change that is significant, there has to be a sufficient amount of understanding and collaboration among them. What aspects of the Diaspora should we get familiar with, taking into account the fact that they might serve as a resource for groups based at home? What kind of reception do the initiatives of the Diaspora get back home? Do we have a solid understanding of the ways in which people from the Diaspora and their home nation could collaborate? When working to include members of the diaspora in development, a solid understanding of these concepts is essential.

OVERVIEW OF THE INDIAN DIASPORA PHENOMENON

Observations on the Foreign Worker Community in India

Over the course of its history, India has had a significant number of waves of emigration. The Indian diaspora was made up of occurrences such as these, with destinations that changed

throughout the course of time. Prior to 1947, when India won its independence from British rule, having connections to the British Empire made it easier to get employment in the more remote areas of British possessions. First in the United Kingdom, then the United States, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand, Indians began to live in urban areas as the British Empire began to decline and they were more confident in their ability to move freely around the world. This allowed them to take advantage of the increased opportunities for travel. 1947 marked the beginning of this trend. It's not hard to see why some countries get more attention than others. These are all countries in which English is spoken, which makes it easier for Indians to immigrate there; a significant proportion of Indian immigrants are fluent in both English and Hindi (Khadira, 2009).

The Heroes of the Indian Diaspora

The individuals that crossed the ocean did so for a variety of reasons, which resulted in the diaspora's people having a broad array of personalities and skill sets. The diaspora is comprised mostly of students, professionals, and migrants of low- and middle-skilled workers to oil-producing countries in the Middle East and Eastern Europe. These three groups of individuals make up the majority of the diaspora. The phrase "semi-finished human capital" originates from Northern Europe, where the high emigration rates of students to the United States, the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand give birth to the phenomenon of "semi-finished human capital." Although they had very different skill sets and ended up in very different places, all of these groups eventually left India in search of better opportunities overseas (Khadira, 2009). This research is primarily concerned with the two categories that come after the first.

Strategy of the Indian Government towards the Emigrants

Since the beginning of time, one of the most significant issues has been the Indian government's lack of interest in the country's expatriate population. In point of fact, it doesn't seem that India has started to recognize the potential influence of its diaspora on the expansion of its economy until the most recent few decades or so (Khanna, 2011) . Anti-imperialist sentiments were boosted all across India as a result of the win against British control. This hostility was directed not just at the British, but also against non-resident Indians

(NRIs), sometimes known as Indians who had left India in search of better opportunities elsewhere. As a direct consequence of this mind-set, non-resident Indians (NRIs) were given insulting labels such as "Never Returning Indians" and "Not Needed Indians," which contributed to the migrants' feeling that they weren't welcome back in India.

The Indian government began liberalizing the economy in 1991 (Balasubramanyam, V. N. and Forsans, N., 2010, pp. 319-340), signalling a change in direction to the rest of the world and the diaspora. Since "Diasporas have little influence on their home countries as long as their economies stay closed," liberalization was a huge deal for the country's economic growth (Ajay Agrawal, Devesh Kapur and John McHale, 2008).

In addition, the government of India established the Ministry of Overseas Indians' Affairs (MOIA) in the year 2004, with the intention of "developing, fostering, and maintaining a mutually advantageous and symbiotic connection between India and abroad Indians." The MOIA was given the responsibility of carrying out this mission (Khadira, 2009). During the process of India's independence from the British Empire, a new citizenship category known as "overseas citizenship of India" was created for those who were citizens of India but had a different nationality than India. Even though it is against the law in India for a person to have dual citizenship, this method would make it possible for NRIs and PIOs to enjoy the same privileges as citizens of India, "save for the ability to vote, to seek for public office, and to own agricultural property." (Chacko, 2007)

The long-awaited acknowledgement by the authorities of the significance of the country's diaspora to the economic well-being of the nation was a significant factor in the decision to take all of these initiatives. A large portion of "the Diaspora's annual income of nearly \$160 billion, a third of India's GDP," is generated in Silicon Valley, which is home to around 300,000 Indian citizens (Khanna, 2011). Further emphasizing the importance of policymaking, Kapur (2004) argues that Diasporas may bring benefits with them to their new countries. He claims that two things determine how easily the Diaspora's ingrained views may be shared with the outside world:

(1) The "home" country's institutional setup and its openness to new ideas and repatriated human capital; and

(2) People's propensity to move back in with their families for the long haul.

I can't explain their loyalty.

While reporting on the topic of Indian return migration, (Khadria, 2001) states that the "large-scale layoff of dotcom1 experts in the US" is to blame for motivating many returns, especially those with just a short-term certificate in IT. Additionally, (Khadira, 2009) claims that because of the American recession, "hordes of NRI professionals lost their H-1B visa" (an unique visa for professionals that allows them to work in the United States for six years total (three initial and three additional) before applying for permanent residency). This resulted in them having to return to India and face a career in which they had little to no assurance of success.

(Chacko, 2007), There was only one study we could find that focused on Indians moving back to India after living abroad, and that one found that the prospects for career advancement, the desire to reconnect with one's roots, and the desire to spend more time with one's family, as well as the fact that one's earnings in India are roughly equivalent to those in the United States, are the primary motivation Others were concerned about the possible security dangers that may arise as a consequence of 9/11 due to the fact that people of Indian heritage were often misdiagnosed as Arabs and were thus vulnerable to racism.

We chose to look at other research on returning Diasporas to get a more complete picture of what factors play a role in the choice to return. (Chacko, 2007) is the only study we discovered that specifically discusses India; the others focus on the returning Diasporas of other nations and are hence less relevant to our own. Nonetheless, studies on the subject usually account for highly trained people who, despite their origins, may have common motivations for returning home, particularly when considering that they are migrating from more developed to less developed Asian economies.

(Robyn Rae Iredale, Fei Guo, 2001) focused specifically on the migratory patterns of returning migrants from Taiwan, China, and Bangladesh to Australia, and they determined the primary motivations for these individuals' decisions to return home. The study's respondents, all of whom retained personal links in Taiwan, cited economic incentives including greater job and

business prospects and family/social ties as the primary motivations for returning to Taiwan. These factors are very similar to those identified by Chacko's Indian emigrants (Chacko, 2007).

When asked about their home country of China, however, respondents once again emphasized the significance of family and social links and better employment chances, or, more specifically, the lack of progression opportunities in their current position in Australia (Robyn Rae Iredale, Fei Guo, 2001) To add to the relevance of government policies to returnees, it is interesting to note that government policies and programs seem to have had a particularly crucial role in the choice of these individuals to return to their home country. Despite China's well-deserved reputation for welcoming returned migrants, India is still in the early stages of developing similarly supportive policies. The application of this inspiration to RNRIs is so problematic.

Another reason why many Bangladeshis have decided to return home is the deteriorating economic situation in Australia, which has made it harder for them to find gainful employment with their specialized skill sets (Robyn Rae Iredale, Fei Guo, 2001). These studies show that increased job opportunities in their countries of origin are a significant motivator for emigrants to go back and social ties (including familial ties).

Replace "Brain Drain" with "Brain Circulation." What seemed like a bad situation turned out to have good results:

High-human-capital persons include the educated professionals who make up a section of the Indian Diaspora and the "semi-finished human capital," i.e. students. "Human capital" is a term used to describe an individual's accumulated skill set and body of knowledge gained through formal and informal learning (Kwon, 2009).

When talented people leave the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) for the wealthier OECD nations, the phenomenon is known as "brain drain" (Kapur, 2001). There has been extensive research into this phenomenon and its effects on the progress made at the homeland (Docquier, Frédéric & Marfouk, Abdeslam, 2005), but the issue has generally been framed in two ways. The first has to do with how losing trained employees to other nations exacerbates

the gap between the developed and the developing world (Saxenian, 2005). In this work, however, we are more interested in investigating the second interpretation of the phenomena, which holds that the emigration of a country's brightest minds actually benefits that nation once its citizens establish a "brain bank" overseas from which they are prepared to draw. (Ajay Agrawal, Devesh Kapur and John McHale, 2008).

This "bank" may be used by institutions, such as those in the industrial sector, the healthcare sector, the education sector, and the policymaking sector, in order to generate a "brain gain" by recruiting talents and knowledge from other countries and reinvesting it in the institutions' respective home countries. If this "bank" were situated outside of the country, the nation would not have to be concerned about a "stagnant pool" of funds. According to Agrawal, Kapur, and McHale (2008), the basic thesis of this argument is that it is detrimental to the growth of these brilliant minds as individuals and to the progress of society as a whole to restrict their access to possibilities available on a global scale and to intellectually stimulating conversation.

The capacity of policymakers to take policies that accelerate the rate at which these talents are reapplied, either temporarily or permanently, in order to create a "circulating pool" of knowledge and experience is crucial to any possible benefits (Ajay Agrawal, Devesh Kapur and John McHale, 2008).

The Value of Information

We have already shown that the idea that RNRIs may bring useful skills and information back to India from outside is plausible refined overseas via education and job experience is what piques people's interest in the issue we are covering. Thus, it is necessary to explain why knowledge is a crucial resource for businesses and, more generally, for the growth of economies. In reality, several works have alluded to the significance of information for the growth of businesses and economies (Klagge, Britta & Klein-Hitpa, Katrin., 2010). Hence, a knowledge-based view (KBV) of the organization has developed, which contends that knowledge is the most crucial of the firm's strategic resources and the greatest generator of

long-term competitive advantage (Xiaohui Liu, Jiangyong Lu, Igor Filatotchev, Trevor Buck and Mike Wright, 2010) .

Knowledge's intrinsic value is the primary justification for the Knowledge-based view's emphasis on it. In specifically, there are two categories of knowledge: explicit knowledge and tacit knowledge. For (Grant, 1996), the most crucial feature of explicit knowledge is its accessibility. As it typically comprises of information and facts (Bruce Kogut, Udo Zander, 1992) or technical knowledge (such as design, procedures, legislation, etc.), it is readily learned and transmitted between persons (Klagge, Britta & Klein-Hitpa, Katrin., 2010). Conversely, tacit knowledge consists of the abilities and competencies that people learn through experience, such as management knowledge and communication skills, and has sometimes been characterized as "know-how". (Klagge, Britta & Klein-Hitpa, Katrin., 2010). The major feature of intrinsic knowledge is that it is not readily conveyed to others since it is revealed only via application and experience (Song, J. Almeida, P. Wu, G, 2003).

We feel that returnees possess both types of expertise, which will impact the development of home-grown businesses, similar to Klagge and Klein (2009), who investigate the re-migration of highly educated Poles.

Knowledge's impact on progress may be seen in a variety of contexts. (Kale, 2009) thinks that knowledge is vital in today's globalized and fast expanding world because it helps firms generate new technologies and processes to address the problems they face. This is because knowledge helps organizations create new technologies and procedures to meet the issues they confront. According to the point of view of international business (IB), when the types of knowledge described above are incorporated into a business, it may give the owners with a competitive advantage. This concept makes a reference to J. Dunning's OLI framework, which is often discussed in discussions of the factors that facilitate the internationalization of organizations. Knowledge comprises a broad variety of characteristics, such as technical breakthroughs, managerial acumen, and intangible assets (Liu, H., Li, H., & Zhang, C, 2010). These aspects, along with others, have the potential to transform into a competitive advantage for the owner of the knowledge.

Links in the Diaspora:

Networks are another common theme across groups of the diaspora. The Diaspora's networks have been shown to be beneficial to the growth of the home economy in a number of studies. According to (Gould, 1994), immigrant ties affect bilateral commerce because they introduce consumers to items made in their home country, increase consumers' familiarity with the foreign market, and decrease transaction costs. Rauch also opines that "networks may be utilized to communicate information about present chances for successful international commerce or investment," which follows a similar vein (Rauch, 2001). In addition, Hanson and Spilimbergo (Gordon H. Hanson, Antonio Spilimbergo, 1999), examining the Mexican context, argue that migrants are crucial in maintaining familial ties back home. Thus, it stands to reason that the Indian Returning Diaspora may need some help in this area.

It has long been believed that networks are crucial to establishing communication channels between the homeland and the diaspora. (Kapur, 2001) thinks that these organizations are essential due to the fact that they make knowledge and financial resources accessible to the general people. TiE, which stands for "The Indus Entrepreneurs," is a growing networking association that was established by prosperous Indian IT businesses. These founders serve as mentors to ambitious young businesspeople who want to establish themselves in India, the United States, or anywhere in the world. When it was first established in 1992, the network rapidly grew into other countries, where it has since continued to accomplish good. According to Kapur (2001), individuals in OECD nations have a tendency to think that institutions in LDCs are not trustworthy simply due to their location. As a result, these institutions have a negative reputation. It's possible that the network of people in the diaspora might help resolve this reputational crisis. The accomplishments of Indian professionals working in Silicon Valley are only one example of how their contributions have contributed to India's improved standing in the worldwide community.

Diasporas' Effect on Their Home Countries:

Obtaining data that focuses only on the consequences of Indians returning home from the diaspora is quite challenging, as we've indicated in a previous section. On the other hand,

Kapur (2004) provides anecdotal evidence of the probable effects returnees have had on India. A thorough list of Indian expats who went on to play important roles in India's policies before and after independence is provided by the author. Some of the people who have moved back to India are well-known all over the world: Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi went to school in England and worked in South Africa before moving back to India; Jawaharlal Nehru attended Cambridge University; Jamsetji Nusserwanji Tata travelled to China and the United Kingdom; Manmohan Singh, the former Prime Minister of India, attended Oxford University; and so on. According to Kapur, the aforementioned individuals' "lack of insularity in their thinking" enabled them to "view India's challenges in a larger perspective" due to the fact that they had been exposed to other cultures and had therefore had their thoughts enriched by those experiences. The benefits of adopting such a mind-set are reflected in the steps that are being promoted. Our presumption that these re-settlers had more qualifications than those who stayed in India is reinforced by the fact that they were put through a more rigorous screening procedure during their recruitment on both the national and international levels "stagnant pool" as a result of their previous experience living outside of India. This was the case since they had previously lived in other countries. This optimistic perspective is compatible with our third hypothesis, which proposes that highly educated Indians who have lived and worked outside of India may have a net favourable influence on India's advancement. Our third hypothesis contends that this may be the case.

Yet, (Chacko, 2007) argues that returnees are the embodiment of the knowledge, information, and global networks that are often linked with the concept of "outward Diaspora." Their ability to bring an "international sensibility" to the places in which they find themselves has the potential to have an impact on such communities. They may have an effect on the development of infrastructure, but they also have the potential to foster civic education and awareness. Because Chacko's research was limited to only two "High-Tech" cities in India (Bangalore and Hyderabad), it is impossible for us to generalize his findings beyond the scope of his investigation.

(Saxenian, 2005) thinks that highly educated individuals from the United States might help revive economies in underdeveloped nations by bringing new technology and market expertise back with them when they return to their home countries. In addition, the author

thinks that the transformation of the "brain drain" into a "brain circulation" with the international population in Silicon Valley has been an essential component in the case of India in terms of attracting international investment. This was done in an effort to compete with other countries for investment dollars.

(Kale, 2009), the significance of this "reverse brain-drain" for the growth of technology and innovation in India's pharmaceutical industry cannot be overstated. He demonstrates how businesses in developing countries may profit from the return migration of talented individuals by getting access to "tacit knowledge" (Kale, 2009). Specifically, he focuses on how these businesses may be able to benefit from the return migration of skilled people. This once again connects to our third proposition, which outlines the manner in which we feel that indigenous firms may profit from the presence of returnees in their workforce. The potential effect of returning Diasporas on domestic development has also been investigated for a variety of groups, including the Chinese and Taiwanese, amongst others. Even though there aren't many studies that investigate how India's diaspora has influenced the country's progress, we've included what we could discover to shed some light on the subject.

(Robyn Rae Iredale, Fei Guo, 2001), the reunification of Taiwan's diaspora has been beneficial to the economy of the home nation. This is not a secret. Businesses on the national level as well as those on the local level have benefited from the foreign experience and connections that returnees bring back with them. When compared to India, Taiwan is obviously a far more compact and homogeneous nation than its neighbor to the south. The circumstance in Taiwan, on the other hand, is instructive because it shows how important returnees are to the growth of the Asia-Pacific area.

According to Dai and Liu (Ou Dai, Xiaohui Liu, 2009) research of the context of the country, small and medium-sized firms (SMEs) owned by returning entrepreneurs in China's high-tech sectors outperform those held by local entrepreneurs. This was found in their comparison of the two types of business owners. The authors of the study describe a "returnee entrepreneur" as "scientists and engineers, or students who were taught or studied/worked in OECD nations, and then returned to their home countries to become returnee entrepreneurs by launching new enterprises" (Ou Dai, Xiaohui Liu, 2009). The only thing that

sets this definition different from the one that we use is the additional stress that is placed on the presence of an entrepreneurial spirit. The authors assert that the success of the returnees may be attributed to the fact that their technical and commercial skills was sharpened while they were living abroad in their respective countries.

If we extrapolate this logic to RNRIs, we may come to the conclusion that, due to the tacit nature of information, businesses that were not founded by a returning entrepreneur but that would still like to have access to this knowledge in order to boost their performance can do so by recruiting the people who possess it (Jaeyong Song, Paul Almeida, Geraldine Wu, 2003) This is something that we may come to believe if we extrapolate this logic to RNRIs. It is not necessary for these individuals to be proprietors of their own businesses; rather, they might be RNRIs who have acquired valuable skills during their time spent outside of the nation.

Placing ethics to work in the day-to-day job of community development:

"Ethics work" is defined as "the effort people put into seeing ethically salient aspects of situations, developing themselves as good practitioners, working out the right course of action, and justifying who they are and what they have done" (Banks, Sarah, 2016). "Ethics work" Banks outlines seven inter-related components of ethics work, which are detailed below:

Work that involves framing involves locating and concentrating on the aspects of a circumstance that are most relevant from an ethical standpoint; situating oneself and the circumstances encountered within a political and social framework; and negotiating and co-constructing frames with other people, including service users and colleagues.

- Playing a role in connection to other people (such as an advocate, caregiver, or critic), adopting a viewpoint (which may be partial or impartial, near or distant), negotiating roles, and reacting to the expectations associated with a role are all examples of role work.
- Emotional labor includes qualities such as kindness, compassion, and empathy; the ability to control one's own feelings; the cultivation of trust; and the ability to react to the feelings of others.

- Work on one's identity is work on one's ethical self, the creation of an identity as an ethically good professional, the negotiation of one's professional identity, and the maintenance of one's professional integrity.
- Reasoning involves making moral judgments and conclusions, defending those evaluations and decisions, discussing ethical methods and tactics with other people, and formulating plans for acting in an ethical manner.
- Work on relationships involves participating in conversation with other people and putting in effort to improve connections by addressing issues of emotion, identity, and logic.
- Job that demonstrates performance involves making components of the job apparent to others, exhibiting oneself in the workplace, and demonstrating responsibility.

Putting work into context is of utmost importance. This is about how a situation is perceived: who and what is in the foreground as deserving of ethical attention; who and what is present in the background as influences, causes, or relevant factors; how sharp the focus is on an ethical harm or infringement; and what is blurry, unclear, or not present at all in the picture. This requires engaging in the job of ethical perception, sometimes referred to as "ethical sensitivity," which means recognizing the aspects of a scenario that are most significant from an ethical standpoint (Audi, 2013). In the scenario with Cate and Simon, which was just detailed, Cate is concentrating on Simon's mental state and mannerisms. Cate presents this against the backdrop of a systemic issue that she is aware of (multiple suicides, affecting the whole estate), and which affects both her response to Simon as well as how she might conceive of her role in relation to Simon and in the neighbourhood more generally. Simon is at the centre of the frame, but Cate presents this against the backdrop of a systemic issue that she is aware of (multiple suicides, affecting the whole estate). The excerpt gives the idea that she is listening to Simon with empathy, that she is in the present moment, and that she is paying attention to him. In this way, she may be said to be engaged in emotion work, which consists of reacting empathetically and sensitively to Simon's suffering.

Although the whole essay by Massola and Howard (Cate Massola, Amanda Howard, 2023) situates the task of community development within a broader socio-economic and political framework, the paper's primary emphasis is on the micro-ethics of daily connections

between individuals. Other papers in this special issue focus more on meso-and macro-level ethical challenges, as community development practitioners struggle with their social change responsibilities in the face of unfavourable attitudes, norms, and limits imposed by negative systemic and structural attitudes and norms. In this part, several facets of the ethical work are brought to light, including the work on identity and reason, which will be discussed in the next section.

Research Gap:

If people who are now living abroad are to be effectively incorporated into efforts to increase national development, the relevant policies, infrastructure, and resources must first be put into place. When people from the Diaspora travel back to their homelands with the best of intentions, they could be surprised to discover that the native population has a totally different conception of what constitutes development than they do. Therefore, in order to bring about a meaningful change, there has to be an appropriate level of understanding and coordination between them. How many possible collaborators from the home institution's Diaspora have the same intellectual, emotional, and psychological characteristics as the home institution? I was curious as to how the local population back home felt about the engagement of the diaspora. Is there a solid understanding of the dynamics at play in the partnership between people in the diaspora and those at home? These are the kinds of knowledge that are required in order to successfully include the Diaspora in the process of development.

Chapter – 3

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

The word "diaspora" is often used to refer to a population that has migrated to different regions of the world (for example, the phrase "Indian Diaspora" refers to people of Indian ancestry who live outside of India). It is essential to acknowledge the fact that migration across international borders has brought about significant shifts in both the country of origin and the country to which people are moving. As a consequence of such a population explosion, there may be repercussions on the social, political, and administrative institutions

of the nation, which may perhaps put the country on a new path for its future growth. Because of the abundance of knowledge, talent, creativity, and professionalism that is contained within a country's diaspora, that country's diaspora may be able to give vital support in the form of greater trade and investment. Additionally, it is essential to be aware that communities of diaspora often end up supporting the exchange of ideas, views, cultures, and political positions across borders. As a result, the existence of such groups contributes to the growth of both economies. It is for this reason that it is crucial to realize that diaspora communities.

3.2 Definition, Rationale and Scope of the Study

The origin of the term "diaspora" may be traced back to a certain era and location in historical context. In recent years, it has developed into a catch-all word that is used to describe groupings of people that share more than just their culture and location with one another. The concept of diaspora has also developed throughout the course of history, developing in a manner similar to that of population movement and settlement. Many cultural practices at different geographic scales have seen substantial transformations as a direct result of the influence that globalization has had on the world.

Because diaspora groups are able to retain and participate in social, economic, and political networks that span the globe, policymakers in both the home country and the host nation are becoming more interested in, and worried about, diaspora communities. In recent decades, increased networking has contributed to a rise in the diaspora's impact on national and international politics. As a consequence of this shift in mentality, there is now academic research that focuses on Diasporas.

There have been many studies done on the Indian diaspora; however, very few of those studies have concentrated on the diaspora from the perspective of development policy, particularly in the context of the relationship between India and the European Union. The Indian government has implemented a variety of policy changes in order to get more of its citizens to participate. This research does more than just analyze the existing condition of diaspora engagement in the environment of the European Union; it also provides recommendations for the direction of future policy.

3.2.1 Exploratory Study

An investigation that is carried out for the purpose of gathering first insights and knowledge of a particular incident or topic, often with the idea of influencing further study. As a result of the recent rise of the phenomena known as the Returning Diaspora as well as the dearth of official statistics, we have made the decision to carry out an exploratory research in order to get more information on this event. Because of this, we will have a higher chance of comprehending the phenomena. We are able to investigate the phenomena in a manner that is unique thanks to this methodology, which enables us to unearth novel points of view, come up with exciting questions, and conduct our inquiry in an innovative manner. The use of this particular strategy is limited since there are so many constraints placed on it. According to Saunders (Saunders, M., Lewis, P., & Thornhill, A, 2011, p. 139) , the use of this approach, despite the fact that it gives a high degree of adaptability, may lead to the conclusion that the research that is now being undertaken is not profitable to continue. This is despite the fact that this method offers a high degree of flexibility.

In accordance with the suggestions provided by (Saunders, M., Lewis, P., & Thornhill, A, 2011), our exploratory research can have been carried out using a method known as a case study. This was only one of several potential courses of action that we may have pursued. Due to the fact that we do not have favorable access, the decision to forego the pursuit of connection with any particular organization. as a result of the limitations imposed by time, limited connections, and data, there was a potential that the conclusion would not alter. This was owing to the fact that we did not have access to information that was pertinent to the circumstance. Therefore, it was decided that a more appropriate method for commencing the investigation would have entailed evaluating the phenomena from a range of viewpoints, including those of specialists, the topic of our inquiry, and media sources. This was concluded after it was found that a more acceptable strategy for beginning the investigation would involve investigating the phenomenon from a variety of perspectives. This came about as a result of it being concluded that this would have been a better method to start the inquiry. Because of this, it would have been feasible for other academics, at a later point in time, when

they had access to this material, to conduct an investigation into the organizational level in more detail.

3.2.2 Research Approach

Because it also has components that are typical of the inductive strategy, the research strategy that was employed for this study cannot be defined as being exclusively deductive. This is because there are features in it that are representative of the inductive method. After the context of the Indian Diaspora was established via the use of literature, the research then went on to the collecting of data from a number of sources in order to either confirm or deny the hypothesis (Saunders, M., Lewis, P., & Thornhill, A, 2011). This was done in order to determine whether or not the hypothesis was true. This was accomplished in a manner that was compliant with the prerequisites of the deductive approach. On the other hand, the information that we acquired is mostly qualitative and is made up of material that is not numerical. This is due to the absence of dependable quantitative data as well as the methodology that was used in the course of our data collection; both of these factors contributed to the findings that we came to. In addition, the research framework is relatively adaptable as a result of the exploratory nature of the study, which is often connected with induction (Saunders, M., Lewis, P., & Thornhill, A, 2011). This is due to the fact that the study was conducted through inducing participants. As a direct result of this, we started our inquiry by coming up with a set of hypotheses that we intended to look into further. However, as a consequence of the extra hypotheses that formed from our empirical observations, we were required to change the course that our study would follow so that it would be in accordance with the results that we acquired. This was done in order to ensure that our findings would not be contradicted by our conclusions.

3.3. Data Collection

In order to increase the validity and reliability of the findings and to ensure that the data accurately reflected the meaning that was intended, we made the decision to apply triangulation in our research by drawing from a number of different sources, as was recommended by (Saunders, M., Lewis, P., & Thornhill, A, 2011, p. 146). This was done so that

we could enhance the validity and reliability of the results. This made it easier for us to ensure that the statistics accurately conveyed the meaning that was intended for them. This objective has been attained by the use of a large number of different resources. The group that is the subject of this discussion is made up of four individuals who all have postgraduate degrees and a significant amount of expertise, as will be further upon in the following discussion. This topic will be explored in more depth at a later time. In addition, there are six people who have reached the stage where they have completed all of the requirements necessary to get their bachelor's degrees. In conclusion, in order to acquire a more in-depth comprehension of the influence that international education might have on the achievement of high-level managerial roles, we investigated the profiles of participants who originated from a variety of different origins, such as those of familial immigration, permanent residency, student visas, and working visas. This allowed us to acquire a more in-depth comprehension of the influence that international education might have on the achievement of high-level managerial roles.

The authors of this study (Saunders et al., 2011) came to the conclusion that the method that would be most appropriate for their investigation would be to make use of semi-structured, non-standardized interviews because of the exploratory nature of their research and the scarcity of both quantitative and qualitative data regarding Indian non-resident Indians. The authors of this study came to this conclusion because there is a scarcity of both quantitative and qualitative data regarding Indian non-resident Indians. In addition, they discovered that there was an absence of data pertaining to Indian people who did not dwell in the country. Because of the adaptability of the method, the structure of the interview may be altered to take into account the interviewee's orientation as well as the relative importance that they attach to certain topics in contrast to those of other concerns thanks to the adaptability of the method. According to Saunders et al. (2011), this strategy enables a comprehensive understanding of the viewpoints held by Indian non-resident Indians (NRIs), as well as those held by specialists.

Because of this, it is much simpler to comprehend not just the viewpoints of Indian Non-Resident Indians (NRIs), but also those of trained professionals. In addition, this method is suitable for doing qualitative research, which has the potential to reveal illuminating insights

on the "what," "how," and "why" of the dynamics of the diaspora (Saunders, M., Lewis, P., & Thornhill, A, 2011, p. 321). According to Saunders it is advised that more questions be added in order to "probe" respondents for further elaboration on their thoughts. In other words, the purpose of these additional questions is to get more information out of them. After completing the first phase, which is made up of a fundamental group of questions, this is the next step that is taken. In order to get the most out of the information that is currently available to us, this step has been implemented. Because of the consistent nature of the surveys, it is possible that they did not give the required amount of flexibility. On the other hand, if we had decided to conduct unstructured interviews, it would not have been able to achieve the level of detail that was required, as was noted before. This is because we began our inquiry with a number of hypotheses that needed to be investigated.

3.4 The Experts Selected Under Study:

Due to the fact that the issue of Indian Diaspora has only lately been a continuous occurrence, only a few handful of academics have had the opportunity to investigate it in any meaningful way. This is owing to the fact that the prevalence of the phenomena has only just lately grown more constant in recent times. During the course of doing research on the existing body of literature, it was revealed that many of the papers that were regarded to be the most important and relevant were written by respected respondents who were connected with respectable colleges. This was one of the findings that led to the conclusion that the majority of the papers that were considered to be the most significant and pertinent were written by esteemed respondents. After doing a comprehensive study of a portion of the key papers published by each of these responders, we have narrowed in on three persons whose prospective contributions we feel would be useful if they were to be included. The writers have created written works such as papers and books in which they have unwittingly emphasized the problem of Indian repatriation after extensive periods of staying abroad in other countries. Despite the fact that this was not the major topic of their work, it has been brought to the attention of readers as a result of their work. During the course of examination of the relevant literature, we took use of the incredibly helpful information. The researchers attempted to establish connection with the respondents using the medium of electronic mail. In their message, they provided an explanation of the goals of their inquiry and underlined

the value of the insights that might be gleaned from the points of view of the respondents. Following that, we were ultimately successful in gaining the agreement of the respondents, which was accomplished in a manner that was consistent with the guidelines provided by Saunders (Saunders, M., Lewis, P., & Thornhill, A, 2011, p. 331).

In addition, in order to construct a rock-solid foundation of assurance and demonstrate our familiarity with the prior work generated by them, we offered evidence that demonstrated that we had read the relevant literature. The interviewees were given an explanation of the aim of the interview, and they were given the choice to pick the location, manner, and schedule of the interview that worked best for them based on the particulars of their own personal circumstances. This was done so that the interview could be tailored to the interviewees' needs. Each participant was responsible for making their own autonomous choice about the format of the interview that they desire, taking into consideration things such as their geographic location and their own personal preferences regarding when they want to conduct the interview. As a direct consequence of this, a diverse range of methodologies was used while carrying out the process of conducting interviews. These methods included corresponding with one another in-person, by telephone, and via electronic mail. Audio recordings were created of the interviews that were carried out in-person and over the phone, and the participants were asked for their consent before the recordings were recorded. According to Saunders and colleagues (2011: 339), using this strategy enabled the interviewer to increase their focus and attentiveness towards the discourse, while at the same time capturing just the most significant data. The people who were being investigated, despite the fact that they were also performing the role of investigators, gave their unambiguous agreement for the conversation to be recorded and documented verbatim. This approval was given despite the fact that they were also performing the role of investigators. These individuals are researchers who take an active role in their job, and they are knowledgeable about the approach.

Telephone interviews were conducted for each participant, and the duration of each conversation was around 15 minutes on average. The fundamental questions that were asked of each response remained the same, but the language of the questions was changed somewhat in order to allow for the debate to flow in a more organic manner. Saunders (2011:

331) guaranteed that anonymity was provided to all interviewees prior to completing the interviews in order to enhance the provision of essential information. This increased the respondents' sense of comfort, which in turn promoted the production of crucial information. Because of this, the provision of useful information was facilitated more easily.

3.5 Data Collection from Interviewees:

Experts in the field suggested that we zero down on a specific population for the purpose of our research by selecting an Indian Non-Resident Indian (NRI). This was the recommendation that was made. This was agreed upon after discussions with knowledgeable individuals in the field. If we used this method, we would be able to accumulate more organized data and give evidence that is more persuasive in support of our stance. The major focus of our research was on the occupational patterns of members of the Indian diaspora who are now residing in other countries (*Norway*). This option was selected because a sizeable portion of our Non-Resident Indian (NRI) sample is made up of members of this particular demographic group. Because of this, the information that we acquired from the demography is more relevant to the other data that we have collected. An inquiry of the lives of ten persons with Indian heritage was carried out by picking them at random from a variety of countries around the country, including some of the nations with the highest population density. In the section of the report that is dedicated to the results, the methodology that was used for this study will be dissected and examined in more detail. The presentation of the numerical data that was created in tabular form, will make it simpler for readers to comprehend the method.

3.6 Ethical Considerations and Challenges

While working on a research project, the researcher may run into a number of ethical problems. To remember and adhere to ethical considerations at all times during the study process is one of a researcher's most significant obligations and responsibilities. It is crucial that the researcher abide by the rules established by the relevant research committee, department, or authority. The ethical issues that arise during the research process are assisted by these recommendations. NSD was informed about this study's research endeavor, and it was rigorously adhered to its criteria after receiving confirmation and clearance.

To promote a comfortable and secure setting for participants during a study obtaining written consent can be immensely helpful. Nonetheless its vital for researchers to consider the location where informants reside. This includes respecting their socio-cultural convictions and individual viewpoints that form an integral part of their identities.

Qualitative strategy was used in this study process. We conducted semi-structured interviews with 10 Indians who now reside in Norway. The Norwegian Centre for Research Data (NSD)'s ethical principles were adhered to at every level of data collection, processing, and presentation. The respondents were informed in-depth about the study procedure and its goals, and their written agreement was obtained to ensure the confidentiality of their personal information. The obtained data was handled and stored carefully, and after the project is over, it will be deleted. The necessity of respecting the informants' sociocultural values, privacy, and identity was recognized, and during the interview process and data presentation, they were treated with consideration for their personal dignity and in a kind manner. This presented moral dilemmas.

3.7 The process of examining and interpreting data to extract meaningful insights and draw conclusions is referred to as data analysis.

When qualitative research is chosen as the data collection method, a certain kind of analysis is required to be performed. Semi-structured, non-standard interviews, on the other hand, provide data sets that are rich in a variety of facets, in contrast to quantitative data gathering approaches. Following the methodology provided by Saunders et al (Saunders, M., Lewis, P., & Thornhill, A, 2011, p. 482), we performed a summary of the information as well as a classification of it so that the data would be easier to understand.

The narration of our results and the following assessment is one possible alternate approach that may have been used in this investigation. However, according to Saunders et al. (Saunders, M., Lewis, P., & Thornhill, A, 2011, p. 497), this specific technique supports the protection of the integrity of the data that was obtained. Because maintaining the "integrity" of the data would have resulted in an excessive quantity of information being shown to the reader as well as a somewhat fragmented presentation of our findings, we determined that

such an approach was not acceptable for the accomplishment of the goals that we set for ourselves.

The results of the interviews with experts, the replies from NRIs, and the coverage in the newspapers were analyzed, and the important ideas that emerged from those analyses were consolidated and arranged into categories that were designed specifically for this objective. The creation of a transcript allowed us to fulfil this goal successfully. The data sources that make up each category have been reduced in order to provide an all-encompassing and understandable view on each of them. The findings of the research were put to use in order to provide more clarification for one of the categories that we had previously partitioned our investigation into.

According to Saunders et al.'s (Saunders, M., Lewis, P., & Thornhill, A, 2011, p. 492) research on the process of categorization, the assignment of different labels to each category was directed by the theoretical framework as well as the acquired data. According to Saunders et al. (Saunders, M., Lewis, P., & Thornhill, A, 2011, p. 495), changes were made to the categories throughout the analysis phase in order to guarantee that the key themes and data linkages were shown in an appropriate manner. There have been times when compelling evidence has been found, but it has not been consistent with the aims of our study. In those situations, in which a category categorization had not been outlined, the data was highlighted within the transcript, and suggestions for additional inquiry in that particular field were also included.

Because we have ensured the complete anonymity of the Indian non-resident persons (NRIs), and have decided to encrypt just their names, despite the fact that the experts have given us permission to refer to them publicly. From this point on, we will make a reference to them whenever we think it necessary to do so by applying the relevant code in those specific situations.

3.8 Information of the Participants

For this study, ten Indian individuals currently residing in Norway, specifically in Oslo, were selected. To adhere to ethical considerations and protect the privacy of the participants, the institutions they are affiliated to and their workplaces are not disclosed. This research focuses

on how those living abroad remain connected to their native country and what contributions, if any, they make to the community's development Back home.

To conceal their identity, the participants were designated as informants 1 through 10. Each informant's interview lasted for the following amount of time:

Informant 1 - 15 mins

Informant 2 - 15 mins

Informant 3 - 20 mins

Informant 4 - 20 mins

Informant 5 - 15 mins

Informant 6 - 25 mins

Informant 7 - 20 mins

Informant 8 - 15 mins

Informant 9 - 25 mins

Informant 10 - 15 mins

Chapter – 4

Data Analysis & Interpretations

In this part, we will conduct a comparison analysis of the data that we gathered from 10 Indian non-resident Indians living in Norway with the theoretical premises that we acquired from our study. The current investigation will put our hypotheses to the test across all of the categories, and further explanations will be offered wherever they are found.

Type of Visa Respondents are holding:

The data indicates that among the respondents, four individuals have obtained immigration status through family sponsorship, one individual holds a permanent visa, two individuals are residing in the country on student visas, and only one individual is residing on a work visa. The present study selected respondents of varying Visa types in order to investigate their respective viewpoints.

Year of Diasporas from India to Norway:

The study found that the majority of participants, specifically seven interviewees, had been residing in Norway since 2022. Two respondents had been living in Norway since 2016, while only one respondent had been living in Norway since 2015.

The highest level of education to the Interviewees selected under study:

The study found that the majority of participants, specifically seven interviewees, were classified as graduates, while only three were categorized as postgraduates.

Complete any education in Norway:

Through discussions with interviewees, as a researcher this gained insight that two respondents had attained their education in Norway and have been employed there since 2016. Eight respondents in the sample population obtained their degrees from educational institutions located in India.

Spouse or partner of Indian origin:

During the interview, the participants were asked about the ethnic background of their spouse. Approximately 90% of the respondents indicated that their spouse is of Indian origin, while one of the experts reported being unmarried.

Spouse/partner born in India:

During the interview, the participants were asked about the nativity of their spouse or partner, specifically if they were born in India. Of the respondents, 90% confirmed that their spouse or partner was of Indian origin. Notably, one of the experts had not yet entered into marriage.

Interviewees are from different states in India:

During the course of the discussion, the researcher gained knowledge that the interviewees hail from diverse states within India. Several states in India, such as Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Uttarakhand, among others, are noteworthy.

Other than English, the primary Indian language spoken:

Interestingly, the participants communicated in a language other than English. The majority of individuals possess knowledge of Telugu, Hindi, Konkani, Hamachi, Tamil, Urdu, and Lambadi.

The present religion:

During the interviews, participants disclosed their religious affiliations, revealing that the majority identified as Hindu, Muslim, and Christian. This information was gathered by the researcher in order to gain a deeper understanding of the participants.

Religion important in your life:

During the process of interviewing the selected experts for the study, it was revealed that they consider religion to hold significant importance in their personal lives. One participant expressed the view that religion holds a moderate level of significance in one's life.

Important being Indian to your identity

During the course of the interviews, the researcher ascertained that five experts regarded the concept of Indian identity as highly significant, while the remaining five considered it to be only moderately important.

Attended any public meeting, such as a school board or city council, in the last twelve months:

The interview entailed an extensive discussion aimed at gaining a deeper understanding of the community development initiatives undertaken by the Indian diaspora residing in Norway. During the course of this study, it was found that 60% of experts surveyed reported abstaining from attendance at any public meetings within the preceding twelve-month

period. Conversely, 40% of respondents indicated that they had attended either a school board meeting or a city council meeting.

Performed voluntary community service for no pay in the last twelve months:

The interview entailed an extensive discussion aimed at gaining further insight into the community development initiatives undertaken by the Indian diaspora residing in Norway. The majority of interviewees, approximately 80%, reported that they did not engage in any unpaid voluntary community service within the past year. However, only 20% of interviewees reported participation in community development activities.

Worked with others in your community to solve a problem in the last twelve months:

Majority Seventy percent or so of the people who were interviewed said that they had not participated in any group efforts to solve problems in their community during the course of the preceding year, but just thirty percent of the people said that they had collaborated with others to find solutions to problems during this same time period.

Contributed money to a candidate, political party, or some other campaign organization in the last twelve month:

All of the ten interviewees expressed that they did not make any financial contributions to a political candidate, party, or any other campaign organization within the past twelve months.

Contacted your representative or a government official in Norway in the last twelve months:

The interview entailed an in-depth exploration of the nature of interactions between Indian citizens and government officials or representatives, including the presence or absence thereof. The findings indicate that a significant proportion of interviewees, approximately 70%, did not engage with a representative or government official in Norway within the past year. Conversely, only 30% of respondents reported having made contact with a representative or government official during the same time period.

Discussed politics with family and friends in the last twelve months

Through discussions with interviewees, the researcher discovered that 80% of experts refrained from engaging in political discussions with their family and friends within the past year, while the remaining 20% reported having discussed politics with their loved ones during that same time frame.

Posted comments on political issues online in the last twelve months

During the course of conducting interviews, the researcher made the startling discovery that all ten of the experts unanimously reported that over the course of the previous year, they had refrained from posting comments on political matters on the internet.

Volunteered or worked on a political campaign of any kind in the last twelve months:

In the process of conducting interviews, the researcher made the startling discovery that not a single one of the 10 specialists had participated in any kind of political campaign or done any kind of volunteer work in the preceding twelve months.

Personally felt discriminated against for any reason in the last twelve months:

During the course of conducting interviews, the researcher came to the conclusion that 90% of the experts had not had any direct personal experience with discrimination over the course of the previous year, while 10% of the experts claimed to have experienced being discriminated against.

Personally felt discriminated against because of the colour of your skin in the last twelve months:

During the interview, the interviewer engaged in an extended discussion in order to gain a deeper understanding of the level of expertise possessed by the interviewee. Within the past year, there has been a personal experience of perceived discrimination based on skin colour. 80% of the experts surveyed reported that they did not experience personal discrimination, while the remaining 20% reported feeling discriminated against.

Personally felt discriminated against because of your gender in the last twelve months:

The researcher found out that all ten of the experts interviewed expressed the idea that they had not experienced any personal prejudice based on their gender during the previous year over the course of their conversations with the interviewers.

Personally felt discriminated against because of your country of origin in the last twelve months:

The researcher was able to determine, over the process of conducting interviews, that eighty percent of the experts interviewed expressed the opinion that they had not experienced personal discrimination based on their country of origin within the preceding twelve months, whereas twenty percent of the interviewed experts claimed having experienced such prejudice.

Personally felt discriminated against because of your caste in the last twelve months:

The researcher found out that 90 percent of the experts interviewed said that they had not experienced any personal prejudice based on caste during the previous year over the course of their conversations with the interviewees. Nevertheless, one person stated that they had been the target of discrimination.

Best describes personal group of friends:

The interviewer had a lengthy conversation with the subject in order to obtain a deeper understanding of the interviewee's personal network of friends and associates. The majority of the experts who were questioned said that the bulk of their friends are of Indian descent. This was revealed by six out of ten of the experts. Only two of the experts who were interviewed said that all of their friends are of Indian origin, while four of the interviewees said that at least some of their friends are of Indian origin.

Discrimination against people of Indian origin in Norway:

The interviewer participated in a lengthy conversation with the purpose of gaining further insight into the problematic issue of prejudice against people of Indian heritage in Norway. The majority of the experts (80%) believe that there is no prejudice against people of Indian

heritage in Norway, while the remaining 20% recognize that there may be a little problem with discrimination against this group.

The Indian community has a positive impact on Norway -India relations:

The interviewer participated in a lengthy conversation with the purpose of gaining further insight into the ways in which the Indian community is positively contributing to the connection between Norway and India. Eighty percent of the experts felt that there would be a beneficial influence on the connection between Norway and India, while twenty percent of the experts firmly agreed that there would be a favourable impact on Indians now living in Norway.

4.1 Discussions & Conclusion:

It would be beneficial for Norway to examine India's strategy for connecting with its diaspora as well as the enormous contributions that the Indian diaspora is now making towards the growth of India. The Non-Resident Indians (NRIs), who are Indian nationals living outside of India, and the Persons of Indian Origin (PIOs), who are persons of Indian origin but do not have an Indian passport, make up the two different groups that make up the Indian Diaspora (Dubey, 2007) . The Indian Diaspora is formed of both of these categories. The original strategy that India used in order to engage its community of Indians living outside of the country was to create a Person of Indian Origin (PIO) card in addition to enacting a set of legal and fiscal advantages with the intention of attracting the financial resources of Non-Resident Indians (NRIs). The Person of Indian descent (PIO) card is a visa that is valid for a period of twenty years and gives persons of Indian descent the ability to own property or take advantage of educational opportunities in India. Additionally, the Ministry of External Affairs formed a High-level Committee on the Indian Diaspora with the aim of generating a report on the potential contributions of Non-Resident Indians (NRIs) and Persons of Indian Origin (PIOs) towards the development of India. This committee is known as the High-level Committee on the Indian Diaspora. According to Dubey (Dubey, 2007), the Committee was asked to provide detailed ideas, one of which included the possibility of granting dual citizenship to some PIOs.

The Indian government has shown a significant amount of attention toward the Indian diaspora over the course of the previous decade and has developed a number of policies that are directly related to it. According to Dubey (2007), the increasing attention that India is paying to its citizens living in other countries may be attributed to three primary elements. Initially, India adhered to a protectionist economic strategy that actively prevented involvement from other countries as well as international businesses and investments. During the early 1990s, the government liberalized the economy, which led to a rise in the usage of Diaspora Indians as facilitators of commerce, investment, and technology. This was one of the results of this liberalization. The importance of India's diaspora in industrialized nations, such as Norway, the United States, the United Kingdom, and other countries, for the purpose of public diplomacy has been recognized by India's government in its official foreign policy. The Indian diaspora has shown to be a very helpful resource in facilitating India's relationships with other countries, notably those in Norway. Thirdly, it wasn't until the middle of the 1990s that people of Indian origin started to emerge as top-level executives inside global organizations. Many of these companies are based in India. A more proactive posture was taken by future Indian governments as a direct result of the general success of the Indian community, notably in Norway, the United States, and Canada, as well as the positive influence this success has had on how Indian characteristics are seen by the general public.

Since 2003, the government of India has been hosting an annual Diaspora conference with the intention of easing contact between Indians living outside of the country, the Indian government, and a variety of businesspeople, cultural organizations, and philanthropic organizations inside Indian society. This conference has been conducted with the goal of enabling communication among overseas Indians, the Indian government, and different interested groups within Indian society. A gathering of 1,000 to 1,500 non-resident Indians engages in conversation with prominent political officials such as the Prime Minister, President, and Union Ministers to debate a variety of topics. These topics include investment and charitable endeavours in India, as well as the difficulties faced by global communities. The Ministry of Overseas Indian Norway is responsible for managing programs that are aimed at connecting with the Diaspora. It was established in 2004 and has this responsibility. Among the actions that have been done are the efforts that are part of the "Know India Program" and are directed at the youth of the diaspora, as well as the annual honors that are given to

notable members of the diaspora. A Global Advisory Council to the Prime Minister was founded by the government in 2009. This council was made up of persons from the Diaspora who held academic positions, scientific positions, political positions, and commercial positions. The Indian Facilitation Centre was established in 2007 with the purpose of easing investment by Indians living abroad. This was done in recognition of the financial capacity of the Diaspora, which led to the government implementing amendments to investment legislation and establishing the center in 2007. In addition, the Reserve Bank of India has developed rules to make it easier for Non-Resident Indians (NRIs) and Persons of Indian Origin (PIOs) to invest in Indian businesses.

Anecdotal evidence suggests that, in recent years, there has been an increase in the number of people of Indian ancestry who have relocated back to India, despite the fact that there is a dearth of reliable statistical data on the topic. There is a possibility that returning Indian people to their home countries may result in major benefits for those nations. The supply of advanced skills that may be exploited inside the nation of origin, the building of commercial networks abroad, and the inflow of financial resources and investment may be among these advantages.

It is possible to credit the success of the sector to a variety of variables; nonetheless, it is considered that the impact of the Diaspora and repatriates from Norway has relevance for three different reasons. Studies have shown that people from India who have lived in Norway and then returned home have successfully developed businesses in their home country that are related to information technology and have efficiently managed such businesses. In addition, several people of Indian descent who have established businesses in the Silicon Valley have contracted out work to companies that are based in that country. These businesspeople typically serve in the role of middlemen, linking several marketplaces with one another. The successes of Indian IT experts in Norway have instilled trust in the intellectual capabilities of their country among audiences outside of India. (Dubey, 2007), a substantial contributor to India's image as a creator of highly educated and conscientious professionals is a critical component. This reputation is due, in large part, to India's ability to attract and retain talented individuals.

The Indian government's increasing recognition of the country's diaspora is one factor that has contributed to the increased interest shown by a variety of countries in recruiting Indian college graduates and working professionals. In addition to this, it sheds light on the predilection of businesses based in other countries to collaborate with businesses and people based in India via the use of partnership agreements and subcontracting. In addition, India recognizes the importance that the Norway Congressional Caucus has had on India and the Indian-Norwegian relationship.

Opportunities that have expanded in India

Khanna contends that "increased opportunities in India, and greater receptivity of India to its returnees" are what are responsible for the occurrence when it comes to the acknowledgment of the situation in India. As more individuals return, it becomes gradually easier for others to do so as well, he argues that this favourable attitude of the government in respect to the returnees is likely to boost the returns because "as more people return, it becomes progressively easier for others to do so as well" (Khanna, 2012). In this context, Kapur highlights several additional reasons why people from India are moving back to their native country. First of all, he emphasizes the parallels between the Indian returning diaspora and the same phenomena in Taiwan and Korea, adding that "only when you have economic growth, will you then have the financial and economic incentives to go back".

(Chacko, 2007), on the other hand, notes that these experts are eager to make the most of the chances that are now available in India. The media also highlights this element, which indicates, in particular, the resiliency of the Indian economy, increased employment prospects, India's expanding investment on technology, and the improved social structure in India. Kapur also mentions how, a few years ago, while speaking with the Director of IIM Bangalore, a good friend of his, he suggested that the Director hire young U.S. PhDs to strengthen the academics of the institution because it was the best time to do so and the institute lacked "good young people with a strong academic background." Kapur mentions this fact to illustrate how he had previously suggested that the Director hire young U.S. PhDs to strengthen the academics of the institution. After that, the Director proceeded to employ 29 young PhDs from the most prestigious educational institutions in the United States, all of

them were of Indian descent. The purpose of this is to demonstrate that India is prepared to provide young people with favourable possibilities.

Chapter – 5

Recommendations & Future Research Scope

5.1 Recommendation of the Study:

The word "Indian Diaspora" refers to a community that may be located in a variety of locations throughout the world and plays an important part in the evolution of the concept of "Indian nation."

- They are well acknowledged for the many ways in which they have contributed to the economy of India, and the people of India take great joy in the fact that their nation recognises the accomplishments that they have made.
- The continued presence of this community, which is now based in a different country, is making a significant contribution to the growth potential of the nation in a number of different domains thanks to the fact that it is now domiciled elsewhere. Regarding this matter, the factor that need to be considered first and foremost is their enormous contribution to the progress of investment in India. This is the most essential factor that must be taken into account. This is true for both Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and Foreign Portfolio Investment (FPI), which are both categories of investments. Both of these categories are referred to as foreign investments.
- This group of individuals provides a contribution to the nation's investment stock by investing directly in well-established commercial firms, augmenting the capital stock of new company ventures, and offering aid for emerging start-ups in India. These activities all contribute to the nation's overall investment stock. They may give assistance in the form of support for creative ideas or financial backing for emerging businesses by doing one of these things.
- These specialists also make important contributions to the business industry's research and development area. They are able to achieve this goal by contributing creative concepts, procedures, points of view, and abilities to the Indian region, while

simultaneously working to reinforce the basis for innovations that are already existent inside the Indian domain.

- In a word, the Indian diaspora is to thank for the generation of an infinite number of business prospects, the promotion of entrepreneurship among aspirational individuals in India, and the ease of the transfer of novel knowledge and education that is based on particular abilities. When it comes to boosting trust among foreign investors in a country such as India, the function of direct investment from India's diaspora is one that plays a very important and necessary one.
- When it comes to securing foreign direct investment (FDI), it has been shown that making use of diasporas is a more efficient strategy than relying on institutional networks or making diplomatic efforts. This finding was discovered in India when they were in this circumstance.
- The Diaspora provides not only material benefits, but also intangible benefits, such as enhanced access to cutting-edge technology and worldwide standards of excellence. These advantages are in addition to the practical benefits that the Diaspora provides. Since they come from Indian citizens now residing in other countries, the remittances that diaspora members contribute to their home country of India are a significant source of privilege for India. This is due to the fact that diaspora members are citizens of India. This is also another benefit that results from the diaspora.
- It has been proven that remittances have a number of good effects on the country that gets them, including the reduction of poverty both within the families that receive them and in the households that they spill over into. One such effect is that remittances have been shown to have a variety of beneficial effects on the nation that receives them. In addition, there is data that establishes a connection between remittances and increased levels of investment in fields such as education, health care, and other productive endeavors.
- The amount of money that Indian residents who are residing outside of the country send back to their families in India is a substantial addition to India's GDP. In addition to monetary contributions, the Indian diaspora is in possession of up-to-date information and advanced technology abilities, both of which have the potential to be utilised as inputs for the development plans that are presently being established by India for the improvement of the nation. These plans are being created for the advancement of India.

- The previously mentioned group of individuals serves as a natural channel between indigenous Indians and the global civilization. As a consequence of this, the buying and selling of products and services is facilitated, which is convenient. Additionally, this organization serves to emphasize the potential of India's manufacturing and service sectors by playing a role in the creation of long-lasting commercial and international business ties. This is accomplished via the organization's participation in the development of long-lasting commercial and international business partnerships.
- In addition, this organization brings awareness to the capabilities of India's youthful people in terms of decision-making, policy development, and internal and external transformation, given that appropriate chances are made accessible to them.
- It is conceivable for India's global image and credibility to be enhanced as a consequence of the active engagement and inclusion of this population in a number of different nations outside of India. This is one of the ways in which this population may contribute to this improvement. As a consequence of this, the country's overall national image will be enhanced in a constructive manner. The Indian diaspora has the potential to generate a significant quantity of soft power due to the large number of people living there.
- The aforementioned phrase was developed by Joseph Nye, who uses it to refer to a person's capacity to obtain desired results by using attraction, as opposed to compulsion, as a means of attaining those outcomes. Nye uses the term to refer to the ability of a person to achieve desired results. The aforementioned phenomena is noteworthy within the context of India since India has a long history of cultural, intellectual, and political openness toward foreign connections and policies. In addition, India is a very religious country.
- Members of the Indian diaspora provide a potential for increased economic and social integration between India and other nations as a consequence of their participation in administrative and diplomatic capacities within their individual host countries. This engagement is a result of the members of the Indian diaspora serving in administrative and diplomatic capacities within their respective host countries. It's possible that this will take place since there are so many Indians living abroad.
- The Indian diaspora, in addition to the role it plays in promoting India's political and economic relations with other nations, has a number of chances to contribute to the

development of India. These opportunities may be found in addition to the function it plays in promoting India's ties with other countries. The provision of sufficient funding for the development of infrastructure in their respective regions, either through direct or indirect investment, the establishment of a foundation for global consulting services, the provision of dependable and viable management ideas for Indian industries, and the introduction of cutting-edge technology to companies that are already in operation are some examples of these types of initiatives.

- The use of effective business strategies by members of the Indian diaspora working for Indian enterprises makes the bridging of the technological gap that normally exists between Western nations and India simpler to accomplish. The contribution that individuals make in the form of portfolio investments is one that is both significant and significant, since it has the potential to boost the image of Indian companies. This contribution is really something special.
- The India Diaspora has established partnerships and established several Centers of Excellence in prestigious institutions such as IITs and NITs. These partnerships and centers have contributed to the development of knowledge, fostered innovative concepts, improved skills, and augmented the pool of human capital in the field of education and skill formation.
- India is able to significantly benefit from the presence of the Indian diaspora community when it comes to enticing large multinational corporations to set up shop in the country. The intended outcomes have been produced as a consequence of the implementation of globalization and liberalization policies. These repercussions include the facilitation of foreign investment and entrepreneurial activity in the Indian economy as well as the availability of options for communities of Indian expatriates residing in other countries. In addition, these consequences include the facilitation of foreign investment and entrepreneurial activity in the Indian economy.
- These policies have the potential to entice investors to take part in the Indian market by creating multinational corporations, manufacturing operations, real estate service businesses, and other sorts of investments that are comparable to these types of investments.
- The fields of economics and public policy in India have, in recent times, seen the introduction of a significant number of unique practices. In addition to taking part in

humanitarian endeavours with the goal of promoting equality within Indian society, members of the India Diaspora are responsible for making substantial contributions to India's economy as well as its political system. The people of India have profited from these endeavours in the sense that they have been able to overcome a range of deeply rooted social and cultural hurdles.

- This specific group's connection with the indigenous people of the Indian Territory has the ability to encourage the propagation of yoga and Ayurveda, as well as the growth of an appreciation for Indian food, customs, rituals, and religious practices, amongst other things. Additionally, this interaction has the potential to cultivate an appreciation for the Indian Territory. It's possible that this engagement will also help people share cultural knowledge with one another. It's possible that India may benefit from these exchanges not just in terms of the country's continued social progress, but also in terms of the growth of its economy.
- If the right incentives and policy framework are put in place, it is feasible to make effective use of the talented people who have made the Indian Diaspora their home and to do so effectively in the process of nation building and development activities. Because of this, the procedure would therefore be able to be carried out in a methodical manner. It is essential to highlight the fact that the Indian diaspora exerts a sizeable amount of impact on both the local and foreign policies that are established with the goal of enhancing Indian society.

5.2 Integration and assimilation are both necessary.

When compared to their fellow Indians living in the United Kingdom, the United States of America, or Australia, members of the Indo-EU Diaspora have generally had a more difficult time integrating in continental Europe. The history of colonialism and the prevalence of the English language are two clear contributing factors. On the other hand, a number of European nations, most notably France, Germany, Norway, and the Netherlands, have put into place policies that aim to facilitate migrants' integration into local society more smoothly. Because of this, a significant portion of the Indo-European Diaspora has achieved successful integration on both the economic and social fronts. This trait has the potential to serve as a

beneficial facet in the integration of new Indian students and emigrants, numbers of whom are both on the increase.

Indian community organizations, Indian diplomatic missions, and the Indian Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs (MOIA) each have a part to play in this situation due to the importance of the topic. In a manner that is analogous to the pre-departure training and manuals that the MOIA organizes for its employees who are moving to the Gulf and Malaysia, the organization is able to conceive up guidelines and programs for new students and emigrants who are moving to Europe. Former European participants of the Know India Programme (KIP) who have moved on to other endeavours may participate in this project as either trainers or volunteers. The Indian government's goal to leverage its ties with the Indian diaspora to act as a bridge with the host nations of Europe and also be a strategic resource for India serves as the justification for such an endeavour. This strategy also serves as the justification for such an initiative. In order for the Diaspora to play such a role, it must first become economically and socially integrated, and then it must also achieve political voice, much as it does in the United Kingdom, the United States, and Canada. There is another perspective to take on this matter of integration and assimilation, one that, in a way, is connected to the more fundamental problem of Diaspora identity.

How should the nation of origin approach its diaspora, particularly when members of the diaspora have already assimilated into the host country and earned citizenship there? This is a really important issue, but unfortunately, engagement strategies almost seldom address it. For instance, although members of the Indo-American, Indo-British, or Indo-French Diaspora may consider themselves to be citizens of the United States, United Kingdom, or France, respectively, India has historically seen these people as citizens of India who now happen to reside in other countries and who have a responsibility to interact with and then assist India. Both parties need to let go of any such outdated baggage in order to move on with their relationship, which will be to their mutual benefit. It is very evident that such misunderstandings and perspectives will not be successful in the 21st century.

5.3 Future of Research Scope:

It is commonly noticed that the causes that drove people to move from their original areas and become part of the Diaspora have some impact on the degree to which those people are engaged in and contribute to the development of the countries from where they came. As a direct result of this phenomena, the enormous contributions made by the Indian Diaspora to the expansion of India's economy in the areas of trade and investment, innovation, human capital development, technical breakthroughs, professional networking, and remittances may largely be credited to the aforementioned categories. There is no question that the Diaspora plays an essential part in the process of creating professional networks between the home nation and the host country. This position has been skilfully exploited by diaspora Indian populations living in other countries to develop India's connections with other nations in a variety of spheres.

Communities of Indian origin are valued not only for the financial support they provide through remittances and direct or portfolio investment, but also for the many other ways in which they contribute to India and the countries in which they have settled. These ways include philanthropic work in India and the countries in which they have settled, the formation or re-formation of political connections with other economies, the sharing of information and ideas across borders, the appreciation of and respect for cultural differences, and the cultivation of new skills.

It has been noticed that throughout the course of time, Diaspora groups, and even sometimes individual members of the diaspora, have grown increasingly more outspoken and influential in both their countries of origin and the nations in which they have settled. There has been a recent uptick in the number of people who are trying to impose their will on different institutions, such as the government, the media, the business sector, and other influential organizations. As a direct consequence of this, people are making their voices heard on a variety of issues that are relevant to their home nation as well as the communities in which they now dwell outside of it. Currently, the engagement of persons from the Diaspora to participate in volunteer work in their countries of origin is a primary emphasis for a large number of international organizations, such as CUSO. This strategy creates possibilities for

people to contribute to the growth of the nations in where they were born and raised via voluntary work. According to studies conducted, volunteers from the diaspora are able to make more significant contributions in a shorter amount of time compared to their peers who do not have any previous background or experience working in the nation in question. The amount of activity that these organizations demonstrate helps to assist the integration of global economies into a single entity, which in turn helps to promote a feeling of collective action.

It is vital that India put into action policies that ensure acceptable living conditions and decent work prospects. The Pravasi Kaushal Vikas Yojana and the Pravasi Bharatiya Bima Yojana (PBBY) are two of the social security programs that have been implemented by the Indian government with the intention of securing the future of the country's residents. Given the significant role that remittances from overseas play in the economy of India as a whole, the Indian government has to formulate a clear and comprehensive strategy for engaging the country's diaspora. It is of the utmost importance to place a high priority on the establishment of public-private partnerships that are oriented on the advancement of the Diaspora. The strategy that is being advocated involves giving people' senses of identity and emotional ties more priority in order to cultivate their social relationships as a significant engine of economic progress.

5.4 Conclusion:

Communities that are part of a diaspora almost often participate in charitable endeavours aimed at assisting the nations from which they originated, while at the same time making significant contributions to the societies in which they now live. This is an undeniable truth. The formation of a vital element, which entails the creation of internationally dispersed networks of dependable connections with members of Diaspora groups, is the most important aspect in determining whether or not one will be successful in attaining their goals. The aforementioned is the crucial precondition that must be met. It is important to highlight that the above-described relationships are significantly strengthened by the participation of a wide variety of stakeholders, which may include but is not limited to politicians, interest groups, and international organizations. The potential for a country's diaspora to contribute

to the development of that nation's soft power may be achieved by the execution of a comprehensive diaspora strategy, which would allow the translation of this potential into concrete and important results. Realizing this potential can help a nation build its soft power. As a result, recognizing the Diaspora community and making deliberate efforts toward its betterment need to be regarded as a large and important enterprise that is worthy of receiving priority status. The objective is to engage communities that have left their countries of origin by placing an emphasis on novel ways that make it possible for such groups to contribute to the political, economic, and social development of their countries of origin. In addition to diaspora advocacy and diplomacy, some of the methods that might be used include diaspora charity, diaspora volunteer corps, diaspora direct investment, diaspora capital markets, diaspora tourism, and nostalgia commerce. As a consequence of this, there is an urgent need to raise worldwide awareness about the significance and value of diaspora participation, in addition to offering chances for diaspora collectives and organizations to improve their skill sets. It is imperative that ongoing research efforts be undertaken with the goal of enhancing our understanding of the complex interplay that exists between diaspora and development in order to take full advantage of the myriad advantages that diaspora can bestow upon a country in a variety of spheres, including but not limited to politics, society, and especially the economy. Because India is becoming an increasingly desirable place to live in, the nations that are now housing Indian immigrants are enacting measures that make it easier for Indian immigrants to return to India. Recently, as a result of the beneficial results brought about by the Diaspora, the Indian government has been inspired to build tighter relations with them in order to further benefit from their collaboration. One of the possible benefits of working together with members of the diaspora is the possibility of acquiring even bigger advantages.

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Information to the participants and Consent Form

Are you interested in taking part in the research project.

Community Development by the Indians Living Abroad and their role in community development back home

This is an inquiry about participation in a research project where the main purpose is to focus on the Indian immigrants who are working, studying, living in Oslo and how they try to adjust in a different learning environment with different culture and values and work ethics of the new country, their role in development of their community back home.

In this letter we will give you information about the purpose of the project and what your participation will involve.

Purpose of the project

This project is for my Master Thesis and the purpose of this project is to focus on the Indian immigrants studying and people who are working in Oslo, how people from India try to adjust in a different learning environment with different culture and values and work ethics of the new country, . Their role in development of their community in India by living in Norway.

Who is responsible for the research project?

VID vitenskapelige høgskole is the institution responsible for the project.

Why are you being asked to participate?

I received your contact details through one of our mutual friends and you were informed before starting of this project that you will be selected in case this project start. The total number of participants are 10 including you in this project.

What does participation involve for you?

There will be an Interview Face to Face.

Participation is voluntary

Participation in the project is voluntary. If you chose to participate, you can withdraw your consent at any time without giving a reason. All information about you will then be made anonymous. There will be no negative consequences for you if you chose not to participate or later decide to withdraw.

This participation of yours will not affect your relationship with your school, place of work, employer.

Your personal privacy – how we will store and use your personal data

We will only use your personal data for the purpose(s) specified in this information letter. We will process your personal data confidentially and in accordance with data protection legislation (the General Data Protection Regulation and Personal Data Act). Me and the supervisor of my thesis project will have access to the personal data.

Your name, contact details will be replaced with codes and stored separately from the rest of the collected data and the data will be encrypted And You will not be recognizable in publications.

What will happen to your personal data at the end of the research project?

The project is scheduled to end 30 June 2023. At the end of the project all the personal data will be destroyed.

Your rights

So long as you can be identified in the collected data, you have the right to:

- access the personal data that is being processed about you
- request that your personal data is deleted
- request that incorrect personal data about you is corrected/rectified
- receive a copy of your personal data (data portability), and
- send a complaint to the Data Protection Officer or The Norwegian Data Protection Authority regarding the processing of your personal data

What gives us the right to process your personal data?

We will process your personal data based on your consent.

Based on an agreement with VID vitenskapelige høyskole, NSD – The Norwegian Centre for Research Data AS has assessed that the processing of personal data in this project is in accordance with data protection legislation.

Where can I find out more?

If you have questions about the project, or want to exercise your rights, contact:

Research student

Arshad Khan Phone: +4793946449 E-mail:arshadbenkhan@gmail.com

Supervisor

Emka Echebiri Phone: +4745535183 E-mail:emekaechebiri@gmail.com

Data Protection Officer: VID Specialized University. +47 99 09 00 05

VID vitenskapelige høyskole

Faculty of Theology, Diakonia and Management, Oslo

If you have questions about how data protection has been assessed in this project by Sikt, contact:

- email: (personverntjenester@sikt.no) or by telephone: +47 73 98 40 40.

Yours sincerely,

Project Leader
(Researcher/supervisor)
Emeka Echebiri

Student
Arshad Khan

Consent form

Consent can be given in writing (including electronically) or orally. NB! You must be able to document/demonstrate that you have given information and gained consent from project participants i.e. from the people whose personal data you will be processing (data subjects). As a rule, we recommend written information and written consent.

- *For written consent on paper you can use this template*
- *For written consent which is collected electronically, you must chose a procedure that will allow you to demonstrate that you have gained explicit consent (read more on our website)*
- *If the context dictates that you should give oral information and gain oral consent (e.g. for research in oral cultures or with people who are illiterate) we recommend that you make a sound recording of the information and consent.*

If a parent/guardian will give consent on behalf of their child or someone without the capacity to consent, you must adjust this information accordingly. Remember that the name of the participant must be included.

Adjust the checkboxes in accordance with participation in your project. It is possible to use bullet points instead of checkboxes. However, if you intend to process special categories of personal data (sensitive personal data) and/or one of the last four points in the list below is applicable to your project, we recommend that you use checkboxes. This because of the requirement of explicit consent.

I have received and understood information about the project [*insert project title*] and have been given the opportunity to ask questions. I give consent:

- to participate in (*insert method, e.g. an interview*)
- to participate in (*insert other methods, e.g. an online survey*) – if applicable

- for my/my child's teacher to give information about me/my child to this project (include the type of information)– if applicable*
- for my personal data to be processed outside the EU – if applicable*
- for information about me/myself to be published in a way that I can be recognised (describe in more detail)– if applicable*
- for my personal data to be stored after the end of the project for (insert purpose of storage e.g. follow-up studies) – if applicable*

I give consent for my personal data to be processed until the end date of the project, approx. 30-june-2023

(Signed by participant, date

Interview Questionnaire

Based on interviews with Indians Living in Oslo, what is their role in development of their community back home (INDIA).

1. Are you currently a permanent citizen or any type of visa? (if respondent is an immigrant to the Norway but not a citizen)
 - Working Visa
 - student or scholar visa
 - Family Immigration
 - Other

2. In what year did you come to live in Norway?
_____ in Year

3. What is the highest level of education you have completed?
 - Post Graduate
 - Graduation
 - Intermediate/Diploma
 - Others if Specify _____

4. Did you complete any of your education in Norway?
 - Yes
 - No

5. Is your spouse or partner of Indian origin? (if respondent is married and living with their spouse or in a domestic partnership)
 - Yes
 - No

6. Was your spouse/partner born in India? (if respondent's spouse or partner is of Indian origin)
 - Yes
 - No

7. The state in India would you call your home state(s) _____

8. Other than English, what is the primary Indian language spoken by your mother?

9. What is your present religion, if any? _____

10. How important is religion in your life?

- Very important
- Somewhat important
- Not too important
- Not at all important

11. How important is being Indian to your identity?

- Very important
- Somewhat important
- Not too important
- Not at all important

12. Participation in Public Activities:

S. No	Parameters	Yes	No
1	Have you attended a public meeting, such as a school board or city council, in the last twelve months?		
2	Have you performed voluntary community service for no pay in the last twelve months?		
3	Have you worked with others in your community to solve a problem in the last twelve months?		
4	Have you contributed money to a candidate, political party, or some other campaign organization in the last twelve months?		
5	Have you contacted your representative or a government official in Norway. in the last twelve months?		

6	Have you discussed politics with family and friends in the last twelve months?		
7	Have you posted comments on political issues online in the last twelve months?		
8	Have you volunteered or worked on a political campaign of any kind in the last twelve months?		
9	Have you personally felt discriminated against for any reason in the last twelve months?		
10	Have you personally felt discriminated against because of the color of your skin in the last twelve months?		
11	Have you personally felt discriminated against because of your gender in the last twelve months?		
12	Have you personally felt discriminated against because of your country of origin in the last twelve months?		
13	Have you personally felt discriminated against because of your caste in the last twelve months?		

13. Which of the following best describes your personal group of friends?

- All of my friends are of Indian origin
- Most of my friends are of Indian origin
- Some of my friends are of Indian origin
- Very few of my friends are of Indian origin
- None of my friends are of Indian origin
- Don't know

14. In general, do you think discrimination against people of Indian origin in Norway is a ... ?

- Major problem
- Minor problem
- Not a problem

15. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? "Overall, the Indian community has a positive impact on Norway -India relations."

- Strongly agree
- Somewhat agree
- Somewhat disagree
- Strongly disagree
- Don't know