

a history of the asians in east africa ca 1886 to 1945 oxford studies in african affairs

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Explore the rich and complex history of the Asian community in East Africa between 1886 and 1945. This academic study, part of Oxford Studies in African Affairs, delves into their profound impact and experiences during a critical colonial period.

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A History of the Asians in East Africa, C. 1886 to 1945

In the 19th and 20th centuries, people commonly known simply as Asians from the Indian subcontinent settled in East Africa (Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda) in ever-increasing numbers. By the turn of the 20th century, Indian immigrants outnumbered Europeans in the region by more than a 2:1 ratio. It signified the extraordinary influence they wielded over and the effect they have on the socioeconomic, political, and cultural aspects of East African society. Because existing literature on the subject is either incomplete or cursory, an overall assessment of the large-scale Asian immigration impact on East African development is woefully inadequate. Therefore, in what is one of the most exhaustive examinations of the phenomenon ever produced, this book came into being under the expert research of Jagjit Singh Mangat. In light of the dearth of written sources—with the few available being drastically hard to find—Mangat uses interviews with surviving immigrants to flesh out our knowledge and understanding. For instance, he introduces us to traders who pioneered commercial exploitation of the protectorate's interior during the 1880s and 1890s—a people and their endeavor little known outside local Asian tradition until now. While subjective in nature, these interviews nonetheless provide comprehensive insight into the life and work of early Asian immigrants, from their own unique viewpoint. Using both official and unofficial documentation from the India Records Office in London, the Proceedings of the Emigration Department at the India Office, and records of the former Bombay Presidency, to name a few, *A History of the Asians in East Africa, ca. 1886 to 1945*, is a definitive record of the extraordinary journey of Indian immigrants and their powerful impact and influence on the development of East Africa in the past and how that has shaped the region today.

A History of the Asians in East Africa

The Columbia Guide to East African Literature in English Since 1945 challenges the conventional belief that the English-language literary traditions of East Africa are restricted to the former British colonies of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanzania. Instead, these traditions stretch far into such neighboring

countries as Somalia and Ethiopia. Simon Gikandi and Evan Mwangi assemble a truly inclusive list of major writers and trends. They begin with a chronology of key historical events and an overview of the emergence and transformation of literary culture in the region. Then they provide an alphabetical list of major writers and brief descriptions of their concerns and achievements. Some of the writers discussed include the Kenyan novelists Grace Ogot and Ngugi wa Thiong'o, Ugandan poet and essayist Taban Lo Liyong, Ethiopian playwright and poet Tsegaye Gabre-Medhin, Tanzanian novelist and diplomat Peter Palangyo, Ethiopian novelist Berhane Mariam Sahle-Sellassie, and the novelist M. G. Vassanji, who portrays the Indian diaspora in Africa, Europe, and North America. Separate entries within this list describe thematic concerns, such as colonialism, decolonization, the black aesthetic, and the language question; the growth of genres like autobiography and popular literature; important movements like cultural nationalism and feminism; and the impact of major forces such as AIDS/HIV, Christian missions, and urbanization. Comprehensive and richly detailed, this guide offers a fresh perspective on the role of East Africa in the development of African and world literature in English and a new understanding of the historical, cultural, and geopolitical boundaries of the region.

A History of the Asians in East Africa, Ca. 1886 to 1945

A Study Of The Role Of Immigrants From The Indian Subcontinent In The Development Of Political Consciousness In Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda And Zanzibar. The Author Believes That With Their Great Economic Strength, Industriousness And Ability To Articulate, The Asians Played A Pivotal Role In The Transition Of These Countries From Colonies To Independent States. This Is Apparently The First Book Which Comprehensively Covers The Role Of Asians In East African History Until Independence Came To These Territories.

The Columbia Guide to East African Literature in English Since 1945

The Making of Mission Communities in East Africa calls into question a number of common assumptions about the encounter between European missionaries and African societies in colonial Kenya. The book explores the origins of those communities associated with the Anglican Church Missionary Society from 1875 to 1935, examines the development within them of a "mission culture," probes their internal conflicts and tensions, and details their relationship to the larger colonial society. Professor Strayer argues that genuinely religious issues were important in the formation of these communities, that missionaries were ambivalent in their attitudes toward modernizing change and the colonial state alike, and that mission communities possessed substantial attractions even in the face of competition with independent churches. Dr. John Lonsdale of Trinity College, Cambridge has said that "It is a sensitive piece of revisionist history which breaks down the simple dichotomy of 'missions' and 'Africans' commonly found in earlier historiographies—and even in the period of profound crisis over female circumcision in Kikuyuland. In this, Professor Strayer shows convincingly how mission communities could be preserved from destruction by principled divisions between Africans as much as between their white missionaries. He has pursued themes rather than events and has therefore been able to make remarkably intimate observations of mission communities which were following their own internal patterns of growth, yet within the context of a deepening situation of colonial dependence.

Quest for Equality

A re-examination of the historical development of urban identity and community along the Swahili Coast.

1965-1969

China and East Africa: Ancient Ties and Contemporary Flows marks the culmination of a new round of archaeological and historical research on the relations between China and Africa, from the origins to the present. Africa and Asia have always been in constant contact, through land and seas. The contributors to this volume debate and present the results of their research on the very complex and intricate networks of connections that crisscrossed the Indian Ocean and surrounding lands linking Africa to East Asia. A growing number of speakers of Austronesian languages returned to Africa, reaching Madagascar in the early centuries of the Common Era. The diffusion of domesticated plants, like bananas, from New Guinea to South Asia and Africa where phytoliths are dated to the mid-fourth millennium in Uganda and mid-first millennium BCE in southern Cameroon, provide additional evidence on early interactions between Africa and Asia. Africa and Asia have always been in constant contact, through land and seas. Edited by Chapurukha Kusimba, Tiequan Zhu, and Purity Wakabari Kiura,

this collection explores different facets of the interaction between China and Africa, from their earliest manifestations to the present and with an eye to the future.

Asians in East Africa

Study of the African diaspora is now a dynamic field in the development of new methods and approaches to African history. This book brings together the latest research on African diaspora in Asia with case studies about India and the Indian Ocean islands.

The Making of Mission Communities in East Africa

The title of *Beyond the Line* refers to the imaginary "Line" drawn between North and South, a division established by the Peace Treaty of Cateau-Cambrésis in 1559. This is an early modern time and Eurocentric construction, according to which the southern oceanic world has long been taken as symbol of expansionist philosophies and practices. An obvious motivation for changing this "Line" division is the growing influence of the "Global South" in the contemporary economic and political setting. However, another motivation for changing opinions in regard to the "Line" is equally important. We observe an emergent consciousness of the pivotal role of the oceanic world for human life. This requires the reformulation of former views and raises numerous questions. A diversity of connections comes to the mind, which demands the composition of a catalogue of case studies with an oceanic horizon. Through this operation, different problems are being linked together. Which problems encounter historians with their research on fishes in the archives? How to trace records about pirates of non-European descent in the Indian Ocean? Which role play the Oceans as mediators for labor migrations, not only of the Black Atlantic but also of people moving from Asia to Africa and vice versa? What do we know about workers on the oceans and their routes? When considering oceans as "contact zones," with which criteria can their influence in different literary texts be analyzed? Is it possible to study nationalisms taking into account these transoceanic relationships? And how do artists address these questions in their use of the media? Against the background of this catalogue of oceanic questions, "old" stories are told anew. Sometimes, their cultural stereotypes are recycled to criticize political and social situations. Or, in other cases, they are adopted for elaborating alternative options. In this sense, the contributions concentrate on countries like India, Kenya, Angola, or Brazil and cover different academic fields. A variety of objects and situations are explored, which have been and still are determinant for the construction of cultural narratives in view of the modified relationship with the geographically southern oceanic regions.

Making Identity on the Swahili Coast

This Volume Explores How The *ýWestý* Has Been Written Into Indian Literary Texts And Other Cultural Productions. The Twelve Essays Included Here, Written By Literary Critics, Cultural Historians And Film Theorists, Examine Patterns In India's Perception And Creative Representation Of The West, Each Focusing On A Specific Linguistic Context: Asamiya, Bangla, Hindi, Oriya, Telugu And Urdu Besides Indian Writing In English. Though Dealing With Different Regions And Languages, Most Of These Papers Demonstrate The Limits Contemporary Postcolonial Theorizations And Urge The Need For A Reconceptualization Of The Theories Of Colonial Encounter In Order To Account For The Ways In Which India Imagined And Imaged The West And Its Civilization.

China and East Africa

In August 1972, military leader and despot Idi Amin expelled Asian Ugandans from the country, professing to return control of the economy to "Ugandan citizens." Within ninety days, 50,000 Ugandans of South Asian descent were forced to leave and seek asylum elsewhere; nearly 8,000 resettled in Canada. This major migration event marked the first time Canada accepted a large group of predominantly Muslim, non-European, non-white refugees. Shezan Muhammedi's *Gifts from Amin* documents how these women, children, and men—including doctors, engineers, business leaders, and members of Muhammedi's own family—responded to the threat in Uganda and rebuilt their lives in Canada. Building on extensive archival research and oral histories, Muhammedi provides a nuanced case study on the relationship between public policy, refugee resettlement, and assimilation tactics in the twentieth century. He demonstrates how displaced peoples adeptly maintain multiple regional, ethnic, and religious identities while negotiating new citizenship. Not passive recipients of international aid, Ugandan Asian refugees navigated various bureaucratic processes to secure safe passage to Canada, applied for family reunification, and made concerted efforts to integrate into—and give back to—Canadian society, all the while reshaping Canada's refugee policies in ways still evident today. As

the numbers of forcibly displaced people around the world continue to rise, Muhammedi's analysis of policymaking and refugee experience is eminently relevant. The first major oral history project dedicated to the stories of Ugandan Asian refugees in Canada, *Gifts from Amin* explores the historical context of their expulsion from Uganda, the multiple motivations behind Canada's decision to admit them, and their resilience over the past fifty years.

Uncovering the History of Africans in Asia

A History of Overseas Chinese in Africa to 1911 explores early Chinese knowledge of and contacts with Africa through Chinese literature on Africa and current archeological evidence, suggesting Sino-African trade existed as early as the seventh century. Li provides readers with an uncomplicated history of Chinese in Africa, examining their story from multiple perspectives, using approaches and sources found in economic history, social history, international relations, and migration in world history. While Li maintains the first group of Chinese were prisoners brought by the Dutch from Southeast Asia in the seventeenth century, the vast majority of early Chinese in Africa were "free immigrants" and contract laborers that established key communities and organizations. It is these early Chinese which laid foundations for and provide important context in interpreting the recent flow of Chinese migrants and capital into various parts of Africa. The book should be of value to African and world historians, sociologists, anthropologists, and students of African and Asian studies.

Portrait of a Minority; Asians in East Africa

India in Africa, Africa in India traces the longstanding interaction between these two regions, showing that the Indian Ocean world provides many examples of cultural flows that belie our understanding of globalization as a recent phenomenon. This region has had, and continues to have, an internal integrity that touches the lives of its citizens in their commerce, their cultural exchanges, and their concepts of each other and of themselves in the world. These connections have deep historical roots, and their dynamics are not attributable solely to the effects of European colonialism, modernity, or contemporary globalization -- although these forces have left their mark. The contributors to this interdisciplinary volume come from the fields of history, literature, dance, sociology, gender studies, and religion, making this collection unique in its recreation of an entire world too seldom considered as such.

Beyond the Line

"An important contribution to the literature on Asian communities in Africa, interesting and readable."
--Richard S. Glotzer, "The Journal of Asian Studies" Asian participation in the development of East Africa is usually assessed in economic terms, but as Gregory's historical analysis shows, philanthropy was an important contribution, one that stemmed from deep roots in Hindu, Muslim, and Buddhist culture. Initially, it took the form of providing for the needs of Asians, but soon philanthropy branched out to aid Europeans, Africans, and Arabs in areas that were inadequately served by the state.

The Asians of East Africa

The terms of debate on the role of institutions in economic development are changing. Stable market institutions, in particular, secure private property rights and democratically accountable governments that uphold the rule of law, are widely seen to be a pre-requisite for economic transformation in low income countries, yet over the last thirty years, economic growth and structural transformation has surged forward in a range of countries where market and state institutions have differed these ideals, as well as from each other. *Turbulence and Order in Economic Development* studies the role of the state in two such countries, examining the interplay between market liberalization, institutions, and the distribution of power in Tanzania and Vietnam. Tanzania and Vietnam were two of the poorest countries in the world in the early 1980s but over the last thirty years, both have experienced significant changes in the pace and character of economic development. While both countries experienced faster rates of GDP growth, their paths of economic transformation were very different as Vietnam experienced rapid poverty reduction associated with the expansion of manufacturing while Tanzania's path of industrialization was characterized by the rise of mining and a much slower pace of poverty reduction. Employing a political settlements approach, this book considers the comparative role of the state in driving economic transformation. In both countries, the experiences of socialism continued to shape the role of the state in the economy even after extensive market liberalization, however, the distribution of political and economic power was very different. This had important consequences for the overlapping role of the state in generating political order and in driving economic transformation.

Turbulence and Order in Economic Development studies the formal and informal ways that the state influenced economic transformation through its role in public financial management, land and industrial policy.

Pan-Africanism and Nationalism in West Africa, 1900-1945

The South Asians who sought a new home in colonial East Africa underwent a remarkable transformation. However, despite the Asians' range of activity, the value of their presence has not been widely recognized. Many political leaders, both European and African, have vilified the Asians as exploiters. Whether free immigrants or indentured servants, most Asians arrived as impoverished petty farmers. In Africa, sensing the opportunity to serve as middlemen in a trade with European settlers and Africans, nearly all the Asians turned from farming to business. They became importers and exporters, retailers and wholesalers, skilled artisans, and building contractors. Asians also filled the middle level of the civil service; some became doctors, lawyers, teachers, and other professionals. In time, many invested their savings in manufacturing and estate agriculture. Stressing industry, thrift, and education, the community prospered. Based on numerous archival sources and extensive interviews, this book is the first comprehensive study of Asian social and economic experience in the region. Dr. Gregory provides evidence of a substantial Asian economic and social contribution and indicates that the history of East Africa needs considerable revision to adequately acknowledge the Asians' true role.

Prisms of Work

The present volume is a pioneering study of the development of Islamic traditions of learning in 20th century Zanzibar and the role of Muslim scholars in society and politics, based on extensive fieldwork and archival research in Zanzibar (2001-2007). The volume highlights the dynamics of Muslim traditions of reform in pre-colonial, colonial and post-colonial Zanzibar, focussing on the contribution of Sufi scholars (Qadiriyya, Alawiyya) as well as Muslim reformers (modernists, activists, and al-sunna) to Islamic education. It examines several types of Islamic schools (Qur'anic schools, madaris and Islamic institutes) as well as the emergence of the discipline of Islamic Religious Instruction in colonial government schools. The volume argues that dynamics of cooperation between religious scholars and the British administration defined both form and content of Islamic education in the colonial period (1890-1963). The revolution of 1964 led to the marginalization of established traditions of Islamic education and encouraged the development of Muslim activist movements which have started to challenge state informed institutions of learning.

Writing the West, 1750-1947

Published in association with Centre de Sciences Humaines, New Delhi Questions of territory, space and identity are critically important in the international geopolitical context as well as central to contemporary research in the social sciences. Processes connected with globalization have reconfigured identities and territories at multiple scales, connecting and disconnecting places in complex ways and re-enforcing old while producing new forms of segregation and polarisation. Global processes meet the complex and locally specific South African and Indian geographies of inequality, expressed at national, regional and local scale. In the South African case, a political imperative to transform the legacies of racial inequality from colonial and apartheid rule underscores the centrality of racial identities. However, racial discourse and differentiation embodies and at times masks a complex mix of place-based, gender, class and cultural identities, expressed in a multi-scalar politics of territory. Over 50 years into independent rule, Indian identity politics continues to build to a large extent on caste and the intricate ways in which caste-affiliation merges with religious, socio-economic, political and place-based identities. In both contexts, the politics of identity and territory simultaneously unify and divide. The spaces, territories and identities (re)produced in the complex contexts in which the global, national, regional and local meet lie at the heart of the research from which the papers in this book have been generated. The research investigated the reconfiguration of Indian and South African identities and territories through dialogue primarily between geographers, but also other social scientists, from India, South Africa and France.

Gifts from Amin

The post-World War II colonial reconstruction programmes for economic recovery and general political and social development in Malawi (then known as Nyasaland) necessitated increased education. But the sincerity of metropolitan development plans for the colonies could only be adequately appraised

through the degree of demonstrated commitment in the implementation of the announced plans. This study seeks to examine chronologically the development and application of colonial education policies during the period 1945 to 1961 in Malawi. The parties involved included the British Colonial Office, the Nyasaland Protectorate Government and the Christian missionaries on the one hand, and the European settlers, Asian, Coloured and African communities on the other as the target groups of the policies. Devising educational policies of equitable benefit to all the racial and social groupings in Malawi posed enormous problems to the colonial administration. This study, examining the dynamics and course of policy, contends that, given the prevailing economic and political conditions, non-European education, especially that of Africans, experienced retardation in favour of European education. Sometimes apparent government ineptitude, combined with calculated needs for the Europeans, produced under-development for African education in Malawi and the country's economy. In the end, African education operated against the odds of missionary and government apathy. This book discusses the impact on education, generally, of the Nyasaland Post-War Development Programme, the Colonial Office Commissions of 1947, 1951 and 1961, and the local Committees set up to inquire into the retardation of African education in its various categories, including female and Muslim, in response to both local and international pressure. Although considered a priority, African education developed slowly, contrary to the declared goal of Post-War colonial policy of self-determination with its potential demands for trained local manpower. The argument demonstrates the tenacity of the Federal Government of Rhodesia and Nyasaland in playing down African education as a political strategy from 1953 to 1961 at the same time as it accorded a better deal to Asian and Coloured education.

A History of Overseas Chinese in Africa to 1911

A comprehensive study of recent African history, examining the political, social, and economic effects of colonialism.

India in Africa, Africa in India

Volume VI covers the period 1870-1905, when the European powers divided the continent of Africa into colonial territories.

The Rise and Fall of Philanthropy in East Africa

Vols. for 1980- issued in three parts: Series, Authors, and Titles.

Turbulence and Order in Economic Development

The Routledge Handbook of Africa-Asia Relations is the first handbook aimed at studying the interactions between countries across Africa and Asia in a multi-disciplinary and comprehensive way. Providing a balanced discussion of historical and on-going processes which have both shaped and changed intercontinental relations over time, contributors take a thematic approach to examine the ways in which we can conceptualise these two very different, yet inextricably linked areas of the world. Using comparative examples throughout, the chronological sections cover: • Early colonialist contacts between Africa and Asia; • Modern Asia-Africa interactions through diplomacy, political networks and societal connections; • Africa-Asia contemporary relations, including increasing economic, security and environmental cooperation. This handbook grapples with major intellectual questions, defines current research, and projects future agendas of investigation in the field. As such, it will be of great interest to students of African and Asian Politics, as well as researchers and policymakers interested in Asian and African Studies.

Subject Index of Modern Books Acquired

South Asians In East Africa