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# Home and Away: Diasporas, Developments and Displacements in a Globalising World

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## Abstract

This paper examines the involvement of Indian diasporic communities in the dynamics of economic development and population displacement within the Indian subcontinent itself. I argue that the category of diaspora can help to critically interrogate and challenge traditional notions of development and displacement and in doing so help to illuminate the complexities of such processes in the light of globalisation and transnationalism. I examine the historical context of diasporas and their involvement in processes of development and consider questions of identity, place, home and connection between people and the nation-state. I also look at the specific case of Indian diasporas and the impact they have had on the financial and cultural development of India in the recent past. While much of the current research on the connections between development and diasporas worldwide has focused on remittances, this paper argues for a wider understanding of both “diasporic capital” –

including investments, property ownership and trade – and of “diasporic culture” – as demonstrated by globalised patterns of travel, tourism, communications, cultural production and the creation of living spaces with a self-consciously transnational aesthetic.

Keywords:

Citizenship   Economic Development   Ethics   Investment   Migration   Nationalism  
Population Displacement   Remittances

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## Notes

1. While in this paper I have used the term diaspora synonymously with transnationalism, there is an ongoing debate regarding this conflation. Some have argued strongly that such usage is problematic and that the term diaspora should be dependent upon the shared experience of group expulsion and of community-in-exile as in the case of the Jewish or the African slave diaspora (Ong). Others suggest, however, that creating these exclusions are both morally problematic and analytically unhelpful and that diaspora describes experiences of hybridity and culture that are not necessarily predicated on primordial ties to either land or blood (Walsh; Gilroy; Hall). It is in this vein that I have adopted the use of diaspora, as a way of illustrating the contested, shifting and creative relationships between space, place and power.
2. Such statistics may help to explain the steady stream of Gujarati politicians making their way to the USA in recent years, as supplicants to wealthy expatriates, seeking funds for a variety of causes.
3. The second highest motivation is the prospect of higher returns on investment, followed by a stated familiarity with Indian economic conditions.
4. There has been support across the political spectrum and indeed during the 2004 elections, several overseas Indians ran as candidates for different parties, one of them winning a seat as a Congress MP from a rural district outside of Hyderabad while maintaining a corporate and immigration law practice in Manhattan ([Yelaja](#)). However,

it is the Hindu right that has been by far the most successful in encouraging such overseas political activism.

5. Indeed, one could argue that political battles in Indian states such as Gujarat were being waged as much in the Garden State as in Gandhinagar, if the number of Gujarati politicians from all parties making trips to New Jersey during the 2002 state elections or in the interest shown in the polls by overseas Gujaratis was any indication (Nanda and Bhatt).

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## Additional information

### Notes on contributors

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Pablo Shiladitya Bose is an Assistant Professor in the Department of Geography, University of Vermont. He is a past recipient of the IDRC Canadian Window on International Development Award for his doctoral research on global diasporas and Indian development

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