

Diaspora Philanthropy: A Phenomenological Study in Pursuit of Evolving Opportunities in Contemporary India¹

Abstract: According to a United Nations report “*International Migration 2020*”, India has the highest number of people living outside the country, with 18 million individuals in 2020. The report also highlights that UAE, US, and Saudi Arabia are the countries hosting the largest Indian migrant populations. Diaspora philanthropy, despite its immense potential, is still one of the most poorly comprehended aspects of the philanthropic sector. There is a dearth of literature that captures the experience of organized diaspora philanthropy. The paper aims to provide a conceptual purview of diasporic influences in India synthesizing the secondary data in terms of a global diaspora in India as well as empirical evidence from the initiatives functioning in the country. Also, the paper aims to delve into the background and development of diaspora philanthropy, analyzing the factors that affect giving within the diaspora community and highlighting key considerations for those looking to enhance the effectiveness of diaspora philanthropy. At the end, the paper puts forth lived experiences of the Diasporic Population in terms of their challenges and suggestions pertaining to the reflective analysis and widening the scope for further research. As a direct corollary to the constructive criticism of existing challenges, it suggests evidence from global practices in its pursuit of ‘evidence-based practice’.

Keywords: Diaspora Philanthropy, International Migration, Migration Management, Remittances, Diaspora etc.

A Diaspora Population of India: A Promising Realm

The term "diaspora" originates from two Greek words, "*diaspeirein*", where "*dia*" means "to sow" and "*speirein*" means "to scatter" and was used to describe the sowing of Greek colonies in faraway places (Kassam, et al., 2016). The diaspora population refers to the migration of skilled and talented professionals from developing countries to highly developed nations. This is driven by "push factors" like limited career opportunities in the sending countries and "pull factors" such as higher wages and skill shortages in the receiving countries. Economists have been deeply concerned about this issue since the 1960s (Chanda & Ghosh, 2012).

International Organization for Migration (IOM) defines diasporas as “migrants or descendants of migrants, whose identity and sense of belonging have been shaped by their migration experience and background” (IOM Glossary on Migration, 2019). While the term was originally used to describe the forced displacement of certain peoples, "diasporas" is now generally used to describe those who identify with a "homeland", but live outside of it. Definitions of "diasporas" also include

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not only first-generation emigrants but also foreign-born children of these individuals, as long as they maintain some link to their parent's home country.

According to a United Nations report, "*International Migration 2020*", India has the highest number of people living outside the country, with 18 million individuals in 2020. This figure includes Persons of Indian Origin (PIOs) and Non-Resident Indians (NRIs) residing in different countries. The report also highlights that UAE, US, and Saudi Arabia are the countries hosting the largest Indian migrant populations. India's large diaspora is distributed across the United Arab Emirates (3.5 million), the United States of America (2.7 million) and Saudi Arabia (2.5 million). According to the aforementioned report, several other countries, such as Australia, Canada, Kuwait, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, and the United Kingdom, also have significant numbers of Indian migrants.

It consists of people of Indian origin who have settled in various countries around the globe. The exact number of individuals in the Indian diaspora can be challenging to determine due to various factors, including differences in definitions of "diaspora," varying citizenship statuses, and changing migration patterns. Khadria (2003) states diaspora contributions towards their home country can be of three types: "Money" (remittances), "Machine" (technology) and "Man-hour" (expertise).

The Diaspora Philanthropy: The New Context of Philanthropy and Development

The term "diaspora philanthropy" is a recent concept that encompasses various forms of giving, such as homeland philanthropy, migrant philanthropy, and transnational giving. Although diaspora giving is no new phenomenon, the increased scale and diversity of donors have blurred the boundaries and definitions of this type of giving, if they ever existed at all. This philanthropy has several fundamental elements: they include 1) charitable giving from individuals who reside outside their homeland, 2) maintaining a sense of identity with their home country, 3) giving to causes or organizations in that country and 4) giving for public benefit (Johnson, 2007).

Diaspora philanthropy in India is a significant and influential aspect of the country's charitable landscape. The Indian diaspora, comprising millions of people spread across various countries, has maintained strong ties with their homeland and actively contributes to social, economic, and developmental causes in India. Here are some key points about diaspora philanthropy in India:

- a. **Magnitude of Contributions:** The Indian diaspora's philanthropic contributions to India are substantial. During 2021-22, India received foreign inward remittances of \$89,127 million which was the highest ever inward remittances received in a single year. This was stated by Union Minister of State for Finance Shri Pankaj Chaudhary in a Rajya Sabha, a portion of which is directed towards charitable and developmental activities.
- b. **Causes and Initiatives:** Diaspora philanthropy in India covers a wide range of causes and initiatives. These include education, healthcare, poverty alleviation, infrastructure development, disaster relief, women's empowerment, environmental conservation, and cultural preservation, among others.
- c. **Education and Skill Development:** Education is a significant area of focus for many Indian diaspora philanthropists. They support projects that aim to improve access to quality

education, build schools and libraries, provide scholarships, and enhance skill development opportunities. Kramer & Zent, 2019 describe the Alumni Diaspora Fellowship Program, which is a collaboration between the University of Witwatersrand in South Africa and Vanderbilt University Medical Center in the USA. This program is well-funded and enables diaspora alumni to return to their home country and also funds Wits researchers to visit the alumni in the USA. This creates a two-way interaction and knowledge exchange.

- d. **Healthcare and Medical Services:** The diaspora also contributes to healthcare projects, including setting up medical facilities, supporting research, and providing healthcare services to underserved communities (Afsal & Reshmi, 2023). The contributions of the diaspora to healthcare in their countries of origin have mainly revolved around short-term missions and the establishment of partnerships. Unfortunately, the sustainability of these programs and the finances required to maintain them have been significant obstacles, hindering successful long-term engagement (Taslakian et al., 2022).
- e. **Technology-Driven Philanthropy:** The Indian diaspora actively leverages technology and digital platforms for fundraising and creating awareness about various causes. Online crowdfunding and social media campaigns are commonly used to gather support for projects. Some members of the diaspora who are engaged in the technology sector have actively supported the growth of the Indian tech ecosystem. They have invested in start-ups, mentored entrepreneurs, and facilitated knowledge transfer to promote innovation and economic development (Bhagwati, 2010).
- f. **Community and Regional Bonds:** Many diaspora members support projects in their ancestral regions or communities, reflecting their emotional ties to their places of origin. It also extends to the promotion and preservation of Indian culture and art forms. Many individuals and organizations have sponsored cultural events, art exhibitions, and performances to showcase Indian heritage and foster cultural exchange.
- g. **Disaster Relief and Humanitarian Assistance:** During times of natural disasters or crises, the Indian diaspora has been quick to mobilize funds and resources to provide relief and support to affected communities in India. Their contributions have been crucial in helping people recover from calamities and rebuild their lives.
- h. **Collaboration with Local Organizations:** Brinkerhoff (2014) states that Diaspora philanthropists often collaborate with local NGOs and non-profit organizations in India to ensure the effective implementation and monitoring of their projects.
- i. **Impact on Social Development:** The contributions made by the diaspora have had a tangible impact on social development in India. They have helped improve access to essential services, enhanced infrastructure, and fostered economic growth in various regions.
- j. **Government Initiatives and Support:** The Indian government has recognized the potential of diaspora philanthropy and has taken steps to facilitate and encourage such contributions. Policies and schemes have been introduced to streamline and incentivize diaspora giving. Pande (2017) states the government created the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs (MOIA) in 2004, to oversee matters concerning the Indian diaspora and overseas Indians. In addition

to its goal of facilitating overseas migration and aiding Indians, particularly semi-skilled or unskilled, in finding work abroad, MOIA also strives to bring about transformation.

The MOIA established the India Centre for Migration a 'not-for-profit' society established in July 2008 to serve as a think tank on all matters relating to international migration, to help Indian migrants to be preferred as qualified, skilled and trained human resources across a wide gamut of sectors.

- k. **Non-Resident Indian (NRI) and Person of Indian Origin (PIO) Schemes:** The Indian government has special investment and philanthropy schemes like the NRI and PIO schemes that cater to the diaspora's financial and philanthropic interests (Dekkers & Rutten, 2011).
- l. **Indian Diaspora Organizations:** Several diaspora-led organizations and networks have been established to coordinate philanthropic efforts and address specific social issues in India through scholarships offered by the Indian Council for Cultural Relations (ICCR) and cultural centres, organizing film and other festivals too are effective ways.

Diaspora philanthropy in India has become a powerful force for positive change, supplementing government efforts and contributing to the country's overall development. It reflects the diaspora's commitment to their homeland and their desire to make a meaningful impact on the lives of fellow Indians.

Diaspora Development in the Indian State: A Payback to the Origin

Diaspora philanthropy refers to the charitable contributions and social initiatives undertaken by members of a diaspora community in their country of origin or ancestral homeland. In the case of India, the Indian diaspora around the world has been actively engaged in various philanthropic efforts to support development, education, healthcare, and social welfare (Agarwala, 2015). The current emphasis is on fresh diaspora donation programs that are influenced by the latest global political, economic, philanthropic, and technological developments. Here are some examples of diaspora philanthropy in India:

- a. **Akshaya Patra Foundation:** Akshaya Patra is one of the world's largest NGO-run school meal programs, providing nutritious meals to school children in India. It was founded in 2000 by Madhu Pandit Dasa, a member of the Indian diaspora in the United States, along with other philanthropists. The organization receives substantial support from the Indian diaspora globally.
- b. **Pratham:** Pratham is a non-governmental organization working to improve the quality of education in India. It was co-founded by Madhav Chavan, a member of the Indian diaspora in the United States. Pratham has received significant contributions from the Indian diaspora to support its literacy and education initiatives.
- c. **Aravind Eye Care System:** Aravind Eye Care System is a network of eye hospitals in India known for its innovative approach to providing high-quality eye care to all, regardless of their ability to pay. The system was founded by Dr G. Venkataswamy, an Indian-American ophthalmologist who returned to India to establish the hospitals.

- d. **Goonj:** Goonj is an NGO focused on addressing basic needs and disaster relief efforts across India. It was founded by Anshu Gupta, a member of the Indian diaspora in the United States, who returned to India to work on social issues and encourage others to contribute as well.
- e. **American India Foundation (AIF):** The American India Foundation is a non-profit organization that aims to catalyze social and economic change in India. It was founded in 2001 by former U.S. President Bill Clinton and Indian-American entrepreneur Rajat Gupta, along with several other members of the Indian diaspora in the United States.
- f. **Pravasi Bharatiya Divas (PBD):** Pravasi Bharatiya Divas is an annual convention held in India to connect with the Indian diaspora and encourage their involvement in the country's development. During these events, various philanthropic initiatives and collaborations between the Indian government, non-profit organizations, and members of the diaspora are discussed and promoted.
- g. **Educational Initiatives:** The Indian diaspora has been actively involved in supporting education in India. They have established scholarships, grants, and educational programs to promote access to quality education for underprivileged children and young adults. These initiatives have helped improve educational outcomes and opportunities for many students across the country
- h. **Healthcare Projects:** Diaspora philanthropists have contributed to funding healthcare facilities and social welfare programs in India. Contributions have been directed towards building hospitals, funding medical research, and supporting initiatives that address public health challenges in healthcare projects such as building hospitals, funding medical research, and supporting health awareness campaigns in India.

These are just a few examples of how the Indian diaspora has been actively involved in philanthropic endeavours to make a positive impact in their homeland. Their contributions have played a significant role in supporting various social causes and uplifting disadvantaged communities in India.

Indian Government Initiatives: Mechanisms Facilitating Diaspora Giving

India has recognized the significant potential of diaspora philanthropy and has implemented several policies and initiatives to encourage and facilitate contributions from the Indian diaspora. These policies aim to leverage the resources, skills, and networks of the global Indian community to support development and welfare projects in India. Here are some key policies and measures in place:

- a. **Pravasi Bharatiya Samman Award (PBSA):** The Pravasi Bharatiya Samman Award is the highest honour conferred by the Indian government on individuals of Indian origin or PIOs (Person of Indian Origin) for their exceptional contributions to India or the Indian diaspora community. This award serves to recognize and celebrate the philanthropic efforts and achievements of individuals from the diaspora.
- b. **Non-Resident Indian (NRI) and PIO Schemes:** The Indian government offers various investment schemes and financial instruments that are specifically designed for NRIs and

PIOs to invest in India. These schemes provide attractive investment opportunities for diaspora members who wish to contribute to various sectors, including education, healthcare, infrastructure, and more.

- c. **Overseas Indian Facilitation Centre (OIFC):** The OIFC is a joint initiative of the Indian government and the Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) that serves as a one-stop resource centre for the Indian diaspora. It provides information and assistance to potential diaspora philanthropists and investors who are interested in contributing to India's development.
- d. **India Development Foundation for Overseas Indians (IDF-OI):** IDF-OI was established in 2008 as a not-for-profit trust to enable overseas Indians to contribute to social and development projects in India. The foundation channels contributions from the diaspora to various government-approved projects, ensuring transparency and accountability in the use of funds.
- e. **Tax Benefits:** The Indian government has introduced tax incentives for NRIs and PIOs who donate to recognized charitable organizations in India. These incentives encourage diaspora members to contribute to philanthropic causes without bearing a heavy tax burden.
- f. **Networking and Engagements:** The Indian government regularly organizes events, conferences, and forums that bring together members of the Indian diaspora and Indian officials. These gatherings provide a platform for dialogue, collaboration, and showcasing philanthropic initiatives that benefit India.
- g. **Engaging with Indian Embassies and Consulates:** Indian embassies and consulates around the world play a crucial role in engaging with the diaspora and facilitating philanthropic efforts. They provide information, guidance, and support to individuals and organizations interested in contributing to India's development.
- h. **Swades Foundation and India Development Foundation (IDF):** These are examples of non-governmental organizations that work to connect the Indian diaspora with grassroots development projects in India. They act as intermediaries, channelling philanthropic funds and expertise to areas of need.

Impact of Diaspora Communities on India and Global Politics

Diaspora communities have a significant impact on both India's domestic politics and global politics. Their influence is multifaceted, ranging from economic contributions to cultural diplomacy and political activism. Here are some key aspects of the impact of diaspora communities on India and global politics:

- a. **Economic Contributions:** Indian diaspora members are known for their economic contributions to both India and their host countries. Remittances sent back to India play a crucial role in boosting the country's foreign exchange reserves and supporting families and communities. Additionally, diaspora entrepreneurs and professionals contribute to India's economic growth through investments, trade, and technology transfers.
- b. **Cultural Diplomacy:** Indian diaspora communities serve as cultural ambassadors, promoting Indian traditions, arts, cuisine, and languages in their host countries. This soft power influence

fosters a positive image of India and enhances people-to-people connections between India and other nations, promoting understanding and cooperation.

- c. **Political Engagement:** Diaspora communities often maintain strong connections with their homeland and take an active interest in India's political affairs. They participate in debates, discussions, and advocacy, both within their host countries and through online platforms. This political engagement can influence the international perception of India and its policies.
- d. **Lobbying and Advocacy:** Diaspora communities engage in lobbying efforts to advocate for issues relevant to India's interests in their host countries. This may include supporting India's stance on international issues, trade agreements, and bilateral relations. The influence of Indian diaspora lobbyists can shape the policies of foreign governments.
- e. **Voting Power:** Many countries with significant Indian diaspora populations allow non-resident Indians (NRIs) to vote in Indian elections through proxy voting or by visiting polling booths during elections. The voting power of the diaspora community can influence electoral outcomes in certain constituencies and may lead to increased attention from political parties.
- f. **Crisis Response and Relief Efforts:** During times of crises, such as natural disasters or emergencies, the Indian diaspora often mobilizes to provide aid and relief efforts in India. (Helland, 2007) states that the diaspora has stood strong during the time of disaster in their homeland and has actively fundraised through electronic mechanisms. Their contributions had made a difference in addressing humanitarian challenges.
- g. **Philanthropy and Social Initiatives:** Diaspora philanthropy, as discussed earlier, plays a crucial role in supporting development projects, education, healthcare, and social welfare in India. The impact of these contributions can be far-reaching, particularly in underserved areas.
- h. **Brain Gain and Knowledge Transfer:** Many members of the Indian diaspora have achieved success in various fields, including academia, technology, medicine, and research. When they return to India or engage with Indian institutions, it leads to knowledge transfer and a "brain gain" for the country, contributing to its development and innovation.

Overall, the Indian diaspora wields considerable influence in shaping India's image and interests on the global stage. Their contributions to India's economy, culture, politics, and social development create strong networks that facilitate cooperation and engagement between India and the rest of the world. As the diaspora community continues to grow and thrive, its impact on India and global politics is likely to further expand.

Concerns of Diaspora Philanthropy

In the case of India, the Indian diaspora has been actively engaged in philanthropic activities, but there are several challenges they face:

- a. **Regulatory Environment:** One of the primary challenges is navigating the complex regulatory environment in India. The legal and administrative procedures for foreign donations can be intricate and time-consuming, making it difficult for diaspora philanthropists to ensure their contributions reach the intended beneficiaries. For eg: Dusenbery (2013) in the

case study of Budh Singh Dhahan and the Guru Nanak Mission Medical & Educational Trust, along with the complex at Dhahan-Kaleran, demonstrated the innovative approaches taken by Sikh diaspora philanthropy in Punjab. By filling gaps left by the state and market, this philanthropy shifted away from gurdwaras and towards creating new spaces in civil society. Through collective action by diasporic actors and transnational collaborations with international partners, they successfully address the issues of social development.

- b. **Lack of Information:** Diaspora philanthropists might face challenges in identifying trustworthy and effective organizations to support in India. The lack of transparent information about NGOs and their projects can make it challenging to assess the impact and effectiveness of their donations.
- c. **Cultural and Social Distance:** Differences in culture, language, and societal norms can create barriers between the diaspora philanthropists and the communities they aim to support. Understanding local needs and dynamics is crucial for the success of philanthropic efforts.
- d. **Funding Mechanisms:** The logistics of transferring funds internationally and converting currencies can lead to transaction costs and potential delays in getting the resources to the intended beneficiaries. Lethlean (2003) states the major complexity of diaspora philanthropy involves mixed of financial contributions from various sources such as individuals, corporations, foundations, and governments directed towards supporting a specific homeland. This “mixture” blurs the level of ambiguity and influence on the interpretation of diaspora philanthropy.
- e. **Targeting Impactful Projects:** Choosing the right projects that align with the diaspora's objectives and have a significant impact on the ground can be challenging. Deciding between various causes and ensuring their contributions make a meaningful difference can be complex.
- f. **Monitoring and Evaluation:** Distance can make it difficult for diaspora philanthropists to effectively monitor and evaluate the impact of their donations. Ensuring transparency and accountability in how funds are utilized becomes essential.
- g. **Trust Issues:** Concerns about corruption and misuse of funds in certain areas might deter some diaspora members from engaging in philanthropic activities in India.
- h. **Political and Social Instability:** Political and social fluctuations in India can impact the stability and continuity of philanthropic projects, making it challenging for diaspora philanthropists to plan and execute their initiatives effectively.
- i. **Limited Scope of Giving:** The priorities of the diaspora may not always align with the most pressing needs in India. Some members might focus on particular regions or causes, which may not address broader societal challenges in the country.
- j. **Collaboration and Coordination:** With numerous individual diaspora philanthropists and organizations operating independently, there might be limited collaboration and coordination among them, leading to potential duplication of efforts and reduce overall impact.

Addressing these challenges requires efforts from both the diaspora and India's government and civil society. Simplifying the regulatory process, providing better information and data transparency, fostering partnerships between diaspora groups and local organizations, and promoting networking opportunities can enhance the effectiveness of diaspora philanthropy in India.

Diaspora Philanthropy: A Way Forward

Diaspora philanthropy can indeed be a significant way forward in India, contributing to the country's social, economic, and cultural development. Leveraging the support and resources of the Indian diaspora can have a transformative impact on various fronts. They may help in filling huge developmental challenges, including poverty, education gaps, healthcare disparities, and infrastructure needs (Maria, 2007). Diaspora philanthropy can complement the efforts of the government and local organizations by targeting specific areas that require urgent attention and resources.

The Indian diaspora population is vast and diverse, and as it continues to grow, so may its philanthropic contributions to India. As more Indians settle abroad and prosper, there could be an increase in the funds and resources directed towards charitable causes and development initiatives in their homeland. Dhume (2002) states advancements in technology and digital platforms are likely to play a significant role in shaping diaspora philanthropy. Online crowdfunding, peer-to-peer fundraising, and social media advocacy can connect the diaspora community more efficiently with causes in India and facilitate fundraising efforts.

They have a huge potential to facilitate knowledge transfer, mentorship, and capacity building in India, thereby fostering innovation and expertise in various sectors. Additionally, the Indian diaspora may increasingly explore impact investing as a way to support sustainable and socially responsible projects in India. By investing in businesses and initiatives that align with their values, diaspora members can contribute to both economic growth and positive social outcomes (Dhesi, 2010).

However in empowering marginalized communities, the Diasporic population can intervene through targeted philanthropic efforts, by funding educational scholarships, skill development programs, and entrepreneurship initiatives, they can uplift underprivileged individuals and provide them with opportunities for a better future.

About the emergence of more organized diaspora-giving circles or networks, where individuals pool their resources and expertise to fund and support specific causes in India. These collective efforts can amplify the impact of individual contributions. There may be a shift towards supporting sustainable development projects that address long-term challenges, such as environmental conservation, renewable energy, and climate change mitigation. Diaspora philanthropy could play a significant role in supporting India's efforts towards a greener and more sustainable future.

Nonetheless, it is essential to remember that the future of diaspora philanthropy in India will depend on numerous factors, including economic conditions, geopolitical developments, and the evolving priorities and interests of the diaspora community. As the world continues to change, so too will the landscape of diaspora philanthropy in India.

Recommendations and Concluding Remarks

Diaspora philanthropy holds immense potential and plays a vital role in shaping the social, economic, and cultural landscape of India. The Indian diaspora, scattered across the globe, has demonstrated a strong sense of connection and commitment to their homeland, actively contributing to its progress and development. Through their generosity, expertise, and resources, diaspora

members have become valuable agents of positive change, touching the lives of countless individuals and communities in India. The following recommendations cater to the needs of diaspora philanthropy:

Capacity Building of the Diaspora Community: “In order for a community to have the ability to take action and make positive changes, they must possess three key components: commitment, resources, and skills.” (Lethlean, 2003). The capacity-building programmes can be initiated by conducting Research and Identifying the underlying Causes in various areas of education, healthcare, poverty alleviation, women empowerment, environmental conservation, and rural development. Engaging in Skills-Based Volunteering can make a significant difference in building the capacity of local NGOs and social enterprises. Creating a sustainable vehicle for diaspora giving requires mobilizing a diaspora community and establishing a structure that reflects the available opportunities.

Effective Monitoring and Impact Assessment: Regularly assessing the impact of diasporic philanthropic efforts to ensure that the contributions are making a positive difference. Transparent reporting and evaluation mechanisms can help in promoting trust among the diasporic population.

Strengthen Communication Mechanism among the Stakeholders: To enhance transparency it is suggested, to establish an effective communication mechanism through newsletters, annual reports, brochures, annual meetings, media releases, a website and annual events

Channelizing the Diaspora Potential: Improved information and communication channels are necessary within the diaspora groups and between them and their countries of origin. It's important to highlight the potential advantages of diaspora philanthropy and publicize them within these communities. Promotional tools specific to each community should be utilized to raise awareness about available models for individuals and groups.

Foster Local Engagement: Encourage Diaspora communities to get actively involved in philanthropic initiatives, by collaborating with local communities in India, they can gain better insights into the challenges they face.

Effective Dialogue between the various Stakeholders: To harness the full potential of diaspora philanthropy, governments, NGOs, and diaspora organizations need to collaborate and provide an enabling environment. Clear communication, streamlined donation processes, and effective utilization of resources can maximize the impact of diaspora contributions and create a sustainable platform for long-term development projects.

Establishing a Professional Knowledge Base: The impact of diaspora philanthropy extends across various sectors including education, healthcare, infrastructure, technology, and culture as well. By leveraging their financial contributions, knowledge transfer, and partnerships, the Indian diaspora can fill critical gaps in development and uplift marginalized populations, thus fostering a more inclusive and equitable society. It is important for philanthropic organizations within the diaspora to engage in open discussions about the challenges they are facing. By connecting with other diaspora communities, participants can gain knowledge and assistance from each other, establish effective communication and cooperation methods, and help enhance philanthropic efforts globally.

Overall, diaspora philanthropy in India has been an essential force in driving social and economic progress. It has facilitated partnerships between individuals and organizations across borders, promoting collaboration and mutual understanding between India and its global community. The impact of diaspora philanthropy continues to grow as more Indians move abroad and connect with their roots to contribute positively to their homeland.

Addressing the challenges of diaspora philanthropy is essential to maximize its impact and ensure sustainable development in India. Increased awareness campaigns, outreach programs, and digital platforms can disseminate information about projects, organizations, and causes in need of support. Promoting transparency in financial reporting, project updates, and impact assessments can build trust and encourage continued support. Engaging legal experts and financial advisors can ensure compliance with relevant laws and regulations to meet Regulatory and Legal Compliance. Implementing robust monitoring and evaluation frameworks can track progress and outcomes, ensuring resources are used effectively.

As India, faces evolving challenges and opportunities in the 21st century, diaspora philanthropy remain a significant way forward. It can help address emerging issues such as environmental sustainability, pandemic preparedness, and technological advancements. Moreover, diaspora engagement in philanthropy creates a bridge between India and its global community, fostering mutual understanding, cooperation, and a sense of shared responsibility. By actively working to overcome these obstacles, diaspora philanthropy can become a more potent force for positive change in India, making a meaningful and lasting impact on the lives of its people and communities.

At last, diaspora philanthropy is not just about financial transactions; it embodies a powerful expression of compassion, unity, and solidarity. As the world continues to connect and evolve, the continued engagement of the Indian diaspora in philanthropic endeavours will undoubtedly shape a brighter and more promising future for India and its people.

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