

Cambridge University Press
978-1-107-68103-3 - India Migration Report 2010–2011: The Americas
Edited by Binod Khadria
Frontmatter
[More information](#)

India Migration Report 2010–2011

International Advisory Board

Chair

Tapas Majumdar, Emeritus Professor, Jawaharlal Nehru University, India (until 15 October 2010)

Members

- Aderanti Adepoju*, University of Lagos, Nigeria
- Alan Simmon*, York University, Canada
- Bulent Hass Dellal*, Australian Multicultural Foundation, Australia
- Charles Harns*, IOM - Migration Research and Training Centre, South Korea
- Eric Leclerc*, University of Rouen, France
- Fabio Baggio*, Scalabrini International Migration Institute, Italy
- Fernando Lozano Ascencio*, Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico, Mexico
- Graeme Hugo*, University of Adelaide, Australia
- Graziano Battistella*, Scalabrini Migration Centre, Philippines
- Hein De Hass*, University of Oxford, UK
- Hildegard Schneider*, Maastricht University, The Netherlands
- Howard Duncan*, Metropolis Project, Canada
- Hye-Kyung Lee*, Pai Chai University, South Korea
- Immanuel Ness*, University of New York, USA
- Jean-Baptiste Meyer*, Institute of Research for Development, France
- Jean-Luc Maurer*, Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies, Switzerland
- John Nieuwenhuysen*, Monash University, Australia
- Kathleen Newland*, Migration Policy Institute, USA
- Lindsay Lowell*, Georgetown University, USA
- Loren Landau*, University of Witwatersrand, South Africa
- Lourdes Gouveia*, University of Nebraska, USA
- Maruja M. B. Asis*, Scalabrini Migration Centre, Philippines
- Piyasiri Wickramasekara*, International Labour Office, Switzerland
- Raúl Delgado Wise*, University of Zacatecas, Mexico
- Richard Bedford*, University of Waikato, New Zealand
- Ronald Skeldon*, University of Sussex, UK
- Ruben Puentos*, International Network of Migration and Development, Mexico
- Ryszard Cholewinski*, International Labour Organization, Switzerland
- Stephen Castles*, University of Sydney, UK
- Takyiwaa Manuh*, University of Ghana, Ghana
- Thomas Faist*, Bielefeld University, Germany
- Vijay Naidu*, University of the South Pacific, Fiji
- Wei Li*, Arizona State University, USA
- Yasushi Iguchi*, Kwansei Gakuin University, Japan

India Migration Report 2010–2011

The Americas

General Editor
Binod Khadria

Research Team
Perveen Kumar
Umesh L. Bharte
Rashmi Sharma
Shantanu Sarkar
Lopamudra Ray Saraswati



CAMBRIDGE
UNIVERSITY PRESS

Cambridge University Press
978-1-107-68103-3 - India Migration Report 2010–2011: The Americas
Edited by Binod Khadria
Frontmatter
[More information](#)

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS
Cambridge, New York, Melbourne, Madrid, Cape Town,
Singapore, São Paulo, Delhi, Mexico City

Cambridge University Press
4381/4, Ansari Road, Daryaganj, Delhi 110002, India

Published in the United States of America by Cambridge University Press, New York
www.cambridge.org
Information on this title: www.cambridge.org/9781107681033

© Binod Khadria 2012

This publication is in copyright. Subject to statutory exception
and to the provisions of relevant collective licensing agreements,
no reproduction of any part may take place without the written
permission of Cambridge University Press.

First published 2012

Printed in India at

A catalogue record for this publication is available from the British Library.

Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data

India migration report 2010–2011 : the Americas / general editor,
Binod Khadria; research team, Perveen Kumar . . . [et al.].
p. cm.

Includes bibliographical references.
ISBN 978-1-107-68103-3 (pbk.)
1. India–Emigration and immigration–History. 2. Indians–America–History.
3. Return migration–India. I. Khadria, Binod. II. Perveen Kumar.

JV8501.I54 2012
304.8'7054–dc23
2011043263

ISBN 9781107681033 Paperback

Cambridge University Press has no responsibility for the persistence or
accuracy of URLs for external or third-party internet websites referred to in
this publication, and does not guarantee that any content on such websites is,
or will remain, accurate or appropriate.

Cambridge University Press
978-1-107-68103-3 - India Migration Report 2010–2011: The Americas
Edited by Binod Khadria
Frontmatter
[More information](#)

*Dedicated to the memory of
Late Professor Tapas Majumdar
(6 January 1929–15 October 2010)*

Cambridge University Press
978-1-107-68103-3 - India Migration Report 2010–2011: The Americas
Edited by Binod Khadria
Frontmatter
[More information](#)

Contents

<i>List of Tables</i>	<i>x</i>
<i>List of Figures</i>	<i>xiii</i>
<i>List of Boxes</i>	<i>xiv</i>
<i>List of Annexures</i>	<i>xv</i>
<i>Preface</i>	<i>xvii</i>
1. Indian Migration to the Global North in the Americas: The United States	1
1.1 Stock-trends of Indian Immigrants in the US	2
1.2 Indians in Relation to Asian and Total Population in the US	3
1.2.1 Nativity and Citizenship Status	3
1.2.2 Year of Entry	3
1.2.3 Age–Sex Distribution	3
1.2.4 Occupational Category	3
1.2.5 Educational Attainment	3
1.2.6 Use of English Language at Home	5
1.3 Indians in the US by Class of Admission	5
1.4 Indian Legal Permanent Residents in the US	7
1.4.1 Geographical Distribution of Indian LPRs in the US	8
1.4.2 Occupational Profile of Indian LPRs in the US	8
1.5 Naturalization of Indians in the US	11
1.5.1 Age Profile	11
1.5.2 Occupational Profile	12
1.5.3 Immigrant Orphans Adopted by the US Citizens	12
1.6 Immigration to the US from India and Other ‘Rising Southern Economies’ (RSEs)	12
1.6.1 Stock-trends of Immigrants from RSEs to the United States	12
1.6.2 Level and Trends of Immigration from RSEs to the United States	14
1.6.3 Class of Admission of Immigrants from RSEs to the United States	14
1.6.4 Migration of Students and Scholars from RSEs to the United States	15
2. Indian Migration to the Global North in the Americas: Canada	25
2.1 Period of Immigration of Indians to Canada	25
2.2 Citizenship Status of Indians in Canada	25
2.3 Distribution of Indians across Provinces and Territories in Canada	27
2.4 Age at Immigration	27
2.5 Select Demographic Characteristics of Indian Immigrants in Canada	29
2.5.1 Age–Sex Distribution of Indian Immigrants in Canada	29
2.5.2 Marital Status of Indian Immigrants in Canada	29
2.5.3 ‘Census Family’ Status of Indian Immigrants in Canada	29
2.6 Linguistic Distribution of India-born Immigrants in Canada	30
2.6.1 Mother Tongue of India-born and Indian Languages Spoken by Immigrants	30
2.6.2 Knowledge of Official Languages of Canada	31
2.7 Internal Mobility of Indians in Canada	34
2.8 ‘Visible Minority’ Groups among India-born Immigrants in Canada	34

2.9	Economic Profile of India-born Immigrants in Canada	36
2.9.1	Labour Force Participation	36
2.9.2	Industrial Classification of India-born Immigrants in Canada	36
2.9.3	Occupational Profile of India-born Immigrants in Canada	38
2.9.4	Earnings and Income Levels of India-born Immigrant Workers	39
2.10	India and the Other ‘Rising Southern Economies’ (RSEs)	43
	Epilogue to Chapters 1 and 2	48
3.	Emigration of Highly Skilled Indians to the United States: S&E Personnel (Students and Workers) and School Teachers	49
3.1	Indian Science and Engineering (S&E) Personnel in the US	49
3.1.1	Indian Science and Engineering (S&E) Students in the US	50
a.	Indian Undergraduate Students in the US	53
b.	Indian Graduate Students in the US	56
3.1.2	Indian S&E Workers in the US Labour Market	61
a.	S&E Workforce in the US	61
b.	Growth of Foreign-born S&E Workforce in the US	62
c.	Indian Recipients of H-1B Visas	63
d.	Five-year Stay Rates of Indian Recipients of US S&E Doctorates	63
3.2	Migration of Indian School Teachers to the US	64
3.2.1	Causes of Migration of School Teachers from India to the US	67
a.	Shortage of Teachers in the US	67
b.	Dissatisfaction with the Indian Education System	67
c.	Higher Incomes in the US	67
3.2.2	Recruitment Process	67
3.2.3	Teacher Exchange Program – US-India Educational Foundation (USIEF)	68
4.	Migration Policies in the Developed World of North America	69
4.1	Introduction	69
4.2	The United States of America	70
4.3	Canada	81
4.4	Concluding Remarks	84
5.	Indian Migrants in the Global South in the Americas: The Caribbean and Central and South America	87
5.1	Introduction	87
5.2	Indian Diaspora in the Caribbean: Trends, Characteristics and Policy Perspectives	89
5.2.1	Guyana	92
5.2.2	Trinidad and Tobago	94
5.2.3	Surinam	97
5.2.4	Jamaica	98
5.2.5	French Caribbean	99
5.3	India’s Engagement with the Indian Diaspora in the Caribbean Post-independence Period	99
5.4	Indians in Central and South America	100
5.4.1	Migration Patterns in the Region	101
5.4.2	The Lesser Known Indian Diasporas	102
5.4.3	India’s Trade Relations with Latin America	104
5.4.4	India and the RSEs in Latin America	105
5.5	Concluding Remarks	108

6. Other Diasporas in the Americas: A Comparative Perspective	111
6.1 The African Diaspora	112
6.2 The British Diaspora	114
6.3 The Jewish Diaspora	115
6.4 The German Diaspora	116
6.5 The Japanese Diaspora	117
6.6 The Chinese Diaspora	118
6.7 Concluding Remarks	119
 7. Immigration and Return Migration to India	 123
7.1 Immigration from the Americas	123
7.1.1 Immigrants from the Americas in India	123
a. Duration of Stay of Migrants from the Americas in India	124
b. American Citizens Abroad (ACA) Data	125
c. IT Hubs as Destination Cities for Immigrants Americans in Bangalore	125
7.1.2 American Students in India	126
7.2 Return Migration of Indians	126
7.2.1 Initiatives of the Indian Government to Engage with Indian Diaspora and Encourage Return Migration	129
a. TOKTEN	130
b. Establishment of the PIO/NRI University	131
c. Know India Programme (KIP)	132
d. Scientific Awards and Encouragement by Private Sector Companies	132
e. ‘Tracing the Roots’ Scheme	133
f. Social Security Agreements	133
g. Fulbright Program and India (USIEF)	133
7.2.2 Implications of Return Migration for India	133
7.3 Conclusion	136
 <i>References</i>	 <i>137</i>

List of Tables

1.1	Persons Obtaining Legal Permanent Resident Status in the US by Broad Class of Admission and Region and Country of Birth: Fiscal Year 2009	6
1.2	Persons Obtaining Legal Permanent Resident Status in the US by Broad Class of Admission and Region and Country of Last Residence: Fiscal Year 2009	6
1.3	Persons Obtaining Legal Permanent Resident Status in the US by Last Residence in India, Asia and the World, Fiscal Years 1820–2009	7
1.4	Persons Obtaining Legal Permanent Resident Status in the US, by Last Residence in India, Asia and the World, Fiscal Years 2000–2010	8
1.5	India-born Immigrants Obtaining Legal Permanent Resident Status in the US by State or Territory of Residence, 2003–2010	9
1.6	Occupational Distribution of India-born Immigrants in the US Obtaining LPR Status, 2003–2005	10
1.7	Occupational Distribution of India-born Immigrants in the US Obtaining LPR Status, 2006–2010	10
1.8	Number of India-born People Naturalized in the US, Fiscal Years 2003–2010	11
1.9	Occupational Profile of India-born Population Naturalized in the US, Fiscal Years 2003–2005	12
1.10	Occupational Profile of India-born Population Naturalized in the US, Fiscal Years 2006–2010	13
1.11	Immigrant Orphans Adopted by US Citizens by Gender, Age and Region and Country of Birth, Fiscal Year 2009	14
1.12	Stock-trends of Foreign-born Population in the US by RSE of Birth, 1960–2000	14
1.13	Persons Obtaining Legal Permanent Resident Status in the US, 1820–2009	15
1.14	Persons Obtaining Legal Permanent Resident Status in the US by Sending Country, Fiscal Years 2000–2010	15
1.15	Persons Obtaining Legal Permanent Resident Status in the US by Broad Class of Admission and Country of Last Residence, Fiscal Year 2009	16
1.16	Top RSEs of Origin of International Students, 2007–2008 to 2009–2010	16
1.17	Top RSEs of Origin of International Scholars, 2000–2001 to 2009–2010	16
2.1	Numbers of Immigrants in Canada by Place of Birth and Period of Immigration, 2006	26
2.2	India-born Persons in Canada by Citizenship Status and Sex, 2006	26
2.3	Citizenship Status of Indians in Canada by Immigration Status and Period of Immigration, 2006	27
2.4	Distribution of Indians across the Provinces and Territories of Canada by Immigration Status and Period of Immigration, 2006	28
2.5	Age at Immigration of Indian Immigrants in Canada by Period of Immigration, 2006	28
2.6	Age–Sex Distribution of Indian Immigrants in Canada, 2006	29
2.7	Legal Marital Status of Indian Immigrants (aged 15 years and over) in Canada by Sex, 2006	30
2.8	Distribution of India-born Immigrants by ‘Census Family’ Status, 2006	30
2.9	Mother Tongue of India-born Immigrants in Canada in 2006, by Sex and Period of Immigration	31
2.10	Number of Persons in Canada in 2006, with Select Indian Languages as Their Mother Tongue, by Period of Immigration	32
2.11	Languages Spoken Most Often at Home by the Indian Immigrants in Canada in 2006, by Sex and Period of Immigration	32
2.12	Indian Immigrants by Knowledge of Official Languages of Canada in 2006, by Sex and Period of Immigration	33
2.13	Population of Canada by Select Indian Languages as Mother Tongue and Knowledge of Official Languages of Canada, 2006	34
2.14	Internal Mobility Patterns of Indians in Canada in 2006, by Period of Immigration	35
2.15	Distribution of India-born Immigrants in Canada in 2006, by Visible Minority Category and Period of Immigration	35
2.16	Labour Force Activity Status of India-born Immigrants in Canada in 2006, by Period of Immigration	37

2.17	Indicators of Labour Force Participation for India-born Immigrants in Canada in 2006, by Period of Immigration	37
2.18	Distribution of India-born Immigrants in Labour Force in Canada in 2006, by Class of Work and Period of Immigration	38
2.19	Industrial Classification for India-born Immigrants Working in Canada, 2006	39
2.20	Occupational Classification of India-born Immigrants Working in Canada, 2006	40
2.21	India-born Immigrants in Canada in 2006, by Work Activity Status, Income and Period of Immigration	41
2.22	Distribution of India-born Immigrants with Employment in Canada in 2005, by Various Income Classes and Period of Immigration	41
2.23	Distribution of India-born Immigrants with Wages and Salary Income in Canada in 2005, by Various Income Classes and Period of Immigration	42
2.24	Distribution of India-born Immigrants in Canada in 2006, by Various Classes of Total Income and Period of Immigration	42
2.25	India-born Immigrants (aged 15 years and over) in Canada in 2005, by Income Components (percentage) and Period of Immigration	43
2.26	Stocks of Migrants in Canada from Source RSEs, by Country of Birth and Period of Immigration, Pre-1991 to 2006	44
2.27	Flow of Immigrants (Permanent Residents) in Canada from Source RSEs, 1999–2009	44
2.28	Foreign Worker Entries in Canada as Temporary Residents from Source RSEs, 1999–2009	44
2.29	Stocks of Foreign Workers Present in Canada from Source RSEs, 1999–2009	45
2.30	Foreign Student Entries in Canada from Source RSEs, 1999–2009	45
2.31	Stocks of Foreign Students Present in Canada from Source RSEs, 1999–2009	45
2.32	Stocks of Humanitarian Population Present in Canada, from India and China, 1999–2009 (as on 1 December)	46
2.33	‘Humanitarian’ Population Entering Canada from India and China, 1999–2009	46
2.34	Refugee Claimants Entering Canada from India and China, 1999–2009	46
2.35	Stocks of Refugee Claimants Present in Canada from India and China, 1999–2009	46
3.1	An Overview of the Department of Science and Technology (DST)-sponsored ‘Brain Drain’ Studies	50
3.2	Select Countries of Origin of Foreign Students in the US, 2000–2001 to 2009–2010	51
3.3	Indian Students Studying in the US, 1995–1996 to 2009–2010	51
3.4	Foreign Students Enrolled in US Higher Education Institutions at All Academic Levels by Country of Citizenship and Field, Fall 2009	52
3.5	Foreign S&E Students Enrolled in US Higher Education Institutions by Country of Citizenship, Fall 2009	53
3.6	Top Countries of Birth of Citizens of India and Canada Enrolled in S&E Programmes in US Higher Education Institutions, Fall 2009	53
3.7	Enrolment of International Students in the US at Undergraduate Level for Six Leading Countries of Origin, 2007–2010	54
3.8	Indian Undergraduate Student Enrolment in US Universities by Field, 2008 and 2009	54
3.9	Foreign Students Enrolled in US Higher Education Institutions at Undergraduate Level by Country of Citizenship and Field, Fall 2009	55
3.10	Enrolment of International Students in the US at Graduate Level, by Top Five Countries of Origin, 2007–2010	56
3.11	Foreign Graduate Student Enrolment in US Universities by Field and Selected Places of Origin, 2008 and 2009	57
3.12	Foreign Students Enrolled in US Higher Education Institutions at Master’s Level by Country of Citizenship and Field, Fall 2009	58
3.13	Foreign Students Enrolled in US Higher Education Institutions at Doctoral Level by Country of Citizenship and Field, Fall 2009	59
3.14	Foreign Recipients of US S&E Doctorates by Country of Origin, 1987–2007	60
3.15	Asian Recipients of US Doctorates by Field and Country of Origin, 1987–2007	60
3.16	Plans of Recipients of US S&E Doctorates to Stay in the US by Place of Origin, 1996–2007	61

3.17	Estimates of Foreign-born Individuals in S&E Occupations from National Science Foundation, Division of Science Resources Statistics NSF/SRS and Census Bureau by Educational Attainment (percentages), 1999, 2000 and 2003	62
3.18	Top Ten Countries of Birth of US Residents with S&E as Highest Degree, Received from Non-US Institutions, 2003	63
4.1	Major Immigration Legislations of the US and Their Implications for Indian Migration	78
4.2	Major Immigration Legislations of Canada	85
5.1	Immigrants and Emigrants in Latin America and the Caribbean by Country of Origin and Residence, 2000 (in thousands)	88
5.2	Indian Indentured Immigrants in the Caribbean and Indian Population by Country	90
5.3	Conviction of Indentured Labourers under Labour Laws in Various British Colonies, 1907	91
5.4	Population of Guyana by Ethnic Background, 1980–2002	93
5.5	Distribution of Resident Foreign-born Population in Guyana by Country of Birth, 2002	93
5.6	Population Trends and Growth Rates in Trinidad and Tobago, 1851–2000	94
5.7	Distribution of the Population of Trinidad and Tobago by Nationality Background/Ethnicity, 1990 and 2000	95
5.8	Distribution of the Population of Trinidad and Tobago by Religion, 1990 and 2000	95
5.9	Distribution of the Population of Trinidad and Tobago by Nationality Background/Ethnicity, Classified by Administrative Division, 2000	96
5.10	Foreign-born Population of Trinidad and Tobago by Country of Birth, 1990 and 2000	97
5.11	Population of Indian Descent in Surinam	98
5.12	Number of Indians 'Imported' into Jamaica, 1899–1916	98
5.13	Population of Jamaica by Ethnic Groups, 2001 (per cent)	99
5.14	Emigration from Select Latin American Countries, 2000 (in thousands)	102
5.15	Stocks of Immigrants in Select Latin American Countries, 2000 and 2010	102
5.16	Indians in Major Latin American Countries	103
5.17	Top Five Source RSEs of Emigrants, 2010	105
5.18	Top Five RSE Recipients of Migrant Remittances, 2010 (estimated)	105
5.19	India–Mexico Bilateral Trade, 2007–2009 (US\$ million)	105
5.20	India–Brazil Bilateral Trade, 2007–2009 (US\$ million)	107
6.1	Black Population in the US by Sex, 2000	113
6.2	Resident Britons in Various Countries of the Americas and India, 2006	114
6.3	Estimated Core Jewish Population in Israel, the Americas and the World, 2009 and 2010	115
6.4	People of German Ancestry in the US and Canada (various years)	117
6.5	Japanese Population in Latin American and Caribbean Countries	117
6.6	Overseas Chinese Population in the Americas and India (various years)	119
6.7	Indians, Chinese, and Japanese in the US, 2000	120
7.1	Stock of Immigrants in India by Region of Birth and Last Residence, 2001	124
7.2	Stock of Immigrants from the Americas in India by Country of Last Residence, 2001	124
7.3	Stock of Immigrants from the Americas in Rural and Urban India by Country of Birth, 2001	124
7.4	Migrants from the Americas and All Other Regions by Duration of Stay in India, 2001	124
7.5	Migrants from the Americas in India by Duration of Stay and Country of Last Residence, 2001	125
7.6	American Citizens Living in Top Ten Countries in the Asia Pacific, 1999	126
7.7	International Students in Indian Universities by Continent, 2004–2005 to 2007–2008	126
7.8	Students from the Americas in Indian Universities, 2004–2005 to 2007–2008	127
7.9	Students from the US enrolled in India, 1995–2009	127
7.10	Students Coming to Participate in the Internship Programme for Diaspora Youth (IPDY) under the KIP from Select Countries of the Americas	132
7.11	Fulbright Grant Categories in India	134

List of Figures

1.1A	Indian Population in the US by Race, 1980–2000	2
1.1B	Indian Population in the US by Race as Reported in US Census 2010	2
1.2	Indian (by Country of Birth) Population in the US, 1960–2000	2
1.3	Indian, Asian and Total Population in the US, 2000	3
1.4	Percentage Distribution of Population in the US by Nativity and Citizenship Status, 2000	3
1.5	Percentage Distribution of Foreign-born Persons in the US by Year of Entry, 2000	4
1.6	Percentage Distribution of Population in the US by Sex, 2000	4
1.7	Percentage Distribution by Broad Age Groups, 2000	4
1.8	Percentage Distribution of Employed Civilian Population (aged 16 years and above) by Occupational Category, 2000	4
1.9	Per cent Distribution of Population in the US (25 years and older) by Educational Attainment, 2000	5
1.10	Language Spoken at Home and English Speaking Ability (aged 5 and older)	5
1.11	India-born Persons Obtaining Legal Permanent Resident Status in the US by Broad Class of Admission, 2009	6
1.12	Indian Immigrants Obtaining LPR Status in the US, Fiscal Years 2000–2010	8
1.13	India-born Immigrants Obtaining Legal Permanent Resident Status by State or Territory of Residence in the US, 2009	9
1.14	Occupational Distribution of India-born Immigrants in the US Obtaining LPR Status, 2009	10
1.15	Number of India-born People Naturalized in the US in Fiscal Years 2003–2010	11
1.16	Age Profile of India-born People Naturalized in the US in Fiscal Years 2003–2010	11
2.1	Distribution of India-born in Canada by Citizenship Status, 2006	26
2.2	Distribution of India-born Immigrants across Provinces and Territories of Canada, 2006	27
2.3	Age–Sex Distribution of Indian Immigrants in Canada, 2006	29
3.1	Foreign S&E Students Enrolled in US Higher Education Institutions by Country of Citizenship, Fall 2009	53
3.2	Indian Undergraduate Student Enrolment in US Universities by Field of Study, April 2008 and April 2009	54
3.3	Number of Graduate Indian Students in US Universities by Field, 2008 and 2009	57
3.4	US S&E Doctoral Degree Recipients by Selected Asian Country of Origin, 1987–2007	60
3.5	Short-term Stay Rates of Foreign Recipients of US S&E Doctorates by Place of Origin, 1996–1999 and 2004–2007	61
3.6	Foreign-born Individuals with Highest Degrees in S&E Living in the US by Place of Birth, 2003	63
3.7	Foreign-born Individuals with Doctoral S&E Degree Living in the US by Place of Birth, 2003	63
3.8	Country of Citizenship for New Recipients of US H-1B Temporary Work Visa, FY 2006	64
3.9	New Recipients of US H-1B Temporary Work Visa by Country of Citizenship for Doctorate Holders, FY 2006	64
3.10	Five-year Stay Rates for Recipients of US S&E Doctorates holding Temporary US Visa by Place of Origin and Year of Completion of Doctorate Degree, 1992–2007	64
5.1	Population of Guyana by Religious Affiliation, 2002	93
5.2	Growth of Population in Guyana, 1831–2002	94
5.3	Population of Surinam by Religion	98
5.4	Top Countries of Origin of Immigrants in Brazil, 2006 and 2010	108
6.1	Share of 15 Largest Ancestries in the US Population, 2000	112
7.1	Face of the TOKTEN–INRIST Programme	130
7.2	Logo of the Returned NRI Association of India	131

List of Boxes

3.1	S&E and Non-S&E Classification based on Occupation	62
3.2	Concern over the Ability of Teachers in the Indian Education System	65
3.3	Commonwealth Countries in the Americas	65
3.4	‘We Expect Steady Growth in India Recruitment Operations’, says USA Employment	66
4.1	Literacy Test ‘Keeping Brown Brawns out of the White West’	71
4.2	A Personal Dive into Diversity	73
4.3	The H-1B Visa Programme and Skilled Migration from India	74
4.4	American Association of Physicians of Indian Origin (AAPI)	75
4.5	‘Failure of Arizona Bill’	75
4.6	The Khorana Program at the University of Wisconsin – Promoting Scientific Cooperation between India and the United States	76
4.7	‘US Needs Best and the Brightest Migrants’	77
4.8	‘Continuous Journey’ Rule and <i>Komagata Maru</i>	82
5.1	Indian Connection in Caribbean Cricket	92
5.2	Bollywood in the Caribbean	92
5.3	Kolkata Memorial for the People of Indian Origin (PIOs)	100
5.4	The New Indians in the Caribbean	101
5.5	Football Links Latin American Countries with India	104
5.6	Indians Using Mexico as Transit Country	105
5.7	Mexico Hosted Fourth Global Forum on Migration and Development	106
5.8	‘Mexican Visa in a Day for Indians’	107
6.1	Common Features of a Diaspora	112
6.2	Obama’s Muslim Ancestry vs. African Ancestry	113
6.3	American Jews and Congress	116
6.4	German Festivals in the US	116
6.5	Chinatowns	118
6.6	Gandhi and the Indian Diaspora	120
6.7	Indian vs. Chinese Diaspora: Winning the World’s Factory and Tech Lab Race	121
7.1	Americans in India Voting for the US Elections	125
7.2	American MBA Students Pursuing Internships in Companies in India	128
7.3	Bangalore as a Corridor for Return Migrants	129
7.4	Voting Rights for the NRIs	130
7.5	TCS’s Intra-company Mobility: The Homecoming of H-1B Visa Holders	135

List of Annexures

1.1	Profile of Indians and Asians in the US in the Context of Total US Population, 2000	18
1.2	Persons Obtaining Legal Permanent Resident Status in the US by Region and Country of Birth, Fiscal Years 2000–2009	19
1.3	Persons Obtaining Legal Permanent Resident Status in the US by State or Territory of Residence, 2009	20
1.4	Persons Obtaining Legal Permanent Resident Status in the US by Broad Class of Admission and Region and Country of Birth, Fiscal Year 2010	21
1.5	Persons Obtaining Legal Permanent Resident Status in the US by Broad Class of Admission and Region and Country of Last Residence, Fiscal Year 2010	21
1.6	Selected Characteristics of India-born Persons Obtaining Legal Permanent Resident Status in the US during Fiscal Year 2010	22
1.7	Selected Characteristics of India-born Persons Naturalized during Fiscal Year 2010	23
5.1	Human Development Index (HDI) of Caribbean, Central and South American Countries and India, 2010	109
5.2	Number of Foreigners Allowed as Immigrants in Brazil by Country of Origin, 2006–2010	110

Cambridge University Press
978-1-107-68103-3 - India Migration Report 2010–2011: The Americas
Edited by Binod Khadria
Frontmatter
[More information](#)

Preface

India Migration Report 2010–2011: The Americas (IMR 2010–2011) is a sequel to the *India Migration Report 2009: Past, Present and the Future Outlook* (IMR 2009). IMR 2010–2011 presents a picture of continuing migration between India and the North, South and Central Americas as well as the Caribbean. For more than half a century, India has been one of the largest source countries of migrants to the US and Canada. High-skill migrants, falling in various categories – professionals and technicians, students, and family migrants – have comprised the flows over time. The Indian population in these two countries exert considerable influence as diaspora groups. Quite a significant proportion of them are highly educated and affluent people who have attained important positions in the mainstream economic and socio-political set-up of the host country. Contrary to their position in North America, Indian migrants in South America and the Caribbean are not as highly skilled, educated or affluent. A majority of them had migrated much earlier as low-skilled workers recruited for plantations in the colonies. They formed the old diaspora in the Caribbean. In contrast, migration to the US and Canada led to formation of the new diaspora. This report is an attempt to trace Indian migration to the continents of North and South America and its different trajectories.

Migration of Indians to the Americas dates back to the nineteenth century when a large number of people migrated to the Caribbean as indentured labour. In North America, Indians arrived in 1890s, seeking work in lumber mills, railroads and agriculture, mainly in the west coast states of British Columbia in Canada, and Washington and California in the US. Major parts of this migration comprised unskilled and uneducated workers and remained largely unnoticed. It was the later waves of migration, comprising the highly skilled and educated, constituting the so-called brain-drain, which generated a lot of concern among the Indian public in general, and the academia and policy circles in particular. The present situation, however, is quite different from those of the 1970s and 1980s and even that of the 1990s. The twenty-first century has brought about certain noticeable changes. It has been interesting to see the US, traditionally a country of immigrants, tightening up its borders whereas Canada becoming relatively liberal in its immigration policy. In the US, the change can be attributed to heightened security concerns after the 9/11 terrorist attacks in 2001, further consolidated by the severe economic instability that the recession of 2008 brought to the American economy.

In the context of these transitions, *India Migration Report 2010–2011* intends to provide an overview of migration from India to major destination countries of the American continents as well as return migration of Indians and immigration of non-Indians from these countries to India. The focus is on putting together available information on various issues and concerns involving these migration patterns, and to analyse the major policies of some important countries in the contemporary contexts of migration from and to India.

The report comprises seven chapters. Chapter 1, ‘Indian Migration to the Global North in the Americas: The United States’, presents a detailed account of the trends of Indian migration to the US, providing existing data sets on flows and stocks of migration by socio-economic and demographic characteristics of the population. Chapter 2, ‘Indian Migration to the Global North in the Americas: Canada’ attempts to provide similar data sets on flows and stocks of migration of Indians for Canada, the other major country of their destination in North America. An epilogue to Chapters 1 and 2 provides a short commentary on the nature of data in these two chapters to the effect that they also include important comparative information on the patterns, trends, and magnitude of migration flows from the newly emerging global powers in the developing world, viz., Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa (BRICS) and Mexico (coining the term the “Rising Southern Economies”, or RSEs in short) to the US and Canada respectively. Chapter 3, ‘Emigration of Highly Skilled Indians to the United States: S&E Personnel (Students and Workers) and School Teachers’, is exclusively devoted to the case of migration of highly skilled S&E workers and students from India to the United States. In keeping with the pattern of assigning a specific chapter to the study of emigration of single-sector skilled professionals from India, viz., the health-sector professionals in the *India Migration Report 2009*, as a case study of emigration of education-sector professionals, a section of this chapter deals with migration of school teachers from India. Chapter 4, ‘Migration Policies in the Developed World of North America’, analyses the evolution of immigration laws in the US and Canada. It highlights the major Acts and Amendments which, having led to the formation of the existing immigration laws and policies in North America, have determined the present stocks and flows of Indian migrants to these two countries. Chapter 5, ‘Indian Migrants in the Global South in the Americas: The Caribbean

and Central and South America', charts the Indian diaspora in the Caribbean countries like Trinidad & Tobago and Jamaica, as well as migration to and from Central and South America. The chapter presents existing data regarding stocks and flows, changes in the patterns of migration of Indians in the Caribbean countries, and the size and composition of Indian communities in some Central and South American countries like Mexico, Brazil, Surinam, Argentina and French Guiana. The chapter also discusses the traditional ties between India and the Caribbean region that developed with the indentured migrant labourers fleeing India to escape harsh living conditions of those times and in search of economic freedom.

Apart from the Indian diaspora, the Americas have also been home to various other diasporas of the world. Chapter 6, 'Other Diasporas in the Americas: A Comparative Perspective', provides brief sketches of other immigrant communities, viz., the African, British, Irish, Jewish, German, Japanese and Chinese, in comparison with the Indian diaspora in the region. In Chapter 7, 'Immigration and Return Migration to India', migration of people from countries in the Americas to India has been looked into. The prospect of migrating to the promising economies of China and India is emerging as a 'counter dream', noticeably for some Americans at a time when their own economy is undergoing an employment crisis. In addition, the chapter also discusses the direction and causal factors behind return migration of Indians from the Americas, and comments on the various schemes and programmes initiated by the Government of India to engage with the Indian diaspora.

The IMR Initiative

The idea of bringing out *India Migration Report* annually was first mooted by us at the 20th Conference of the International Association of Historians of Asia (IAHA), hosted by the Jawaharlal Nehru University (14–17 November 2008). Subsequently, the plan was reaffirmed by a declaration at the closing plenary of the International Conference on India–EU Partnerships in Mobility: Data, Agreements and Policy, jointly organized by the Jawaharlal Nehru University and the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs, Government of India, in New Delhi (February 21–23, 2009). The two conferences, which brought together academic experts from leading universities and organizations across the world and also some policy makers from India and a few select countries of the European Union, had deliberated upon various migration related issues. While delineating the future contours of engagement in academia and policy making on migration matters relating to India, the plan for starting the publication of an India Migration Report along the lines of the *World Development Report* and the *Human Development Report*, dedicating each annual edition to a particular theme, was announced. It is in keeping this promise that the maiden edition, the *India Migration Report 2009: Past, Present and the Future Outlook* was launched on 18th December, the International Migrants Day.

About the IMR 2009

The theme of the inaugural issue of *India Migration Report 2009* was chosen with a view to taking stock, even if partially, of the trajectories that Indian migration had passed through, and to anticipating those that lay ahead in times to come. The Report was presented in seven chapters, covering several issues relating to international migration, primarily from, but also to India. The chapters dealt with concerns that have been on the minds of the researchers and policy makers in India for many years, for example, remittances, gender, migration of health professionals, and so on. At the same time, there were issues of more recent vintage, like terrorism, security and climate change. The report also discussed various policy perspectives across countries that were becoming asymmetrical and required coherence. Substantial quantum of data collected from various primary and secondary sources was put together. An important contribution of the report, apart from collation of data, was the model of the 'migration cycle', presenting the various stages of international migration from the point of view of the migrant. It made an effort to bring to centre stage the interests and rights of the migrant and his or her family. Considering the constraints of time and resources, IMR 2009, which was the first ever published report for India on international migration, attempted to provide a comprehensive overview of migration from India to major destination countries across the world as well as immigration to India. The report aimed at putting together the issues and concerns of importance in contemporary contexts – both continuing and emerging ones. While writing the 2009 report, it was realized that the task ahead was enormous. However, the efforts devoted to the publication of IMR 2009 have been appreciated by readers and the report has met its desired expectations. The suggestions, comments and constructive criticisms IMR 2009 received from individuals, academics and the media have been very encouraging. It is satisfying that the report has been reprinted twice – the first time in March and the second in November, 2010.

The overwhelming response and media interest have brought IMR 2009 to the attention of many national and international organizations spanning academia, research and governance. The report was considered as giving ‘a new look at migration issues in India’ (*The Hindu*, 7 Jan 2010) and the ‘first of its kind’ (*Mint*, 15 Jan 2010). *Geography and You*, a development and environment magazine reported: ‘This report will help young Indians unravel what involves the migration of human capital to distant shores’ (Vol. 10, Issue 58, Jan–Feb 2010). It carried a full-fledged write-up on the report and, separately, an interview of the General Editor. The IMR 2009 has been considered ‘a well researched report on the migration question’ (*The Telegraph*, 15 March 2010). It has also been cited by the IOM’s *World Migration Report 2010* (p. 4, footnote 12).

Notably, the publication inspired a number of articles in the print media, e.g., *The Washington Post* (6 February 2010) – which elicited email queries from American academics, *The Wall Street Journal* (18 Feb 2010), *The Hindustan Times* (3 March 2010), *The Asian Age* (16 March 2010) and *The Deccan Chronicle* (16 May 2010). The press also reported our ongoing work on the preparation of IMR 2010–2011 (*The Asian Age*, 6 July 2010). The General Editor was invited to give a press conference at the Foreign Correspondents’ Club (FCC), New Delhi in February 2010. Overall, the feedback received from various dignitaries, senior academics and the media has been highly motivating and encouraging for the team. Another important testimonial came with the Cambridge University Press taking up the publication of the subsequent issue of the Report which is the present IMR 2010–2011. In this connection, I must put on record my sincere appreciation of the persistent efforts and cooperation shown by the entire publication team of the Cambridge University Press India at New Delhi, and in particular the graciousness of its lead members in mediating between the two anonymous reviewers and us. The detailed comments and suggestions from the reviewers helped us a great deal in revising our initial drafts and I am grateful to them for sparing their valuable time and thoughts. I would also like to thank the members of my Research Team – all of them my graduate students – for their hard work and dedication. Leela P. U. and M. Ghani Haider also helped us in many ways to complete the manuscript in time despite many odds. I am hopeful that this second issue of the India Migration Report would meet the standards of IMR 2009 and receive similar response from the readers. The reader feedback would help us in our future plans of continuing with the IMR series: we plan to have the third issue of the Report on the continents of Africa and Europe, and the fourth issue on those of the Asia-Pacific.

We have expanded the International Advisory Board and I am grateful to the new members for their consent to come on board. However, we sustained an irreparable loss in the sad demise of its Chair, Professor Tapas Majumdar, mid-way through our journey to the completion of this Report. Without his unassuming guidance and incessant inspiration we suffered a sense of incompleteness. The sense of loss of course has been shared by many. Generations of Indian academics who have been his students and colleagues felt the same way, as reflected in the number of tributes paid to him through write-ups in the press and academic journals. We consider it our privilege to dedicate this Report to his memory.

Binod Khadria