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**Pravasi Bharatiya Samman Awards:
A Preliminary Analysis**

Rajendra Prasad and Prakash C. Jain



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Abstract

In today's globalized world the importance of its diaspora for any country cannot be overstated. Bound by a very strong sense of belonging and long-distance nationalism as well as family and kinship networks, diasporas often have a wide variety of engagements with their respective homeland. These include economic and socio-cultural remittances, economic investment and partnerships, political lobbying and many other kinds of developmental and welfare activities. In return, the home countries try to retain their loyalty and engagements by rewarding the diaspora leadership and prominent members with national awards and honours. India is no exception in this regard, particularly since the beginning of the 21st century when the Pravasi Bhartiya Day and Pravasi Bhartiya Samman Awards were instituted. This article presents a preliminary analysis of the Pravasi Bhartiya Samman Awards, numbering 296, which have been given so far to the distinguished members of the Indian Diaspora by the Government of India. The analysis is done in terms of only three criteria, namely the awardees' international/regional distribution/location, gender and work-category. It is also argued that numerically strong Indian Diaspora communities tend to get more awards than others.

Keywords: Indian Diaspora, Overseas Indians, Pravasi Bharatiya Samman Awards, Regional distribution

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Statement: All the views expressed in the paper are of the author(s).

Pravasi Bharatiya Samman Awards: A Preliminary Analysis

Rajendra Prasad and Prakash C. Jain

1 Introduction

Government of India introduced *Pravasi Bharatiya Samman Awards* (PBSAs) together with the

celebrations of Pravasi Bharatiya Divas (PBD) in 2003 on the recommendations of the High-Level Committee Report on the Indian Diaspora (2001). The major objective of celebrating the PBD and conferring awards on the overseas Indians was to strengthen the diaspora-homeland relationship. During 2003 and 2023, a total of 296 PBSAs were conferred on the overseas Indians from 76 countries. A consolidated and complete country-wise list of the awardees with their names, etc is provided in the **Appendix-A**.

Against this backdrop, the article attempts to do a preliminary analysis of the awards in terms of their international/regional distribution, and awardees' gender and work-category. It also tests a hypothesis, positively co-relating the size of the overseas Indian community in a country and the number of awards it received. Before we move on to the topic of this study, a brief look at the overseas Indians, collectively known as Indian Diaspora since about the beginning of the 21st century, would be in order.

2 Indian Diaspora

The history of modern Indian diaspora is about 200 years

old. It was largely a creation of British colonialism in India and some other countries of Asia, Africa, Oceania and the West Indies. This is evident, by the fact that the vast majority of Indians migrated to the British colonies only, two major exceptions being Surinam and Reunion Islands – the Dutch and French colonies respectively (Kondapi, 1951). Whereas the expanding capitalist plantation economies in the overseas British colonies created a great demand for labour and other occupational groups the following factors led to the exodus of Indians abroad: decline of handicraft industry, increase in land revenue, frequent famines in the second half of the nineteenth century, sluggish and enclavist industrialization and mass illiteracy (Jain, 1989).

Indian migration overseas began with the export of indentured, contract or “coolie” labour in the 1830s when following the abolition of slavery in the British Empire labour was needed to work on the sugar plantations in various British colonies. Until the Second World War Indians emigrated mainly as indentured or contract labourers to British Guiana, Trinidad & Tobago, Surinam, South Africa, Fiji, Mauritius, Reunion; and as *kangani* or/and *maistry* labourers to Burma, Malaya (Malaysia) and Ceylon (Sri Lanka). Along with these, traders' migration also took place, especially to Burma, Malaya, Fiji, Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania and South Africa. Such migration, however, was proportionately very small. This form of

emigration is known as “free” or “passage” emigration – the nomenclature being derived from the fact that the emigrants paid their own passage and were free in all respects. Following the Second World War Indian migration to the advanced industrialised countries of Europe and North America had also begun to gain momentum. The post-War economic expansion in these countries created a heavy demand for skilled labour and professionals. Simultaneously, immigration laws were also relaxed in most of these countries, particularly Canada, the U.K. and the U.S.A. This form of overseas Indians’ migration of skilled and educated personnel, then popularly known as the “brain drain”, thus resulted in the formation of sizeable Indian communities in Britain, Canada, Australia, the U.S.A. and many other countries of the world. Since the early 1970s Indians have also been migrating to the oil-rich West Asian countries (Jain, 1989; Jain, 1993; Jain, 2007; Jain and Oommen, 2016; Khadaria, 1999; Morning, 2001). It must be mentioned here that these two forms of post-colonial Indian manpower emigrations have been still continuing and are the major factors, besides natural growth, in the increase of the global population of Indian diaspora.

Various estimates of Indian diaspora population made from time to time suggest that it has been growing steadily since India’s independence when the estimates varied from about 3.4 million (Nanjundan, 1950) to about 3.6 million (Kondapi, 1951: 527–528) to “slightly over four million” (Davis, 1951: 98). For the 1970s estimates of the overseas Indian population that figured prominently were: about five million for the mid-1970s (Tinker, 1977: 11) and about 6.5 million for the year 1972 (Tandon, 1973: 4). The early 1980s again saw two estimates: one of 12.1 million (Jain, 1982: 300), and the other of 12.9 million (Singh, 1982: 205–208). In the 21st century, the High level Committee on Indian

diaspora reported the population of the Indian diaspora at about 16.9 million. By 2018 this figure increased to about 32.3 million, residing in 210 countries of the world (Ministry of External Affairs, 2018b) (See **Appendix-B**). Accordingly, the major overseas Indians communities with 60,000+ populations were identified in about 40 countries. The latest estimates of the Indian diaspora population suggest a figure of 53 million+ that includes a new category of Indian students abroad numbering around 1.3 million (Parliamentary Committee, 2022: 2).

3 Pravasi Awards and Other Initiatives

In 1991 India’s policy towards its diaspora shifted from maintaining a distance to developing closer links between the two. Prior to 1991, successive Indian governments not only advised the overseas Indians to fully identify with their respective host country, they also discouraged the emigration of skilled and semi-skilled Indian workers to go and work outside the country. The 1991 balance of payment crisis in India forced the Indian Government to turn to Indian diaspora for their remittances, economic investments, and social and philanthropic development works, and even for political lobbying for the homeland in subsequent years. Importance of overseas Indians for India has progressively grown ever since. In 1991, the amount of remittances from them was merely \$2.1 billion which rose to about \$60 billion by 2011-12, and about \$83 billion by 2020-21. In fact, India remains the largest remittance receiver country since 2008 (World Bank, 2021: 2). The flow of inward remittances is pivotal in financing the trade deficit of India (43 per cent in 2017-18) as per the Reserve Bank of India report (2018: 45).

Since 2001 India started a series of institutional

arrangements which facilitated stronger and durable relationship between India and the overseas Indians. These included among others, the issuing of Person of Indian Origin (PIO) Card, celebrating the Pravasi Bharatiya Divas (PBD), conferring Pravasi Bharatiya Samman Awards (PBSAs), India Development Foundation of Overseas Indians (IDF-OI), and Know India Programme (KIP) in order to make the Indian diaspora youth familiar with the country and people of their origin.

The PBSAs are conferred on the individual overseas Indians or an association/organization established and run by them who have achieved excellence in their respective field of work. The award is also conferred on them whose work has significantly contributed in promoting India's interest abroad and in building closer links between India and their country of residence. Philanthropic, humanitarian and welfare work of overseas Indians are also taken into consideration for the awards (Ministry of External Affairs, 2018a). Until 2015, the PBSAs were conferred annually, and thereafter biennially.

4 Regional Distribution of Awards

The regional distribution of the PBSAs is presented in **Table 1**. Out of a total of 296 Awards, Asian countries have begged 91 awards. Of these, 46 were given to PIOs and NRIs of the Gulf countries and four to the PIOs in Israel. In the Gulf countries nearly 9 million Indians lived and worked before the Covid-19 Pandemic, and they contributed about 50 per cent of the total remittances received by India in 2016-17 (RBI, 2018: 46). Besides the GCC countries, the other Asian countries that figured prominently in the award list were Malaysia, Japan and Hong Kong. Africa received

a total of 53 Awards of which 15 went to overseas Indians from South Africa, followed by Mauritius 6 and Kenya 5.

The USA accounts for the largest number of overseas Indians living in any single country. As per MEA data, nearly 4.5 million Indians lived there in 2018. The number of PBSAs conferred on them during 2003-2023 was 50 which are the highest for any single PBSA recipient country. Canada, the northern neighbour of the US hosted more than 1.5 million overseas Indians. Nine PBSAs were given to overseas Indians in Canada.

Table 1: Regional Distribution of Pravasi Bharatiya Samman Awards, 2003-2023

Sl. No.	World Region	Total Awards (%)	Major Recipient Country	No. of Awards
1	Asia	92 (31.08%)	1. Japan	07
			2. Hong Kong	05
			3. Bahrain	06
			4. Kuwait	03
			5. Oman	07
			6. Qatar	06
			7. Saudi Arabia	07
			8. United Arab Emirates	17
			9. Israel	04
			10. Thailand	04
			11. Malaysia	06
2	Africa	53 (17.90%)	1. South Africa	15
			2. Mauritius	06
			3. Kenya	05
3	Europe	46 (15.54%)	1. United Kingdom (UK)	17
			2. Germany	06
			3. France	03
4	North America	66 (22.29%)	1. USA	50
			2. Canada	09
5	Caribbean/South America	16 (5.40%)	1. Trinidad & Tobago	06
			2. Guyana	06

6	Oceania	23 (7.77%)	1. Australia	08
			2. Fiji	07
			3. New Zealand	07
	Total	296 (100%)		

Source: As in the Appendix-A of this article.

In Europe, the largest numbers of overseas Indians are settled in the United Kingdom, and 17 PBSAs have been conferred on them which was the highest number in any country in the region.

The Caribbean region has received 16 awards of which 6 each have gone to the overseas Indians from Trinidad & Tobago and Guyana. In the Oceania region, 8 overseas Indians in Australia were conferred with the PBSAs, and 7 each in case of Fiji and New Zealand.

5 Gender-wise distribution

Gender-wise classification of the 296 PBS awardees is presented in **Table 2**. Accordingly, the break-up is as follows: male 249, female 32. The remaining 15 PBSAs were given to associations/institutions run and controlled by the NRIs or PIOs in different countries. The names of these agencies are Indian Community Association, Egypt; Indian Cultural Association, Nigeria; Cultural Diversity for Peaceful Future, Armenia; Indian Doctors Forum, Kuwait; Indian Community Benevolent Forum, Qatar; Singapore Indian Association; India Social and Cultural Centre, Abu Dhabi; Guyana Hindu Dharmic Sabha; National Council of Indian Culture, Trinidad & Tobago; Antwerp Indian Association; Indo-Canada Chamber of Commerce; Federation of Indian Associations, NY, NJ & CT; Australia India Society of Victoria; Ramakrishna Mission, Fiji; and Sai Prema Foundation, Fiji.

Table 2: Gender-wise distribution of Pravasi Bharatiya Samman Awardees, 2003-2023

Sl. No.	Gender/Association	No. of Awards	in %
1	Male	249	84.12
2	Female	32	10.81
3	Association	15	5.07
	Total	296	100.00

Sources: As in the Appendix-A of this article.

6 Fields of Awards

The PBSAs had been conferred on the overseas Indians for their outstanding works in 8 different categories as per the MEA notification dated 27 March, 2018 (Ministry of External Affairs, 2018a). However, for the sake of clarity, the present study has re-grouped the award-fields into six categories presented in the Table 3.

The highest number of the PBSAs (i.e.147) was conferred on overseas Indians who were active in the field of “Public Affairs/Social Service”. The second largest number of awards, which is 63, was conferred on those overseas Indians who have been successful in Business/Entrepreneurship activities. The “Science & Technology” is another area which had received the third largest number of awards (i.e., 41). Media/Culture/Academics/Arts & Literature also figured prominently in the award lists. At least 35 awardees were from this category.

Table 3: Activity/Field-wise distribution of PBS Awards, 2003-2023

Sl. No.	Fields/Activities	No. of Awards	in %
1	Business/Entrepreneurship	63	21.28
2	Media/Culture/Academics/Arts & Literature	35	11.82
3	Promoting India and Indian Culture	05	1.69
4	Public Affairs/Social Service	147	49.66
5	Science & Technology	41	13.85
6	Others (Management/Sports/Training)	05	1.69
7	Total	296	100%

Sources: As in the Appendix-A of this article.

7 Testing of a Hypothesis

While analyzing the data of the PBSAs between 2003 and 2023, it appears that the Government of India had to do a lot of balancing acts while conferring the awards in terms of the size of the overseas Indian population and the number of awards. It is hypothesized that size and importance of an overseas Indian community has played a significant role in conferring the number of awards. For example, the highest number of PBSAs (i.e 50) was conferred on overseas Indians in the USA where population size of Indians is approximately 4.5 million which is the largest in any country. Similarly, 10 countries, where more than 65 percent of overseas Indians are living, have bagged 127 PBSAs (equivalent to 42.90 per cent) out of total 296. In case of 38 countries where more than 97 per cent of overseas Indians are living have received 234 PBSAs, which is equal to 79.05 per cent of the total awards. After calculating the correlation coefficient between the population size of overseas Indian communities where their population size is greater or equal than 60,000 and number of PBSAs conferred in those countries, it is clear that the countries with larger population got more Awards. The correlation coefficient of population size of 38 countries and PBSAs which were conferred there is 0.72 (**Table 4**). The correlation coefficient's values between 0.3 and 0.7 indicate a moderate positive linear relationship while values between 0.7 and 1.0 indicate a strong positive linear relationship between those variables. Hence, our hypothesis i.e. the larger the population size of Pravasi Bharatiya in a country, the bigger the number of PBSAs conferred in that country, gets validated.

Table 4: Countries with 60,000+ overseas Indians and the number of PBSAs

Country	Overseas Indians	PBSAs	Country	Overseas Indians	PBSAs
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United State of America (USA)	4,460,000	50	Guyana	299,382	6
United Arab Emirates	3,425,144	17	Reunion Island	297,300	3
Malaysia	2,987,950	6	Netherlands	240,000	0
Saudi Arabia	2,594,947	7	New Zealand	240,000	7
Myanmar	2,009,207	1	Suriname	237,205	3
United Kingdom (UK)	1,764,000	17	Italy	203,052	1
Canada	1,689,055	9	Thailand	195,000	4
Sri Lanka	1,614,000	2	Germany	185,085	6
South Africa	1,560,000	15	Indonesia	120,000	1
Kuwait	1,029,861	3	Philippines	120,000	2
Mauritius	894,500	6	France	109,000	3
Oman	781,141	7	Israel	97,467	4
Qatar	746,550	6	Portugal	81,393	6
Singapore	650,000	3	Jamaica	80,000	2
Nepal	600,000	0	Kenya	80,000	5
Trinidad & Tobago	556,800	6	Spain	69,988	0
Australia	496,000	8	Guadeloupe, Martinique, St. Martin	67,220	0
Bahrain	326,658	6	Bhutan	60,000	2
Fiji	315,198	7	Tanzania	60,000	3
Total Overseas Indian Population in 38 Countries = 31,343,103 (See in Appendix-B)					
Total PBSAs conferred = 234 (See in Appendix-A)					

Source: (Ministry of External Affairs, Govt. of India 2017, 2018b, 2019a, 2019b, 2021, 2023).

8 Concluding Remarks

Since 1991 the size and importance of the Indian diaspora has grown tremendously. Currently at nearly 50 million, the Indian diaspora is one of the largest in the world, perhaps the second largest after the Chinese. In India their contributory roles in remittances, investment, the 1991 balance of payment crisis, and

the lobbying against global sanctions imposed on India in the aftermath of the Pokharan nuclear test in 1998 are all too well known. Not surprisingly, in 2001 the Indian government was prompted to make multiple institutional arrangements to strongly connect with the overseas Indians. Conferring *Pravasi Bhartiya Samman* Awards was one of them which turned out to be an immensely rewarding and popular move.

As the criteria of award, other than the work-excellence, are not disclosed by the Government of India, the critics might question the rationale and logic of these awards {especially, as to whom they were given and why, who were the potential competitors of the awardees, their NRI/PIO status, their regional-linguistic and political ideological/affiliation, etc.}. In fact these are the questions to be probed further as country/region-wise case studies. Nevertheless, the institution of the awards should be considered a commendable move on the part of the Indian Government.

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Appendix-A: A consolidated and complete list of Pravasi Bharatiya SammanAwardees, 2003-2023

Sl. No.	Awardee Name	Host Country	Male/ Female/ Association	Year	Field
1	NGO Cultural Diversity for Peaceful Future	Armenia	Association	2021	Promoting Indian Culture
2	Mala Mehta	Australia	Female	2015	Education & Community Service
3	Prof. Veena Harbhagwan Sahajwalla	Australia	Female	2011	Science
4	Australia India Society of Victoria	Australia	Association	2013	Community Service
5	Dr. Gorur Krishna Harinath	Australia	Male	2017	Community Service
6	Shri Neville Joseph Roach	Australia	Male	2008	Community Service
7	Ms. Senator Lisa Singh	Australia	Female	2014	Public Service
8	Nihal Singh Agar	Australia	Male	2019	Social Service
9	Jagadish Chennupati	Australia	Male	2023	Science & Technology/ Education
10	Dr. Rajani Chandra D'Mello	Azerbaijan	Female	2021	Medicine
11	Dr. Ravi Pillai	Bahrain	Male	2008	Business
12	Mr. Kurian Varghese	Bahrain	Male	2014	Business
13	Rajashekharan Pillai Valavoor Kizhakkathil	Bahrain	Male	2017	Business
14	Mr. Baburajan Vava Kalluparambil Gopalan	Bahrain	Male	2021	Community Service
15	Mr. Radhakrishna Plavalil Kizhakkethil Vasudevan Pillai	Bahrain	Male	2012	Community Service
16	Shri Soman Baby	Bahrain	Male	2009	Community Service
17	Antwerp Indian Association	Belgium	Association	2017	Community Service
18	Rajinder Nath Khazanchi	Bhutan	Male	2019	Civil Engineering
19	Sanjeev Mehta	Bhutan	Male	2023	Education
20	Mrs. Jamal Ahmad	Botswana	Female	2021	Business
21	Dilip Loundo	Brazil	Male	2023	Art & Culture/ Education
22	Nazeer Ahamed Mohamed Zackiriah	Brunei Darussalam	Male	2017	Community Service
23	Shri Mohinder Singh Bhullar	Brunei Darussalam	Male	2010	Community Service
24	Alexander Maliakel John	Brunei Darussalam	Male	2023	Medicine
25	Mr. Sachchidanand Sahai	Cambodia	Male	2012	Promoting India
26	Mr. Janakiraman Ravikumar	Cameroon	Male	2021	Closer ties with India
27	Ms. Lata Pada	Canada	Female	2011	Arts
28	Mukund Bhikhubhai Purohit	Canada	Male	2017	Business
29	Ramesh Chotai	Canada	Male	2019	Business

Sl. No.	Awardee Name	Host Country	Male/ Female/ Association	Year	Field
30	Mr. Vasdev Chanchlani	Canada	Male	2014	Business & Public Service
31	Shri Dave Sukhdip Singh Hayer	Canada	Male	2007	Public Affairs
32	Shri Ujjal Dosanjh	Canada	Male	2003	Public Affairs
33	Indo-Canada Chamber of Commerce	Canada	Association	2012	Public Service
34	Shri Deepak Obhrai	Canada	Male	2009	Public Service
35	Vaikuntam Iyer Lakshmanan	Canada	Male	2023	Community Welfare
36	Amit Waikar	China	Male	2019	Business
37	Mr. Deepak Naraindas Shivdasani	Cote D'Ivoire	Male	2012	Community Service
38	Joginder Singh Nijjar	Croatia	Male	2023	Art & Culture/ Education
39	H.E. Mr. Eugene Rhuggenaath	Curacao (The Netherlands)	Male	2021	Public Service
40	Mr. Debashish Chaudhuri	Czech Republic	Male	2021	Art and Culture
41	Ramjee Prasad	Denmark	Male	2023	Information Technology
42	Nalinkumar Sumanlal Kothari	Djibouti	Male	2017	Community Service
43	Indian Community Association in Egypt	Egypt	Association	2019	Community Service
44	Mr. Mohammed Husein Hasanali Sardharwala	Ethiopia	Male	2021	Business
45	Kannan Ambalam	Ethiopia	Male	2023	Community Welfare
46	Shri Vijay Singh	Fiji	Male	2005	Sports
47	Shri Mahendra Pal Chaudhry	Fiji	Male	2004	Public Affairs
48	Sir Moti Tikaram	Fiji	Male	2007	Public Affairs
49	Ramakrishna Mission	Fiji	Association	2014	Community Service
50	Sai Prema Foundation	Fiji	Association	2021	Community Service
51	Shri Yanktesh Permal Reddy	Fiji	Male	2010	Community Service
52	Vinod Chandra Patel	Fiji	Male	2017	Social Service
53	Malini Ranganathan	France	Female	2019	Academics & Arts
54	Raghunath Marie Antonin Manet	France	Male	2017	Academics & Arts
55	Mr. Bikas Chandra Sanyal	France	Male	2014	Education & Culture
56	Amal Kumar Mukhopadhyay	Germany	Male	2023	Community Welfare/Medicine
57	Dr. Balasubramanian Ramani	Germany	Male	2021	Education
58	Prof Alokaranjan Dasgupta	Germany	Male	2005	Poetry
59	Shri Sibabrata Roy	Germany	Male	2007	Community Affairs
60	Mr. Victor Shahid Smetacek	Germany	Male	2012	Science
61	Prof. Dr. Gursharan Singh Chhatwal	Germany	Male	2013	Science
62	Mr. Ashok Shambhomal Vaswani	Guinea	Male	2013	Community Service
63	Shri Yesu Persaud	Guyana	Male	2006	Business
64	H.E. Bharat Jagdeo	Guyana	Male	2004	Public Affairs

Sl. No.	Awardee Name	Host Country	Male/ Female/ Association	Year	Field
65	Sir Shridath Surendranath Ramphal	Guyana	Male	2003	Public Affairs
66	Guyana Hindu Dharmic Sabha	Guyana	Association	2019	Community Service
67	Donald Rabindernauth Ramaotar	Guyana	Male	2015	Public Service
68	Mohamed Irfaan Ali (Guyana President)	Guyana	Male	2023	Politics/ Community Welfare
69	Dr. Hari N. Harilela	Hong Kong	Male	2003	Business
70	Shri Harindrapal Singh Banga	Hong Kong	Male	2011	Business
71	Shri M. Arunachalam	Hong Kong	Male	2005	Business
72	Shri Rusy M. Shroff	Hong Kong	Male	2006	Business
73	Mr. Lal Lokumal Chellaram	Hong Kong	Male	2021	Community Service
74	Mr. Prakash Lohia	Indonesia	Male	2012	Business
75	Shri Eliahu Bezalel	Israel	Male	2006	Agriculture
76	Lael Anson E.	Israel	Male	2017	Medical Science & Entrepreneur
77	Shri Hohammad Munir Nazir Hassan Ansari	Israel	Male	2011	Community Service
78	Reena Vinod Pushkarna	Israel	Female	2023	Business/ Community Welfare
79	Bitthal Das Maheshwari	Italy	Male	2019	Business
80	Shri Kenneth S. Benjamin	Jamaica	Male	2007	Business
81	Guna Sekhar Muppuri	Jamaica	Male	2019	Medical Science & Entrepreneurship
82	Prof Sandip Kumar Tagore	Japan	Male	2017	Academics & Arts
83	Mr. Rajib Shaw	Japan	Male	2021	Education
84	(Smt.) Dr. Ruby Umesh Pawankar	Japan	Female	2010	Medicine
85	Dr. (Prof.) Muralidhar Miryala	Japan	Male	2021	Science & Technology
86	Shri A. P. S. Mani	Japan	Male	2008	Community Service
87	Shri Ryuko Hira	Japan	Male	2010	Community Service
88	Maqsooda Sarfi Shiotani	Japan	Male	2023	Education
89	Shri Manilal Premchand Chandaria	Kenya	Male	2003	Business
90	Shri Pheroze Nowrojee	Kenya	Male	2007	Community Affairs
91	Shri Fitz Remedios Santana DE Souza	Kenya	Male	2004	Public Affairs
92	Prakash Madhavdas Heda	Kenya	Male	2019	Medical Science
93	P. V. Sambasiva Rao	Kenya	Male	2019	Technology
94	Rajpal Tyagi	Kuwait	Male	2019	Architecture
95	Indian Doctors Forum, Kuwait	Kuwait	Association	2013	Community Service
96	Dr. Mariam Chisti	Kuwait	Female	2004	Public Health
97	Shri Upjit Singh Sachdeva	Liberia	Male	2011	Community Service

Sl. No.	Awardee Name	Host Country	Male/ Female/ Association	Year	Field
98	Ariful Islam	Libya	Male	2017	Community Service
99	Shri Ylias Akbaraly	Madagascar	Male	2009	Community Service
100	Dr. Muniandy Thambirajah	Malaysia	Male	2017	Education and Community Service
101	Dato Seri S. Samyvellu	Malaysia	Male	2003	Public Affairs
102	Tan Sri Dato' Ajit Singh	Malaysia	Male	2011	Public Affairs
103	Tan Sri Dato Dr. K. R. Somasundram	Malaysia	Male	2007	Public Affairs
104	Tan Sri Ravindran Menon	Malaysia	Male	2013	Community Service
105	Tan Sri G. Vadiveloo	Malaysia	Male	2009	Public Service
106	Mr. Salil Panigrahi	Maldives	Male	2021	Tourism
107	R. T. Hon'ble Sir Anerood Jugnauth	Mauritius	Male	2003	Public Affairs
108	Shri Abdool Raouf Bundhun	Mauritius	Male	2006	Public Affairs
109	Dr. the Hon. Navinchandra Ramgoolam	Mauritius	Male	2008	Public Service
110	Mr. Rajkeswur Purryag	Mauritius	Male	2013	Public Service
111	Pravind Kumar Jugnauth	Mauritius	Male	2017	Public Service
112	Shri Angidi Veeriah Chettiar	Mauritius	Male	2009	Public Service
113	Dr. Rasik Vihari Joshi	Mexico	Male	2013	Literature
114	Dr. Ravi Prakash Singh	Mexico	Male	2021	Science & Technology
115	Dr Rajaram Sanjaya	Mexico	Male	2015	Scientific Research
116	Rajagopal	Mexico	Male	2023	Education
117	Mr. Jose Parayanken	Mozambique	Male	2012	Business
118	Satya Narayan Goenka	Myanmar	Male	2019	Business Management
119	Bhavdeep Singh Dhillon	New Zealand	Male	2019	Business
120	Sir Anand Satyanand	New Zealand	Male	2011	Public Affairs
121	Smt. Sukhi Turner	New Zealand	Female	2004	Public Affairs
122	Dr. Satendra Kumar Singh	New Zealand	Male	2013	Community Service
123	Hon. Ms. Priyanea Radhakrishnan	New Zealand	Female	2021	Public Service
124	Judge Ajit Swaran Singh	New Zealand	Male	2008	Public Service
125	Kanwaljit Singh Bakshi	New Zealand	Male	2015	Public Service
126	Indian Cultural Association (ICA)	Nigeria	Association	2021	Community Service
127	Himanshu Gulati	Norway	Male	2019	Public Service
128	Shri Kanaksi Gokaldas Khimji	Oman	Male	2003	Business
129	Shri P. Mohammed Ali	Oman	Male	2004	Business
130	Vinodan Verambally Thazhikuniyil	Oman	Male	2019	Business

Sl. No.	Awardee Name	Host Country	Male/ Female/ Association	Year	Field
131	Shri P.N.C. Menon	Oman	Male	2009	Philanthropy
132	Mr. Kiran Navinchandra Asher	Oman	Male	2012	Community Service
133	Shri Suresh Kumar Virmani	Oman	Male	2010	Community Service
134	Rajmal Parakh	Oman	Male	2015	Social Service
135	Mr. Sasindran Muthuvel	Papua New Guinea	Male	2014	Public Service
136	Dr. Sant Singh Virmani	Philippines	Male	2005	Agricultural Science
137	Smt. Pratima Kale	Philippines	Female	2006	Rural Development
138	Jagdishwar Rao Maddukuri	Poland	Male	2019	Entrepreneurship
139	Amit Kailash Chandra Lath	Poland	Male	2023	Business/ Community Welfare
140	Dr. Abdool Magid Abdool Karim Vakil	Portugal	Male	2007	Business
141	António Luis Santosh da Costa	Portugal	Male	2017	Social Service
142	Raghavan Seetharaman	Qatar	Male	2017	Business Management
143	Purnendu Chandra Tiwary	Qatar	Male	2019	Training & Simulation
144	Shri C. K. Menon	Qatar	Male	2006	Community Leadership
145	Dr. Mohan Thomas Lazarus Pakalomattom	Qatar	Male	2021	Medicine
146	Indian Community Benevolent Forum, Qatar	Qatar	Association	2011	Community Service
147	Mr. Hassan Abdulkarim Chougule	Qatar	Male	2012	Community Service
148	Parmanand Sukhumal Daswani	Republic of Congo	Male	2023	Community Welfare
149	Mr. Jean Regis Ramsamy	Reunion Island	Male	2021	Media & Community Service
150	Mr. Gilbert Canabady Moutien	Reunion Island	Male	2013	Business
151	Shri Jean-Paul Virapoulle	Reunion Island	Male	2006	Public Affairs
152	Shri Shihabudeen Vava Kunju	Saudi Arabia	Male	2014	Community Service
153	Zeenat Musarrat Jafri	Saudi Arabia	Female	2017	Education and Social Service
154	Mr. Mohammed Rabeeh Karuvanthodi	Saudi Arabia	Male	2013	Business
155	Mr. Siddeek Ahmed	Saudi Arabia	Male	2021	Business
156	Dr. Majid Uddin Kazi	Saudi Arabia	Male	2006	Medicine
157	Dr. Mohiaddin Syed Karimuddin	Saudi Arabia	Male	2011	Community Service
158	Shri Rafudin Shamsudin Fazulbhoy	Saudi Arabia	Male	2008	Community Service
159	Duraikannu Karunakaran	Seychelles	Male	2015	Judicial Service
160	Dr. V. Ramadoss	Seychelles	Male	2006	Community Leadership

Sl. No.	Awardee Name	Host Country	Male/ Female/ Association	Year	Field
161	Singapore Indian Association	Singapore	Association	2017	Community Service
162	Mr. S.R. Nathan	Singapore	Male	2012	Public Service
163	Piyush Gupta	Singapore	Male	2023	Business
164	Anil Sooklal	South Africa	Male	2019	Diplomacy
165	Shri Sisupal Rambharos	South Africa	Male	2006	Philanthropy
166	Shri Billy Nair	South Africa	Male	2007	Public Affairs
167	Ms. Amina Cachalia	South Africa	Female	2005	Public Affairs
168	Prof. Fatima Meer	South Africa	Female	2003	Public Affairs
169	Shri Ahmed Kathrada	South Africa	Male	2005	Public Affairs
170	Shri Parmanathan 'Prema' Naidoo	South Africa	Male	2009	Public Service
171	Dr. Tholisiah Perumal Naidoo	South Africa	Male	2010	Community Service
172	Swami Saradaprabhananda	South Africa	Male	2019	Community Service
173	Essop Goolam Pahad	South Africa	Male	2015	Public Service
174	Mr. Ismail Ebrahim Ebrahim	South Africa	Male	2013	Public Service
175	Mrs. Ela Gandhi	South Africa	Female	2014	Public Service
176	Ms. Khorshed Noshir Ginwala	South Africa	Female	2012	Public Service
177	Shri Pravin Jamnadas Gordhan	South Africa	Male	2010	Public Service
178	Mohanlal Hira	South Africa	Male	2023	Community Welfare
179	Sanjaykumar Shivabhai Patel	South Sudan	Male	2023	Business/ Community Welfare
180	Shri Mano Selvanathan	Sri Lanka	Male	2011	Business
181	Sivakumar Nadesan	Sri Lanka	Male	2023	Community Welfare
182	Dr. Anil Kumar Chotalal Mithani	Sudan	Male	2021	Medicine
183	H.E. Mr. Chandrikapersad Santokhi	Suriname	Male	2021	Public Service
184	Shri Ramdien Sardjoe	Suriname	Male	2009	Public Service
185	Dewanchandrebhose Sharman	Suriname	Male	2023	Community Welfare
186	Dr. Carani Balaraman Sanjeevi	Sweden	Male	2017	Medical and Hospital Care
187	Shri Bicky Chakraborty	Sweden	Male	2008	Business
188	Dr. Shachi Gurumayun	Switzerland	Male	2021	Bio-tech Agronomy
189	Rajendra Kumar Joshi	Switzerland	Male	2019	Science
190	Archana Sharma	Switzerland	Female	2023	Science & Technology
191	Sir (Dr.) J.K. Chande	Tanzania	Male	2005	Public Affairs
192	Dr. Rajni Kanabar	Tanzania	Male	2010	Medicine
193	Shamim Parkar Khan	Tanzania	Male	2019	Public Service
194	Mr. Vashdev Tikamdas Purswani	Thailand	Male	2021	Business
195	Shri Deepak Mittal	Thailand	Male	2010	Business
196	Shri Shivnath Rai Bajaj	Thailand	Male	2006	Business
197	Susheel Kumar Saraff	Thailand	Male	2017	Business

Sl. No.	Awardee Name	Host Country	Male/ Female/ Association	Year	Field
198	Shri Ram Lakhina	Netherlands	Male	2009	Community Service
199	Shri Saleh Wahid	Netherlands	Male	2011	Community Service
200	Mr. Satnarainsing Rabin Baldew Singh	Netherlands	Male	2014	Public Service
201	Shri Basdeo Panday	Trinidad & Tobago	Male	2005	Public Affairs
202	National Council of Indian Culture (NCIC)	Trinidad & Tobago	Association	2008	Community Service
203	Dr. Lenny Krishendath Saith	Trinidad & Tobago	Male	2010	Public Service
204	Ms. Kamla Persad Bissessar	Trinidad & Tobago	Female	2012	Public Service
205	Winston Chandarbhan Dookeran	Trinidad & Tobago	Male	2017	Social Service
206	Frank Arthur Seepersad	Trinidad & Tobago	Male	2023	Community Welfare/ Education
207	Rajesh Chaplot	Uganda	Male	2019	Chartered Accountancy
208	Mahendra Nanji Mehta	Uganda	Male	2015	Public Service
209	Mr. Rajesh Kumar Saraiya	Ukraine	Male	2012	Business
210	Dr. B.R. Shetty	UAE	Male	2007	Business
211	Girish Pant	UAE	Male	2019	Business
212	Shri Syed M. Salahuddin	UAE	Male	2007	Business
213	Shri Yusuffali M.A.	UAE	Male	2005	Business
214	Surender Singh Kandhari	UAE	Male	2019	Business
215	Dr. Shamsheer Vayalil Parambath	UAE	Male	2014	Healthcare Business
216	Zulekha Daud	UAE	Female	2019	Medical Science & Business
217	Dr. Azad Moopen	UAE	Male	2010	Medicine
218	India Social and Cultural Centre, Abu Dhabi	UAE	Association	2017	Community Service
219	Mr. Bava Pandalingal	UAE	Male	2013	Community Service
220	Shah Bharatkumar Jayantilal	UAE	Male	2015	Community Service
221	Shri J.R. Gangaramani	UAE	Male	2009	Community Service
222	Shri Krishnamurthy Kumar	UAE	Male	2008	Community Service
223	Shri Mohan Jashanmal	UAE	Male	2011	Community Service
224	Vasudev Shamdas Shroff	UAE	Male	2017	Community Service
225	Ashraf Palarakunnummal	UAE	Male	2015	Social Work
226	Siddharth Balachandran	UAE	Male	2023	Business/ Community Welfare
227	Nathu Ram Puri	UK	Male	2015	Education & Community Service
228	Shri Vikram Seth	UK	Male	2005	Literature
229	Lord Bhikhu Chhotlal Parekh	UK	Male	2005	Political Science

Sl. No.	Awardee Name	Host Country	Male/ Female/ Association	Year	Field
230	Ms. Patricia Maria Rozario	UK	Female	2013	Music
231	Lord Diljit Rana	UK	Male	2007	Business
232	Lord Karan Bilimoria	UK	Male	2008	Business
233	Sir Gulam Kaderbhai Noon	UK	Male	2006	Business
234	Baroness (Dr.) Sandip Verma	UK	Male	2011	Public Affairs
235	Lord Meghnad Desai	UK	Male	2004	Public Affairs
236	Lord Navnit Dholakia	UK	Male	2003	Public Affairs
237	Baroness Shreela Flather	UK	Female	2009	Public Service
238	Lord Raj Loomba	UK	Male	2015	Public Service
239	Mr. Resham Singh Sandhu	UK	Male	2021	Public Service
240	Mr. Shailesh lakhman Vara	UK	Male	2014	Public Service
241	Neena Gill	UK	Female	2017	Social Service
242	Priti Suhil Patel	UK	Female	2017	Social Service
243	Chandrakant Babubhai Patel	UK	Male	2023	Media
244	Gita Gopinath	USA	Female	2019	Academics
245	Dr. P. Jayaraman	USA	Male	2007	Culture
246	Prof. Jagdish Bhagwati	USA	Male	2005	Economics
247	Prof. Surendra Kumar Kaushik	USA	Male	2012	Economics
248	Ms. Renu Khator	USA	Female	2014	Education
249	Shri Fareed Zakaria	USA	Male	2006	Journalism
250	Shri Shashi Tharoor	USA	Male	2004	Literature
251	Prof. C.K. Prahalad	USA	Male	2009	Management
252	Prof. Dipak C. Jain	USA	Male	2004	Management
253	Shri Gopal Raju	USA	Male	2007	Media
254	Prof Sunil Khilnani	USA	Male	2005	Political Science
255	Shri Manoj Night Shyamalan	USA	Male	2005	Films
256	Dr. M. Anirudhan	USA	Male	2007	Business
257	Dr. Narinder Singh Kapany	USA	Male	2004	Business
258	Nisha Desai Biswal	USA	Female	2017	Business Management
259	Satyanarayana Nadella	USA	Male	2015	Business Management
260	Shri Rajat Gupta	USA	Male	2003	Management
261	Dr. Nandini Tandon	USA	Female	2015	Management of Healthcare and Business
262	Shri Nirmal K. Sinha	USA	Male	2007	Community Affairs
263	Dr. Sudhir Parikh	USA	Male	2006	Community Leadership
264	Shri Niranjan S. Shah	USA	Male	2006	Community Leadership
265	Ms. Nilu Gupta	USA	Female	2021	Promoting Indian Culture
266	Dr. Raiiv Shah	USA	Male	2011	Public Affairs
267	Dr. Kalpana Chawla (Posthumously)	USA	Female	2004	Astronaut

Sl. No.	Awardee Name	Host Country	Male/ Female/ Association	Year	Field
268	Mr. Arvind Phukan	USA	Male	2021	Environment Technology
269	Dr. Narendra Ramakrishna Kumar	USA	Male	2013	Healthcare
270	Kiran Chhotubhai Patel	USA	Male	2019	Medical Science
271	Bharat Haridas Barai	USA	Male	2017	Medical Science & Entrepreneurship
272	Dr. Sudhakar Jonnalagadda	USA	Male	2021	Medicine
273	Ms. Kalpalatha Kummamuri Guntupalli	USA	Female	2012	Medicine
274	Chandra Shekhar Mishra	USA	Male	2019	Science
275	Dr. Parthasarathy Chiramel Pillai	USA	Male	2014	Science
276	Lulla Kamlesh	USA	Male	2015	Scientific Research
277	Gitesh Jayantilal Desai	USA	Male	2019	Structural Engineering
278	Dr. Sam Pitroda	USA	Male	2005	Technology
279	Dr. Thomas Abraham	USA	Male	2008	Community Service
280	Federation of Indian Associations NY, NJ & CT	USA	Association	2021	Community Service
281	Hari Babu Bindal	USA	Male	2017	Community Service
282	Maresh Mehta	USA	Male	2017	Community Service
283	Ramesh Shah	USA	Male	2017	Community Service
284	Sampatkumar Shidramapa Shivangi	USA	Male	2017	Community Service
285	Shri Ashook Kumar Ramsaran	USA	Male	2011	Community Service
286	Dr. Mani Lal Bhaumik	USA	Male	2010	Community Service
287	Shri Ashok Kumar Mago	USA	Male	2010	Community Service
288	Dr. Joy Cherian	USA	Male	2008	Public Service
289	Mr. Subash Razdan	USA	Male	2013	Public Service
290	Prof. Sumit Ganguly	USA	Male	2009	Public Service
291	Shri Upendra J. Chivukula	USA	Male	2010	Public Service
292	Darshan Singh Dhaliwal	USA	Male	2023	Business/Community Welfare
293	Rajesh Subramaniam	USA	Male	2023	Business
294	Dr. Mukesh Aghi	USA/Singapore	Male	2021	Business
295	Ashok Kumar Tiwary	Uzbekistan	Male	2023	Business
296	Justice Mr. Ahamed Mossa Ebrahim	Zimbabwe	Male	2004	Public Affairs

Source: Adapted from the Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India Web Links. For data until 2019, follow the web link <https://www.mea.gov.in/pravasi-bharatiya-samman.htm>; for 2021 data, the web link is <https://www.mea.gov.in/press-releases.htm?dtl/33381/Pravasi+Bharatiya+Samman+Awards2021> and for 2023 data, the web link is <https://pbdindia.gov.in/uploads/>

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Appendix-B: Population of Overseas Indians, 2018

Sl No.	Country	Non-Resident Indians (NRIs)	Persons of Indian Origin (PIOs)	Total Overseas Indian
1	Afghanistan	3087	19	3106
2	Albania	50	6	56
3	Algeria	5700	10	5710
4	Andorra	50	120	170
5	Angola	2500	2000	4500
6	Anguilla	30	10	40
7	Ankara	1278	111	1389
8	Antigua & Barbuda	220	45	265
9	Argentina	800	1800	2600
10	Armenia	1477	23	1500
11	Aruba	600	400	1000
12	Australia	241000	255000	496000
13	Austria and Montenegro	13000	18000	31000
14	Azerbaijan	953	24	977
15	Bahamas	250	50	300
16	Bahrain	323292	3366	326658
17	Bangladesh	10385	6	10391
18	Barbados	600	2500	3100
19	Belarus	854	100	954
20	Belgium	12386	8250	20636
21	Belize	300	9800	10100
22	Benin	1563	0	1563
23	Bhutan	60000	0	60000
24	Bolivia	50	10	60
25	Bonaire & Smaller Islands	54	200	254
26	Bosnia & Herzegovina	20	6	26
27	Botswana	9000	3000	12000
28	Brazil	4729	344	5073
29	British Virgin Islands	50	10	60

Sl No.	Country	Non-Resident Indians (NRIs)	Persons of Indian Origin (PIOs)	Total Overseas Indian
30	Brunei Darussalam	11500	269	11769
31	Bulgaria	250	47	297
32	Burkina Faso	200	5	205
33	Burundi	465	35	500
34	Cambodia	1500	10	1510
35	Cameroon	800	0	800
36	Canada	178410	1510645	1689055
37	Cape Verde Islands	20	0	20
38	Cayman Islands	1500	10	1510
39	Central African Republic	100	0	100
40	Chad	120	0	120
41	Chile	1530	2100	3630
42	China	55500	550	56050
43	Colombia	450	89	539
44	Comoros	30	200	230
45	Congo (Dem. Rep. of)	10000	8	10008
46	Congo (Rep. Of)	590	8	598
47	Cook Island	5	200	205
48	Costa Rica	1011	20	1031
49	Cote d'Ivoire (Ivory Coast)	1500	0	1500
50	Croatia	82	24	106
51	Cuba	600	1	601
52	Curacao	700	800	1500
53	Cyprus	7254	245	7499
54	Czech Republic	4590	360	4950
55	Denmark	12685	2315	15000
56	Djibouti	500	150	650
57	Dominica (Commonwealth of)	15	200	215
58	Dominican Republic	100	75	175
59	East Timor	100	0	100
60	Ecuador	300	55	355
61	Egypt	3950	351	4301
62	El Salvador	14	3	17

Sl No.	Country	Non-Resident Indians (NRIs)	Persons of Indian Origin (PIOs)	Total Overseas Indian
63	Equatorial Guinea	250	0	250
64	Eritrea	300	3	303
65	Estonia	741	422	1163
66	Ethiopia	5500	15	5515
67	Fiji	1400	313798	315198
68	Finland	5652	7739	13391
69	France	19000	90000	109000
70	France (Guadeloupe, Martinique, St. Martin)	420	66800	67220
71	France (Reunion Island)	300	297000	297300
72	Gabon	1100	10	1110
73	Gambia	700	16	716
74	Georgia	3192	8	3200
75	Germany	142585	42500	185085
76	Ghana	10000	0	10000
77	Greece	12300	1089	13389
78	Grenada	200	5000	5200
79	Guatemala	50	33	83
80	Guinea (Republic of)	700	0	700
81	Guinea Bissau	100	4	104
82	Guyana	600	298782	299382
83	Haiti	580	0	580
84	Holy See	NA	0	0
85	Honduras	15	2	17
86	Hong Kong	31569	7160	38729
87	Hungary	1026	124	1150
88	Iceland	257	76	333
89	Indonesia	8500	111500	120000
90	Iran	4000	337	4337
91	Iraq	18000	7	18007
92	Ireland	15000	25000	40000
93	Israel	12467	85000	97467
94	Italy	157695	45357	203052
95	Jamaica	5000	75000	80000
96	Japan	37933	686	38619
97	Jordan	20569	191	20760
98	Kazakhstan	6785	100	6885

Sl No.	Country	Non-Resident Indians (NRIs)	Persons of Indian Origin (PIOs)	Total Overseas Indian
99	Kenya	20000	60000	80000
100	Kiribati	0	50	50
101	Korea (DPR) North Korea	15	1	16
102	Korea (Republic of) South Korea	13236	349	13585
103	Kuwait	1028274	1587	1029861
104	Kyrgyzstan	11200	4	11204
105	Laos, PDR	450	78	528
106	Latvia	760	25	785
107	Lebanon	8500	37	8537
108	Lesotho (Kingdom of)	1500	1500	3000
109	Liberia	1500	0	1500
110	Libya	1500	2	1502
111	Liechtenstein (Principality of)	5	5	10
112	Lithuania	1000	42	1042
113	Luxembourg	2331	500	2831
114	Macedonia	7	3	10
115	Madagascar	2500	15000	17500
116	Malawi	2500	8500	11000
117	Malaysia	227950	2760000	2987950
118	Maldives	25000	108	25108
119	Mali	436	1	437
120	Malta	4850	150	5000
121	Marshall Islands (Republic of)	14	1	15
122	Mauritania	150	0	150
123	Mauritius	10500	884000	894500
124	Mexico	6000	500	6500
125	Micronesia	35	0	35
126	Moldova	600	8	608
127	Monaco	30	40	70
128	Mongolia	150	5	155
129	Montserrat	40	200	240
130	Morocco	250	105	355
131	Mozambique	2300	22500	24800
132	Myanmar	9207	2000000	2009207
133	Namibia	200	59	259
134	Nauru	20	0	20
135	Nepal	600000	0	600000

Sl No.	Country	Non-Resident Indians (NRIs)	Persons of Indian Origin (PIOs)	Total Overseas Indian
136	Netherlands	40000	200000	240000
137	Netherlands Antilles	2581	3700	6281
138	New Zealand	80000	160000	240000
139	Nicaragua	39	1	40
140	Niger	150	0	150
141	Nigeria	40000	35	40035
142	Niue	9	0	9
143	Norway	8732	13748	22480
144	Oman	779351	1790	781141
145	Pakistan	0	0	0
146	Palau (Republic of)	27	0	27
147	Palestine (PLO)	20	0	20
148	Panama	4000	11000	15000
149	Papua New Guinea	2900	100	3000
150	Paraguay	200	400	600
151	Peru	399	55	454
152	Philippines	105000	15000	120000
153	Poland	10162	798	10960
154	Portugal	11393	70000	81393
155	Qatar	745775	775	746550
156	Romania	1741	231	1972
157	Russia	21354	2236	23590
158	Rwanda	2940	60	3000
159	Samoa	21	9	30
160	San Marino	0	0	0
161	Sao Tome and Principe (Rep. of)	50	1	51
162	Saudi Arabia	2592166	2781	2594947
163	Senegal	500	32	532
164	Serbia	303	17	320
165	Seychelles	5200	12000	17200
166	Sierra Leone	900	50	950
167	Singapore	350000	300000	650000
168	Slovak Republic	500	50	550
169	Slovenia	126	56	182
170	Solomon Islands	50	0	50
171	Somalia	100	0	100
172	South Africa	60000	1500000	1560000

Sl No.	Country	Non-Resident Indians (NRIs)	Persons of Indian Origin (PIOs)	Total Overseas Indian
173	South Sudan	1100	0	1100
174	Spain	49084	20904	69988
175	Sri Lanka	14000	1600000	1614000
176	St. Kitts and Nevis	500	50	550
177	St. Lucia	550	18600	19150
178	St. Martin	2171	3000	5171
179	St. Vincent & The Grenadines	50	7700	7750
180	Sudan	1500	100	1600
181	Suriname	205	237000	237205
182	Swaziland	1000	500	1500
183	Sweden	15349	10370	25719
184	Switzerland	17403	7164	24567
185	Syria	94	0	94
186	Taiwan	3068	378	3446
187	Tajikistan	1500	0	1500
188	Tanzania	10000	50000	60000
189	Thailand	20000	175000	195000
190	Togo	500	10	510
191	Tonga	6	40	46
192	Trinidad & Tobago	1800	555000	556800
193	Tunisia	121	16	137
194	Turkey	1609	99	1708
195	Turkmenistan	240	0	240
196	Turks & Caicos Islands	200	35	235
197	Tuvalu	0	50	50
198	UAE	3419875	5269	3425144
199	Uganda	23500	6500	30000
200	UK	351000	1413000	1764000
201	Ukraine	7541	422	7963
202	Uruguay	570	30	600
203	USA	1280000	3180000	4460000
204	Uzbekistan	350	49	399
205	Vanuatu	10	800	810
206	Venezuela	50	30	80
207	Vietnam	5000	500	5500
208	Yemen	500	10000	10500
209	Zambia	6000	24000	30000
210	Zimbabwe	500	9000	9500

Sl No.	Country	Non-Resident Indians (NRIs)	Persons of Indian Origin (PIOs)	Total Overseas Indian
	Total	13601780	18683645	32285425

Source: Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India 2018b. *Population of Overseas Indians*. https://mea.gov.in/images/attach/NRIs-and-PIOs_1.pdf accessed 02.02.2023.

Global Research Forum on Diaspora and Transnationalism (GRFDT) is a consortium of researchers and policy makers drawn from national and international universities, institutes and organizations. GRFDT is presently based in India and is shaping as the largest such group focusing specifically on the issues related to diaspora and transnationalism.

The GRFDT works as an academic and policy think tank by engaging national and international experts from academics, practitioners and policy makers in a broad range of areas such as migration policies, transnational linkages of development, human rights, culture, gender to mention a few. In the changing global environment of academic research and policy making, the role of GRFDT will be of immense help to the various stakeholders. Many developing countries cannot afford to miss the opportunity to harness the knowledge revolution of the present era. The engagement of diaspora with various platform need to be reassessed in the present context to engage them in the best possible manner for the development human societies by providing policy in-put at the national and global context.