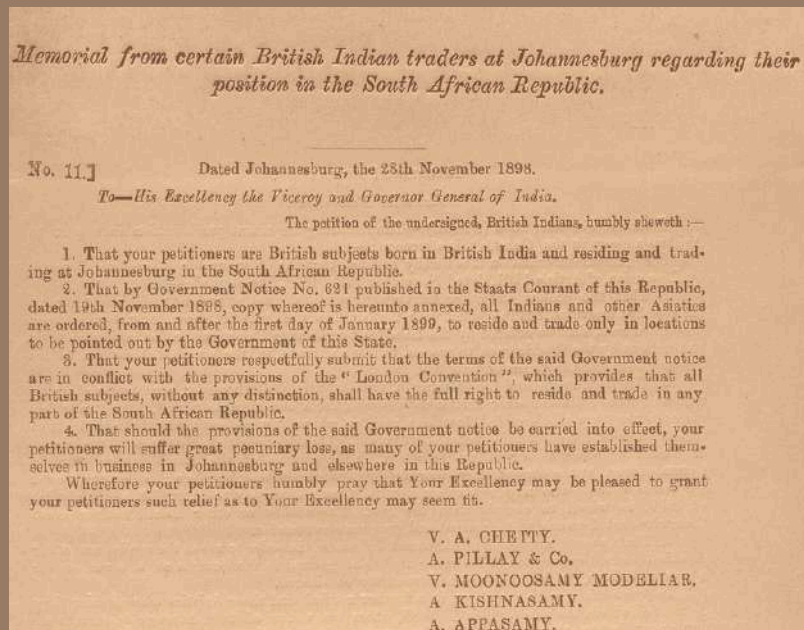


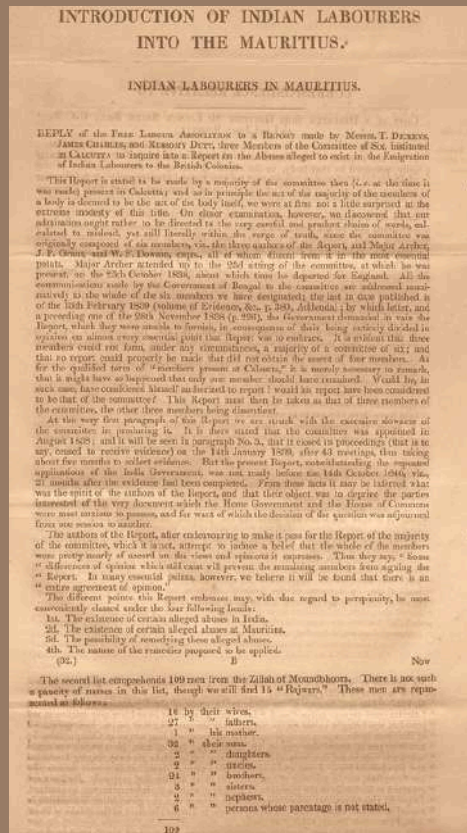
# PANEL 3



# भारतीयप्रवासी Indian Diaspora (1)

An 1898 petition from British Indian residents and traders in Johannesburg, protesting a government notice that would force them into designated locations, claiming it violates their rights under the London Convention. The petitioners, including prominent business figures, plead for relief, highlighting potential economic ruin if the order is enforced.

A petition by British Indian traders requesting relief against pecuniary loss, 1898



The Free Labor Association issued a detailed reply to a report presented by three members of the 'Committee of Six' in Calcutta, which had investigated alleged abuses of Indian labourers to British Colonies. The Association argues that the report, which claims to represent the majority view of the committee, actually reflects the opinions of just three members, with the other three dissenting. They highlight discrepancies in the report's timeline, its misleading claims of consensus among the committee, and the alleged abuses in India and Mauritius. The reply also critiques the proposed remedies and questions the true intentions behind the report's delay and presentation.

A critique of the Government report on emigration by 'Free Labour Association', 1841

Amendment of Indian Emigration Act.  
Denunciation of the Convention of 1861 relative to the emigration of  
of labourers from India to the French Colonies.

Extract from the LONDON GAZETTE dated the  
18th October 1921.

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Notice of the desire of His Majesty's Government to terminate the Convention between Great Britain and France, signed at Paris on the 1st July, 1861, relative to the Emigration of Labourers from India to the French Colonies, was given to the French Minister for Foreign Affairs by His Majesty's Ambassador at Paris on the 1st July last, and was duly accepted by the French Government.

The Convention will accordingly cease to have effect from the 1st January, 1923, viz., eighteen months after the date of the notice of denunciation.

This document is an official extract from the London Gazette, dated 18th October 1921, addressing a significant diplomatic development between Great Britain and France. It records the formal notification of His Majesty's Government's intention to terminate the 1861 Convention signed in Paris, which governed the emigration of Indian labourers to French colonies. The document further specifies that the Convention will cease to have effect from 1st January 1923, marking the conclusion of the agreement eighteen months after the official notice of denunciation. This extract highlights the administrative processes involved in ending international agreements and sheds light on the colonial-era regulations surrounding labour migration.

Cessation of emigration of Indian laborers to French Colonies, 1921

## Position of Indians in Kenya.

The history of the position of Indians in Kenya up to the end of the late war may be summarised briefly. There have been Indian merchants established along the East African Coast for a long time, and, with the opening up of Uganda and Kenya, and particularly with the development of British administration in those countries during the last thirty-eight years, Indian traders have penetrated into the interior. Many Indian artisans and labourers employed on the construction of the Uganda Railway remained to engage in commerce, and, at the beginning of the present century, the number of Indians in Kenya was greatly increased by the arrival of artisans, clerks and small traders. There is a limited number also of professional men and traders on a large scale who have come from India to the Colony. The agricultural Indian is, however, almost unknown in Kenya.

In 1918, the report of a local Economic Commission of Enquiry into post-war development was published. This contained disparaging references to the Indians then in Kenya, and advocated strict control of future immigration from India. Although the passages in question were repudiated by Lord Milner as not representing the view either of His Majesty's Government or himself, the report undoubtedly added to the feeling of bitterness among the Indians.

At the same time Indian sentiment, both in India and Kenya, was becoming more and more articulate, and a large number of claims was put forward by the Indian community in Kenya, including a demand for representation on the Legislative Council on an equality with Europeans.

In the 1923 Memorandum titled 'Indians in Kenya', presented to Parliament by the Command of His Majesty, the history of Indians in Kenya is outlined. It highlights their rise as traders and artisans, their involvement in the construction of the Uganda Railway, and their expansion into commerce. The document also addresses tensions over land ownership in the Highlands, racial segregation in urban areas, and the increasing demand for equal representation on the Legislative Council. Despite challenges, including a 1918 report calling for stricter immigration control, Indian sentiment for equality grew stronger in both Kenya and India.

Memorandum on 'Indians in Kenya', 1923

## *Hindu association of Europe.*

### HINDU CULTURAL CENTRE IN LONDON.

LONDON. Apr. 10--The Executive of the Hindu Association of Europe has decided to open a centre in London for Hindu festivals, prayers and celebrations. The Association, which has been in existence for the last 12 years, has now, it is stated, secured the support of various orthodox and liberal Hindu organizations in India.

The Association also proposes to open Hindu Cultural institutes at various places on the Continent when the war in Europe is over. The Association is now negotiating to secure a special burial ground for the cremation of Hindu who die in this country.

It will also make a move for the legal recognition of any Hindu marriages which might take place in Great Britain. Reuter

The Hindu Association of Europe Ltd. was registered as a Company limited by guarantee on April 14, 1946, with an initial membership of one thousand. Its official objectives include spreading knowledge of Hindu culture and civilization, while promoting friendly relations among followers of different faiths. In March 1945, key officers were elected: Dr. Diwan Singh as President, Dr. D.N. Dutt as Honorary Treasurer, and V.R. Bengeri as Honorary Secretary. As part of its mission, the Association announced plans to open a Hindu Cultural Centre in London, supported by a variety of Hindu organizations from India. This centre will host festivals, prayers, and cultural celebrations, furthering the Association's goal of cultural exchange. Additionally, there are plans to establish cultural institutes across Europe post-war, secure a burial ground for Hindus in the UK, and pursue legal recognition for Hindu marriages in Britain.

Hindu Association of Europe, 1945