

RAJYA SABHA

Monday, the 4th May, 1992/14 Vaisakha,
1914 (Saka)

The House met at five minutes past eleven of the Clock. Mr. Chairman in the Chair.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

बंगलादेश से नारी संख्या में शरणार्थियों का आगमन

* 81. श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराजः।

डा० जिवेन्द्र कुमार जैन : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 14 अप्रैल, 1992 के "टैलीग्राफ" में "200 ट्राइबल्स स्टार्टर्ड" शीर्षक से छपे समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि बंगलादेश के चटगांव पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों से भारी संख्या में लोग एक बार फिर भारत में प्रवेश कर गए हैं ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस क्षेत्र के 60,000 से अधिक लोग पहले ही भारत में शरणार्थी-शिविरों में रह रहे हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने उन्हें वापस भेजने के लिये बंगलादेश सरकार से बातचीत की है ; यदि हां, तो कब और उसके परिणाम क्या रहे हैं ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) (i) Yes, Sir. Government have seen the said report as also a statement by the Spokesman of the Government of Bangladesh which terms the reports of a massacre as highly exaggerated, false and mischievous.

।सभा में यह प्रश्न श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज द्वारा पूछा गया ।

(ii) Government have reports that about 300 people from the Chittagong Hill Tracts have been taken shelter in refugee camps in Tripura.

(c) At present, approximately 53,000 Chakma refugees are staying in six refugee camps in Tripura.

(d) Yes, Sir. The matter was taken up with the visiting Bangladesh Foreign Minister in August 1991, who expressed his Government's readiness to take back the refugees. The Chakma refugees in camps in India, however, continue to have apprehensions about the security of their lives and properties left behind. This question is being pursued with Government of Bangladesh at present.

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज : सभापति जी, यह एक स्थापित तथ्य है कि बंगला देश से भारत में अवैध घुसपैठ का सिलसिला लगातार जारी है और एक रफ प्रंदाज के अनुसार लगभग एक करोड़ बंगलादेशी भारत के अंदर प्रवेश कर चुके हैं। इस अवैध घुसपैठ को रोकने के लिये और आए हुए बंगलादेशियों को अपने देश वापस भेजने के लिये सरकार ने 6 सदस्यीय समिति का गठन किया था। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहूंगी कि समिति के कार्य में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है। उस समिति ने क्या उन इलाकों की पहचान कर ली है जहां ये बंगलादेशी सामूहिक रूप में बहुत बड़ी संख्या में रह रहे हैं और जिन तरीकों को उस समिति ने सुझाया है इन लोगों को वापस भेजने के लिये, उन तरीकों के बारे में मंत्री महोदय बताने का कष्ट करेंगे ?

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : Sir, I am very sorry to disappoint the hon. Member. But it is very unfortunate that the hon. Member is asking a question which does not arise from the question that she has tabled. The question that she has tabled concerns not the illegal immigrants but the refugees and, for that matter, the Chakma refugees from the Chittagong Hill Tracts in India. In fact, it concerns a particular report which appeared in the *Telegraph* regarding a particular incident. But I am

prepared to go beyond that incident, into the whole question of the Chakma refugees in India. But I do not have the materials now on the entire wide issue of illegal immigration which takes place from all sides of the border.

श्रीमती सुबमा स्वराज : सभापति जी, चकमा रिफ्यूजीज के बारे में तो मंत्री जी को पता है और उनके आगे की इल्लिगल इनफिल्ट्रेशन के बारे में उनकी नहीं पता, यह उत्तर सुनकर बहुत दुःख होता है। जिस रिपोर्ट का वह जिक्र कर रहे हैं... (व्यवधान)

श्री सभापति : उनको यह नहीं पता था कि "चकमा" का नाम लेकर चकमा देकर आप सब उसको ले आएंगे।

श्रीमती सुबमा स्वराज : मैं चकमा देकर नहीं, वह चकमा देकर उत्तर में से निकलन चाहते हैं... (व्यवधान)

श्री सभापति : "चकमा" के बारे में सभी बताने को तैयार हैं।

श्रीमती सुबमा स्वराज : जब हम बंगलादेशी शरणार्थियों के बारे में बात करते हैं तो चकमा शरणार्थी भी उसके घेरे में आ जाते हैं। अगर आप चाहते हैं कि मैं केवल उस तक अपने को सीमित रखूँ तो मैं उस तक अपने को सीमित रख सकती हूँ। मेरा पूरक प्रश्न यह है कि आपने कहा है कि चकमा शरणार्थी 53,000 त्रिपुरा के शिविरों में रह रहे हैं और अभी तक उनको वापस भेजने के बारे में तय नहीं हुआ है। अगस्त, 1991 में केवल बात हुई थी। मैं पूछना चाहती हूँ कि अगर वह केवल चकमा शरणार्थियों के बारे में कहना चाहते हैं तो उन्हें मान्य हो कि शरणार्थी शिविरों में रह रहे चकमाओं को कोई भी बुनियादी सुविधा प्रदान नहीं की जा रही है। वह बिल्कुल कीड़े-मकोड़े की तरह रह रहे हैं। किसी तरह के खाने-पीने का इंतजाम, अच्छा रहने का इंतजाम सरकार की ओर से नहीं किया जा रहा है। जब तक हम उन्हें वहाँ नहीं भेज देते हैं तब तक शरणार्थी शिविरों

में रहने वाले चकमाओं को ये बुनियादी सुविधाएं प्रदान करने के लिये सरकार क्या कर रही है ?

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : Sir, I would respectfully submit that it is not fair to make this type of a total allegation about the 50,000 people in camps in Tripura. Surely, we do have round about this number in six camps in Tripura. But we are doing the best that we can for their survival there. We are doing this as a humanitarian aid to these people because they are refugees. We have our own constraints for our own people. Within our limitations, we are doing this. This is point No. 1. Regarding the second point on what we are doing to send them back to Bangladesh, we have told the Bangladeshis and the Bangladesh Government repeatedly that they should go back. The Bangladesh Government, I must admit have told us that they are prepared to take these Chakma refugees back. The problem arises because a large number of Chakmas who are refugees here—I speak of a large number because up to around 1989, the number of people in our camps was roughly around 80,000; now it is rough: around 60,000; many of them, therefore have gone back—do not want to go back or are not prepared to go back because they say that the conditions of safety and security for them in the Chittagong Hill Tracts are not such that would encourage them to go back. We are working on this and we hope that we will succeed in seeing that these people go back. But we are not forcing the refugees, whether they are Chakmas or anybody else, to go back to the countries of their origin. We want them to go back voluntarily. At the same time, it is true that the influx of refugees into the country does create problems for us.

श्रीमती सुबमा स्वराज : सभापति जी, मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि हम यथार्थवत्त जो कर सकते हैं वह कर रहे हैं। तो क्या मैं यह मानक चलाऊँ कि जो कुछ वह कर रहे हैं उससे बंधा हुआ है और उससे ज्यादा कुछ और कर की जरूरत वे नहीं समझते हैं ? अगर ऐसी

हैं तो यह वाकई दुःखदायी चीज है क्योंकि आँख से देखने के बाद पता चलता है और हमारे संसद सदस्य जो वहाँ गए हैं, जानते हैं इस चीज को किस हालत में वह रह रहे हैं। जहाँ तक वापस भेजने का सवाल है, हम भी नहीं चाहेंगे कि जब तक उनकी जान-माल की रक्षा की गारंटी बंगला देश में नहीं हो जाती, तब तक उन्हें भेजा जाए। लेकिन मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहूँगी कि अभी 21 अप्रैल को एक द्विपक्षीय वार्ता नदी जल बंटवारे के बाबत हुई है। क्या इसी तरह की कोई द्विपक्षीय वार्ता वह इस समस्या के समाधान के सिये करने का प्रस्ताव रखते हैं ?

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : Yes, Sir. These bilateral talks are being held repeatedly. I may inform the House through you, Sir, that soon, rather quite soon, we are expecting the visit of the Bangladesh Prime Minister herself to India and, apart from the other outstanding issues between our two countries, we will also take up this issue.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Her question is about the conditions in these camps. She says that they are very unsatisfactory. So, are you going to do something to make them satisfactory ?

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : Sir, I am prepared to look into the suggestion made by the honourable Member. But I would like to inform the House that the condition of our people itself, particularly in Tripura where the camps are, is not something very wonderful. So, in this background, we will see what more we can do.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Yes, Dr. Jain.

DR. JINENDRA KUMAR JAIN : Sir, the real purpose of our asking this question and the honourable Minister on the absolute chaotic conditions that are prevailing in the Indo-Bangladesh border : killings, smuggling, illegal migration, dacoity, human rights violation, etc. Everything that is bad in law and in civilization is taking place there. Now, to solve these problems, we need the co-operation of

the Bangladesh Government. I wish to know one thing from the honourable Minister in this context. I read a statement somewhere that they are going to hand over the Tin Bigha area to Bangladesh. Sir, Tin Bigha is a very vital corridor which will facilitate further illegal migration of Bangladeshis into our country. I want to know from the honourable Minister whether he will take up this matter with the Bangladesh Government. Are they trying to sort out the problems by having a package deal, that is, we will also hand over the area and they will also take back more than 14 million Bangladesh refugees ? Or, will you go ahead with handing over the Tin Bigha corridor without any assurance from them about taking the refugees back ?

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : Sir, there is no question of handing over Tin Bigha at all. So, it was, it is and it will continue to be a part of our national territory. It is merely a permission, which we are fully committed to give under the International laws, for access to the Bangladeshis to pass through it to go to their own territory. So, I want to disabuse the mind of the honourable Member of any idea of giving away our territory. The sovereignty of our country continues, the patrolling in Tin Bigha will continue and there is no reasonable possibility of this lease of the Tin Bigha area being used for illegal migration. However, the point is well taken that the illegal migration from Bangladesh is an issue, a matter, of great concern and it creates problems for us and we are doing all that we can and we will also take up this as we have done earlier.

DR. JINENDRA KUMAR JAIN : Even in the matter of giving lease, my point is that we should settle the matters with Bangladesh in a package deal and not piecemeal.

MR. CHAIRMAN : This is only your suggestion .. (*Interruptions*) .. This is only your suggestion, please.

DR. JINENDRA KUMAR JAIN : I used a different language. I said, "giving away" and he says "lease". Even then, it means something .. (*Interruptions*) ..

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right. Mr. Nyodek Yonggam.

SHRI NYODEK YONGGAM: Sir, I would like to know the total number of Tibetan and Chakma refugees settled in Arunachal Pradesh. Is there any proposal with the Government to repatriate these refugees to their respective countries, China and Bangladesh? If so, when will they be repatriated to their own countries?

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is asking about the refugees in Arunachal Pradesh.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: When it comes to Chakma refugees, refugees generally, the position is this, Sir. We would like the refugees to go back to their countries. We take it up with the concerned country, whether it is this country or that country. We do not force the refugees to go back, we do not push them out of our border, for humanitarian considerations. That is our position.

SHRI NYODEK YONGGAM: He has not given the number of Tibetan and Chakma refugees settled in Arunachal Pradesh.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He wants the number of refugees in Arunachal Pradesh. You can communicate the same to him.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Ver well, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Shankar Dayal Singh.

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : सभापति जी, यह प्रश्न मूल रूप से चकमा शरणार्थियों के संबंध में है जो त्रिपुरा में रह रहे हैं शरणार्थी शिविरों में। 6 ऐसे शिविर त्रिपुरा में हैं। मुझे को यह सौभाग्य कहिए या दुर्भाग्य कहिये, मुझे मौका मिला है उन 6 में से तीन शिविरों में जाने का। मैंने अपनी आंखों से वहाँ के शरणार्थियों की हालत देखी है। मूल रूप से वह बौद्ध हैं जो चटगांव पहाड़ियों से भागकर आये हैं या उनको भगा दिया गया है, वहाँ आकर रह रहे हैं। मैं सरकार से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या किसी केन्द्रीय मंत्री ने वहाँ अब तक

उन शिविरों का निरीक्षण किया है? यदि नहीं किया है तो क्या केन्द्रीय मंत्री या स्वयं विदेश राज्य मंत्री जो जवाब दे रहे हैं उन शिविरों का निरीक्षण करेंगे और उनकी राय जायेंगे कि वह जाना चाहते हैं या नहीं? उनकी हालत देखेंगे और उस संबंध में बंगला देश से बातें करेंगे?

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: It is a valuable suggestion. We will look into it.

SHRI SHANKAR DAYAL SINGH: No, Sir, I want a commitment, Sir. Will you go there to see their condition or not?

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: When I say we will look into it, it is an assurance as the hon. Member knows. When I say that it is a valuable suggestion, it gets very strong, Sir. (Interruptions)

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon. Minister's reply is casual and not serious if you go through the reply. Sir, the reason is that in Chittagong hills the Government of Bangladesh wanted to rehabilitate the Chakma refugees after their return from India. Now what happened is that after the recent developments the Myanmar refugees have come out to Bangladesh; more than 200,000, and those refugees have been placed in Chittagong hills by the Bangladesh Government. Now, Sir, right from 1984, the Chakma refugees are in Tripura. The Government is spending more than Rs. 5.25 crores annually for their stay in camps. The Bangladesh Government was able to negotiate with the Myanmar Government for taking back those refugees who have come from Myanmar.

But the Government of India has not taken up, effectively taken up, the issue with the Bangladesh Government for the safe return of these refugees to Bangladesh! Therefore, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister, since the Bangladesh Government's attitude is very cold and it not responsive, will they take up this issue with an international forum for the safe return of these Chakma refugees to the country?

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : Sir Myanmar and Bangladesh, the House will be happy to know, Sir, a few days ago, by the end of April, have entered into an agreement under which the Government of Myanmar or Burma have agreed to take back all the India Muslims, who are basically India Muslims, to Myanmar. And that is a welcome thing because, as the Member suggests, the fear was that these refugees from Myanmar into Bangladesh would be resettled in Chakma and would therefore create further problems for Chakma. Therefore, that is a welcome agreement from our point of view. Now, the hon. Minister is not absolutely correct when he says that there has been a problem on the part of the Bangladesh Government in taking back the Chakma refugees in India. They are prepared to do so. The Chakma who are in India, many of them, are not prepared to go back for several reasons. They have political demands, they want greater autonomy, they want non-tribals not to be settled there and they want greater safety for themselves.

MR. CHAIRMAN They are afraid.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : They are afraid, among other reasons. There we are discussing with the Bangladesh Government to provide a proper environment.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY : You have to create an atmosphere.

SHRI SUKOMAL SEN : Sir I am a little disappointed at the Minister's reply. Sir, I think, he is not only casual but also indifferent and non-serious. He has not prepared himself ever for the relevant supplementaries. He has confined himself only to the Chakmas. Anyway, I am coming to the Chakmas. Just now, he has referred to the Bangladesh-Myanmar agreement.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Narayanasamy referred to it. And he had to reply to it.

SHRI SUKOMAL SEN : Yes, Sir. He had to reply to it. I am thankful to Mr. Narayanasamy that he has referred to it. Sir, Bangladesh is a small country and Burma is a big country. And several Rohingya refugees came to Bangladesh.

They were also persecuted and out of fear of life they came to Bangladesh to settle there. And Bangladesh being a small country could create so much of furor that the Myanmar officials had to come to Bangladesh and make a settlement that the Rohingya refugees will be taken back. There also, the question of security was involved. But, here though India is a much bigger country and Bangladesh a smaller country, for a long time, the Indian Government are sitting almost idle and they are non-serious. The refugees are just being fed in the refugee camps. No serious attempt has been made to settle the issue.

MR. CHAIRMAN : What is your question?

SHRI SUKOMAL SEN : I would like to know from the hon. Minister that if Bangladesh succeeds in forcing Burma to settle the issue, why India fails to persuade Bangladesh to settle the issue. What was the serious discussion with Bangladesh? Has any delegation from India gone over there or any delegation been invited from there to come over here to seriously ponder over the issue? Nothing has been done. I would like to know from the hon. Minister what specific steps, serious steps they are going to take to settle the issue immediately.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : Sir, the point of view. Now, the hon. Member is not accurate. We have been taking up this matter at all levels, including at the level of the Secretary of the Government of India, at the level of the Minister of External Affairs, at the level of the Prime Minister himself. Sir, recently, the latest was, when our High Commissioner paid a farewell call—that was a month or so ago—on the Prime Minister and the Foreign Minister, he was assured that they would take further steps in this direction. They are keen. And as I have mentioned at the very outset, we are expecting here the visit of the Bangladesh Prime Minister soon. And we shall take up this issue along with ...

MR. CHAIRMAN : At that level.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : The other outstanding issues.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Question No. 82.

*82. [The questioner (Shri Suresh Pachouri) was absent. For answer vide Col. 33-34 infra]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Question No. 83.

मध्यप्रदेश, उत्तर प्रदेश और महाराष्ट्र में हथकरघा बुनकरों की स्थिति का सर्वेक्षण

*83. श्री अजीत जोगी :
कुमारी आलिया :

क्या बस्त्र मंत्री यह बताने कि कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश उत्तर प्रदेश और महाराष्ट्र में हथकरघा बुनकरों की समस्याओं के बारे में कोई सर्वेक्षण किया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्योरा क्या है; और

(ग) सरकार की इस पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

बस्त्र मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री अशोक गहलोत) : (क) से (ग) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

(क) प्रयुक्त आर्थिक अनुसंधान के लिये राष्ट्रीय परिषद् (एन सी ई आई आर) के माध्यम से वर्ष 1987-88 में राज्यवार राष्ट्रीय सर्वेक्षण करवाया गया था। इस सर्वेक्षण में करघों की संख्या, घरेलू बुनकर परिवारों की संख्या, बुनकरों की आय, आदि की जानकारी एकत्रित करना था। इस सर्वेक्षण में मध्य प्रदेश, उत्तर प्रदेश और महाराष्ट्र भी शामिल थे।

(ख) उत्तर प्रदेश में 2.6 लाख करघे हैं जबकि महाराष्ट्र और मध्य प्रदेश में क्रमशः 69,000 और 48,000 करघे हैं। इन तीनों राज्यों में अधिकांश करघे सूती कपड़े

†सभा में यह प्रश्न श्री अजीत जोगी द्वारा पूछा गया।

के उत्पादन में कार्यरत हैं। उनकी राज्यवार संख्या इस प्रकार है :—

उत्तर प्रदेश	1.45 लाख
महाराष्ट्र	62,000
मध्य प्रदेश	40,000

उत्तर प्रदेश में बड़ी मात्रा में रेशम बुनाई का कार्य किया जाता है जिसके लिये 67,000 करघे कार्यरत हैं जबकि इस कार्य के लिये महाराष्ट्र और मध्य प्रदेश में क्रमशः केवल 1000 और 4000 करघे कार्यरत हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश में 11,000 करघों से मिश्रित कपड़ा तैयार किया जाता है जबकि दोनों अन्य राज्यों में बहुधा कम करघों से ऐसा कपड़ा तैयार किया जाता है। इन तीनों राज्यों में प्रति करघा उत्पादन, राष्ट्रीय औसत उत्पादन जो 5.2 मीटर है से कहीं अधिक है। इन तीनों राज्यों में से मध्य प्रदेश में सबसे अधिक उत्पादन अर्थात् 12.06 मीटर उसके उपरान्त उत्तर प्रदेश में 11.31 मीटर और फिर महाराष्ट्र में 8.33 मीटर प्रति करघा उत्पादन होता है। बुनाई कार्यकलाप में कार्यरत घरेलू परिवार उत्तर प्रदेश में 1.89 लाख, महाराष्ट्र में 51,000 और मध्य प्रदेश में 36,000 हैं।

बुनाई कार्यकलापों पर उत्तर प्रदेश में 6.40 लाख लोग निर्भर करते हैं जबकि महाराष्ट्र में 1.34 लाख और मध्य प्रदेश में केवल 76,000 लोग निर्भर करते हैं। इन तीनों राज्यों में हथकरघों पर बनाए जा रहे मुख्य उत्पाद सूती साड़ी और छोती, रेशम साड़ियाँ मुख्य रूप से उत्तर प्रदेश में, लुगियाँ गमछा, बैडशीट, दरी (मुख्य रूप से उत्तर प्रदेश में) हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश में, ऊनी मवेशी जैसे शाल कम्बल और पोलियस्टर कमीज और सूट व कपड़ा भी तैयार किया जाता है। मध्य प्रदेश और सूती/रेशमी चंदेरी साड़ियों के लिए लोकप्रिय है।

(ग) इस सर्वेक्षण की ध्यान में रखते सरकार ने अपनी नीतियों में कई परिवर्तन कि