

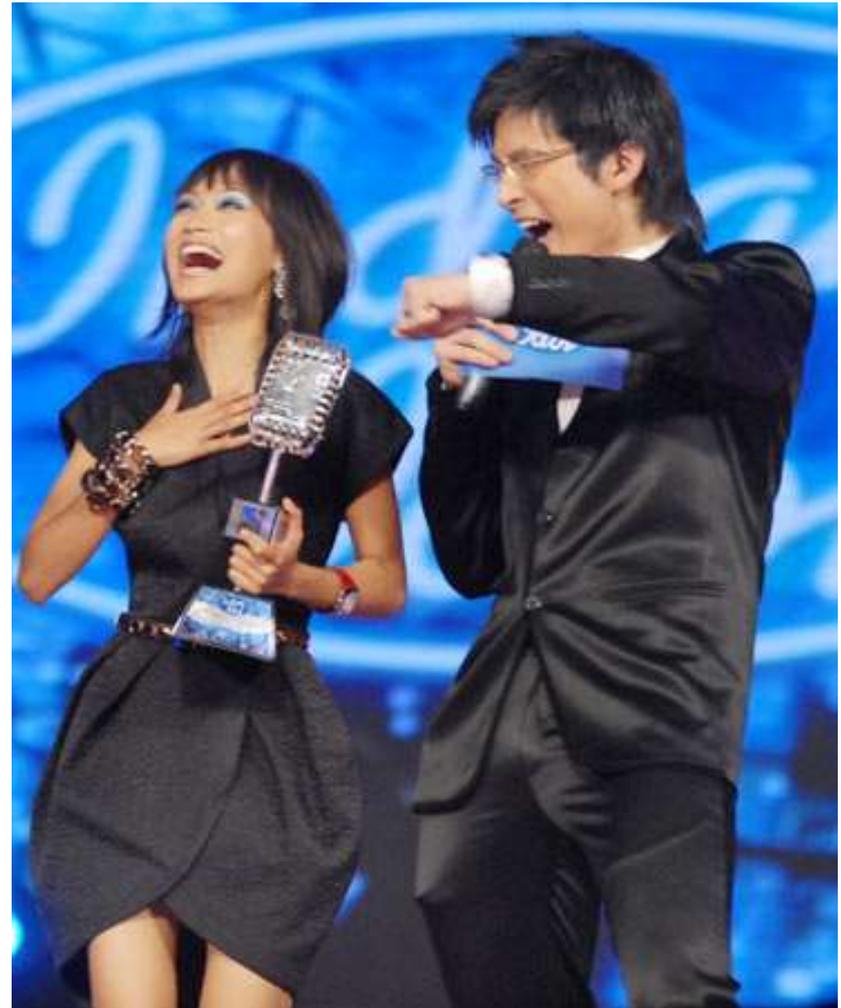
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A black and white photograph of a woman in traditional Indian attire, including a large, ornate headpiece and a patterned sari. She is smiling and holding a large, open fan. The background is slightly blurred, suggesting an indoor setting.

Mera Naam Chin Chin Chu





India: G.S.R. 1414 of 1962, Foreigners (Restriction on Chinese Nationals) Order, 1962

No Chinese national shall-

(a) leave the district in which his registered address is situated, or

(b) absent himself from his registered address for a period exceeding seven days,

without obtaining the prior permission in writing of the Registration Officer concerned and any such permission shall be subject to such conditions as the Registration Officer may think fit to impose.



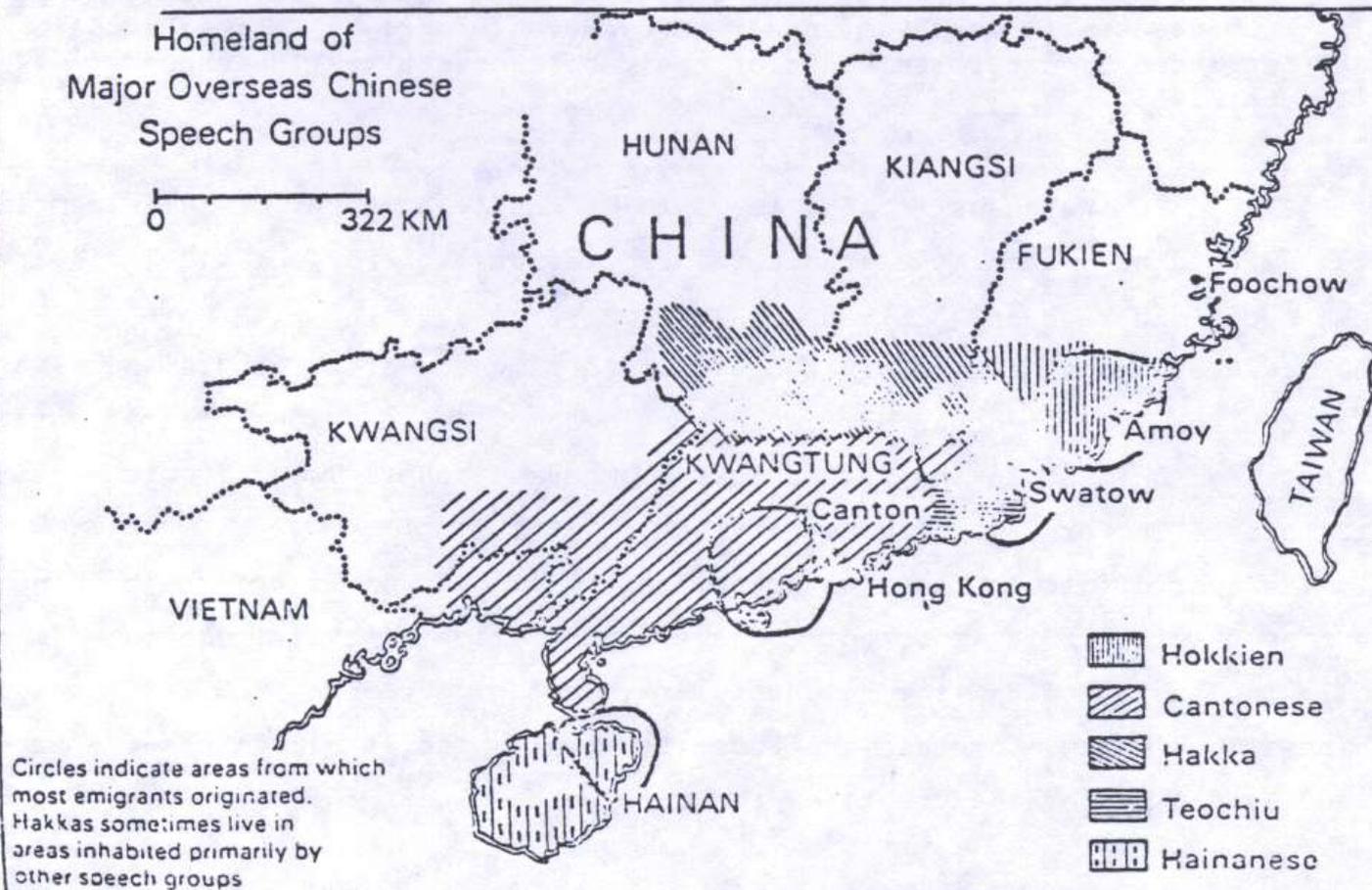
THE COMPLEXITIES

Who is a Chinese ?

- “If you are not born Chinese, you can’t become Chinese.”
- “I think as long as your *face* is Chinese, even if you do not speak Chinese, you are *still* a Chinese.”
- “I think Chinese who do not speak Chinese are not really Chinese Chinese.”

Homeland of
Major Overseas Chinese
Speech Groups

0 322 KM



-Reproduced from Heidhues 1974, p.



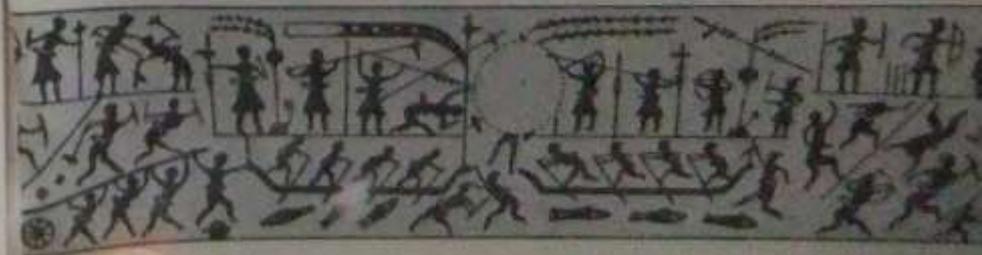
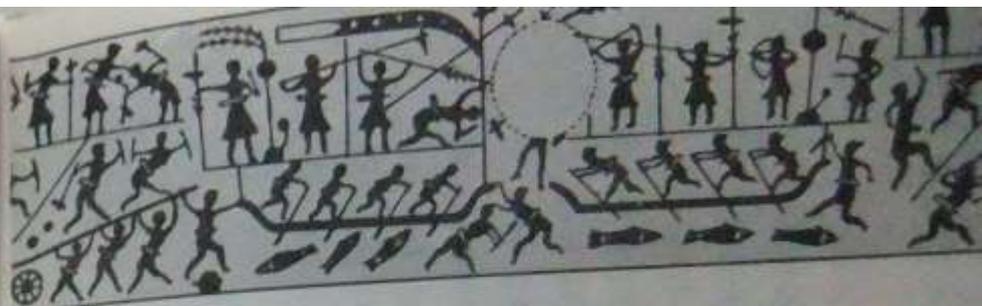
Hakka

Associations for Migrant Communities

- Kongsì: “Companies”
- Huìguān: “Native-Place Associations”
- Societies and Clan Associations
- Temples
- Schools

目錄

1	滿清入主中國	10	義和團和八國聯軍
2	清初的統治	11	清末的革命運動
3	清初的內政和武功	12	中山先生與民國成立
4	鴉片戰爭與藩屬的喪失	13	袁世凱和帝制
5	太平天國	14	五四運動
6	英法聯軍與中法戰爭	15	革命軍的北伐和統一
7	洋務運動	16	對日抗戰與最後勝利
8	甲午中日戰爭	17	海外的華僑
9	戊戌變法	18	近年中國的政局



第一課 滿清入主中國

滿族的興起

在遼寧)指揮;到了明末,努兒哈赤當該族的領袖,併吞附近的部落,勢力強大,稱金國汗。

滿族古稱女真,原居於吉林、黑龍江一帶。唐宋時自建國號曰金。當明朝時,他的頭目任建州衛(設



努兒哈赤

明滿戰爭

明萬曆四十六年(公元一六一六),滿族起兵攻

明,侵佔撫順、清河,多次擊敗明軍。到了崇禎天啟六年(一六二六),努兒哈赤攻寧遠,袁崇煥用西洋火礮攻之,努兒哈赤受傷死了。明朝與滿族的戰



BELONGINGS

What's in a Name?

旅印华侨

Lit. “Chinese Overseas
Sojourning in India”

The Formation of Chinese Community in India

- Arrival of Atchew in 1778 and the establishment of Achipur, near Kolkata, as one of the early Chinese settlements
- By the mid-1800s, Kolkata the main destination for Chinese immigrants
- In 1901, Kolkata had 1640 Chinese immigrants
- By the end of WW II, 26,250 Chinese in India (in places such as Kolkata, Assam, Kalimpong, Bombay, etc.)
- Present-day: c. 2000-3000 in Kolkata

Three Sites of Chinese Settlement





李氏宗祠
LAOTZE TEMPLE

萬象回春

一元復始

SC 1116

Huiguans 会馆

加尔各答华人会馆情况一览表

	会馆名称	创建时间	所设庙堂	所设学校	所设山庄
1	义兴会馆	1838 年	关帝庙	无	义兴山庄
2	四邑会馆	1845 年	观音庙	无	四邑山庄
3	东安会馆	1864 年	关帝庙	无	东安山庄
4	南顺会馆	1894 年	关帝庙	建国小学校	南顺山庄
5	嘉应会馆	1907 年	关帝庙	梅光学校	忠义堂山庄
6	会宁会馆	1908 年	阮梁佛庙	无	会宁山庄

Huiguans in Kolkata

	Name	Year of Establishment	Attached Shrines	Sponsored Schools	Administered Graveyards
1	Yixing Huiguan	1838	Guandi Shrine	None	Yixing Graveyard
2	Siyi Huiguan	1845	Guanyin Shrine	None	Siyi Graveyard
3	Dongan Huiguan	1864	Guandi Shrine	None	Dongan Graveyard
4	Nanxun Huiguan	1894	Guandi Shrine	Jianguo Primary School	Nanxun Graveyard
5	Jiaying Huiguan	1907	Guandi Shrine	Meiguang School	Zhongyi Graveyard
6	Huining Huiguan	1908	Ruan-Liang Shrine	None	Huining Graveyard



TAI SHOU GONG
太壽宮



太壽宮



万象回春



一元復始



COURT SE
1911

NO PARKING

NO PARKING



地 區	合 計	漢 族 人 數	維、哈 族 人 數	西 藏 族 人 數
總 計	五八、五八一	二二、四二二	三五九	三四、八〇〇
加爾各答 (Calcutta)	一七、七四〇	一五、七四〇		二、〇〇〇
大吉嶺 (Darjeeling)	六、一五〇	一五〇		六、〇〇〇
噶倫堡 (Kalimpong)	一一、五五五	五五五		一一、〇〇〇
春碑古里 (T. Japeiguri)	五八〇	五八〇		
阿薩密 (Assam)	一三、九八〇	九八〇		一三、〇〇〇
烏塔普拉底希 (Uttar Pradesh)	四六五	四六五		
比哈爾 (Bihar)	四四二	四四二		
旁遮普 (Punjab)	二九一	二九一		
新德里 (New Delhi)	二二六	二二六		
安達拉 (Andhra Pradesh)	四六二	四六二		
邁索爾省 (Mysore)	七〇	七〇		
馬德拉斯 (Madras)	四六三	四六三		
孟買 (Bombay)	一、九八五	一、八八〇	一〇五	
阿里培都爾斯	一七八	一七八		
喀什米爾 (Kashmir)	一五三		一五三	
艾德爾阿瓦提	五八		五八	
拉達克 (Ladakh)	四三		四三	
錫金 (Sikkim)	三〇〇			三〇〇
布丹 (Bhutan)	一、五〇〇			一、五〇〇
其他各地	九三〇	九三〇		

PANIC DISCERNIBLE AMONG CHINESE

12,000 Stateless In Calcutta

By a Staff Reporter

PANIC is discernible among the Chinese community in and around Calcutta. Of the 15,000 Chinese, about 2,000 have passports from the People's Republic of China, a little over 400 have adopted Indian nationality.

The rest are Stateless and their stay in the country has been anomalously regularized by temporary residential permits issued by the Union Government.

Panic among the Chinese is on two counts. First, there is the fear that continued reports about Sino-Indian border clashes may enrage popular feeling. Secondly, the Stateless Chinese are worried that the Union Government may be led to take action against the Chinese community, in which case the Stateless may be asked to obtain valid travel documents or leave the country.

Those who have accepted passports from the Communist Chinese Government fear that their

Tibetan refugees in India and persuade them to return. Agents who were stated to have been engaged in this work were apprehended. But periodic screening of refugees continues.

CLOSE WATCH ON CHINESE IN CAPITAL

From Our Delhi Office

OCT. 23.—The Central Government is understood to have ordered a close watch on the activities

CHINESE DECEPTION EXPOSED

NEW DELHI, Oct. 22.—The Chinese Government in its latest Note, dated October 21, stood self-condemned of having launched a massive attack against Indian positions south of the McMahon Line in the Dhola post area on the morning of October 20, reports PTI.

Stating this an official spokesman today said that the Note handed over to the Indian Charge d' Affaires in Peking on October 21, was received in the External Affairs Ministry here late last night.

The spokesman said: "The Note falsely charges Indian troops with having attacked Chinese frontier guards at 7 a.m. (Peking time). This was 4.30 a.m. I.S.T.

"It is an astonishing fact that at 4.30 a.m. IST the BBC announced the alleged Indian attack basing its message on the Peking report, which had obviously been issued before 4.30 a.m. IST. In other words, the Chinese Government excelled themselves in prac-

Chinese Nationals' Deportation

India Rejects Peking's Protest Note

From Our Special Representative

NEW DELHI, March 16.—The latest protest from Peking against the deportation of some Chinese nationals from India has been rejected by the Union Government, it is learnt.

INTERNMENT ORDER ON CHINESE

From Our Special Representative

NEW DELHI, Nov. 20.—All Chinese nationals or persons of Chinese origin in Assam and the five border districts of West Bengal suspected of being security risks have been ordered to be interned, according to an official announcement.

Those Chinese who had been ordered to be deported from India but had been eluding extermination under one pretext or another have also been interned.

While the internment order applies to the entire State of Assam, the five West Bengal districts covered by it are: Jalpaiguri, Cooch Behar, Dinajpur, Darjeeling and Malda.

Our Staff Reporter adds: In the border districts of Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri, 313 Chinese were arrested on Monday and Tuesday under the Defence of India Rules. Of them, 113 were taken into custody in Darjeeling and the rest in Jalpaiguri. They represent almost the total Chinese population in the two districts.

A Muslim boy, believed to be a spy, was arrested on Monday night at Siliguri, adds our correspondent.

ALLOT 100





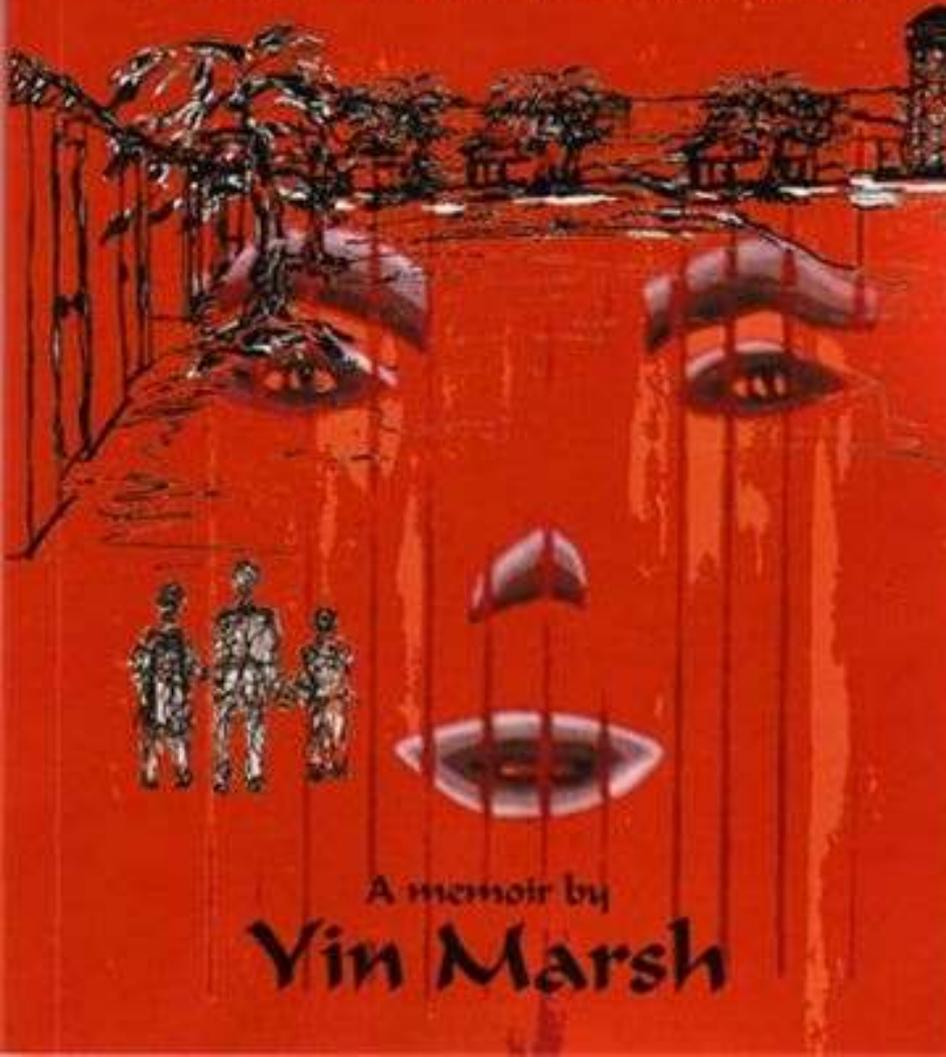
IN 1942, CRP KNOWN AS CROWN REPRESENTATIVE POLICE WAS CALLED FROM NEEMUCH FOR THE GUARD DUTIES FOR THE DETAINED LEADERS, NAMELY SHRI RAHUL SANKRITANAM, SHRI S.S BATTLEWALA, SHRI JAYPRAKASH NARAYAN, SHRI S.K. DANGE, SHRI SUDHIR BOSE, SHRI KESHAV DEV MALVIYA, SHRI HARISH DEV MALVIYA ETC. AT DEOLI CAMP.

IN 1942, WAR PRISONERS OF GERMANY, JAPAN AND ITALY WERE ALSO KEPT HERE. IN 1948 THIS CAMP WAS REOPENED AND NAMED AS SINDHI REFUGEES CAMP, WHERE LARGE NUMBERS OF REFUGEES FROM KARACHI WERE SHELTERED HERE DURING THE PARTITION. IN 1957, 4th BATTALION OF CRPF WAS STATIONED HERE. IN 1962, THIS WAS MADE INTO CHINESE DETENTION CAMP, WHERE DETAINEES WERE KEPT. LATER, IN 1967 THE PAKISTANI PRISONERS OF WAR WERE BROUGHT HERE AND DETAINED UPTO OCTOBER 1968. IN 1969, THE REFUGEES OF BANGLADESH WERE AGAIN SHELTERED AT THIS CAMP DURING BANGLADESH LIBERATION STRUGGLE.

FROM 1977 TO 1979, 19th BATTALION OF CRPF WAS STATIONED HERE AND USED THE CAMPUS FOR TRAINING. IN 1980 CRPF HANDED OVER THE CHARGE OF THIS CAMPUS TO CISF. THE 1st RESERVE BATTALION OF CISF WAS STATIONED HERE FROM 1980, WHICH WAS SUBSEQUENTLY SHIFTED TO BARWAHA, CONSEQUENT UPON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF RECRUIT TRAINING SCHOOL ON 1.8.1984, WHICH IS NOW NAMED AS "CISF REGIONAL TRAINING CENTRE", DEOLI.

Doing Time with Nehru

Life before the India-China Border War of 1962, events that led
up to it, and life with my family at an internment camp



A memoir by
Yin Marsh

Deoli Camp: An Oral History of Chinese Indians from 1962 to 1966

by

Kwai-Yun Li

A thesis submitted in conformity with the requirements
for the degree of Master of Arts
Curriculum, Teaching and Learning
Ontario Institute for Studies in Education
University of Toronto

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印华集中营难友协会
ASSOCIATION OF INDIA DEOLI CAMP INTERNEES
1962 (AIDCI)



COMMEMORATION OF THE 50th
ANNIVERSARY OF THE DEOLI CAMP



Home > India > Assamese woman wants to meet her Chinese parents deported during 1962 War

Assamese woman wants to meet her Chinese parents deported during 1962 War

Leong Linchi has been able to establish contact with her parents who are now living in China after they were deported over 53 years ago.

Written by **Samudra Gupta Kashyap** | Published: May 19, 2015 8:09 pm





Tangra tables at the weekly meeting of the Chinese immigrants from Kolkata at Tim Hortons





Celebration of Diwali at Laibin Farming Village in Guangxi Province, China

The Multiple Identities

- “Chinese-Indian”
- “Indian-Chinese”
- “Indian-Chinese-Canadian”
- “Chinese-Indian-Chinese”

The Multiple Belongings

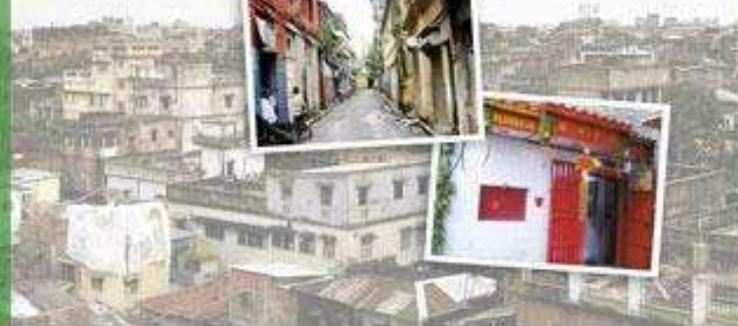
- Ancestral homeland
- A site in Kolkata or elsewhere in India
- Toronto
- “Returnee” villages in the PRC
- New sites of migration

ZHANG Xing

The Chinese Community in Calcutta:



Preservation and Change



Universitätsverlag Halle-Wittenberg **uv**HW

ANTHEM-ISEAS INDIA-CHINA STUDIES

Indian and Chinese Immigrant Communities

Comparative Perspectives



Edited by
Jayati Bhattacharya
and Coonor Kripalani

ISEAS



The logo for 'The Cha Project' features the text 'The Cha Project' in a black, handwritten-style font. A solid red circle is positioned above the letter 'a' in 'Project'.

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Photo: Samu Lirio gpa