

Editors' Note

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When humans migrate, they carry with them various aspects of their lives including socio-cultural facets and politico-economic aspirations which impact the locations which they leave behind as well as which they adopt as their home. The memories, nostalgia, amnesia, struggle to survive/ grow/ prosper and be part of the mainstream of the adopted lands gives rise to diverse and innovative cultures, economic tools, political norms and transnational engagements. Each diaspora group is formed under a different context and thus the experiences of each group differ from the other in terms of identity, host land mooring and homeland connections.

Every country in the world has witnessed various forms of migration such as distress migration, economic migration, political migration, environmental migration and many others. The age of Colonization saw a spate of state-sponsored labour migration from Asia and Africa to the different parts of the world and the formation of mixed-up populations and Creole cultures. In the post-colonial world, the western nation-states, based largely on socio-cultural homogeneity, configured themselves through policies like Multiculturalism to coexist and interact with the immigrants. Nevertheless, multiculturalism, added by the already existing stereotypical racialised and discriminatory perceptions, instead of mixing, gave rise to a sense of otherness and segregation among the immigrants and increased the homeland orientation among them. In addition, the immigrants from the third world were held liable for unemployment, increasing crime and social insecurity in the receiving countries leading to mass xenophobia. This, consequently, resulted into, what is called, the 'politics of migration' and led to several legislative measures to restrict immigration from particular countries or of skill level.

Despite all this, movement of populations continues uninterrupted and large number of the labour force from the third world countries continue seeking employment to the developed countries as one of the few means to economic stability. In the past few decades, the developing countries have also continuously encouraged their populations through suitable policy measures, to find jobs overseas. The migrant populations have managed to sustain their families back home as well as contribute to the development of the home countries. Using the transnational connectivity, the migrants

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negotiate and maintain their identity while living and integrating with the host society.

This journal also sets out to not only capture but also encourage the interdisciplinary and multidisciplinary approaches and diversities in the studies of diaspora and migration, and the papers included in this issue are a representative of that. The first paper Migration of highly skilled workers from India by Aparna Basu, Marisha and Vivek Singh tracks the knowledge pools among the Indian diaspora using data on published papers and scientometric techniques. It gives an idea of the geographical spread of the scientific diaspora, and the status of research especially in contrast to India. This paper offers the possibility of generating actionable information by tracking diaspora knowledge pools and corresponding or complementary Indian matches.

The second paper, Non-communicable diseases in South Asian immigrants: An overview by P. Venkatramana and SAA Latheef is a good example of how the migration studies have expanded and grown to include the various aspects of Immigrant life. The paper focuses on the condition of non-communicable diseases (NCDs) among the South Asian migrants in some of the major destination countries like United States, United Kingdom, Canada, United Arab Emirates and Singapore. The paper tries to highlight that inclusive health policies, including preventive measures to reduce the burden NCDs and sensitization of health workers to cultural and language barriers of South Asians may go a long way to reduce the disease burden of the host countries.

The third paper Bridging the Gap between Armenia and Turkey: Remembering Armenian Genocide and Forced Migration in Turkey by Nabanita Chakraborty is again based on literary works that is based in a socio-political setting in which the migration took place. By taking the context of Elif Shafak's controversial novel *The Bastard of Istanbul* (2007) the paper examines the politics of silenced history or deliberate erasure of the Armenian genocide from Turkish memory. For the Armenian diaspora, the memory remains the center point of identity and hence Turkey's refusal to acknowledge the past genocide remains a non-negotiable issue before initiating any diplomatic relations between the two states. The fourth paper is Migration and Border Politics in the South of the United States and Spain by Isolda Perello is about cross border migration between Mexico and United States

of America, and between Morocco and Spain. These migrations have given rise to a xenophobic national politics where the migrants are considered as a security threat. As a result, security agencies acquire excessive powers to curtail and control cross border migration overriding the human rights of migrants in a system that criminalizes them because of their non-citizen status.

All four papers deal diaspora and migration from different angles. The first three deal with Indian diaspora and rest of the two deals with diaspora and migration in the context of other countries. However, the common thread that runs through all the five papers is the politics of migration both in the host as well as the home countries. This issue also includes four book reviews.

There are seven book reviews touching various issues covering diverse range of issues cutting across disciplines and geographical regions.