

# Editors' Note

The diversities and complexities in the various aspects of international migration have been increasing as time passes. The intensification of virtual communication of human activities in almost all areas of social, economic, and political engagement shows an interesting paradigm shift in human attitudes.

Migration and development linkages need more robust research and policy response. Unlike earlier times, the factors leading to migration flow change very abruptly in recent times. Hence, the challenges are more and more on the side of the sending countries who are at the disadvantage side of the bargain in the global flow of human resources. Uncertainty in migration flows has been a significant issue in recent times due to a number of reasons such as Covid19, political (ideological) instability, global demand and supply of labour due to disruption of industries etc. One of the critical challenges is to deal with the 'return migration', which often remained unnoticed for quite some time.

It is crucial to identify and find some of the best practices across different countries in managing migration, popular community practices, organisational support at the grassroots level.

This issue presents a collection of papers dealing with brain drain issues, the role of immigrant organisations, return migration and diasporic literature.

In the paper "The Scarcity of Nobel Prizes in Latin America: A Culturalist Approach to the History of Brain Drain in the Region", Bernardo Bolaños Guerra and Camelia Tigau discuss theoretical and empirical issues relating to brain drain in the Latin American context. The study included cultural and socio-economic factors leading to the high-level brain drain from Latin America.

Nomusa Ndlovu and Prolific S. Mataruse, in their article "Migrants and the Responsibility of Sender States (Perspectives from Zimbabwean Migration to South Africa)", emphasise the need for policy consistencies and coherence to deal with the migration challenges.

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The paper “The roles and functions of Polish immigrant organisations in Europe” by Michał Nowosielski examines the functions of the Polish immigrant organisations in European countries.

The next paper, “Cultural Experiences and Challenges for Resettlement among Bangladeshi Return Migrants”, by Md. Mostafizur Rahman and Md. Sazzad Hossen examines the issues of return migration and its challenges pervading social and economic domains in the Satkira district of Bangladesh.

The paper of Sumit Kumar, “Internal Migration for Higher Education: Is it two-step migration?” examines the behaviour of student migration and its long-term impact on various areas and sectors.

In the last paper, “Mapping Colonial Stereotypes in the Selected Diasporic Novels of the New Millennium: A Critical Examination”, Satyanarayan Tiwari and Ajay K. Chaubey intends to explore the projection of colonial stereotypes in Indian English fiction with special reference to two exemplary novels-Kiran Desai’s *The Inheritance of Loss* (2006) and Aravind Adiga’s *The White Tiger* (2008) as both the works, embracing underbellies of India, reinvigorate the use of the colonial image.

The issue also has four book reviews covering a diverse range of issues such as human trafficking, gender, diasporic experiences of various communities etc.

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