

construction made on it also, so that it could be occupied?

**SHRI MANUBHAI SHAH:** Sir, the administrative block, as the hon. Member rightly pointed out, is under construction. As soon as that block is ready, this will be vacated and given to the allottee.

**SHRI MAHESWAR NAIK:** May I know what are the goods manufactured by these factories?

**SHRI MANUBHAI SHAH:** The programme ranges from very small engineering motors, electrical conductors, P.V.C. and V.I.R. cables and lots of engineering goods and workshops.

**PAKISTAN'S CHARGE AGAINST INDIA FOR  
SETTLING NON-MUSLIMS IN KASHMIR**

\*353. **SHRI V. K. DHAGE:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Pakistan's Permanent Representative has addressed a note on or about 6-8-1957 to the President of the Security Council in which he has indicated that India had recently settled a large number of non-Muslims in Kashmir and that the properties left behind by the Muslims in Kashmir State are being declared as evacuee property; and

(b) if so, what action Government have taken in the matter?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF  
EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI  
LAKSHMI MENON):** (a) Yes.

(b) Our Permanent Representative in New York has pointed out the baseless nature of these allegations in a letter to the President of the Security Council which has been circulated as a U.N. Document. A copy is placed on the Table of the House.

*The text of a letter addressed to the President of the Security Council by Permanent Representative of India on August 9, 1957.*

I have the honour to refer to the letter dated 5 August, 1957 from the Permanent Representative of Pakistan (Document S/3860) inviting the attention of the Members of the Security Council to certain alleged "recent developments" in Jammu and Kashmir, a constituent State of the Union of India.

I have been instructed by the Government of India to inform you that the allegations contained in the Pakistan Permanent Representative's letter are false and baseless. He has not adduced any facts in support of the allegations: he could not do so because there are none. The letter itself begins by stating that, "it appears..." and on that tenuous basis it proceeds to develop baseless allegations and falsely attributes non-existent motives to the Government of India.

The position under the law which is scrupulously observed, is that no non-resident person is permitted to become a resident of Jammu and Kashmir. Also no evacuee property has been allotted to any non-resident of Jammu and Kashmir. Evacuee properties in Jammu and Kashmir are allotted to Jammu and Kashmir refugees driven from their homes in Pakistan-occupied areas of Jammu and Kashmir. Such persons have already crossed over in thousands and have had to be resettled by the Jammu and Kashmir Government. In sum, it is not possible, either legally or in terms of administrative regulations, to import outsiders into Jammu and Kashmir, and there is thus no truth whatsoever in the allegations made by the Permanent representative of Pakistan in paragraph 2 of his letter. Consequently, the surprising allegation that India has acted in contravention of the Security Council Resolution of 17 January 1948 is without foundation, and the argument sought to be advanced in the succeeding paragraph of his letter is equally false and irrelevant.

The apprehension expressed in paragraph 4 of the letter of the Permanent Representative of Pakistan can be allayed immediately. The increased movement of persons over the Cease-fire line has been into Jammu and Kashmir and not in the opposite direction into Pakistan-occupied areas.

That the "Term India-held Zone" occurring in paragraph 4 of the letter of the Permanent Representative of Pakistan has no sanction whatsoever in the Resolutions of the U.N.I.C.P. and of the Security Council, speaks for itself. Thus, this phrase is a patent misrepresentation of the facts. The relevant facts are that Pakistan occupied part of the territory of the Union of India by aggression and continues to be in occupation of that territory in violation of the resolution of the Security Council of 17 January 1948 and of the U.N.C.I.P. resolutions of 13 August 1948 and 5 January 1949.

This communication of mine points out and establishes that both in detail and in totality the picture drawn by the Permanent Representative of Pakistan in paragraphs 2 to 4 of his letter of 5 August 1957 is devoid of factual basis and consequently in no sense corresponds with the truth. This being so, the conclusion reached in paragraph 5 of the letter of the Permanent Representative of Pakistan is a falsification which is entirely rejected by the Government of India. It is evident that this part of the letter of the Permanent Representative of Pakistan is an attempt, on baseless premises, to sidetrack the fact that those resolutions of the Security Council and of the U.N.C.I.P. which have been accepted by both India and Pakistan have remained unimplemented entirely because of Pakistan's non-compliance.

I request that this communication may kindly be circulated as a Security Council Document and be brought to the notice of the Members of the Security Council.

SHRI V. K. DHAGE: In the letter it has been stated that the allegations

contained in the Pakistan Permanent Representative's letter are false and baseless. May I know if that letter contained any other allegations besides the settling of non-Muslims and the declaration of evacuee property?

SHRIMATI LAKSHMI MENON: This letter does not contain anything else.

SHRI V. K. DHAGE: I am only referring to the allegations that are referred to by them, that are denied by the Government of India. Are there any other allegations besides the allegation of the settlement of the non-Muslims and the declaration of the evacuee property?

SHRIMATI LAKSHMI MENON: I do not think so, Sir.

SHRI V. K. DHAGE: In the letter addressed by the Permanent Representative, it is stated—"The apprehension expressed in paragraph 4 of the letter of the Permanent Representative of Pakistan can be allayed immediately." What is that apprehension?

SHRI JAWAHARLAL NEHRU: I have not got the exact letter which my colleague has. But the apprehension or the complaint was that by pushing other outsiders into Kashmir, we are changing the proportion of the population. That was the charge made and which is denied completely, because, as a matter of fact, as the answer says, nobody under the Kashmir laws which I confess are rather peculiar, can get land unless he is in a particular list of Kashmiri citizens.

SHRI V. K. DHAGE: Is it the allegation made in the letter that the property that is left by the Muslims there is being given over to non-Muslims?

SHRI JAWAHARLAL NEHRU: The first thing is that non-Kashmiris, i.e. non-residents of the Jammu and Kashmir State, have been settled

there. That is denied. But a large number of refugees came from those parts of Kashmir State which are occupied by the Pakistan Government. Those refugees have been settled there, in those parts of Kashmir State, and it may be that they are Hindus and Muslims—all Kashmiris. They are not from outside Kashmir State. That is the point.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: The complaint also says that the properties left behind by the Muslims in Kashmir State are being declared as evacuee property. Knowing as we do the conditions in Pakistan, is it true that the Kashmiris have left Kashmir to go into Pakistan?

SHRI JAWAHARLAL NEHRU: When this trouble arose in Kashmir, a large number of Kashmiris went over to Pakistan or later, to the Pakistan-occupied areas of Kashmir and a large number of Kashmiris came from that side to this side of the cease-fire line. Many people went in either direction.

SHRI D. A. MIRZA: Does it make any difference between a Kashmiri and an Indian? Is not a Kashmiri an Indian?

SHRI JAWAHARLAL NEHRU: A Kashmiri is an Indian national. But no non-Kashmir Indian national can get land there.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: How does the question of the property left behind arise if the people have not left Kashmir to go into Pakistan? Then how does the complaint speak of the properties left behind?

SHRI JAWAHARLAL NEHRU: Surely, Sir, if people leave their land and go away, they leave their property behind—that is, a land or maybe some house, whatever it may be.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: That is what I wanted to know exactly—whether Kashmiris have left Kashmir to go into Pakistan?

SHRI JAWAHARLAL NEHRU: Hundreds of thousands have gone to this side and that side of the Pakistan-occupied Kashmir.

SHRI MAHESWAR NAIK: May I know whether the hon. Prime Minister can give us any idea of the Muslim refugees coming from the occupied territories of Pakistan to this side?

SHRI JAWAHARLAL NEHRU: I do not think....

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is talking about the other question in the United Nations, not about Kashmiris there. Can you give any answer?

SHRI JAWAHARLAL NEHRU: Yet, I can say something, but I do not know if this is the answer. One must remember that these parts of Kashmir State, because of the invasion by Pakistan, were war areas. Armies marched this way and that way and quite a considerable number of people went to the area which was originally invaded by Pakistan. Quite a large number of people went towards Pakistan, towards that area. Now, when the Pakistani armies were pushed back by the Indian armies in those particular areas, for the moment, those areas were empty. When they went to the other side, the Pakistanis told them, "If you will remain here, your heads will be cut off." Two or three months later, most of them were returned. Therefore, there was this coming and going within the Kashmir State.

SHRI D. A. MIRZA: Am I to presume, Sir, that a Kashmiri is an Indian, but an Indian is not a Kashmiri?

SHRI JAWAHARLAL NEHRU: That is the obvious truth.

SHRI V. K. DHAGE: In the penultimate paragraph, it is stated "This being so, the conclusion reached in paragraph 5 of the letter of the Permanent Representative of Pakistan is

a falsification which is entirely rejected by the Government of India." To what does this refer? What is that conclusion?

SHRI JAWAHARLAL NEHRU: I am sorry I have not heard....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Well, the question hour is over.

SHRI H. P. SAKSENA: Sir, . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down, Mr. Saksena. Question-hour is over.

12 NOON

### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

#### EXPANSION OF INDIAN COFFEE MARKET ABROAD

\*346. SHRI TAJAMUL HUSAIN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Coffee Board has taken special measures to expand the market for Indian coffee abroad; and

(b) if so, what are those measures?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI N. KANUNGO): (a) and (b). A statement showing measures taken by Coffee Board to expand market for Indian Coffee is laid on the Table of the House.

#### STATEMENT

#### *Measures taken by Coffee Board to expand market for Indian Coffee abroad*

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 1. Participation in exhibitions in foreign countries.

2. Specific quotas are being earmarked, for export to certain foreign countries.

3. The Indian Embassies abroad are requested to give wide publicity to the Board's export allocations and sales.

4. Associations and firms dealing with Coffee in London and New York are requested to advise the trade interested in Indian coffee to contact the exporters in India for their requirements.

5. It is proposed to invite direct participation of foreign buyers in the Board's export sales.

6. Proposal is under consideration to appoint a Coffee Taster from abroad for training suitable youngmen in India in the art of cup testing of Coffee as some foreign countries are accustomed to buy coffee on the basis of its quality in the cup in preference to visual tests of colour, size, etc.

#### OPENING OF A HOME FOR DISPLACED WOMEN AT ARUNACHAL

\*347. MOULANA M. FARUQI: Will the Minister of REHABILITATION AND MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to page 5 of his Ministry's Report for 1956-57 and state:

(a) whether a branch of Silchar Home to accommodate 200 displaced women has been opened at Arunachal (Assam);

(b) if so, at what cost; and

(c) what progress has so far been made with regard to the establishment of a central home at Silchar in Cachar district (Assam), proposed to be set up by reorganising the existing two homes there?

THE MINISTER OF REHABILITATION AND MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MEHR CHAND KHANNA): (a) Yes.

(b) (i) *Non-recurring Expenditures* Rs. 15,030 (Rupees fifteen thousand and thirty only).

(ii) *Recurring Expenditure*: Rs. 77,563 (Rupees seventy seven thousand five hundred and sixty-three only).