

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) :

(क) जी हां। स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं के महा-निदेशालय के केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य शिक्षा ब्यूरो में प्राइमरी स्कूलों के ३० शिक्षकों के लिये २ सितम्बर, १९६३ से एक प्रशिक्षण पाठ्यक्रम चलाया गया है और यह १ अक्टूबर, १९६३ तक जारी रहेगा।

(ख) और (ग). इस समय चल रहे प्रशिक्षण पाठ्यक्रम के पूर्ण होने के बाद राज्य स्वास्थ्य शिक्षा ब्यूरो और शिक्षा विभागों के अध्यापकों और कर्चारियों के लिये एक दूसरा अल्पवाधि प्रशिक्षण पाठ्यक्रम चलाने का विचार है, जो अपने प्रशिक्षण की पूर्ति के बाद अपने अपने राज्यों में इसी प्रकार के प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम चलाने के योग्य हो जायेंगे।

(घ) अनुमान है कि इस समय चल रहे प्रशिक्षण पाठ्यक्रम के संचालन पर ४२०० रुपये की राशि खर्च हो जायेगी। अन्य पाठ्य-क्रमों पर होने वाले खर्च का ब्यौरा तैयार किया जा रहा है।

12.07 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED INHUMAN TREATMENT TO INDIANS IN CHINA

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): I call the attention of the Prime Minister to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

"The reported inhuman treatment meted out to the Indians living in China by the Chinese authorities."

The Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): There are at present 27 Indians in China. Most of them are residing in Shanghai. The majority of them are Sikhs from the Punjab, who have been in China for over 30 to 40 years.

Of the 27 Indians, nineteen are dairy owners, the size of their business varying from some owning two or three cows to others with forty to fortyfive cows; four work in local offices and one is a business man who has been running a grocery, with his wife and son for a long period of time. However, during the last five years, he has been doing practically no business due to local restrictions.

2. There is no private enterprise in China and the Government are the only buying agency. Therefore, the Indians doing dairy business are facing difficulties in their day-to-day business as their produce and cattle have, perforce, to be sold to the Government agencies controlling dairy products at prices fixed by them. This naturally places them under a severe handicap. By this process the assets of Indians invested in cattle are being considerably reduced.

3. In the past, when the Bank of China was functioning in India, the Chinese Government had been allowing limited remittance facilities to Indian nationals. However, since the liquidation of the branches of the Bank of China in India, this facility is denied to them. The Chinese Government also do not allow them remittance facilities on any other bank outside China.

4. These Indians who are still living in China are, thus, living under difficult conditions although the Chinese claim that the Indians are given good treatment. The Indians are also unable to leave China because of their inability to dispose of their property and repatriate their assets from China. Exit permits for them to leave the country are also not easily issued to them.

5. After the closing down of our Consulate General in Shanghai, the interests of these Indians are being looked after by our Embassy in Peking. In July 1963, the First Secretary of our Embassy visited Shanghai and met practically all of them.

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

He rendered them certain consular services. The Indian Embassy in Peking is doing everything to render them assistance wherever possible.

6. No cases of confiscation of properties of Indian residents in China and denial to them of prescribed food rations, medical aid etc. have been reported to our Embassy.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that these unfortunate Indians in China are facing very many grave difficulties, as stated by the Prime Minister, may I know what steps Government have taken to put their case across the world and at the same time, what steps Government have taken to bring them back from China? Do Government propose to bring back these unfortunate Indians from there?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Whatever has happened in China applies equally, not to Indians only but, to other foreigners, or in fact Chinese residents. So, there is nothing new that we could put across the world. When I went to China—I forget now, when; I think it was about six or seven or eight years ago; I think it was in 1954, that is, about nine years ago—I went to Shanghai, and I met most of these people.

Shri Hem Barua: But conditions have changed since then.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I know that. But many of them returned just before that. Those who had remained were not very anxious to return, because they had some kind of business or something else going on. That business has deteriorated. Now, the trouble is that they do not want to give up the properties that they have got there, because they have got some properties. And some of them have married Chinese wives. I suppose they do not want to leave them either.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): They can come to India.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद):
उनको यहाँ ले आये अपने साथ ।

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Also, as has been stated, it is not easy for them to get exit permits from the Chinese Government. Perhaps, those permits might be available, if they really press for them or they are anxious to come, leaving their properties behind.

Now, these difficulties have arisen. So, gradually, the number has come down. There used to be hundreds of Indians there in Shanghai, but gradually they have now been reduced to 27.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is it a fact that after virtually liquidating the Indian community in Tibet, the Chinese Government have extended their tentacles to the Indians living in Shanghai, Canton and elsewhere in China, and have declared their intention of confiscating their property and practically pauperizing them? Is it also a fact that all contacts between the Indians in China, in Shanghai, Canton and elsewhere, and the Indian Embassy in Peking have been barred by the Chinese Government, by mouting a round-the-clock military or police guard over the Embassy?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I think that many of the things that the hon. Member has said are not true or are very grossly exaggerated.....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It may be exaggerated, but there is truth in it.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The hon. Member can criticise and can disagree, and he can criticise the conditions in China. But this question, I take it, is whether any special steps have been taken in regard to the Indians there.

I am not aware of any very special steps taken. But the general conditions in China press down upon them,

and that is why they have lost their occupation. That is the difficulty.

Mr. Speaker: The other question was whether contacts of these Indians with our consulate or our representative.....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Our Embassy.

Mr. Speaker:... have been barred on account of some guard being put around or some such thing.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Police or military guard at the Embassy.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not know if there is any military guard.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Police guard.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: There may be some persons there. But I have not heard of any persons wanting to go to our Embassy, Indians specially, being stopped or prevented from going there. These persons are in Shanghai; they are not in Peking. When our consulate was there in Shanghai, it was in direct touch with them. Now, that was removed last year. Since then, our Secretary goes to Shanghai; as I just mentioned in my statement, he sometimes goes there to see these people. They can also go to Peking and certainly meet them there.

Mr. Speaker: Our Peking representative has no difficulty in going and meeting Indians.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I would say this, that I have not heard of any difficulty.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: My question was this. He can go outside and meet them; but they cannot come and meet him.

Mr. Speaker: He has said that he has not heard of any difficulties being placed in the way of Indians, if they

want to go to Peking and meet them because in Shanghai we have no office.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Let him inquire further and let us know.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Hem Barua: May I draw the attention of the Prime Minister to a news item from East Germany about the difficulties.....

Mr. Speaker: He has had his opportunity.

12.20 hrs.

RE: MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

Mr. Speaker: Papers to be laid on the Table.

The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): I beg to lay on the Table..

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur):**

Mr. Speaker: I will only direct that this portion might not be included in the record. He never took my permission. I have warned this Member many a time before. But he does not get it. He gets up and begins to make a speech.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barackpore): May I plead with you that the same thing may be applied to everybody? We have been watching many Members getting up here without prior permission and saying what they want. Never have I seen, at least in the last few days, anything expunged just on the ground that they were not permitted to say something.

Mr. Speaker: Once before I had to do that. But as regards adjournment motions, I have been pressing this every day. Every time, not only