

MIGRANT LABOUR AND THEIR PROBLEMS: A STUDY WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO UNITED STATES

Prof. (Dr.) Seema Surendran

Ms. Rashmi B. K



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Preface

Human migration stands as one of the most compelling narratives of human history—a testament to our relentless quest for a better life, security, and a sense of belonging. The story of migration in the United States is a rich mosaic, depicting the intricate interplay of dreams, tenacity, and the diverse ambitions of its people. Our work, "Migrant Labour and Their Problems: A Study with Special Reference to the United States," is an earnest attempt to dissect the myriad facets of the migrant labor experience, with a particular focus on the intricate patterns and challenges faced by Indian migrants.

The book unfolds a detailed discourse on the lived realities of migrants, juxtaposed against the broader backdrop of American immigration policy and socio-economic dynamics. This examination is particularly poignant in the current milieu, where migration narratives are pivotal to understanding the evolution of labor markets and cultural landscapes.

In crafting this narrative, we have woven together a tapestry of historical contexts, policy analyses, and personal experiences. Our aim is to render a scholarly yet accessible compendium that enlightens various stakeholders—including academics, policymakers, activists, and casual readers—about the subtle complexities of migration and its impact on individuals and societies.

The Table of Contents is meticulously curated to navigate the multifaceted aspects of migration, ranging from an in-depth look at the historical influx of immigrants to the United States to a critical analysis of the contemporary experiences of Indian migrants. It assesses the role of policies in shaping migrants' lives, their economic and cultural contributions, and the vital functions of entities such as the Indian Embassy in supporting the diaspora.

Our collaborative effort as co-authors of this volume has been to bring forth a nuanced perspective that combines rigorous research with empathetic storytelling. We initiate our exploration with a foundational introduction,

progress through a historical examination and policy analysis, and culminate with suggestions for policy reform.

The concluding section of the book, a comprehensive bibliography, serves as a springboard for further academic inquiry. It is our aspiration that this volume will not only shed light on the intricacies of migrant labor but will also lend a voice to the often-unheard personal stories that lie behind the façade of data and legislation.

In narrating the odyssey of Indian migrants in the United States, our book is intended to function both as a reflective surface—highlighting the echoes of the past—and as a directional beacon, guiding us toward informed and compassionate policy-making for the future.

Warmly,

Prof. (Dr.) Seema Surendran

Ms. Rashmi B.K

Abstract

This book critically examines the intricate dynamics of migrant labour in the United States, with a specific focus on the experiences of Indian migrants. It navigates through the historical pathways that have shaped U.S. immigration, scrutinizes the current challenges faced by Indian migrants, and provides a comprehensive analysis of the policies influencing their lives. Emphasizing the socio-economic and cultural contributions of Indian migrants, the study also evaluates the supportive role of the Indian Embassy in addressing diasporic concerns. The investigation is underpinned by a qualitative research methodology, utilizing case studies and empirical data to offer insights into the complexities of assimilation, identity, and labour issues within the migrant community. With policy recommendations aimed at improving the migrant experience, the book contributes to the discourse on labor, migration, and global interconnectedness in an era of complex transnational movements.

Keywords: *Migrant Labor, Immigration Policy, Indian Diaspora, United States, Assimilation Challenges, Transnational Movement*

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ACLU	American Civil Liberties Union
BIT	Bilateral Investment Treaty
CHIP	Children's Health Insurance Program
COVID 19	Corona Virus Disease 2019
DTTI	Defence Technology and Trade Initiative
FCNR	Foreign Currency Non-Indian
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
FEMA	Foreign Exchange Management
IIE	Institute of International Education
INS	Immigration and Naturalization Service
IT	Information and Technology
IUSSTF	Indo-U.S. Science and Technology Forum
JTG	Joint Technical Group
MIEA	Master Information Exchange Agreement
NIH	National Institute of Health
NRI	Non –Resident Indian
NRO	Non- Resident Ordinary
NVC	National Visa Centre
RDTE	Research Development Test and Evaluation
SNAP	Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program
SSI	Supplemental Security Income
STSG	Senior Technology Security Group
TANF	Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

USA	United States of America
USCIS	U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services USCIS
USD	United States Dollar
VISA	Visitors International Stay Admissions
VVIP	Very Very Important Person
Washington D.C	Washington District of Colombia

LIST OF CASES

1.	Foti V. Immigration and Naturalization Service, 375 U.S. 217 1963
2.	Kennedy V. Mendoza 372 U.S. 144 1963
3.	Patel V. Garland, 596 US 2022
4.	Trump V. International Refugee Assistance Project, 16-1436, 582 US -2017
5.	United States V. Bhagat Singh Thind
6.	United States Vs Sakaram Ganesh Pandit
7.	Yamataya Vs. Fisher, 189 U.S. 86 1903

Chapter -1

Introduction

1.1 Meaning and Definition of Immigration and Migrants

The meaning of term 'Migrant' is described in UNO International Convention based on Human Rights Article 1 and 2 according to it person who is engaged in remuneration activity in another State and he has come from different nation.

In Article 2 it gives information on Migrant family and their freedom to stay with Migrant worker and National security, Health protection.

This particular Research is a small approach to study on Immigration issues of People who go in search of Job and for studies from one to another country and start their livelihood particularly on Indian Emigration to USA, researcher has put light on concerned areas like history of Emigration started from ancient times to problems faced by the Immigrants in USA especially Indian Immigrants issues are discussed. The word Immigration gives meaning of one select another Nation and settles there coming out of his own country.

The Immigration starts when a person thinks to Emigrate to other nation from his own land to another and there, he has to select such nation if it is USA then he has to apply for the permission to enter that nation as USA and get Green card stay there for about five years and as per the rules and regulations applied to USA Government, he's considered to be the American Citizen if he meets all the criteria's.

The Indian Emigration from India to different parts of the world was very old since many dynasties ruled our country major dynasties like Gut's, Mauryan, Cholas, and Pandians had trade relations slowly British colonization captured India by invasions of trade post- Independence for higher studies students go as migrants recently four patterns of Indian Emigration were identified such as:

1. Labour with no skills
2. Contract Labour Immigration
3. Free Emigration
4. Skilful Labour Immigration

Immigration started during British rule 18th century, there was a great influence of English education over young Indians because of this many youngsters travelled to England for higher studies Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Mohan Karam Chand Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru many more Indians studied abroad, many scholars and mathematicians like Ramanujam from Tamilnadu went to Cambridge University London.

As above mentioned many educated Indians went to UK and USA for scientific and Technological research and study as there was no such facility in India for higher studies.

During mid of 19th century the flow of people from India to other countries slowly increased, earlier it was only rich and Elite family children went to study abroad made career in different foreign countries, It was by Indira Gandhi as Prime minister made Peace Treaty with Russia and other Nations and Internationally India was recognized has still developing nation while that time many Doctors, Medical Researchers , Scientists, Art and Movie stars and Indian Cinema made its mark in foreign countries this influenced others countries to look upon Indian culture.

Though Immigration and Migration was part of human nature but during 19th and 20th century it was the part of study, settle and work in other nations for to fulfil family needs and necessities. In 1990 there was new wave of IT sector and usage of computers in different sectors here in India computer science was introduced, and for higher education people went to USA, as there was establishment of many IT companies like IBM, Microsoft, Engineers from India worked in USA then there was rise of cultural issues and other problems like food, shelter, protection from both USA and Indian Government.

In this research study it is all about the content related to USA policy on Immigration and problems faced by the Indian people and how to over-come such problems with the support of Immigration policy and reformation by USA to Indian Immigrants.

Next getting in to components of the research paper as it is divided in to five (5) chapters those chapters consists of particular information related to the topic and detail study information is gathered and put together for better understanding.

Here in the first chapter is all about Introduction and meaning definition of Immigration and Migrants, second chapter includes history of immigration in USA and why America is called as Land of immigration.

Further in Third chapter is about problems faced by the Indian Immigrants at USA, this is when people started settling in USA for study and do Job they faced several issues it could be cultural differences, shelter problems, weather, Food, racial discrimination some more which are mentioned and other issues arise from children born in USA to Indian Immigrants there is lot of cultural gap and mixed culture of USA and Indian faced more issues which needed attention and solutions.

In fourth chapter analysis of Immigration policy in USA and here in India qualification of getting VISA, the classification of labours and process of VISA is explained.

In fifth chapter is about Indian Embassy situated at USA, (Washington, DC), information on functions and responsibilities of Indian Embassy. What are the functions and lacunae is discussed. Finally, sixth chapter is regarding suggestions and conclusion relevant to the subject matter.

1.2 Research Problem

The problems related to Immigration and VISA, and related to work permit VISA for spouse and children there are also issues as cultural, political, ritual, and climatic related issues.

People from all over India went to developed nations in search of job opportunities most of people from lower class to middle class people especially uneducated class would go to Gulf countries for work as labours as House maids, cooks, Drivers, Nanny, Auto-Garage, housekeeping, helpers many such jobs as there is no need of higher education.

Later stage people went from technical background to jobs in USA, UK, and Australia including Gulf countries problems started only when they settled and Immigrated to those regions. Problems concerned to Government and Law related to Immigration are discussed in the study.

1.3 Significance of the Research Study

Migration is an essential condition for the existence of human life in the past throughout human life, which exists in the present, and will continue in the future also, one or other form, there are problems faced by Immigrants in other nations here is only about

Immigrants of Indians went to USA overcoming all the barriers, several studies have been made and vast literatures exist in this area. This Research study deals on analysis of the law and difficulties faced by migrants.

1.4 Scope of Study

This study aims to retrace the main features of the migratory history of these populations, On the problems faced by the Immigrants at USA especially as labours they go to work and start living as part of that country. Where they face many challenges and, on this way, this particular research concentrates mostly on origin and importance of emigration, problems faced by Indian Immigrants in USA.

The solutions for those problems, Indian embassy role in this part and also changes in policies for Indian immigrants at USA and Indian emigrants' policies and acts to support same, its limited to theoretical research and comparison theories in both nations USA and India which are developed and still developing nation like India.

1.5 Research Objectives

- The research objectivity is to discuss the Immigration problems faced by Indian labours in USA.
- To study the problems faced by Indian Migrants at US.
- Try to figure out as many as problems, issues and lacunae faced by Immigrants at USA which includes social, economic and culturally based problems.
- To analyse the Emigration Policy 2019 of India.
- To understand the USA Immigrant policy towards Indians and lacunae.
- To discuss on major Policies and VISA related issues and other Health benefits and other provisions given to Immigrants by USA Government.
- To understand difficulties faced by Indian Immigrants on a political level.
- To discuss the social economic and cultural difficulties faced
- To suggest measures for better migration policies.

1.6 Research Questions

1. What are the cultural and other social issues faced by Indian Immigrants at USA?
2. Why USA is called as Land of Immigrants?

3. Which are the major changes need to be brought in foreign policies to stop brain drain in India?

1.7 Hypothesis of the Research

This is research and study related to India and USA which has to resolve emigration problems with effective new policies to be got under Immigration labor protection policy in USA and also bring in new projects to avoid brain drain happening in India. To conceptualize the determinants of migration, to undertake the in-depth study of migration related issues in India. Finally, it is to figure out the problems faced by Immigrants like racial discrimination, unaware of Law related to Immigrants in USA and the impact of emigration to Indians in India.

1.8 Review of Literature

The majority of study materials that have been included in this review were published in peer-reviewed international journals. These were complemented by a few studies published as working papers in reputable series. This review only included empirical papers using qualitative or quantitative analysis, which is indicated when discussing each study's results.

Mary Hanna and Jeanne Batalova: Indian Immigrants in the United States OCTOBER 16, SPOT Light2020 April2021

This Article written by Mary Hanna and J. Batalova about Indian Immigrants in the United States gives knowledge about how Immigration started from India people started to move USA for education and get better Job opportunities and gives proper information with detailed data and census and survey made in USA where the Indian Immigrants are thickly populated and how they influence USA with Indian culture, Indian immigrants are notable not only for their large numbers. Compared with both the overall U.S.- and foreign-born populations, Indian immigrants are more likely to be highly educated, to work in management positions, and to have higher incomes. They also have lower poverty rates and are less likely to be uninsured. Today, most Indians in the United States who obtain lawful permanent residence (LPR status, also known as getting a green card) do so through family reunification channels, either as immediate relatives of U.S. citizens or through other family-sponsored channels, although a sizeable share gain status through employment preferences.

John F Kennedy: A Nation of Immigrants Book name: Page count: 160; Published: 16 October 2018 Format: E-book; Publisher: Harper Perennial Modern Classics

This particular book author is famous President of America he was very popular and admired by his citizens for his modern political thoughts and new radicals got in USA during his time so, then in this book he has written interesting facts about Immigration since American Revolution in 17th century to present 19th century the evolution of political, social, economic aspects of people of America and also the impact American Revolution there was many Immigrants to this newly formatted Nation we get to know the actual status of USA since 17th century until that day when John . F. Kennedy was President he also written on Racism and discrimination we were done during that time by Whites to Black people and how politically it was manipulated. For their political benefits so, this book has given immense information on Immigration and start of Immigration policy and also reason behind Immigration and why USA is popularly known as Nation of Immigrants.

United States/Crossing the Line: Human Rights Abuses Along the U.S. Border with Mexico Persist Amid Climate of Impunity. Report by Human Rights Watch/Americas, April, 1995.

In this Report we get to know about the violations of Human Rights over Immigrants investigative report in as many years they have collected information and prepared Report over continuing violations despite assurances received from the Immigration and Naturalization Service, following the publication of our May 1993 report, that the agency would address one of the worst police abuse problems in the country, the agency's efforts have been limited, misguided and ineffective, as evidenced by the alarming number of new shootings and serious beatings are documented during the past year it was done mainly for Immigrants in USA this was serious issue during year 1993 which natives of USA committed over Immigrants like India, Mexico this report helped the research paper to give details over major issues faced by the Immigrants and life threats by the native people to detail in this Research paper.

Cristina Rodriguez; Article name; Immigration Civil Rights & Evolution of the People, May 2021

In this Article we get to know about civil rights concerned about Immigrants in USA from different countries especially South Asian countries this author details us over the evolution of the people since ancient times and how Immigration started in USA and by this increase in Immigrants there was need of policies and set up Embassy in USA by

Immigrant Nations and what was the necessity of civil rights to those Immigrants and also how and why the civil rights are violated, and most of the times Immigrants are turned to be the victims of crime conducted by natives or vice versa situations are got so that scenario there is need of proper laws and regulations to avoid such speculations of violence and misuse of rights so, civil rights and its limitations to Immigrants is excellently discussed in this article written by Cristina Rodriguez from Yale Law University.

An article published by *National Geographic* mentions several stories of Gujarati immigrants in the hospitality industry

This article published by “National Geographic” about Gujarati Immigrants from India are working in many sectors especially in Hotel industry and many Gujarati dishes are introduced to USA people and they are getting popular years past this is one of best example of Indian Immigrants and their establishments in Business and other profitable sectors.

**A Journal of Policy Development and Research • Volume 11, Number 3 • 2009 155
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development • Office of Policy Development and Research.**

In this journal many authors have put their thoughts and shared information immigrants make the decision to give up loyalties to their countries of origin and become citizens of the United States. The literature suggests that the journey to citizenship, however, largely depends on the immigrant’s personal characteristics or community support. The government’s role in promoting naturalization is apparent with its provision of integration resources and with public policies that remove previously held benefits from noncitizens.

<https://www.huduser.gov/portal/periodicals/cityscpe/vol11num3/ch7.pdf> May3, 2021, 19.19PM.

This is one of the Government portals where it gives information about housing and other details which are concerned with the Immigrants Housing, Home loans areas where Indian Migrants are more and other such information getting VISA to USA is not easy still same getting Home to stay and other facilities are got in by this link which is set up by the US Government.

<http://www.immigrantsin2010.com> Metropolitan America A Decade change: October 24, 2011: May3, 2021, 19.19PM.

In this we got information about USA Indian Immigrants lifestyle change and the impact of culture influence of USA culture over families and about the changes since Decades 2010 to 2020.

The Economic Times English Edition: Author: Zahir Jan Mohamed: How Indian Americans are becoming more vocal with their reporting of hate crimes: Updated: Mar 11, 2018, 09:23 AM IST: May 2, 2021, 00.44 AM.

In this newspaper article provides detailed report of crimes happened on Indian Immigrants majority over Indian Muslims and Pakistani Muslim families and very less over other communities or minorities like Sikh community and others.

The Hindu: Author: Narayan Lakshman: How will the U.S visa ban impact on India? June 28, 2020, 00.02 IST

In this newspaper article author has tried to bring us clear picture of Immigration and problems of VISA and impact of ban on VISA by USA what it the draw backs.

MacLauchlan, Imperialism and the origins of Mexican Culture, Publisher: Harvard University Press; First Edition (17 April 2015)

Author MacLauchlan's careful analysis explains in this particular book about why there is so much in Mexico a culturally a Mestizo country while ethnically Indian, and why modern Mexicans remain largely orphaned from their indigenous heritage—the adopted children of European history, and information on many Indian Immigrants stayed back in Mexico since many years.

Robert Gargarella, "Towards A Typology of Latin American Constitutionalism (2004), July 2021

This book gives information over Latin American Constitution and other information related to Immigrants and the land of US is with most of Migrants.

<https://www.uscis.gov/July,2021>

This website is the USA Government related regarding VISA and Immigration related where we get complete information and also interested people apply from this link for H1 B1 VISA nas other complete information is found here provided by USA Government.

<https://www.ohchr.org/en/instruments-mechanisms/instruments/international-convention-protection-rights-all-migrant-workers>

This International convention was set up by UNO for the protection of Migrant labours and their families, with respect to Human Rights and adopted by General Assembly resolution 45/158 of December 1990.

For the promotion of Labour Equality, Law against cruel and discrimination of Migrant Labours and their family, this Convention gives complete information on Migrant Labours Human Rights.

Article from 1 to 93 is all about Migrant Labour protection, Article 2 says term of 'Migrant Labour'.

1.8 Research Methodology

This research involves study on Immigrant's problems faced in USA. It is a systematic and analytical Method of research and also comparative method of research to this topic there is a comparative study related to USA and Indian Immigration and Emigrants Labour policies, acts related to Immigration labor both in India and USA, graphical illustrations to better understanding of situation.

Data sources an essential choice that has to be made is the selection of data sources, which generate input for this research, the selection of primary and secondary data.

Primary data is 'new' data collected especially for the purpose of this study and will be used to answer the questions from the research framework. Secondary data are 'existing' data used for a study but were originally collected for some other purpose. For this research a multi-method qualitative data method is chosen. Primary data will be the result of conversations held during my residence, and in-depth interviews with several involved parties. Secondary data sources used for this research are a government document, "guidelines foreign posts", books, literature and journals.

Primary data collection there are three common methods for primary data collection these methods are observation, interview and questionnaires. Interviews were chosen as the method for the primary data collection during this research. Interviews are purposeful discussions between two or more people and can help to gather valid and reliable data that are relevant for the research questions and objectives.

I got official working information for embassies written by the department of foreign affairs. The best way to gain insight into the formulated research question is by comparing the secondary data, research questions that require statistical inferences about the characteristics of the population. An important point is that the researcher should try to aim toward analytical generalization.

Embassy activities are organized, and they are perceived, and add recommendations to the literature. This research serves the purpose of reflecting on how activities are executed and will come up with recommendations on how to improve government service towards the companies abroad.

1.9 Scheme of Chaptalization

The Chaptalization is as follows.

Chapter 1: Introduction

This chapter gives brief information about origin of Immigration and meaning of Migrants and Immigrants and how Evolution of Immigrants started in ancient India to current modern India and how people earlier migrated to different nations for different reasons since good old days, in this introduction part brief details given on Immigration and further knowledge on rest of chapters in this research.

Chapter 2: History of Migrants and Immigrants in USA

This chapter contains information about history of Migrants to different nations and Immigrants to USA how and why Immigrants chose USA as their nation to live and settle history of USA, American Revolution influenced a lot for Immigration of people to USA from different parts of the World and during 18th century USA came up with new Immigration policies and there was set up of Embassy and there was also information about insurance benefits and other labor policies introduced to Immigrants and Mexico was one of the best example for Immigration populated place.

Chapter 3: Problems faced by Indian Migrants at US

In this chapter 3 we get to analyses and trace some of major and minor problems faced by Indian Migrants at USA it is about all aspects since social, cultural to shelter and food habits, weather and other such issues are briefed and discussed reasons for those problems and problems of racism and other issues are discussed which are particular faced by Indian Immigrants the cultural tradition and family values are lost as such other issues related to family life is detailed n this chapter.

Chapter 4: Comparative analysis of United States with regard to Immigrant Labour Policy

This chapter will summarize about introduction of different Labour policies introduced in USA for Immigrants Labours and workers.

Chapter 5: Indian Embassy at USA: Functions and responsibilities: Resolving Immigrants Issues

This is fifth chapter of dissertation the researcher has given information and analysed functions of Indian Embassy and their responsibilities it has also discussed some major issues faced and with those other responsibilities of Embassy as representing India.

Chapter 6: Suggestions and Conclusion.

In the sixth and final chapter of the dissertation, the researcher has concluded his study with various suggestions and improvements in this area of Immigration related to Indians and Indian students who wish to settle in USA, also suggestions include even for Indian and USA government, Conclusion is with further steps to be taken and how to bring about changes in future with certain situations of COVID and even war situation in Ukraine changed whole idea of immigration and Study in abroad concept.

Chapter - 2

History of Migrants and Immigrants in USA

In this 2nd Chapter researcher wants to put some light on previous history of Migration and Immigrants, the concept of Migration and Immigration is nothing new to human beings even animals walk to different parts as per in search of better living conditions same way humans also travel from each place for better living conditions and comforts.

Earlier in olden days back humans migrated due to reasons, such as change of climate, natural calamities, landscape and no food-supply for the overall population. It witnesses that the ancestors of the region and the living people went from the Southern Chinese to the region of Islands Taiwan around 8,000 years ago. ¹Evidence from communication suggests that seafaring peoples migrated from Taiwan, perhaps in distinct waves separated by millennia, to the entire region encompassed by the speech and languages. Scholars believe that this migration began around 5000 to 6000 years ago from the Indus Valley to the plain of the River Ganges in Northern India is presume to have taken place in the Late Bronze Age, contemporary with the Mohenjo-Daro and Harappa civilization phase in India. From 180 BCE a series of invasions from Middle Asia followed in the north western region of India including those led by Greek and Indo, and other people gathered for the start of the new civilizations the migration of people for livelihood is nothing new as one man evolution started the migration also begin this is just a proof which gives details for our study on immigration. This is the history of India to hub of other parts of world and today there is so much of development and improvement in the subject matter of the Immigration in this research study we are further study on Immigration.

It was during the period between time of 10th, 11th and 18th centuries, lot of migrations took place in Northern parts of Asia. The People came from different parts from the eastern Himalaya hills to during the Shan invasion in the 13th century². They settled in the lower region of Northern part of India Jammu and they are Priests and Holy rituals in the 13th century to sanctify the manifest goddess. In the Ming occupation, the people from Vietnam started exploring and expanding the region southward in the 11th century; People spread from Vietnam. The early dynasty of Qing founded in 16th century separated from the place of Chinese, which restricted the movement of (British

¹ CRISTINA RODRIGUEZ, IMMIGRATION CIVIL RIGHTS & EVOLUTION OF THE PEOPLE, May,2021

² FERNAND BRAUDEL,A HISTORY OF CIVILIZATIONS:PENNGUIN BOOKS,2000

English: out of bounds) to the Han until the Qing started colonizing the area with them (late 18th century later on in the dynasty's rule.

This was the time of exploration and expansion from Western Countries especially Europe has led to an accelerated pace of migration since soon Modern times. In the 16th century, perhaps 240,000 Europeans entered American ports. In the 19th century over 50 million people left Europe for the Americas alone. That local people of origin or tribes, such as the in Canada, Brazil, Argentina, Australia, Japan and the United States, were often numerically overwhelmed by incoming and by those settlers' and imported them for slavery.

Since time immemorial people moving from place to place for habitation is common, many civilizations started with migration to settle down at comfortable environment to start the livelihood as years went on dynasties came up, Kings, Kingdoms also of several wars, capture story of coming from different parts of world, History speaks about immigration to India Alexander invasion later on Islam invasion for building dynasty rule India came up the Dutch, Portuguese, French then British all had one intension expansion, trade and later to colonize these all cause for immigration to every place.

2.1 The Influence of American Revolution on Immigration

The migration and immigration happening long time ago but it got its true terms in 17th to 18th century in America. When we discuss about American Immigration during 17th and 18th centuries most of them came from Northern and Western Europe and they were considered to be foremost, and between 1815 and 1865 one-third came from Ireland reason for coming because they experienced a famine in mid of 18th century and between 1820 and 1930, almost 5 million Irish migrated to the United States, many settling in cities along the east coast. In the 19th century, the United States also welcomed about 5 million German immigrants. Many of them put down roots in the cities of the Midwest.

Like the earlier distinction between “origins” and “causes,” the Revolution also had short- and long-term consequences. Perhaps the most important immediate consequence of declaring independence was the creation of state constitutions in 1776 and 1777. The Revolution also unleashed powerful political, social, and economic forces that would transform the post-Revolution politics and society, including increased participation in politics and governance, the legal institutionalization of religious toleration, and the growth and diffusion of the population. The Revolution also had significant short-term effects on the lives of women in the new United States of America. In the long-term, the Revolution would also have significant effects on the lives of slaves and free blacks as well as the institution of slavery itself. It also affected Native

Americans by opening up western settlement and creating governments hostile to their territorial claims. Even more broadly, the Revolution ended the mercantilist economy, opening new opportunities in trade and manufacturing.

2.2 America after Revolution with new dimensions

The new states drafted written constitutions, which, at the time, was an important innovation from the traditionally unwritten British Constitution. Most created weak governors and strong legislatures with regular elections and moderately increased the size of the electorate. A number of states followed the example of Virginia, which included a declaration or “bill” of rights in their constitution designed to protect the rights of individuals and circumscribe the prerogative of the government. Pennsylvania’s first state constitution was the most radical and democratic.

They created a unicameral legislature and an Executive Council but no genuine executive. All free men could vote, including those who did not own property. Massachusetts’ constitution, passed in 1780, was less democratic but underwent a more popular process of ratification. In the fall of 1779, each town sent delegates—312 in all—to a constitutional convention in Cambridge. Town meetings debated the constitution draft and offered suggestions. Anticipating the later federal constitution, Massachusetts established a three-branch government based on checks and balances between the branches. Unlike some other states, it also offered the executive veto power over legislation. 1776 was the year of independence, but it was also the beginning of an unprecedented period of constitution-making and state building.

The Continental Congress ratified the Articles of Confederation in 1781. The Articles allowed each state one vote in the Continental Congress. But the Articles are perhaps most notable for what they did not allow. Congress was given no power to levy or collect taxes, regulate foreign or interstate commerce, or establish a federal judiciary. These shortcomings rendered the post-war Congress rather impotent.

Political and social life changed drastically after independence. Political participation grew as more people gained the right to vote. In addition, more common citizens (or “new men”) played increasingly important roles in local and state governance. Hierarchy within the states underwent significant changes. Locke’s ideas of “natural law” had been central to the Declaration of Independence and the state constitutions. Society became less deferential and more egalitarian, less aristocratic and more meritocratic.

The Revolution's most important long-term economic consequence was the end of mercantilism. The British Empire had imposed various restrictions on the colonial economies including limiting trade, settlement, and manufacturing. The Revolution opened new markets and new trade relationships. The Americans' victory also opened the western territories for invasion and settlement, which created new domestic markets. Americans began to create their own manufacturers, no longer content to reply on those in Britain.



(This Picture depicts the scene of Women Patriots³ and they were mocked by the British Army)

Despite these important changes, the American Revolution had its limits. Following their unprecedented expansion into political affairs during the imperial resistance, women also served the patriot cause during the war. However, the Revolution did not result in civic equality for women. Instead, during the immediate post-war period, women became incorporated into the polity to some degree as “republican mothers.” These new republican societies required virtuous citizens and it became mothers’ responsibility to raise and educate future citizens. This opened opportunity for women

³ AMERICAN REVOLUTION 17TH CENTURY.

regarding education, but they still remained largely on the peripheries of the new American polity.

Slaves and free blacks also impacted (and were impacted by) the Revolution. The British were the first to recruit black (or “Ethiopian”) regiments, as early as Dunmore’s Proclamation of 1775 ⁴in Virginia, which promised freedom to any slaves who would escape their masters and join the British cause. At first, Washington, a slaveholder himself, resisted allowing free blacks and former slaves to join the Continental Army, but he eventually relented. In 1775, Peter Salem’s master freed him to fight with the militia. Salem faced British Regulars in the battles at Lexington and Bunker Hill, where he fought valiantly with around three-dozen other black Americans. Salem not only contributed to the cause, but he earned the ability to determine his own life after his enlistment ended. Salem was not alone, but many more slaves seized upon the tumult of war to run away and secure their own freedom directly.

Between 30,000 and 100,000 slaves deserted their masters during the war. In 1783, thousands of Loyalist former slaves fled with the British army. They hoped that the British government would uphold the promise of freedom and help them establish new homes elsewhere in the Empire. The Treaty of Paris, which ended the war, demanded that British troops leave runaway slaves behind, but the British military commanders upheld earlier promises and evacuated thousands of freedmen, transporting them to Canada, the Caribbean, or Great Britain. But black loyalists continued to face social and economic marginalization, including restrictions on land ownership. In 1792, Black loyalist and Baptist preacher David George resisted discrimination, joining a colonization project that led nearly 1,200 former black Americans from Nova Scotia to Sierra Leone, in Africa.

The fight for liberty led some Americans to manumit their slaves, and most of the new northern states soon passed gradual emancipation laws. Manumission also occurred in the Upper South, but in the Lower South, some masters revoked their offers of freedom for service, and other freedmen were forced back into bondage. The Revolution’s rhetoric of equality created a “revolutionary generation” of slaves and free blacks that would eventually encourage the antislavery movement. Slave revolts began to incorporate claims for freedom based on revolutionary ideals. In the long-term, the Revolution failed to reconcile slavery with these new egalitarian republican societies, a

⁴ IRA D. GRUBER, *BOOKS AND THE BRITISH ARMY IN THE AGE OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION*, (The University of North Carolina Press, 2010).

tension that eventually boiled over in the 1830s and 1840s and effectively tore the nation in two in the 1850s and 1860s.

Native Americans, too, participated in and were affected by the Revolution. Many Native American tribes and confederacies, such as the Shawnee, Creek, Cherokee, and Iroquois, sided with the British. They had hoped for a British victory that would continue to restrain the land-hungry colonial settlers from moving west beyond the Appalachian Mountains. Unfortunately, the Americans' victory and Native Americans' support for the British created a pretence for justifying the rapid and often brutal expansion into the western territories. Native American tribes would continue to be displaced and pushed further west throughout the nineteenth century. Ultimately, American independence marked the beginning of the end of what had remained of Native American independence.

2.3 The Map of USA and its States⁵



⁵ Map of USA, <http://www.whereig.com/usa/states/>

2.4 United States of America

After once USA got its Independence from British clutches it was officially called as United States of America United with 50 states together and its current President is Joe Biden, capital is Washington D.C, with the population of 32+crores as census taken in 2019. Now there could be increase or decrease because of COVID19 there is lot of disturbance in nation people are yet to complete the process of vaccination and there is ban on Immigration currently because of pandemic reasons. United States of America name itself indicates the united of small states together to form big strong nation is because of federal government and efficient progress of the people and its President efforts it stands as one of the strong nations in the Globe. It invites people from all over to start their carrier in all areas from IT to Business and students to tourist travellers.

But in today situation nothing is possible as per the COVID19 spread and people are scared to travel any country so, there is need of awareness and caution and patience to come over this situation we hope our best to gain back our confidence to fight back the disease by all nations and win the situation and get back soon to the success journey for that we need support from all over World and all people from every nation.

United Nations is currently high is COVID19 cases and it is increasing day by day there are restrictions imposed on the Immigration and other VISA applications are been stopped and only for students there is helpdesk formed in Indian Embassy to help them and give suggestions and advices for the online classes are conducted, students who have taken admissions from other countries in USA are waiting to join back the colleges and they are given classes online and the students who wanted admissions are currently put in waiting list and not yet processed, when it comes to the matter of Immigration H1 VISAs are not yet processed which are already processed and approved are to be waiting to shift but there is no flights running between India and USA in this Pandemic situation so, once the cases of Corona decrease there could be chances of once again flights flying and people are also allowed to enter USA and start their job and other.

This is only assumptions done, not yet confirmed of the situation how it may turn it could be good or bad or may be worse like 2020. There is still efforts done to bring about control in the current situation in USA but still there is not happening there is new

President who is handling the nation and it takes time for the all things to fall on right place still we people have to wait and understand the situation and act according to it.

Many dreams of the students and people are stopped because of this disease Corona they cannot go and fulfil dreams of studying, working and meet their loved ones and many travellers, even business icons, film industry every profession is on hold they need to go USA it is such a happening place and there is lot of demand to go though there is lot of problems to face yet people urge to go abroad that is USA.

2.5 Immigration Policy in US

This is more with the mid-1800s America also started to invite Asian immigrants, first attracted with the gold rush in California and then to help build our railroads. This led to America's first significant example of immigration legislation, the Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882, which banned Chinese immigrants.

The federal government assumed direct control of inspecting, admitting, rejecting, and processing all immigrants seeking admission to the United States with the Immigration Act of 1891. The 1891 Act also expanded the list of excludable classes, barring the immigration of polygamists, persons convicted of crimes of moral turpitude, and those suffering loathsome or contagious diseases.

The national government's new immigration obligations and its increasingly complex immigration laws required a dedicated federal enforcement agency to regulate immigration. Accordingly, the 1891 Immigration Act created the Office of the Superintendent of Immigration within the Treasury Department. The Superintendent oversaw a new corps of U.S. Immigrant Inspectors stationed at the country's principal ports of entry.

During 1960s, Congress recognized that anti-immigrant sentiment had subsided and believed that immigration could be a best way method tool to attract workers to their growing economy. so, seed the Immigration and Nationality Act in 1965 which paved away with the quota system based on nationality and did a priority system giving importance to relatives of persons already in the United States and to individuals with special skills and advanced degrees.

2.6 Immigration of Federal Station

On January 2, 1892, the Immigration Service opened the U.S.'s best known immigration station on Ellis Island in New York Harbour. In this huge station of housed inspection facilities, hearing and detention rooms, hospitals, cafeterias, administrative offices, railroad ticket offices, and representatives of many immigrant aid societies. America's

largest and busiest port of entry for decades, Ellis Island station employed 119 of the Immigration Service's entire staff of 180 in 1893.

The Service built additional immigrant stations at other principal ports of entry through the early 20th century. At New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and other traditional ports of entry, the Immigration Service hired many Immigrant Inspectors who previously worked for state agencies. At other ports, both old and new, the Service built an Inspector corps by hiring former Customs Inspectors and Chinese Inspectors, and training recruits.

2.7 Implementing of National Immigration Policy US

During its first decade, the Immigration Service formalized basic immigration procedures and made its first attempts to enforce a national immigration policy. The Immigration Service began collecting arrival manifests (also frequently called passenger lists or immigration arrival records) from each incoming ship, a former duty of the U.S. Customs Service since 1820. Inspectors then questioned arrivals about their admissibility and noted their admission or rejection on the manifest records.

Beginning in 1893, Inspectors also served on Boards of Special Inquiry that closely reviewed each exclusion case. Inspectors often initially excluded aliens who were likely to become public charges because they lacked funds or had no friends or relatives nearby. In these cases, the Board of Special Inquiry usually admitted the alien if someone could post bond or one of the immigrant aid societies would accept responsibility for the alien.

Detention guards and matrons cared for detained persons pending decisions in their cases or, if the decision was negative, awaiting deportation. The Immigration Service deported aliens denied admission by the Board of Special Inquiry at the expense of the transportation company that brought them to the port.

2.8 Enhancement of Responsibilities

Congress continued to exert Federal control over immigration with the Act of March 2, 1895, which promoted the Office of Immigration to the Bureau of Immigration and changed the agency head's title from Superintendent to Commissioner-General of Immigration. The Act of June 6, 1900, consolidated immigration enforcement by assigning enforcement of both Alien Contract Labour laws and Chinese Exclusion laws to the Commissioner-General.

Because most immigration laws of the time sought to protect American workers and wages, an Act of February 14, 1903, transferred the Bureau of Immigration from the

Treasury Department to the newly created Department of Commerce and Labor. An "immigrant fund" created from collection of immigrants' head tax financed the Immigration Service until 1909, when Congress replaced the fund with an annual appropriation.

This is the information regarding the Congress of USA rules made for the Immigration purpose these are above details mentioned is as per the study done gathered data available and how the Immigration developed in USA since 18th century to 19th century its level of different dimensions and evolving nature has got today where the Immigration is most advanced and more happening from India to USA is huge compared to other nations.

2.9 John F Kennedy US President described USA as Land of Immigrants⁶

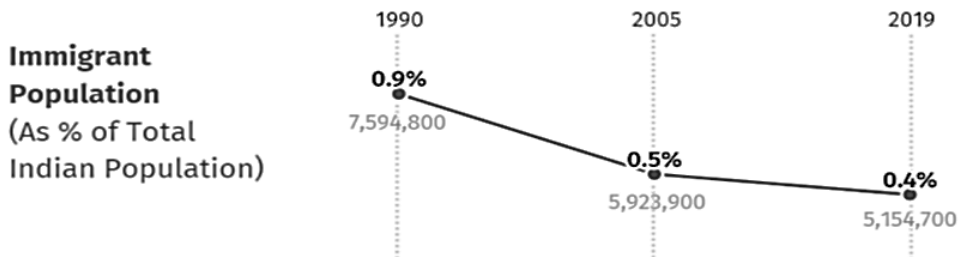
John F. Kennedy was one of the famous US Presidents, during 1961 was assassinated. He was very young and Popular President of USA, He wrote a Book known as *A Nation of Immigrants* in 1958 when he was senator of Massachusetts. Kennedy has detailed the history of USA how it was fed free from Europe and with Revolution they formed new nation called United States of America with liberal laws and this nation was formed with most of Immigrants from different parts of Europe and other parts of world. This above mentioned book was published in 1961 without any revision because of sudden death of President.

Immigration is a foundation of America. No other nation has as large an immigrant population as does the United States. With the important exception of those descended from Native peoples and the enslaved Africans, few people in this country cannot trace at least part of their ancestry to an immigrant—either recently or centuries ago.

⁶JOHN F KENNEDY, A NATION OF IMMIGRANTS, 160, 16 October 2018 Format: E-book; Publisher: Harper Perennial Modern Classics, APRIL2021.

This is the graphic presentation of Indian immigrant to USA since 1990 to 2019⁷:

India's Immigrant Population, 1990-2019



2.10 Immigration of Indians to US

The Immigration Act of 1965 unleashed one the greatest migrations of intellectual talent in past, other foreign critics mentioned it as the great American “brain drain.” Hundreds of thousands of well highly educated professionals, many people from around world especially from under developed and under developing countries like India, Pakistan after higher studies left their native lands and homes went to America looking for higher standards of living freedom and economic advancement

The first wave of Indian immigrants found work mainly in the agriculture, lumber, and railroad industries. Although their presence remained relatively small through the early the 20th century, they and other non-European migrants were the target of a series of laws in 1917, 1921, and 1924, which, among other exclusionary measures, eventually banned Indian immigrants altogether. While the Luce-Cellar⁸ Act of 1946 established a yearly quota of 100 Indian immigrants, it was the 1965 Immigration and Nationality Act that removed national-origin quotas altogether, paving the way for non-European arrivals. Educational exchange programs, new temporary visas for highly skilled workers, and expanded employment-based immigration channels opened pathways for

⁷ Graphic presentation of USA , Indian Immigrants

https://search?q=immigrants+to+US+from+India+graphic+presentation&rlz=1C1VDKB_enIN1003IN1003&sxsrf=ALiCzsahoCDhbU_ljv1998NBGNIXn_ZlQ:1655710327065&source=lnms&tbn=isch&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwiy6pTPwbv4AhVzSGwGHddRBFwQ_AUoAnoECAEQBA&biw=1536&bih=754&dpr=1.25. April 2021.

⁸ MARY HANNA and JEANNE BATALOVA:INDIAN IMMIGRANTS IN USA 3,60– OCTOBER 16, SPOT LIGHT2020 APRIL2021,

highly skilled and educated Indian immigrants, many of whom brought family. From 1990 to 2019, the Indian immigrant population in the United States increased.

The foremost important significant move of Indian immigrants entered the United States in the early and mid of 19th century. By 1900, there were more than two thousand Indian Punjabi Sardars living in the United States, primarily in some parts of America like New York, California (At least one scholar has set the level lower, finding a total of 716 Indian immigrants to the U.S. between 1820 and 1900.

Emigration from India was driven by difficulties facing Indian farmers, including the challenges posed by the colonial Zamindari system for small landowners and by Floods, drought and food shortages, which worsened in the 1890s. At the same time, Canadian steamship companies, acting on behalf of Pacific coast employers, recruited Sikh farmers with economic opportunities in British established Colombia. Racist attacks in British Columbia, however, prompted Punjab Sardars and new Indian immigrants to move down the Pacific Coast to Capital city Washington and California, where they worked in large Mills and in the railroad industry.

Many Sardars of Punjab who settled in California, around the City of Yuba area, formed close ties with Mexican Americans. The presence of Indian Americans also helped develop interest in Eastern religions adoption in US and would have result in its influence on American philosophies such as great personality Swami Vivekananda arrived in Chicago at World's Inter- Nations Religious Conference held at Chicago led to the establishment of the Society of Vedanta influence of Rama Krishna Mission and Swami Vivekananda deeply influenced the Americans and the above mentioned missions started so many Americans joined this Religious Mission and served for welfare and spread of Ramakrishna and Vivekananda teachings one among them was American disciple of Vivekananda Sister Nivedita she came all way from USA to India and became disciple of Vivekananda and lived in India till her last breath and same way also made way for the Indians moved in search of work and start new era.

During 1907 and 1908, Sardars or Sikhs of Punjab region moved further south to warmer climates in California, where they were employed by various railroad companies. Some white Americans, resentful of economic competition and the arrival of people from different cultures, responded to Sikh immigration with racism and violent attacks. The riots in Bellingham, Washington on September 5, 1907 epitomized the low tolerance in the U.S. for Indians and Sikhs, who were called "Hindus" by local Americans. While

anti-Asian racism was embedded in U.S. politics and culture in the early 20th century⁹, Indians were also racial discrimination for their anti-colonialism, with U.S. officials pushing for Western imperial expansion abroad casting them as a "Hindu" menace. Although labelled Hindu, the majority of Indians were Sikh. During the early 20th century, a range of state and federal laws restricted Indian immigration and the rights of Indian immigrants in the U.S.

In the 1910s, American nativity organizations campaigned to end immigration from India, culminating in the passage of the act of 1917. In 1913, the Alien Land Act of California prevented Sikhs (in addition to Japanese and Chinese immigrants) from owning land. However, Asian immigrants got around the system by having Anglo friends or their own U.S. born children legally own the land that they worked on. In some states, laws made it illegal for Indian men to marry white women. However, it was legal for "brown" races to mix. Many Indian men, especially Punjabi men, married Hispanic women and Punjabi-Mexican marriages became a norm in the West for the settling in US would make them easy.

Today we find many Indian – Mexico families and in Central America there are many Indio-Mexican families living from generations Since in California where Punjabi Farmer sons went out of India for earning and fetching jobs in US and got lands and agricultural farms at California because of strict Immigration rules could not get their family and children here instead married the Mexican young Ladies and started family life and learned speaking Spanish and English and their language these Punjabi men were holding their culture and once died did Hindu cremation customs and Mexican wives die buried in RC cremation Some of the Indians like Balsara became the first known Indian to gain naturalized U.S. citizenship. As he belonged to Parsi, he was considered a "pure member of the Persian sect" and therefore a "free white person".

The judge of the South New York, only gave Balsara citizenship on the hope that the Attorney of United states would indeed challenge his decision and appeal it to create "an authoritative interpretation" of the law. The U.S. attorney adhered to Lacombe's wishes and took the matter to the Circuit Court of Appeals in 1910. The Circuit Court of Appeal agreed that are those of Parsis classified as American one of among white.

Mr. Moujamdar was also considered "Caucasian" and therefore eligible for citizenship. During 1913 and 1923, about 100 Indians were naturalized. In 1923, the USA Supreme Court ruled in case of Bhagat Singh that Indians were ineligible for citizenship because

⁹ <https://www.migrationpolicy.org/article/indian-immigrants-united-states-2019>, last seen April2021.

they were not "free white persons". The Court argued that the "great body of our people" would reject Indians. Over fifty Indians had their citizenship revoked after this decision, but Sakaram¹⁰ fought against denaturalization. He was a lawyer and married to a white American, and he regained his citizenship in 1927. However, no other naturalization was permitted after the ruling, which led to about 3,000 Indians leaving the United States. Many other Indians had no means of returning to India. One such immigrant, Daisha Das Bagai, committed suicide in despair: "The return migration was large enough to render questionable the idea of immigration as a one-way system.

It is after the Immigration act of USA Indian immigration into the U.S. decreased. Illegal entry through the Mexican border became the way of entering the country for Punjabi immigrants. California's Imperial Valley had a large population of Punjabis who assisted these immigrants and provided support. Immigrants were able to blend in with this relatively homogenous population. A group in California that struggled for the Indians Rights and Freedom facilitated illegal crossing of the Mexican border, using funds from this migration "as a means to bolster the party's finance, the Ghadar Party charged different prices for entering the US depending on whether Punjabi immigrants were willing to shave off their beard and cut their hair. It is estimated that between 1920 and 1935, about 1,800 to 2,000 Indian immigrants entered the illegally to U.S.

Indians started moving up the social ladder by getting higher education. In 1910, Dhan R Mukherjee came to UC Berkeley when he was 20 years old. He was an author of many children's books and won the Newbery Medal in 1928 for his book *Gay-Neck: The Story of a Pigeon*. However, he died at the age of 46 while he committed suicide and was suffering from depression. Another student came to the U.S. in 1922 from Andhra Pradesh. He became a biochemist at Famous University Harvard, and he "discovered the function of adenosine triphosphate (ATP) as an energy source in cells, and developed methotrexate for the treatment of cancer." However, being a foreigner, he was refused tenure at Harvard, much more such famous persons who came to University of Berkeley in 1912, became the science editor of the *San Francisco Examiner* and was the first Indian American to win the Pulitzer Prize for journalism.

The majority of Indian Americans on the west coast were in rural areas, but on the east coast they became residents of urban areas. In the 1940s, the cost and prices of the land highly increased, and the Bracero program brought thousands of Mexican guest workers to work on farms, which helped shift second-generation Indian American who

¹⁰ United States Vs Sakaram Ganesh Pandit, 1906. <https://casetext.com/case/united-states-v-sakharam-ganesh-pandit>, May 2021.

started by as farmers into Commercial, non-agricultural occupations, from running small shops and grocery stores, to operating taxi services and becoming engineers. In Stockton and Sacramento, a new generation of Indian immigrants from the state of Gujarat opened several small hotels. In 1955, 14 of 21 hotels enterprises in San Francisco were operated by Gujarati Hindus. By the 80s, Gujarati's had come to "dominate the industry."

An article published by *National Geographic* mentions several stories of Gujarati immigrants in the hospitality industry and there are other South Indian Immigrants who run many Hotel groups called Saravana Bhavan its spread all over world mainly in USA. The 1965 Nationality Immigration Act surprisingly opened entry to the U.S. to immigrants other than traditional Northern European groups, which would significantly alter the demographic mix in the U.S. Not all Indian Americans came directly from India; some came to the U.S. via Indians at other countries and regions, places including all over the world like UK, Japan, Canada Uganda, South Africa regions 1965 until the middle of 1990s, long-term immigration from India averaged about 40,000 people per year. From 1995 onward, the flow of Indian immigration increased significantly, reaching a high of about 1 Lakh immigrants in the year 2000.

During 2015 survey we find that Immigration of Indians to USA is considerably high as there were more of technically skilled youngsters seeking job and get settled in USA it was approximately 2.5million Indians Immigrants resident in US.

At present day, the situation of the U.S. population, still below the highs recorded in the late nineteenth century, the population of the immigrants is about 14.7% but substantially above the levels of the 1950s. And, according to Pew Research, "Immigrants are projected to drive future growth in the U.S. working-age population through at least 2035. There is the Baby Boom generation heads into retirement, immigrants and their children are expected to offset that decline by contributing about 18 million people of working age between 2015 and 2035."

George Mason professor, Jack Goldstone recently made the argument in a piece for 'Reason' that "we need to stop talking about kicking people out and start crafting policies to welcome more immigrants in order to guarantee America's future growth. It's an argument gaining steam across the political spectrum as baby boomers retire and American fertility rates continue to decline".

Professor Jack Goldstone, Reason: "If we want our economy to grow, what America needs more than anything is workers? Domestic fertility rates are plummeting even as the boomers are rushing into retirement.

There was a U.S. birth rate hit an all-time low in 2017: 1.7 children per woman, well below the "replacement rate" of 2.0 to 2.1. At the same time, the number of immigrants entering the country has slowed considerably, thanks in part to the Great Recession of mid of 2007-2008–09. Not only do these trends put enormous pressure on the country's entitlement system, they are already causing a drag on the economy. And this problem will only get more serious in the decades to come. Unless the U.S. finds a way to welcome more foreigners, and quickly, it is headed for a demographic crisis."

2.11 Flow of Remittances to India¹¹

This is regarding the Act of (FEMA) Foreign Exchange management of 1999, Person born in our country and settled in other country is known as (NRIs) (PIOs) person born in India or origin of India can open and maintain three types of accounts namely, Non-Resident Ordinary Rupee Account (NRO Account), Non-Resident (External) Rupee Account (NRE Account) and Foreign Currency Non Resident (Bank) Account – FCNR (B) Account. NRO Accounts are not repairable except for all current income. Balances in an NRO account of NRIs/ PIOs are remittal up to US\$1 (one) million per financial year (April–March) along with their other eligible assets. NRE Accounts are repairable. Credits permitted to NRE account are inward remittance from outside India, interest accruing on the account, interest on investment, transfer from other NRE/ FCNR(B) accounts, maturity proceeds of investments (if such investments were made from this account or through inward remittance). Inward remittances from outside India, legitimate dues in India and transfers from other NRO accounts are permissible credits to NRO account.

Since 1991, India has experienced sharp [remittance](#) growth. In 1991 Indian remittances were valued at 2.1 billion [USD](#) in 2005 and 2006, they were estimated at between \$22.5 billion and \$25.7 billion. Which increased up to \$65.8 billion in 2012-14, and up from \$66.1 billion the fiscal year, 2011-2012, when the remittance exceeds the inflow of \$47.84 billion into India through FDI, Foreign Direct Investment.

In recent years Many Indian Immigrants have sent money through online transfer of money services from their place to India. And even mobile companies have made convenient to send money this got India huge remittances from Foreign Exchange and their cases related to Money decline and flow of Black Money this is reduced by such

¹¹ TIMES OF INDIA, <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/india/in-charts-how-the-pandemic-affected-remittances-to-india/articleshow/87887307.cms> June 2022.

online Transactions and legally fairly money is got in hands of people without hassle, we discussed on the remittances flow from USA to India is comparatively huge and during this pandemic COVID19 there is less flow of money online as people have lost lot of jobs but still there is online transactions locally and less through Internationally.

Money is sent to India either electronically (for example, by Western Money Transfer) or by demand draft. In recent years many banks are offering money transfers and this has grown into a huge business. Around 40% of the India's remittances flow to the states of Kerala Andhra, West Bengal, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, and Punjab which are among the top international remittance receiving states. States like Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu get most of their remittance from the UK, US and UAE, Punjab from North America is Canada as most of the people migrate from their states to these countries. Research work on remittances to India is listed in the India Migration Bibliography.

A 2012 study, by the Bank of India revealed 30.8% of total foreign remittances was from West Asia, compared to 29.4% from North America and 19.5% from Europe. Because there was rise of Corona, the World Bank has estimated huge decline in the remittances to India. This is one of the loss and mainly developing country like India depend on Remittances is need of money hope after the decline in Pandemic there could be increase in Remittances once again.

In 1991 Indian remittances were valued at 2.1 billion USD; in 2006, they were estimated at between \$22 billion and \$25.7 billion. Which increased to \$67.6 billion in 2012-13, up to from \$66.1 billion for the next fiscal year, 2011-2012; remittance exceeds the foreign direct Investment (FDI) inflow of \$46.84 billion into India.

In the year of 2019, Indians living abroad sent more than \$83.1 billion and more in remittances to India via formal channels, according to World Bank estimates. Remittances to India have increased by 55 percent since 2010 and represented nearly 3 percent of the country's gross domestic product (GDP) in the year of 2019.

2.12 The Civil Rights of the Immigrants

It is true that the Constitution does not give foreigners the right to enter the U.S. But once here, it protects them from discrimination based on race and national origin and from arbitrary treatment by the government. Immigrants work and pay taxes; legal immigrants are subject to the military draft. Many immigrants have lived in this country for decades, married U.S. citizens, and raised their U.S.-citizen children. Laws that punish them violate their fundamental right to fair and equal treatment.

This is subject matter to the Social Security and Civil Rights of the Indians living in USA and the life here should be safe as they come all the way to another nation and adopt this country as their own by the proper rules and regulations and Governmental policy.

As implied by the name, a legal permanent resident has the right to permanently live in the United States and also has the right to work in the United States. Permanent legal residents are protected under the laws of the United States and all local jurisdictions. In moreover there is the promise of permanent legal residents are protected and maintain rights as given by the Constitution, including due process of law and equal protection under the law. These legal rights emanate primarily from the 14th Amendment which provides guarantees for "any person."

A legal permanent resident can travel outside of the United States and has a right of return to the United States within a specified amount of time. Unlike a citizen, a legal permanent resident cannot remain outside of the United States indefinitely; doing so would cause the abandonment of their residency, this is one of the things explained as per the USA Government Constitution mentioned and regard to the Amendments made to the Legal permanent residents.

Legal permanent residents are eligible for some government benefits. Once a legal permanent resident has resided in the United States for five years, he or she becomes eligible for Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), full Medicaid, and the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP). Emergency Medicare is available for all legal permanent residents without the 5-year eligibility period, as well as the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), Federally Funded Public Housing, as well as Social Security benefits, if all other requirements of each program are met.

The Immigrants' Rights Project of the ACLU was established in 1985 to challenge unconstitutional laws and practices, and to counter the myths upon which many of these laws are based. The Project has become one of the nation's leading advocates for the rights of immigrants, refugees and non-citizens.

In decisions spanning more than a century, the U.S. Supreme Court has ruled that the Constitution's guarantees apply to every person within U.S. borders, including "aliens whose presence in this country is unlawful." On the other hand, the Court has said that when the federal government uses its broad powers to supervise immigration into this country, it can exercise those powers in ways that discriminate on the basis of "alienage." In other words, the government has the power to decide who to let into the country and under what circumstances. But once here, even undocumented immigrants have the

right to freedom of speech and religion, the right to be treated fairly, the right to privacy, and the other fundamental rights U.S. citizens enjoy.

Since immigrants don't have the right to enter the U.S., those who are not here legally are subject to deportation. The Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) has the authority to question "any person believed to be an alien as to his right to be in the United States." But in a 1903 case called *Yamataya v. Fisher*¹², the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that the INS could not deport someone without a hearing that meets constitutional due process standards. Since then, procedural rights for undocumented immigrants have evolved so that today, in spite of Congress' attempts to curtail these rights, most people facing deportation are entitled to:

- A hearing before an immigration judge and review, in most cases, by a federal court;
- A representation by a lawyer (but not at government expense);
- A reasonable notice of charges, and of a hearing's time and place;
- A reasonable opportunity to examine the evidence and the government's witnesses;
- Competent interpretation for non-English speaking immigrants, and
- Convincing and clear transparent witness the proof that the government's grounds for deportation are validity.

2.13 Immigration Rules and Regulations present in USA

The beginning of the 21st century marked a huge significance in the migration trend from our Nation India to the USA. The implementation of privatization and liberalization had changed the entire outflow of migrants. There is a lot of Information Technology companies as Bangalore, Chennai and Hyderabad led to the large number of migrations to the USA primarily from the states of Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka in South India. There are sizable populations of people from the states South Indian Regions in the United States. Our country comprises over 80% of all types of Visas like H1 B Indian Americans have risen to become the richest ethnicity in America, with an average household income of \$126,891 (compared to the US average of \$ 65,316).

¹² *Yamataya Vs. Fisher*, 1903, <https://www.lexisnexis.com/community/casebrief/p/casebrief-yamataya-v-fisher-japanese-immigrant-case> June 2021

In the last twenty years, a large number of students have started migrating to the United States to pursue higher education. A variety of estimates state that over five hundred crores Indian American students attend higher-education institutions in any given year. As per Institute of International Education (IIE) 'Open doors' report, 202,014 new students from India enrolled in US education institutions.

On January 20, 2021, an Indian American lady Kamala Harris, made history as the first female Vice-President of the United States. One of the biggest achievements in Indian American history, another 20 Indian Americans was nominated to key positions in the Biden-Harris administration.

Currently, the composition of illegal immigration has begun to change. With greater opportunities at home, the number of undocumented immigrants from Mexico steadily declined after 2007 there is drastic changes happened in regard to students and workers, labor visas. While Mexicans have been returning home, there has been an uptick in visitors, workers and students overstaying their temporary visas, and today the majority of new undocumented immigrants originally entered the country legally.

Over the last decade, Congress has debated updates to the 1965 Immigration Act to address America's labor needs and the millions of undocumented workers living here. Despite attempts during both the Bush and Obama administrations, legislators have been unable to craft a comprehensive immigration law that satisfies both political parties and it has become a highly divisive and debatable problem or issue.

Foreign nationals who have, or have had, physical presence in the United States can bring claims in U.S. courts, as allowed under subject matter or standing jurisdiction. Foreign nationals who are not present in the United States can sue in U.S. Courts if the cause of action originates within the United States and as such in a contract or property.

Foreign nationals do not have the right to vote, hold public office, or sit on juries. However, a non-citizen can serve in the military of the United States, which can provide an expedited route to naturalization. In addition, refugees, permanent residents, asylums, undocumented immigrants, and those who overstay their VISA are required to register for Selective Service, if applicable. Not doing so can make an individual ineligible for permanent residency status and naturalization, as well as potential deportation.

2.14 Immigration Pathways and Naturalization

In this context we can say that Indians are more or less likely to be naturalized compared to USA citizens and when we talk about Immigrants over all as per 2019, approximately 46 to 48 in between percent of Indians were Naturalized citizens, when it is calculated with other Immigrants rest of percent that is 53%, In this way Indians have arrived before 2000. Most of the Indians arrived in 2010 or much more lately, as we do the comparison to other Immigrant population from different countries settled in USA.

2.15 Health Coverage¹³

Accident insurance was first offered in the United States by the Franklin Health Assurance Company of Massachusetts. This firm, founded in 1850, offered insurance against injuries arising from railroad and steamboat accidents. Sixty organizations were offering accident insurance in the US by 1866, but the industry consolidated rapidly soon thereafter, slowly this insurance increased and private health insurance programs cover the cost of routine, preventive, and emergency health care procedures, and also most prescription drugs, but this was not always the case. The rise of private insurance was accompanied by the gradual expansion of public insurance programs for those who could not acquire coverage through the market, there was also Employer sponsored insurances and it benefitted many and today it covered all immigrants but labor has suffered a lot in this case in earlier stages the insurances and medical facilities were day dream to Immigrants We can say that compared to overall Immigrants Indians have got much higher Health Insurance coverage and original natives as per 2019 survey and Indian Immigrants have covered even the private by the private health insurance more than US natives which applause achievement but still in USA medical expenses is considered to be much costlier compared to Canada where there is free medical insurances sponsored by Government and it is much more beneficial to all people.

¹³ Government of USA, <https://www.uscis.gov/about-us/our-history/overview-of-ins-history/origins-of-the-federal-immigration-service>; April,2021.

Chapter - 3

Problems faced by Indian Migrants at US

We discussed about the history of migration and Immigration policies in the previous chapter, including rules followed by USA since 18th century and how the revolution of USA influenced much in making of immigration policy and the acts. Which time to time gave new dimensions in the history of people travelling to US and settle and especially the immigration of Indians to different regions of USA mainly like Chicago, New York and other cities, where both Northern part Indians and Southern part Indians were settled and started working in different types of business and took the legacy of blend of both cultures in new place search of new livelihood, family with new set up, but it was not an easy task or the one day story it was time long stories the hardship of people and the discrimination, bias other issues are discussed like language, culture, norms, food weather and climate is the foremost of all facing such issues and over coming from that is big challenge to Indians.

The education they got in India is differ from their children education in USA, the fear of cultural barriers within the family also a problem and culture of family set up differ from our Indian stereotype families to US family set ups, slowly these issues got to be addressed.

But few things were adopted and certain things still remained as it is totally on people how they blend to US culture now we could see so many Indian restaurants come up in US.

People of US do like to taste the Indian cuisines and more over Indian festivals are celebrated with great enthusiasm the President of US himself wishes Indian Immigrants after all these it seems everything seems cake walk, but there is problems, issues in USA for Indian Immigrants it's not day one issues some are which are faced long ago here we discuss such problems faced by the Indian immigrants in USA.

Problems faced by Indian Immigrants in USA are listed below are discussed further¹⁴:

Once the Immigration started in developed countries people from developing countries migrated and there slowly started a rise of different problems.

¹⁴ MARY HANNA and JEANNE BATALOVA: INDIAN IMMIGRANTS IN USA– OCTOBER 16, SPOT LIGHT2020 APRIL2021

3.1 The Weather and climate

It is one of the common and also major issue to be discussed especially from the Indian point of view reason behind is weather of India we find all kinds of weather in North we get both extremes of hotness and coldness example Delhi weather were it is very cold and slight snowing in winters again in June month it is extreme hot, south India is totally different we get winters and summers and summers are extreme in Tamil Nadu and Kerala but never experienced extreme cold as such in Northern parts, here climate is different food habits, clothing according to weather in southern part as there is extreme summers and moderate weather in other months and also heavy rain falls in monsoon seasons the houses, buildings style is different as only reason weather there are so many changes also food according to weather is different south and north differs then let us discuss on USA weather how it is there are snow falls in month of December and weather changes accordingly It is regarding the climate changes in the year of USA August is the warmest month of the year. The temperature in the month of August averages 26.4 °C | 79.5 °F and in month of January has the lowest average temperature of the year. It is 4.6 °C | 40.2 °F they do have extreme rainfalls USA is above from sea level (120m).In this way the Indians who come from different parts have no idea of weather had to suffer the extremes of weather it may make the person ill there are facts where weather being big issue for survival and may have great loss in both health and wealth.

3.2 Language barriers

If course there is lot of difference in speaking languages we Indians are with many linguistics in each state accordingly we also have formal education in both English and regional languages but the slang or style of speaking differs in way as there is linguistic or mother tongue tone impression while talking and more over Indian English has its own way or style total differs.

In this way people who travel to US find difficult to understand the slang and speak back we have our regional language influence's while it sounds Gujarati mixed English or Punjabi accent and talking English while in USA too there are people who have Spanish and French influenced but still they have lived there for years, once for all Indians can't catch the accent of USA it needs time to understand and learn speak back but now days we have classes conducted for USA English accent(spoken English classes or tutorials) and it is easy to learn and apply for immigration but days old it was difficult especially people travel from rural parts of India to US for job had great difficulty in learning and understanding the accent in short time period.

3.3 Food

For all living being food, shelter, clothing is most important necessity we all do struggle these basic needs at most in that way food plays vital role for the humans overall health both physical and mental health steady only by good nutrient food for good body.

Food includes the aspects of preparation, presentation, and consumption of food. Different cultures have different ways while which they prepare, serve, and eat their food. When exposed to another culture for an extended period of time, individuals wish to take aspects of another culture's food customs and implement them with their own. In cases such as these, acculturation is heavily influenced by general food knowledge, or knowing the special kinds of food different cultures traditionally have, the social acceptance, and social interaction. It allows for different cultures to be exposed to one another, causing some aspects to intertwine and also become more acceptable to the individuals of each of the respective cultures.

3.4 Housing for immigrants

The usual problem for immigrants is like lack of local knowledge or how the housing market works in your new country can also present problems. Research in advance is a big part of solving this problem and the internet allows you to explore the local situation more so than in the past. In this preview the government agency has to look in to in and do the needful for homeless immigrants and other living arrangements mainly cost and tax consideration involves in it.

The legal permanent residents¹⁵ are eligible to take home loans and still there is rule as per the it is but to the action now when they have lost job and it is the burden of loans to them in today context many have lost homes unable to pay home loans and job is lost and become homeless but all other reasons are concerned today there is situation of pandemic that has to be mentioned there is many Immigrants, H1 VISA workers, labours lost job and turned to be jobless and homeless it is not picture of only Indian Immigrants it's a sad story of all Immigrant labours in USA and not proper action is taken to resolve that problems.

3.5 Marriage values to immigrants

People who travel from India to US who were married in Indian with Indian culture and traditions may seems strange living in US as per the culture of marriage in US and if

¹⁵ Cityscape: A Journal of Policy Development and Research • Volume 11, Number 3 • 2009 155 U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development • Office of Policy Development and Research. May 2021

there is inter-Religion and inter – nationality marriages the barriers are there but there is lot of radical happened to bring about harmony there are best examples of couples.

Live happily married in US still there are draw backs too where many marriages broke, bride died off, there was fear in Indian parents and to get their daughters married to US settled NRI grooms of life threat to their daughter slowly this taboo is changing as the policies and security measures are high today even girls are well educated still there is lack of communication and help lines to secure Indian brides from early death of broken marriages.

In US marriages are done but not like wise in India there are responsibilities of both husband and wife both are equal and work together and run the household together and rise children but there are much of divorce cases compared to Indian marriages much of broken families this influences on Indian families too and children are abandoned many cases. There is rise of child crimes and youth offenders in US and one of the main reasons behind it is the broken family, unethical family.

As discussed above the study is done psychologically concerned marriages in USA mostly broken as there is lot of work stress and mental instability and also finance and Job insecurity all the above cultural barriers this leads them to many broken marriages.

3.6 Raising children from Indian perspective in US

The children who are born in US to Indian parents and even Indian small children studying in US schools are imbibing US culture so they hardly take Indian culture at home they miss language, traditions and culture and even it is difficult to the parents to force the children to follow Indian culture mainly in schools they are taught independent life style not to be too dependent on parents so the bond between children parents is less as both parents are working they miss even relatives isolation from Indian society they are given facilities from government to students there is protection to children if parents do hit them or force them to do anything out of their wish Police protection is given this has made Indian parents difficult to raise their children mostly in US many couples are separated and single parent upbringing lack of love, affection leads them to become rude and anxiety at young age. There is no respect for parents as we do in Indian household or fear of parents they are mostly independent in thinking and at the age of sixteen to eighteen they start earning with studying and learn to live separately as per US culture.

They start living separate and earn by themselves so less children hardly complete the college and graduation higher studies completion student percentage is very less and

major problem is drugs which available and able to get in hands of children this leads them to fall in false relationships and do many crimes at young age also health is spoiled at young age early deaths, many diseases are attacked to them like HIV, cancer etc....

They never respect family life and there is missing of family structure even they don't believe in family life and up brining children they want to be mostly single or live- in relations ships mostly they are attracted towards these lifestyles rather getting married and leading family life it is easy to analyse but think of the other conditions and the life style mostly in that nation is such that you get everything on Loans and EMI and people can afford such if you have decent job and they prefer enjoy life in single and mostly not get in to family as the goals of life other than marriage and children they set other goals could be traveling, sports other so, life is dedicated in India marriage and family is must and should criteria to man and woman to lead life living independent or single is taboo so that cannot be same expected in USA¹⁶.

Indian family institution is missing from their mind-set this culture affects the family structure as whole once their parents grow old, they are mostly sent to old age home not actually taken care as in India old parents are felt as burden, we could see this even in Indian society too but days back it started from there Even parents don't expect their children to e with term they do not compel children so all these affect the Indian families living in US as immigrants.

3.7 Access to local services

In US mostly the whites are given first preference and blacks and brown are considered less while getting Government jobs in that way we can give best example of recent happened George Floyd was killed on street by Police for pity reason in 2020.

For over the several recent 25 years, the children foreign-born population in the United States has doubled from twenty million in 1991 to more than fifteen millions of who are U.S.-born citizens. For those foreign-born adults have high employment rates and many do well economically, they are also more likely to work in low-wage jobs and less likely to have health insurance coverage from their employers than native-born adults.

There is major problem of Health Department there is high cost of medical treatment the government does not provide free medical treatment or check-ups to immigrants

¹⁶ UNITED NATIONS/Crossing the Line: Human Rights Abuses Along the U.S. Border with Mexico Persist Amid Climate of Impunity. Report by Human Rights Watch/Americas, April, 1995. (May 2021)

and even also to its citizens as it is done in Canada this leads them to high risks of health leads them to poverty and poor health conditions.

Immigrant families came from countries or regions of the world where public programs do not exist or reach their towns. Others had limited education, language, and computer literacy skills that reduced their abilities to understand applications, which can be over very long, or to obtain the documentation necessary to verify information in the application. Moreover, seemingly basic questions such as "number of children" or "household size" were difficult to answer for parents who had children living abroad or whose household composition shifted over time.

the single most important matter is that immigrant eligibility is complex and costly and governments fees is very high and even Lawyers and Advocates charges high for them if they there is a need of legal aids to them duration of the procedure is too long and there is chances of getting cheated and fraud there is also long procedures and interviews system periodically changing this leads to illegal entry to US for example Mexico people immigrant illegally to US; may vary for different family members depending on their immigration status, date of immigration, and other factors; varies greatly across states and (in some states) sub-state jurisdictions; and varies among the different programs.

In immigrants there are several types:

Permanent or conditional resident and undocumented who are illegally entered US. Non –immigrant those who are actually visit as not illegal but temporary purpose (students, business visitor, and medical treatment).

3.8 Issues arise by Transportation

There is extreme increase in immigrant populations in the United States¹⁷ which poses different social and economic issues. Transportation is one of the most major components for facilitating economic activities of new immigrants. Using the 2006 Integrated Public Use Micro data Series, this study analysed the work-trip mode of new immigrants in comparison with non-immigrants. This study found that workers' immigration history is associated with their work-trip modes and immigrants are still

¹⁷ SUNGYOP KIM, Immigrants and Transportation: An Analysis of Immigrant Workers' (A Journal of Policy Development and Research • Volume 11, Number 3 • 2009), April 2021. <https://www.huduser.gov/portal/periodicals/cityscpe/vol11num3/ch7.pdf>. June 2021

more likely to use non-drive-alone trip modes after controlling for various personal, household, and other characteristics. Female immigrants, however, are less likely to use public transit after adjusting various covariates, including household income and vehicle availability. Also, a lower propensity toward carpooling among highly educated immigrants is noteworthy. The notable increase in immigrant populations requires special efforts to support carpooling or community-based transit service and requires more attention in both research and practice.

Public transit can be a best option for residents in major towns and cities include urban setups areas, individuals living in suburban and rural communities face barriers like lack of available services, inconvenient service hours, or inability to reach place and from specific locations. Including, immigrant and refugees even face much greater challenges in navigating transit options due to language and cultural differences including difficulties understanding and navigating transportation systems.

3.10 Cultural differences and clashes of both western Eastern cultures

The American and Indians are same, but they do differ a lot in their value systems, cultures, etc. The American society is mixed with different cultures, whereas the Indian society is Unique and has its own value systems. The Americans are raised to be independent, but Indians are dependent upon families and are taught to respect their elders from a very young age. This can be said, because Americans give importance to Individual values and on the other hand, Indians give importance to family and family values. Americans are found to be goal oriented, and Indians are mostly People oriented. Americans are very fond of controlling the nature around them; But Indians believe to embrace a harmony with nature. Another difference that can be seen is that Indians love stability while the Americans love Mobility. We see Americans are developed as a nation, but Indians are more morally developed people. In American schools, Students often address their teachers and professors by their names and In India, The students' address them as 'Sir' or 'Ma'am', as Indian children are taught to respect their elders and not call them by their names. Ancient Americans have declined rapidly in the United States, but on the other hand in India, it is home to the very oldest advanced cultures on the planet and still survives today. There is a lot of backlashes to different cultural groups in America whereas Indians are more accepting towards various Cultural groups due to their open -minded religious background.

3.11 Poverty

Homeless Immigrants come to the United States to begin a new life, yet they often face difficulties in their new home that they never imagined they face difficulty in getting adjusted to the new environment and getting common necessities.

"Many of these immigrants and refugees had faced some of hardships in their native countries, including poverty, war trauma, persecution and rape," says clinical psychologist Dennis Hunt. "But few may have experienced the stress on their families that was waiting for them in the United States."

Hunt is director of Multicultural Human Services, a Falls Church, Virginia-based organization that helps immigrants adjust to life in the United States. For immigrant parents, Hunt says the issues they face can be even more daunting. "Most immigrant parents who arrive in new communities are faced with immediate challenges to their survival says Hunt, including securing a job, finding a place to live, buying food, and enrolling their children in school."

"Some immigrant parents have fear as such that there is again cultural barriers between them and children and usually parenting roles which, in some cases can be authoritarian and which includes minor crimes and punishment, will lead to deportation," he says. "They may feel that they have no means to discipline their children."

Few immigrant parents are prepared for the changing family dynamics that often occur as their children rapidly become more "Americanized." Hunt said immigrant parents do not fully understand the U.S. legal system.

There are also new community expectations regarding the parent role, including a high level of involvement in schools. "More often parents from other cultures have not navigated these types of systems, nor have they had such expectations placed on them," said psychologist Hunt, who believes the resulting anxiety, can only be treated by mental health care professionals.

Role of Indian Embassy situated at USA, there was also socio-economic issues and Discrimination of Labour

Indian Embassy situated at Washington; D.C. is one of the most diplomatic missions of Washington, D.C.'s Embassy Row in a house which was originally built in 1901 for T. Morris Murray the head of the Indian Ambassador to the United States now current Ambassador is Taranjit Singh Sandhu.

In this context today India and USA are in bilateral relationships and our strategy partnership - includes Energy, Security and Technology and information also have got along with greater bilateral economic engagement and there is always increasing people contacts multiple. In the last few years, the bilateral relationship also has expanded into a global partnership with greater convergence of views on a number of issues such as Immigrants, during Pandemic students studying at USA, international terrorism and shared approach to rules-based order in the Indo-Pacific region.

3.12 Racism and Prejudice

It is since time old days that there is witness for the traces of negative attitude and views particularly over the different race people or the Ethnicity and these are related to each other, are specified by various people and groups in the US¹⁸ and there is discriminatory laws, practices and actions at various times of the US there was including of violence against racial or ethnic groups. Throughout US, the US white people have literally and generally enjoyed legally or socially sanctioned privileges and rights but those have been denied to others ethnic or minority groups at many times. People come from Europe those are the European Americans, particularly, are said to have enjoyed advantages in matters of education, voting rights, citizenship, land acquisition, bankruptcy, and criminal procedure compared to the people outsiders like Africans who came to US as slaves and Indians who also were arrived as slaves and labours to US other Asian people example Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lankan others have suffered the discrimination and racism. Violence occurred on the name of racism against various ethnic or minority groups has existed in the United States including Indian Sikhs are many times it was in 11th September 2001 Al Qaeda attacked on World Trade Centre in New York city US by Osama Bin Laden headed team this gave adverse effect and many turban Sikhs were killed and attacked by US people as Afghan terrorist.

As we know, Indians have many changes when they migrated to the United States, while most of Indians settled in California, in the American society, Indians have mixed well with the people, but some conservatives think that Indians are just here to feed off the economy of their nation. The Indians however never really intimidate their people, but rather blend in with the American culture. Many Indians face the form of ill feelings and hatred just because of the unique culture they are imbibed and the different cultural norms they have. Indians tend to behave about their culture, which often brings conflict when the Americans mock the Indians for the way they are or just for their culture.

¹⁸ The Economic Times: Zahir Jan Mohamed: How Indian-Americans are becoming more vocal with their reporting of hate crimes: Updated: Mar 11, 2018, 09:23 AM IST: May 2, 2021, 00:44 AM

The American people basically little jealous with Indians, whereas US people do not have any as such cultural or traditional history of their own. Yet the Americans are far more developed today compared to any nation in the world, which makes them feel superior towards the Indians or any other nation or race. Today, the Indians do face the racist attitude equivalent to the Afro-Americans because the whites always want to stand atop of the world.

3.13 Discrimination in all fields (acculturation)

The Discrimination towards Indians rose in the United States and it has been repeatedly ignored by law and Government of US also by American media and is a topic that is not discussed often. The details of this issue result in detrimental effects on an Asian Indian's mental health and self-esteem. Let us discuss the history of Asian Indian immigration, discriminatory governmental policies¹⁹, how discrimination had affects identity perception of Asian Indians, and how those factors lead to low self-esteem and poor mental health among the population. In addition, there should be check on differences between generations, gender, and other races amongst Indians in the United States and how these factors contribute to one's mental health. Although not properly represented in mainstream society, research shows that while each minority group faces discrimination in a different way, the effects on mental health are the same, and Asian Indian discrimination should be looked into no less. There is discrimination done in all aspects including color, race, and culture tradition and also as labor education field which ever we select there is clear discrimination to the Indian Immigrants in US we can remember many such incidents proved to be unsafe to Indians in US.

3.14 Employment opportunities to Indian Labours

In US there is more opportunities for IT sector to Indian Immigrants but other fields like medical, law in those sectors there is less scope for Indians particularly there is other immigrants from other countries like UK, Korea, China who grab many jobs as per the employment opportunities are concerned the type of visa and work permit you need will vary depending on your career goals. During the Barrack Obama President times the job opportunities were in many hopes for Indian immigrants at US whereas, during the presidential reign of Trump, the systems were amended. Job opportunities for Indians and other immigrants were reduced to prevent immigrants to be part of the American economy. The contrast was not liked by many people, yet some Americans

¹⁹ The Economic Times English Edition, Zahir Jan Mohamed, How Indian-Americans are becoming more vocal with their reporting of hate crimes, May 2, 2021, 00.44 AM.

preferred the ways of Trump. Since Trump's reign, Indians have been experiencing hatred and dislikes and attacks, hate crimes of sorts and various other forms of hatred towards the Indian community, now in the times of Joe Biden as President and Vice President as Kamala Harrison there we could see harmony with the Indians still there is lot of differences prevailing.

For foreign nationals interested in working in the United States, there are several different ways to obtain U.S. employment including employment-related green cards (permanent residency), exchange visitor work and study visas, and seasonal and temporary worker visas but now because of pandemic it is with lot of restrictions with long procedure for approval of H1 B VISA main criteria for to get H1B VISA the US based company will have to select the employ. There is no skilled employ available in US only then the person is selected to work in US as immigrant employ in a most established companies.

Many of the times, the problems faced by Indians is often based on the American opinion on the Indian cultures, traditions and Religion as they see it to be too primitive.

Since 20to10 there is rise in immigrants to USA, the role of Indian Government in protecting Emigrants rights and social security is less.

There was a huge rise in the immigrants to USA from India many students go for higher studies and for in search of Job so that they make better life opportunities much growth of population of Immigrants at US was one Million approximately during the time period of 2009, 2010.

The question of social security and protecting measures of India to the Emigrants to USA is less the people who take option to go abroad for higher studies and make a good fortune in this way the role of Indian foreign policy and the protecting rules has to be much more effective to protect the rights of the Emigrants to US from India for not only for study and also to start business with Business VISAs what is the role of Indian Government? and now this pandemic period the helping hand of Indian government to support Indian Immigrants stuck in US and the safety and security of their life in this COVID 19 pandemic period students immigrants suffered a lot to come back to mother country the support from the Indian Government is needed in this emergency time to the immigrants many were deprived of job and VISA was cancelled many lost money during this time there was impact on immigrants job, salary, housing loans, high medical expenses and especially Immigrants are potentially in a more vulnerable position in the labor market due to their generally less stable employment conditions and lower seniority on the job.

3.15 Isolation from own country and also in USA

Indians usually feel a lot of discomfort living without any relatives, but after 50 years from the first, Indians invited their families and friends to live with them.

We do know Indians as Family-oriented people. Due to this factor, Indians helped themselves but sometimes not every boat will sail with its members, some Indians come alone to the US, or as a small family. This brings out the vulnerability of the people. Indian people love their festivities often with their family members. The festivals like Diwali, Holi and Pongal are often celebrated with known masses of the same family or regional culture. This may come as a huge factor, when there is no Indian to celebrate the “Indian”-ness with immigrants of India present in the US.

The American societies may have altered the way the Indians think, and these families often are happy without contacting or even isolating completely from their Indian origin. The isolation deprives the Indians from talking to their families or relatives and usually they do end up becoming socially awkward and fickle in talking to people here in the US or elsewhere. The Indians often would be sending gifts and remittance.

The Indians stuck in the covid-19 situation go through severe cases loneliness, and home sickness in the US, as the cases are pretty severe there as well. The loneliness caused by this isolation brings many severe mental illnesses like old age dementia, chronic stress, anxiety and depression. Isolation not only ruins health but also causes social problems to Indians.

This the situation currently with the people who went for in search of job and fortune in US the helping hand from the Indian Government is very much needed in a very innovative and further development and new dimension changes in the policy of the immigrant VISAs to be done yes there is progressive in the way of the US current President Joe Biden and Kamala Harris as Vice President let us expect better way to come in this aspect.

But there is a hit of deadly virus called COVID 19 this has caused many fall sick and end life this has killed Thousands of people around the world for to avoid the spread of this pandemic the method of Lock down is applied by which the whole country is shut down or closed down the schools, company, shops, trade marketing everything business is at halt only necessities basic needs is been supplied otherwise there no movement the travelling and tourism is totally stopped there is no movement of vehicles outside or inside the country this condition is got to bring down the spread of the virus to person to person. This has made much more of isolation from the families and even from the

colleagues and friends there is total isolation and the person who is affected is more isolated from the other family members to keep them safe so now world is facing the isolation all over because of spread of deadly virus corona.

3.16 Visa related issues, violence on Indian Immigrants

Donald Trump President ship got the H-1 B, H4, VISAs are banned for the job opportunity creation to US born there is deprivation to the Indian immigrants even Sundar Pichai CEO of Google has commented that Indian Immigrants have contributed much more to the Economic success of the US and even making Global leader in IT sector only by Immigrants hard work-ship is put.

There was point of Violence on Indian Immigrants during the September 11 2001 attack especially of Sikh community miss- leading as Afghan terrorists apart from that there was bullying, Ragging of US students to Indian students who went on student VISA there was life threat but slowly it is declined in the matter of safety, security there is no doubt but still there is lot of other security issues still there are Indian Immigrant couples killed at home without any clue and also many unsolved murders committed on Indian immigrants there any unsolved missing cases of people.

3.17 Question of life security Indians in USA

Today there is big hit of COVID 19 all over the world people are dying with this disease there is no clue how and why this caused but there is so much of life loss all over the Globe though there is medicines have been researched and got as vaccination still there is no proper safety or security to the life expectancy in that way people living in US are much more worried of Life as immigrants the job is lost , no education to children, no proper house for living there are in very drastic condition where there is no guarantee for job and livelihood there is also threat of health conditions if there is attack of corona or covid who is the person to earn bread butter to family many already have lost life and are battling with the corona at hospitals there is increase of cases and spread of the deadly disease we are not sure where exactly this is going to end and the world we can't even imagine or predict the future only pray and hope for good but in this context we expect Indian Government to be much more responsible for the people who live outside country and do better benefits and to rescue them by bringing back and give them secure life in India.

3.18 Problems related to Immigrant and visitor Criminals and Accused in USA²⁰

This is one of the major issue but many times unheard and unnoticed many times Immigrant criminals or accused are imposed severe punishments without heard on defence there could Finance difficulty to afford defence lawyers and many times no proper investigation by Police bias and discrimination even innocent face many issues and get it to punishments and visitors as visit VISA permit to USA get in to many crimes or become victim of it many students get gang raped or sexually abused at hotels in USA or physical assault go unheard these are because it could be the reason high cost to hire lawyers and victim kept quiet thinking no justice got in foreign nation this has to be checked and given legal aid at Embassy but there is less done on this area, we could dig in less about this and many labour get in to troubles and fights and there is no such free legal aids provided to such Immigrant labours to fight the justice and even the medical expenses is barred by his own money, so legal aspect is concerned is very costly and not afforded by common man.

²⁰ Patel V. Garland, 596 US 2022

Chapter – 4

Comparative analysis of United States with regard to Immigrant Labour Policy

In this fourth chapter it is regarding the comparison and analysis of United States with regard to Indian labour policy as earlier discussed about people from different nations came to USA in search of work and livelihood.

Later they had many changes with concerned to the policies of labour, the rules and regulations are being changing as per the time concern and many IT companies have been set up in USA so, the technically skilled persons joined company from different parts of the world, especially now regard with Indian labours in USA we discussed the origin and how the increase of vacancy in US for skilled attracted the Indian labours to move to USA with regardless facing problems like weather issues, language and other difficulties are discussed in previous chapter.

Now it is related to United States with regard to labour policy it is regarding the Federal labour and employment laws usually applicable to all employees concerned of an individuals' immigration status, The VII Title of the Civil Rights 1964 Act prevents employment discrimination on the grounds of different region origin, race, color, religion, sex. National origin discrimination includes less different or less acceptable treatment of an individual because of his or her ancestry or country of birth, her physical, cultural or linguistic characteristics of a particular national origin group.

Apart from federal laws Section 1981 of the Civil Rights Act of 1866, the National Labour Relations Act, OSHA, and Fair Labour Standards Act require employers not to discriminate on the basis of race, to comply with certain health, safety, and minimum wage requirements, and to allow employees to unionize. The Fourteenth Amendment of the U.S. Constitution prohibits most kinds of employment discrimination on the basis of race and national origin at any level of state or local government.

As per the laws concerned and the Fourteen Amendments of USA as per the Bill of Rights it says Equality before law to all no discrimination on any such basis but still we Indians have faced a lot of discrimination related to labor policies now during the times recession and when there was Economic disaster there was huge Indian Immigrants lost their jobs and as there is no savings culture everything based on the loan and EMIs many got on riches to rags as they lost their jobs and many had to run back to native and start new way as per now current situation is concerned COVID 19 has hit USA very badly

people including both origin USA citizens and the Immigrants both are suffered one part the disease has hit badly many lost their lives and also family members because of pandemic and other way of Lockdown effect has decreased job opportunities.

Most of them have lost jobs particularly workers working under hotel and restaurants and in some textiles business, tourism, travel agents, cab drivers, Pilots, Airlines related jobs have totally no jobs no salary some were paid like most reputed Airline companies have paid only half of salary this has made the people suffer to survive lead the life and do the care of their family. As per USA is concerned every fiscal year (October 1st – September 30th), mostly 150,000 employment-based immigrant visas are made available to qualified applicants under the provisions of U.S. immigration law. Employment-based immigrant visas are provided and also it is divided into five preference categories. Some of certain Visas include spouses and children may accompany or follow-to-join employment-based immigrants.

4.1 How to apply for Employment Immigrant Visa from India to USA

First step to be followed for Immigrant Visa: Labor certificate and Filing a Petition²¹–

- This is regarding for an immigrant visa under some of the employment-based categories below, the applicant's must first get employer or agent must first obtain a labor certification approval from the concerned Department, once received (if required), the employer then files an Immigrant Alien worker Petition Form – I-140, with the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) for the appropriate employment-based preference category.

There are three sub-groups within this category:

1. Persons with extraordinary ability: This is regarding to the employment according to the concerned fields in the sciences, arts, education, business, or athletics. Applicants in this category must have extensive documentation showing sustained national or international acclaim and recognition in their fields of expertise. Such applicants do not have to have specific job offers, so long as they are entering the U.S. to continue work in the fields in which they have extraordinary ability. Such applicants can file their own Immigrant Petitions for Alien Worker, Form I-140, with the USCIS.

2. Outstanding professors and researchers:

²¹USA-<https://www.uscis.gov/about-us/our-history/overview-of-ins-history/origins-of-the-federal-immigration-service>; April,2021

This actually concerned with that least experience of Three years in teaching or research, who are recognized internationally. Applicants in this category must be coming to the U.S. to pursue tenure, tenure track teaching, or a comparable research position at a university or other institution of higher education. The prospective employer must provide a job offer and file an Immigrant Petition for Alien Worker, Form I-140, with the USCIS.

3. Multinational managers or executives:

Who have been employed for at least one of the three preceding years by the overseas affiliate, parent, subsidiary, or branch of the U.S. employer? The applicant's employment outside of the U.S. must have been in a managerial or executive capacity, and the applicant must be coming to work in a managerial or executive capacity.

4.2 The Employment Second Preference: Professionals Holding Advanced Degrees and Persons of Exceptional Ability

According to the Second Preference applicant should have certain general a labor certification approved by Labor Department. A job offer is required and the U.S. employer must file, on behalf of the applicant. Applicants may apply for an exemption to the Immigrant Petition for Alien Worker, Form I-140, known as a from the job offer and labor certification if the exemption would be in the national interest. In such case, the applicant may self-petition by filing the Immigrant Petition for Alien Worker, Form I-140, along with evidence of the national interest. As per the survey Professionals with Advanced Degrees and Persons of Exceptional Ability receive 29.6% of the yearly world-wide limitation of employment-based immigrant visas, more-over as such unused visas from the Employment First Preference category.

In this there are two sub-groups within to these all below category:

1. **Professionals who are holding an advanced degree** (beyond a baccalaureate degree), or a Particular degree and at least five years progressive experience in the profession.
2. **Persons with an exceptional ability** in the sciences, arts, or business. Exceptional ability means having a degree of expertise significantly above that ordinarily encountered in the sciences, arts, or business.

According to The Third Preferences: Well Skilled Workers, Professionals, and unskilled workers and other unskilled Workers. A Third Preference applicant must have, filed by the prospective employer. All such workers generally require labor certification

approved by the Labor Department in US Skilled Workers, Professionals, and Unskilled Workers (Other Workers) receive 29.7 percent of the yearly worldwide limit of employment-based immigrant visas, plus any unused visas from the Employment First Preference and Second Preference categories.

There are totally three sub-groups with-in this Particular category:

1. **Skilled workers** are persons whose jobs require at least of two years training or work experience that are not temporary or seasonal.
2. **Professionals** are those people of the professions whose jobs require at least a baccalaureate degree from a U.S. university or college or its foreign equivalent degree.
3. **Unskilled workers (Other workers)** are those people who are capable of filling positions that require less than two years of training or experience that are not temporary or seasonal.

Employment Fourth Preferences: Certain Special Immigrants

According to the Fourth Preference applicant should be the beneficiary of an approved with the exception of Certain Employees or Former Employees of the U.S. Government Abroad consider below point 3. Labor certification is not required for any of the Certain Special Immigrants sub-groups. Special Immigrants receive 8% percent of the yearly worldwide limit of employment-based immigrant visas.

There are many such sub-groups in this particular category:

1. Broadcasts in the US, Employed by the International Bureau of the Board-casting, Board of Governors of grantee of such organization.
2. Ministers of Religion
3. Certain Employ are former employs of the US Government Abroad- Must use Form US – 1884, Petition to classify special immigrant under INA 203(b) (4). As an employ or former employ of the US government abroad.

Employment Fifth Preferences: Immigrant Investors

According to this Immigrant Investor visa categories is concerned mainly for those who capital investment by foreign investors in new commercial enterprises in the United States which creates and provides job creation and opportunities in US.

4.3 VISA Application – FEES and Further Steps

Once USCIS approves the petition, then it is directly sent to National Visa Centre (NVC). Once received, the NVC will assign a case number for the petition. Then accordingly there is Priority Date is given to the Applicants and as per the instructions once they meet the Qualifying date Applicant has to fill up Form DS 261 as per choice of Address and agent. The NVC will start pre-processing the applicant case and appropriate Fees has to be paid and once the Fees paid other process starts like the VISA documents and Application Forms, Civil documents to be submitted further we get Information from National VISA Centre.

a. How to Take my Spouse and Children under Immigrant VISA?

Under this once the Petition is approved even the spouse and children below 21 years can apply for VISA and get approved can pay required Fees and get done Medical Examination and present all required Civil documents get along with you there is also provision of same sex Couples also can apply get go along with their partner (US Citizens and Lawful Permanent Residents) we get complete information as per the Embassy concerned.

These are the details mentioned above regarding how to apply the Immigration VISA to USA and analysis of the same think that this information has given sufficient data on Immigration policy at USA.

Chapter – 5

Indian Embassy at USA: Functions and responsibilities:

Resolving Immigrants Issues:

In the previous chapter we discussed on analysis of USA Immigration policy and detailed about the labours and their skill and how to apply for VISA and take their family on dependent VISA and other information, In this particular chapter we shall discuss on the Indian Embassy situated at USA, there is vital role played by the Indian Embassy for Indians living in USA and they perform unique functions and the responsibilities concerned to Indian Immigrants especially when Indian Immigrants face issues and problems related to any kind can consult Indian Embassy. Indian Embassy are the bridge to India and USA in Foreign policy that is related to people travelling from India to USA or coming back to India from USA.

The Embassy represents its country and head of state, along with its policies, to a foreign host country of which they retain a governmental residence and their own sovereign territory. An Embassy is headed by an ambassador, who directly represents their countries own head of state who carries and sees out business on their behalf. A president or prime minister appoints their ambassadors who they see fit to properly represent their country, this selection of personnel has a huge role on the position of a country and its embassy's image. The ambassador has the responsibility to maintain and increase relations with its host country while acquiring key information and reporting back to the country it represents. Ambassadors also have the responsibility of protecting and offering information and help to its country's citizens abroad.

As previously stated, an embassy provides a representation of its country to its host state. The embassy portrays a friendly and cooperative role within the host state, through interaction with the local state's government and various other organizations and independent parties. Depending on how well this is executed, this can either strengthen or weaken a country's bilateral relations to its host and recipient, hopefully, the former. In hopes to promote a positive image and build friendly relations, embassies regularly involve themselves in work which promotes their countries image and wishes for continued and increased cooperation and stability. They can go about this through various different mediums. Embassies often provide support for different nongovernmental organizations, businesses, schools, and other organizations they see fit and likable to their embassies mission. By helping in the growth and development of these institutions, the embassy helps supplement positive advancement in the social and

economic sectors of the host country. This creates an atmosphere of interdependence and prosperity between states.

An embassy facilitates the means for peaceful cooperation and collaboration between a foreign country and its host state. Embassies serve as a ground for the host's state to address the embassy members of their staff with any issues or concerns they have with that country. Ambassadors frequently host "diplomatic and public functions" within their own homes, furthering a sociable atmosphere (U.S. Department of State). This provides a welcoming and convenient space to settle any potential disputes or to negotiate possible deals and challenges either state may be faced with, rather than having to travel borders or overseas to full-fill these same facilitations.

Just as cooperation and communication can promote good relations, misunderstanding and disagreement can lead to deterioration and bad relations as well. In early 2015, both Brazil and the Netherlands withdrew their Ambassadors from Indonesia over an incident of political disagreement (The Guardian). Although the Ambassadors were taken out, the Brazilian and Dutch embassies remain in their host country of Indonesia.

The removal of ambassadors does not constitute an automatic severance of relations between states, but it can make further communications and plan difficult, and future relations are more likely to decline if an agreeable solution cannot be met. This shows the utter importance of an ambassador and their presence, or lack of, holds for a state and its host. It is not only a means of carrying out relations but a symbol of cooperation and diplomacy.

5.1 Indian Embassy at United States of America

It is the Indian Embassy which situated in USA ²²and as per nation relation and security is concerned there should be Embassy situated in each foreign country is concerned and in that way in USA Indian Embassy is established. This doing its job well as per concerned but there is still more of active actions needed in matter of support to Indian Immigrants.

The Embassy of India is located at Washington DC and its diplomatic and republic of India to the United States of America. The present Ambassador is Taranjith Singh Sandhu. Recently in US there is Student -Hub Embassy is set up since 2019 – 2020 it is mainly for the students who wants to pursue studies from US university they can approach here it is rendering its service very actively during the period of Pandemic

²² UNITED STAES OF AMERICA ,<https://www.uscis.gov/July,2021>

many students stuck in USA were sent safely to mother land India and many other such students safeguarded.

(This table-5.1 describes on the Embassy functions):

Information	This is a main function of the Embassy is to convey information and get information on anything related to Immigration and foreign affairs concerned to security and safety.
Support to new comers	It is required for the people coming all the way from different nation so, support is needed in times of emergency and urgency which is expected from Embassy to be more pro- active.
Network/relations	Yes, it is important in network of both nations to be kept balanced and balance the mutual relations with it of people.
Delegations and support	Delegation of powers from Government instructions and support to the Nation and also at foreign land support for smooth functioning and delegation of duties.
Strategic concerns	Strategic concerns, such as a government desire to engage in strategic trade policies, support for R&D activities or improved access to supplies (energy).
Mutual concerns	This is most important mutual concerns towards nation and people related and also students concern there should be mutual concerns for good functioning and responsibility to be taken up by the Embassy

5.2 There is Student -Hub at Embassy

This below graph details about the students in 2008 to 2012 in recent years there is much more increase in students going to US for studies considered the years from since 2012 to 2018 and year 2019 there is increase of Corona in USA so, the Immigration and Student flow to study is on hold, once corona case comes down there would be increase in students going to USA.

5.3 Why USA for studying?

This is because there is most flexibility and innovative in education system, it allows students to study independently choose wide range of options and make own choice and also specialisation it gives them immense knowledge and research in certain subject areas and other good facilities which attracts the every youth to go study in USA, it is not only the Elite class children choose USA²³ it is also even the middle class Indians send their children to USA for higher studies they get easy loans for higher studies on merit and select to study and most of time even job opportunities also is taken in USA and when there is section of Universities in USA is about 4000, institutes it provides education to all students come all over the Globe, where students are given choice to choose they would easily go for USA University as it stands one of the Top after Australia.

This below table graphic representation shows that students going to USA from India since 2012 to 2018,

This shows that major part of students are attracted to study in USA many MBA, in Business study is opted from here and even in Medical research and Technology it is USA again, there is good guidance and counselling is provided to students this helps them to choose the subject area to study and get excellent success as same, few come back to India after their higher studies and most among them fly to other nations for job opportunities or USA will be the first preference given to it.

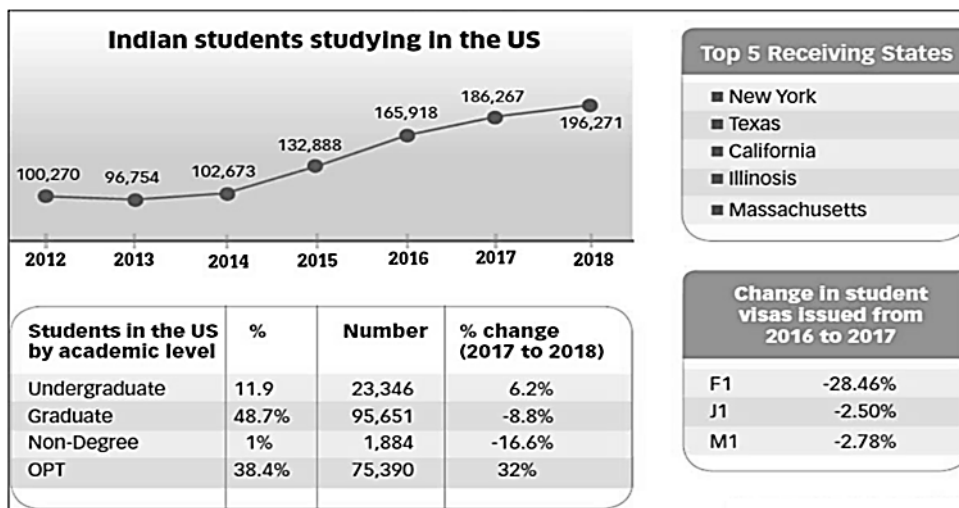
5.4 Impact of COVID19 on students travelling to USA

The study to date on how students been impacts of the first wave of COVID-19 crisis in early 2020 on various aspects of their lives on a global level. With a sample of 30, 383 students from 62 countries, the study reveals that amid the worldwide lockdown and transition to online learning students were most satisfied with the support provided by teaching staff and their universities' public relations. Still, deficient computer skills and the perception of a higher workload prevented them from perceiving their own improved performance in the new teaching environment. Students were mainly concerned about issues to do with their future professional career and studies, and experienced boredom, anxiety, and frustration.

²³ HINDUSTAN TIMES, <https://www.hindustantimes.com/india-news/indian-embassy-urges-students-in-us-to-counter-bias-101621364474130.html>,/July,2021.

Now there is only online education provided to them, this has stopped students to four walls of education inside their homes and get very information from only by web, and online information is supported to them to learn by themselves.

5.5 Table shows the students going to USA for studies from India -2012 to 2018



This is for the students from India go to USA for studies and for such student there was platform created made through the embassy's "Student Hub", an official approved and taken forward that is meant to "engage Indian students studying in the United States in India's development". The Student Hub's website describes it as a platform for students to "connect, collaborate, and converse" with each other and the embassy.

It is recently opened platform especially for the students studying in USA Universities to support such student it is more helpful and supportive and, in this way, it is the Embassy working together and bringing students in one forum and give suggestions and opinions.

It is also answering all the questions and queries rises by the students concerned to their VISA, stay and other related issues are resolved.

5.6 Functions and Responsibilities of Indian Embassy at USA²⁴

Indian Embassy situated at USA Washington DC mainly concentrated on the Immigrants to USA with proper legal way and politically it has fair relations with US

²⁴ INDIA at USA, <https://indianembassyusa.gov.in/pages/MTU>, June 2022

Government and provides proper support in the smooth functioning and it has branch of press and media where it sends and receives news, information any related to India and to USA vice-versa and convey to people through media News Papers, others.

The Functions and Responsibilities related to Embassy is concerned it should be mostly with the functions or actions it should not harm the security or harmony of both nations relation and also the people residing at USA from India or other nations as per the rules are concerned Embassy is main responsibility to spread harmony and peace to both nations and keep safer and secure to ensure the Indians situated in USA and people go as visitor from India has to be track on why and what the reason and if such anti-social is concerned arrest them take to custody and enquire them and take necessary actions at earliest.

5.7 This is regarding to Community Affairs

Embassy has to safeguard the community interest of the India-American or Indio – Americans and coordinates with US Government and secures the rights of the Indian Immigrants in USA. This mainly on the Marriage issues faced by Indian couples and abused wives and harassed for dowry and other domestic violence is addressed and legal summons and court orders to be passed in overseas couples, Bills on NRIs marriages, mainly addressing of issues and problems related to broken marriages in overseas and legal support to them.

USA Government supports the victim who is been need of financial support and job to lead life and take care if children are there even them maintenance is provided to her and children but this is to be aware by the women living in USA and to be given knowledge and information it is the main duty and responsibility of Embassy.

Under what all circumstances the Embassy supports the Women. These are some of the above discussed details of the Community affairs between India and USA and in much more concise we can explain or show by this below table which tells us the issues faced by the Indian couples and their marriage issues and problems and solutions and remedy is also mentioned in this below table we which can give us support information by the US officials on such problems.

5.8 Table: shows the reasons to address Embassy to get Legal support

Sl.no.	How to address issues related to Marriages of Indian nationals to Overseas Indians.
1	The marriage of the woman was solemnized in India or overseas with an overseas Indian or foreigner.
2	The woman is deserted in India or overseas within 15 years of the marriage
3	Divorce proceedings are initiated within 15 years of marriage by her overseas Indian / foreigner husband
4	An ex-parte divorce has been obtained by the overseas Indian / foreigner husband within 20 years of marriage and a case for maintenance and alimony is to be filed by her husband.
5	The scheme would not be available to a woman having a criminal case decided against her, provided that a criminal charge of Parental Child Abduction shall not be a bar if the custody of the child has not yet been adjudicated upon.
6	“Parental Child Abduction” for this purpose will be defined as the unauthorized custody by the mother, without the other parent’s agreement and contrary to family law ruling, which largely removes the child from care, access and contact of the other parent and family side and shall be deemed to be Parental Child Abduction.
7	International child abduction occurs when a parent, relative or acquaintance of a child leaves the country with the child or children in violation of a custody decree or visitation order. Another situation is retention of children when they are supposedly taken on vacation to a foreign country and are not returned.
8	A criminal charge of Parental Child Abduction, in the context of this Scheme, would mean the framing of charge against the mother by the police authorities consequent on lodging FIR or its equivalent.
9	The domicile of Indian woman seeking relief under the Scheme is not relevant for allowing the benefit. The woman may be domiciled in the country of her overseas Indian / foreigner husband origin India at the time of making the application.
10	Preference will be given to applicants on the basis of financial need.

11	Assistance will be provided to meet the legal and other costs, by the Heads of Indian Missions/Posts overseas directly to the applicant's legal counsel panelled with the concerned Indian Mission/Post, or through the Indian Community Associations / Women's organizations / NGOs acting on the woman's behalf in an overseas legal institution
12	The assistance will be limited to US\$ 3000 per case for developed countries and US\$ 2000 per case for developing countries and will be released to the empanelled legal counsel of the applicant or Indian Community Association / Women's organization / NGO concerned to enable it to take steps to assist the woman in documentation and preparatory work for filing the case.
13	Victim can file a criminal case against your husband under the relevant provisions of the law, under Section 154(1) Cr.P.C. (ii) Section 498A deals with Husband or relative of husband of a woman subjecting her to cruelty.

5.9 This is regarding Defence Technical Affairs

This is one of the major responsibility concerned to Embassy is concerned and in this way the India has to manage with USA relations of Defence is concerned all three Army, Navy and Air is concerned with Foreign relations is concerned as we discuss on terrorist or other Anti - Social Elements, activities act against social security both nations and to track on the all three ways people security in relation to both nations which are related to Nation Confidential matters of the country is concerned.

Defence Technology is leaded by a Counsellor. This wing functions is agreed certain concerned areas of defence technology cooperation between the Government of India and countries in North America. The Wing was setup in the year 1988. Presently, the major engagements with USA for defence R&D collaboration which are through the control and guidelines of the: Research Development Test and Evaluation (RDTE) Agreement, Master Information Exchange Agreement (MIEA), Defence Technology and Trade Initiative (DTTI), Joint Technical Group (JTG) and Senior Technology Security Group (STSG).

5.10 This is regarding Trade and Commerce

As per Indian Embassy is concerned, they advise on Indian Trade Commerce to US Trade Policy and Indian Trade Policy related issues are heard and resolved, Department of Labor, Transportation and US Trade Representatives Indian Embassy acts as

Coordinator and interacts all such issues arises in these departments related to Indian Trade Policy.

5.11 U.S.-India Trade Facts

In 2019, India GDP was an estimated \$2.9 trillion (current market exchange rates); real GDP was up by an estimated 4.2%; and the population was 1.4 billion. (Source: IMF)

U.S. goods and services trade with India totalled an estimated \$146.1 billion in 2019. Exports were \$58.6 billion; imports were \$87.4 billion. The U.S. goods and services trade deficit with India was \$28.8 billion in 2019.

India is currently our 9th largest goods trading partner with \$92.0 billion in total (two way) goods trade during 2019. Goods exports totalled \$34.3 billion; goods imports totalled \$57.7 billion. The U.S. goods trade deficit with India was \$23.4 billion in 2019.

Trade in services with India (exports and imports) totalled an estimated \$54.1 billion in 2019. Services exports were \$24.3 billion; services imports were \$29.7 billion. The U.S. services trade deficit with India was \$5.4 billion in 2019.

According to the Department of Commerce, U.S. exports of goods and services to India supported an estimated 197 thousand jobs in 2015 (latest data available) (82 thousand supported by goods exports and 116 thousand supported by services exports).

5.12 Exports

- India was the United States' 12th largest goods export market in 2019.
- U.S. goods exports to India in 2019 were \$34.3 billion, up 3.3% (\$1.1 billion) from 2018 and up 108.5% from 2009. U.S. exports to India account for 2% of overall U.S. exports in 2019.
- The top export categories (2-digit HS) in 2019 were: mineral fuels (\$8.2 billion), precious metal and stone (diamonds) (\$6.4 billion), aircraft (\$2.8 billion), machinery (\$2.4 billion), and organic chemicals (\$1.9 billion).
- U.S. total exports of agricultural products to India totalled \$1.8 billion in 2019, our 13th largest agricultural export market. Leading domestic export categories include: tree nuts (\$823 million), cotton (\$587 million), fresh fruit (\$62 million), dairy products (\$60 million), and pulses (\$37 million).
- U.S. exports of services to India were an estimated \$24.3 billion in 2019, 4.8% (\$1.1 billion) more than 2018, and 144% greater than 2009 levels. Leading services

exports from the U.S. to India were in the travel, intellectual property (computer software, audio and visual related products), and transport sectors.

5.13 Imports

- India was the United States' 10th largest supplier of goods imports in 2019.
- U.S. goods imports from India totalled \$57.7 billion in 2019, up 6.3% (\$3.4 billion) from 2018, and up 172.6% from 2009. U.S. imports from India account for 2.3% of overall U.S. imports in 2019.
- The top import categories (2-digit HS) in 2019 were: precious metal and stone (diamonds) (\$11 billion), pharmaceuticals (\$7.6 billion), machinery (\$3.7 billion), mineral fuels (\$3.6 billion), and organic chemicals (\$2.8 billion).
- U.S. total imports of agricultural products from India totalled \$2.6 billion in 2019, our 14th largest supplier of agricultural imports. Leading categories include: spices (\$271 million), rice (\$230 million), essential oils (\$184 million), processed fruit & vegetables (\$142 million), and other vegetable oils (\$133 million).
- U.S. imports of services from India were an estimated \$29.7 billion in 2019, 3.0% (\$864 million) more than 2018, and 143% greater than 2009 levels. Leading services imports from India to the U.S. were in the telecommunications, computer, and information services, research and development, and travel sectors.

5.14 Trade Balance

- The U.S. goods trade deficit with India was \$23.4 billion in 2019, a 11.0% increase (\$2.3 billion) over 2018.
- The United States has a services trade deficit of an estimated \$5.4 billion with India in 2019, down 4.6% from 2018.

5.15 Investment

- U.S. foreign direct investment (FDI) in India (stock) was \$45.9 billion in 2019, a 8.1% increase from 2018. U.S. direct investment in India is led by professional, scientific, and technical services, manufacturing, and wholesale trade.
- India's FDI in the United States (stock) was \$5.0 billion in 2019, down 2.3% from 2018. India's direct investment in the U.S. is led by professional, scientific, and technical services, manufacturing, and depository institutions.

- Sales of services in India by majority U.S.-owned affiliates were \$32.1 billion in 2017 (latest data available), while sales of services in the United States by majority India-owned firms were \$17.8 billion.

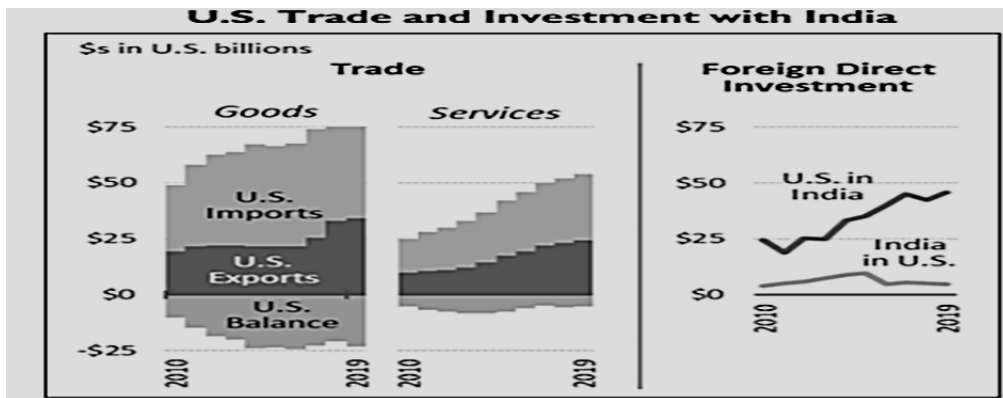
Here we could get the information graphic representation of USA and India Trade from 2003 to 2015.

5.16 Table shows the trade and commerce relation between India and USA here below with graphic presentation ²⁵



²⁵ USA and INDIA Trade Relations, <https://www.state.gov/u-s-relations-with-india/May2022>

5.17 Table shows the trade investment done between USA and India



5.18 This is regarding Consular Department:

This is the main function of the Embassy Department is concerned all types of queries, questions, doubts are cleared and solved by the Embassy itself people arrive to USA as visitor on visit VISA and expiry of such VISA and loss of Passport, baggage, documents, people missing and other traveller concerned questions and other doubts are cleared by the Embassy, In this context there is question of Visitors coming to the purpose is also information gathered any such that they arrive for doing wrong or other illegal activities, terrorist activities, Embassy is responsible with proper background check and the following of the such visitor is checked thoroughly.

There is some sort legal advice and proper guidance is given people have questions or need of such help and support, and the Embassy handles the anti-social elements who are danger to security of both nations and also takes in-charge of the Refugees and make sure reasons for Refugee and takes them to custody for enquiry in this way Embassy has got bigger responsibilities concerned to nation security as both ways India and USA it has to balance both nations smooth relations and act according to the rules and responsible department.

In this Department resolves the issues and problems of Immigrants and Tourism Travellers, Visit VISA Visitors Passport related problems and custom Tariffs and limited legal guidance and help is provided here, Health concerned assistance currently inform of Pandemic COVID 19 and related to other such visitors and missing Immigrant's information other data is collected and informed. Indian Embassy has played vital roles

in Consular part is related it has much more responsibility on safeguarding the people of India in USA with greater care and concern is very important.

What to do after reaching foreign Country?

- a. Open a bank account in that country to withdraw money in emergency and be financially independent.
- b. Read and understand the laws of the foreign country and your rights there, especially against any form of abuse or neglect, ill-treatment, domestic violence, how to get residence permitted.
- c. After marriage keep in touch on phone and e-mail with friends and relatives in the foreign country.
- d. Wherever possible, learn the language of the foreign country in which you are living.

These are some of the advices above provided by the External Affairs Ministry India, but how many of you really aware of it, this important note kept in mind.

5.19 This is regarding Science and Technology

This related to India and USA about research and development of Scientific and Technical studies and other innovations regards as per it is related the Embassy is fully concerned as the bilateral rules are made between both the nations and to be considered for the welfare of both nations it includes Scientific development and Technical improvement on this basis there is exchange of knowledge, people, students based on many confidential decisions are made and concerned to there is lot seminars and meetings conducted and Scientists, Researchers arrive to both nation with harmony the security concerned for them and safety actions need to done on these important matters and handling of VVIP Citizens of both nations and other such arrangements in the functions and duties and also the responsibilities of the Embassy is concerned.

In this most important role played by the Embassy it is bilateral relation concerned about Science and Technology and Research related as per Indian²⁶ Research Center information is exchanged and discussions done and seminars are conducted Inventions, Innovations are discussed as per the agreement between India and USA Scientific and Technology related.

²⁶ INDIAN GOVERNMENT, [https://www.mea.gov.in/Portal/ForeignRelation/India_US_brief.pdf\(May 2022\)](https://www.mea.gov.in/Portal/ForeignRelation/India_US_brief.pdf(May%2022))

Indian Space Research Organization: this is related to Space and Technology Scientific study and research involved there is exchange of information and other matters as per the Ministry is concerned and it is under the guidelines of Indian Government related USA research Space centre as NASA these are all within the Rules and Regulations of both Nations and considered to be much confidential and most important matters for both the nations.

As per the India and USA is concerned regarding science and technology cooperation with these two Nations is likely to strengthens bilateral relationship, promotes economic growth, and allows us to develop new and innovative technologies and products to address shared challenges. The United States and India believe that science, technology, and innovation are the main topics or areas that will help us address global challenges such as climate change, health, education, food, water, and energy security. Both countries support cutting edge research and are building public-private partnerships that promote science and technology-based innovation and entrepreneurship. The United States and India also recognize the importance of gender equality in the scientific workforce, and have conducted numerous exchanges to encourage increased participation of women and girls in science. Since last past year, two bilateral Agreements– the Indo-U.S. Science and Technology Forum (IUSSTF) and U.S.-India Science and Technology Endowment Fund – have provided roughly \$2.5 million to fund hundreds of exchange visits and support technology commercialization through U.S.-India joint ventures.

5.20 Research in the Health and Medicine:

The U.S. National Institutes of Health (NIH) has developed a robust relationship with India's medical research community in the biomedical and behavioural health. New and ongoing research partnerships focus on diabetes research, low-cost medical devices, and vaccine development. The Rotana vaccine for rotavirus, developed through an innovative public-private partnership involving government, private sector, and academic partners, got into the Indian market, as it is the potential to save the lives of lakhs of children many years. This particular Department of Biotechnology within the Ministry of Science and Technology and NIH currently implement Indo-U.S. Collaborative Programs on Low-Cost Medical Devices, Vision Research, Brain Research, and Cancer Research. Currently Research on COVID19 is also one of the best examples of the India and USA collaboration for Vaccination of Corona.

5.21 This is regarding Economic²⁷

United States of America is land of Advancement, and Development and concerned to relations with India in Economics basis is smooth and in trade and commerce are in regular way, so the Indian Embassy has to in- charge of the Economic actions of both country relations are concerned, Embassy functions include as below mentioned details about the Economic aspects of the both India and USA.

India and USA share an important trade and economic relations for the United States. Since recent years these coming years as per the future plans are related to Economic growth is concerned visit by recently elected Prime Minister Narendra Modi, he been to Washington, DC, has heightened congressional interest in the current status of the relationship. Prime Minister provides the Obama Administration with an opportunity to advance the U.S.-India strategic partnership, as per the discussing ways to conduct greater trade and investment between the both the nations. Parliamentary elections in India brought a new government into power, for the new government to pursue economic policies similar to those Modi implemented during his ruling years as Although currently trade between India and the United States has grown rapidly over the last 10 years since 1990 to 2020, each nation contends that some aspects of the other's economic and trade policies hinder greater trade and investment growth., and its localization policies as non-tariff trade barriers. The Indian government considers current U.S. laws on visas for temporary foreign workers and payroll taxes as non-tariff trade barriers that discriminate against Indian workers. While both governments maintain that their policies are compliant with international agreements and respond to domestic needs, these perceptions continue to create tension in bilateral relations.

A Minister heads the department and also represents the Indian Finance Ministry in the US. The Economic department deals with finance, monetary and investment issues of India and the US. It provides complete information on India's investment climate and as well as on India – US economic relations, Investment Policy and Business Policy and Money related issues between India and USA. Apart from handling bilateral economic and finance issues with the US administration, the Department also deals with issues relating to the World Bank and IMF. This promotes the Economic relation of both

²⁷ US Relations with INDIA, <https://www.state.gov/u-s-relations-with-India/#:~:text=Economic%20Relations&text=In%202019%2C%20overall%20U.S.%2DIndia,from%209.6%20million%20in%202017> , May2022.

Countries in Healthy way, currently COVID 19 ²⁸Pandemic situation the Economy of both the Countries is devastated badly because there was loss of Money exchange and Trade and Commerce was dull mostly year 2020 completely went in Lock-down and totally the Export -Import business hit badly though slowly they regained again of Cargo Flights but not to such extend though all are Vaccinated for COVID19 still the problem existing.

So, Passenger Flights are not yet re-gained its regular as per passengers and visitors health is concerned as time concerned once the pandemic reduces and comes to normal hope everything comes to normal life style. As above said regarding students coming to USA for studies wise - versa students from USA to India are advised to stay back in their respective countries currently disease spreading situation.

These are the Functions and responsibilities matters to Indian Embassy situated at USA, Washington, DC, as per Functions and duties are concerned, they are doing at their limitations, but is this not enough as researcher we feel that the functions and responsibilities should be extended much more related to VISA related and people go missing and many are killed many are cheated, victim of fraud in USA especially with students many illegal activities are happened to them there is discrimination in the Universities they should have counselling centres and Medical Health centre and also some help for people who lost their belongings by theft or fraud while travelling in US as visitor, many times Indian Embassy showed unheard response and they are also over burdened by many works so, there should be more of staff and security provided mentioned issues.

We can say that going to other country is easy as per VISA is approved but there is much more apart from it many queries and concerns are not responded by Indian Embassy such times, they delay response and sometimes pro – active action is delayed, this has to be resolved.

In this current situation people come to India as visitors and some gone as visitors to US facing many issues regarding VISA renewal, Passport renewal, Ticket cancellations, VISA cancellation so on but the response from the Indian Embassy is very slow as USA

²⁸ ROBERT WOOD, USA, [https://www.rwjf.org/en/library/research/2020/09/the-impact-of-coronavirus-on-households-across-america.html#:~:text=Across%20rural%20American%2C%20more%20than,that%20already%20existed%20in%20America.\(May 2022\).](https://www.rwjf.org/en/library/research/2020/09/the-impact-of-coronavirus-on-households-across-america.html#:~:text=Across%20rural%20American%2C%20more%20than,that%20already%20existed%20in%20America.(May%202022).)

Government is concerned it is very speed and fast making any arrangements, but related Indian Embassy they are not to that standard we need proper response, Even Indian Foreign Ministry has to work on it.

5.22 This is regarding Bilateral Investment Treaty between India and USA

This matter related to Bilateral Investment Treaty (BIT) Support for a U.S.-India BIT (or Bilateral Investment Promotion Agreement, BIPA, as it is called in New Delhi) has got high in recent years. Successful Business and efficient Investors are given more preferences to India and the United States maintain such a treaty would reduce uncertainties and so facilitate investment are increased to USA and even in India by USA, particularly if accompanied by reform measures to further open the Indian market, India and the United States began BIT negotiations in August 2009. U.S. issues in the ongoing talks include reducing restrictions on foreign investment and ensuring adequate investor protection, such as through access to binding and neutral investor-state arbitration,

These are the updates concern to the Bilateral Investment this will make strong between both nations relations and by this there could be another issue of India getting in to the complete clutches of USA it seems to be the good openings of business prospects to both nations but somewhere most of Indian investors do not take risk of investing and huge amount investing is difficult as of now in COVID19 reasons there is lot of loss and less economic progress and in USA is the same situation related to profit and business upgrade there still need of time for both nations to recover from COVID19 consequences and later we can think of such investment progress by both nations India and USA.

5.23 Immigration policy recent changes and developments²⁹ after Ukraine³⁰

Russia war:

The war situation at Ukraine has got everyone in to humanitarian manners which has made world to turn back and get help and support to and proper guidelines in such crisis there should be better handling of situation concerned to VISA and work Permit is needed.

²⁹ UNO International conventions on Migrant labours and their family Human Rights <https://www.ohchr.org/en/instruments-mechanisms/instruments/international-convention-protection-rights-all-migrant-workers> June 2022

³⁰ UKRAINE and RUSSIA WAR <https://www.fragomen.com/trending/ukraine-russia-crisis-what-you-need-to-know.html> 21 June 2022

There is need of Temporarily Protection status to be provided for the people who are fleeing from Ukraine to other European countries and to UK, US, Canada with that 65 countries have agreed for same.

There is should be provision of Permanent residence and work permit to labour also with schooling, healthcare, social security and safety, yet the process of such requirements to Ukraine differ from each country and International Court of Justice must handle this sensitive problem carefully.

On the other hand there is also hold on visitor VISA to Russians in certain countries including Europe, US, Canada have closed entries to Russians as once war crisis started. There is lot of scrutiny concerned entries for Russians to these mentioned nations.

As per US is concerned Immigration is liberal to students from India but there is cost effect and fear of war crisis which has led many students deny to go any abroad for further studies in foreign universities but I feel this should not be the situation there is need of abroad education and at same time they must return and do job and start-up companies business in own country and try to stop brain drain from India as we have lost a lot of talent in this way.

Chapter - 6

6.1 Suggestions

- a. To suggest first most to resolve Immigrant Indians problems related to in secure jobs and theft, Indian Embassy has to resolve by informing US Government to look and make proper arrangements.
- b. Students are in priority travellers they are to be given more concern and safety related bullying in Colleges, Fees and cost of Education to Indian students on merit should be reduced and Keep track on missing students avoid accidents and information given to parents at earliest.
- c. Time -Period for VISA application and process has to be speedier related to H1 VISA concerned jobs there should be no fake jobs and fake salary promise frauds by such company to be checked.
- d. There is cultural – gap between American born Indians so there should be much more cultural enhancement programmed to promote Indian culture.
- e. Economic status of both Nations is declined badly during pandemic this has to be enhanced and improved at earliest make more business set ups opportunities to Indians to set up companies in USA.
- f. As per Medical aid is concerned it is very expensive in USA people went to there for jobs are finding hardship to reach medical expenses this has to be rectified by the Indian Government to help such needy people.
- g. Legal advice or Legal concerned file case and expenses of Court and Advocates is very high cost this legal aid and Legal support is expected from Indian Embassy up to free Legal information to Indians at Embassy.
- h. Indian parents should not pressurize their children on studying only IT, Technical education and go learn in USA this is like rat race and parents should give choice to children in learning and perusing their interested subjects instead minting only Engineers we must think of other great fields.
- i. We Indians only studying like machines earning making money buying a Flat and setting in life is not actually achievement there are such achievements like sports, games where India is lacking in world Olympics this has to be achieved this is in parents' hands to encourage their kids in such interests.
- j. Finally, India is land of moderate weather and good facilities improve our land though we get VISA and work in other nations but please come back to develop our nations try to stop brain drain it is little deviation yet a suggestion to Indian's thirst to USA has to be decreased.

- k. Even today to get deceased NRI, body by the family living in India is very difficult with lot of formalities, this has to be easy.
- l. Women related rules are very strong in USA and it is really need to be adopted to our Indian deprived ladies and in USA and it is only applicable for Citizen and Immigration women it should be provided and extended to all women in sake of security and safety.

These are some of the suggestions provided on the note of Immigration is concerned and it is few which we could discuss as per the research study is related.

6.2 Conclusion

This is conclusion part of the above chapters summarized here in that made a small attempt or try on bring the brief study information on Immigration of Indians to USA and labour problems faced by them in USA as Indian Immigrants.

We could bring up details and sum up here in this research paper it was great experience working on this topic and got to learn on many areas during such a situation we are locked up in homes with fear of pandemic and there is total lock down not at all travelling seeing people and sufferings felt a moment that world stopped there will be no more movements further there could not be any travelling and no more VISA processed, but slowly we are seeing improvement after Vaccination still more to come forward in this relation, we discussed about many topics in our all 5 chapters each chapter is giving us bird view of such areas of study and makes us to think and respond these are currently happening matters and we are glad that we could find solutions on same, there is no bigger issues without solutions, every problem has solution, meaning to it research is done.

Researcher could get most of information online and websites, few books related to Immigration and could be gathered while all such information are put together is formed this small contribution of study on Immigration and immigrants Indians to United States of America.

People from India travel to other countries in search of jobs, work, business, trade other things mainly people thickly travel to Gulf countries during 1980s to today there was no such need of high education, qualification or skilled labor as they expect in USA or Australia, UK, Canada.

In Gulf countries like Dubai, Qatar other UAE countries took labor VISA and there was no such Permanent Residence or getting Citizenship, but as per USA is concerned people get jobs and also status of citizenship Green card holders in USA are got all opportunities and immunities as any normal American Citizen and status of living is high and get loans to afford from home loan to car loans once they get job this is easy, once if the job is lost all facilities are lost.

So this insecurity of jobs are very often in USA and people gone to USA with H1 VISA has to face such disasters they lost job will come riches to rags and has to return country losing everything, this insecurity has ruined many Indian young people hopes and opportunities and talent and skill is tested and challenged they are lost in USA and in India hopes losing jobs many have end their life by suicide and even killed family with job lost and in secure life unable to pay back huge loans in USA depending on those jobs, here in India parents would have sent their children with selling property and getting huge loans invested completely on them for studies and VISA by such situations happening they also loose hopes and become very depressed.

We here in this research discussed on many issues faced by the Immigrants and labors at USA, Since, when the history of the Immigration started in India Emigration process was in ancient period, we have read in history during Mauryan Empire and south India Vijaya nagar Dynasty people came from different parts of world it could be Abudur Razzak, Chinese traveller Huen Tsang many more describe the Indian society prevailed at that time wrote many books on same.

These are the set examples shows us there was travelling and during European countries entered India and Asian countries they got them all as colony and extracted all raw materials from here to western countries and made market for such foreign finished goods Indian Artisans suffered by this and fought for Independence after 300 years of Foreign rule India could see freedom and Independent Nation and did progress towards development it is short period it made this success but yet lot to achieve in India, Modern has given contribution a lot to Indian IT sector, Technology sectors it could be Infosys's company and Sundar Pichai, many more have taken Indian in to great heights we are in need of youngsters with great Zeal and thirst for achievements and new Innovations to bring in top and more over only we concentrating in IT sectors, Engineers job we must think of other types of jobs and more in Entrepreneurship and run business and succeed and also in Scientific and research field.

In this concluding part we have gone through each phase from history of Immigration in India to USA how Immigration started during American Revolution it was also one of British Colony and got freedom from British and got framed new Nation and slowly it reached the stage of most developed Nation and during II World war it was most powerful nation today it called as 'Big Brother' Nation and its Army has renowned all over World, UNO and its branches, Head Quarters are situated at New York, USA. This shows that achievement is not far away we Indians can achieve great aspects with revolutionary thoughts and changing mind-sets and brings in success nothing is impossible in this World.

We people can bring many changes as time is the best solution coming to our research study on Immigration is the inspiration to me by my cousin sister who had lot of pressure to pursue Engineer from her parents and she had wish in teaching never happened instead she had to do Engineering in IT at some famous University (Information and Technology) later prepared herself to rat race she finally cleared all tests to get VISA to USA parents invested hardship money on her to send USA, she got job in Texas, USA but after five years staying USA returned home with health issues and lost job no money and health is lost she was in disaster situation now she's living in India with broken marriage and spoiled future this is not everyone story but there are many successful stories of Doctors who fled to USA minted money and became best Doctors studying saving many lives there are both negative and positive shades of going to USA but this doesn't stop anyone dreaming to go to any foreign country from India it is just an attempt to study and research on such topic being a law student its to know society in all dimensions and aspects which aspire us there is Equality nationally internationally where people can easily travel anywhere unless we are not harming anyone and going on god cause but there are situations people try to go other nations with reasons to work and earn but fall into other terrorists activity or become drug addict fall in to wrong doer and fall in to such clutches and such situations Legal aid and guidance is needed.

Every phase Law and order go hand in hand so, finally we could say that Immigration is part of policy in every nation and people go different destination for different needs Job, Study, Business other but all should get proper facility and safety and secured travel this has to ensure by both own nation and even the foreign nation. When we speak about the responsibilities of Indian Embassy at USA it is major part it works on different vast areas of concern of Indian people living in USA.

It is mainly concerned with aggrieved women and victims of domestic violence and dowry harassments in overseas, this is one of the major issues in recent years and it should be addressed at Embassy and every woman should be aware of the provisions provided legally to them the financial support and other legal support are need to be known to the victim and it is the duty of the Embassy to them know about the same.

Foreign government/court recognising the jurisdiction of Indian courts and all legal issues are dealt under the arrangement of Mutual Legal Assistance Treat. Serving summons/arrest warrants order by Indian court on Overseas Indian spouse who lives abroad Summons/ arrest warrants are sent to the accused through regular post by the consulate. US state department discourages to send these through them. So the Indian Embassy has major role to play in this, while the victim ladies can always approach to the Embassy for any such legal assistance and other support to them.

Permanent residency is provided to the Indian women/ children if the spouse is a USA citizen or permanent residence. Govt. of USA is very supportive to the victims of domestic Violence. Other than this, (according to an NGO- 'Maitri') there are few visa categories that individuals undergoing domestic violence may be eligible for: Removal of Conditions on Permanent Residency option for battered spouses of US citizens or permanent residents (VAWA Self Petition) U visa for victims of crimes (Applicable in crimes in the US) Trafficking visa for Spouses in limited cases.

Finding out location or whereabouts of husband in foreign country Privacy act of the country does not allow them to share the information; however legal course can be perused to find the details through the court. Information can also be ascertained through his/her employer or from foreign government immigration etc.

There is need of Technical Mechanisms to verify the background of NRI living in foreign country prior to marriage-education, job, salary, marital status, etc. Informed candidates can get the information through open source available on Internet. However, there is no mechanism to verify such details in USA due to privacy law.

Generation changes as time changes priority changes so, today what is in demand may not be so thinking such in mind we have to frame laws accordingly as time, currently the pandemic has made us to change in many ways and thinking attitude of travel is changed life style is changed so, change is common to human process in society accordingly in conclusion research has suggested few of the points to have need to change and such that mind set of parents not force children to study or to go out of

country to earn, here this research is mainly on Immigration and problems faced by those people here it is felt that we reduce the numbers out going can reduce the problems too in Immigration labours and so much unnecessary demand for getting VISA spending so much money on that could be avoided.

This is in conclusion we elaborated on many topics on history and policy and changes in USA Immigration policy and later problems faced by the Immigrated people in USA by Indians perspective later we discussed on the US Immigration policy in today and analysis on brief note on same, there is also topic discussed on Indian Embassy and their functions and responsibilities

Here many things are detailed and elaborated and given information how to apply for VISA to whom to take and how to take the and at the end research questions discussed earlier have been answered and also got solutions to those questions in this research study since we go through first chapter to 5th chapter it details about the questions and in suggestions, we get answer to the changes brought in foreign policies to stop brain drain so, it is felt that research of study on Immigration was very interesting and enthusiastic but reasons of lock down and other such situations we could not go out for further study and get much more information on this topic but could get satisfactory elements in to the research and main components are fulfilled and justified accordingly.

This is to conclude this research with hope that the reader sure gets an idea towards the Immigration of Indian to USA and helpful in getting some sort of useful information on same.

Research such topic is to bring some sort of awareness and knowledge to know only law perspective but other perspectives to be studied as law student study on other dimensions which is inter-connected with law it is part of International Foreign policy, Traveling rule, bilateralism between nations treaty and it all comes in to International Law concern and subject matter and also the matter of Immigration and VISA is also part of it we could select and have research to discover new ways of study and research makes thinking out of box and more understanding the subject matter.

Immigration and its policies differ from country to country as per their convenient it is made and rules to be followed but somewhere there could be violation of Equality and Human Rights is violated the criminals and the accused of the different nations are treated badly and even chance to appoint defence lawyer is not given chance these are

some of sensitive topics could not go in depth in our research as it is confined only to Immigrants and labor problems but this also adds major stuff to Immigration problems and issues less discussed but should be taken to consideration and many Indian origin criminals are punished unheard and without getting proper legal support this is also major loss and these reasons put them in great trouble.

Hypothesis is concerned this is non-doctrinal research study and there is less scope of the Hypothesis reached and got up to the mark it is as per should be studies of the study related.

Here in this context, we must discuss on COVID19 situation in India it cannot be not part of my research, as this Immigration topic revolves around this main is to know about the same when we talk about Immigration VISAs in recent years it is regarding recent changes related to Policy made for VISA granting of temporary VISAs for Indians to go and work in the United States is a top trade concern for India. In particular, two VISAs which are H-1B is for those professional specialty workers and L VISAs for intra-company transferee these are and usually provided topics of discussion between the both nations. Citizens of India accounted for about above 60% of all H-1B and below 40% of all L-1 VISAs are given more than any other country, current law generally limits annual H-1B admissions to above 60,000, and also most of the H-1B workers are exempted from the, coming years. Applications for new H-1B workers have routinely exceeded the numerical limits.

But because of exceed of Corona in 2020 to 2021 is too high so, the VISA applications are put in hold and waiting for the Corona cases to decrease there is some where bias in this way Indian students paid lakhs of rupees and workers invested money on to get VISAs and still not confirmed of going to work there Indian Government is not taking any such initiative in this situation and whole World is struggling to come out of this current situation by this there is lot Economic drop in each country.

Moreover as per VISA is concerned there is lot of confusion and they are not discussed clearly on where here is no limit on the total count for this L-1 VISAs that can be issued and no labor market test for L-1 are required. The current Congress has considered legislation that would make revisions to the H-1B and L visa categories.⁴² Legislative which that Congress has considered include streamlining application procedures need of employers to make efforts to recruit U.S. labours extending labor protections to foreign workers and providing and giving foreign workers more flexibility to change

their work and also give permission to such workers to apply for lawful permanent resident status while seeking or renewing temporary visas. All of these provisions in these bills are not very specific to any country and also not detailed in clear.

It is concluded by this that Immigration study was vast topic to do research and confined time and situation made us to just touch the topic and get glimpses of it and there is ocean of matters to be discussed as time and matter conferred we could just end by this and thinking that it was proper good study research on right topic and got all relevant information on right place and with relevant illustrations and data information are true as much concerned to my knowledge and the statistics of Money, Finance, Population and other data could differ as it cannot be expected exact it is only approximated and estimated information got by while research study and it is changing as year change and situation change. The trade commerce between India and USA got up new dimensions of Inter -National bonding which also led to more and more Immigration to USA from India most of Educated and Business people are opting for US looking forward much more opportunities in this coming way India has to bring about much more new Amendments and policies which support these Immigration and bring about new aspects in Indian Embassy which we can conclude saying India has got far way to go and bring about strong bonding both the nations.

Finally in the conclusion of the Research paper we can say that Hypothesis is attempt to explain on Immigration and Migrant labours difficulties and suggestions on same it is very difficult to test as there is multiplicity of factors related to it and here it is all about the people go to work in other developed country for their better life and remittances, In this paper it is about socio-economic problems faced by them and include Immigration policy and help of Embassy in Indian perspective most of the measures are mentioned in the International Convention adopted in General Assembly of UNO.

I would like to conclude this research paper with empirical study on Immigration problems in US related to Indians with hoping that in future there is developments and improvements in new dimensions in Law perspective is given way to Migrant labours and their family rights and freedom are safe guarded, Indian 'Brain drain' is avoided for development of our country India.

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