ANNEXURE A

(a) Chronology of Events related to migration in Australia

1969 Public concern over Australia’s capacity to integrate migrants grew as the Migration Program reached a peak of 185,000.

1972 The Government sought to completely dismantle the White Australia Policy. The focus of immigration policy became the economy, employment, housing, and social service support. Priority for admission was given to close dependent relatives and limited numbers of workers in occupations for which there was unmet demand.

1973 The Government took further steps to remove race as a factor in Australia’s immigration policies, however these steps had very little impact on the number of migrants from non-European countries because of overall reduced migrant intakes. All migrants became eligible to obtain citizenship after three years of residence.

1975 The planned migrant intake was reduced to 50,000, the lowest since World War Two. The Government declared immigration as an essential instrument of population policy and broader national strategies guided by humanity, equity, and compassion and by Australia’s capacity to successfully integrate migrants. It also committed to the preservation of a culturally diverse but cohesive society.

1977 The Australian Population and Immigration Council presented to parliament a paper with scenarios of immigration intake ranging from 30,000 to 200,000 producing net gains ranging from zero to 100,000 per annum. The paper also drew attention to emigration and its repercussions. In response to the paper the public and Government supported moderate to high levels of population growth through immigration.

1978 Following wide public debate, new immigration policies were developed to provide a framework for Australia’s population development. The features included relaxation of the criteria for family reunion, a more consistent approach to migrant selection and an emphasis on attracting people who would be a positive gain to Australia.

1979 There was a continued outflow of refugees from Viet Nam including boats reaching Australia’s northern coast. After assessment by Australian officials, airlifts to Australia from crowded refugee camps in Southeast Asia were arranged for refugees. The ‘Australian Refugee Advisory Council’ was established to recommend improvements in the way Australia handled this increasing number of refugees. The ‘Numerical Multifactor Assessment System (NUMAS)’ was introduced. This immigrant selection assessment system gave weight to factors such as family ties and occupational and language skills as indicators of the likelihood of successful settlement.

1981 All travellers entering Australia were now required to carry a passport. This was to curb abuse of the previously undocumented travel between Australia and New Zealand. The ‘Special Humanitarian Program’ was announced to provide a humanitarian response
to people with close relatives in Australia who were suffering substantial discrimination or human rights violations but could not be accommodated in the existing refugee programs.

1982 A new migrant selection system (replacing NUMAS) came into force. The new system strongly favoured applicants with skills and personal qualities of benefit to Australia, and those with close family there.

1984 Concerns over the proportion of immigrants from Asian regions were defended by the Government as being a consequence of a non-discriminatory Migration Program. The Government approved changes to improve the Business Migration Program.

1986 New ‘Independent’ and ‘Concessional’ categories in the Migration Program were introduced to allow extended family members to migrate provided they qualified in relation to employability, age, education and skills. All migrants were now offered a three-year resident return visa to help business migrants in particular return to their country of origin to transfer operations to Australia.

1987 The ‘Skills Transfer Scheme’, which was designed to facilitate short-term entry of executives and specialists, was introduced.

1988 Report of the Committee to Advise on Australia’s Immigration Policies (CAAIP) recommended reforms. These reforms included the division of the Migration Program into three streams - ‘Family’, ‘Skill’ and ‘Humanitarian’. The National Office of Overseas Skills Recognition was established as part of major reforms to the system of overseas skills recognition.

1991 Because of a tightening labour market the ‘Priority Occupations List’, used in the selection of points tested migrants, was reduced from eleven occupations to four.

1992 The Migration Reform Act 1992 was introduced.

1993 The shift continued to people coming to Australia for short-term purposes and a Migration Program built around specific objectives rather than large-scale immigration. One of the main focuses of the then Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs became the balance between facilitating the entry of bona fide visitors and migrants and the control of those entrants to the country who did not meet the requirements of immigration law. Business migration policy was refined and visas issued under the Business Skills category tripled.

1997 The temporary entry of tourists, business people, students and working holiday makers exceeded 10 million movements into and out of Australia each year, growing at an annual rate of 10 per cent. More emphasis was given to the Skill stream. The 1997–98 Migration (Non-Humanitarian) Program was set at 68,000, of which 52 per cent were in the Skill stream. This involved the creation of a new ‘Skilled-Australian Linked’ category, which was derived from the former ‘Concessional Family’ category but with
more stringent criteria. A waiting period of two years was introduced before migrants could obtain social security income support payments.

2000 The ‘Employer Nomination Scheme’ and Business Skills categories were amended to increase Australia’s competitiveness for these migrants in an environment of globalisation of the workforce. Policy changes enabled overseas students who have studied in Australia to apply onshore to migrate permanently.

(b) Multiculturalism Timeline

1606 Earliest recorded contact between Aboriginal people and Europeans by crew of the Dutch ship Dwiflyken under Captain Willem Jannz. During the 1600s parts of the Australian coast become known to the Portuguese, Spanish, Dutch, British and French.

1770 Captain Cook lands in Botany Bay and claims possession of east coast of Australia.

1790s Aboriginal people resist occupation of their land and many are killed.

1810s Aboriginal missions set up. Different religious groups established in colony.

1830s Migration expands- assisted migration from Britain, labourers from Asia and South Sea Islands, Germans settle in SA.

1850s Gold rushes bring migrants from many countries, particularly China. Large numbers of Irish come after potato famine. Anti-Chinese legislation is passed.

1890s Depression reduces immigration. First foreign language newspaper comes in to existence. Aboriginal reserves set up. Dictation test introduced to exclude non-European migration.

1900s Federation of Australia established. Aboriginal people denied citizenship. ‘White Australia Policy’ introduced. Pacific Islanders deported.

1920s Immigration increases favouring British and northern Europeans. Australian Aborigines’ Progressive Association established. Coniston massacre, NT – 30 Aboriginal people killed.


1940s Post war ‘populate or perish’ immigration program. Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Adult Migrant Education Scheme begins.

**1970s** Increased diversity among new migrants. Aboriginal flag is flown for first time. Aboriginal Tent Embassy and Dept of Aboriginal Affairs set up. Multiculturalism and multicultural serves established. Racial Discrimination Act passed.

**1980s** SBS TV begins transmission. Increased focus on rights and services for Aboriginal people and migrants.

ANNEXURE B

Chronology of Events related with migration in the United States of America

1789 Constitution gives Congress right to adopt naturalization laws that will grant citizenship to immigrants. Foreign born citizens are given the right to hold any government office except presidency.

1790 Congress enacts naturalization law that limits citizenship to immigrants who are White. Approximately one million immigrants enter the United States in the next fifty years, from 1790 to 1840.

1798 Alien and Sedition laws are passed by the congress. The president is given the right to deport aliens.

1807 Congress outlaws African slave trade (involuntary black immigration) effective January, 1 1808.

1825 English laws against emigration repealed.

1849 U.S Supreme Court rules that only the federal government, not the states, can tax incoming immigrants.

1868 In the Burlingame Treat, the United States agrees to unrestricted immigration from China.

1875 Congress passes a law prohibiting the admission of immigrants who are prostitutes or convicts.


1885 Congress passes Foran act which prohibits the importing of contract laborers.

1893 Detailed rules for the administration of the immigration stations and for the questioning of, detention, deportation of, and appeals by immigrants are promulgated by the bureau of administration.

1897 Congress passes a law requiring a literacy test for incoming immigrants. It is vetoed by president Grover Cleveland.

1917 Congress passes, over President Woodrow Wilson’s veto, a law requiring immigrants over sixteen years of age to be able to read some language in order to be admitted to United States.
1921 Congress sets maximum Eastern hemisphere immigration at 358,000 a year. Quotas from immigrants for any one country are set at the percentage of foreign-born of that nationality living in the United States at 1910.

1924 National origins law (Johnson-Reed Act) sets Eastern Hemisphere immigration at 153,714 a year. Quotas set at 2 percent of nationality of United States in 1980. Oriental Exclusion Act, which prohibits immigration from Asia, abrogates the Gentleman's agreement with Japan.

1927 National origins quotas set according to 1920 census.

1942 The Bracero program, providing contracted labor for the United States from Mexico, Jamaica, Barbados, and the British Honduras, is initiated.

1943 An annual immigration quota of 101 is given to China. Chinese immigrants become eligible for citizenship.

1945 The War Brides Act is passed to permit admission of foreign-born wives, husbands and children of American servicemen and servicewomen.

1946 An annual immigration quota of 101 is given to India and to newly independent Philippines.

1948 and 1950 The Displaced Persons Act permits 400,000 refugees primarily from Eastern and Central Europe to be admitted to the United States beyond the quota.

1950 The Internal Security Act increases grounds for exclusion and deportation of alleged subversive aliens.

1952 The McCarran-Walter Immigration and Naturalization Act continues the national origin system but gives every nation, including Korea and Japan, at least a token quota; establishes preferences, among quota immigrants, for skilled workers and relatives of citizens; and tightens security and screening procedures for incoming immigrants.

1957 The Refugee-Escape act defines a refugee-escapee as any alien who has fled from a Communist country or from the Middle East because of persecution or the fear of persecution on account of race, religion or politics.

1960 The Cuban refugee program is established.

1962 The Migration and Refugee Assistance Act gives support to incoming refugees.

1964 The Bracero program is terminated.

1965 The Immigration Act of 1965 eliminates the national origins quota system; sets an annual ceiling of 170,000 for the Eastern Hemisphere with a 20,000 per country limit and
an annual ceiling of 120,000 for Western Hemisphere without a per-country limit; and establishes preferences for family reunification, persons with desirable work skills, resident aliens, and refugees.

1975 The Indochinese Refugee Resettlement program is initiated.

1976 The Western Hemisphere limit is extended to 170,000, with a 20,000 per country limit.

1978 Congress enacts a single annual global ceiling of 290,000 immigrants with a uniform preference system.

1978 Congress establishes the select commission on Immigration and Refugee policy.

1980 The Refugee Act of 1980 sets annual immigration at 270,000 increases annual refuge from 17,400 to 50,000; admits refugees from any country; and provides for a Coordinator for refugee affairs. The President is allowed to admit additional refugees in an emergency.

1986 The Immigration and Control Act grants amnesty, with the opportunity to become citizens, to undocumented immigrants who have been resident in the United States since before 1982; establishes employer sanctions that involve penalties for businesses knowingly employing undocumented immigrants; and establishes a legal admission policy for temporary foreign farm workers.

1990 The Immigration Act of 1990 increases the annual immigration and refugee total to 700,000 and extends the employment visas from 54,000 to 140,000.

1994 The voters of California approve Proposition 187, which denies public services to undocumented immigrants, but a federal judge enjoins it from being put into law.

1996 The Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act increase restrictions on undocumented immigrants and asylum seekers and increases resources to tighten border control.

1996 The anti-Terrorism Act increases the number of immigrants held in detention.
ANNEXURE C

Questionnaire for Web survey Conducted on Indian Diaspora and Multiculturalism in Australia and U.S.A.

1. What is your Name or Email id?
This is optional; your confidentiality will be maintained. The names or email id are not going to be published anywhere without your permission.

2. Your Sex

☐ Male

☐ Female

3. Your age group

-- Please Select --

4. Your Resident status

-- Please Select --

5. Your Occupation

☐ IT Professional

☐ Government Service

☐ Doctor

☐ Business, Self-Employed

☐ Banking

☐ Other (Please Specify)

6. What in your views are the reasons for Indian migration to Australia or United States of America?

☐ Political

☐ Social

☐ Economic

☐ Don't know, not sure
7. Do you agree/disagree that mostly economic dynamics affect movement of people from one nation to another in search of opportunities and better standard of living?

☐ Approve

☐ Disapprove

☐ Don't know, not sure

☐ Would rather not answer

☐ Other (Please Specify)

8. What in your opinion are the factors affecting migration of Indians to these classical countries of immigration? Please indicate your preferences. (1 Being Highest)

- Family reunion
- Student migration
- Economic criteria
- Occupational migration
- Better standard of living

9. Has Indian immigration contributed to the host society (USA/Australia as applicable) in a meaningful way?

Significantly ☐  Moderately ☐  Marginally ☐  Not at all ☐  Don't know, not sure ☐

10. How do you visualize the contribution of Indian immigrants contribute vis-à-vis other migrants in the host nation?

Significant ☐  Moderate ☐  Marginal ☐  Not at all ☐  Don't know, not sure ☐
11. Multiculturalism purports to deal with minorities and thus implies a relation with majority, but how these two categories are defined and wielded in relation to each other is highly contested and further complicated by differences in articulation between advanced capitalist countries and the Third World countries. Do you agree with this based on your experience.

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12. Are you satisfied with the legal and regulatory mechanisms like changes in immigration policies (H1B visas/ Citizenship test/PR) that exist or emerge to regulate migration and settlement?

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13. Do you agree that multiculturalism has been a success in dealing with diversity, pluralism and heterogeneity in totality?

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14. Has the official adoption of multicultural policy in Australia helped in managing the diversity resulting out of influx of people from across the globe?

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15. Has the Indian community adapted completely to the new land of settlement?

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16. Are these policies in favour of the Indian Diaspora or the host country?

- ☐ Diaspora
- ☐ Host society
- ☐ Don’t know, not sure
- ☐ None of the above

17. Do you think that Indian migrants rob jobs of the locals?

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18. Are the receiving countries in your opinion, justified in implementing stricter immigration policies to tackle the problems emanating due to migration of people? Please comment, if any, in the box provided.

- [ ] Strongly approve
- [ ] Approve
- [ ] Disapprove
- [ ] Strongly disapprove
- [ ] Don’t know, not sure

19. Do the immigrants make for an effective force in the domestic and international politics affecting policy making? Please comment, if any, in the box provided.

- [ ] Significantly
- [ ] Moderately
- [ ] Marginally
- [ ] Not at all
- [ ] Don’t know, not sure

20. Which country between the two is more preferred a destination by Indians? Please comment, if any, in the box provided.

- [ ] United States of America
- [ ] Australia
- [ ] Both
- [ ] None

21. Do you think immigrants have a right to claim for citizenship? Please comment, if any, in the box provided.
22. Do you think the criteria employed in naturalization process and citizenship test is fair and free of biases?

- Fair
- Biased
- Don't know, not sure

23. Is the process of assimilation and integration of immigrants in the host society free from prejudices and biases?

24. What in order of your preferences are the greatest challenges faced in the country of adoption? (1 is the highest)

- Strict immigration rules
- Race
- Ethnicity
- Political apathy of the host country
- Political apathy of the country of origin
25. How far do you think that Indian communities have been politically empowered in terms of holding key positions in government organizations of the host country?

- Significantly
- Moderately
- Marginally
- Not at all
- Don't know, not sure

26. Have you ever faced racial, regional or religious biasness during the course of your settlement in the host country? Please comment, if any, in the box provided.

- Always
- Sometimes
- Never
- Would rather not answer

27. It is often debated that migrants lead to new linkages between sending and receiving societies and promote bilateral relations significantly. Has the Indian diaspora proved to be a strategic asset in strengthening ties between the nations?

- Significantly
- Moderately
- Marginally
- Not at all
- Don't know, not sure

28. Has the Indian community in your opinion, been able to maintain its cultural identity through generations in the host country?

- Significantly
- Moderately
- Marginally
- Not at all
- Don't know, not sure

29. Do you celebrate the Indian festivals /rituals regularly?

- Always
- Sometimes
- Visit homeland to celebrate
- Never

30. India being one of the major providers of highly skilled Information technology workers has led to major policy changes in the host country. Do you agree that such highly skilled and professional workers are becoming central players in the globalization process?
### 31. Have the Indian government recent efforts in appeasing its diaspora in terms of annual celebration of Pravasi Bharatiya Divas and granting of dual citizenship been satisfactory?

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<tr>
<th>Strongly approve</th>
<th>Approve</th>
<th>Disapprove</th>
<th>Strongly disapprove</th>
<th>Don't know, not sure</th>
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### 32. Will the change from earlier Nehruvian policy of exclusion of the diaspora from homeland politics, help the Indian government in bridging the gap between the two?

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### 33. Has the Indian government been successful in addressing problems of its diaspora in the host country in the recent years?

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### 34. Migration has always been a fundamental characteristic of the world’s most dynamic and prolific economies. Being a migrant yourself, what would you prefer?

- Assimilation
- Multiculturalism
- Don't know, not sure
- Other (Please Specify)

### 35. Do you wish to return to your country of origin in the near/distant future?

- Very soon
- In Future
- Never
- Wish to adopt country of destination

### 36. How would you like to retain your bonding with India? Please indicate your preferences.
Political participation

Economic investments

Cultural and educational linkages

Emotional and familial linkages

Cinema and Art

Other (Please Specify)

37. Your location, This is for statistical purposes only. Please fill the answers in text box.

Which city do you stay in host country?

Which Indian State do you belong to?

Which Indian forums or Associations you are a member of?

Please specify if you belong to first, second or any other generation of immigrants?
Annexure D

Response of Survey Questions

Figure D.1: Graph of response to survey question: Do you agree/disagree that mostly economic dynamics affect movement of people from one nation to another in search of opportunities and better standard of living?

Figure D.2: Graph of response to survey question: Has Indian immigration contributed to the host society (USA/Australia as applicable) in a meaningful way?
**Figure D.3:** Graph of response to survey question: Multiculturalism purports to deal with minorities and thus implies a relation with majority, but how these two categories are defined and wielded in relation to each other is highly contested and further complicated by differences in articulation between advanced capitalist countries and the Third World countries. Do you agree with this based on your experience.

![Graph showing survey responses](image)

USA: 25.71% Strongly Approve, 37.14% Approve, 2.86% Disapprove, 2.86% Strongly Disapprove, 31.43% Don't Know, Not Sure
Australia: 17.24% Strongly Approve, 48.28% Approve, 13.79% Disapprove, 3.45% Strongly Disapprove, 17.24% Don't Know, Not Sure
Total: 20.43% Strongly Approve, 44.09% Approve, 9.68% Disapprove, 3.23% Strongly Disapprove, 22.58% Don't Know, Not Sure

**Figure D.4:** Graph of response to survey question: Has the official adoption of multicultural policy in Australia helped in managing the diversity resulting out of influx of people from across the globe?

![Graph showing survey responses](image)

**Has the official adoption of multicultural policy in Australia helped in managing the diversity resulting out of influx of people from across the globe?**

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<tr>
<th></th>
<th>USA</th>
<th>Australia</th>
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<tr>
<td>Significantly</td>
<td>2.86%</td>
<td>32.76%</td>
<td>21.51%</td>
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<td>Moderately</td>
<td>14.29%</td>
<td>37.93%</td>
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<td>8.57%</td>
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<tr>
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<td>74.29%</td>
<td>8.62%</td>
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**Figure D.5:** Graph of response to survey question: Has the Indian community adapted completely to the new land of settlement?

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<td><strong>USA</strong></td>
<td>25.71%</td>
<td>54.29%</td>
<td>5.71%</td>
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<td><strong>Australia</strong></td>
<td>15.52%</td>
<td>46.55%</td>
<td>29.31%</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>19.35%</td>
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<td>20.43%</td>
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**Figure D.6:** Graph of response to survey question: Do you think that Indian migrants rob jobs of the locals?

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<td><strong>USA</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Australia</strong></td>
<td>8.62%</td>
<td>25.86%</td>
<td>20.69%</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>8.60%</td>
<td>25.81%</td>
<td>23.66%</td>
<td>35.48%</td>
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Figure D.7: Graph of response to survey question: Are the receiving countries in your opinion, justified in implementing stricter immigration policies to tackle the problems emanating due to migration of people?

![Graph showing responses to the survey question regarding the justification of stricter immigration policies.]

Figure D.8: Graph of response to survey question: Do the immigrants make for an effective force in the domestic and international politics affecting policy making?
**Figure D.9:** Graph of response to survey question: Do you think the criterions employed in naturalization process and citizenship test is fair and free of biases?

**Figure D.10:** Graph of response to survey question: Is the process of assimilation and integration of immigrants in the host society free from prejudices and biases?
Figure D.11: Graph of response to survey question: Do you celebrate the Indian festivals /rituals regularly?

Figure D.12: Graph of response to survey question: Have the Indian government recent efforts in appeasing its Diaspora in terms of annual celebration of Pravasi Bharatiya Divas and granting of dual citizenship been satisfactory?
D.13: Graph of response to survey question: Will the change from earlier Nehruvian policy of exclusion of the Diaspora from homeland politics, help the Indian government in bridging the gap between the two?

Figure D.14: Graph of response to survey question: Has the Indian government been successful in addressing problems of its Diaspora in the host country in the recent years?