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**Title:** 'The Eurasian question' : the colonial position and postcolonial options of colonial mixed ancestry groups from British India, Dutch East Indies and French Indochina compared  
**Date:** 2018-05-30
1. In India, Indonesia and Indochina, there were similar groups of mixed ancestry which experienced similar problems, dilemmas and choices during the late colonial period and decolonisation.

2. The British colonial authorities were better prepared for decolonisation of India than the Dutch were for decolonisation of Indonesia.

3. The emancipation paradox describes the process in which the creation of organisations that demanded more rights on the one hand leads to more visibility, while on the other hand it leads to more discrimination and deprivation.

4. Stereotypes for colonised and mixed people in multiple sources like novels and governmental documents worked in a performative way, both as a reflection of society and a creative force in society.

5. The French colonial authorities looked at the Dutch colonial policy regarding the mixed population with jealousy.

6. The French thought that there was no racial prejudice towards the mixed people in the Dutch East Indies.

7. Research into decolonisation processes and colonial/postcolonial history should take an international and comparative perspective.

8. The way, the Dutch entered the decolonisation process was half-heartedly and hastily.

9. In French Indochina, the coloniser felt a self-evident responsibility towards Eurasian children, resulting in state policies of removing Eurasian children from the indigenous milieu. This responsibility was in the two other colonies less present and self-evident.

10. A PhD position is a full-time paid position at Dutch universities. It should not degraded into a semi-student type of position.