CONCLUSION
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Migration is a fundamental characteristic of human being and well linked with the history of human civilization. With the continuous technological advancement in means of transportation and communication there has been a growing trend in international migration. Socio-cultural life of immigrant communities and their linkages with motherland has attracted considerable attention of the social scientists. Originally associated with Jews migrant, the term 'Diaspora' has emerged a well defined concept for those migrant groups who retain their cultural identity in the host-land, inherited from the motherland. These Diasporic groups plays vital role in the political, economic, cultural, philanthropic aspects of their host societies as well as in their motherland. These migrant groups have also the potential of facilitating the transfer of skills and contributing to the cultural enrichment of both the countries. And therefore, with the passing of time they have emerged as a very important factor in defining bilateral relations between motherland and countries of adoption of Diaspora. At the same time, however, international migration entails the loss of human resources for many countries of origin and may give rise to political, economic or social tensions in countries of destination. Consequently, issues of integration, assimilation and identity retention of Diasporic communities with their host societies often become a critical subject.

People of India have been venturing outside India since ages and today they are more than 20 millions spread all across the world. Numerically, they are third largest Diasporic community in the world with a distinct cultural identity. Due to close geographical proximity people of India are enjoying association with the East Africa even before the beginning of recorded history. And this association has lead to presence of Indian communities in various parts of East Africa. In the colonial period initially they went as 'indentured labours' and then in white-collars jobs apart from traditional immigrants as a trader. In the post independence period of East African countries, Indian migrations have been continued in the form of traders, professional and dependents. Though, they are a tiny minority in terms of numbers but have made remarkable success in every strata of social life and have played very important role in various dimensions of their country of
adoption. This thesis entitled, “Role of Indian Diaspora in East Africa: Challenges of Integration, 1963-2003”, explores vividly the process of settlement of Indian Diaspora, their socio-economic conditions, their role in the political, economic, cultural, philanthropic and other relevant aspects of their country of adoption and examines challenges before them in the process of integration in the society of their host country.

Indian Diaspora has played remarkable role in the political and economic aspects of East African countries. They were the people who became torch bearer in the colonial period for political awakening and nation building process. Initially, they began their political activism for the protection of their own communities’ interests as being oppressed by colonial power PIO’s and indigenous Africans joined hand together for mutual benefits in trade union movements, and later in independence movement. People like Makhan Singh, Pio Gama Pinto, Chanan Singh etc. shown extreme sacrifices for the cause of independence of their new land of destiny. During Mau Mau movement in Kenya, Indian Diaspora stood together with indigenous people and during the trial of Jomo Kenyatta it was lawyers of PIO community who came forward in his defense. Press was another means of political assertion where Indian Diaspora took championing role and raised voice of the local people. In post independence period, initially, they were able to hold political offices but later they were sidelined and today they are virtually absent in the government positions except in Tanzania. In the wave of growing tribalism in the post independence politics of these nations, PIO’s increasingly seen as unwanted in the political offices. Similarly they have been marginalized in the political parties and these circumstances have lead alienation of Indian Diaspora in politics.

However, despite of certain odd circumstances in post independence period, economically they are still retaining very important position. They holds substantial share in the countries economy, especially in secondary and service sectors. There have been number of arguments and counter arguments on economic role of Indian Diaspora in East Africa. Those who appreciate their contribution cites examples of their outstanding contribution in building of Ugandan railways, introducing monetary system in the past and in present being an important source of revenue generation for government and

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highest employer of the indigenous people in organized sector. They are blamed by the critics for monopolizing secondary sector of economy and making money out of exploitation of poor and innocent indigenous people. They have been described as a 'middle man minority' who take advantages of bribery, unfair business practices and other loopholes of country’s political system to run their businesses. In-depth analysis of the matter indicates that though, comparatively Indian Diaspora is more economic prosperous then fellow indigenous people but there is fair diversity among PIO’s in their economic status. Few of them might be rich of world standards but majority of them falls under the category of higher middle class or middle class. As for the question of dominating in economy is concern, if it is there, it is due to certain advantages such as family history of business background, adoptability with technological and other changes, dedication for work etc. are important cause for that. More importantly, Indian Diaspora is utilizing their economic prosperity for the socio-economic development of their country of adoption.

Issues of cultural identity retention of Indian Diaspora and expectations for complete assimilations from indigenous counterparts have been matter of contention in East Africa. Despite of residing away from motherland since generations, Indian Diaspora has beautifully preserved their cultural identity which is clearly visible in all seven aspects of the culture taken into account in this study viz. language, celebration of festivals, use of mass media, traditional cultural activities, religion, Sports, and food pattern. However, Indian Diaspora has very coherently integrated with certain cultural norms of their country of adoption. Knowledge of Kiswahili language, celebration of Jamhuri day, representing country in various sport events, interest in traditional cultural activities, regularly using local media are the example of integration. Though, process of assimilation is for away phenomenon for Indian Diaspora in East Africa. Their have been close work related interaction but social interaction is considerably low and matrimonial relationship of PIO’s and indigenous people is still a remote possibility. Another noteworthy point in this regard is Indian Diaspora’s contribution in the philanthropic activities. They have contributed a lot for the advancement of countries of their adoption and welfare of its indigenous people and through activities like
establishing schools, building social halls and hospitals, contributing in relief activities during natural or manmade calamities etc.

Though, due to lack of matrimonial relationship and a certain level of social interaction they have been accused of being exclusive in nature. Nevertheless, they are not alone to blame for that. Since colonial period they have been victims of prejudices and in post independence period they have faced severe hardship in their countries of adoption. The colonial policies of segregation where there were separate residential areas, social halls and even schools were divided on racial ground never provided opportunity to have any meaningful social and cultural integration between Indian Diasporic and indigenous African communities. After independence, political elites of these countries, instead of trying to correct mistakes of colonial power, on record stated that next step was to end 'brown imperialism'. Despite of leading role Indian Diaspora in the national movements of these states, there is hardly any reference of their contribution in the government records, history books or even text books of schools. In the past there has been several roads and other places named after leading PIO figure or places similar to India but they all have been changed during the last forty years or so. This all has leaded to fear among PIO’s and further segregation.

At the very beginning of independence, loyalty of Indian Diaspora towards their country of adoption was questioned due to their attitudes on citizenship issue. Though, those who applied for citizenship a majority of them never got any positive response from government side. It is a matter of fact that PIO’s unlike Europeans did not leave East African countries in large number just after independence. It was consequences of later developments which increased marginalization and isolation of PIO’s in their country of adoption. In later part of 1960s these countries started Africanization of the economy; since Indian Diaspora has been major stake holder in the country’s economy, they suffered heavily due to these policies. Further Zanzibar revolution in 1964; spread insecurity feeling among the Indian Diaspora, number of them left the country. The year 1972 marked a major challenge to Indian Diaspora in Uganda, as Dictator Idi Amin ordered that all the Asians must go from Uganda within 90 days. Majority of them left
the country to prevent their life. In Kenya, during the coup attempt in 1982, they faced similar problems. Tanzanian Nationalization policies, created the fear among Indian Diaspora for loosing their property; this also led to another migration of Indian Diaspora towards developed countries.

In all three country of the region Indian Diaspora constitute a very small minority and they deserve special attention for the protection of their life, livelihood and belongings. But, successive governments in all three countries have been not only ignoring the problems of Indian communities even they have made numerous policies directly targeted to them. This violet not only to the ethos expressed in 'International Declaration of Human Rights', 'Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities' and 'United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination' but also goes against very principle of human dignity. While no one could object on the effort to make equitable society, targeting one particular community on the basis of their ancestor's origin without capacity buildings of the other sections could only promote to further violence and social unrest.

Globalization is a fact of our time. It has influenced all aspects of present human civilization. Effects of globalization on Indian Diaspora in East Africa are clearly visible in their economic, political, social, religious and cultural aspects of life. Policies of economic liberalization have given freedom to private sector for investment, marketing and doing trade without much control of government. Increasing demand for investment and skilled people seems to be favourable for PIO's. Once hated as 'cheaters', 'looters', 'exploiters' and so on and even exiled from their land of destiny; they are welcomed again in these countries. Ugandan President leaving no room to invite PIO's who have expelled by dictator Idi Amin in early 1970s; Tanzania and Kenya as well wooing their Diaspora for investment in the country. Being skilled and economically affluent community they are in high priority list. In the age of globalization all three countries of the region have adopted liberal democratic form of governance and Indian Diaspora have played important role in this process as per there capacity. Though, there has been no
much change in the political situation of Indian Diaspora even in the era of liberal democracy. But, presence of large number NGO’s and other civil society organizations raises hope for change in near future. However, so far process of globalization has been not able to dismantle distinct cultural and religious identity of PIO’s in East Africa. Indian Diaspora is also contributing positively in the social movements of these countries. As a consequence of globalization several issues of global importance are also pertaining in the East African countries- problem of HIV / AIDS and terrorism are specially to mention. Indian Diaspora is also affected from these problems and working together with their fellow countrymen and countrywomen to find way out from these severe problems.

In the contemporary age of the world community conglomerating together as one cohesive unit with the economy acting as a bedrock of this communion, it is imperative for the East African nations of today to recognize this juggernaut of neo- Liberal - Institutionalism in order to come to terms with a changing international scenario. The fissures in the socio- Politico fabric rendered seemingly unbridgeable as result of numerous regime changes and incoherent policies are the bane in the developmental process of these countries which are yet to find an identifiable contour in the World scenario.

Indians too need to realize that they have a permanent stake in the development and betterment of their nations and to ascertain that a more participatory rather than a prohibitory, confrontationist approach ought to be adhered to. The hey days of the Indian Diasporic community have to be made contemporaneous in a clever manner so that the deep-rooted mistrust of the Traders from the East hand in glove with the Colonial conquistadors, has to swept away to be replaced by a more friendlier juxtaposition of the Diaspora in the local context. The Indian movement ought to take a more nationalist and centrifugal mindset in order to internalize the distinction between the indigenous and the immigrants which is a major sore point in the native and settled populace. The utilization of their riches in the service of the nation is a panacea to the problems of the East African Region.
Findings of the study

Coming to answer of particular hypothesis of the study following conclusion can be drawn:

1. Indian Diaspora played an important role in the process of nation building in East Africa and they consider themselves as integral part of their adopted countries.

It is very much clear from the study that Indian Diaspora has played very important role in the nation building process of East African countries. They were pioneer in the struggle for independence. Despite certain hardships majority of PIO’s decided to stay in these countries after independence. This was only due to continuous harassment, number of them decided to move to other places in later stage. However, majority of Indian Diasporic community still feel themselves as integral part of the indigenous society in East Africa. In the survey when question was asked about integration with indigenous societies, number of respondents questioned the validity of question because they were of the view that since their forefathers migrated from India and they are born and nurtured in these countries so they are indigenous community itself.

2. In the post-independent period Indian Diaspora made significant political, economic and cultural contributions to their adopted countries.

This hypothesis had three segments—contributions on political, economic and cultural aspect.

Politically, they were marginalized in post independence period in Uganda and Kenya and therefore don’t had chance to contribute in bigger way. Though, there are several PIO’s who are contributing from outside the government. They have been able to make political contribution in the government in Tanzania.

Economically, they were very much successful in pre independence period and still they are major stakeholder in the economies of Kenya and Tanzania. Once they were expelled from Uganda now they are receiving red carpet welcome from government side.
Culturally, they are still retaining distinct identity, inherited from motherland and have made their contribution through activities of their respective community organizations. During their presence expanded over many centuries they have influenced local communities in many ways and also are influenced by them.

3. The contribution of PIO’s during freedom struggle is not appreciated and reciprocated in post independence period.

Since early days of independence, elites of these countries have tried to Africanize economy, polity and history of the nation. Contributions of PIO’s like Makhan Singh, Pio-Gama Pinto, Chanan Singh etc. have never been recognized or appreciated. They have not got due regards in post independence period. Even there is no mention of their names in the chapters of text books related to national movement.

4. PIO’s situation is still vulnerable and they still feel insecure and unsafe.

Though, there are still certain elements who blame Indian Diaspora for all the evils prevailing in the nation. But there is growing understanding among local people as well as Indian Diaspora that they have to live together so there is increasing trend of cooperation rather then confrontation.

5. The process of globalization and democratization is favourable for PIO’s.

Process of globalization and technological advancement is helping Indian Diaspora in many ways. These countries require able human resource to bring development in the country and recognize talent and hard working nature of Indian Diaspora. Ugandan government is taking lead in this regard and President Museveni is assuring protection of Human Rights and Minority Rights of Indian Diaspora at every national and international flora.
Further Area of Research

This study has been conducted with the focus on role of Indian Diaspora in East Africa and challenges before them in their host-societies. In course of research several issues came up which have not been dealt here in detail as those were beyond the purview of current study. However they are equally important for future research. Some of them are:

1. Study on Indian Diasporic community which has further migrated from East Africa. Their linkages with East Africa.
2. Philanthropic activities of Indian Diaspora in East Africa and impact of globalization on these activities.
3. Functioning of community organizations among Indian Diaspora in East Africa.