

NEGLECTED PROMISES: NEHRU'S POLICIES AND THE INDIAN DIASPORA IN MYANMAR

Briefing Document A Comprehensive Analysis by the Indian Diasporic Network

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Introduction

This report examines the long-term effects of policies implemented by Jawaharlal Nehru on the Indian diaspora in Myanmar. Despite early promises, the Indian community in Myanmar faced extensive neglect and discrimination which has had lasting repercussions to this day. This analysis aims to uncover the roots of these challenges and provide insights into how historical policies continue to affect diaspora relations.

Historical Context and Nehru's Commitment

On March 18, 1946, Jawaharlal Nehru addressed a predominantly Indian crowd in Singapore, promising that India would soon be capable of protecting its overseas citizens. This promise set high expectations among Indian communities abroad, including those in Myanmar. However, postindependence, the political realities proved quite different.

Demographic

Overview

According to the Ministry of External Affairs 2024, the global Indian diaspora numbers at 3.22.85.425, with 1.86.83.645 being Persons of Indian Origin (PIO) and 1.36.01.780 being Non-Resident Indians (NRIs). Specifically, in Myanmar, there are 20.09.207 Indians including 20.00.000 PIOs and 9,207 NRIs. Historical data from the Burmese census also highlights a significant Indian presence, growing from 4.9% of the population in 1872 to 6.9% by 1931.

Policy Analysis: Citizenship and Political Neglect

At Myanmar's independence in 1948, eligibility for citizenship required eight years of residence out of the ten preceding years. Due to political instability and the assassination of Aung San, many Indians hesitated to apply. Only 10,000 out of over 400,000 applicants received citizenship. At this critical juncture, Nehru's government failed to advocate for the Indian community, focusing instead on forging economic ties with Myanmar, despite its promising economic prospects as a major rice exporter. This inaction set the stage for their alienation and persecution. Even during the formation of the Non-Alignment Movement in 1961, this critical issue was overlooked.

Economic and Social Consequences

During the 1950s and 1960s, 'Burmanisation' of public services led to significant job losses for the Indian community. The Burmese Socialist Programme further marginalized Indians by nationalizing industries where Indians were predominant.

Restrictions imposed deprived the community not only of their livelihoods but also their cultural identities, as women were not allowed to take back their Mangalyasutra, and families could not repatriate their savings.

Comparative Perspective: The Chinese Diaspora in Myanmar

In contrast, the Chinese government actively pushed for reforms benefiting the Chinese diaspora in Myanmar. This advocacy ensured that the Chinese community remained well-represented both in commerce and in politics, starkly contrasting with the plight of the Indian diaspora, who continued to face discriminatory treatment.

Conclusion

The policies of Nehru's administration towards the Indian diaspora in Myanmar were marked by a significant disconnect between promises made and actions taken. This neglect resulted in profound socio-economic and cultural impacts that have echoed across generations. This historical analysis serves as a critical reminder of the importance of proactive and responsive diaspora policies.

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About the Indian Diasporic Network

The Indian Diasporic Network is committed to
fostering understanding and support among the
Indian diaspora, providing insights, and facilitating
dialogues on significant diaspora issues. We strive to
empower and support the Indian community globally
through advocacy, education, and communitybuilding efforts.

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