

Vol 2 Issue 12 June 2013

Impact Factor : 1.2018 (GISI)

ISSN No :2231-5063

Monthly Multidisciplinary
Research Journal

*Golden Research
Thoughts*

Chief Editor
Dr.Tukaram Narayan Shinde

Publisher
Mrs.Laxmi Ashok Yakkaldevi

Associate Editor
Dr.Rajani Dalvi

Honorary
Mr.Ashok Yakkaldevi

IMPACT FACTOR : 0.2105

Welcome to ISRJ

RNI MAHMUL/2011/38595

ISSN No.2230-7850

Indian Streams Research Journal is a multidisciplinary research journal, published monthly in English, Hindi & Marathi Language. All research papers submitted to the journal will be double - blind peer reviewed referred by members of the editorial Board readers will include investigator in universities, research institutes government and industry with research interest in the general subjects.

International Advisory Board

Flávio de São Pedro Filho Federal University of Rondonia, Brazil	Mohammad Hailat Dept. of Mathematical Sciences, University of South Carolina Aiken, Aiken SC 29801	Hasan Baktir English Language and Literature Department, Kayseri
Kamani Perera Regional Centre For Strategic Studies, Sri Lanka	Abdullah Sabbagh Engineering Studies, Sydney	Ghayoor Abbas Chotana Department of Chemistry, Lahore University of Management Sciences [PK]
Janaki Sinnasamy Librarian, University of Malaya [Malaysia]	Catalina Neculai University of Coventry, UK	Anna Maria Constantinovici AL. I. Cuza University, Romania
Romona Mihaila Spiru Haret University, Romania	Ecaterina Patrascu Spiru Haret University, Bucharest	Horia Patrascu Spiru Haret University, Bucharest, Romania
Delia Serbescu Spiru Haret University, Bucharest, Romania	Loredana Bosca Spiru Haret University, Romania	Ilie Pintea, Spiru Haret University, Romania
Anurag Misra DBS College, Kanpur	Fabricio Moraes de Almeida Federal University of Rondonia, Brazil	Xiaohua Yang PhD, USA
Titus Pop	George - Calin SERITAN Postdoctoral Researcher	Nawab Ali Khan College of Business Administration

Editorial Board

Pratap Vyamktrao Naikwade ASP College Devrukh,Ratnagiri,MS India	Iresh Swami Ex - VC. Solapur University, Solapur	Rajendra Shendge Director, B.C.U.D. Solapur University, Solapur
R. R. Patil Head Geology Department Solapur University, Solapur	N.S. Dhaygude Ex. Prin. Dayanand College, Solapur	R. R. Yaliker Director Managment Institute, Solapur
Rama Bhosale Prin. and Jt. Director Higher Education, Panvel	Narendra Kadu Jt. Director Higher Education, Pune	Umesh Rajderkar Head Humanities & Social Science YCMOU, Nashik
Salve R. N. Department of Sociology, Shivaji University, Kolhapur	K. M. Bhandarkar Praful Patel College of Education, Gondia	S. R. Pandya Head Education Dept. Mumbai University, Mumbai
Govind P. Shinde Bharati Vidyapeeth School of Distance Education Center, Navi Mumbai	Sonal Singh Vikram University, Ujjain	Alka Darshan Shrivastava Shaskiya Snatkottar Mahavidyalaya, Dhar
Chakane Sanjay Dnyaneshwar Arts, Science & Commerce College, Indapur, Pune	G. P. Patankar S. D. M. Degree College, Honavar, Karnataka	Rahul Shriram Sudke Devi Ahilya Vishwavidyalaya, Indore
Awadhesh Kumar Shirotriya Secretary, Play India Play (Trust),Meerut	Maj. S. Bakhtiar Choudhary Director,Hyderabad AP India.	S.KANNAN Ph.D , Annamalai University,TN
	S.Parvathi Devi Ph.D.-University of Allahabad	Satish Kumar Kalhotra
	Sonal Singh	

**Address:-Ashok Yakkaldevi 258/34, Raviwar Peth, Solapur - 413 005 Maharashtra, India
Cell : 9595 359 435, Ph No: 02172372010 Email: ayisrj@yahoo.in Website: www.isrj.net**



SOME PRELIMINARY PAPERS :ABOUT BHUTAN NEPALESE REFUGEES

ANIL KUMAR POKHAREL

Associate Professor and Head,
Department of History, Post Graduate Campus, Biratnagar, Nepal.

Abstract:

The Kingdom of Bhutan located on the lap of Himalayas remained remarkable in the decade of 1990. Mainly the royal Bhutanese Government took policies of displacement to the people of Nepalese origin living in the southern part of Bhutan and when the Bhutanese people of Nepalese origin stood against the government policies, a kind of critical situation was erupted. Moreover the Government itself made efforts to chase them away from Bhutan after that within three years, eighty five thousand Bhutanese of Nepalese origin took shelter in Nepal and about twenty five thousand entered Indian territory. During that time, according to their letters, it has been known that they were tortured, not got any help from Indian Government and being unable to lead a normal life they had to ask help of international community. Among those letters only one is published and others are unpublished. Those letters, being importance with historical point of view, the Scholar has made them as the central point of this paper and included a small portion of those letters in this paper.

KEY WORDS:

Refugees, Human Rights, Nepalese, Bhutanese, Shelter, High Commission

INTRODUCTION

The Bhutan Government had approved as the citizen of Bhutan to the Bhutanese people of Nepalese origin living in the southern part of Bhutan in 1958. Afterwards the citizenship policies was changed in 1977 and 1985 and the people, once been citizen of Bhutan became again foreigners to apply the citizenship policy of 1985, the Government of Bhutan took to population census only in the southern part of Bhutan which made many people of southern Bhutan as alien people.¹ So to check such a types of activities of the Government, the members of the Royal Advisory Council, Teknath Rijal and Bidhyapati Bhandari wrote petition to the Bhutanese King but Teknath Rijal was arrested. After that in a peaceful country Bhutan, many ups and downs appeared including arrest, torture, oppression etc.

PAPERS RELATING TO THE REFUGEES

Against the human rights violation in Bhutan, peoples Forum for Human Rights Bhutan (PFHRB)² delivered a letter to the then General Secretary of UN which is as follows :

To the secretary General
United Nations Organization
First Avenue

Title :SOME PRELIMINARY PAPERS :ABOUT BHUTAN NEPALESE REFUGEES
Source:Golden Research Thoughts [2231-5063] ANIL KUMAR POKHAREL yr:2013 vol:2 iss:12

UN Plaza
New York city USA

Your Excellency.

With humble submission, the Peoples Forum for Human Rights, Bhutan bring to the UNO this appeal, a cry for Justice, from all the downtrodden people of Bhutan, for initiation of your kind and judicious intervention.

Bhutan is populated with various ethnic groups... The Royal Government of Bhutan has always denied its people their basic rights viz Freedom of speech, expression and press, freedom of formation of unions....

The racist Govt. is running close to Hitler in oppression and fascism and the very policies spell out a tyrant whose aim is to grip the people with a reign of terror . It is a grave tragedy and misfortune that a peaceful country of ours is being dragged to destruction by the rulers.

We prey for the kind intervention of the UNO and all peace loving nations, as our appeals to our king have been repeatedly thwarted and fervently hope that the Royal Governmentally works towards the purification of the present poisoned atmosphere it has created. otherwise this could not only unleash an avalanche of ethnic unrest in Bhutan but could also endanger peace in the whole of this region.³

When Teknath Rijal and Bidhyapati Bhandari had petition to the King Jigme Singe on 9th April 1988, Rijal was arrested on 1st June and although he was released on 4th June, having no more favorable environment to stay in Bhutan he started living in Birtamode ,Nepal with his family members. In such situation, with the help of Nepalese Police, Rijal was arrested on 15th November 1989 and flown to Thimpu by Druk Air.

As the life of Rijal Family became unsecured in Nepal, the wife of Rijal Mrs. Koushila had sent the letter on 23rd April 1990, to the Asia Research Department of Amnesty International. This letter has stated that Rijal was arrested on 1st June to 4th June 1988. The letter shows –

It was in 1973-1977 my husband T.N. Rizal was appointed as a National Assembly Member from Lamidara Area in Chirang District of Bhutan. Again in 1977-85 he was nominated as National Assembly Member as well as a Labour officer. From 1985-88 he assumed the Post of Royal Advisory Counciller representing the two districts, Samchi and Chirang... A special census survey was conducted in which the cut-off year was 1958 -the criteria for acquiring Bhutanese Citizenship several thousand had to live the country. Being unbearable to the people he appealed to the King of Bhutan and was leveled antinational and expelled from Royal Advisory Council in 1 July 1988. He was imprisoned from 1st July to 4th July 1988 and released... forced to live in Nepal . . . he was kidnapped jointly by Nepali Police and Bhutanese Spies including his two Secretaries Sushil and Jogen from my home Anarmani Jhapa Nepal. It was in Nov. 15 1989 at 3 AM. Most probably they were handed over to Bhutan.

I am in an extreme agony of fear . I am living here with my three children and father in law who is ninety six years old.⁴

The Bhutan Peoples' party led the democratic movement of Bhutan, and the Bhutan Student Union (BSU) had helped. BSU was established on 23rd March 1989 as an underground organization. In September and October 1990, there was too much oppression by the administration of Bhutan, and they had gone to Assam and Bengal regions of India where they were tortured too much, according to an unpublished letter of the BSU. It was written by the BSU to the President of Central All Bodo Student Union Kokrajhar,

Asam as follows:

The student Union of Bhutan humbly takes the privilege to bring to the knowledge of your Organisation, the issues and problems experienced by us in the course of our democratic movement and appeals to your Judicious organisation for help and support in our noble struggle for democracy and Justice...The current democratic movement of Bhutan is a protest against the arbitrary enactment of laws... and oppression of the people and the gross violation of human rights and Democratic Rights in Bhutan. The movement is completely of the Bhutanese people and its orientation is confined only with in the Bhutanese territory... sir

our east west border lines touches West Bengal and Assam and our border covers a vast milage in Assam territory. Landlocked country Bhutan and the seriousness of atrocities and genocide compels our peoples most of the times to enter India for shelter and security.

Nevertheless, our people are still apprehensive of travelling over the territories under your Jurisdiction as they are scared of police harassments and disturbances. our movement has nothing to do within the Indian territory or with in the Bode movement... The student union of Bhutan request your organization to kindly understand our difficulties and problems particularly in your territory .5

According to another letter, Human Rights Organization of Bhutan (HUROB), had sent a letter to the Government of Assam requesting to give human-shelter to the Bhutanese fled to Assam but the Department of Home and Political, State Government mentioned incapability to give shelter within the Assam territory. Thereafter on the basis of language and blood, the refuges entered Nepal from the eastern part, Kakarvita. This letter is very important to know about the activities done by the Government of Assam. The letter in detail is as follows :6

Dated: Dispur 16th August 1991

**Government of Assam
Political (B) Department
Dispur: Guwahati-6**

No.PLB-111/90/84
Form Shree T .L. Baruah IAS
Secy, to the Govt. of Assam
Home and Political Department

To Shri S.B. Subba

Acting Chairman
Peoples' Forum for Human Rights
C/o Shri Shyam Katwal
Vill, Guwabari, P.O. Patgaon
Dist. Kokrajhar (Assamn)

Sub: Appeal for shelter , safety and Security for Bhutanese Staying in Various Parts of Assam Due to Human Rights Violation in Bhutan.

Sir,

In inviting a reference to your letter dated 5th July 1991 on the subject noted above, I am directed to inform you that the Govt. regret that its inability to accede to your appeal for shelter safety and security for the Bhutanese staying in various parts of this state.

Yours faithfully,
Secy.to the Govt. of Assam
Home and Political Department

After the failure of the revolution of 1990, to protect themselves from the oppression and torture of the Royal Bhutanese Army, those stranded people started to go out of the country. In such situation, the Indian Government thought it better to chase those people away to Nepal.

According to the unpublished letter of 2nd February 1991, a nine member representative body with the expectation of getting help visited the leaders of Nepali Congress, mentioned their real situation and appealed to give shelter to the Bhutanese people suffering in troublesome situation. The statement mentions in Nepali as follows:

In India, the exiled people, through Peoples Forum for Human Rights sent a letter to the office of the High Commission for Refugees in New Delhi, India on 9th June 1991 requesting a claim them as refugee. The letter said as follows:

This is to bring to your kind notice that approximately ten thousand Bhutanese people are presently gathered, homeless, hungry and sick in West Bengal and Assam.

We have had to flee from Bhutan and take shelter in India in order to escape arrest ... for having tried to protest against the blatant violation of human rights.

At present over twenty thousand people are homeless, countryless and have no place to go to. As we have no source of income we are all ... Therefore we bring this appeal from the homeless people of Bhutan to your Excellency to kindly register us under the United Nations Refugees programme and provides us the basic amenities like food, shelter, clothing, medical help and education for our children who have had to leave school for our cause.⁸

But the people taking shelter in India could not get the recognition of refugees. In Nepal, Nepalese Government suggested the refugees to appeal for relief in the High Commission of UN in Kathmandu and an appeal was made in the office of UNCHR on 5th February 1991. After that a team led by the chairman of Bhutan Peoples Party, R.K. Budathoki appealed again on the matter of assistance.

In this way being appealed from time to time for help, three representatives of the office of UNHCR, Geneva, came to eastern Nepal, Jhapa and took information about the entry of many Bhutanese refugees in Nepal, on 17th February 1991. Again on 17th March 1991, another team visited the refugee camp and returned back giving their decision of provided help as soon as possible.

At last, from 14th June 1991, the High Commission took the responsibility of managing hut and relief materials through Nepal Red Cross, and the refugees felt some sort of relief. After some months the High Commission took overall responsibility providing help and went on managing relief materials distributions program well.

CONCLUSION

In this way, the above mentioned letters portrays obviously about the preliminary condition of Bhutanese Refugees. These letters also exposes the pathetic condition in which the Bhutan Nepalese Refugees who were preoccupied in certain period. The letters mentioned in this papers will also help to justify the faulty writing of some previous writers and researchers. Indeed, these letters help will place the young researchers and scholars in right perspective.

END NOTES AND REFERENCES

1. There were six districts in southern Bhutan at that time.
2. The establishment PFHRB was made on 7 July 1989 by the exiled people in Birtamode, Nepal.
3. Unpublished letter, PFHRB 18 March 1990. A copy of the letters was send to the President of USA, George Bush, Prime Minister of UK, Margaret Thatcher, General Secretary of USSR, Mikhail Gorbachev,

SOME PRELIMINARY PAPERS :ABOUT BHUTAN NEPALESE REFUGEES



- President of France , Francewa Mitara and Prime Minister of China, Li Peng.
4.Mrs. Kaushila Rijal , unpublished letter to the Amnesty International, dated on 23 April 1990.
5.Unpublished letter of Student Union of Bhutan, dated on 28 November 1990.
6.According to the letter of State Government of Assam dated on 16 August 1991.
7.Unpublished hand written press statement of Bhutanese Peoples Party, dated on 2 February 1991
8.Unpublished letters of PFHRB, dated on 5 June 1991.

Publish Research Article International Level Multidisciplinary Research Journal For All Subjects

Dear Sir/Mam,

We invite unpublished research paper.Summary of Research Project,Theses,Books and Books Review of publication,you will be pleased to know that our journals are

Associated and Indexed,India

- * International Scientific Journal Consortium Scientific
- * OPEN J-GATE

Associated and Indexed,USA

- EBSCO
- Index Copernicus
- Publication Index
- Academic Journal Database
- Contemporary Research Index
- Academic Paper Databse
- Digital Journals Database
- Current Index to Scholarly Journals
- Elite Scientific Journal Archive
- Directory Of Academic Resources
- Scholar Journal Index
- Recent Science Index
- Scientific Resources Database

Golden Research Thoughts
258/34 Raviwar Peth Solapur-413005,Maharashtra
Contact-9595359435
E-Mail-ayisrj@yahoo.in/ayisrj2011@gmail.com
Website : www.isrj.net