

UNTOLD STORY OF KASHMIRI PANDITS THE SAGA OF SURVIVAL

VOLUME I

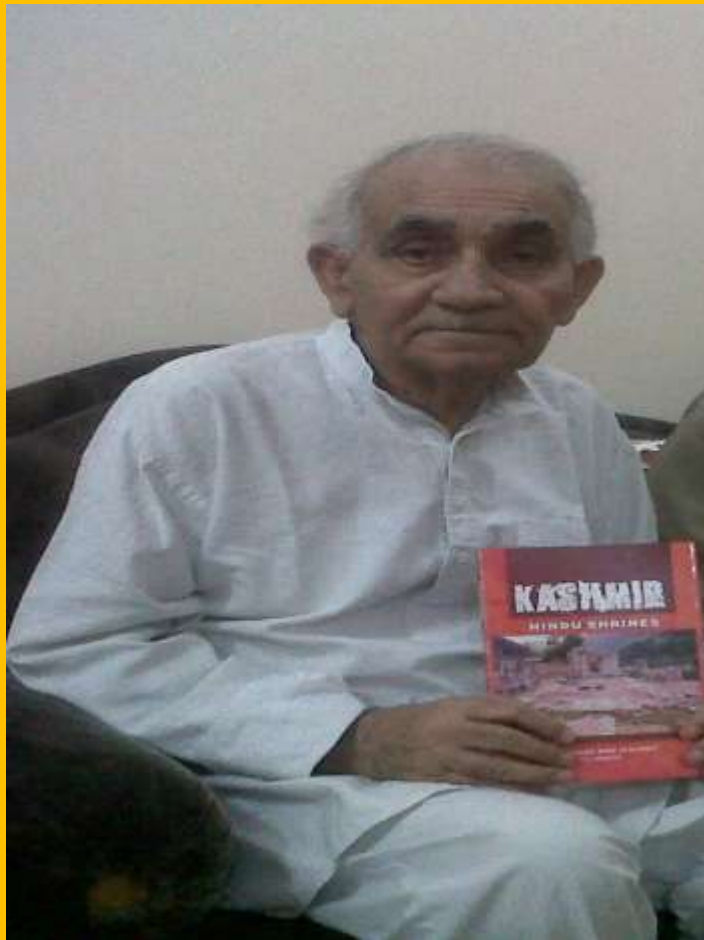
STRUGGLE FOR SURVIVAL DURING FIRST 14 YEARS OF VAN VAAS (1990-2003)



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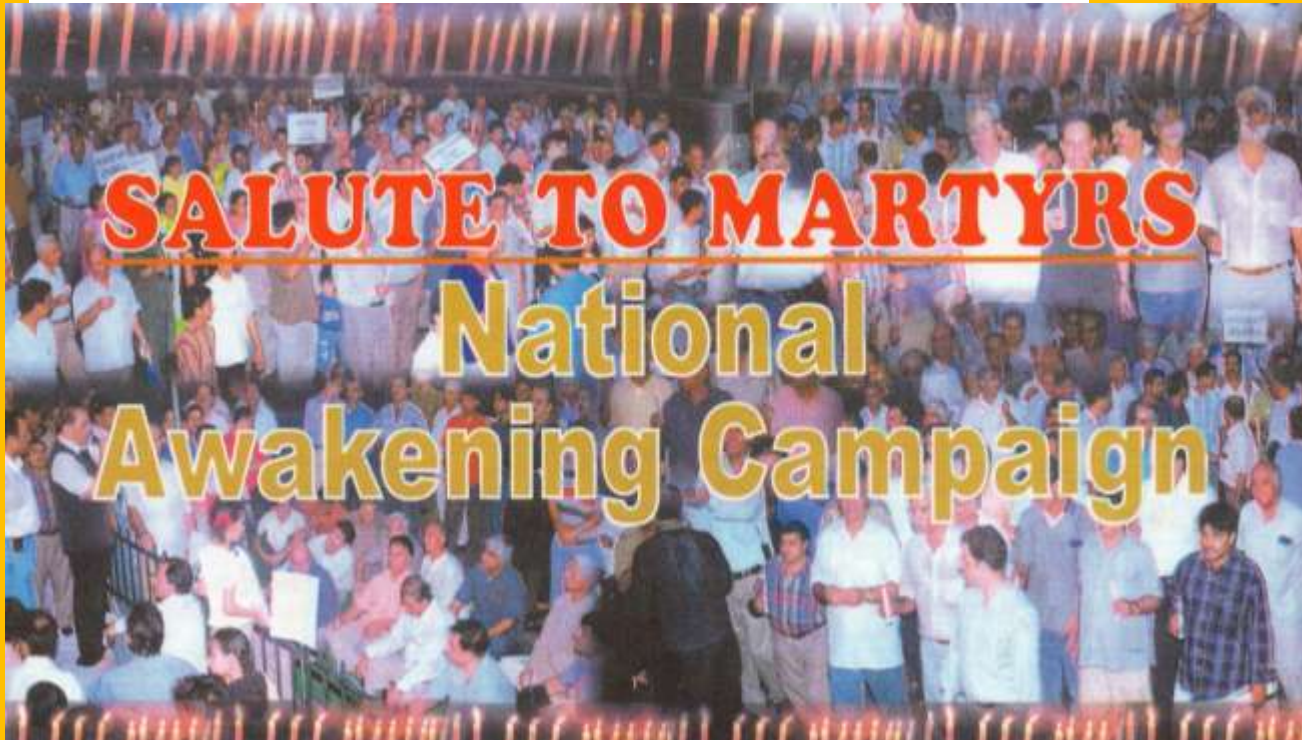
**DEDICATED
TO THE MEMORY OF**



Dr. MOHAN KRISHEN TENG

A SCHOLAR, A GUIDE, A PHILOSOPHER FRIEND

SHRADHANJALI TO KASHMIRI PANDIT MARTYRS



MARTYRS LIST

A display board with a grid of portraits of martyrs at the top. Below the portraits is a grid of photographs showing scenes of violence and destruction. To the right of the photographs is a large, vertical list of names under the heading "MARTYRS LIST".

WONDHAMA MASSACRE

The felons came with the fox's smile. The trusting but targetted sleepy innocents served them Kashmiri customary tea. In a minute the young and old were razed to dust and ash.



Not even the little ones were spared. Two sucklings butchered at point blank range.

• कर्तव्य • समर्पण

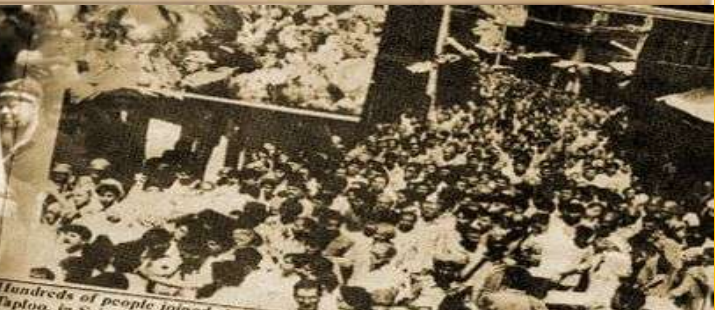
श्री दिल्ली, बुधवार, 28 जनवरी 1998

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श्री जम्मू - शहीद तपलू के लिए श्रद्धांजलि देने वाले जम्मू-काशी के पूर्व राज्यपाल आशीष कुमार

जम्मू - सुभाष चोपड़ा



Hundreds of people joined the funeral procession of assassinated BJP leader, Mr. Tika Nath, in Srinagar on Friday. Inset: body of the deceased.

Tearful farewell to Taploo

—KT Photo: Mirraj—

...and general secretary Mr Kedar Nath Sahani who arrived here today from New Delhi led the procession.

Earlier, Mr Taploo's body was brought to Sheetal Nath in a large procession from his house in Chinkra, Mohalla in Habakadal locality where he had stepped out for the last time yesterday morning when he fell to the bullets of unknown assassins.

Thousands of sobbing people filed...

...condemning the dastardly act of Mr Taploo's murder. Some of Mr Taploo in the Bar also paid their tearful tributes to the departed soul.

The body of Mr Taploo, kept in a flower bedecked truck was taken to cremation ground amidst shouting of slogans. Most of the shops...

LEST WE SHOULD FORGET!
UNTOLD STORY OF KASHMIRI PANDITS
STRUGGLE FOR SURVIVAL DURING FIRST 14 YEARS OF VAN VAAS (1990-2003)
VOLUME I
MY EXPERIENCE WITH TRUTH!

‘They alone live who live for others’ Swami Vivekananda

The Untold Story of Kashmiri Pandits is the story of the turbulence, the agony, the hardships the Hindu community of Kashmir had to undergo, immediately after forced displacement from the valley. It is the story of survival in exile and the hard facts of early nineties. Truth must be told!

An attempt has been made to present true picture of the struggle against all odds. A unique method has been employed to tell the story and will be of its own class. The reality/facts are based on National/State print media, Koshur Samachar & Naad, the two community magazines published from New Delhi, during those critical days and commentaries by different eminent persons. Truth must prevail!

At the outset, I want to thank Dr. Mohan Krishen Teng who guided with his rich knowledge and experience all along till his last, during our struggle. I am thankful to all comrades in arms and well-wishers who encouraged me to compile a study on our Untold Struggle for Survival during our exile from our Homeland.

I want to express my gratitude to my community members who shared at a very crucial time the pain and anguish of our brethren who were routed out from their ancestral homes, at gun point. We bow to them, for upholding the *Dharma* and the honour of womenfolk which was in danger, at a very heavy cost. At that critical juncture, when hell was let loose in the valley, we stood like a rock together. I was then President, Kashmiri Samiti, Delhi, the focal point for our struggle for survival. It was a unique experience to find extra ordinary spirit and zeal of our community members living in Delhi to find them, all out in helping mood, when nobody even the Government did not took cognizance of our miseries. I salute to all of them!

I am indebted to all who stood together like a joint family to help displaced brethren at a very crucial time of early nineties. This was a unique experience of togetherness of Kashmiri Hindus of Delhi NCR. Support came from all Kashmiri Pandit organizations in India and abroad which was diverted to Jammu brethren, where it was needed most. My sincere thanks to all overseas friends who helped and showed concern about happenings back home. I am grateful to all those who supported us.

I want to record my sincere thanks to Amar Colony Traders Association under the leadership of Sh. Ram Lal Ji, who hailed from Kotli (POK), who took charge of kitchen at Kashmir Bhawan during those turbulent days.

I am thankful to all those activists who stood with me all along during long years of our tryst before National Human Rights Commission. Initially, All India Kashmiri Samaj, Panun Kashmir Movement, Indo-Canadian Kashmir Forum (ICKF), Kashmiri Samiti, Delhi and at later stage Kashmiri Pandit Conference and Joint Human Rights Committee, New Delhi. I am thankful to Sh. Ashok Bhan, senior advocate, who stood with me while representing Kashmiri Samiti.

I am grateful to Ms. Aditi Koul, Ms. Asha Khosa and Sh. Anil Anand, versatile journalists and other eminent journalists for their faithful reporting of our struggle of survival, from time to time. I am indebted to all those who's reporting are used in the study.

I am indebted to Sh. Kider Nath Sahani, and Sh. Madan Lal Khurana, two great Karam Yogis, who helped and stood like rock, with us through all thick and thin. I bow to them and to all those comrades who left for heavenly abode during our struggle for survival, especially Kashmiri Hindu Martyrs, brave sons of the soil, who fell to terrorist bullets, also Security personals who laid their lives in defending the honour of the country.

I am indebted to all those who rendered help and support in compiling this task. I have drawn heavily from different National Newspapers; Jammu & Kashmir based newspapers, Koshur Samachar, Koshur Gazette and Naad. I am thankful to them. I am also grateful to International Journal of Hindu Studies, Ms. Haley Duschinski, Asst. Professor of Anthropology at Ohio University, Athens, for her work "Survival Is Now Our Politics": Kashmiri Hindu Community Identity and the Politics of Homeland, during my tenure as President, Kashmiri Samiti, Delhi.

Finally, as President of different associations at different intervals of time, during nineties, I owe to all devoted members of Kashmiri Samiti, Delhi, Jammu & Kashmir Sangam, New Delhi, and Jammu & Kashmir Cell, Bharatiya Janta Party, Delhi Pradesh, who imposed unconditional faith in me during those hard hitting days. I have no words to thank them all, off course a long list, who worked selflessly and relentlessly during our VAN VAAS of early nineties.

We condemned the Human Rights Violations, Genocide and Ethnic Cleansing of Kashmiri Hindus from the Kashmir valley. During those turbulent days, we came out in thousands on roads and held rallies, protest demonstrations to show our solidarity with our displaced brethren. And the rest is history! History is relentless, it does not forget nor does it forgive!

CHAMAN LAL GADDOO (AUTHOR AND SOCIAL ACTIVIST)

MARTYRS DAY

September 14, 2020

I slept, and dreamt that life was all joy,

I awoke, and saw that life was but service,

I served, and understood that service was joy! ---Rabinder Nath Tagore

A PAGE FROM STRUGGLE FOR SURVIVAL

The history of Kashmir begins with the history of the Vedic civilization of India. The people of Kashmir are a part of the proto-Vedic people of India, who have inhabited Kashmir from the most ancient times, going back to the latter stone-age culture of the Indian people who lived in the whole of the north of India. Hindus of Kashmir claim themselves to be Saraswat Brahmins and trace their ancestry to the Saraswat Brahmins living along the course of the legendary river Saraswati, which formed the cradle of Vedic civilization of India.

Evidence is available of the close contact between the people of the Saraswati civilization and people of Kashmir. Nilmat era of the Hindu history of Kashmir followed the disappearance of the river Saraswati. Nilmat Purana narrates; “sixty five rituals and festivals, were celebrated with great devotion, faith, pomp and show. Some of the rituals and festivals find mention in other Puranas also. Some of these are celebrated even today in Kashmir, like *Kaw Poonim* and *Yaksha Mavas (Kechri Mavas)*. It is generally thought that the Purana talk of rituals and festivals of Nagas only, and these being adopted by Aryan Saraswat Brahmins of Kashmir, which is not so. Many of the rituals, festivals and days are common with those followed by Aryans in Bharatvarsha or emanating from Vedas.

Kashmiri Hindus have a rich cultural heritage. They possessed numerous religious endowments and shrines. Many Hindu monarchs built numerous elegant temples, some of these still exist. The Shiv- Shakti cult, the Mahayana Buddhism and even the Kamasutra originated from Kashmir. There is lot of literature on religion, history, philosophy and love on Kashmir, as much as 35 percent of Sanskrit literature came from Kashmir. The Shiva philosophy got new dimensions in the folklore, in the Lalla Vakh of Saint Lalleshwari. Buddhism, Vaisnavism and Shaivism flourished side by side in Kashmir. Emperor Ashoka brought Buddhism to the valley. Three centuries later, Emperor Kanishka convened the Fourth Buddhist Council in Kashmir, which led to the founding of its Mahayana sect. Buddhist missionaries from Kashmir carried it to Central Asia and China. Lalitaditya Muktapida was the greatest Hindu emperor Kashmir has ever produced. He built a number of new towns with temples of great archaeological importance. “There was not a township, no village, no river, no island where this king did not lay down a sacred foundation.” writes Kalhana in Rajatarangni.

Islam spread quickly in Kashmir because there was large-scale persecution of Hindus and their forcible conversion during the Muslim rule. During the reign of Sultan Sikander (1389-1413), nicknamed ‘Butshikan’, only 11 Hindu families survived conversion, and first mass migration of Kashmiri Pandits to plains took place. He destroyed hundreds of temples and built mosques in their place and with their material.

With the collapse of the Mughal Empire in 1752, Kashmir was taken over by the Afghans. This was perhaps the worst period in the annals of Kashmir unheard of in human history.

Maharaja Ranjit Singh conquered Kashmir from Afghan's in 1819. Sikhs ruled Kashmir till 1846. Within four months of Sikh rule census was conducted in Kashmir. The population stood at 6 Lakhs and out of that only 28,000 were Kashmiri Pandits!

The Dogras ruled the State from 1846 to 1947 till India got independence from the British rule. The last Dogra ruler of Jammu and Kashmir State, Maharaja Hari Singh, signed the Instrument of Accession to unite his domains with the State of Indian Union. Soon after, tribals and regulars from Pakistan invaded the State but the Indian security forces repulsed the attack and pushed the invaders out. In January 1949, a ceasefire agreement was concluded between India and Pakistan with one-third of the state territories still remaining under the illegal occupation of Pakistan. India accorded special status to Jammu and Kashmir under Article 370 of the Constitution.

The creation of Pakistan in 1947 was a landmark in the struggle for the unification of the Muslim Ummah. Ever since Pakistan was created, it has followed a sustained policy of thrust for expansion towards the east, as a major strategy to spread across Jammu & Kashmir and take the Muslim power to the predominantly Muslim regions of Central Asia, Mongolia and Sinkiang.

Kashmiri Hindus, usually called Kashmiri Pandits are historically and traditionally a community of scholars, intellectuals, efficient professionals, administrative workforce and have passion for education, and a community which is almost cent percent educated in varied disciplines. It was thus an unbearable oppression for them when the State authorities worked assiduously and strictly towards restricting their admissions to higher educational courses and institutions. Simultaneously, their opportunities to enter State Government employment were also slashed. Their landed properties were taken over under the grab of 'Land to Tillers' and under the cover of laws which were unconstitutional, unfair and unequal. State Government changed the names of 684 villages, which had Hindu names by a Government order No. REV/S/340 of 1981 dated 13-10-1981. The Muslimisation of the various political and economic processes had begun earlier and the minorities in Kashmir were at the receiving end.

The Hindus have loved their land with greater spiritual and social commitments than the Muslims, because they are not imposters and they have been living in the valley, generation after generation, over thousands of years. They possess a greater sense of belonging, being the original inhabitants and owners of the rich ancestral heritage and have their roots in the geography of the land. They are not conquerors; they have risen from their soil!

UNTOLD STORY OF KASHMIRI PANDITS

‘Kashmir, a Hindu kingdom, which had touched the pinnacles of glory under the Karkotas and later the Utpalas, extending its territories, north and east as well as west, and which had become a major military power in the north of India, passed under the Muslim rule early in fourteenth century, when a Tibetan fugitive, Rinchen seized the throne of the kingdom. Rinchen was supported in his struggle for power by Shah Mir, a Muslim adventurer and soldier of fortune, who had taken service in the kingdom of Kashmir, and had risen to power and position, with the patronage of the Hindu kings.

Baharistan-i-Shahi, a Persian work, written in 1614 AD, and recently translated into English, by Dr.Kashi Nath Pandita, a noted Persian scholar and an expert in Central Asian Studies, reveals the truth. Baharistan-i-Shahi narrates; “At this time only a handful of people in Kashmir have embraced Islam. Most of the people were infidels or dissemblers. But when Rin chen thought of embracing a religion, and associating himself with a community, he made enquires about the principles and laws of their religion from the savants among the infidels and the learned men of the times. They beseeched him to join their fold. The Muslims also put before him, the principles and teachings of the Islamic faith and invited him to embrace their religion. But owing to serious differences among the two religious groups, and the disagreement prevailing among the two religious groups he was not able to reach any decision. Each community considered its religion the true one and each group induced him to embrace its religion. He was in a fix because of the serious differences and glaring contradictions in the views of their communities. Their heated discussions and discourses led him to no satisfactory conclusions. However, blessed as he was with a dispensation for justice, for ‘God helps those who help themselves,’ he found the right path. He firmly decided that he would embrace the religion of the first man; he would meet in the street after coming out of his house the next morning. He also decided to join the community to which the man belonged.”Baharistan-i-Shahi notes further; “Next morning he came out of his house. The rays of the sun of divine guidance, bringing every object from darkness to light, librated him from darkness of ignorance and disbelief; for all of a sudden, in the neighborhood of his mansion, he saw a *Darvish* offering *Namaz* (the Muslim way of praying), with full devotion. He went towards him, when the *Darvish* had finished his prayer; Rinchen held him by the hand and brought him to his house. Then he called on an interpreter who knew his languages.” After having asked the *Darvish* his name and his religion, he was told by the *Darvish* his name was Bulbul Qalandar and his religion was Islam, and that he was a member of the sect of Shah Nematullah Wali of the Shia sect. There upon Rinchen embraced Islam and became the first Shia Muslim ruler of Kashmir assuming the name of Sultan Shams-U-Din.’ (Kashmir-Hindu Religious Culture by C.L.Gadoo

CHAPTER I, UNTOLD STORY OF KASHMIRI PANDITS THE SAGA OF SURVIVAL!

Terrorism in Jammu and Kashmir is a process of political violence which has specified political commitments aimed to separate Jammu and Kashmir State from India and secure its annexation to Pakistan. The second major dimension of terrorism in Jammu and Kashmir is the terrorists' aim to exterminate Hindu population in the Kashmir valley because Hindus do not accept the secession of the state from India and its annexation to Pakistan nor do they accept to be governed by the authority which derives its sanction from the law and precedent of Islam. The Hindus have always supported accession of the state to India. They have, undeniably, formed the most powerful support base for India in Kashmir. They were always in the forefront of the struggle against secessionism, communalism, fundamentalism and the various movements for annexation of the state to Pakistan. A lot of crap is being peddled out about Kashmiri Pandits having a dominant position in Kashmir whereas facts speak a different story. The basic fact is that the Muslims are ruling elite in Kashmir. They dominate the entire economic organization and enjoy communal precedence in social forums. Islam is virtually the official religion of the state. They have three-fourth share in legislative bodies, administrative organizations and all the local government institutions. In the Kashmir province, Hindus have no elected representation in local bodies. They constitute less than 5 percent of the administrative services of the State and have less than 1 percent share in higher cadres of the state administration. Muslim monopolizes 94 percent of the state services in Kashmir. More than 90 percent of the admissions to professional, technical and other educational institutions are reserved for Muslims in one form or the other. In financial sphere, the Muslims own 96 percent of agricultural lands, orchards and other urban landed estates. They enjoy monopoly over the entire industrial organizations, trade and commerce, financial resources and exports from the province of Kashmir. The pressure tactics and persecution that the Pandits faced in Kashmir drove almost half their number out of their homes during the four decades of the Indian independence in search of their livelihood. The rest of them were forcefully flushed out in 1990, when Islamic terrorist struck the valley and a large number of minority community members were murdered in cold blood, tortured, raped, temples desecrated, their property looted and burnt.

The rumblings of the storm which engulfed Kashmiri Pandits were heard long before it swept the valley. The ultimate and devastating blow came on January 19, 1990, late in the night, when hell was let loose. The total breakdown of the law and order machinery spread a deep sense of insecurity, which was so severe that the most of the Pandits fled the valley and migrated to Jammu and Delhi in the dark hours of the night, with their shirts on!

In Jammu, where the refugees poured in thousands, the State Government failed to rise to the occasion and provide temporary shelter and relief to the hundreds of thousands of the Hindus sprawling on the streets in the temple city of Jammu. Were it not for the yeoman service of the voluntary Hindu organizations, which immediately swung into action to organize relief for the refugees, hunger and disease would have taken a heavy toll of the unfortunate people, who had suddenly been thrown into the wilderness. No help came from any quarter. Silence of death fell on the liberals, the protagonists of secularism, the radicals and the rest. Gita Bhawan, a temple complex situated in the heart of the Jammu city, adjacent to the Shiva Temple, was converted into a reception-cum-transit camp, where the Hindu refugees arriving from Kashmir, disembarked. The various Hindu organizations of Jammu, which had organized relief for the Hindu refugees arriving in thousands from the Kashmir valley, established a broad-based relief committee constituted of several prominent Hindu leaders of Jammu and Kashmir. The organisation was named the Sahayata Samiti. Pandit Amar Nath Vaishnavi, a prominent Hindu leader and social activist, was appointed the Vice-President of the Samiti. Vaishnavi was actually put in control of the function of the Samiti. In Delhi, the other main place, where the refugees arrived in large numbers, the work of relief and rehabilitation was taken up by the Kashmiri Samiti Delhi, headed by Chaman Lal Gadoo, an indefatigable social worker.

In Delhi, a regular camp was organized at Kashmir Bhawan, the headquarters of Kashmiri Samiti, where thousands of our displaced brethren lived in rotation. A regular free kitchen was started with help of local market association and others. Clothes and essential items like toothpaste, soaps etc. were provided to the persons staying in the transit camp.

An all party meeting was held in Kashmir Bhawan on 4th March 1990. Sarvshri K.N.Sahani, Jatehdar Richpal Singh, Nawang Gorpe, Bhim Singh addressed the Biradari members. All speakers expressed sympathy and assured all possible help.

Recollecting the history of human tragedy of Kashmir, a massive protest rally was organized by Kashmiri Samiti Delhi, on 8th March 1990 from Red Fort to Boat Club. Thousands of young and old – men and women participated in the march. The rally converted itself a public meeting which was addressed by Sh. Krishan Lal Sharma and Prof. Vijay Kumar Malhotra (both from BJP), Jathedar Richpal Singh (Akali Dal, Master Tara Singh Group), Sh. Bhim Singh (Panther Party), Brig. R.N.Madan, AIKS President and by C.L.Gadoo President KSD. Thereafter, a memorandum was submitted to the Prime Minister urging him to consider seriously the happening in Kashmir and more so at the plight of Hindu minority of the bleeding valley.

The rally was followed by visit to Kashmir Bhawan by the members of all Advisory Committee headed by Sh. George Fernandes, then the Union Minister of Kashmir Affairs on March 14, 1990. Sh. Fernandes heard the refugees from Kashmir. As per suggestion of Sh. George Fernandes, a delegation under the leadership of Sh. C.L.Gadoo met in the office Sh. Fernandes on 15 March 1990. After this meeting, the Government opened the camps and registration for refugees immediately. Samiti had series of meetings with Sh. George Fernandes, Minister for J & K Affairs and Sh. Subodh Kant Sahay, Minister of State for Home Affairs and apprised them genuine problems of those persons who were forcefully driven out from the valley. Meanwhile, Central Government declared Kashmiri Samiti, Delhi as Nodal Agency for relief and rehabilitation of refugees from Kashmir.

A day long Dharna was organized by Kashmiri Samiti on March 20, 1990 at the residence of Sh. Goerge Fernandes, Minister for Kashmir Affairs. A large number of Kashmiri Pandits joined the protest. Deputy Commissioner of Delhi promised on behalf of the Minister, who was out of Delhi, of speedy relief to the refugees. The protest rally on 8 March 1990 in Delhi, the march from Red Fort to Boat Club, when thousands of protestors, young, old, women and even children, carrying play cards and raising slogans against Pakistan sponsored terrorism and onslaught on Kashmiri Hindus by Muslim fundamentalists, throughout the long route caught the attention of the Government and general public at large. The rally for survival of the suffering community, the glimpse as captured by print media on the same day, then;



A PAGE FROM RECENT HISTORY

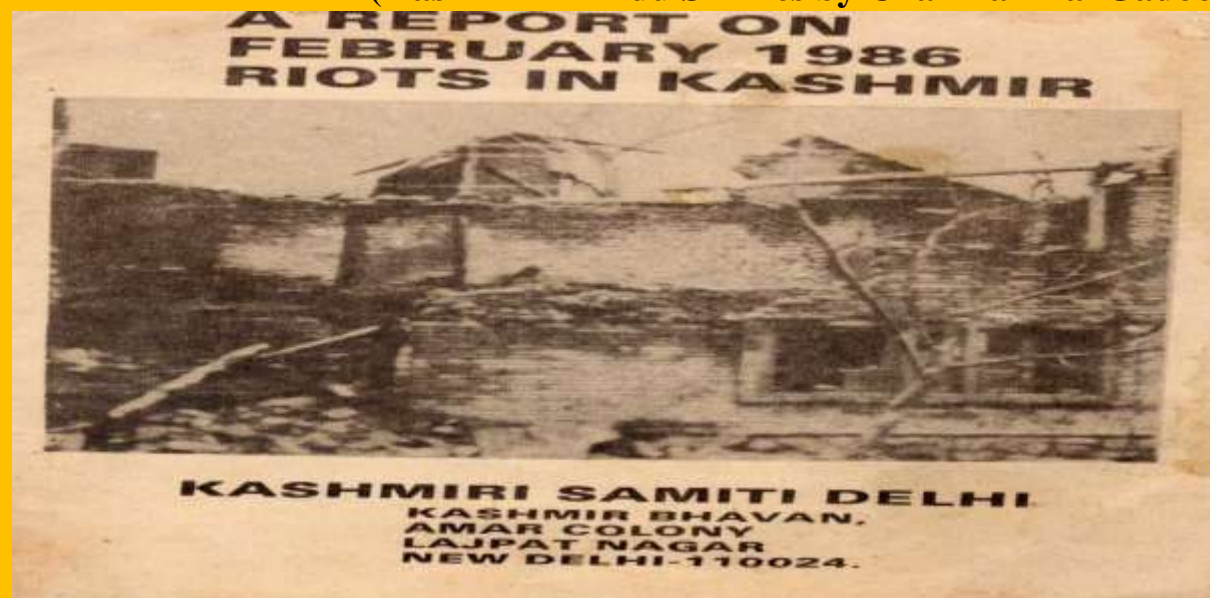
Communal violence that rocked Kashmir Valley during the fateful last week of February 1986 has taken a heavy toll in terms of not only the trail devastation it has left behind but also the damage it has inflicted on the psyche of a whole community of Kashmiri Pandits. **(A Report by Kashmiri Samiti, Delhi)**

RIOTS IN KASHMIR DURING 1986

‘Anti-Hindu riots in north Kashmir began in the township of Anantnag in 1986. The riots engulfed the whole of the south Kashmir and spread to the district of Baramulla in north-west of Kashmir. Mobs attacked the Hindus, burnt their homes and then destroyed their temples and places of worship. The reports of the anti-Hindu riots evoked sharp reaction from Hindus in the Indian capital, New Delhi. Arya Samaj and the Bharatiya Janata Party sent their fact finding teams to Anantnag and the other affected places in the Kashmir province. The Bharatiya Janata Party team was headed by Shri Kedar Nath Sahani, a senior leader, of the party. The Kashmiri Samiti, Delhi, the frontline organization of the Kashmiri Hindus living in Delhi, also sent a team of its members to Kashmir to report on the anti-Hindu riots and the damage done to the Hindus shrines and temples.

The Kashmiri Samiti team constituted of a Committee which was headed by Shri J.L.Bhat, President of the Samiti and four other members, Sh. M.L. Kaul, Capt. M.K. Kachru, Sh. Deepak Bhan and Sh. J.N. Tikoo. The Committee went from village to village, collecting information about the damage done to the Hindus in the riots. The five members fact-finding Committee of the Kashmiri Samiti arrived in Srinagar on March 15. The Committee visited the worst affected villages of Dhanav, Wanpoh, Lok Bhawan, Bijbehara, Pampore, besides Srinagar. They also met the representatives of all affected areas individually and severally.’

(Kashmir—Hindu Shrines by Chanman Lal Gadoo)



A Report by Kashmiri Samiti, Delhi

‘Members of the fact finding committee observed during their visit that almost all Hindu temples in the Anantnag District have been severely damaged and desecrated, priceless architectural treasures and idols broken as a real reminiscent of the dark days of Sikandar, the Iconoclast.

All evidence points to deep-rooted and sinister conspiracy to exterminate the Hindu minority of Kashmir. The marauders came for attack when most of the men folk were away at work. Whenever men came their way, they were subjected to severe beating, some of them having been injured seriously. Even tethered cows were beaten up mercilessly merely because these belonged to Hindus.

Even though the violence has abated, an air of despondency and deep sense of insecurity and fear prevails amongst the Kashmiri Pandits, who are even now threatened with dire consequences. Posters issued in the name of fundamentalist and pro-Pakistan organizations like Muslim Militia and Al-Jehad continue to surface in Srinagar and elsewhere in the valley preaching hatred against the minority community.

The minority community is badly shaken and has no faith in the administration which, it thinks, has in many cases acted in collusion with fundamentalists and anti-national forces. It is apparent that without the connivance of like-minded elements in the State administration, these forces could not have wrought the destruction they did.

The brutalized atmosphere prevailing in Kashmir valley speaks of a definite design to squeeze out this tiny minority. Therefore, large scale exodus of the scared Pandits appears to be in the offing.’

AN ACCOUNT WHICH SPEAKS FOR ITSELF	
1. Houses damaged/burnt	= 338
2. Temples looted/desecrated/damaged/burnt	= 55
3. Business establishment damaged/looted/burnt	= 30
4. Kothars (godowns)/cowsheds destroyed	= 20
5. School/cremation ground shed demolished	= 2
6. Houses looted	= 62
7. Vehicles damaged/burnt	= 7

A Brief History of Kashmiri Hindu Associations outside Jammu & Kashmir

‘Kashmiri Hindus migrated out of Kashmir Valley in significant numbers during the colonial period, with migrant communities engaging in considerable self-conscious reflection on the preservation of cultural identity, values, and traditions under conditions of political adversity and social change. As Henny Sender (1988) has shown, Kashmiri Hindu community associations flourished outside the Valley in the nineteenth and early twentieth century among community members living in the areas that were then known as the Northwestern Provinces and Oudh, the British province of Punjab, and some of the princely states of central India, Rajputana, and the Punjab. As urban elites who had worked in government service for generations, Kashmiri Hindus in these areas formed Kashmiri *mohallas* (enclaves) in the northern towns, such as Amritsar, Allahabad, Agra, Lahore, and Lucknow, which were the centers of the former imperial and princely courts. These towns “were the nerve centers of Kashmiri Pandit life, linking Kashmiris in these cities through kin, *biradari*, and marriage relationships with their caste-fellows scattered all over northern India” (Pant 1987: xv).’

‘New associations emphasizing preservation of the social values and cultural traditions of the dispersed community emerged among these urban elites after Indian Independence. One of the earliest of these new associations was the Kashmiri Pandit Association at Varanasi, founded prior to Independence, in 1946, by students and faculty affiliated with Banaras Hindu University (Dhar 1995). Another prominent association was the Kashmir Sabha Calcutta, which formally adopted its constitution in 1955 and pursued regular activities in the 1960s, including festival celebrations for Navreh, Shivaratri and Krishna Janam Ashtami, children’s functions, community outings, and publication of a monthly newsletter. These local associations were brought together under an umbrella organization called the All India Kashmir Samaj (AIKS), formed in Allahabad in 1979 under the leadership of Justice P. N. Bakshi, who had also founded the Uttar Pradesh Kashmiri Samaj’. (Dhar 1995)

‘Community members, through the work of community associations, made self-conscious efforts to preserve their distinctive identity as Kashmiri Brahmanas while participating in the world of the Urdu-speaking elite in northern India.

These AIKS *biradari* units in the 1980s fostered and preserved a sense of cultural identity by holding meetings, functions, picnics, and celebrations. They also addressed community concerns, including the dowry system, education and employment problems, preservation of cultural heritage, and propagation of the Kashmiri language. Delhi, known as the oldest and largest Kashmiri Hindu center outside Kashmir since the Mughal period, became a focal point of *biradari* activity after Indian Independence. A group of Kashmiri Hindus in Delhi founded the

Kashmiri Cooperative House Building Society in 1950, purchasing 26 acres of land in South Delhi, at Kalkaji, in order to develop an enclave for community members “with the definite objective of maintaining and perpetuating their culture and traditions” This area developed into Pamposh Enclave, with approximately 150 plots, ranging from 200 to 700 square yards, for residential purposes (A. Raina 1995:). The Kashmiri Samiti Delhi emerged in the 1950s, with many of its members located in Pamposh Enclave, and began circulating a community magazine, *Koshur Samachar*, in the 1970s. (A. Raina 1995: 552)’

Kashmiri Samiti Delhi honours eminent Kashmiri Pandits



Sh.N.N.Kaul honours Sh. S.L. Shakhdar, C.L.Gadoo honours Sh.D.N.Munshi



Shri A.N. Vaishnavi



Shri H.N. Jattu

S/Sh. Subash Dhar, Sunil Shakhdar, Dr.Shakti Bhan, C.L.Gadoo, honours two eminent KP leaders Pandit Amar Nath Vaishnavi and Pandit H. N. Jattu

KASHMIRI SAMITIDELHI

‘In the 1990s, the Kashmiri Samiti Delhi emerged as the most influential community organization in the country by managing the large numbers of migrants who migrated to the capital city and also by negotiating with elected leaders at the city, state, and national levels for relief. Beginning in late 1989, the Kashmiri Samiti Delhi opened the community hall of the Kashmir Bhawan to individuals and families who had nowhere to stay in the capital city, providing temporary shelter for hundreds of Kashmiri Hindus before the municipal government granted the migrants, community halls as migrant camps in neighborhoods throughout the city. Families lived in these camps temporarily, for months or years, before finding rental accommodation elsewhere in the city. Families chose to live in them as long as possible in order to save money, in some cases, and participate fully in the political life of the community, in others. The Kashmiri Samiti Delhi also coordinated relief efforts by appealing to the Delhi municipal government and the Central Government for the establishment of transit camps, the provision of cash stipends, and the distribution of rations to the migrants. It became recognized by the Union Government as the nodal agency for displaced Kashmiri Hindus.’
International Journal of Hindu Studies by Haley Duschinski, Assistant Professor of Anthropology at Ohio University, Athens)



Dr M.K. Teng

Padamshri J.N. Kaul

S/Sh. Nanjee Raina, Subash Dhar, Sunil Shakdhar, Dr. Shakti Bhan honours two eminent Kashmiri Pandits Dr. M.K.Teng and Padamshri J.N.Kaul

STOP PRESS

The new Office Bearers of
Kashmiri Samiti, Delhi,
for 1989-90 are as follows :
on 26 November 1989.

President	: Shri C. L. Gadoo
Vice Presidents	: Shri K. L. Swaroop Shri Dilip Kaul
General Secretary	: Shri R. L. Shall
Treasurer	: Shri S. K. Dooda
Secretaries	: Shri Sunil Shakdhar Shri A. K. Fotedar

DEDICATION DAY

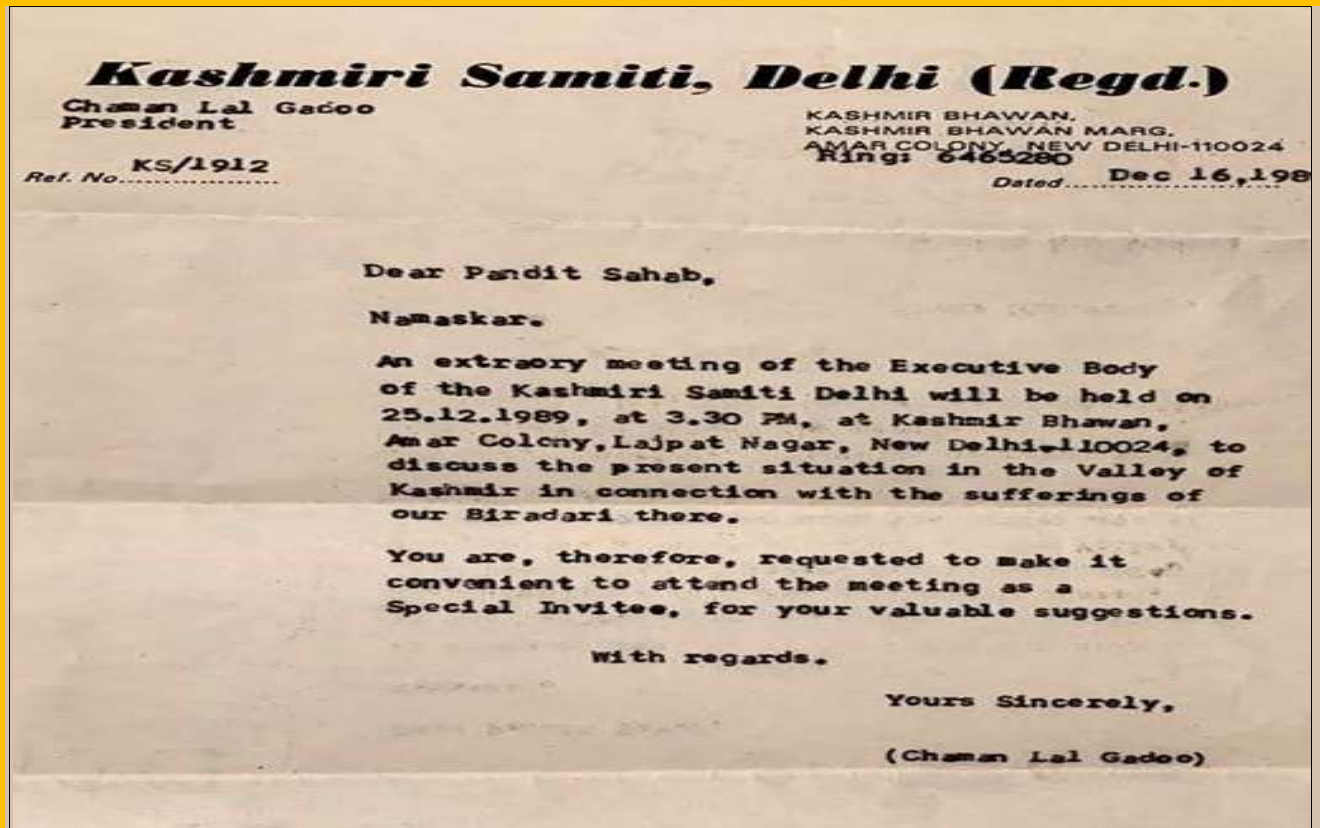
The rumblings of the storm which engulfed Kashmiri Pandits were heard long before it swept the valley. The assassination of Pandit Tika Lal Taploo, BJP State Vice President, a leading lawyer and a leading member of the community on September 14, 1989 sent shock waves to the entire Kashmiri Pandit community of Delhi. The lone organization KSD was revamped. I took over the reins of Samiti on 27-11-1989. Kashmiri Samiti decided to hold a seminar of Kashmiri Pandits on December 25, 1989 to discuss situation back home. All the past presidents of Samiti and members of the executive in the past were invited also invitation was sent far and wide. During the seminar members deliberated on how to counter the separatist challenge. The successful function was initially presided over by Prof. R. K. Bhan, and later taken over by Pandit S.L. Shakhdar. In case of any eventuality, long term and short term plans were prepared. It was also decided to declare the day as the Dedication Day (Sankalp Divas) and September 14, as Martyrs day (Balidan Divas).

The mistakes of history

On December 12, 1989 a request letter was sent to the Kashmiri Pandits requesting to attend an extraordinary meeting in Delhi. I was sent a copy also. The letter was noteworthy in its restraint and appeal. Little did we know what horror would await us on January 19, 1990 and thereafter- **Rakesh Kaul**

Coming events cast their shadows before them. This letter is historical. **Amit Gurtu**

INVITATION LETTER



**KASHMIRI SAMITI DELHI
(VANGUARD OF STRUGGLE FOR SURVIVAL IN NCR DELHI)**

At Jammu, Sahita Samiti, Geeta Bhawan, headed by Pandit Amar Nath Vaishnavi and Kashmir Pandit Sabha, Amphalla, headed by Dr. Kaushalia Wali, took charge of displaced persons from the valley. In Delhi, the main place of refuge, the Kashmiri Samiti, Delhi, took up the work of relief and rehabilitation. A transit camp was set up at Kashmir Bhawan itself for the displaced persons who were later shifted to 14 other camps in Delhi. The Samiti organized seminars, demonstrations, public rallies and raised their voice against human rights violations, genocide and ethnic cleansing of Kashmiri Hindus. Unheard displaced Kashmiri Hindus, who became refugees in their own country, resorted to peaceful protests and demonstrations for the reprisal for their just demands!

Kashmiri Samiti Delhi started Registration of refugees at Kashmir Bhawan itself, which was later taken over by Delhi Administration at a later date
Registration of Kashmiri Migrants (1-1-1990 to 30-6-1991)

Total registered migrant families in Delhi—18507 families

Drawing relief—3748 families staying in camps---369 families

Kashmiri Migrant Camps in Delhi; Kailash Colony (GK I)—6 families,
Krishna Market (Lajpat Nagar)—24 families, South Extension ---20 families,
Ali Ganj (Lodhi Road) --- 22 families, Begum Pur (Malviya Nagar)---14 families,
Hauz Rani (Malviya Nagar)---32 families, Bapu Dham---40 families,
New Moti Nagar---31 families, Baljit Nagar (West Patel Nagar)---40 families,
Mangol Puri (N Block)-50 families, (M Block)-15 families, Sultan Puri-36 families,
Palika Dham-18 families, Nand Nagri (East Delhi)-21 families. Total 369 families.



Smt. Nancy Kaul along with other activists, the vanguard of *Mater Shakti*

KASHMIRI SAMITI DELHI

Annual Havan was conducted on Hura Ashtami 1990, for peace and prosperity of Indian Nation & welfare of suffering people. A large number of community members along with BJP leaders and members of Amar Colony Market Association participated and took Prasad after Havan. To name a few S/Sh. Kidar Nath Sahani, Madan Lal Khurana, Shatargun Sinha, Ram Lal and others participated. A great sense of togetherness prevailed during Havan and thereafter.



KASHMIRI SAMITIDELHI

Apart from two BJP stalwarts Sh. Kidar Nath Sahani and Sh. Madan Lal Khurana, two sympathetic top officials of NCT Delhi Government Ms. Rita Kumar, Director and Sh.G.S. Negi Development Commissioner of Delhi helped us most. They visited Kashmir Bhawan Camp off and on. They were instrumental in building wash-room cum toilet block at Kashmir Bhawan for the inmates on an emergency basis. Not only that there were instructions with concerned officials to sort out day to day problems of displaced persons at spot. Even after allotment of camps for displaced brethren these official used to visit those camps and help the intimates. May God bless them!

At a later date, I met Sh. Negi, at a function organized at Sikkim House in New Delhi, by Sh. K.N.Sahani, Governor, Sikkim, who introduced the chief secretary, of Sikkim Sh. Negi to me. We met warmly. I reminded Negi ji of his good work while Dev. Commissioner of NCT Delhi for displaced Kashmiri Pandits in distress. Perhaps, it is because of their prayers has brought you this rank so soon, which he gracefully acknowledged.

GOVT. OF N.C.T. OF DELHI
(OFFICE OF THE DEVELOPMENT COMMISSIONER/
SECRETARY (REVENUE)
5/9 UNDER HILL ROAD, DELHI-54

No. FD/Secy (R) 98/38-93 Dated: 28/4/98

MEETING NOTICE

A meeting will be held in the chamber of Development Commissioner/Secretary (Revenue) at 5/9 Under Hill Road on 6.5.1998 at 11.00 a.m. to discuss the matter relating to the problems of Jammu & Kashmir migrants.

The following officers are requested to kindly make it convenient to attend the meeting.

- (1) Dy. Commissioner (Central)
- (2) Dy. Commissioner (South)
- (3) Dy. Commissioner (West)
- (4) Dy. Commissioner (New Delhi)
- (5) Dy. Commissioner (North-East)

(M.L. SHARMA)
P.S. TO DEV.COMMISSIONER

Copy to:
Mr. G.L. Gadoo
President
Kashmiri Samiti, Delhi (Reqd.)
Kashmir Bhawan Marg
Amar Colony, Lajpat Nagar-IV
New Delhi-24

- with the request to attend the meeting.

MEETING WITH US CONGRESSMAN STEPHEN J. SOLARZ

A long, purposeful and fruitful meeting was held with US Congressman Stephen J. Solarz, Chairman, House of Subcommittee on Asian and Pacific Affairs on 31st May 1990 at New Delhi. The delegation comprised of Dr. M.K. Teng, Dr. K. Warikoo, Dr. Utpal Kaul, and Sh. Vijay Tikoo and led by C.L. Gadoo. Kashmiri Pandits in USA like Sh. K.L. Koul, Sh. H.L. Fotedar, Dr. Vijay Sazawal and others had also met Mr. Solarz earlier. Congressman Stephen Solarz of New York was at one time (in 1990) the ONLY pro India Congressman in the U.S. Congress. He was at a loss to comprehend why India has treated Kashmiri Hindus so poorly. Times of India, 15 November 1991, reports; 'How in the US, the Pakistan lobbyists had Commissioned a professional firm for a million-dollar campaign on human rights violations in Kashmir and the right of self-determination for Kashmir, had been vindicated by Kanaiya Lal Kaul's, executive secretary of the Indo-American Kashmir Forum and President of the Kashmir Overseas Association, and Hiralal Fotedar's, President of the Indo-American Kashmir Forum, statements during their official visit to Kashmir during November, 1991 to assess the conditions of the Kashmir refugees and to document facts to be presented to the world community. They also said, "the Pakistan-based organisations in the US and Britain were trying to project alleged human rights violations by India in Kashmir deliberately ignoring other human rights abuses by the terrorist organisations. And not surprisingly, Congressmen like Burton gave in to their false and motivated propaganda and indulges in India-bashing time and again...' Congressman Solarz was spearheading a campaign against these Burton-cohorts, and supporting and understanding the human rights problems in India particularly of Kashmiri Hindus.

At a later date during my personal visit to US, Dr. Vijay Sazawal was gracious enough to invite me for a discussion with US Congressmen at his residence. I had a night long meeting with Congressman Sherrod Brown and others. I informed them about the developments in Kashmir and the plight of Kashmiri Hindus. The Human Rights Violations of minorities of Kashmir, Ethnic cleansing and Genocide of Kashmiri Hindus, the original inhabitants, was discussed in detail. The destruction of the social base of the Hindus by desecration and destruction of their places of worship, looting, burning their properties and business houses, flushing out Hindus who refuse to submit to the terrorist dictates, by force, fear of death, fear of conversion and criminal assault on their women was taken very seriously. They were sad to know about our untold miseries. The US Congressmen assured to persuade the US Government and the Indian Government to adopt a more sympathetic policy towards exiled community.

In Honor of Congressman Stephen J. Solarz,
Chairman, House Subcommittee on Asian and Pacific Affairs

Walter H. Andersen

requests the pleasure of the company of

Mr. C. L. Gadoo

for Tea

on Thursday, May 31 at 6pm

C-27, West End

R. P. V. P.

Office : 600651 ext. 2683

Res. : 609086



April 20, 1998

SHERROD BROWN
THIRTEENTH DISTRICT, OHIO

C.L. Gadoo, President
Kashmiri Samiti Delhi
Kashmir Bhawan, Amar Colony
Lajpat Nagar - IV
New Delhi, India 110024

Dear Mr. Gadoo:

I very much enjoyed meeting you at Vijay Sazawal's home recently. Our conversation was enjoyable and enlightening, particularly the discussion concerning Kashmir and India.

Please be assured that I will continue to bring the plight of the Kashmiri Pandits to the attention of both the U.S. and Indian governments in an effort to facilitate the community's eventual return home with dignity and full security.

Thank you for all your hard work. I hope our paths will cross again in the near future.

Sincerely,

Sherrod Brown

SHERROD BROWN
Member of Congress

cc: Dr. Vijay K. Sazawal, President
Indo-American Kashmir Forum

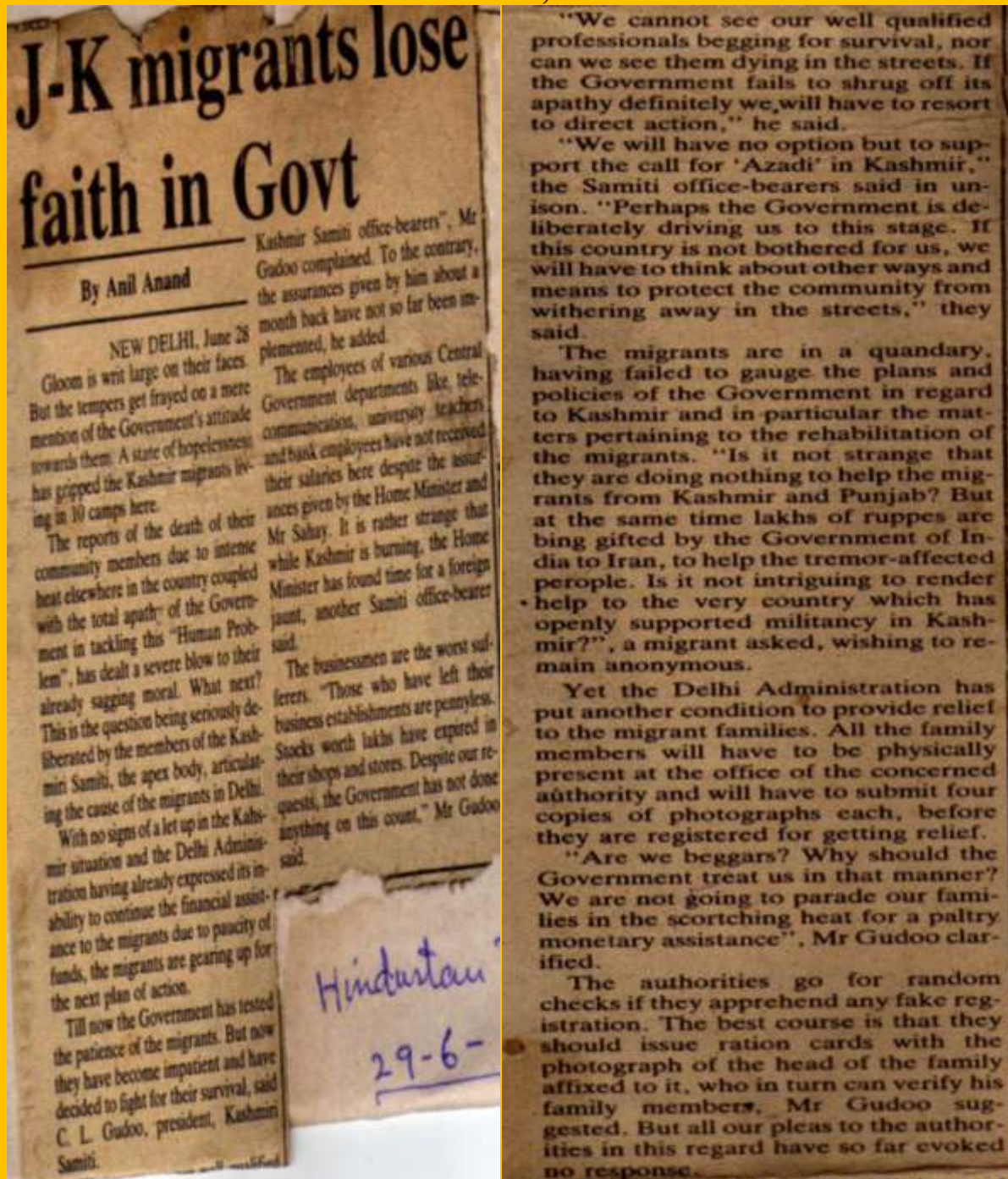
Authorized and paid for by the Brown for Congress Committee.

Contributions to the Brown for Congress Committee are not tax deductible.

Displaced Kashmiri Pandits protest Government's apathy

Kashmiri Pandits are the victims of the government's apathy, since Delhi Administration has expressed its inability to continue monthly financial assistance due to paucity of funds to relief holders. The Government does not understand that displaced Kashmiri Pandits are the victims of the circumstances; they are the victims of militancy and were displaced from their homeland for no fault of theirs. Kashmiri Samiti is preparing for a long drawn protest program to face the Government apathy.

HINDUSTAN TIMES June 29, 1990 REPORT

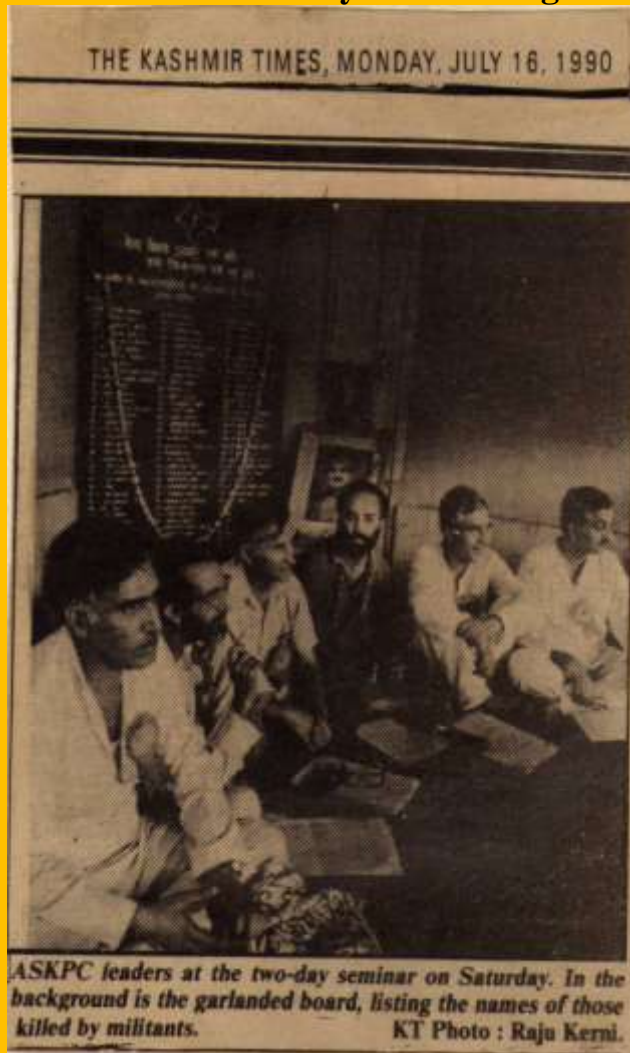


KASHMIRI PANDIT'S DILEMMA

In political manifestos, speeches, and slogans, Hindu nationalist parties highlighted the plight of the Kashmiri Hindu migrant community, arguing that secular political leaders had implemented policies to appease Kashmiri Muslims for decades in order to demonstrate their commitment to the principles of secular nationalism, but had failed to provide adequate protection to the minority Kashmiri Hindu community simply because they shared the religious affiliation of the Indian majority. In this way, Hindu nationalist rhetoric presented the anxieties of the Kashmiri Hindu migrant community as a mirror of the anxieties of the Indian middle classes, who felt themselves vulnerable to increasing mobilization among minority and impoverished classes. This position also enabled Hindu nationalist political parties to strengthen their claim as the defenders of national boundaries and national interests in India.

(International Journal of Hindu Studies by Haley Duschinski, Assistant Professor of Anthropology at Ohio University, Athens)

KSD attends two day seminar organized by ASKPC at JAMMU



KASHMIRI PANDITS

'Kashmiri Hindus are a numerically small yet historically privileged cultural and religious community in the Muslim-majority region of Kashmir Valley in Jammu and Kashmir State in India. They all belong to the same caste of Sarasvat Brahmanas known as Pandits. In 1989-90, the majority of Kashmiri Hindus living in Kashmir Valley fled their homes at the onset of conflict in the region, resettling in towns and cities throughout India while awaiting an opportunity to return to their homeland. After their migration, the community became caught up in highly politicized national debates about secularism, governance, and the state's responsibility to its citizens in India.... The emergence of the Kashmiri Hindu migrant community as a powerful political actor in the 1990s was framed by the rise of Hindu nationalism, as the Bharatiya Janata Party and its affiliate members of the *Sangh Parivar* increasingly articulated a conservative, populist form of political mobilization associated with the "saffron wave" of Hindu nationalism.' (*International Journal of Hindu Studies* by *Haley Duschinski, Assistant Professor of Anthropology at Ohio University, Athens*)

INDIAN EXPRESS AUGUST 22, 1990 REPORTS

Advani's plea for safe return of J-K migrants

NEW DELHI, Aug 21 (PTI) The BJP president, Mr L.K. Advani, on Tuesday cautioned the Government against a "conspiracy" to divide the country and asked it to take firm steps to put down terrorism in Kashmir.

Addressing a rally by Kashmir migrants at the Boat Club lawns here, Mr Advani urged the Government to create conditions in Kashmir which would permit the migrants to go back in "safety and honour".

He said the Government and political parties had been "insensitive" to the problems faced by the Kashmiri migrants who had to leave the Valley for fear of their lives.

"Had such a fate befallen any other community, the Government and political parties would have been in competition to render them maximum assistance," Mr Advani said.

The rallyists, including a large number of women and children carrying placards and shouting anti-Pak slogans, blocked the road at the Rajpath-Janpath crossing, disrupting traffic on the busy thoroughfare.

The CPI(M) MP, Mr Saifuddin Chaudhury, said Government efforts for rehabilitating the Kashmiri migrants had been "woefully inadequate".

Mr Chaudhury advised the Government not to hold dialogue with

anyone who did not honour the Indian Constitution.

Earlier, the Kashmiri Samiti president, Mr C.L. Gadoo, said Kashmiri migrants had to be helped to return to their homes in the Valley. For this they had to be assumed minority status and afforded full protection.

"We demand that minority status be accorded while the current session of Parliament is still on," Mr Gadoo said.

Describing the pitiable plight of thousands of Kashmiri migrants in Jammu and Delhi, he urged the Government to identify jobs where the displaced persons could be absorbed.

The Samiti general secretary, Mr R.L. Shahi, said regular monthly pensions and salaries should be made available to the displaced persons and Central and state Government employees should not be forced to return till normalcy was restored in the Valley.

In a memorandum addressed to the President, Mr R. Venkataraman, the Kashmiri Samiti said migrants who had lost their property in Kashmir had to be given financial assistance and land to start life afresh.

Each migrant family should be given a monthly aid of not less than Rs 2,500 to help them tide over their difficulties, the memorandum said.

**Memorandum submitted to President of India by Kashmiri Samiti.
Another Massive Rally by Kashmiri Pandits from Jantar Mantar to Boat
Club and Protest Demonstration attended by number of Political Leaders**

On August 21, 1990, a massive rally was organized by Kashmiri Samiti, Delhi to protest about negligence of Central and State Governments towards apathy of displaced persons from the valley. Hundreds of children, women and men participated. A march was taken out from Jantar Mantar to Boat Club in Delhi, by shouting demonstrators with play cards and banners highlighting hardships faced by displaced persons. At Boat Club leaders from different political parties addressed the demonstrators and showed their sympathy and assured their help. Sh. L.K.Advani, Sh. K.N.Sahani, Sh.M.L.Khurana(BJP), Sh. Saifuddin Chaudhury CPI(M) MP, Brig. R.N.Madan, President AIKS, Sh. A.N.Vaishnavi, President ASKPC,(Jammu) and C.L.Gadoo, President KSD. Later, 8 pages comprehensive memorandum was submitted to Hon. Sh. R.Veankataraman, President of India, main points reads; 'The main objective of the terrorists is to create an Islamic State out of Kashmir and secede from India. Many houses of the minority community have been looted and burnt down or damaged. Temples, Shrines, places of pilgrimage, Ashrams, cremation grounds etc., desecrated and seized by the terrorists. Another aspect is that Islamic schools, should have been banned, but those are being run in whole of Kashmir that breed whole new generation of rabid communalists full of hatred for the *kafir*.

The demands include proper accommodation, regular supply of rations, regular monthly payments of pensions and salaries should be made to the uprooted persons at their current stations and arrears should be released. Admissions to the students must be thrown open at their current places of living. Each displaced family must be helped to tide over their calamity by means of monthly aid in cash to be raised from present Rs. 500 to Rs. 2500. Well established businesses have been completely uprooted. They must be aided and compensated.'



A MASSIVE PROTEST RALLY AT BOAT CLUB ON 21 AUGUST 1990



Sh. L.K.Advani, Sh.M.L.Khurana and C.L.Gadoo addressing at Boat Club



कश्मीर के विस्थापितों तथा एच. एच. टी. कार्यकर्तों के कार्यक्रमों में अपने मांगों के समर्थन में बंद करवाए गए प्रदर्शन किया।

विस्थापितों को अल्पसंख्यक का दर्जा देने की मांग

दिल्ली, 21 अगस्त (आजाद) बंद करवाए गए प्रदर्शन में विस्थापितों के मांगों के समर्थन में बंद करवाए गए प्रदर्शन किया।

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(8) दैनिक पंजाब केसरी, दिल्ली, 22 अगस्त, 1990

कश्मीरी विस्थापितों का संसद समक्ष प्रदर्शन : राष्ट्रपति को जापन

नई दिल्ली, 21 अगस्त (भाषा) : कश्मीर में आतंकवादियों की गतिविधियों से प्रभावित परिवारों को समुचित राहत दिलाने और कश्मीरी विस्थापितों की स्थिति का अध्ययन सर्वदलीय संसदों में कराने की मांग को लेकर कश्मीर से पलायन करके आए सैकड़ों व्यक्तियों ने आज संसद भवन के निकट प्रदर्शन किया।

कश्मीर समिति ने इन विस्थापितों की समस्याओं के संबंध में राष्ट्रपति रामस्वामी वेंकटरामन को एक जापन भी दिया। जापन में राष्ट्रपति से अनुरोध किया गया कि वह कश्मीर से आए परिवारों को तत्काल राहत दिलाने और उनके पुनर्वास के लिए इस मामले में हस्तक्षेप करें।

दिल्ली कश्मीरी समिति के नेतृत्व में सैकड़ों कश्मीरी जुलूस बनाकर अंतर-मंत्र से राजपथ पहुंचे। प्रदर्शनकारियों में बड़ी संख्या में महिलाएं और लड़कियां भी शामिल थीं। राजपथ पर ये महिलाएं शक्ति के दौरान ही सड़क पर बैठ कर नारे लगाने लगीं। कई महिलाएं छाती पीट कर अपना आक्रोश व्यक्त कर रही थीं।

प्रदर्शनकारी परिवार कश्मीर में हिंसा बंद करने और आतंकवादियों के हमलों के कारण अन्यत्र चले गए परिवारों को तत्काल राहत देने की मांग करते हुए नारे लगा रहे थे। इनमें प्रमुख तारे ये कश्मीर में कल्लेआम बंद करो, जिस कश्मीर को सुन से मीचा है, वह कश्मीर हमारा है, अपने देश में रहते हैं, पर घरपाछी बहलाते हैं, भारतीय भारत में ही घरपाछी हैं और भोले बच्चे बरें पुकार, बंध करो दे अत्याचार। प्रदर्शनकारी पाकिस्तान के खिलाफ भी नारेबाजी कर रहे थे।

राष्ट्रपति को समर्पित जापन में कहा गया है कि पाक राष्ट्रपति के कश्मीर संबंधी ताबा बयान को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार को उनके समूचे हमेशा के लिए नो-नोटाइड कर देना चाहिए।

इसके साथ ही जापन में यह भी कहा गया है कि कश्मीर को मौजूदा परिस्थितियों को देखते हुए कश्मीरी हिन्दुओं को अल्पसंख्यक वर्ग का दर्जा दिया

जाए और इसके लिए संसद के मौजूदा सत्र में विशेषक पारित किया जाए ताकि वे वापस अपने घर जाकर शान्तिपूर्ण जीवन व्यतीत कर सकें।

जापन के साथ 12 मूबो मांगें संलग्न की गई हैं। इनमें सभी विस्थापित परिवारों को एक महीने में पक्का आवास, चिचिता सुविधा उपलब्ध कराने तथा नियमित रूप से बाय सप्ताह और अन्य आवश्यक वस्तुओं की आपूर्ति कराने की मांग की गई है।

जापन में आतंकवादी गतिविधियों में मारे गए व्यक्तियों के परिवारों को समुचित मुआवजा देने, सभी बैंकों के खाते और कश्मीर के बैंकों के लाकर अन्यत्र स्थानान्तरित करने तथा विस्थापित परिवारों को कम से कम 2500 रुपए मासिक मदद देने की मांग भी की गई है।

इसी प्रकार कश्मीर में रहने वाले परिवारों को समुचित सुरक्षा और वित्तीय मदद उपलब्ध कराने की मांग भी कश्मीरी समिति ने की है। जापन में अनुरोध किया गया है कि आतंकवादियों के कब्जे से धार्मिक स्थलों को बहाल कराया जाए। इस बीच कश्मीर में पलायन करके आए एच.एच.टी., फ़ैक्टरी के कर्मचारियों की अनिश्चितकालीन भूख हड़ताल आज आठवें दिन भी जारी रही।



The Bharatiya Janata Party President, Mr L.K. Advani, addressing a rally of the migrants from Kashmir at the Boat Club lawns and (below) the migrants squatting on the Janpath-Rajpath crossing blocking traffic protesting against the government's indifference towards them on Tuesday — Herald photo by Madan Mulhoni



'Govt ignoring J-K migrants'

Herald News Service
NEW DELHI Aug 21—The Bharatiya Janata Party president Mr L.K. Advani on Tuesday accused the National Front Government of ignoring the issue of the displaced Kashmiri migrants.

Addressing a rally of the Kashmiri migrants at the Boat Club lawns here, Mr Advani also cautioned the National Front Government of a conspiracy to divide the country and asked it to take firm steps to end terrorism in the state. Mr Advani also urged the Government to create conditions in Kashmir which would permit the displaced migrants to return to their homes at the earliest.

While declaring that he would raise the HMT workers issues in the Parliament on Wednesday, Mr Advani pulled up the Government for doing little for the workers who have been sitting on an indefinite hunger strike at Boat Club lawns to protest against Government's indifference towards them. He said that the attitude had shown that as if the HMT unit was only in Kashmir and nowhere else in the country. He also said that it was a matter of shame that our countrymen from Kashmir have become refugees in our own

country. The Government and political parties would have rendered to them maximum assistance, he said. The rally was also addressed by the BJP general secretary, Mr Kedar Nath Sawhney and the CPM MP Mr Saifuddin Chaudhuri.

Mr Sawhney blamed the Government for making the migrants the "second rate citizens" of the country. He also grilled the Government for doing very little for the displaced Kashmiri families.

He blamed the former Kashmir Chief Minister, Dr Farooq Abdullah, for the situation in Kashmir and said that having a political dialogue at this time would be as big a folly as the one of calling back Jagmohan from Kashmir. He also said that there was no use having a dialogue with the people who have sold out Kashmir.

While pointing out that the relief provided by the Government was not even enough to buy food, he said that the Government was trying to help out the migrants and the ones who were being called communalists to play the Hindu card and win voters by helping out the migrants.

The CPM MP, Mr Saifuddin Chaudhuri, said the Govern-



Defenceless and helpless, Kashmiri migrants on dharna at New Delhi's Boat Club lawns on Tuesday. — The Statesman, August 22, 1990

Kashmir torn apart by events : Advani

By a Staff Reporter

“GET terrorists out or get out”, said a placard held aloft by a teenaged girl, whose parents were among the 50,000-odd Kashmiri migrant families who have been forced out of Kashmir Valley in the past few months by secessionist forces. She was one among hundreds of Kashmiri migrants raising slogans against Pakistan and the National Front Government who organized a demonstration from Jantar Mantar to Boat Club on Tuesday.

Addressing the demonstrators, Mr L. K. Advani, president of the Bharatiya Janata Party, said Kashmir once homogeneous with strong common bonds of language and culture between its principal communities, had after the exodus of Kashmiri Pandits been torn apart by events as well as the wrong policies of the Congress(I)-National Conference (F) coalition Government at the State. The Kashmiri migrants were oppressed not only politically but emotionally too.

Criticizing the rôle of the Government, Mr Advani said the migrants' fate still hung in the balance and they had become refugees in their own land.

Mr Kidar Nath Sahni, general secretary, BJP, observed that a political dialogue at this state would be as great a blunder as the recall of Mr Jagmohan. Mr Sahni alleged that it was Dr Farooq Abdullah who along with the Congress(I) had brought the State to such a pass.

Mr C. L. Gadoo, president of the Kashmiri Samiti, Delhi, said their

resources were exhausted and they did not know whether they would starve.

He urged the Government to raise the relief disbursement from Rs 500 to Rs 2,500 per family. He also alleged that the casual approach of the Union Home Minister, Mufti Mohammad Sayeed, was preventing the authorities from providing them shelter.

PTI adds : Mr Advani urged the Government to create conditions in Kashmir which would permit the migrants to go back in "safety and honour".

He said Government and political parties had been "insensitive" to the problems faced by the Kashmiri migrants who had had to leave the Valley in fear of their lives.

"Had such a fate befallen any other community, the Government and political parties would have been in competition to render them maximum assistance", Mr Advani said.

The rallyists, including a large number of women and children carrying placards and shouting anti-Pak slogans, blocked the road at the Rajpath-Janpath crossing, disrupting traffic on the busy thoroughfare.

The CPI(M) MP, Mr Saifuddin Chaudhury, said Government efforts for rehabilitating the Kashmiri migrants had been "woefully inadequate".

Mr Gadoo said Kashmiri migrants had to be helped to return to their homes in the Valley. For this they had to be assured minority status and afforded full protection.

"We demand that minority status be accorded while the current ses-

Migrants demand fair deal

HT Correspondent

NEW DELHI, Aug. 21

About 1,000 Kashmiri migrants including women and children took out a rally from Jantar Mantar to Boat Club here today in protest against the failure of the Government to restore peace in the trouble-torn Kashmir Valley and provide them succour to lead a normal life.

The migrants who had gathered in the Jantar Mantar lawns, marched to Rajpath, carrying banners and placards, criticising the National Front Government for its failure to mitigate their sufferings. They raised slogans against the Prime Minister and the Home Minister, charging them with mishandling the Kashmir issue and pursuing a policy of appeasement at the cost of minority communities of the State.

Their ire was also drawn against Pakistan, holding it responsible for disturbing peace in Kashmir by meddling into the internal affairs of India. They raised slogans, expressing resolve to fight the evil designs of separatist forces working on the dictates of Pakistan.

The culmination of the march at Boat Club was marked with poignant scenes as they joined the fasting migrant employees of HMT's Kashmir unit. Atmosphere was surcharged with emotion as the women protesters joined their counterparts sitting on hunger strike. Tears welled up in their eyes as they hugged and consoled each other for bearing the agony of having been ousted from their homes. Nevertheless, they kept their spirits high and repeatedly expressed resolve to emerge triumphant.

The rallyists squatted on the Rajpath-Janpath intersection and blocked traffic for about half an hour. Later they were addressed by the leaders of BJP, CPI(M) and those of Kashmiri Samiti and all India Kashmiri Samaj.

The BJP leaders, Mr L. K. Advani

tackle Kashmir problem and "insensitive attitude" towards the migrants. They assured the migrants of their full support in their fight to secure their rights while admitting that the BJP is "walking on a tight rope" to save the government as well as fight for people's right.

Mr Advani blamed the government as well as all the political parties for the plight of the migrants. He described their plight as the "deformed face of Indian secularism". He expressed surprise that despite its failure to ensure security of the lives and properties of Kashmiri minorities, the government is pressuring them to go back.

"You are suffering due to us and the government as we have failed to understand the Kashmir problem till date", he added. Talking about the deplorable conditions in the migrant camps particularly in Jammu, he asked the Prime Minister and the Home Minister to visit the camps and have a first hand account of their miseries.

BJP General Secretary Kidar Nath Sahani criticised the Government for its "callous and insensitive" attitude towards the human tragedy which has befallen the nation. They have been rendered homeless in their own country and the government was silently watching their plight, he said.

He warned that all those talking about the separation of Kashmir from India will be dealt with sternly. Anybody who dislikes the constitution of the country is free to leave India, he added.

Mr Saif-u-Din Chaudhary, CPI(M), MP, asked the Government to accept the demands of the migrants regarding rehabilitation on humanitarian grounds. He clarified that his party is against all those forces who are for creating new territories on the basis of religion. There should be no dialogue with the forces mingling politics with religion, he added.

Mr Chaudhary said that CPI(M) will take all possible steps for solving the problems of the migrants and ensuring their return at the earliest.

ignoring thousands of families of migrants. He said the political leaders including Mr L. K. Advani do not even reply to the letters written to them by various organisations looking after the migrants.

He urged the migrants to remain united in this hour of crisis. "We can secure our rights only if we stand united", he added. He assured the migrants that they would soon be able to return to Kashmir as their fight will certainly bear fruit.

Mr C. L. Gadoo, president of Kashmiri Samiti which organised the rally, spoke about the problems being faced by the migrants and their children. He urged the government to take appropriate steps for solving their problems.

The protesters also presented a memorandum to the President, Mr R. Venkataraman, seeking his intervention for solving their problems. They urged him to direct the government for taking steps for ensuring their early return to Kashmir. For living a safe and honourable life, they demanded that the minority communities in Kashmir should be brought under the purview of minority status during the present session of Parliament.



Kashmiri migrants on indefinite hunger strike break down at Boat Club in New Delhi on Tuesday.
— HT photo by Arun Jetlie

1990 SANDYA TIMES AUGUST 21

कश्मीरी विस्थापितों की बोट क्लब पर रैली

— हमारे संवाददाता —

जिस कश्मीर को खून से सींचा वह कश्मीर हमारा है के नारों से आज बोट क्लब गूंजता रहा।

इसके पूर्व विस्थापित कश्मीरियों की समस्याओं पर ध्यान दिलाने के लिए आज दिन में जंतर-मंतर से बोट क्लब तक रैली निकाली गई।

बोट क्लब पर होने वाली जनसभा में सर्वश्री लालकृष्ण आडवाणी, एम. फारूकी, हरकिशन सिंह सुरजीत समेत अनेक नेताओं के भाषण करने की सम्भावना है।

कश्मीरी समिति दिल्ली के अध्यक्ष सी.एल. गड्ड ने राष्ट्रपति को दिए जाने वाले जापन के हवाले से कहा : कश्मीर घाटी में उत्पात मचाने वालों की मंशा कश्मीर को भारत से अलग करने की है।

जहां देशविरोधी इन ताकतों के नापाक इरादों को सख्ती से कुचलने की जरूरत है वहीं कश्मीरी विस्थापितों के लिए दिल्ली, जम्मू और अन्यत्र स्थापित शिविरों में जरूरी सुविधाएं मुहैया कराने की भी उतनी ही आवश्यकता है।

श्री गड्ड ने कहा : सरकार के सहयोगी दल (भाजपा और माकपा) इस मामले में मददगार साबित हो सकते हैं।

उन्होंने इन बलों के नेताओं से शिविरों का दौरा कर सही तस्वीर पेश करने की अपील की।



देश को बाँटने का षड्यंत्र NAV BHARAT TIMES 1990 AUGUST-22nd नाकाम होगा : आडवाणी

-नगर संवाददाता-

भारतीय जनता पार्टी के अध्यक्ष लालकृष्ण आडवाणी ने आज यहां कहा कि देश को दोबारा बाँटने वालों के षड्यंत्र को नाकाम कर दिया जाएगा। उन्होंने कहा कि कश्मीर के आतंकवादी इस मुल्क को दोबारा बांटना चाहते हैं। श्री आडवाणी कश्मीरी विस्थापितों की एक रैली को आज बोट क्लब पर संबोधित कर रहे थे।

श्री आडवाणी ने कहा कि सरकार हिन्दू विस्थापितों से दूसरे धर्म का व्यवहार कर रही है। अगर किसी दूसरे धर्म को मानने वाले इतने लोग विस्थापित हो गए होते और उनके पीछे दस लाख वोट भी होते तो यहां की राजनैतिक पार्टियों में प्रतियोगिता होती कि कौन उनके समर्थन में कुछ कहे। उन्होंने कहा कि हिन्दुस्तान के राजनैतिक दल इसकी गंभीरता को नहीं समझ रहे हैं।

भारतीय जनता पार्टी के नेता केदारनाथ साहनी ने भी विस्थापितों के साथ हो रहे बर्ताव के लिए सरकार की खुलकर निंदा की।

श्री साहनी ने आरोप लगाया कि कश्मीरी विस्थापितों की समस्याओं के बारे में यह सरकार संवेदनहीन हो गई है। उन्होंने कहा कि ३० अप्रैल को प्रधानमंत्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह से उनकी मुलाकात हुई। उन्होंने कहा कि भागलपुर दंगा पीड़ितों के लिए प्रधानमंत्री खुद

कश्मीरी विस्थापितों के लिए जबकि कुछ नहीं किया गया है। इसके बाद विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह ने कश्मीरी विस्थापितों के लिए एक करोड़ रुपया अपने राहत कोष से दिया।

श्री साहनी ने कहा कि कश्मीरी विस्थापितों के लिए अभी तक ठीक बंदोबस्त नहीं किए गए हैं। दिल्ली में पचास हजार विस्थापित रह रहे हैं जबकि सरकार ने चार हजार के लिए भी ठीक से इंतजाम नहीं किया है। उनको बदतर जिंदगी जीनी पड़ रही है।

श्री साहनी ने कहा कि पिछले सप्ताह प्रधानमंत्री ने उनको एक पत्र लिखकर बताया कि विस्थापितों के प्रत्येक परिवार को प्रति महीने ८०० रुपए दिए जाएंगे।

माकपा सांसद श्री. सैफुद्दीन ने भी भाजपा नेताओं के साथ कश्मीरी विस्थापितों को संबोधित किया। श्री सैफुद्दीन ने कहा कि विस्थापित अकेले नहीं हैं, मुल्क उनके साथ है। कश्मीरी विस्थापित आज सुबह जंतर-मंतर पर एकत्रित हुए और इसके बाद बोट क्लब पर गए।

विस्थापितों की मांगें हैं कि केन्द्रीय सरकार उनको कच्चे मकान बनवा कर दे। दूसरा, सरकार विस्तर और कपड़ों का भी वितरण करे।

तीसरा, कश्मीरी विस्थापितों के बच्चों को किसी भी स्कूल या कालेजों में दाखिले की छूट

TRIBUNE - AUG-22
1990

Govt "insensitive" to Kashmiris' problems

NEW DELHI, Aug 21 (PTI) - The BJP President, Mr L.K. Advani, today cautioned the government against a "conspiracy" to divide the country and asked it to take firm steps to put down terrorism in Kashmir.

Addressing a rally of Kashmiri migrants at the Boat Club lawns here, Mr Advani urged the government to create conditions in Kashmir which would permit the migrants to go back in "safety and honour".

He said the government and political parties had been "insensitive" to the problems faced by the migrants who had to leave the valley in fear.

"Had such a fate befallen any other community, the government and political parties would have been in competition to render them maximum assistance", Mr Advani said.

The rallyists, including a large number of women and children, carried placards and raised anti-Pakistan slogans. They blocked the road at the Rajpath-Janpath crossing, disrupting traffic on the busy thoroughfare.

A CPM MP, Mr Saifuddin Chaudhary, said government efforts for rehabilitating the Kashmiri migrants had been "woefully inadequate".

Mr Chaudhary told the more than 1,000 rallyists that the government would not hold talks with anyone who did not honour the Indian Constitution.

Earlier, the Kashmiri Samiti president, Mr C.L. Gadoo, said the migrants had to be helped to return to their homes in the valley. For this they had to be assured minority status and afforded full protection.

"We demand that minority status be accorded while the current session of Parliament is still on", Mr Gadoo said.

Describing the pitiable plight of thousands of Kashmiri migrants in Jammu and Delhi, he urged the government to identify jobs where the displaced persons could be absorbed.

The samiti general secretary, Mr R.L. Shall, said regular monthly pensions and salaries should be made available to the displaced persons and the central and state government employees should not

was restored in the valley. In a memorandum addressed to the President, Mr R. Venkataraman, the samiti said the migrants who had lost their property in Kashmir had to be given financial assistance and land.

Each migrant family should be given a monthly aid of not less than Rs 2,500 to help them tide over their difficulties, the memorandum said.

Hindustan Kashmir

HT Correspondent

NEW DELHI, Oct. 22

The failure of the National Front Government to evolve a sound policy on Kashmir was compelling the BJP to withdraw support to the Government. There could be no compromise on the Ram Janmabhoomi and Kashmir issues, the BJP General Secretary Kedar Nath Sahani said.

Speaking at the international seminar on Kashmir crisis here today, he said the BJP was feeling ashamed of rendering support to the Government due to its unclear stand on Kashmir. "We will withdraw the support at an appropriate time", he said while responding to a query from a section of the participants.

Sharing the concern of the participants who were mostly Kashmir migrants, he criticised the Prime Minister V. P. Singh for not showing political will to solve the problem which had rendered thousands of families homeless in their own country. Agreeing to the demand of the migrants for the Home Minister Mufti Sayeed's resignation, he went a step ahead and pinned the entire blame on the Prime Minister who he felt should have removed the Mufti from the Cabinet long time ago.

"You should instead demand the resignation of the Prime Minister who had been silently witnessing the failures of his Cabinet colleague", he added. He expressed concern that some persons in the ruling party were more keen to guard their party interests in Punjab and Kashmir than solve problems in the national interest.

Tracing the history of Kashmir crisis, he owed it to wrong policies of the successive Governments in Delhi. The policy of appeasement pursued by these Governments has resulted in the separatist forces gaining an upper hand, he added.

Coming down heavily on the National Front Government for its casual approach to the Kashmir issue, he urged the migrants to be ready for a long-drawn battle before they could finally manage to go back to their homeland. He assured them of his party's full support in their rehabilitation and in fulfilment of subsequent plans to go back to Kashmir.

Delivering his presidential address, former Chief Election Commissioner S. L. Shakdar expressed concern that barring the BJP, no political party had even expressed sympathy for Kashmir migrant families. He said that the leaders of the Congress, the Janata Dal and some Left parties had spurned the invitation of the organisers to attend the conference.

Times 23-10-1990
migrants betrayed

Mr Shakdar felt that even the National Conference leaders should have attended the conference which could have gone a long way in creating a congenial atmosphere for all Kashmiris to sit together and discuss the situation.

Meanwhile, the two-day international conference on Kashmir crisis concluded here today with a resolve by the Kashmiri Pandit community to work in the direction of creating a congenial environment for them to go back to the Valley.

Speakers showed determination to make a co-ordinated effort with other nationalistic forces for securing the lost ground. Through a resolution passed on the occasion they made it clear that "Kashmir is the only homeland of Kashmiri Pandits. It is impossible to imagine Kashmir without Kashmiri Pandits who are an inalienable part of its history, culture and traditions".

In another resolution, the migrants

condemned the alleged hostile attitude of the Union Home Minister Mufti Mohammed Saeed towards them. His "discriminatory attitude" towards the community was highlighted through the instance of his recent visit to Handwara and adjoining villages. The participants expressed concern that while he distributed relief money among the members of the majority community he neither visited nor announced any relief for those members of minority community whose houses and shops were also gutted in the same areas. The conference expressed lack of faith in the Mufti. They urged the Prime Minister to divest him of the Home portfolio. They also expressed concern that the Government was not paying compensations to the families of those killed by the terrorists. Only the families of 30 such persons out of nearly 500, have so far been given compensation.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON KASHMIR CRISIS

(Koshur Samachar November 1990)

Kashmiri Samiti, Delhi, organized a two day conference on 'Kashmir Crisis' in New Delhi on Oct 21-22, 1990. Nearly four hundred Kashmiri Pandits belonging to various walks of life participated. Sh. S.L. Shakhdar former Chief Election Commissioner presided over the conference. Giani Zail Singh, ex-President of India inaugurated the conference. Sh. Girilal Jain, a reputed journalist, was the Chief Guest. Among other speakers were S/Sh Balraj Madhok, Ram Chander Vikal, Bhim Singh and Kedar Nath Sahani. Sh. Dilip Kaul, Vice President, welcomed the guests and emphatically said; "It is impossible to think of Kashmir without Kashmiri Pandits and it is equally unimaginable that India will be divided again." Sh. R.L. Shali, General Secretary of the Samiti, proposed vote of thanks.

TIMES OF INDIA Oct. 21 1990

Govt has totally failed on Kashmir front: meet

NEW DELHI, Oct 21 (PTI) The Government has totally failed in its efforts to resolve the Kashmir problem, an issue which threatens the integrity of India as a nation and which demands the highest priority, participants at an international conference on Kashmir crisis said here on Sunday.

The urgent need for measures to rehabilitate the Kashmiri Pandits, the worst sufferers of terrorist attacks in the valley, who were now living in pitiable conditions in refugee camps had to be taken up with due sincerity and seriousness, they said.

In a sharply-worded attack of Government's policy on Kashmir and Kashmiri refugees, the noted journalist, Mr Girilal Jain, said the Government had remained totally unsympathetic to the tragedy of the Kashmiri pandits.

"The Prime Minister has not thought it advisable to visit the state where a great battle for the very integrity of this nation is being fought," Mr Jain said.

Terrorist and secessionist forces had deeply entrenched themselves in Kashmir and it would not be easy, or even possible, for the Kashmiri pandits to return to the valley, the former editor of the *Times of India* said.

The two-day conference organised by the "Kashmiri Samiti", Delhi, was inaugurated by the former President, Mr Zail Singh. Others who addressed the conference, included Mr S. L. Shakhder, former Chief Election Commissioner and Mr C. L. Gadoo, president of the Kashmiri Samiti.

While it was a grim reality that the Kashmiri Pandits could not return to their homes in the foreseeable future, Mr Jain said, it could not be viewed as the sole obligation of this small community to ensure the integration of Kashmir with India.

Stressing the need for ending the special status granted to Kashmir, Mr Jain said, only then could the entire Indian community share the responsibility of safeguarding the nation's integrity.

Mr Jain lauded the efforts of the BJP to inculcate in the people a greater sense of pride in the grandeur of Indian civilisation.

"Among the political parties today, the BJP is the honourable exception which takes pride in the Hindu civilisation and without that pride we cannot rebuild our nation", Mr Jain said, adding that the contribution of the Kashmiri Pandits in this task would be enormous.

He urged the Pandit community to return to the concept of dharma-bhoomi and to identify themselves in the task of rebuilding national pride.

The former president, Mr Zail Singh, said the problem in Kashmir was not that of the Kashmiri people alone but one faced by the entire country.

He said a scheme had to be evolved by prominent citizens and the Government to resolve the Kashmir crisis without further delay.

While the Government made frequent reference to the external interference in Kashmir, it had to take

firm steps to deal with the problem, Mr Zail Singh said.

"There are two ways possible, one is diplomacy and the other is use of force. If one fails we should resort to the other", he said.

Earlier, Mr Zail Singh released a special issue of 'Koshur Samachar', a magazine brought out by the Kashmiri Samiti.

Mr Shakhder said any delay in resolving the Kashmir problem would only aggravate it. "The Kashmir problem is not new. It has been simmering for several years but visibly erupted early this year."

The root of the crisis lay in the widespread corruption in the conduct of elections in Kashmir and the sham of the electoral process which has led to a loss of faith in the state government," the former Chief Election Commissioner said.

"The Central Government has no policy whatsoever on Kashmir and the citizens have had to pay the price for this lack of direction", Mr Shakhder said.

He said it was a myth that the people of Kashmir were demanding secession from India. "It is only a small group of unsocial and unpatriotic youth who are indulging in killings at the instance of Pakistan".

The president of the Kashmiri Samiti, Mr Gadoo said, in the face of a 'shaky, indecisive and panic-stricken Centre' and a weak administration in the state, the Jamaite-Islami and other fundamentalist groups had acquired a new boldness and were going around terrorising and intimidating the people of Kashmir.

World meet on Kashmir crisis begins

NEW DELHI, Oct. 21 (HTC) A two-day international conference on Kashmir crisis was inaugurated here today by former President Giani Zail Singh.

The meet attended by about 200 delegates from different parts of India and abroad will deliberate over various aspects of the situation in Kashmir and the plight of Kashmiri migrants.

Prominent among those that attended the meet included journalist Giani Lal Jain, former Chief Election Commissioner S. L. Shakhdar and Kashmiri Samiti president C. L. Gadoo.

Mr Gadoo said amongst the issues deliberated will be the causes that led to the exodus of Kashmiri Hindus and the condition of the migrants.

He said the Government remained a mute spectator when thousands had to leave their hearth and home while hundreds were killed.

KASHMIR IS A MUSLIM PROBLEM

Just as the Jammu and Kashmir State cannot be identified with the Valley of Kashmir, the people of the State cannot be identified with the people of the Kashmir Valley, who are predominantly Muslim. The dispute over Jammu and Kashmir is a Muslim problem. But it is more a problem of the Hindus, the Sikhs and the Buddhists, who are living in the State and who form more than forty percent of the population of the State on the Indian side of the Line of Control. The reduction of the dispute over Jammu and Kashmir to a dispute over the Valley of Kashmir, which is predominantly Muslim, is deceptively simple and viciously aimed to project the Muslim content of the dispute over Jammu and Kashmir. The dispute over Jammu and Kashmir has a Hindu, Sikh and Buddhist content as well, which is more significant than its Muslim content. The Hindus and the Sikhs constitute a dominant majority of the population of Jammu province, while the Buddhists form a majority of the population of Ladakh. The Muslims form a majority of the population of only the province of Kashmir.

(Bitter Truth By Dr. M.K.Teng and C.L.Gadoo)

HINDUSTAN TIMES December 8, 1990, INDIAN EXPRESS REPORTS

J&K migrants disappointed

NEW DELHI, Dec. 7 (HTC)
The Kashmiri Samiti has expressed its disappointment over the Union Government's continued insensitive and casual attitude towards the problems of Kashmiri migrants.

In a statement, Samiti President C. L. Gadoo alleged that the Government was more concerned about the appeasement of "oppressors" and their harbourers solving the problems of the displaced Kashmiris. He demanded the setting up of a high powered Kashmiri rehabilitation cell to provide proper relief and look into the rehabilitation of the displaced persons.

Mr Gadoo further demanded a judicial probe into Wednesday's lathicharge on those migrants who had gone to receive the relief amount at Tis Hazari Court.

He expressed dismay on the reports that the Government was preparing the hold consultations with some "discredited leaders" of Kashmir in quest of a solution to the problem. He urged the Government to learn lessons from the mistakes of their predecessors and try to find a political solution only after the restoration of normalcy. For a lasting solution, the minority community of Kashmir should be involved in all such efforts, he added.

More camps for Kashmiris demanded

NEW DELHI, Oct 5 (PTI)
The Kashmiri Samiti has urged the Central Government to set up more camps for refugees from the Valley in the Capital and improve the civic amenities in the existing camps.

The Samiti president, Mr C L Gadoo, in a statement here, also made an appeal to the Government to donate blankets and woollens to the migrants in view of the approaching winter.

He said there were 13,000 migrant families in the Capital out of which only 460 had been given shelter.

Mr Gadoo made an appeal to the Government to increase the relief per month to each family from Rs 500 to Rs 2500 in view of the high cost of living in the Capital.

The Samiti accused the Government of failure to announce economic package for uprooted migrant businessmen while urging it to settle their insurance claims.

SURVIVAL IS NOW OUR POLITICS

‘The Kashmiri Samiti Delhi pursued all activities through the language of cultural identity, values, and traditions, thereby carefully maintaining its concern with social and cultural matters as opposed to political ones. However, the distinctions between social and cultural concerns, on the one hand, and political concerns, on the other, were not so sharp. Chaman Lal Gadoo, President of the Kashmiri Samiti Delhi at the time of the migration (and also at the time of my fieldwork), reflects on these issues in a published interview entitled, “Survival is Our Politics”:

Q: What change do you see in Samiti activities in last ten years.

A: Role of Kashmir Samiti was basically social and cultural. But the year 1989 onwards was a disaster for the entire community. Our existence is threatened and we had to change our priorities...

Q: Some people say that Kashmiri Samiti has now been made political Akhara [literally “martial order”].

A: I do not agree with such statements. I feel community leaders have a responsibility. If I see my people dying for want of basic necessity, education etc, I cannot remain a silent spectator. I will fight for every needy Kashmiri Pandit. Survival of my community members is now our politics (1999).’

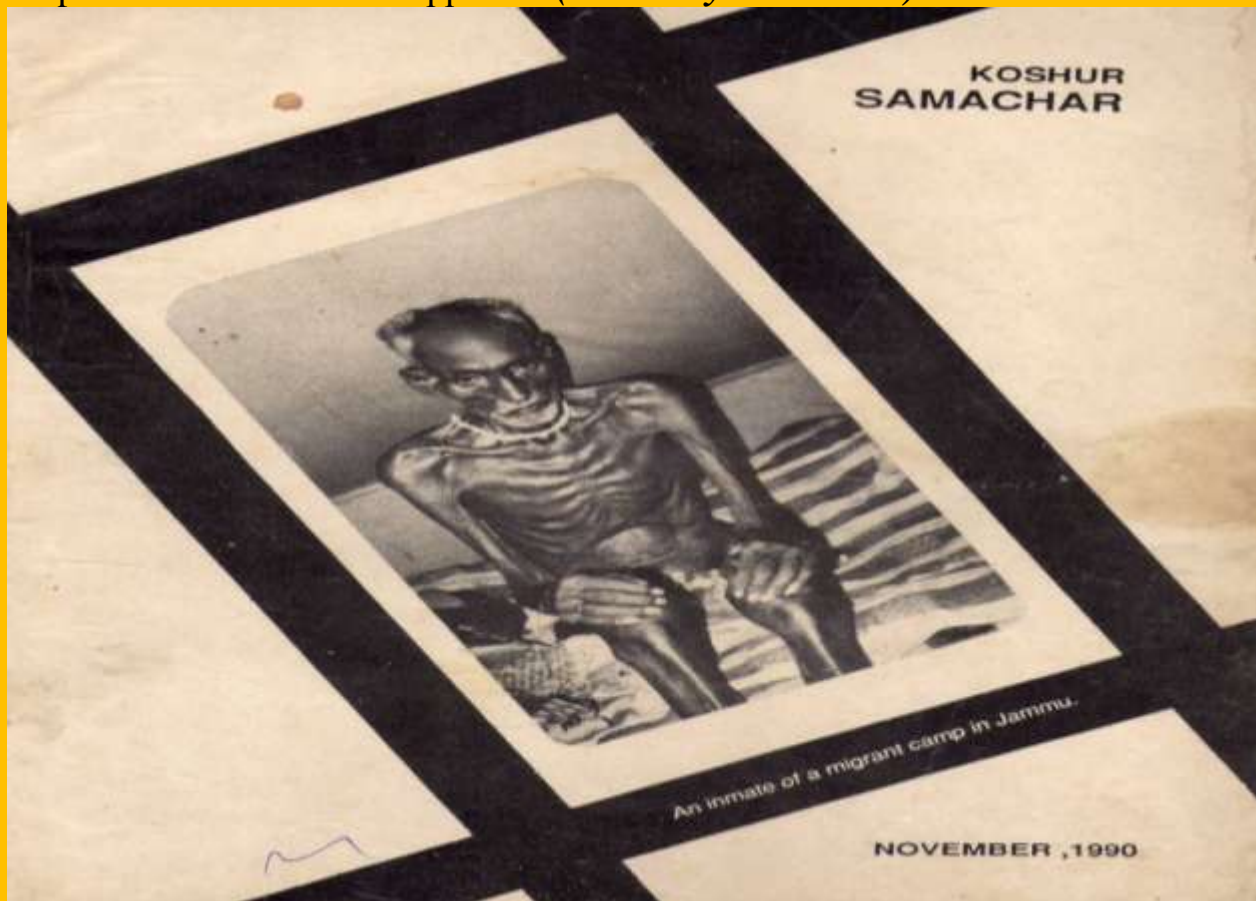
(International Journal of Hindu Studies by Haley Duschinski, Assistant Professor of Anthropology at Ohio University, Athens)



KASHMIRI PANDIT REFUGEE CAMP

KOSHUR SAMACHAR

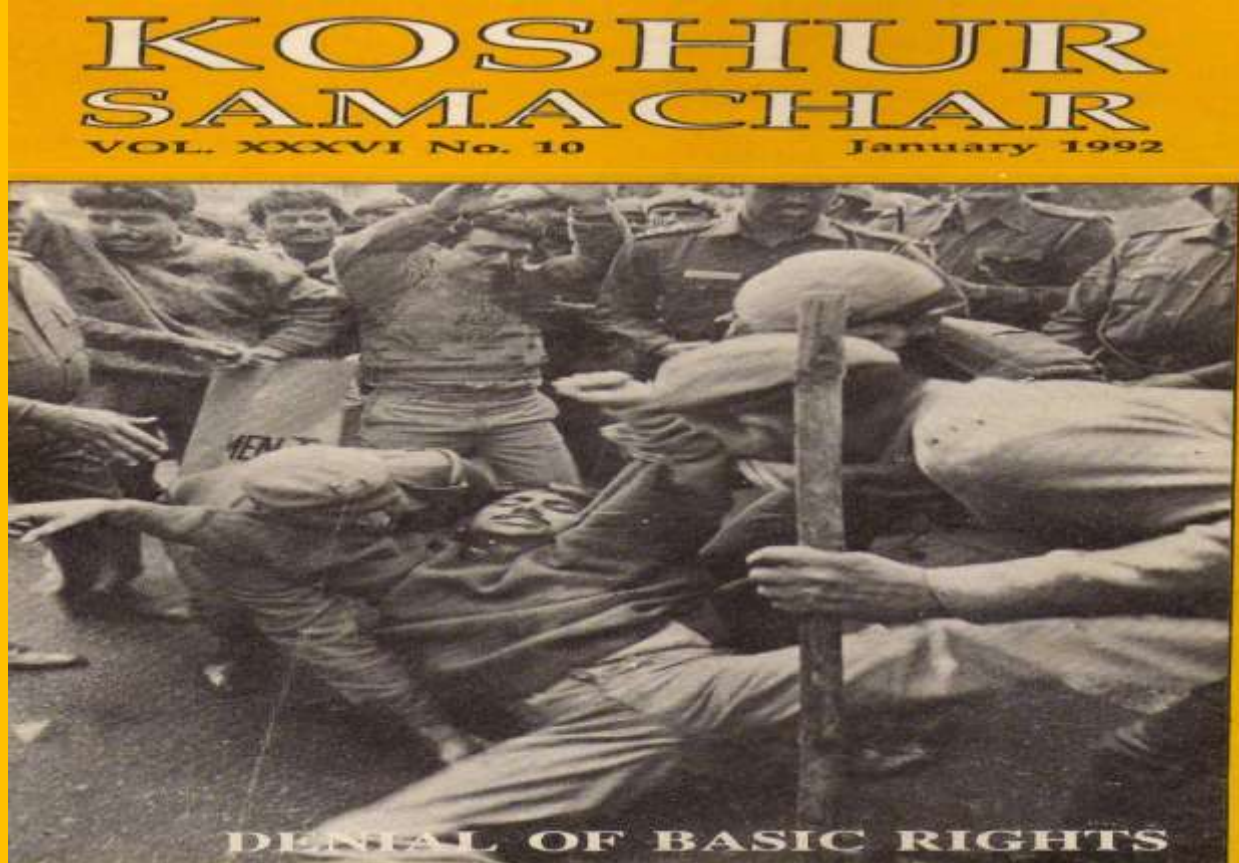
‘The Kashmiri Samiti Delhi discursively constructs the Kashmiri Hindu community in particular ways through its articles, editorials, white papers, appeals, and reports. This discourse is circulated among community members through *Koshur Samachar*, a monthly magazine published by the Kashmiri Samiti Delhi and circulated among approximately two thousand subscribers at the time of my fieldwork. *Koshur Samachar* changed dramatically in tone, format, and appearance after the migration of 1990 in response to increasing attention to the plight of the Kashmiri Pandit migrant community. Every issue contained a preliminary editorial statement addressing a current matter of significant concern to the community, followed by a series of articles discussing various aspects of the cultural heritage and political battles of the Kashmiri Pandits. Other regular features included a summary of news “from the president’s desk,” a brief cultural/religious commentary on the current calendar month, a series of poems by young and old, a selection of letters to the editor, and a roundup of the *Biradari* news from cities throughout India. There were also sporadic reports on the activities of the Kashmiri Samiti Delhi, summaries of community conferences and symposia, copies of relevant articles published in daily newspapers, printings of first-person reflections and reveries on life in the Valley, short stories and folk tales, and reprints of important memoranda and appeals.’ (Ms. Haley Duschinski)



KOSHUR SAMACHAR CONTINUED

Koshur Samachar, official organ of Kashmiri Samiti, Delhi, was built brick by brick by old veterans of the Samiti. During nineties Koshur Samachar, a tri-lingual (English, Hindi and Kashmiri) monthly magazine, took a dramatic turn and became one of leading mouthpiece of the community with wide range of readership. The untiring efforts of editorial board backed by the active support of the executive council members of the Samiti made it possible and the legacy still continues. S/ Shri A. N. Kaul, A.K. Kaul, Gopi Nath Raina, Shashi Shekhar Toshkhani, T.N.Dhar (Kundan) D. P. Bhan, M.L. Bhat, and J.N.Dhar looked after English section from time to time. Prof. C.L.Sapru, whom I requested to take up Hindi section, the day he retired from his teaching job, he was gracious enough to accept the responsibility. Kashmiri section of Samachar was edited by Sh. S.N. Bhat (Haleem). Printer & Publisher of the Samachar was Pandit P.N. Bhat. During nineties Sh. Shanti Bhan, Business Manager and Sh. A.K.Fotedar, Circulation Manager, Koshur Samachar, did notable service in bringing up the magazine and making itself supporting. Present team S/Sh. Jagannath Dhar, Avtar Nehru, Editor English, M.K.Bhat (Nirdhan), Editor Hindi, and Maharaj Shah, Editor Kashmiri. Printer & Publisher Pandit N.N.Zijoo is another dedicated bunch.

Apart from regular Samachar issues, we came up with Special Issues of Koshur Samachar, like Saint and Sages and many more from time to time. Wondahama special issue of Samachar was my hard work.



CHAPTER II
UNTOLD STORY OF KASHMIRI PANDITS
KASHMIR AND KASHMIRI PANDITS

‘Kashmir was the home of the people described by the Rig Veda as the Aryas, the people who inhabited the whole of the Vedic, geographical expanse across India. It is established now by latest scientific investigations that there was no demographic disruption during Harappan age. The Harappans were by no means the people of the West-Asian stock who were pushed down south by the Aryans invasion to constitute the Dravidian south of India. The noted American Anthropologist K.A.R.Kennedy notes;“In short there is no evidence of disruption in the north-western sector of the sub-continent during and immediately after the decline of the Harappan culture.” The Nagas, the Pisachas and Daityas, who are believed to have lived in Kashmir before the arrival of the Kashyapas, were also a part of the people, described by the Rig Veda as the Aryans, perhaps, distinguished by regional or cultural variants. The Kashmiri language is a derivative of an earlier form of Sanskrit, perhaps, of the same Vedic origin as other Indian languages are, has been proved beyond doubt by the research of Triloki Nath Ganjoo, a Sanskrit scholar of Kashmir.

The Nilmat era of the history of Kashmir, began with the chalcolithic revolution in Kashmir brought about by the induction of metal tools from its Harappan surroundings. Hardly any studies in Kashmir have been undertaken in the changes in the material culture and the society of Kashmir after its entry into the chalcolithic or the metal age. Nor have any studies been undertaken in the direction, the growth of the religious culture assumed in Kashmir, or identify the impact of the great developments in the intellectual culture of the Vedic India, which are reflected in the Puranas. By the time of Mahabharata war, Kashmir had reached high level of social integration and perhaps formed one of the Jan Pads in the north of India. The Nilmat Purana provides evidence of Kashmir having reached an advanced level of cultural development due to the absorption of influences of the cultural evolution of the Vedic civilization and its entry into Puranic era. In fact, the Nilmat Purana is a Vaishnavite text. The Mahatmayas, of which a large number were written in Kashmir, provide a wide range of the fact and data about the evolution of the Sanskrit religious culture of Kashmir, its basic Vedic foundations, and its philosophic, mythological and the ritual content which assumed from the Upanishads, the Brahmanas, the Puranas and the Dharma Shastras. At the level of abstract theorization, the religious culture of the Hindus of Kashmir is a part of the human quest to overcome the inability of man to know causal factor, or factors of the imperfection of his being, impermanence of his life, his inability to reconcile with his surroundings and his urge to attain freedom to merge with the absolute, perfect and permanent—in his life or after life. The Sanskrit religious culture recognizes the essential unity between the universal and the existential, rationally or otherwise.

The disruption of the evolution of the Hindu civilisation with the rise of the Muslims to power in India has largely been left out of scrutiny of the British historians and their European contemporaries as well as the Indian historians, who followed them, for their own reasons. The historians of the British colonial era, after they realized the revolutionary import of the Indian renaissance turned the bend to placate the Muslims whose domains in India they had usurped and whose express anger against the Indian renaissance and hostility against its revolutionary import, they needed to rely on, to perpetuate their colonial hold on the sub-continent. The Indian historians followed the British, while they rule, India and after the British left India, followed the political class, which inherited power from British and continued to adhere to the policies of their colonial masters to hold on to their power and position. Neither, during the British rule nor after it ended the story of the disruption in the evolution of the Hindu civilisation, brought about, by the Muslim conquest of India, has been ever assessed and recorded. No investigation and inquiry has been made of the devastating impact the Muslim rule had on the Sanskrit religious culture: the very spirit of the unity of India, the degeneration and the disintegration the Hindu social organization suffered and the breakdown of the civilisational boundaries of India, the Muslim rule brought about. **(Kashmir Hindu Religious Culture, C.L.Gadoo)**



कश्मीरी समिति (दिल्ली) के कार्यकर्ताओं ने रविवार को राजधानी में एक प्रदर्शन किया और आतंकवाद का पुतला जलाया ।
वे कश्मीर में आतंकवाद को बढ़ावा देने के पाकिस्तानी रवैये पर रोष व्यक्त कर रहे थे ।
(नभटा चित्र- टी. नारायण)

DISINFORMATION CAMPAIGN

‘The mass massacre of Hindus and the Sikhs in the territories of the State occupied by Pakistan in 1947, the uncertainty which followed the exclusion of the State from the Indian constitutional organisation, the dismissal of the first Interim Government, the virulent secessionist struggle led by the Plebiscite Front that followed, and the induction of thousands of armed infiltrators into Kashmir to lead a Muslim rebellion against India, were events which went unheeded. The real import of these events was deliberately ignored. Even after widespread militant violence struck Kashmir in 1989, and thousands of innocent people were killed in cold blood along with hundreds of Indian security personnel and the whole community of the Hindus in Kashmir was driven out of the valley, the disinformation campaign to cloud the real dangers the terrorist violence posed to the nation continued to dominate the flow of information about Kashmir. Indeed, efforts still continue to be made to sidetrack the basic problems of terrorism, secessionism and the role of militarised Muslim fundamentalist forces in the whole bloody drama enacted in the State and divert the attention of the Indian people to trivial concerns, which have no bearing on the developments there. The disinformation campaign, has been aimed to confuse the Indian public opinion about dangerous import of the militarisation of Muslim separatism in Kashmir and its implications for the unity of the whole country.’

(WHITE PAPER ON KASHMIR, Drafted by Dr. M.K.Teng & C.L.Gadoo)



JOINT PRESS CONFERENCE OF KP LEADERS

KASHMIRI HINDUS MAIN OBSTRUCTION IN ISLAMIZATION

'Kashmiri Hindus are represented as a small and innocuous community whose very presence in Kashmir Valley obstructs the movement of fundamentalist Islam. This representation suggests that the militants have directed their violence against the Kashmiri Hindus because the Kashmiri Hindus represent the secular values of the Indian nation. "Pakistani rulers realize that as long as Kashmiri Hindus even though miniscule in size stay in Kashmir, their dream of Islamization of Kashmir will remain unrealized," one article states. "A Kashmir without Hindus, whatever their numbers, would be a Theocracy ripe for the Fundamentalists to establish their command post for further forays into the very heart of India" (O. Trisal 1991). The conflict in Kashmir thus emerges as the inevitable culmination of the clash between Hindus and Muslims, India and Pakistan, and secularism and fundamentalism in South Asia, with Kashmiri Hindus as its victims.' (International Journal of Hindu Studies by Haley Duschinski, Assistant Professor of Anthropology at Ohio University, Athens)

'Centre lacks perception of Kashmir situation'

NEW DELHI, Jan. 7.

The president of the Kashmiri Samiti in Delhi, Mr. C. L. Gadoo, in a statement has said that the latest political activities in the capital only indicated that the present Government just as the previous one lacked perception of the actual situation in Kashmir Valley.

He said the Government should stop its dependence on the discredited leaders responsible for the present crisis for sorting out the Kashmir tangle. "By ignoring the Kashmiri pandits, who are an inalienable part of Kashmiri history, culture and traditions, no lasting solution to the current Kashmir crisis is possible," he further stated.

According to him, more than 2.5-lakh Kashmiri pandits had to leave the State since Independence in search of satisfactory avenues of life. Though every Kashmiri pundit wanted to return to the valley, the fear of Islamic fundamentalism

held them back from doing so, he noted.

Mr. Gadoo also regretted the proposals of "certain interested quarters for revival of the Assembly." He charged that it is only the "unquenchable thirst for power grabbing by a handful of discredited leaders, who do not have the courage to go back otherwise." "The adverse effects of such an 'uncautious' decision would ultimately prove disastrous to national unity and integrity of the country and the future of the Kashmiri pandits in the State and only help the militants in whatever grounds they have lost," he said.

As the Samiti representative, Mr. Gadoo emphasised that complete law and order in the valley needed to be established first on a priority basis. He said there was no indication which would assure people that the Government was serious about tackling the terrorist problem in the valley. — Our Staff Reporter

THE HOLOCAUST DAY

Observed by

KASHMIRI SAMITI DELHI



Effigies of Pakistani military leaders being carried through the streets.



Protest Meeting Being Held at Kashmir Bhavan on Holocaust Day

INTERACTION WITH MEDIA, JURISTS, HUMAN RIGHTS ACTIVISTS AND EMINENT PERSONALITIES ON KASHMIR

THE HINDUSTAN TIMES, NEW DELHI. SUNDAY MARCH 3 1991 CITY 5

'Wrong policies' led to Kashmir problem

HT Correspondent

NEW DELHI, March 2

The Kashmir problem was the consequence of the wrong policies of successive governments at the Centre and could be resolved only through serious efforts to win back the people of the Valley, participants at a seminar on "Kashmir problems — perspective and options" observed here today.

Jurists, human rights activists and eminent personalities blamed it on the State for what they said, made a "critical contribution to the escalation of militancy in the trouble-torn Valley."

Civil rights activist V.M. Tarkunde demanded greater autonomy to States to bring about unity in the country.

The Kashmir problem was not a creation of Pakistan but Islamabad was taking advantage of the situation and aggravating it, he said.

The two-day seminar was organised by the "Coordination Committee on Kashmir", a Delhi-based group of intellectuals and civil rights activists.

Mr Balraj Puri, a journalist and civil rights activist felt that the role of security forces had accentuated the "sense of alienation" among the people. He blamed Pakistan for the rise in militancy, in his key-note address.

Noted jurist A. G. Noorani felt that the future of Kashmir lay with India. The people of the Valley had to realise this and serious efforts must be made by the Government to win over the hearts of the Kashmiri people who at present felt alienated.

President of the Kashmiri Samiti C. L. Gadoo accused the Central Gov-

ernment of having failed to provide any systematic rehabilitation programme for Kashmiri Hindus who had fled the Valley leaving behind their property and business.

"For more than a year now, Kashmiri refugees have been rotting in tents and community centres. The Government is indifferrent to their problem," he said.

An activist J. R. Sahni said the solution to the problem of insurgency in Kashmir, Punjab and Assam lay in the confederation of maximum autonomous constituent States of India. "The sooner the solution was worked out through negotiations, the better. Any delay might play the havoc of disintegration."

Former Chief Justice Rajinder Sachar in his paper said the abrogation of Article 370 would not serve any political purpose and that such a demand was not justified legally and constitutionally.

The seminar will conclude tomorrow.

'No solution of Kashmir problem without Pandits'

By a Staff Reporter

The Delhi's Kashmiri Samiti on Saturday said that no political process or any other solution to Kashmir problem was possible as long as Paskitan continued to give financial and arms aid to militants to carry subversive activities in the Valley.

In a Press statement, Mr C. L. Gadoo, samiti president, said that Kashmir was the only homeland of Pandits who had migrate and it was impossible to imagine "Kashmir without Kashmiri Pandits". He emphasized that no lasting solution for peace in the Valley could be possible without direct involvement of the Kashmiri Pandits, who were part of Kashmir's 600 years of culture, history and traditions.

Condemning the rôle being played by some human rights organizations including PUCL, and Independant Initiative, he alleged that the reports were biased and were "bent upon confusing the real issues regarding the Kashmir problem".

KOSHUR SAMACHAR March 1991, REPORTS

Sanskrit News

GENERAL SECRETARY'S REPORT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE PERIOD 26.11.89 TO 9.2.1991

Kashmiri Samiti organised a massive rally from Red Fort to Boat Club on March 8, 1990. The rally converted itself into a public meeting which was addressed among others by Brig. R.N. Madan, President, AIKS, Shri Krishan Lal and Shri V.K. Malhotra (Both BJP), Shri Jathedar Rachpal Singh (Akali - Shri Tara Singh Group), Shri Bhim Singh, Panthers Party. The rally was simultaneously taken out on this day by the biradari members in several cities of the country in response to the call of the Kashmiri Samiti. Thereafter, at the rally-cum-meeting, a memorandum was submitted to the Prime Minister urging him to consult the minorities of the State while taking any policy decisions on Kashmir. The rally was followed by visit to Bhawan by the members of the Advisory Committee headed by Shri George Fernandes, the then Union Minister of Kashmir Affairs on March 14, 1990. Mr. Fernandes heard the tale of woes of migrants. Later, a delegation of migrants under the leadership of Shri C.L. Gadoo met in the office of Shri George Fernandes on 15 March, 1990 immediately. After this meeting the Govt. opened the camps for the Kashmiri migrants. Registration of such unfortunate persons was started by Delhi Administration in Tis Hazari. Mr. Fernandes also assured

Meanwhile, our brethren as also Sikhs and Non-Kashmiri Hindus started pouring into Kashmir Bhawan. A regular camp for the migrants was started which included boarding and lodging. So far about 5000 migrant brethren have lived in the transit camp. i.e. Kashmir Bhawan in rotation. The samiti opened a registration desk for the migrants:-

- (a) To take census of migrant families;
- (b) To quantify the total property left behind by these migrants and
- (c) To identify possible alternative jobs and avocations.

The Registration forms started by the Samiti were computerised and Kashmiri Samiti had registered 1900 displaced families upto March 18, 1990. From March, 19, 1990 onwards, Delhi Administration took over the registration and till now more than 15,500 families have been registered. Delhi Administration, in fact, had adopted the same forms that were evolved by Kashmiri Samiti. A regular kitchen

Koshur Samach

Achievements

Kashmiri Samiti, after having had series of meetings with people right from Rashtrapati down to Home Secretary, and holding of rallies and dharmas were able to get the following things done for our brethren:-

- 1) Taking over the registration of migrants by Delhi Administration.
- 2) Establishment of 15 camps in various Community Centres where around 2000 migrants and victims are putting up.
- 3) Transfer of bank accounts from valley to any identified Bank in Delhi/Jammu.
- 4) Reserve Bank of India had issued instructions to all commercial banks to

double the period of repayment of loan on the minimum interest;

- 5) Delhi Administration has issued temporary 'Ration Cards'.
- 6) Delhi Administration has on priority basis issued orders to all the Government Schools, Central Schools and aided schools to admit the wards of migrants.
- 7) Seventy doctors who were doing graduation and post-graduation have been attached to various hospitals in Delhi for undergoing internship/registraship.
- 8) Forty boys were able to get admissions in Engineering Colleges in Pune.
- 9) Payment of salaries to State & Central Govt. employees at Delhi.
- 10) About 2000 unemployed youths were absorbed in various institutions through our Placement Cell.
- 11) Cash relief was enhanced from Rs.500 to Rs.800/-.
- 12) Pensioners were able to get their pension in Jammu/Delhi.
- 13) Three rooms were added to the Bhawan.

March 1991- 32

Koshur Samachar

No. F.20-48/91-Desk(U)
Government of India
Ministry of Human Resource Development
Department of Education

.....

September 5, 1991

To

Shri C.L. Gadoo,
President,
Kashmiri Samiti,
Kashmir Bhawan,
Kashmir Bhawan Marg,
Amar Colony,
New Delhi-110024.

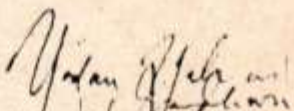
Sub:- Admission of Migrant Students from Kashmir
in various Educational Institutions.

.....

Sir,

I am directed to refer to your letter No.KS/Mig/Adm/90-91/116 dated 13th July, 1991 on the subject mentioned above. The matter has been considered in the Department and appropriate instructions have been issued to Vice-Chancellors of Delhi University and Jamia Millia Islamia; Director, Education, Delhi Administration and Commissioner, Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan to take necessary measures to accommodate Kashmiri migrants in their institutions during the current academic session.

Yours faithfully,


(M. M. WADHWA)

UNDER SECRETARY TO THE GOVT. OF
INDIA

BLACK DAY—August 14, 1991

—A Report

A Black Day was observed by the people of Kashmir throughout the country on August 14, 1991, in protest against Pakistan's arrogant and illegal interference in the internal affairs of Kashmir and its overt and covert participation in uprooting Kashmiri Pandit community, their culture and heritage. On this day, Kashmiri Hindus all over wore black arm bands and public meetings were held to express their anguish at the indifferent and callous attitude of the Government towards Kashmiri migrants.

First Step

The observance of the Black Day marked the first step of the Action Plan adopted by All India Kashmiri Samaj at its Jaipur Convention in the last week of July.

In Delhi, the Kashmiri Samiti, organised an all-party meeting at its headquarters—Kashmir Bhawan in Amar Colony, Delhi. All parties, except the BJP, were conspicuous by their absence which speaks volumes on the indifensible, if not utterly irresponsible, attitude of some of our national parties, particularly the ruling Congress party, towards the miserable plight of Kashmiri migrants, who have been rendered refugees in their homeland.

The largely-attended public meeting was addressed by the top leaders of the BJP, Dr. Murli Manohar Joshi, Mr. Madan Lal Khurana, M.P., and Mr. Kedar Nath Sahni. All of them reiterated their solidarity and sympathy with the Kashmiri migrants and their cause. They said that BJP has been and will always be with the Kashmiris and they would see that the migrants return to their homes and hearths with dignity and honour. They called upon the Hindus of Kashmir to rise in revolt against what they called callous, unwise and patently discriminatory policies of successive governments at the Centre. Dr. Sahni said that since Kashmiri Pandits



did not command a vote bank, they should put up a united fight and lead a sustained mass agitation to draw Government's and the world's attention to the tragic conditions enveloping the Kashmiri Pandit community for over 20 months now.

The meeting was earlier addressed by President, Kashmiri Samiti, Mr. C.L. Gadoo, Mr. Vaishnavi, President Kashmiri Pandit Sabha, Jammu and Mr. Dwarkanath Munshi, President of the All India Kashmiri Samaj.

KOSHUR SAMACHAR (OCTOBER 1991) REPORTS:

A Delegation of Kashmiri Pandits apprising PM Sh. P.V.Narasimha Rao about the hardships and miseries faced by displaced Kashmiri Pandits.



PM Sh.Narasimha Rao, Sh. D.N.Munshi, Col.R.K.Kachru, C.L.Gadoo, Sh.H.L.Jad Sh.M.L.Pandit and Sh. M. L.Kaul.

A delegation of Kashmiri Pandits met Prime Minister Sh. Narasimha Rao and apprised him about miseries faced by displaced Kashmiri Pandit community. A joint 17 point memorandum was submitted by All India Kashmiri Samaj on behalf of Kashmiri minority community. The memorandum highlighted the sub-human conditions in which the Kashmiri minority community survived for the last 20 months. During this period children, men and women suffered and lost more than 1000 people, to brutality of the fundamentalists-terrorists. Apart from this Kashmiri Pandits have lost their hearths and homes, lands and orchards, live-stock and flourishing factories and business. The little girls and boys are losing their inherent urge of ambling to school and enjoying the smell of their books and ink. They roam the wretched open camps full of dust and filth and stench.

Among the demands submitted to PM, stress was laid on roofed accommodation with necessary basic amenities of health and hygiene for all those who have been living in utter sub-human conditions in tents in Jammu and at other places. The displaced State and Central Government employees should be posted to active positions within the safe and peaceful areas of the J&K State only. Also, accumulated leave must be en-cashed and not adjusted against enforced absence. Another problem is of pensioners, their settlement and payment of dues, transfer of accounts etc., should be done in a time bound programmed, along with other related problems.

KASHMIRI PANDITS RAISED HOMELAND DEMAND

“Today, the Hindus of Kashmir are a displaced people, torn from their social and cultural moorings, scattered in a state of diaspora, which threatens them with the loss of their identity. Nearly half the people of the community are living at subsistence level in refugee camps in various parts of the country.

Ever since the commencement of their exile, the Hindus of Kashmir have been waiting to return to the land of their birth, reiterating their resolve from time to time to go back to their homes and hearths. The Hindus were driven out of their homes by a religious war which brought them death and attacked their faith. The political class of India is yet to accept that the delegitimation of the religious war is a precedent condition for the reversal of their genocide.

The Hindus have as sacrosanct a territorial right in Kashmir as their Muslim compatriots. The claim made by Pakistan to Jammu and Kashmir State on the basis of the Muslim-majority composition and the claim made by Muslim separatist flanks inside the State for a separate freedom, do not in any respect prejudice the territorial right that Hindus claim in Kashmir.” (Dr. M.K. Teng, Nov. 2011)

“A call for the homeland is a reinforcement to the Indian claim to Kashmir which has been the crown of India ever since the Vedic times and the cradle of civilization of which the Kashmiri Pandits are true heirs, defenders and inheritors. A call for a homeland is a cry for survival among the loyal Indian citizens from Kashmir. The Pandits have become a refugee in their own country where they got a shabby treatment worse than what India has given to the refugees from Tibet, Burma, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, and Afghanistan.” (Koul A J, 2005: 52).

Homeland Resolution

Panun Kashmir in its December 1991 convention Margdarshan, staged in Jammu, introduced the Historic Homeland Resolution. The resolution demanded:

The establishment of a Homeland for the Kashmiri Pandits in the Kashmir Valley, comprising the regions of the Valley to the East and North of river Jehlum;

That the Constitution of India be made applicable in letter and spirit in this Homeland, in order to ensure right to life, liberty, freedom of expression and faith, equality and rule of law;

That the Homeland be placed under the Central administration with a Union territory Status, so that it evolves its own economic and political infrastructure;

That all the seven hundred thousand Kashmiri Pandits, which includes those who have been driven out of Kashmir in the past and yearn to return to their homeland and those who were forced to leave on account of the terrorist violence in Kashmir, be settled in the homeland on equitable basis with dignity and honor.



'Margdarsha - 91' organised

Excelsior/Ashok

State, central Govts blamed for KP's plight

(By our correspondent)
JAMMU, Dec 27: Making it clear that Kashmir belongs as much to Kashmiri Pandits, "Panun Kashmir" has warned state and central

governments to desist from their "evil designs" aimed at uprooting KPs from their birthland. On the first day of a two day "Margdarshan-91" seminar organi-

sed by "Panun Kashmir", the party resolved that it will fight with all its might against all such forces who were working at the behest of foreign powers to deprive Kashmiri Pandits of their future prospects, primarily aimed at eliminating this microscopic minority from Kashmir scenario.

The Party resolved that for the last 40 years after independence, both state and central governments have failed in tackling Muslim communalism and secessionism, followed by terrorist activities which has posed a threat to the unity and integrity of the entire nation.

Assailing the state and central governments for "always" encouraging the Muslims to force Hindus in Kashmir to leave their birthland, the party leader asserted the growing communalism and separatism in the state was deliberately encouraged and go steps were taken to check it at any time.

"In the process, the Hindus from valley have been used as most expendable commodity. Hundreds of KPs have been killed by the terrorists. They have been forced to flee their homes and hearths, the party resolved, adding that Kashmiri Hindus were presently languishing in dingy and unhygienic refugee encampments with no concrete steps being taken to save them from total extinction. The resolution pointed out that Indian has always treated the Hindu with much regard as compared to what has been shown to the majority community in Kashmir, "Even in exile, Kashmiri Pandits have been subjected to humiliation and distrust at the

Condemning the wrong and discriminatory policies of the state and Indian government towards Kashmiri Hindu, the party urged for the change in the adopted policies so that this minority community would be able to survive the crisis and destitution which it has been forced to face during the period of exile.

Earlier, party organised a "Margdarshan-1" aimed at highlighting the nows and plight of Kashmiri Pandits in exile after being forced to flee from the valley two years back.

The seminar was presided over by former Jammu and Kashmir Director General of Police Mr MM Khajuria with delegates from all over the nation including those living in foreign nations attending it.

Speaking at the occasion, "Panun Kashmir" Convenor Dr Agni Shekhar asked the government to think of Kashmiri Pandits before taking any decision on Kashmir. "If Kashmir gets independence in future, has government of India thought about the future of Kashmiri Hindus who too are a part of this land", Dr Agni Shekhar pointed out.

The former DGP, Mr Khajuria blamed the political leaders of all parts for failing to plead the cause of Kashmiri Hindus. "The whole nation is responsible for whose nation is faced by the miseries being faced by Kashmiri Hindus", he asserted.

Mr Khajuria feared that if Kashmiri Pandits get extinguished due to the wrong policies of Indian government, the whole nation will disintegrate.

All India Kashmiri Samaj working president Mr C L Gadoo and State Jinnata Dal Leader Mr Dhan Raj Bargotra are also spoke on the occasion.

DAILY EXCELSIOR
28/12/91

"Margdarshan" seminal today

(By our correspondent)
JAMMU, Dec 26: Former president Giani Jai Singh will inaugurate "Margdarshan", a Panun Kashmir sponsored seminar at Abhinav Theatre tomorrow. Problems and demands of Kashmiri migrants besides future plan would be discussed in the seminar which will last two-days.

Meanwhile, Panun Kashmir this evening organised an open debate on Kashmir in which journalists belonging to different parts of the country and some Kashmiri

PANUN KASHMIR

Central Camp Office, Jammu
Welcomes The Delegates For
Two Days' Programme

"MARGDARSHAN -91"
(27-28 December, 1991)

At Abhinav Theatre, Near Jewel Chowk,
Jammu.

INAUGURATION AT*). 10.30 A.M.
Friday, The 27th, Dec 1991.

KASHMIR TIMES

27.12.91

Panun Kashmir for security zones

Kashmir Times Correspondent
JAMMU, Dec 27—In order to ensure that the Hindus of Kashmir survive the crisis following 'forced exodus', 'Panun Kashmir' has called upon the state and central governments to change their 'wrong and discriminatory' policy as also the indifferent attitude towards the displaced community.

While condemning the policy of alleged discrimination and deliberate ignoring of the interests of Kashmiri Hindus,

the organisation in a resolution said that they be treated sympathetically and measures taken for their sustenance.

The organisation which began a 2-day conference here today plans a political movement for the creation of security zones with constitutional safeguards in the Valley.

The gathering of a considerable number of delegates from across the country and abroad was presided over by Mr MM Khajuria, ex-DG Police. Among a host of well known dignitaries, the chief guest on the occasion was Mr Subash Kak, Professor of electronics in University of Lisuania, US. The Conference commenced with traditional lighting of the lamp before the portrait of Bharat Mata followed by a national song by Mrs Veena Pir. Kailash Mehra Sadhu also rendered a scintillating song.

Mr Dhanraj Bargotra, state unit JD leader speaking on the occasion favoured "protect zones" in the Valley and the creation of separate regions for Dogras, Kashmiris, Pahadis and Ladakhis to maintain peace and harmony. He blamed the successive state and central governments for the present situation. Mr Bargotra called for measures to contain the proxy-war in the Valley and to persuade the militants to shun the path of violence.

Mr DC Prashant, welcoming the delegates, described the conference as historic and significant. Upholding the peaceful atmosphere of Jammu region and secularism in the state, he said that Kashmir could not be identified without Kashmiri Hindus. Its rich cultural heritage, history, literature will be preserved when all communities live there harmoniously, he added.

Dr Utpal Kaul, coordinator of the Conference, speaking about the present exodus — third of its kind from Valley during last 500

years, stressed for interaction of all levels to protect the roots, culture, faith and socio-economic status of this minority community. Flaying the alleged disinformation campaign by some PUCL activists regarding violation of human rights in Valley, he referred to killing of about 1000 innocent Kashmiri Hindus which also amounted to violation of civil rights. He said the 'Kashmirial' threatened by the ongoing strife at present was affecting both Muslims and Hindus in Valley. Dr Kaul also spoke in length about the conventions and rallies organised in past in different parts of state and country by Panun Kashmir.

Dr Subash Kak, a delegate from USA representing 'Indo-American Kashmir Forum and Panun Kashmir' spoke about the migrants languishing in various camps and possible short term measures to overcome present crisis. He mentioned measures taken in US to counter disinformation spread by Pakistan aided Kashmiri American Council.

Dr Ajay Chhangoo put forth some 'basic questions' in regard to exodus and possibility of return of this community within a definite time frame. Flaying the government policy in tackling the Kashmir problem, he alleged that it was 'conniving with forces working against one particular community.'

Mr CL Gadoo, President Kashmiri Samiti Delhi, hailed the efforts of the organisation in harnessing the community view

point in political context and in evolving measures to ensure their return in Valley with honour.

Dr Agni Shekhar, convener of 'Panun Kashmir' spoke about inherent dangers involved in the extinction of the race and death of a community. In his tense yet forceful speech he said to save Kashmiri Hindu is to save Kashmir and India eventually.

Mr Khajuria, in his concluding remarks stressed the need to differentiate between Islam and Islamic fundamentalism, average Muslim and secessionist forces. Blaming the successive state and central government for present circumstances he said it was their responsibility to send the Kashmiri Hindus back to Valley with dignity and ensure an atmosphere of honour and security for them there.



PANUN KASHMIR REPORTS

Right from 1947, the Islamic forces in the Valley have been mustering support from within and outside this country for creation of NIZAM-E-MUSTAFA in the Valley of Kashmir. The Kashmiri Pandit who was the only remanant of Indianness in the Valley, therefore, was the only resistance in the way of Islamic Jehad. That is why his being hounded out from the land of his ancestors became imperative in the design of the secessionists.

To see the problem in its entirety one needs to look into the figures of the Govt. of Jammu & Kashmir which tell a tale of their own. The total area of the state including the area under POK, area under the illegal occupation of China in Ladakh and area illegally handed over to China by Pakistan, is 2,22,236 Sq. Kms. The area under the illegal occupation of Pakistan & China adds up to 1,20,849 Sq. Kms. The net area left over works at 1,01,387 Sq. Kms. Population wise Kashmir division is left with a slight edge over the other two divisions of Jammu & Ladakh In fact, the population of Kashmir division works at 31,34,904 while the population of Jammu division is 27,18,113 & that of Leh & Kargil put together is 1,34,721. The population of Kashmir division comes to 52.35% of the total population of the state. The percentage of Jammu division & that of Ladakh division work at 45.39 and 2.24 respectively. It is a misnomer to say that Kashmiri Pandit has been hounded out from his native land today only; in fact, ever since Independence and even centuries before that he has been suffering persecution at the hands of the majority community and their fundamentalist leadership.

Terrorist violence cannot be justified on the ground of its political and ideological motivations or value basis, Terrorist violence in the valley is not a "Freedom Struggle" at all. "Cleansing of Kashmiri Pandits" from Kashmir and the subsequent destruction of their properties and temples is a clear testimony of this fact. There is no freedom, which impinges upon freedom. There can be no equality which leads to inequality.



Burnt Hindu House near Raghunath Mandir Habakadal Srinagar.

Panun Kashmir Publication
149- Ram Vihar, Old Janipura, Jammu
Ph: 2538537 Fax 2591316

Plea for KP Homeland in the Valley

—Prof. Nachiketa

PANUN KASHMIR is a Jammu based organisation of migrants/ refugees from the Kashmir Valley. Comprising mainly of young intellectuals, professors, doctors, engineers, computer specialists, scientists, scholars and reserachers, PANUN KASHMIR is not merely an organisation but a Movement, launched with the sole objective of securing the inalienable right of the Kashmiri Hindus to return to their ancestral homes in the Valley.

Panun Kashmir held a two-day convention, called Margdarshan-91, in Jammu on 26th of last month to finalise strategy to fight out the elements which forced Hindus to leave the Valley and to launch a movement for creation of security zones with constitutional safeguards in the Valley itself. Over 1,000 delegates from all over the country and abroad attended the convention. Speaker after speaker reiterated the resolve of the Kashmiri Hindu Migrants to return to their homes not only with full honour and dignity but also as soon as possible. It was emphasised that not many members of Parliament knew much about the real issues in Kashmir and the difficulties faced by Hindus in the Valley.

A resolution adopted on the opening day of the convention said that the State and the Union governments had refused to deal with Muslim communalism and secessionism effectively and firmly. Militant violence in Kashmir aimed at destroying the secular fabric of the society. The resolution pointed out that the whipping up of religious sentiments in the very political set-up of the state was initiated right in 1947 and has been

since continued by the state government with silent approval of the Union government. The special constitutional framework of the state has enabled the secessionist forces and agents of Pakistan to assume control over the administration of Jammu and Kashmir with apparent ease.

The Union Government had always ignored the fact that the Hindus in Kashmir were citizens of India and they deserved to be treated like were the other citizens in the country irrespective of their religion. The convention, therefore, demanded that the government must discontinue all policies which were discriminatory in nature and affected Kashmiri Hindus' future. The convention also felt the need to counter disinformation campaing about Kashmir launched by the pro-militant organisations who seem to have enormous funds and resources at their disposal.

Mr. Subash Kak, a computer-scientist from Kashmir settled in the USA said that Indo-American Kashmir Front (IAKF) had been constituted in America and it would counter propaganda by the pro-Pakistani forces. It was pertinent to tell the people in India and abroad what the actual situation was before help and support could be sought from them. He said the Indian community in USA would strive to build up political pressure through media, Congressmen, Senators and the people to force the Indian government to take effective steps for the safe return of the migrants to their homes in the Valley. The migrant community should be free to set up its own professional institutions in the Valley and it should be ensured that Hindus get representation in the state legislature.



Seated from left are—Dr. Agnishekhar, Shri C.L. Gadoo, Dr. Dharendra Sharma, Shri M.M. Khajuria, Dr. Subash Kak and Shri D.C. Prashant

Mr. Chaman Lal Gaddu, President, Kashmiri Samiti, Delhi, said that all the Kashmiris wherever they were would help the migrants achieve their goal.

Prof. Balraj Madhok, President, Jan Sangh, demanded that a separate zone in Kashmir Valley should be created where non-Muslims could live and safeguard their socio-economic and political interests. He said that Article 370 of the Constitution should be abrogated as it was discriminatory in nature. The Kashmir problem had been created due to rise in Islamic fundamentalism both in India as well as abroad.

Prof. Jaya Rao called it painful that Kashmiri Hindus had to leave their homes in the Valley. Prof. Rao gave a new slogan "Jai Kashmir, Vijay Kashmir and Apna Kashmir".

Prof. Srim Poche, Chairman, Assembly of Tibetan People's Deputies, Central Tibetan Secretariat, expressed his anguish over the displacement of Kashmiri Hindus from their native land. He wished an early solution to the Kashmir problem and return of Kashmiri Hindus to their homes in the Valley.

Dr. Agni Shekhar said that Hindus were the foundation of Kashmir and with their fleeing the

state, a total civilisation was being wiped out. In his tense, yet forceful, speech, he said, to save Kashmiri Hindu is to save Kashmir and India eventually.

A resolution adopted at the concluding session of the convention demanded a separate homeland for migrants in the Kashmir Valley. Once this homeland was carved out, it should be brought under the provisions of the Constitution of India so that the Kashmiri Hindus enjoy rights to life, liberty, freedom of expression, faith, equality and rule of law. The proposed homeland for Kashmiri Hindus should be placed under the Central administration with Union Territory status.

The organisers of the convention made it clear that there were about seven lakh Kashmiri Hindus who had migrated from the Valley in the past 100 years and were keen to settle in the new homeland.

The resolution, among other things, expressed shock over the way the Central government had acted as a silent spectator when the secessionists and communalists drove out the Pandits from the Valley. The resolution urged the government to concede equal rights to the minority Hindu community as a party to any future deliberations for normalising the situation in the Valley.

RESOLUTION

The terrorist violence which has ravaged the State of Jammu and Kashmir for the last four years is the culmination of the long secessionist movement carried on by the fundamentalist forces in Kashmir since 1947 and overtly and covertly supported by Pakistan. Terrorism in Kashmir is a Muslim religious crusade aimed at the secession of the State from the Republic of India and its merger with Pakistan. It is founded on an ideological struggle of which the main tenets are:—

- i. that Kashmir which has a majority Muslim population should become a part of Pakistan on the basis of religion;*
- ii. that all institutions which stand for secularism and democracy be destroyed and all individuals or groups that vouch for equality, justice and religious tolerance be eliminated;*
- iii. that the rich cultural traditions of Kashmir hallowed over more than five thousand years of its history be demolished and replaced by Islamic fundamentalism.*

Pakistan is deeply involved in its attempts to subvert the constitutional and administrative machinery of the State of Jammu and Kashmir in order to strain and snap the relations between the State and the Republic of India. Its abetment in the terrorist violence by lending moral, political and military support is common knowledge. The terrorists operative in Jammu and Kashmir are being trained in camps raised for this purpose in Pak-held Kashmir and the neighbouring states of Pakistan, and then pushed into India to cause large scale anarchy, destruction, arson, murder, molestation and rape.

The Kashmiri Hindus have become the first victims of terrorism as a result of which they had to flee the place of their abode. The Hindus in Kashmir have, right from the dawn of freedom, faced and fought communalism and fundamentalism. They are a part of the Vedic heartland of India and have lived in Kashmir from times immemorial. In fact, they are the original inhabitants of the Valley of Kashmir, now reduced to an ethnic minority, with a history of more than five thousand years dating back beyond the "Neelmat Era", almost contemporary to the Vedic civilization of India. The Hindu religious precepts have borne the message of universal peace, brotherhood and co-existence of all creeds and faiths. The Hindus of Kashmir are the progenitors of "Shakti" and Shaivite Monism and Hinyan and Sarvastavadin Buddhism which spread to Central Asia, Tibet and western China. They propounded the great Shaivite doctrine of Trika and the theory of recognition. Kalhana, Jonaraja, Praj-Bhat Shuka and Shrivara, the great masters of History compiled the historical chronicle of Rajatarangni. The Hindu Kingdom of Kashmir reached its zenith with the ascendancy of the Karkotas when Kashmir commanded respect and tribute from its neighbouring kingdoms till the fall of Utpalas. The ascendancy of Muslim Sultans in the thirteenth century witnessed fierce religious persecution and attempts at conversion of Kashmiri Pandits who resisted it with will and determination, preferring death to surrender.

The Kashmiri Pandits have played a major role in the liberation struggle against the British and their colonial imperatives in the State. The secularization of the various communal movements which rocked the State in the aftermath of the growth of Muslim separatism in India was achieved, mainly due to the efforts of Kashmiri Pandits. They authored and sponsored the famous declaration of National Demand in 1938, which later became the secular national movement in the State. The political movement for National self-government received its ideological content from the Kashmiri Pandits who gave the first call for self-government.

Since the independence of India and accession of Kashmir to the Indian Union, the Kashmiri Hindus have continued to fight the religious precedence as well as the separation which accompanied the rise of Muslim communalism. They were reduced to a plight of slavery, misery and servitude but they did not react against Muslim communalism as a communal minority. In spite of the forces arraigned against them viz., Muslim fundamentalists, the Muslimised State-apparatus and the secessionist group, the Hindus suffered at the stake to save the secular and democratic image of Kashmir and India. While resisting the orchestrated moves fostered by Muslim communalists inside the state and their mentors in Pakistan to Islamise the State and snatch it from the Union of India, the Hindus became the victims of communal hatred and faced hostility, ridicule and privation. The Indian leaders, on the other hand, served their petty personal interests and party objectives leaving the field open for the fundamentalists to carry out their nefarious designs. The Kashmiri Hindu was the main obstacle in the attainment of the goal of fundamentalists and was branded as the agent of the Government of India. Even a leader of the stature of Sheikh Mohammed Abdullah charged them of acting as the fifth column of India. They, thus became the victims of a dangerous irony, wehre on the one hand they were persecuted because of their adherence to the values of secularism and democracy enshrined in the Indian Constitution and on the other hand they were jettisoned by the rulers of India.

The Hindus of Kashmir, because of their minority character with negligible representation in the State legislature and bureaucracy, became helpless onlookers to the manouvering, manipulation and distortion of the established democratic, constitutional and legal institutions of the State which gave rise to Muslim majoritarianism. Under this system Kashmiri Hindu faced a deliberate, steady and relentless squeeze of his constitutional, political and legal rights and was forced into a slow exodus. In the process nearly three lakhs Hindus have already left the valley during the last four decades.

Muslim majoritarianism is inherently communal in nature. The India partition was not an accident of history nor was it contrived by the British to contain the Indian freedom movement. It was the culmination of the Muslim struggle for separate Muslim majority State were the pre-eminence of Muslim Ummah was recognized. During the last forty years of the history of Pakistan the Hindus who constituted nearly thirty percent of its population at the outset are reduced to only one percent as on today. The operative design of Muslim communalism in Kashmir has almost been similar—the Hindus of Kashmir who formed about nine per cent of the population of Kashmir in 1947 are almost wiped out of the Kashmir Valley by now. As a part of the grand strategy for the attainment of the Islamic and fundamentalistic State of Kashmir, communal elements and terrorists are bent upon annihilating the Kashmiri Hindus as a result of which their exodus has been made inevitable.

The terrorist violence has taken a heavy toll of unarmed, peace-loving and tolerant Hindus of Kashmir valley. Hundreds of Hindus—men, women and children—were brutally murdered and hundreds were subjected to inhuman torture and suffering. The community was driven out of Kashmir valley by force or on the pain of death. The properties left behind by them have been looted and their houses burnt or destroyed by dynamite. Right at present a scorched earth policy is being followed by terrorists by systematically burning the Hindu localities, Hindu houses and Hindu shrines and temples.

Kashmir history is replete with the contribution of Kashmiri Hindus to the Nation's march in general and that of Kashmir in particular. Kashmiri Hindus have served as a beacon light to the entire national polity and are the real founders of secularism and democracy in Kashmir. In the modernization of the State of Jammu and Kashmir, the Hindus have contributed much more than their share and have imparted to the Kashmiri society its scientific, progressive and humane outlook. Throughout their history, more specifically in the modern times, they have tried their utmost to live at peace with their Muslim compatriots. The secular

MESSAGE

It is great pleasure to learn that PANUN KASHMIR—the socio-political movement launched by the Biradari, has achieved considerable progress in creating an informed public opinion on the real issues confronting the Kashmiri Pandits. That the **Biradari** has suffered traumatic experience and particularly the near obliteration of the Kashmiri Pandit entity in physical, material, psychological, cultural and spiritual terms, is a serious concern for all of us and also for those who value justice, peace, social harmony, democratic and secular values. But our experience of past two years or so shows that both the official and public circles have not only failed to grasp the ground realities in Kashmir but they have also proved to be complacent and incompetent in responding to the situation adequately and positively.

This conference, which has been aptly titled as Marg Darshan-1991 being organised by PANUN KASHMIR, is a positive and definite step towards removing the mist of ignorance thereby correcting the distortions in perceptions of both our policy makers and the people at large. That this Marg Darshan has been dedicated to the memory of great Guru Tegh Bahadur Ji and rightly so, is a clear reaffirmation of the gratitude, infinite faith and trust the Kashmiri Pandit community continues to have in revered Sikh Guru for his great sacrifice to save the defenceless Kashmiri Pandits under similar circumstances in the past.

Time has now come to search our hearts, scratch our brains and use our inherent strength to find an honourable and lasting settlement to all our problems that have been besieging us time and again. I am sure that the conference "Marg Darshan" will come out with definite recommendations so that the ultimate goal of each member of the Kashmiri Pandit biradari, be it an old migrant or the currently displaced person, to return to his/her BIRTHLAND with dignity, honour, full constitutional safeguards to protect his economic, political, cultural, religious and ethnic identity, is achieved within a specific time-frame. As its name suggests, the MARG DARSHAN should address itself to this vital question, which is fundamental to the very survival of the Kashmiri Pandit community.

I was eager to participate in this conference but due to unforeseen problems, I have missed this opportunity to take part in this huge gathering of our Biradari and have intimate interaction with them. May the blessings of Goddess Sharika Devi and Guru Tegh Bahadur ji be with us in fulfilling your noble aims. I wish you all success.

New Delhi

S.L. SHAKDAR

MESSAGE

'Marg Darshan 91' claims to chart out and show a way out of the darkness enveloping the Kashmiri Pandits today. If it succeeds even partially and dispels only a patch of the darkness to help us see and understand the situation clearly, it would be highly rewarding.

We are caught in a blinding stormy sea, rudderless and confused. The only way to fight out is by paddling in a determined and single-minded unison, with the heart set on our objective of going back to our home, and the head staying calm and cool, calculating and planning all the way.

Let each of our moves be informed by realism and pragmatism. Let not our progeny and history find us to have been wanting in dynamism and resilience to master the evolving eventualities with sagacity, imagination and courage.

New Delhi

Dwarkanath Munshi
President AIKS,
and Convener, Save Kashmir Front

CHAPTER III

UNTOLD STORY OF KASHMIRI PANDITS

KASHMIRI PANDITS BECAME REFUGEES IN THEIR OWN COUNTRY!

The Kashmir Valley is in grip of terrorist trauma engineered by Pakistan. In fact, it is a low cost proxy war declared by Pakistan against India to grab Kashmir. The grimmest fallout of this atrocious Pakistan operation is the total exodus of the Hindu minority from Kashmir Valley. It has threatened the unity of India and the very survival of Kashmiri Hindu minority. They have been uprooted from Kashmir Valley. The future is bleak and their existence is in danger. The following census figures speak volumes:

Year	Muslims	Hindus	Others
1941	83%	15%	2%
1981	92%	5%	3%
1991	97%	0.1 %	2.9%

Along with the selective killings of the prominent Kashmiri Pandits, the terrorists resorted to their intimidation, loot of their property and the rape of their women. These terrorists pasted names of the Kashmiri Pandits, listed on their hit lists, on lamp-posts in Hindu localities, to terrorize the community. Notices, fixing the dates for the Hindus to quit the Valley, were issued through local papers.

Anti-Hindu and pro-secession and Islamic fundamentalist slogans were blared, for nights together, over loud-speakers from mosques, throughout the valley. Lakhs of Muslims demanding secession, chanting slogans of “Nizami Mustafa” and led by armed terrorists, paraded in the streets of Srinagar and elsewhere. Hell was let loose on the minority community.

Kashmiri Pandits left the valley, leaving behind their valuable immovable as well as movable properties, worth several thousand crores. They were compelled to give up their jobs, business, and other income yielding assets.

The traumatic experiences of Kashmiri Pandits were so acute that they found themselves left along to their fate, face to face with death and dishonour. The total breakdown of the law and order machinery spread a sense of insecurity, which was so severe that the most of the Pandits, more than 400,000, fled the valley and migrated to Jammu and Delhi in the dark hours of the night without any belongings. There by the ethnic cleansing of the Pandits was completed. This concluded the process of liquidation of Kashmiri Pandit community from Kashmir. |

KASHMIRI HINDUS AT THE CROSSROADS OF HISTORY

The plight of the community becomes an issue of national concern. If Kashmiri Hindus represent the values of the Indian nation, then the state bears a responsibility to protect their lives and properties in the Valley, to provide support for them in exile, and to facilitate their return home. The state's failure to fulfill this responsibility constitutes an act of heartless neglect, deliberate indifference, and even "inexplicable and ignoble conspiracy." This moral failure is a betrayal of the nation and its people..... (*International Journal of Hindu Studies* by Haley Duschinski, Assistant Professor of Anthropology at Ohio University, Athens)

INDIAN EXPRESS JANUARY 1, 1992, REPORTS

Kashmiri migrants lathicharged

EXPRESS NEWS SERVICE

NEW DELHI – At least 25 persons were injured when the police resorted to a lathicharge to disperse Kashmiri Hindu migrants protesting against their non-representation at the National Integration Council (NIC) meeting. The incident occurred on Tuesday morning outside Parliament Annexe, venue of the NIC meeting.

Some 40 people were taken into custody. Among the injured was Mr C.L. Gadoo, who heads the Delhi unit of the Kashmiri Samiti. The protest outside Parliament Annexe had been organised jointly by the All India Kashmiri Samaj, Kashmiri Samiti of Delhi and Punun Kashmir.

Trouble began when the protesting migrants tried to move towards the venue. The police moved in, and when efforts to stop the protestors failed, resorted to a lathicharge to disperse the crowd. The migrants also wanted to submit a memorandum to the NIC members.

Later describing the police action as "wanton and brutal", Prof M.L. Raina of the All India Kashmiri Samaj, Mr V.B. Tikoo of the Kashmiri Samiti of Delhi and Mr Ramesh Kumar of Punun Kashmir, in a joint statement, warned the Centre "not to drive the displaced to desperation and militancy." They said the migrants wanted to register their protest against "the unrepresentative character of the NIC on Kashmir and Punjab."

The Commissioner of Police, Mr Arun Bhagat, on Tuesday renewed orders to clamp Section 144 in and around Parliament

The order, which came into effect on Tuesday, will remain in force for a period of 30 days.

(Picture on P 3)

THE HOLOCAUST DAY

Observed by
KASHMIRI SAMITI DELHI



A section of the huge procession vending its way through Lajpat Nagar.



S/Shri C.L. Gadoo, H.N. Jattu and Sunil Shakhder leading the march.

CONFERENCE OF KASHMIRI PANDIT ASSOCIATIONS

'In February 1992, Kashmiri Samiti Delhi hosted a two-day meeting of the Executive Committee of the AIKS, including representatives of its affiliated units, at the Kashmir Bhawan in order to evaluate the situation facing the community and develop a consensus on the future course of action. Chaman Lal Gadoo, President of Kashmiri Samiti Delhi, opened the meeting with an address entitled "KPs at the Crossroads of History"..... "There is an urgent need," he said, "more than ever it was, for the community to evolve a plan of action for the future rehabilitation and return of our people to our motherland" . He continued by outlining the Kashmiri Hindu community's right to their motherland: I want to make one thing very clear. The Kashmiri Pandits will not renounce the right to their motherland. Kashmir belongs to us. Kashmir is our history, Kashmir is our home, Kashmir is our tradition. Our temples are in Kashmir and our entire past is associated with its soil. We will not allow to be dispossessed and our culture to be destroyed". He also directed the AIKS Executive Committee to consider the resolution demanding a homeland as proposed by Panun Kashmir at Jammu.' (Gadoo 1992:8)

(International Journal of Hindu Studies by Haley Duschinski, Assistant Professor of Anthropology at Ohio University, Athens)



Kashmiri Samiti held Conference of Kashmiri Pandit Associations at Delhi

DAUGHTERS OF VITASTA IS BORN!

World Conference of Kashmiri Pandits was held by Panun Kashmir in Siri Fort Auditorium on 28th Dec and 29th Dec 1992. The conference was held for two days to highlight socio economic state of KPs and develop a broader path for obtaining welfare & justice for Kashmiri Pandits.

In 1st session, awards ceremony was done in recognition of important personalities. The award was named on Community deity Mata Sharada whose Temple is in POK.

The 2nd session was highlighted by presentation of papers on the Homeland by KPs who had come from all corners of India and world. The session saw adoption of Homeland as Solution for settlement of KPs.

Next day a big step was taken by Panun Kashmir by recognizing the contribution of KP women in every aspect of KP life and culture. For the first time in the history of Kashmiri Pandits, women were given full respect & full space in the community and importance of their role was recognized. Daughters of Vitasta was introduced in the conference as a full-fledged Women's wing of PK. Their role was to take further the Socio-Political work of the organization and to develop awareness on the rights of KPs.

The founder members were Smt Shakti Bhan, Smt Nancy Kaul, Smt Nirja Tickoo and Smt Phoola Tickoo and they were given full responsibility socially and politically. This was the big achievement and event for DOV & KP community. (Inputs with thanks from Smt. Nancy Kaul, Daughters of Vitasta)



PARTICIPATION OF *MATER SHAKTI* IN STRUGGLE FOR SURVIVAL!

CHAPTER IV UNTOLD STORY OF KASHMIRI PANDITS, DESTRUCTION OF TEMPLES IN KASHMIR

“Laltaditya, 761 A.D., founded the Karkota Empire of Kashmir. He extended his power into the upper Punjab in the south and west of India and western Tibet in the north. He built many magnificent temples in Kashmir, the most imposing of them being the temple of Martand. After him, king Avantivarman built two temples, Avanti-Swamin dedicated to Vishnu, and Avanti-Swara dedicated to Shiva. His son Sankara Varman built two elegant temples at Pattan, both dedicated to Shiva. During the reign of the Muslim Sultan Sikandar, known as the iconoclast, most of the Hindu temples were destroyed. The temple of Martand was reduced to ruins. The task of destroying the remaining temples was accomplished by Sikander’s successors. The destruction of the Hindu temples in Kashmir continued unchecked during the Chak rule, which followed the Shahmiri Sultanate, the rule of the Mughals, who wrested Kashmir from the Chaks and the Durrain Pathans, who followed the Mughals.”

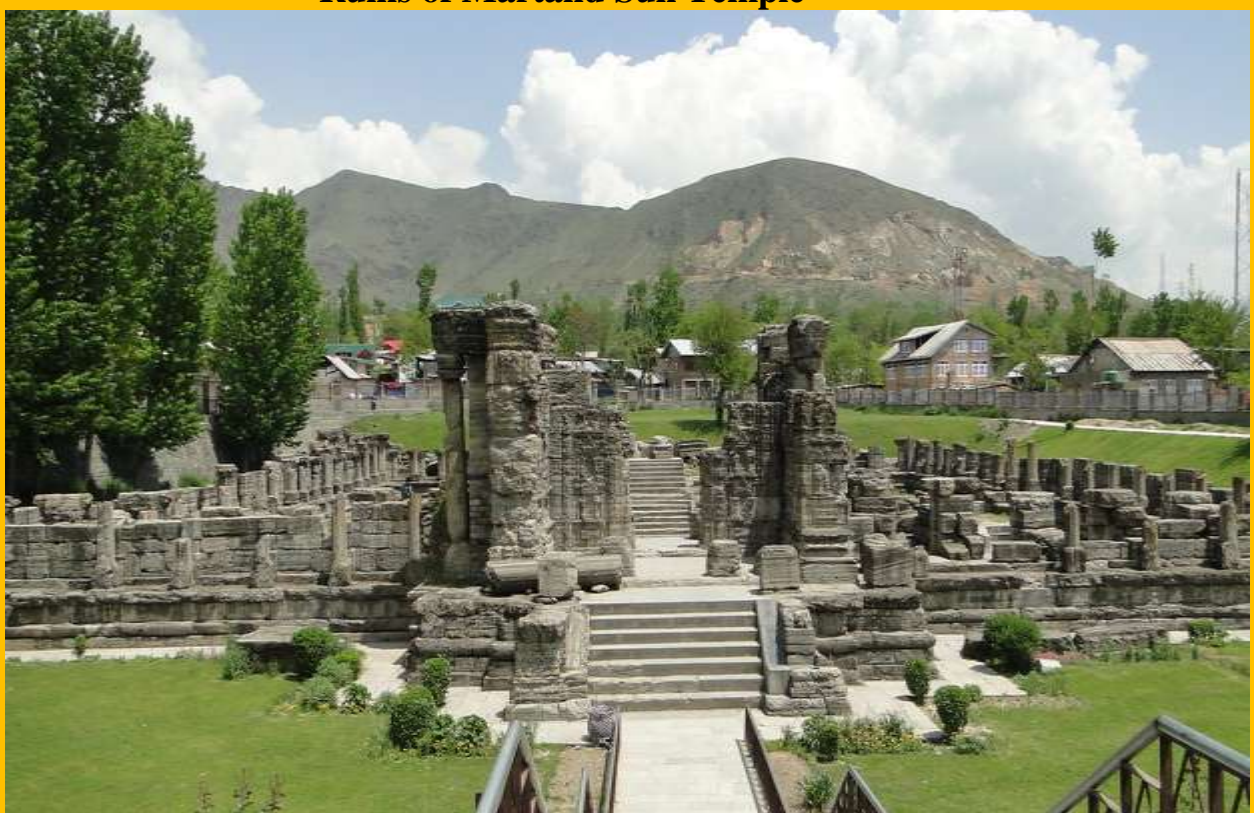
Corroborating the above account, Walter R Lawrence, a British Revenue official of the Government of India, who wrote extensively on the Kashmir, writes, “After destroying most of their temples, Sikandar turned his attention to the people who worshipped there and he offered them three choices: death, conversion or exile. Tradition affirms that only eleven families of the Hindus were left alive in Kashmir.” The temple of Tarapida, built by the Hindu king Tarapida and was situated close to the present Nawhatta crossing in Srinagar. The temple was also demolished during the reign of Sikander. On its ruins was built the Jamia Masjid in 1407AD. After the destruction of the Tarapida temple and the construction of the Jamia Masjid over its ruins, the Sadbhava Sri temple situated to west of Masjid was converted into a Ziarat, which was later named Ziarat Pir Haji Mohamad. The Sadbhava temple was built by the Hindu king Praversena-II. After some time, Sultan Qutub-ud-Din was buried inside the Ziarat, turning it into a tomb. Before his death, Sikander converted the magnificent temple of Maharishi Mandir, situated near the eastern embankment of Zaina Kadal Bridge over the river Jhelum, into a tomb for his queen. . . .

Sultan Sikander carried his depredations to northern Kashmir as well, where Hindu temples and shrines were demolished and destroyed with greater zeal. The Narendara Shivara temple was built by Narendraprabha, the queen of Pratapditya-II. It was destroyed during the reign of Sikander. Sikander’s son, Zain-ul—Abdin, also known as Badshah, used the stone slabs and the rubble of the demolished temple in the construction of the bund from Naidkhai to Sopore. A magnificent temple stood in the centre of a small island in the middle of the Wullar lake. Zain-ul-Abdin ordered the demolition of the temple. The island was called Sona Lanka and the king converted it into an amusement garden called Zaina Dab’.

(Kashmir—Hindu Shrines by Chanman Lal Gadoo)



Ruins of Martand Sun Temple



Ruins of Temple at Awantipora

DESTRUCTION OF TEMPLES IN KASHMIR CONTINUED...

‘The establishment of the supremacy of Islam in India is a part of the history of India. The commitment of the Muslims to fight idolatry found expression in the destruction of the Hindu temples, the centres of idol worship in India. “The Hindu temples are the abode of God. They are not prayer houses”. In the Hindu temples *Param Parmeshwar* is worshipped in the iconic forms, he assumed with the evolution of the Sanskrit civilization of India, as the manifestation of the unity of the universal existence and the embodiment of the creation. The rise of the Muslim power in India, set in motion, sociological conflict. The Muslim struggle to efface the religious culture of the Hindu India formed a part of that conflict. The Mughal conqueror Babar, informed of the destruction of Ayodhya, exclaimed in ecstasy, “For Islam’s sake, I wandered in the wilds, prepared for war with Pathans and Hindus, resolved myself to meet the martyr’s death. Thanks be to God, a Ghazi I became”..... There was no difference in the religious policy of the Muslim rulers in India and the religious policy of the Muslim rulers in Kashmir, who established their hold over the ancient Hindu kingdom in the early fourteenth century AD. The Muslim rulers of Kashmir disapproved of all forms of idol worship, the same way the Muslim rulers in India did. The Hindu temples and shrines, being the centres of idol worship among the Hindus, evidently attracted the wrath of the Muslim rulers, who proclaimed themselves, the defenders of their faith. In many respects the severity of persecution of the Hindus in Kashmir, was greater than in the rest of India and the temples and Hindu shrines were exposed to wider destruction, than they were in the rest of the country.’

(Kashmir -Hindu Shrines by Chanman Lal Gadoo)

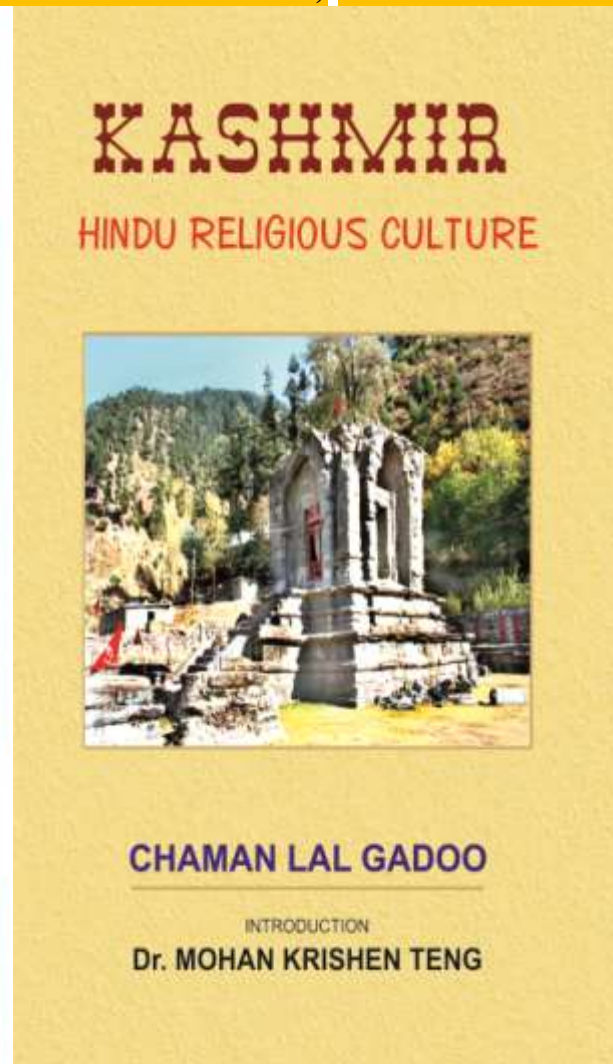
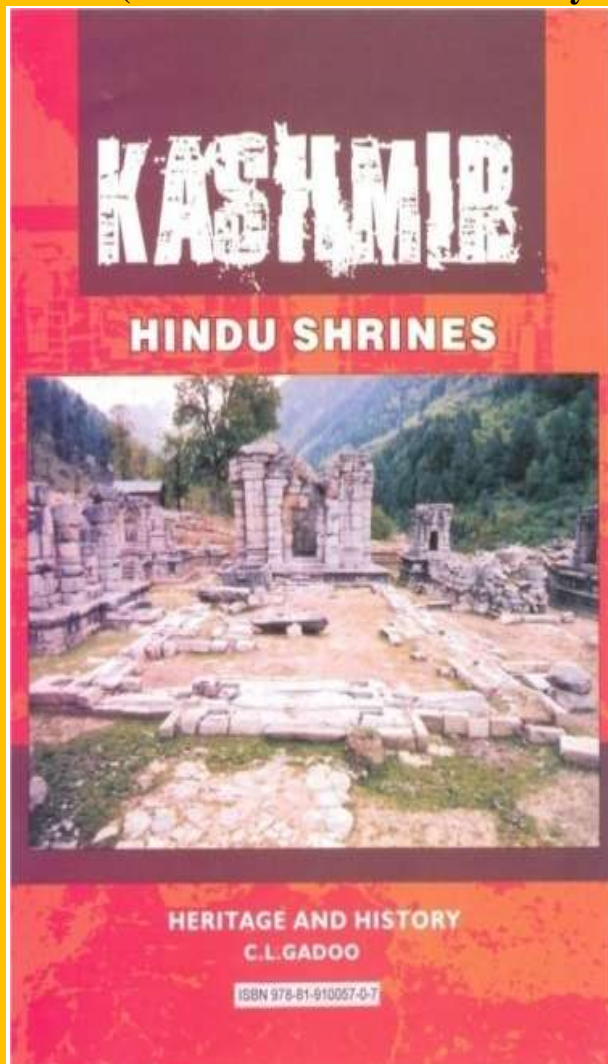


Kashmiri Pandits Demonstrating against Destruction of Temples in Kashmir

HINDU TEMPLES

‘As a major militant assault on the Hindus was delivered in January 1990, the Hindu temples and shrines, religious places and Hindu religious institutions, came under heavy attack of the militants. Almost all over the Kashmir province, temples were who carried, subjected to bomb attacks and at many places, set on fire. In suburban villages and remote regions of the province, Hindus having fled away, there was no one left to report the damage done to the temples or complain about it. The State Government exhibited no interest in the protection and safety of the Hindu temples. The administrative organization, predominately Muslim, and infested with pro-Pakistan and separatist agents, made no efforts to collect any information about the demolition and damage done to the Hindu temples. At many places in Srinagar as well as the other townships of the Kashmir, Hindus who went to lodge complaints about the desecration or demolition of temples, misappropriation of their land, arson and incendiary attacks on their homes, were turned back from the police-stations and District and Tehsile offices, without being able to get their complaints registered.’

(Kashmir—Hindu Shrines by Chanman Lal Gadoo)



22-2-1993

FIXING THE FIXER

By : Kidar Nath Sahani

In consonance with the latest effort of the pseudo-secularists to play down the demolition and the damage done to temples in Kashmir Valley in the past 5 years, Mr. B.G. Verghese in his article titled "Fixing Facts" has done his best to camouflage the bitter truth of damage and destruction of temples in Kashmir as a virtual non-event. However, notwithstanding his abilities as a writer of eminence, he does make a few admissions which must be noticed at the very outset :-

"I explained that some temples in Kashmir Valley had indeed been damaged during a period of communal tension in Kashmir early in 1986 mostly in Anantnag District but that the Shrines had been repaired by the Administration with community participation. My recent inquiries effectively establish that 38 religious places were indeed affected including Ganpatyar and Sheetalnath in Srinagar. There have been reports of damage to temples in Jammu and Kashmir after the events in Ayodhya on December 6. Official sources indicate that some 52 religious places many of them small and isolated structures were attacked stealthily at night in causing minor damages in most cases".

KASHMIRI HINDUS AT THE CROSSROADS OF HISTORY

The plight of the community becomes an issue of national concern. If Kashmiri Hindus represent the values of the Indian nation, then the state bears a responsibility to protect their lives and properties in the Valley, to provide support for them in exile, and to facilitate their return home. The state's failure to fulfill this responsibility constitutes an act of heartless neglect, deliberate indifference.

INDIAN EXPRESS REPORTS March 14, 1993

Displaced Kashmiri Hindus eye Centre's moves with distrust

Not governors, they want homeland

by Rakesh Sinha

NEW DELHI - Displaced Kashmiri Hindus are eyeing Centre's moves in the Valley with a wary distrust - the return of former Krishna Rao included - predict the most the present day can buy is "a fall before we storm."

Prime Minister S.B. Chavan's latest utterances about the possibility of a special zone for Kashmiri Pandits in the Valley from reassuring the community, has added to their confusion. Many here are questioning the sincerity and seriousness of such statements. In the migrant camps of the Valley, where there is near-anarchy on "the eventual return to the Valley, there is hardly a taker for Mr Chavan's promise of a special zone."

GUARANTEE: They feel it is a totally ambiguous promise. Parameters have not been set and, more importantly, there is no guarantee that the security forces, which could not protect an exodus of 300,000 people, can protect the same on their return.

Kashmiri Pandits say the conditions in the Valley are far from ideal and believe that their return has only been prolonged. The return to Kashmir of those who allowed militancy to take firm hold.

The elders and the youth share a common belief that there can

be no permanent solution until the Kashmiri Pandits and other ethnic groups of the State are made party to any political settlement.

With no overtures coming their way and convinced that they have been shunned both by the Government and the media, more and more migrants are beginning to buck the demand for a homeland

displaced Kashmiris stress on one point. It is for them - and only them - to decide how and when to return to the Valley. "The community will lay down the conditions for return. We will decide whether normalcy has been restored. It is not for the Chavans and Plets to decide. They talk of creating conditions for our safe return and yet they do not involve



(L-to-R) Vijay Bharati, C.L. Gadoo and R.P. Raina

with Union Territory status.

Panun Kashmir - translated literally it means Our Own Kashmir - symbolises this struggle, a movement which today has an enrolled membership totalling 25,000.

Panun Kashmir's homeland - different from Mr Chavan's possible special zone - targets the Valley region to the north and east of Jhelum. The Panun-Kashmir stand is clear - there can be no question of peaceful co-existence in future. Therefore, "the need for a 'Hindu enclave' in the Valley.

THEIR CHOICE: And all the

as in any of their discussions on our future," says Vijay Bharati, general secretary of the Kashmiri Samiti in Delhi.

"The Government thinks in terms of negotiating with militants who do not have an iota of faith in Indian secularism. Gunmen swear they will usher in Nizam-e-Mustafa (Islamic governance). And what is the Government doing? They are sending back to Kashmir men who created this problem."

"Removing a Governor and granting autonomy is no solution. Why can't representatives of all ethnic groups be invited for talks on a lasting solution?" questions



is the guarantee that the special zone, which leaders speak of without defining its parameters, does not become another ghetto. The Kashmiri Samiti and Panun Kashmir must be involved in talks for a permanent solution on Kashmir," maintains Prof Raina.

RE-ORGANISATION: Shalendra Aina and Ravi Kaul of Panun Kashmir are convinced that what Jammu and Kashmir needs today is political reorganisation, especially the Valley. "No political process is possible unless the fundamental necessity of a political reorganisation of the State is recognised, keeping in mind the socio-political aspirations of all three regions of the State and the ethno-religious Hindu minority of Kashmir," they say.

EVISUAL

On Mr Chavan's possible special zone, they say "the statement depicts an undercurrent of realisation among political circles that Kashmiri Hindus cannot return to the Valley in the socio-political set-up as it exists in Kashmir today."

They have a faint suspicion that "the Government may try and arrange a token return of some displaced families to prove to the world that Kashmir is still a secular state."

But this will be no solution, maintains Panun Kashmir. Special zone or Homeland or Nothing? Only time will tell. The Valley today is still closed for the displaced Kashmiris.

Bharati.

C.L. Gadoo, a former president of the Kashmiri Samiti, agrees and says one reason why the Kashmiri Pandits are being "ignored" by political parties is because "we do not unfortunately constitute a vote-bank." The polarisation after the Ayodhya happenings, says Gadoo, has only dimmed hopes of their being noticed "because the Government has to appease another section more than before."

"Whenever there is a concerted effort by securitymen in the Valley, there is a hue and cry here. It is so demoralising. Firm handling

has produced results in Punjab. But on Kashmir, the Government has no clear-cut policy," laments Gadoo.

U-T STATUS: Professor R.P. Raina, who retired recently from the NCERT, says Kashmiri Pandits have no alternative but to seek a Homeland with Union Territory status.

"I participated in the movement against the Hindu Maharaja of Kashmir for the emancipation of the Muslims there. Today I am dumbstruck that I seek a separate Homeland. But there is no alternative. And we will decide where and when to return. Where

DEMONSTRATION IN FRONT OF 'INDIA TODAY'

The issue of the demolition and damage to the Hindu temples was raised in the Indian Parliament. On 12 March 1993, the Minister of State of Home in the Government of India stated in the Parliament that thirty eight Hindu temples had been demolished and damaged in Kashmir during the period from 1989, to 1991. He stated that during the year 1989, thirteen temples were demolished and damaged, during the year 1990, nine temples were demolished and damaged and during the 1991, sixteen temples were demolished and damaged.

YEAR	TEMPLES DAMAGED AND DEMOLISHED
1989	13
1990	9
1991	16
TOTAL	38

On April 10, 1993, a demonstration was held in front of the office of 'India Today' at Cannought Place, New Delhi, by Kashmiri Samiti. The demonstrators burnt the copies of 'India Today' and raised slogans condemning the wrong picture given about Hindu temples of Kashmir. Indian media has been distorting the facts about damaging and burning of Kashmir Hindu Shrines since first onslaught during the year 1986 in South Kashmir. Kashmiri Hindus had been protesting all the time for the disinformation campaign by the Indian media.

Later during the day, Delhi police took custody all the demonstrators and kept them at nearest police station for the day. In the evening all the demonstrators were released.



Delhi police whisking away the demonstrators, S/ Sh. Rajinder Premi, C.L.Gadoo and others seen in the picture

प्राभ्यजल्य

वर्ष ४६, अंक ४५ • वैशाख कृष्ण १२, २०५० वि० (युगाब्द ५०९५) • १८ अप्रैल १९९३ • रु० ३.००

‘इण्डिया टुडे की रपट ने हिन्दू जख्मों पर नमक छिड़का’ कश्मीरी शरणार्थियों का प्रदर्शन



इण्डिया टुडे के २८ फरवरी ९३ के अंक को जलाते हुए चमन लाल गड्डू

■ प्रतिनिधि

नई दिल्ली: गत १० अप्रैल को कश्मीरी समिति दिल्ली के अध्यक्ष चमनलाल गड्डू तथा प्रसिद्ध कवि डा. शशि शेखर तोषखानी सहित समिति के लगभग २० कार्यकर्ताओं को पुलिस ने उस समय गिरफ्तार किया, जब वे कर्नाट प्लेस स्थित इण्डिया टुडे पत्रिका के कार्यालय के सामने अपना रोष प्रकट कर रहे थे। गिरफ्तारी से पहले सैकड़ों की संख्या में कश्मीरी विस्थापित कर्नाट प्लेस में एकत्रित हुए जहां उन्होंने दोपहर के २.४० बजे इण्डिया टुडे के २८ फरवरी, ९३ के अंक की होली जलायी। संगठन के कार्यकर्ताओं का कहना था कि पत्रिका ने जम्मू-कश्मीर के मन्दिरों के बारे में एकतरफा रपट छापकर पीत पत्रकारिता का सबूत दिया है। उल्लेखनीय है कि पत्रिका ने इस-अंक में लिखा था कि कश्मीर में मन्दिर तोड़े जाने सम्बंधी खबर झूठी है।

कश्मीरी विस्थापितों ने इण्डिया टुडे में छपी रपट 'कश्मीर के मन्दिर-मिथ्या प्रचार का पर्दाफाश' की भर्त्सना करते हुए पत्रिका के विरुद्ध नारे लगाए तथा जम्मू-कश्मीर के मन्दिरों के बारे में इण्डिया टुडे की 'छानबीन'

को निराधार तथा पूर्वाग्रहयुक्त माना। उन्होंने कहा कि इस झूठी रपट ने हिन्दू जख्मों पर नमक छिड़का है। ■

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Kashmir Temples—the real issues



On the dais from left: S/Shri C.L. Gadoo, K.N. Sahai, S.L. Shakder, Jagmohan and D.N. Munshi

Mahesh Aggrwal
The Maheshwara temple at Barbarshoh



The *Current* fabricated an interview in which I reportedly vowed to finish Muslims in Kashmir. I sued *Current* in the High Court for 20 lakh indemnity. The story was fabricated and it could not escape. It confessed its guilt, which was subsequently published in its issue of 6-5-92.

While in America some people asked me: "Are you the same Jagmohan who made many Kashmiri pandits flee from the valley?" I wondered at their source of information. They told me that in *India Abroad* one Kuldip Nayyer has said so!

(From p. 10)

span of three years not a single culprit has been prosecuted under TADA. All that I had achieved has been undone since then. In 1992, 4000 cases of attack on security personnel were reported. An average 14-15 terrorist related cases of violence are reported daily.

S.L. Shakder

Shri S.L. Shakder, said in his presidential address that GOI is behaving like a weak and juvenile government so far as Kashmir is concerned. The government takes ad hoc decisions which is marked by sharp difference of opinion in its ranks. Union Home Minister expresses one thing and Minister of State for Internal Security, another.

The Muslim community, though never tired of demanding

minority protection for themselves is curiously silent over the fate of the Hindu minority in Kashmir. When I led a delegation to PM, his junior minister, Shri Rajesh Pilot, strangely enough, demanded proof of temple destruction from me. Overcome with disgust I reminded him that it was his job to find out the truth. The open rebellion by Jammu and Kashmir Armed Police (JKPA) has exposed the weakness of the government on the one hand and the strength of anti-national forces on the other.

C.L. Gadoo

Shri C.L. Gadoo, Chairman of Save Kashmir Front, said that there are very few people in the country who call a spade a spade. We have taken care to invite only those speakers who have the guts to speak the truth.

Under a sinister design,

18,000 homes of Kashmiri pandits were gutted. Their temples, properties are being destroyed. The fundamentalists are bent upon removing all our symbols and destroying our roots. But we promise you all that we will go back to Kashmir, what may come.

D.N. Munshi

D.N. Munshi told that there was a deliberate design to desecrate symbols of Hindus. Media men and the government are also not lagging behind. When confronted with irrefutable facts these people begin mixing up dates and places of the events. Temple desecration is but symptom of the anti-national conspiracy. The real issue is insurgency and if GOI does not wake up Kashmir will slip out of India.

Two books were released on the occasion, one edited by Devendra Swaroop and the other by Satyanand Kaul 'Premi', who has translated the *Gita* into Urdu. S/Shri Jagmohan and Kidar Nath Sahni respectively released the volumes.

KASHMIRI HINDUS WANT HOMELAND

The Kashmiri Pandits are the original inhabitants of the valley of Kashmir ever since the birth of the valley. The origin of the valley is said to be by divine intervention when Kashyapa Rishi materialized it from a huge lake. It has a history of more than five thousand years of continuous habitation. Kalahanas Raj Tarangni, highlighted as the first historical record of ancient India, was written by a Kashmiri Pandit Kalhana. It offers a lucid account of the Hindu Kings and the rich cultural traditions in the valley (Sheikh Mohammed Abdullah, 1969: 92).

The ruins of the famous temples like „Martand“, Parithaspura at Pattan, and Narannag at Kangan and the excavations at Burzhoma in the outskirts of the city of Srinagar speak of the architectural attainments as much as of the religious beliefs and practices of ancient Kashmir. Kashmir during those days was the centre of learning and the seat of a great University at Bijbehara near Anantnag to which scholars thronged from all parts of the world for knowledge and learning and for the study of Sanskrit, Literature, Philosophy etc.

(Wessis Anita and Zulfiqar Gilani, 2001: 69-70)



जम्मू-कश्मीर राज्य के विभाजन की मांग को लेकर लद्दाख बुद्धिस्ट एसोसिएशन, जेएंडके नेशनलिस्ट फ्रंट तथा पनून कश्मीर संगठनों के कार्यकर्ताओं ने सोमवार को संसद मार्ग पर प्रदर्शन किया।
(नभाटा चित्र: गौतम सिंह)

Smt. Nancy Koul, Daughters of Vitasta and Sh. Vijay Tickoo, Panun Kashmir

KASHMIRI HINDUS WANT HOMELAND CONTINUED...

The forced exodus of the blameless Kashmiris and its unspeakable aftermath is not only a shameful blot on the Indian government and the people responsible for bringing about this situation. It portends the death of secularism and the tearing to shreds the country's fabric of integration so tenuously held together against the rapidly increasing ferocity of the assaults on it from within and outside India. ("A Tangled Affair," 1992).

4 THE TIMES OF INDIA, NEW DELHI, FRIDAY JUNE 11 1993

Homeland for Kashmiris urged

By A Staff Reporter

NEW DELHI, June 10. FOR the first time, the Delhi's Kashmiri Samiti has demanded setting up of a homeland for Kashmiri migrants in Jammu and Kashmir.

At a press conference here today, the Samiti's president, Mr C.L. Gadoo, said that the homeland should be given the Union Territory status and run on the pattern of Chandigarh.

Besides the migrants, other secular Kashmiris should also be settled in the homeland. He said that the proposed state should be within the framework of the Indian Constitution.

Rejecting the Union home minister, Mr S.B.Chavan's proposal for setting up a security zone within the state for Kashmiri migrants, Mr Gadoo said unless and until normalcy was restored in the trouble-torn Valley, not a single migrant would prefer to go there.

CHAVAN-PILOT RIFT: He alleged that sharp differences have cropped up between Mr Chavan and Mr Rajesh Pilot, minister of state for home affairs, over the setting up of a zone in the Valley. Mr Chavan floated the idea of the security zone, Mr Pilot opposed it outrightly, he added.

Mr Gadoo blamed the successive

governments at the Centre for toying with the Kashmir problem. In the past three years, whenever an initiative was taken to solve the problem of the migrants, there was change at the Centre, he added.

The Samiti president expressed his resentment over alleged ill treatment being meted out to hundreds of migrants living in various parts of the country. "Whenever, there is trouble in the Valley, officials rush from New Delhi to take stock of the existing situation. But no body seems to be bothered about 300,000 people who were forced to leave their homeland at gun point," he alleged.

Citing an example of government's negligence towards the plight of Kashmiri migrants, he said that the migrants living in camps were being given monetary relief of about Rs 7 every day while the militants in various camps were paid Rs 35 a day.

Mr Gadoo said that roots of Kashmiri pundits were being destroyed in a planned way. "On an average 8 to 10 houses are set ablaze every day and the total number of houses gutted during the past three years has touched 18,000 mark," he added.

STUDENTS' FUTURE: Mr Vijay Tikoo, a Samiti leader, said

the future of more than 5,000 migrant students living in Jammu was hanging in a balance. As their results have not been announced by the Kashmir University, they have been denied admissions in Jammu, he said.

Mr Tikoo alleged that special treatment was being given to Muslim candidates in state services. Though 5,000 Kashmiri pundits had retired in the past three years, but not a single member of the community was absorbed in their place, he alleged. Besides, he claimed that 15,000 jobs were offered to Muslims without any proper screening.

The Samiti also condemned the role of various Human Rights organisations like the Coordination Committee on Kashmir and the PUCL for allegedly supporting the cause of "secessionist forces in the Valley. "They were merely working as tools in the hands of the militants," the Samiti alleged.

Asked whether the Samiti was towing the line of the Bharatiya Janata Party, Mr Gadoo sharply reacted saying "it was the BJP which was following our lines". The statements given by Ms Shabana Azami, a cine star that she was collecting funds for Kashmiri migrants were also denied.

Scrap Temporary Art. 370 for Peace and Prosperity of Jammu & Kashmir! TRUTH ABOUT ARTICLE 370 OF INDIAN CONSTITUTION (Abridged)

The Indian federal polity grew out of two diametrically divergent processes which underlined the devolution of authority to the provinces, in what was known as the British India before the independence, and the integration of the Indian States, which had acceded to India in accordance with the Instruments of Accession. The Instruments of Accession envisaged the procedure by virtue of which the Indian States, after the British withdrawal from India and the lapse of Paramountcy, exercised the right to accede to the Dominion of India. The federal organization of India was, therefore, constituted of the erstwhile Indian provinces of the British India and the Indian States which were liberated from the British tutelage after the British colonial organization came to its end in 1947.

Maharaja Hari Singh, the ruler of the Jammu and Kashmir State, acceded to the Indian Dominion on the terms and conditions envisaged by the Instrument of Accession which was drawn by the States Ministry of the Indian Dominion. Hari Singh signed the standard Instrument of Accession, which the rulers of other acceding States has signed earlier and he bound himself to the same obligations, which the rulers of the other Indian States had accepted. There was no condition attached to the accession of the State to India, which provided for any separate set of constitutional relationships between Jammu and Kashmir and the Dominion of India. All the acceding States and Unions of the States, Jammu and Kashmir being no exception, were reserved the right to convene their own Constituent Assemblies to draw up the constitution for their respective governments. Indeed, Constituent Assemblies were instituted in Mysore State and the Surashtra States Union.

Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah and the other National Conference leaders were in jail when India won freedom and were released from imprisonment months after the British had left. After their release the Conference leaders laid no conditions for the accession of the State to India which they supported, except that they demanded the transfer of State power to the people, a process to which the Indian Government was equally committed. The claims made by several State leaders as well as many national leaders that National Conference had endorsed the accession of the State to India on the condition that Jammu and Kashmir would be constituted into a separate and autonomous political identity on the basis of the Muslim majority character of its population, is a distortion of history. The Conference leaders did not lay claim to any immunity from the future Constitution of India nor any Indian leader gave any assurance to the ruler of the State or the Conference leaders, about any special constitutional position, Jammu and Kashmir would be accorded in the Indian federal organization.

In May 1949, the Premiers of the State's took a stupendous decision in a Conference at Delhi, in which the Negotiating Committee of the constituent Assembly participated and entrusted the Constituent Assembly of India, the task of drawing up

the Constitution for the States. The Jammu and Kashmir did not accept the decision arrived in the Premiers Conference and expressed its preference to convene a separate Constituent Assembly to draft a separate constitution for the State. Consequently, a separate meeting was held on 14 May 1949, in Delhi between the representatives of the State Government and the representatives of the Constituent Assembly in which Sheikh Mohd Abdullah, Nehru and Patel participated. In the meeting the Conference leaders blankly refused to accept the inclusion of the State in the constitutional organization of India. They told the Indian leaders, in veiled words, that they favoured a separate constitutional organization for the State in view of the Muslim majority character of its population which they feared would be subjected to the dominance of the Hindu majority in India.

Article 306-A was renumbered Article 370 at the revision stage. Jammu and Kashmir State was included in the First Schedule of the Constitution of India which described the territories of India. No other provision of the Constitution of India was extended to Jammu and Kashmir. An explicit limitation was placed on the application of the Constitution of India to the State, except in regard to the provisions of the Seventh Schedule corresponding to the subjects by the Instrument of Accession to the Indian Dominion. Accordingly, the power of the Union in respect of Jammu and Kashmir was limited to the subjects in the Instrument of Accession viz. foreign affairs, defense and communication.

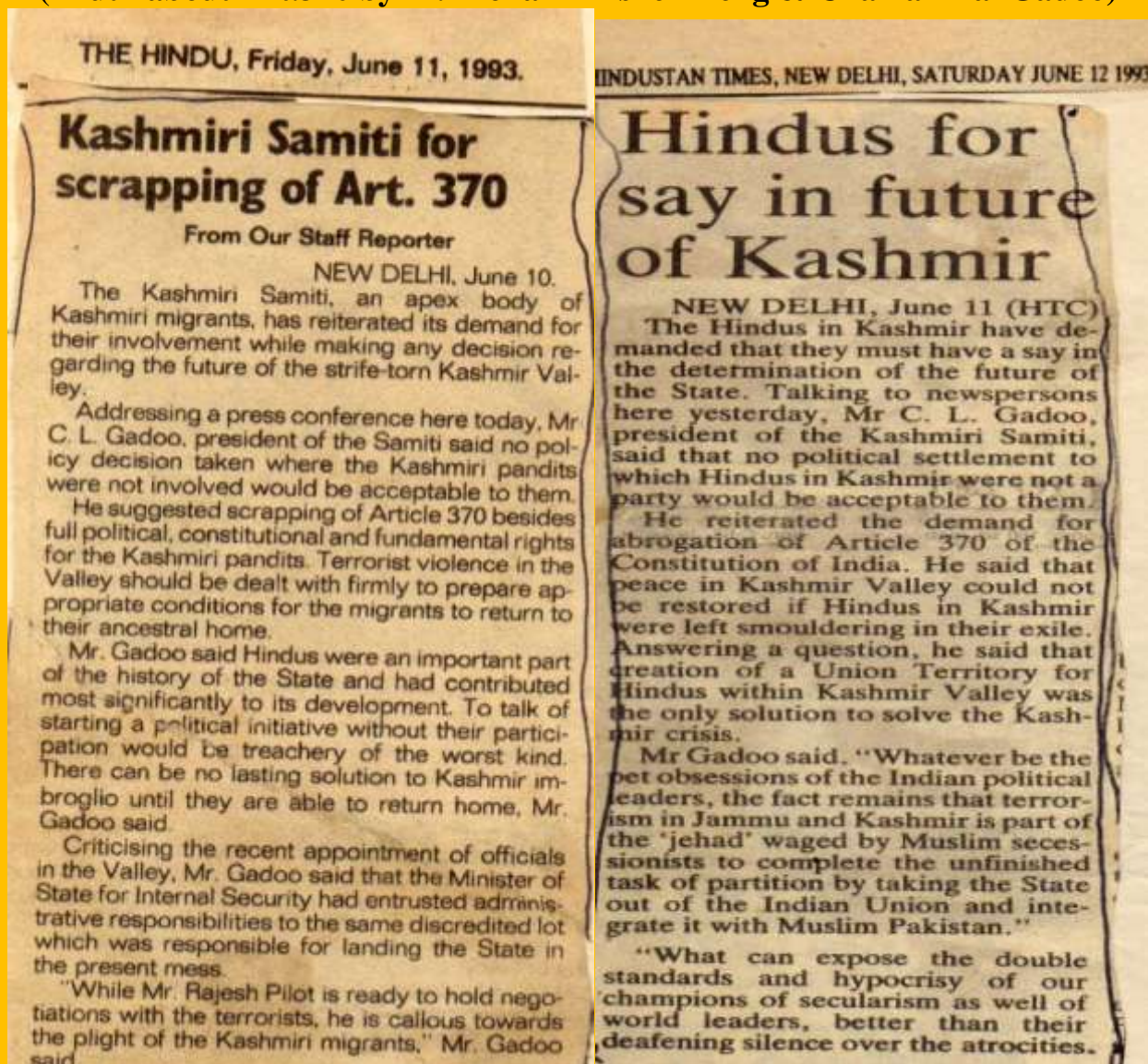
Article 370 of the Constitution of India envisaged provisions which stipulated; (a) limitations on the application of the Constitution of India to the State, (b) the division of powers between the Union and the State, (c) extension of the provisions of constitution of India to the State, (d) modification and termination of the operation of Article 370, and (e) the institution of a separate Constituent Assembly for the State.

The only part of the Constitution of India which was extended to the State independent of Article 370 was the First Schedule of the Indian Constitution, which described the territorial jurisdiction of the Indian Union. Jammu and Kashmir was listed in the First Schedule and included in the territories of India. As a matter of fact, the State was included in the First Schedule, in consequence of the Instrument of Accession executed by the Ruler of the State which accomplished the irrevocable integration of the State in the Dominion of India. The territorial jurisdiction of the Indian State was created by the Independence Act of 1947, and Instruments of Accession executed by the rulers of the erstwhile Princely States. The Constitution of India described the territories of the Indian State, constituted by the transfer of power to the Indian Dominion on 15 August 1947 and the accession of the States that followed in due course. The inclusion of the State in the First-Schedule of the Constitution of India actually placed it alongside the other Princely States which had acceded to India.

The integration of Jammu and Kashmir into the State of India was, therefore, brought about by the accession of the State to India and not by Article 370.

Article 370 was included in the transitional provisions of the Constitution of India and was therefore, presumed to be of transitory nature. Indeed provisions were incorporated in Article 370 by virtue of which the President of India was empowered to modify or terminate the operation of its provisions by a notification, provided recommendations to that effect were made by the Constituent Assembly of the State. The President was empowered to extend the application of the provisions of the Constitution of India to the State by an order issued by him in concurrence with the State government. Presumably the temporary provisions, envisaged by Article 370, were meant to remain in operation only so long as the Constituent Assembly of the State completed its task. Evidently, the founding fathers of the Indian Constitution could not have visualized a perpetual Constituent Assembly for the State.'

(Truth about Art.370 by Dr. Mohan Krishen Teng & Chaman Lal Gadoo)





دنیا



راجہ گڈو اور سٹیٹس مین شیکر پر بس کا سفر کے دوران ... لاٹھیاں آواز ... بدین ملہوڑہ

پنڈتوں کے لیے علاحدہ صوبہ کا مطالبہ

دفعہ ۳۷۰ کا خاتمہ سیاسی و آئینی تحفظ کے لیے لازمی

اقتدارات عطا کرتے ہیں۔
 مسرگڈو کے مطابق کشمیر پنڈتوں کی اس بات کی ممکن کارروائی ہی جائے گا کہ وہ اس کے ساتھ ہونے والی زیادتیوں اور نا انصافیوں کے خلاف انھیں پوری طرح سیاسی اور آئینی تحفظ حاصل ہوگا۔ ریاست میں جب تک تشدد اور دہشت کا ماحول مگے تا رہنا ہوگا، کشمیری پنڈت اپنے وطن واپس نہیں لوٹ سکتے۔ کشمیری پنڈتوں کا وہ دیمانہ کہتے ہوئے مسرگڈو نے کہا کہ اگر حکومت چاہے کہ کشمیر پنڈتوں کو اس قدر زیادتیوں سے اس مسئلے میں اپنی پالیسی اور سب سے قطعاً واضح کر لی ہوگی، اگر ان کی بھرت کو نظر انداز کیا جائے گا اور ان کے مسائل کو اس طرح اٹھایا نہیں دیکھا گیا تو کشمیر میں امن قائم ہونے کا سوال ہی پیدا نہیں ہوگا۔ اگر حکومت چاہے کہ کشمیر پنڈت اپنے وطن واپس جائیں تو وہ ان کے مناسب حالات پیدا کرنے کے لئے دہشت گردوں کے تشدد سے سختی سے نپٹا ہوگا، کشمیر میں تشدد اور کشمیری پنڈت ایک ساتھ

نہا دی اور جی رہتے مسرگڈو نے کہا ریاست جموں و کشمیر کے پنڈتوں کو نظم و ندرت کی آگ اور سامنے کے جنگوں میں سماجی طور پر ملک کے اتحاد اور سائینٹ کا تصور نہیں کیا جا سکتا کشمیری پنڈتوں کو تشدد سے نگاہا رہنا چاہیے اور سب سے پہلے چاہیے ہیں آئینی کی دفعہ ۳۷۰ ریاست کو اسلامی مملکت میں تبدیل کرنے میں معاون ثابت ہوتی ہے لہذا مسئلہ کشمیر کا واحد حل ہی ہے کہ کشمیری پنڈتوں کے لئے مسرگڈو کے زیر اہتمام ایک الگ صوبہ بنا دیا جائے۔ آج ہمیں کشمیری سینیکی دلی کے صدر مسرگڈو نے کہا کہ وہ اپنے تمام مسائل کو حل کرنے کے لئے ریاست کو مستقلی کے بارے میں اگر کوئی بھی معاہدہ ہوتا ہے تو اس سے کشمیری پنڈتوں سے صلاح و مشورہ لازمی ہے انھیں ایک فریق بنانے سے کوئی بھی معاہدہ ناقابل قبول ہوگا۔ انھوں نے کہا کہ کشمیری پنڈتوں کا مطالبہ ہے کہ آئینی کی دفعہ ۳۷۰ کو فوراً ختم کیا جائے اور اس کے علاوہ آئین سے اس تمام

STATESMAN, FRIDAY, JUNE 11, 1993

Kashmiri Samiti criticizes Pilot

The Kashmiri Samiti of Delhi has said that it would not accept any political settlement in the troubled Valley which is reached at without its involvement, reports PTI.

The samiti president, Mr Chaman Lal Gadoo, said the situation in the Valley cannot be improved so long as the militancy was not curbed.

He criticized the rôle of the Internal Security Minister, Mr Rajesh Pilot, and said the Samiti felt he has little understanding of ground realities in the State.

"We have been suffering and have been uprooted from our homes but the Government has done nothing to help us," Mr Gadoo said.

‘पंडितों को शामिल किए बिना कश्मीर समस्या का हल नहीं’

जनसत्ता संवाददाता

नई दिल्ली, १० जून। कश्मीरी समिति ने कश्मीर समस्या सुलझाने के नाम पर केंद्र सरकार की नई पहल की निंदा की है। समिति के अध्यक्ष चमनलाल गडू ने आज यहां प्रेस कॉन्फ्रेंस में साफ किया कि कश्मीरी पंडितों को शामिल किए बिना कश्मीर समस्या का स्थायी हल निकल ही नहीं सकता।

उनका कहना था कि गृह राज्यमंत्री राजेश पायलट कश्मीर घाटी में आतंकवादियों को तो खैरत बांट रहे हैं और कश्मीरी पंडितों की उन्हें कोई सुध नहीं है। उन्होंने इस बात पर अफसोस जताया कि तीन साल से विस्थापित कश्मीरियों को कश्मीर घाटी में आतंकवादियों के हाथों तबाह हुई जायदाद का आज तक एक घेला भी मुआवजा नहीं दिया गया।

श्री गडू ने इस बात पर भी आश्चर्य जताया कि घाटी में उग्रवाद के मुकाबले की कमान अब जम्मू कश्मीर सशस्त्र पुलिस को सौंप दी गई है। उन्होंने कहा कि राज्य पुलिस की हाल की हड़ताल और हिंसा के बावजूद केंद्र सरकार का नहीं चेतना उसकी दुर्बद्धि का परिचायक है।

श्री गडू ने बताया कि ताजा पहल में विकास के नाम पर दी जाने वाली रकम फिर दलालों और आतंकवादियों की जेब में पहुंचेगी। उन्होंने कश्मीरी मुसलमानों के साथ राज्य सरकार की नौकरियों में भेदभाव के कुछ नेताओं के दावे को बेबुनियाद ठहराया। उनका कहना था कि उल्टे घाटी में उन लोगों के लिए नौकरी और स्कूलों में आरक्षण किया गया है, जिसके कारण ज्यादा पढ़े-लिखे कश्मीरी पंडितों को दाखिले और नौकरी दोनों में पिछड़ना पड़ा है। उन्होंने बताया कि राज्य सरकार की कुल नौकरियों में महज चार फीसदी कश्मीरी पंडित हैं।

राष्ट्रीय सहारा, नयी दिल्ली, शुक्रवार 11 जून 1993

कश्मीरी विस्थापितों ने केन्द्र को चुनौती दी

सहारा समाचार

नयी दिल्ली, 10 जून। कश्मीरी विस्थापितों ने चेतावनी दी है कि घाटी के भविष्य को लेकर केन्द्र सरकार जी प्रक्रिया शुरू करने वाली है उस प्रक्रिया में यदि उन्हें शामिल नहीं किया गया तो वह ऐसी प्रक्रिया को स्वीकार नहीं करेंगे।

यह वक्तव्य कश्मीर समिति के अध्यक्ष चमनलाल ने आज यहां एक संवाददाता सम्मेलन में दिया। श्री लाल ने कहा कि कश्मीर में आतंकवादियों व देश के संविधान के साथ खिलवाड़ करने वालों के खिलाफ कार्रवाई की जाती है तो उसे मानव अधिकारों के हनन का मामला बता कर जोर-शोर से विश्व भर में प्रचारित किया जाता है, लेकिन कश्मीर से पलायन करने वाले कश्मीरी पंडितों के विषय को मानवीय दृष्टिकोण से कोई नहीं देखता है।

श्री लाल ने कहा कि गृह राज्यमंत्री राजेश पायलट की नयी कश्मीर नीति से हालात और खराब होते जा रहे हैं, क्योंकि श्री राजेश पायलट कुछ कहते हैं और श्री एस वी चट्टाण कुछ और वक्तव्य देते हैं।

कश्मीरी पंडितों की चर्चा करते हुए

उन्होंने कहा कि कश्मीर छोड़ कर आये इन विस्थापितों के कैम्पों की दशा बहुत बुरी है। राशनगार नहीं है, बच्चों के पढ़ने व रहने का कोई प्रबंध नहीं किया गया है, जबकि कश्मीर में जिन्होंने बंदूकें उठा रखी हैं उन्हें नौकरी देने व फिर से बसाने की बात की जा रही है। उनकी समस्याओं को सुलझाने के लिए कई मंत्री कश्मीर का दौरा करते हैं और उनसे बातचीत करने का प्रयास करते हैं, लेकिन विस्थापित कश्मीरी पंडितों की दशा को देखने के लिए प्रधानमंत्री तो दूर अन्य मंत्री भी कैम्पों का दौरा नहीं करते हैं ताकि कश्मीरी पंडितों की दशा को देख सकें।

उन्होंने कहा कि राज्य के 97 प्रतिशत भू-भाग पर मुसलमानों का कब्जा है, जबकि कश्मीरी पंडितों के पास शेष तीन प्रतिशत, ऐसे में सरकार द्वारा प्राप्त आंशिक सहायता का भारी हिस्सा मुसलमानों को मिलता है।

शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में भी कश्मीरी पंडितों के बच्चों का जीवन अंधकारमय बनाया जा रहा है।



Kashmiri Pandits sit on a hunger strike in the Capital on Tuesday to protest against their persecution in Jammu and Kashmir *Poonen*

HT Correspondent

NEW DELHI, Aug. 3

Kashmir migrants under the aegis of Kashmir Samiti today sat on a day-long dharna to protest against the continuous apathy of the Government towards them.

Samiti president C. L. Gadoo, while speaking on the occasion, criticised the policy of Minister of State for Home Rajesh Pilot to solve the Kashmir problem. The steps announced by him clearly show that the Government was hell bent to appease those who have revolted against the country while those with nationalistic credentials have been left to fend for themselves on the roads.

No effort on Kashmir will succeed

unless the interests of Kashmiri pandits were taken care of. It is learnt that Mr Pilot during the past few days has held many meetings with executives of the public sector concerns and government agencies to create 14,000 new jobs. The Kashmiri Pandit migrants should also be given their share. A special drive should be launched to provide jobs to the migrant youths most of whom have already become overage.

The migrants demanded that the State Government should create an agency to assess the loss to their properties in Kashmir. This agency should also undertake repair of damaged properties and shrines and remain to be the caretaker till the situation was normalised and the properties were handed back to the rightful owners.

Mr Gadoo said that the migrant businessmen were the worst sufferers as they had left all their business establishments behind and the Government was not providing any facility to them to start new ventures in other parts of the country. It is intriguing that while the son of a promittant leader, who is also a former State Minister, was provided loan of Rs 40 lakh to run a business in Delhi for which he had hypothecated the family property located in a border town of the Valley, the migrants were denied this facility to avail smaller loans against their properties in Kashmir. No amount of effort would solve the Kashmir problem if such double policies were not abandoned by the Government, he added.

He also demanded that the relief

amount of Rs 1000 per family which was fixed three years back should be increased. The prices have gone up during this period while the relief amount has remained static. It should be increased to Rs 2500 per family. Some seats should also be reserved in professional colleges to accommodate migrant students whose careers were in jeopardy, he added.

Later, Mr Madan Lal Khurana, MP, visited the protesting migrants. He informed that another all-party team of MPs will visit migrant camps in Jammu, strife-torn Doda district and the damaged Akhnoor bridge. The Home Minister has already agreed in principle in this regard and the team was likely to leave before the end of the current session of Parliament.



Save Kashmir Pandits'... Kashmiri Samiti leaders on a day's hunger-strike in Delhi on Tuesday.

An endless nightmare

From Our Staff Reporter

NEW DELHI, Aug. 3.

Representatives of Kashmiri Samiti, Delhi, held a day's token hunger-strike at Jantar Mantar here today in support of their demands and protest against the 'indifferent' attitude of the Government towards them.

In a memorandum submitted to Mr. Rajesh Pilot, Minister of State for Home, the migrants demanded the amount of monthly relief give to

them to be raised to Rs. 2,500 from Rs. 1,000 per family.

"You are aware of the miseries of the Kashmiri Hindu community, driven out of their homes by Pakistan-inspired Islamic fundamentalists and forced to live in inhospitable conditions. We have submitted our demands on various occasions regarding the problems faced by the migrants but no action has been taken so far," the memorandum pointed out.

Samiti representatives sought a special em-

ployment drive for the migrants in public sector undertakings and Central and State Governments, reservations for migrant students in schools, colleges and universities all over the country and better provision for granting loans to the migrants to overcome their difficult times.

The properties and shrines left by the migrants in the valley should be protected and immediate ex-gratia payment made in lieu of damaged property

**HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS IN KASHMIR
SAMITI OBSERVE BLACK DAY
(A Report by Koshur Samachar)**

The Kashmiri Samiti observed black day to protest against the Pakistan sponsored militancy which was root cause of an exodus from Kashmir. A silent march was taken out from Feroz Shah Kotia grounds towards Gandhi Peace Foundation to participate in a symposium on the human rights violation in Kashmir. The marchers, who carried banners and as a protest had their mouths closed black cloth.

The Symposium ‘Human Rights Violations in Kashmir’ was held as part of protests on August 14, 1993, Pakistan’s Independence Day. Among those who spoke on the occasion were Shri Kidar Nath Sahani, Shri Arun Shourie, Shri Arun Jaitley, Shri C.L.Gadoo, Shri Ashok Pandit, Shri H.N.Jattu, Shri A.N.Vaishnavi and Dr. Kaushalya Wali.

Eminent speakers at the symposium said militants were the worst violators of human rights in the Kashmir valley; they have killed hundreds and forced out over three lakh Kashmiri Pandits from their homes. They blasted the Government and the so-called human rights organizations for suppressing facts and blaming security forces for committing excesses in the state.



SUFFERINGS FOR SURVIVAL

It is a savage battle that the community is fighting for shelter, livelihood, education, health care, employment and above all for its survival. It is heading towards unmitigated disaster as the deprivation hurt and humiliation have worked havoc on the physical, psychological and mental well-being of the community and taken a huge toll of its members (Reddy L R, 2002: 219).

They are discriminated even vis-à-vis the handful of refugees from the valley, mostly political bigwigs of discredited parties who have been housed in spatial and furnished lodgings; who are neither to get registered as refugees nor to stand in queues for relief or rations in burning Sun, nor to run from pillar to post to prove their bonafides as displaced, nor to wait for release of the amenities. On the contrary cash relief and other facilities are given to them in advance for months together (Chopra Pran, 2002: 128)

NATIONAL HERALD, Aug. 15, 1993

ASIAN AGE REPORTS

Silent march by Kashmiri Pandits

Herald News Service
NEW DELHI, Aug 14 —
Kashmiri Pandit Migrants living
in Delhi today took out a "silent
march" to protest against, what
they called callous and indif-
ferent attitude of the Govern-
ment towards their plight.

The marchers, who carried
banners and had their mouths
closed with black cloth, started
their procession from Feroz
Shah Kotla grounds and pro-
ceeded towards Gandhi Peace
Foundation, at Deendayal
Upadhyay Marg, to participate
in open seminar on the human
rights violations.

The silent march was led by
Mr C.L. Gado, president
Kashmiri Samiti, Mr Amarnath
Vaishnavi and Mr H.N. Jatoo,
prominent leaders of the
community.

Kashmiris want probe into exodus

New Delhi, April 19: The Kash-
miri Samiti on Saturday urged
President Shanker Dayal Sharma
to institute a judicial inquiry by
the Centre into the causes of exo-
dus of pandits from the valley
after seven members of the com-
munity were killed by militants in
Badgam district.

The samiti, a representative
body of the Kashmiris in Delhi, in
its memorandum, said the judicial
probe should also identify forces
responsible for the killings and
induction of terrorism in the val-
ley.

The samiti also demanded
unconditional release of the pan-
dits, who were detained in Jammu
and elsewhere while demonstrat-
ing peacefully against the recent
killings, a samiti release said.
(UNI)

Asian Age

SUFFERINGS FOR SURVIVAL Cont

The community continues to perish while the nation looks on unconcerned. More lives have been lost due to starvation, malnutrition, disease and accidents than due to militant bullets. The community is facing dispersal and extinction. The displaced yearn to return to their homes and hearths, to till their own land, pursue their own professional calling and visit their Gods and temples; but all doors are closed to them (Schofield Victoria, 2000: 77).

HINDUSTAN TIMES & DAINIK JAGHRAN REPORTS

Migrants observe black day

NEW DELHI, Aug. 14 (HTC)

The Kashmiri Samiti today observed a black day to protest against the Pakistan sponsored militancy in Kashmir, which was the cause of an exodus from J&K. A public meeting was held at the Kashmir Bhawan, Lajpat Nagar, attended by senior Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) leaders Mr Murti Manohar Joshi, Mr Madan Lal Khurana and Mr Kedar Nath Sahni.

The Samiti appealed to the Government to put pressure on Pakistan through diplomatic channels and international forums. The Kashmiris feel that the Government needs to clear its perception about Kashmir problems for which an immediate political assertion is required.

दैनिक जागरण, नई दिल्ली 15 अगस्त 1993 (3)

'कश्मीरी हिंदुओं के मानवाधिकार हनन' पर संगोष्ठी आतंकवाद के खात्मे के लिए हर आदमी खुफिया की भूमिका निभाए

सरकारी रवैये से क्षुब्ध कश्मीरी विस्थापितों का मौन जुलूस

जागरण संवाददाता

नई दिल्ली, 14 अगस्त। कश्मीर में आतंकवाद को खत्म करने और यहां के हिंदुओं को सुरक्षित घरेलू घराने के लिए हर आदमी को खुफिया एजेंसी की भूमिका निभानी पड़ेगी ताकि सेवा के हर चरण पर ध्यान दिया जा सके। यह विचार कश्मीरी हिंदुओं के मानवाधिकार हनन विषय पर आयोजित एक संगोष्ठी में व्यक्त किए गए। संगोष्ठी का आयोजन कश्मीरी समिति दिल्ली ने किया था।

गोष्ठी में पूर्व कश्मीरी विस्थापितों ने मुंह पर काला कपड़ा बांधकर सरकारी रवैये के खिलाफ मौन जुलूस निकाला जुलूस किंगडोम कोर्ट में शुरू हुआ और राष्ट्रीय शान्ति आंदोलन पार्क में खतम हुआ।

गोष्ठी में कश्मीर से विस्थापित लोगों तथा उन पर जंगलों द्वारा हुए अमानवीय व्यवहार पर चिंतन व्यक्त की गई। वक्ताओं ने कहा कि सरकार कश्मीरी हिंदुओं को समस्या पर आख मूंदे हुए है। गोष्ठी में अरुण शरीर, अरुण जेतली, सी.एल. गाहू, केंदारनाथ साहनी, अशोक पंडित, श्रीमती कौशलया आदि ने अपने विचार रखे।

सी.एल. गाहू ने कहा कि कश्मीर घाटी में पाकिस्तान के कारण आतंकवाद बढ़ रहा है। कश्मीर में हिंदुओं पर अत्याचार हुए 3 लाख हिंदुओं को यहां से खदेड़ दिया गया। इसलामिक जंगलों ने चुन चुन कर हिंदुओं को गोली से भून डाला और महिलाओं के साथ पृथिवी व्यवहार किया। उन्होंने कहा कि हम 40 वर्षों की

आकस्मिकता के बाद भी आज अपने हो देश में शरणार्थी हो गए हैं।

श्रीमती कौशलया ने कश्मीरी विस्थापितों की समस्या पर सरकार को आड़े हाथों लिया। उन्होंने कहा कि हमें भी आत्मसम्मान से रहने का अधिकार मिलना चाहिए। जिसे जंगलों ने छीना है।

पत्रकार अरुण शरीर ने धर्मनिरपेक्षता की आवाज पर शब्दाना आक्रमी, सैफद मिर्जा अहंदि को टुकड़नदार कहते हुए कहा कि कश्मीरी विस्थापितों की समस्या पर प्रेस मीडिया का भी दोहरा रवैया रहा है। उन्होंने कहा कि अब भारत में अहिंसा को दूर करने की जरूरत है।

BALIDAN DIWAS

Pandits become the victims of militants and wicked Politicians. Their jobs have been usurped, houses burnt down or looted, lands mutilated and encroached upon or annexed and their temples desecrated. The community is at a loss to pick the loose ends of the tangle and to free itself from the web in which it finds itself enmeshed. It is hard pressed to preserve its religious and ethnic identity and maintain its glorious cultural traditions. It is at pains to uphold the principles of secularism, social justice, freedom of faith, democratic pluralism and nationalism, the very principles at the altar of which it was sacrificed in the valley and driven into exile (Tikko Ramesh, 2006: 127).

The UN Secretary General in his June 1992 blue-print about the role envisaged for UN in the case of refugees made a proposal for an International Convention defining inalienable minority rights and also called for a declaration to be placed before the UN General Assembly. The year 1993 all over the world was celebrated as the year of „indigenous people all over the world under the auspices of the UN. Kashmiri Pandits are the indigenous people of Kashmir with the continuity of a distinct ethno-religious tradition of more than five thousand years. (The Herald dated 12 January 1993)

In 1993 Government of India passed an act for the protection of Human Right which provided for the constitution of National Human Rights Commissions, state Human Rights Commissions in states and human rights courts. Fundamental rights guaranteed by constitution have not been given protection of rights of P and it community (Ragavan S R, 2007: 129).



(L to R) Dr. Romesh Raina, Sh.N.N.Zijoo, Sh.H.N.Jatu, Sh. Sunil Shakdar, Sh. O.P.Kholi & Sh. C.L.Gadoo

VIOLATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

The political content of the terrorist violence has a direct effect on human rights as it involves militants' strategies which cannot but infringe the principles which form the basis of human rights. These strategies include:

1. Liquidation of the Indian support structures in the state, involving elimination of the people of all communities including Muslims who constitute such support structures;
2. Suppression of all political dissent and opposition by fear,
3. Oppression and mental torture of people who do not support terrorism;
4. Liquidation of civil population which extends help to security forces in their operations against terrorists;
5. Communalization of the society aimed to suppress opinion opposed to the secession of the state;
6. Conduct of military operations by the terrorists against the security forces of the state in violation of the laws of war.

The second major dimension of terrorism in Jammu and Kashmir is the terrorists' aim to exterminate Hindu population in the Kashmir valley because Hindus do not accept the secession of the state from India and its annexation to Pakistan nor do they accept to be governed by the authority which derives its sanction from the law and precedent of Islam. The Hindus have always supported accession of the state to India. They have, undeniably, formed the most powerful support base for India in Kashmir. Hindus in the valley rose united against the invasion of the state in 1947, and fought shoulder to shoulder with the Indian soldiers against the infiltrators from Pakistan in 1965. They were always in the forefront of the struggle against secessionism, communalism, fundamentalism and the various movements for annexation of the state to Pakistan.

In the present turmoil the strategies used in the terrorist operations against the Hindus in Kashmir include:

1. The extermination of Hindus;
2. Subjection of Hindus to brutal torture to instill fear among them in order to achieve their submission to the terrorists and their exodus from Kashmir;
3. Flushing out such Hindus who refuse to submit to the terrorist dictates, by force, fear of death, fear of conversion and criminal assault on their women;
4. Destruction of the residential houses of the Hindus who migrate and the appropriation of their business establishments to ensure that they do not return;
5. Attachment of their landed property;
6. Destruction of the social base of the Hindus by desecration and destruction of their places of worship, shrines and temples;
7. Appropriation of the property of the Hindu shrines and its attachment to the Muslim religious endowments;
8. Declaration of a religious crusade against the Hindus.

(Human Rights Violations in Kashmir by Dr. M. K. Teng, & C. L. Gadoo)

SYMPOSIUM ON HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATION IN KASHMIR

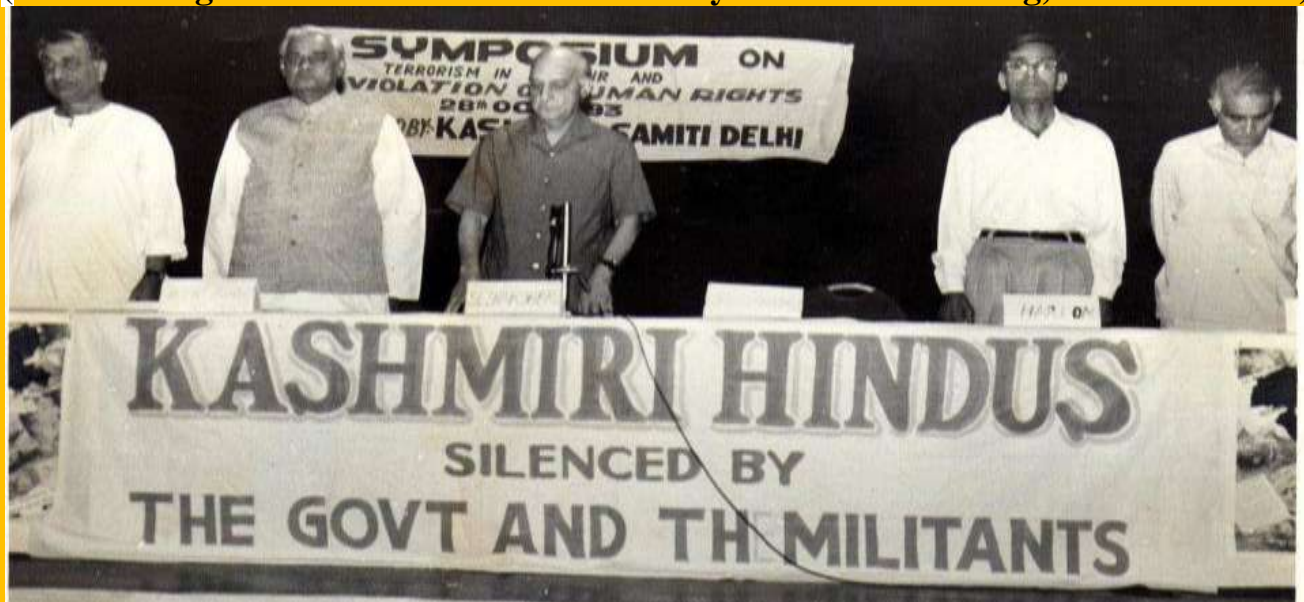
HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATION IN KASHMIR

On 28th Oct. 1993, a symposium on 'Human Rights Violations in Kashmir' was organized by Kashmiri Samiti, at Himachal Bhavan, New Delhi. During the function, a booklet written by Dr.M.K.Teng and C.L. Gadoo was released by Sh. Atal Bihari Vajpayee. It contained details of Kashmiri Pandit genocide in detail. The work was appreciated by Sh. Vajpayee and he personally distributed the booklet on "Human Rights Violations in Kashmir" at an important event at UNHRC session in Geneva during March 1994. Prior, on return of Sh. Vajpayee from Vienna after attending Human Rights meet, he advised to register as NGO with UN and offered his help; even at a later date he asked Sahani ji, to remind.

' We hold no brief for any one violating human rights anywhere. All we submit is that the small and helpless community of Kashmiri Pandits, along with Kashmiris of other communities suffering for their belief in secularism, nationalism and democracy, are the worst victims of human rights violations in

Kashmir..... The terrorist violence unleashed in Jammu and Kashmir by various terrorist organizations and the state of Pakistan, is by itself a violation of human rights. The Muslim crusade which seeks to exterminate the religious and ethnic minorities in Jammu and Kashmir and establish the primacy of Islam in the government and the society of the state, contravenes the principle of the due process of law which is the basis of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Political terrorism, whatever its Ideology and objectives, is a crime against International Law, a crime against humanity, a crime against the law of war and a crime against the Universal Declaration of Human Rights'.

(Human Rights Violations in Kashmir by Dr. M. K. Teng, C. L. Gadoo)



(LtoR) Sh. C.L.Gadoo, Sh A.B.Vajpayee, Sh. S.L. Shakhdar, former chief election commissioner, Dr. Hari Ohm (Jammu), Dr. M.K.Teng (Jammu).

REFUGEES IN OWN COUNTRY!

Abandoned by the state to which they have demonstrated their allegiance, Kashmiri Hindus occupy the paradoxical position of refugees in their own country. This discourse claims that the salvation of the Indian nation can only be achieved through the return of the Kashmiri Hindus to their homeland. The eventual return of the community members to their homes emerges as a patriotic imperative to preserve the honor and dignity of the nation. This return requires a radical transformation in the national vision of India and the position of Kashmir Valley within it. Once this radical transformation occurs, the community will be able “to fulfill the sacred task of securing the integrity of India which has been our historical role in the face of continuing oppression earlier and especially since Independence” (Munshi 1991).

(International Journal of Hindu Studies by Haley Duschinski, Assistant Professor of Anthropology at Ohio University, Athen

HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS IN KASHMIR

**Dr. M. K. Teng
C. L. Gadoo**



**Kashmiri Samiti, Delhi (Regd.)
Amar Colony, Lajpat Nagar - IV.
New Delhi - 110 024**

KIDAR NATH SAHANI



भारतीय जनता पार्टी
Bharatiya Janata Party

संदर्भ सं. :

Our Reference

KNS-1/1829

दिनांक :

Date December 01, 1993.

Dear Shri Gaddu Ji,

Namaskar.

At the last Human Rights meet held at Vienna although Pakistan failed in its nefarious designs aimed at isolating India on the issue of violating Human Rights in Kashmir, yet it did succeed in making lot of malicious anti-India propaganda through a number of Non Government Organisations registered with the U.N. These NGOs are sponsored and funded by the Pakistan Government. Unfortunately, there was none to speak on behalf of India; indeed a sad commentary on the way the Government of India operates on such international fronts.

On his return from the meet, Shri A.B. Vajpayee has wished that we should suggest to some friendly Organisations to get themselves registered as NGOs with the U.N. This letter is being written with this end in view. A note explaining the procedure for getting the enrolment is enclosed. May I hope that your Organisation will take initiative and apply for registration.

Regards,

Encl. As above

Yours sincerely,
Kidar Nath Sahani
(Kidar Nath Sahani).

Shri C.L. Gaddu,
President,
Delhi Kashmiri Samiti,
Kashmir Bhawan,
Amar Colony,
Lajpat Nagar,
New Delhi - 110024.

'Bm'

KASHMIRI SAMITI PROTESTS AGAIST US REMARKS
INDIAN EXPRESS REPORTS **PIONEER REPORTS**

Nov. 17, 1993

Kashmiris protest
against US remarks



Kashmiri migrants holding a demonstration near US Embassy in New Delhi on Wednesday. *Express photo*

A demonstration was held near the US Embassy here on Wednesday by Kashmiris in protest against recent statements by some American officials questioning the validity of the accession of Jammu and Kashmir to India. In a memorandum to the US Ambassador, Kashmiri Samiti organisers of the demonstration said the accession of Kashmir to India is an "accomplished fact and the dispute over Jammu and Kashmir is about the continued occupation of a part of the state by Pakistan. Terming the American official's statements as interference in India's internal affairs, the samiti said it has given a call to the Indian people to fight any attempts to destabilise Kashmir and India.

**Kashmiri Samiti
rejects US
stand on J&K**

PIONEER 17.11.1993

Staff Reporter

New Delhi

fact and the dispute over Jammu and Kashmir is about the continued occupation of a part of the State by Pakistan.

THE KASHMIRI Samiti has denounced the stand of the United States on Jammu and Kashmir and criticised statements made by senior officials of the Clinton Administration, which, it charged, was aimed to destabilise India.

In a press note on Wednesday, the Samiti President, Mr CL Gadoo, said the United States had followed a sustained policy supporting the case of Pakistan.

"Now it has added a new dimension to its policy on Kashmir by questioning the accession of the State to India in 1947," he added.

Mr Gadoo said the procedure for the transfer of power from the British to India in August 1947 was envisaged in the Act of Parliament of England and the Act specifically stipulated that the British domination would end with the division of the Indian states into two dominions.

He said the accession of Kashmir to India is an accomplished

He lamented that the United States' statements did not only hurt the Kashmiri community, they also put a shadow on the community's hopes to fight the terrorist menace. The militant menace had assumed large proportions in the country and had to be effectively checked, he added.

"But the Kashmiri community will not submit to any dictation and brook any interference in the sovereignty of India, from whichever quarter it comes" he said.

Meanwhile, four organisations, the United States-based Indo-American Kashmir Forum, Kashmir Overseas Association of New York, Kashmiri Pandit Association (Bombay) and Panun Kashmir (Delhi), has organised a discussion on current developments in Kashmir and its national and international dimensions. The stand taken by the United States on Jammu and Kashmir will be given special emphasis. The discussion is scheduled for Thursday.



Kashmir migrants staging a demonstration at the U.S. Embassy in New Delhi on Wednesday against its "mischievous" statements on the Kashmir issue.

Kashmiri migrants protest against U.S. remark

NEW DELHI, Nov. 10.

Scores of Kashmiri Hindu migrants, displaced from the Valley in the wake of terrorism, held a demonstration here today to protest against the "mischievous" statement made by a senior state official of the United States Administration, questioning the Accession of Jammu and Kashmir with India. The demonstration was held under the banner of Kashmiri Samiti, Delhi.

In a memorandum submitted to the U.S. Ambassador, the demonstrators while condemning

the statement said that they wanted to convey to the U.S. Administration the firm resolve of the Indians, that they would not tolerate such blatant attacks on integrity of India and interference in the internal affairs of the country.

"The Kashmiri Samiti seeks to convey to the U.S. its strong disapproval of the Hindu migrants, who have suffered genocide and ethnic cleansing at the hands of Pakistan-sponsored terrorism," the memorandum said.

EVENING

NEWS

DESTRUCTION OF TEMPLES CONTINUED IN KASHMIR SIKANDER 'but-shiken' ----the ICONOCLOST

During the reign of Sikander, the highly venerated shrine of Kali Shuri, in the heart of Srinagar, situated close to the Zaina Kadal Bridge, on the eastern bank of the river Jhelum, was demolished. A Muslim shrine, the Khanquah Maula was built over the plinth of the temple. The locality around the Khanquah is now known as Kalashpur--a corruption of Kali Shuri Pore. On the western bank of the river, opposite the Kali Shuri temple, were two temples, Zeshthesa Bhairov and Vishaksera Bhairov. Both the temples were demolished and turned into Muslim graveyards. The temple of Vikramishvera, situated close to Vicharnag was destroyed during the reign of Sikander. The temple was built by king Vikramaditya. The stone slabs of the temple were used to build a mosque nearby. The temple of Tribhawana Swamin, which was also located in Srinagar, was also demolished during the reign of Sikander. The temple was constructed by the Hindu king Chandrapida. The surrounding garden of the temple was converted into a graveyard. Sikander ordered the temples in South Kashmir to be demolished and he went up to the Lidder valley with the intention of supervising the demolition of the temples there. He proposed to go to defile the cave temple of Amarnath as well. On reaching Ganeshbal, he ordered the image of Lord Ganesha, standing in the middle of Lambodhari--- Lidder River, to be broken. Legend has it that when the knee of the idol of Ganesha was struck, blood spouted out. Sikander was frightened and he turned back.

JANSATTA REPORTS ON NOVEMBER 17, 1993

पाकिस्तान को आतंकवादी देश घोषित करने की अपील

जनसत्ता संवाददाता
नई दिल्ली, १६ नवंबर। कश्मीरी समिति (दिल्ली) ने आज कहा कि अब सरकार पाकिस्तान को आतंकवादी देश घोषित कर दे। और पूरी अंतरराष्ट्रीय विरादरी से भी ऐसी ही घोषणा करने की गुजारिश करें।

समिति ने कहा है कि इसके बाद अमेरिका को भी ऐसा ही करना पड़ेगा। समिति ने कश्मीर मामले पर अमेरिका और पाकिस्तान के बढ़ते दखल पर बयान जारी कर यह राय जाहिर की है।

समिति के अध्यक्ष सीएल गड्डू ने अपने बयान में भारत सरकार से कश्मीर में तोड़े गए मंदिरों पर क्षेपण जारी करने की भी मांग की है। उन्होंने कहा कि इससे धर्मनिरपेक्षता के सरकारी दावों की सच्चाई जनता के सामने आएगी।

श्री गड्डू ने हजरतबल दरगाह के कब्जे से लेकर उसके मुक्त होने तक सरकार के बचाव वाले रवैए पर रोष जताया। उन्होंने कहा कि हजरतबल पर उपवादियों के कब्जे के दौरान, जम्मू-कश्मीर में रहने वाले करीब एक हजार हिंदू धर्मों को नुकसान पहुंचाया गया। श्री गड्डू ने कहा कि कश्मीर के बाहर की दुनिया को अंदर की बुरी हालत को खोज खबर नहीं दी जा रही। उनके मुताबिक आज तक, कश्मीर के विस्थापित हिंदुओं को उनके साथ हुए जुल्म का कोई मुआवजा नहीं दिया गया। श्री गड्डू ने धमकी दी है कि अगर सरकार कश्मीरी हिंदुओं के मकान और मजहबी ठिकानों को बचा पाने में लगातार नाकाम होती जाती है तो दर सबेर बड़े पैमाने पर पूरे देश में कश्मीरी हिंदुओं के लिए आंदोलन छेड़ दिया जाएगा।

श्री गड्डू ने शरणार्थियों की बुरी हालत और सरकार के अपने वादों से फिरने की ओर भी इशारा किया है। उन्होंने दोहराया कि कश्मीर घाटी में आतंकवादियों से निपटने में सरकार की नाकामी से अमेरिकी दखलंदाजी का रास्ता खुल सकता है। श्री गड्डू ने सरकार को कश्मीर में किसी भी 'सुपर-पावर' के दखल से आगाह करते हुए ठोस कदम उठाने की अपील की है।

Many 'torched in retaliation'

EXPRESS NEWS SERVICE

NEW DELHI - Nearly a thousand houses in the Valley, belonging to Kashmiri Hindus who have fled and sought shelter in other parts of the country, were "torched in retaliation" by militants during the month-long siege of the Hazratbal shrine in Srinagar.

Making this claim in New Delhi on Tuesday, Kashmiri Samiti president C.L. Gadoo said, "It is hardly known outside Kashmir as to what has befallen the various holy Hindu shrines situated in our homeland all

over the Valley."

Criticising the Centre for "its silence on the spectacle of destruction of Hindu temples", Gadoo demanded that the Government issue an official statement and a White Paper on "the destruction and defilement of Hindu temples and properties in Kashmir."

The Kashmiri Samiti, which has threatened to launch a countrywide agitation "for the protection of our religious places and our ancestral houses", noted that it was "high time the Government put a stop to its

policy of sectarian interests and paid due attention to the hurt feelings of the Hindus of Kashmir who have as much a right and obligation to protect their religion and religious places as the Muslims in Kashmir."

Gadoo warned the Government that its "inability to deal with the militants" would make way for American intervention in the State. "The US Government has found the time to repudiate its earlier commitments to the Shimla Agreement and challenged the very basis of accession of the State. The US repudiation of the accession of

the State tantamounts to the repudiation of the very procedure laid down by the Indian Independence Act, 1947 and the creation of Pakistan," the Samiti president pointed out.

The Kashmiri Samiti, espousing the cause of Hindus made to flee the Valley, is of the opinion that "American action amounts to legitimising terrorism in Jammu and Kashmir." The Samiti urged the Government to "take the initiative to declare Pakistan a terrorist State and call upon the international community to do the same."

हजरत बल समस्या के हल का अधिकतर लोगों ने स्वागत किया

राजधानी संवाददाता

नई दिल्ली, 16 नवंबर। श्रीनगर स्थित हजरतबल दरगाह का मसला शांतिपूर्वक हल हो जाने पर विभिन्न राजनीतिक दलों के नेताओं संतोष व्यक्त किया है मगर कश्मीर समिति के अध्यक्ष इस बारे में अपनाई गई सरकार की नीति से खुश नहीं हैं।

कश्मीर घाटी के पूर्व महाराजा डा. कर्ण सिंह कहते हैं कि वास्तव में हिंसा किसी भी समस्या का समाधान नहीं है। खुशी का विषय है कि हजरतबल समस्या बिना

था कि कांग्रेस का पिछला रिकार्ड इतना खराब है कि इस कार्य से उसे मिलने वाला लाभ उठ के मुंह में और साबित होगा। उसके अलावा कांग्रेस इसका कितना लाभ उठा पाएगी यह उसकी अपनी नीतियों पर निर्भर करता है।

कश्मीर समिति के अध्यक्ष सी.एल. कुण्डू ने इसे नाटक बताते हुए मांग की कि हजरतबल प्रकरण के चलते एक हजार से अधिक कश्मीरी हिंदुओं के मकान जलाकर रखे व उनके धर्मस्थल नष्ट कर दिए गए।

कश्मीर समिति के अध्यक्ष ने इसे नाटक कहा

किसी खून खराबे के हल हो गई। उन्होंने सेना को धन्यवाद करते हुए कहा कि पिछले दिनों हिंसा से हुई चर्बा की पूर्ति भी इसी रास्ते पर चल कर की जा सकती है।

आमा मस्जिद के शाही इमाम अब्दुल्ला खुखारी व नायब सैयद अहमद खुखारी ने भी इस पर संतोष व्यक्त किया है। उन्होंने कहा कि कश्मीरी युवाओं ने बिना खून खराबे के जिस तरह अपनी स्वेच्छा से आत्मसमर्पण किया है, यह खुशी की बात है। इसी प्रकार कश्मीर की अन्य समस्याओं को भी बिना बल व खून खराबे के हल करने का प्रयास किया जाता है तो सरकार का यह कदम सराहनीय होगा।

मुसलिम लीग सांसद सुलेमान सेत ने भी मसले के शांतिपूर्वक हल किए जाने पर प्रशंसा व्यक्त की है। खुशी जाहिर करते हुए उन्होंने कहा कि यह अच्छा ही हुआ कि मसला शांतिपूर्वक हल हो गया और दरगाह भी सुरक्षित है। मसले के शांतिपूर्वक हल हो जाने से क्या चुनाव परिणामों पर कोई असर पड़ेगा? इस संबंध में सी सेत का कहना था कि कांग्रेस को इसका थोड़ा बहुत लाभ तो मिलेगा ही।

अखिल भारतीय तहरीक हिमायत उल इस्लाम के अध्यक्ष व फतेहपुरी मस्जिद के नायब इमाम मौलवी

सरकार इसका भी जवाब दे। उन्होंने कहा कि सरकार को इस बारे में इंतजाम जारी करना चाहिए। उसमें हिंदुओं की संपत्ति व उन मंदिरों का स्पष्ट उल्लेख होना चाहिए जो इस दौरान नष्ट हुए। श्री कुण्डू का कहना था कि इस मामले को जानबूझ कर लम्बा खींचा गया, वहाँ हिंसे उग्रवादियों की खातिर की गई और इस बीच अनेक विदेशी आतंकवादियों को भाग जाने का मौका दिया गया।

नवाब सिंह नागर ने जनसंपर्क किया

जागरण संवाददाता

श्रीनगर, 16 नवंबर। दादरी विधानसभा क्षेत्र के भाजपा प्रत्याशी नवाब सिंह नागर ने गाँव पाली कौट, डेरिन, लुहारली, भोगपुर, केमराला, कलौदा, पियावलली, बिसला आदि में आज जनसंपर्क किया।

मौज बनायें रंग जमायें

PARTY

HINDUSTAN TIMES, NEW DELHI, SUNDAY AUGUST 8 1993

Kashmir Samiti deplores attacks

NEW DELHI, Aug. 7 (HTC)

Mr C. L. Gadoo, president, Kashmir Samiti, has expressed concern over the recent militant attacks on the pilgrims going for Amarnath yatra.

In a Press release issued here today, he said it was a matter of grave concern that no human rights activist worth the name has criticised this act of the militants. This was a gross violation of the human rights as the pilgrims were fired upon and grenades hurled on their vehicles.

No religion in the world or any movement would allow such an action which was against the tenets of humanity.

Mr Gadoo said that this act of the militants clearly exposed the Government's claim that the situation has considerably improved.

Policy on Kashmir crisis 'defeatist'

Staff Reporter

New Delhi

TWO KASHMIRI organisations in the Capital reacted differently to the end of the Hazratbal crisis after the militants surrendered on Tuesday.

The Kashmiri Samiti, Delhi, a representative organisation of Kashmiri pundits accused the Government of adopting a "defeatist policy" on the issue. In a statement, President of the organisation C. L. Gadoo said the anger of the militants has again befallen on the Hindus in the Valley because of such an attitude.

He said the onslaught on the Hindus had assumed severe intensity during the last month. He alleged that the Government assumed "extravagant caution"

in dealing with the militants held up in the mosque for fear of being accused of having defiled a Muslim place of worship.

The Pradesh Congress Committee, Jammu and Kashmir, on the other hand expressed happiness over the peaceful settlement. Mr G. Kar, President of the Committee congratulated the security forces and the Government who, he said, have shown commendable restraint and ensured an amicable settlement of the Hazratbal crisis.

Mr Kar further said that the peaceful course of action adopted by the Government had opened a new chapter for the solution of the Kashmir problem. He said that such democratic negotiations would produce desired results.

SAHARA NOVEMBER 17, 1993 REPORTS

'कश्मीर में नष्ट मन्दिरों पर सरकार श्वेतपत्र जारी करे'

सहारा समाचार

नयी दिल्ली, 16 नवंबर। दिल्ली में रह रहे कश्मीरी लोगों के संगठन कश्मीर समिति ने सरकार से घाटी में नष्ट किये गये मंदिरों पर एक श्वेतपत्र जारी करने की मांग की है।

समिति के अध्यक्ष सी.एल. गडू ने आज यहां जारी एक बयान में कहा कि ग्रीष्म ऋतु के हजरतबल संकट की गाज घाटी में हिंदुओं की संपत्ति पर गिरा है। वहां पलायन करके आये हिंदुओं की संपत्ति उन्हे पैमाने पर नष्ट की गयी है। समिति ने कहा है कि एक ओर हजरतबल दरगाह छिपे आतंकवादियों को निकालने के मामले में जहां इतनी सतर्कतापूर्ण और दृढ़ नीति अपनायी है। वहीं मंदिरों को बना बजह नष्ट और अपवित्र किये जाने पर सरकार ने एक शब्द भी नहीं कहा है। 'वासितों' की जिंदगी जी रहे कश्मीरी दुओं को अपनी नष्ट संपत्ति का मुआवजा दूर सहानुभूति के शब्द भी नहीं मिले हैं।

कश्मीर समिति ने पलायन करके आये कश्मीरियों की उपेक्षा पर भी सरकार को आड़े हाथों लिया है। इसके मुताबिक सर्दी का मौसम सिर पर है और पलायनकर्ता जम्मू और अन्य स्थानों पर फटेहाल तंबुओं में दिन काट रहे हैं। उन्हें मूलभूत सुविधाएं तक नहीं दी जा रही हैं। सरकार उन्हें ज्यादा सहायता राशि और स्वरोजगार के लिए कर्ज मुहैया कराने जैसे वादों से भी मुकर गयी है।

समिति ने बेटावनी दी है कि अगर कश्मीर पर सरकार ने अपनी नीति नहीं बदली तो विदेशी ताकतें यहां अपना दखल बढ़ाएंगी। अमरीका के बदले रवैये से यह जाहिर है।

● नयी दिल्ली, 16 नवम्बर। दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने जे.एन.यू. रोड पर आज दूसरे दिन भी अवैध निर्माण गिराये। आज की कार्रवाई के दौरान प्राधिकरण ने दो और इमारतों को गिरा दिया।

GENOCIDE OF KASHMIRI HINDUS

Genocide is the destruction in whole or in part of a national, ethnic, racial or religious group. The United Nations General Assembly approved a resolution on 11th December, 1946, declaring genocide a crime under International Law.

A convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Genocide adopted by the General Assembly came into effect on 12th January, 1951. The Convention proclaims genocide as a crime against International Law. The Convention lists destruction of an ethnic, racial or religious group as genocide. Specifically, genocide includes: 1. Killing members of a community or a group because of their affiliations; 2. Causing bodily or mental harm to the members of a community or a group; 3. Deliberately inflicting conditions on the community or the group to bring about its physical destruction; 4. Imposing measures to prevent births in the community or the group; 5. Forcibly transferring children from one group to another.....The terrorist organizations in the State and those operating from Pakistan have unleashed an organized campaign to exterminate the Hindus in Kashmir. Besides the obligation to prosecute a religious war against them, terrorists have sought to achieve several tactical advantages in eliminating Hindus. Hindus used to form a vital and powerful base for India in Kashmir. They have fought the secessionist movements in the State with their bare teeth. They alone have resisted the onslaught of the pan-Islamic fundamentalism as well as the Islamization of the Government and the society in the State.

(Human Rights Violations In Kashmir by Dr. M. K. Teng, C. L. Gadoo)

Protest Rally by members of Kashmiri Samiti, Delhi



GENOCIDE OF KASHMIRI HINDUS



Not even the little ones were spared. Two sucklings butchered at point blank range.

November 28, 1993

ORGANISER

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C.L. Gadoo

President, Delhi Kashmiri Samiti

THE TRAGEDY OF KASHMIR is that much of what has been happening in Kashmir during the last four years has not been reported faithfully or has been, by and large, misrepresented. Indeed, the events which have occurred in Jammu and Kashmir, many of them very somful, have been presented to the people of India, in a distorted form. The truth is that there has been a deeply-embedded, vested interest in concealing the realities in Jammu and Kashmir and a widespread disinformation campaign has always been in process to do so. There has been an incessant effort which has underlined the policies of the Congress, the Janata Dal and the Communist parties in India, only to conceal the negative aspects of Muslim communalism in the J&K State. This State is the only Muslim-majority State in India.

What is important to be understood in regard to the unfortunate developments in the State is, that there has always been a concerted effort to give cover to Muslim communalism, and more often, provide it legitimacy. The Muslim demand to remain out of the Constitution of India, articulated by Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah and the National Conference in 1950, reflected the refusal of the Muslims of Jammu and Kashmir to accept the secular political organisation of India. The

Congress leadership and the Indian government, concealed the truth and included special provision for Jammu and Kashmir in Article 370 of the Constitution of India. Many

The truth is that the terrorist violence in Kashmir is the outcome of the militarisation of the Muslim secessionist movement which has its origin in the claim that Pakistan made to the State in 1947.

scholars from Kashmir have revealed the inside story of Article 370, and how it was foisted upon Pt Nehru who pleaded with the Kashmir leaders to accept some parts of the Constitution of India which the latter refused. Here I would attempt to present some of the basic facts many of which have not been generally known to the Indian people.

What is happening in Jammu and Kashmir is not a local uprising of misguided Muslim youth, who are alleged to have been alienated because of social, economic and political stress. We in India have a flair to invent terms and sometimes use idioms, which suit our interest. Who are the misguided youth and why are they Muslims alone? Who has misguided them? These are

questions which need to be answered.

The truth is that the terrorist violence in Kashmir is the out come of the militarisation of the Muslim secessionist movement

which has its origin in the claim that Pakistan made to the State in 1947. Pakistan laid claim to Jammu and Kashmir because of the Muslim majority character of its population.

The Muslim militancy in Kashmir is a war of attrition waged by the Muslim secessionist forces in the State in which Pakistan is a party and which is supported militarily as well as financially by a number of Muslim countries.

It is pertinent to mention here that the main cadre of the various militant organisations came from the generation of Muslims which was socialised to secessionism and Pakistan during the period from 1953 to 1975, when the Plebiscite Front movement in the State was at its peak. The Plebiscite Front was founded in

1955 and it led a powerful Muslim movement for the implementation of a plebiscite in the State. The front was organised on the instructions of Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah and led by him till 1975, when it was dissolved by him in the aftermath of Indira-Abdullah Accord.

The Muslim militancy in Kashmir is a war of attrition waged by the Muslim secessionist forces in the State in which Pakistan is a party and which is supported militarily as well as financially by a number of Muslim countries. India is at

war with Muslim fundamentalism which provides the ideological basis to the Muslim secessionism in Jammu and Kashmir. The Muslim militancy in Kashmir is a Muslim *jihād* for the liberation of Jammu and Kashmir from India and its eventual integration with Pakistan. In 1946, the Muslim

League resorted to "Direct Action" to liberate the Muslim-majority provinces of Sind, Baluchistan, Punjab and Bengal into a separate Muslim State. The "Direct Action" paralysed the Indian people and the League forced the Partition of India.

Today, the Muslim secessionist forces are following the same strategy to separate Jammu and Kashmir from India. They have launched a *jehād* against India and once again paralysed the people of India. Then it was the British who came to their help; now it is the Muslim world which is at their back.

The various terrorist organisations, including the JKLF, have made it amply clear that they are fighting for the separation of Jammu and Kashmir from India. Whether it is the demand for the independence of the state, made by JKLF or it is the demand for the merger of the state with Pakistan, made by Hizbul Mujahideen, Ikhwanul Muslimeen or the Harkatal Islam, the underlying demand is to divide India again, dismember it and cut off the J&K State to annex it to Pakistan.

(To be concluded)

THE MILITANCY AND THE MIGRATION

In 1989, Kashmiris, feeling themselves increasingly frustrated with longstanding patterns of misgovernment in the region, took to the streets in Srinagar and other towns in Kashmir Valley in an open revolt against Indian state rule. This popular campaign identified its objective as self determination on the basis of Kashmiri regional identity; however, an explicitly religious tone gained prominence in the early nineties, as groups supporting accession to Pakistan rose to ascendancy and marginalized secessionist organizations (Sikand 2004). (*International Journal of Hindu Studies* by Haley Duschinski, Assistant Professor of Anthropology at Ohio University, Athens)

THE HINDUSTAN TIMES, NEW DELHI, SUNDAY DECEMBER 26 1993

Demand for white paper on Kashmir

NEW DELHI, Dec. 25 (HTC) Kashmiri Samiti, Delhi, has asked the Government to release a white paper, giving details of the properties belonging to Kashmiri Pandits which have been destroyed during the four years of militancy.

Addressing a Press conference here today, Samiti president C. L. Gadoo, while charging the Union Government with apathy towards Kashmiri migrants, said that 18,000 properties belonging to them have so far been burnt by terrorists. He demanded that the Government should give soft loans to the migrants with the properties left behind by them in Kashmir as the guarantee. If the Government was liberal in providing assistance to those who have raised a banner of revolt against the nation, the migrants also have a right to live honourably, he said.

The Press conference was preceded by a function organised in observance of 'Sankalp Divas'. During the course of a meeting held in this regard, the participants took stock of the present state of affairs.

INDIAN EXPRESS NEW DELHI

SUNDAY DECEMBER 26 1993

Why Kashmiri Hindus still say 'au revoir my land'!

EXPRESS NEWS SERVICE

NEW DELHI - The Kashmiri Samiti in Delhi has ruled out the return of Kashmiri Hindus to the Valley for the time being because they feel the situation there has shown no sign of improvement.

The Samiti on Saturday observed a Sankalp Divas, the day denoting the Pandit Community's resolve to struggle for the rights usurped from them when they were made to flee the Valley four years ago.

Every year this day, Kashmiri Pandits collect and discuss their future and welfare of the community. The issue discussed this year was a crucial one - the survival of the Kashmiri Pandits.

Samiti President C.L. Gadoo told reporters that the situation

in Kashmir was worsening despite claims to the contrary by the Government. "This means there is little possibility of the Kashmiri Hindus returning to their homeland," Gadoo said.

He accused the Centre of "betraying" Hindu interests in Kashmir. He alleged that Muslims in the Valley were being pampered with all kinds of incentives and soft-loans while the Kashmiri Pandits in refugee camps in Delhi and Jammu had not been provided even basic amenities.

Citing an example of Government "callousness", he pointed out that refugee tents had not been replaced since 1989 and were in tatters.

D.N. Munshi, President of the All India Kashmiri Samaj, vehemently in criticizing the Government which he felt had abandoned them to their fate.

He claimed that when the exodus of Kashmiri Hindus from the Valley began, the Government went to the "ridiculous extent" of saying that Hindus were leaving on their own "for a piece of land in Delhi."

A.N. Vaishnavi, president of the All State Kashmiri Pandits Conference (ASKPC), claimed that recruitment of Kashmiri Pandits for Government jobs had virtually stopped over the last few years and the Government of Jammu and Kashmir had made it a policy to induct only Muslims.

According to the Kashmiri Samiti, a recent survey of Kashmiri Pandits had shown a sharp decline in birth rate and an increase in death rate over the last few years.

THE MILITANCY AND THE MIGRATION Continued

Kashmiri Hindus felt an increasing sense of vulnerability and insecurity in response to what they perceived as a threatening atmosphere in the region (Behera 2000; Evans 2002).

These feelings were exacerbated by a series of actions directed against their community, including attacks on prominent Kashmiri Hindu politicians and advocates, displays of hit lists with the names of specific Kashmiri Hindu individuals, and acts of violence in Hindu localities in Srinagar and elsewhere in the region. Community members were particularly affected by the selective killings of prominent community members, such as high profile politicians, bureaucrats, lawyers, and judges. Two Srinagar based newspapers, *Al Safa* and *Srinagar Times*, carried direct threats in April 1990, ordering Kashmiri Hindus to leave the Valley or be killed. More than 100,000 individuals left the region in a few months, and the rest followed sporadically over the following decade. (*International Journal of Hindu Studies* by Haley Duschinski, Assistant Professor of Anthropology at Ohio University, Athens)



**CHAPTER V,
UNTOLD STORY OF KASHMIRI PANDITS
AFTERMATH OF EXODUS OF HINDUS FROM KASHMIR**

‘The exodus of the Hindus from Kashmir was followed by widespread depredations of their places of worship. Almost everywhere in the valley the archaeological remains of the ancient Hindu temples, which stood an eloquent testimony to the Hindu heritage of Kashmir, were subjected to wanton attack. The ancient ruins of the temple, which were destroyed during the Muslim rule, were sacred to the Hindus, who visited the sites as a part of their religious tradition. At many places, the ruins were dug up, to wipe off their last traces. Hindu religious, cultural and minority institutions were destroyed with greater zeal. The Hindu religious congregations were prohibited and the places where they were conducted, closed down. The famous shrine of Sharika, situated on the slopes of Hari Parbat hill and commanding a view of the old city, was covered by a pale-grey tarpaulin, for the satisfaction of the Muslims. The other religious places were either burnt down or closed.

The buildings, in which the offices of the Hindu social organisations were located, were also burnt down or subjected to bomb attacks. The Hindu educational institutions were either burnt down or taken over by desperadoes supported by the militants. Temples and shrines were destroyed by fire or subjected to bomb blasts. The ancient shrine of Bhawan at Tulamulla in Srinagar was subjected to rocket attacks, which, however, struck the surrounding structures, causing the shrine little damage. Almost the entire organisation of the Hindu schools and colleges run by the Hindu educational societies, including educational institutions run by the Hindu Educational Society, the Dayanand AngloVedic organisation and the Vishva Bharti Trust were either burnt down or seized by the militant sponsored Muslim organisations in a swift manoeuvre.

The Minister of State for Home, the Government of India, stated in the Indian Parliament on 12th March, 1993 that 28 temples and Hindu shrines were demolished, damaged and desecrated in Kashmir during the year 1989 to 1991. The actual number of the temples demolished and damaged in Kashmir was much larger and vandalism to which the Hindu shrines were exposed was widespread. Sixty eight temples and shrines located in the remote villages, far more ancient and sacred than the mosques the Moghul imposters had erected, were burnt and demolished or damaged, about which reports were never collected by the State Government. In most of these remote places, there were no Hindus left behind to have lodged complaints with the administration...

The destruction of the temples and religious institutions was evidently aimed to destroy the Hindu religious tradition and culture and to pave the way for the total Islamisation of Kashmir. The militant organisations followed a systematic policy to uproot the Hindus from Kashmir, economically and socially, and break their resolve to return home. Right from 1989, when the militant violence commenced, the militants followed a scorched earth policy of demolishing Hindu localities, dispossessing the Hindus of their land, orchards, business establishments, trades, shops and other

properties to deprive them of the means of their livelihood and burning of their houses'.(WHITE PAPER ON KASHMIR—Dr.M.K.TENG & C.L.Gadoo)

APPEASEMENT OF KASHMIRI MUSLIMS

In political manifestos, speeches, and slogans, Hindu nationalist parties highlighted the plight of the Kashmiri Hindu migrant community, arguing that secular political leaders had implemented policies to appease Kashmiri Muslims for decades in order to demonstrate their commitment to the principles of secular nationalism, but had failed to provide adequate protection to the minority Kashmiri Hindu community simply because they shared the religious affiliation of the Indian majority. In this way, Hindu nationalist rhetoric presented the anxieties of the Kashmiri Hindu migrant community as a mirror of the anxieties of the Indian middle classes, who felt themselves vulnerable to increasing mobilization among minority and impoverished classes. This position also enabled Hindu nationalist political parties to strengthen their claim as the defenders of national boundaries and national interests in India.

(International Journal of Hindu Studies by Haley Duschinski, Assistant Professor of Anthropology at Ohio University, Athens)



KASHMIRI PANDITS DEMONSTRATING AGAINST THE HOLOCAUST



Members of the Kashmiri Samiti sitting on a day-long token hunger strike at Jantar Mantar on Thursday, which was observed by Kashmiri Pandits all over the world as 'Holocaust Day' (the day when they were forced to flee Kashmir in 1980). Herald photo

Kashmiri Pandits' observe 'Holocaust Day'

Herald News Service

NEW DELHI, Jan 20 — Kashmiri Samiti leaders today observed a day-long hunger strike at Jantar Mantar here, to protest against the Government's "apathetic attitude" towards three-lakh displaced Kashmiri Pandits living in miserable conditions in the Capital and other parts of the country for the past four years.

The president of the Samiti, Mr C.L. Gadoo, and the organisation's general secretary, Dr L.N. Dhar, who led the hunger strike, told the newsmen that the day was being observed as a "Holocaust Day" to mark the fourth anniversary of the Pandits' mass exodus from Kashmir valley.

According to them, more than 2,000 Kashmiri Hindus had been killed and more than 19,000 houses belonging to the members of the community have been looted and set on fire by the Pakistan trained Muslim fundamentalists in Kashmir.

Mr Gadoo regretted that the Government had not met the long-standing demands of the community, which include improvement in the living conditions of the displaced people, holding of timely university examinations for students at

Jammu, provision of soft loans for displaced businessmen and traders, settlement of pension and insurance claims and release of allowances and promotions to all Government employees.

The Samiti chief, demanded immediate raise of relief money, for each family, from Rs 1,000 to Rs 2,500, in view of the high costs of living and essential commodities.

The Kashmiri leader condemned the "anti-Kashmiri attitude" of Pakistan, which has proposed holding of plebiscite in Jammu and Kashmir. "Pakistan must know that the state of Jammu and Kashmir has legally acceded to the Union of India and the accession was ratified by the Constituent Assembly of the state", he said.

Mr Gadoo said Jammu and Kashmir is an integral part of India and the Government of India has rightly rejected the unreasonable and unwarranted demand of Islamabad, which is interested only in annihilation of the Kashmiris, both Hindus and Muslims.

He said the Samiti will organise an all-party meeting on January 20 to discuss the "future of Kashmir and Kashmiri Pandits".

‘THE HOLOCAUST OF KASHMIRI HINDUS’

After the Independence of India, the one community in India which suffered for its commitment to patriotism and Indian unity was the minority community of the Hindus in the Jammu and Kashmir State. The Hindus constantly faced the accusation of the Muslims that they had conspired with the Government of India to secure the accession of the State to India against the will of the Muslims. They suffered the charge that in 1947, they had, with the help of the Hindu ruler of the State, Maharaja Hari Singh and in connivance with the leaders of the National Conference, treacherously sabotaged the Muslim endeavour to achieve the integration of the Muslims of Jammu and Kashmir with the Muslim homeland of Pakistan. They were also indicted for having opposed the Muslim resistance against the accession of the State to India. They bore the brunt of the Muslim precedence, the National Conference established in the State and after the National Conference broke up in 1953, they were proclaimed the enemies of the Muslim movement, the Plebiscite Front led in the State. Even after the Plebiscite Front was wound up in 1975, the condemnation to which the Hindus were subjected, did not end. They continued to be charged of being the arch enemies of the Muslim nation of Kashmir, a threat to the Muslim religion and its political solidarity and the motive force behind all secular processes in the State which obstructed the Muslim struggle for Pakistan. In fact, they faced the first crucifixion for their loyalty to their country. The first shots fired by the militants were received by the Hindus.’ (White Paper on Kashmir drafted by Dr.M.K.Teng and C.L.Gadoo)



Sh. Rajesh Pilot, Sh. Mohmmad Arif Khan, Sh. Saif-ud-din Chowdhary and Sh. Kidar Nath Sahani

SEMINAR ON 'FUTURE OF KASHMIR AND KASHMIRI PANDITS'

Kashmiri Samiti Delhi organized a seminar on 'Future of Kashmir and Kashmiri Pandits' at jam-packed auditorium of Himachal Bhavan, Mandi House, New Delhi, on January 29 1994. Sh. Rajesh Pilot, Minister of State Home, Government of India, Sh. Saif-ud-din Chowdhary, CPM Leader, Former Union Minister of Civil Aviation, Sh. Mohammad Arif Khan and senior leader of BJP, Sh. Kidar Nath Sahani participated. Sh. S.L.Shakhdar, Former Chief Election Commissioner, presided. Sh. Chaman Lal Gadoo, President of Kashmiri Samiti initiated the discussion and described the atrocities inflicted on Kashmiri Pandits back at home, and present pathetic conditions and sufferings of displaced persons. He also spoke on prevailing situation in Kashmir. Sh. Pilot began his speech saying that before 1988 it was difficult to distinguish Kashmiri Muslims and Hindus as both used to have inter-community marriages. This sparked unprecedented protest from the audience. This episode and whole proceedings of the seminar were covered by media especially by the print media.

PATRIOT , January 30 1994, REPORTS

Pilot reminds Pak of '71 wrath'

Our Staff Reporter

Minister of State for Home Rajesh Pilot, referring to foreign interference in Kashmir warned that "Pakistan should not forget that, if India loses its patience, a repeat of 1971 is inevitable".

Speaking at an all party meeting, organised by Kashmiri Samiti, Delhi on Saturday, Mr Pilot reiterated the Government's commitment to resolve the Kashmir crisis and underscored that "not only Pakistan but also US was involved though indirectly".

Mr Pilot referred to the recent controversial statement of the US Government and also noted that outside agencies who are raising the issue of human rights in Kashmir are "not sincerely interested in solving the crisis".

Mr Pilot while admitting that the Government has not done as much as it should have done for the Kashmiri migrants in the Capital, blamed the State administration for frittering away the funds allotted

for the State's developmental schemes.

He criticised the administration by saying that "it lacked accountability so far as the financial spending was concerned".

Mr Pilot announced that a monitoring cell comprising representatives of Kashmiri migrants and the Government would be constituted to supervise the implementation of the Government schemes for the refugees.

Giving this announcement, Mr Pilot said that the cell would ensure funds allocated for rehabilitation would go directly to the beneficiaries.

Mr Pilot, who spoke amidst loud protests from the audience which demanded that the Government should come with concrete package programme for the Kashmiri Pandits in the Capital, assured that he would help their children to get admitted in the engineering col-

leges owned by some of the members of Parliament.

He further said that a proposal to allot quarters of the para military forces to the Kashmiri migrants was underway.

Former Union Minister of Civil Aviation, Mohammad Arif Khan said that the Kashmir problem was that of the entire country and not of the Kashmiri Pandits alone. He called upon the BJP Government in Delhi to rehabilitate the Kashmiri migrants of Delhi. He also blamed the political parties for not resolving the Kashmir tangle.

Senior BJP leader Kedar Nath Sahni blamed the Central Government for closing its eyes about Kashmir problem.

CPM leader Saif-ud-din Chowdhary blamed Pakistan for its 'nefarious designs of aiding and abetting the militants' as it was bent on dividing India. He said that it was imperative to have an agency which would probe into the problems of Kashmir and militancy.

Resentment over remark

United News of India

Pilot's remarks that Muslims and Hindus in the Kashmir Valley had harmonious relations in past, provoked a strong reaction from the Kashmiri migrants.

Mr Pilot began his speech saying that before 1988 it was difficult to distinguish between Kashmiri Muslims and Hindus as both used to have inter-community marriages.

As soon as the Minister said this, the whole audience, comprising mainly of Kashmiri pandits, were up on their feet and began yelling that "it is a white lie, we never had any truck with Muslims".

provokes protests

HT Correspondent

NEW DELHI, Jan. 29
Minister of State for Home Rajesh Pilot's basic ignorance of the social fibre of the Kashmir Valley, earned him the wrath of a capacity crowd which was waiting eagerly for him to spell out future course of action in the State. Mr Pilot was speaking at a meeting of the Kashmiri Samiti today.

It was his overzealousness to highlight some "rosy patches" which he claimed were still left in the Valley which forced him to commit a major gaffe. Carried away while praising the lofty ideals of secularism and brotherhood in the Valley, Mr Pilot came up with a startling piece of information. He said Kashmiri Pandits and Muslims had been having "frequent relationships" (rishtedariyan), over centuries.

What followed was vociferous protests from all corners of the hall. They were enraged over the Minister's ignorance about Kashmir. A bout of heckles and boos by the younger element

present among the Kashmiri migrants, ultimately forced the Minister not only to apologise but candidly admit the Government's failures on the Kashmir front which he attributed to the "insincere" Jammu and Kashmir Administration.

Calm was restored but not before Janata Dal leader Arif Mohammed Khan intervened and urged the gathering to give Mr Pilot a chance to express his views. President of the Kashmir

Pilot castigates J&K Administration —page 19

Samiti Gadoo and the organisers of the show at this point also jumped in to silence the protesters.

He had a dig at the Minister before urging the crowd to listen to him quietly. "Pilot sahib abhi Naujawan hain is liye inhein Kashmir ka abhi itna pata nahin hain, Inko bolne ka moka dijiye". (Mr Pilot is young and inexperienced so he does not know much about Kashmir. Please give him a chance to speak).

Pilot castigates J&K admn.

HT Correspondent

NEW DELHI, Jan. 29
Union Minister of State for Home Rajesh Pilot today castigated the Jammu and Kashmir administration for not following his directions on various issues, particularly concerning the promises made by him during his visit to the migrants' camps in Jammu sometime back.

He even blamed the Union Finance and Defence Ministries for criticising various schemes sent by him for the benefit of the migrants. "The Finance Minister has assured me that schemes like granting loans to the migrant businessmen, against their properties left in Kashmir, would be worked out after the presentation of the Budget," he said.

Any new proposal sent for clearance by the Finance Ministry was being turned down with a rider that the accounts of earlier financial allocations were yet to be sent by the State Government. "Par Kashmir mein to paise ka hisab dene ka culture hi nahin hai" (there seems to be no tradition of accountability at any level in Kashmir), he said amidst cheers.

Mr Pilot assured the gathering that no new initiative on Kashmir will be taken without taking the Kashmiri Pandit community into confidence. He suggested that the migrants should create a single platform whose representatives could deal with the Government. A large number of organisations which had sprung up in the name of helping the migrant community were, in fact, proving to be an impediment, he said.

He also made it clear that the Government would not bend before any terrorist group. The delay in

ism to subside in view of the pressure mounted by security forces.

Earlier, addressing the gathering, Mr Arif Mohammed Khan said that the political leadership of the country had let the people down. The political ambitions of the leaders had resulted in the division of Indian society on religion and caste lines. He suggested that a group of people, including some Kashmiri Pandits and himself, go to Kashmir without police protection and stay there for a few days in a bid to open a channel for restoring peace.

A senior BJP leader, Mr Kidar Nath Sahni, said that the Kashmir problem got aggravated due to suppression of facts. The situation in Kashmir had worsened over the years in full knowledge of the Government of India. Reports sent by the then Governor, Mr Jagmohan, to the Centre clearly showed that he had kept the Home Minister posted with the dangerous trends in the Valley.

He warned that if the Government failed to take effective steps and deal sternly with the militants, the situation could further worsen. If this was not done, migration would start from Doda district also where terrorists were trying to step up activities.

Migrants assured of enhanced aid

Mohammed Arif Khan 30/1/94

Herald News Service
NEW DELHI, Jan 29 — The Minister of State for Home Affairs, Mr Rajesh Pilot, assured the agitated Kashmiri Pandits that there was a proposal to enhance the monthly financial aid to the migrants from Rs 1,000 to Rs 2,500 per month.

He was replying to a volley of questions from the audience during the course of his address in a meeting on "future of Kashmir and Kashmiri Pandits" organised by the Kashmiri Samiti, Delhi here today.

In fact, the organisers had a tough time in pacifying the questioners even as the Minister categorically assured that all their genuine demands were being looked into.

"But you have to keep patience. Otherwise the divisive and external forces will get a chance to further complicate the issue in the Valley", he told them.

While agreeing that the government has "not done much", the Minister urged them to help maintain the secular states of the Valley.

Stating that they would be kept informed and involved in the

peaceful negotiations with all concerned to resolve the issue, Mr Pilot assured that militants will not be involved in talks till they gave up their arms.

In fact, Mr Pilot said the government's endeavour always has been to bring down the level of militancy with iron hand and at the same time keep the people of Valley in the mainstream.

"But our problem is that US, some other countries and even human rights organisations were out to "internationalise" the Kashmir issue, he said.

He said though nothing could be disclosed publicly about the moves, the government was doing its best to thwart the "pressure" from outsiders and at the same time toning up the state administration and pursuing proposals for political process in the state.

The minister however said the issue of human rights violation was being used as an extension of foreign policy by some countries.

Referring to their demands, the Minister said he had already

Continued on back Page Col. 1

Pilot assures J-K migrants

Continued from Page 1, Col. 3

taken up the matter with the concerned agencies for improving the basic facilities at migrants camps, reservation for Kashmiri students in engineering colleges and interest free loan to start business.

He, however, said the Finance Minister has turned down the proposal for income tax exemption to Kashmiri migrants.

The former Union Minister, Mr Arif Mohammed Khan, said it was not only the problem of Kashmiri pandits, but of the entire country. "I can not think of India without Kashmir," he said.

Stating that the government had "failed" in its duty to protect the rights of Kashmiri pandits, he asked the Delhi Chief Minister to enhance the monthly financial aid to migrants camping in the city.

Mr Arif however cautioned the government not to hold any talks with the militants to resolve the crisis until and unless they give up guns and reaffirm their faith in Indian Constitution.

In fact, he suggested that leaders from all parties including the Home Minister should go to the Valley and stay there to "see for ourselves the ground realities."

The senior Bharatiya Janata Party leader, Mr K.N. Sahni, regretted that the government had not been able to find an amicable solution of the Kashmir issue which has been hanging fire since last four years.

He suggested that there should be no compromise with the militants till they give up arms.

Besides, he said, the communication network in the Valley should be strengthened to effectively deal with the disinformation campaign being carried out by militants in league with neighbouring Pakistan.

People have to be told that it is Pakistan which is creating the real trouble in the Valley, he said.

The BJP leader also advocated the need to enhance the monthly financial aid to Kashmiri migrants.

Talks only after ultras give up violence: Pilot

From Our Staff Reporter

NEW DELHI, Jan. 29.

Mr. Rajesh Pilot, Minister of State for Internal Security, has said the Government would not hold any negotiations with Kashmiri militants until they gave up violence.

Speaking at a symposium on the "Future of Kashmir and Kashmiri Pandits" organised by Kashmiri Samiti, here today, Mr. Pilot said resolving the Kashmir problem was topmost on the agenda but there had been no breakthrough as the Government was not prepared to hold any negotiations with the militants until they laid down guns.

Besides, he said, repeated interference from the United Nations and Pakistan were making things difficult. Mr. Pilot asked the people, especially the displaced Kashmiris to bear with patience for some more time, the hardships they had been facing for the past four years. "However, there is a limit to patience also. When patience is lost, as India did in 1965 and 1971, Pakistan is aware of the result," he said while warning Pakistan to refrain from inciting trouble in the Valley.

Mr. Pilot assured the Kashmiri Pandits that they would be involved in all negotiations regarding Kashmir. He also said representatives of Kashmiri Pandits would be made members of the Monitoring Cell of Kashmir.

Mr. Pilot said the nation was passing through a difficult time because of Kashmir and attempts were on to curb violence there so that all the displaced people were able to return to their homes with dignity.

The Minister announced an increase in the relief money given to the migrants, compensation to the damaged properties of migrants in the

Valley which were insured and adjustment of migrant students in various engineering colleges of the country. Besides, Mr. Pilot said, there was a proposal to construct house in the cantonment area for the migrants which would be given to the Defence Ministry after the migrants returned.

Mr. Saif-ud-din Choudhury, (CPM), MP, said that the political system of the country had failed to redress the grievances of the Kashmiri Pandits and had also been unable to create awareness in the country about their plight.

He asked the Government to deal with the situation firmly and expressed solidarity with the cause of the displaced people.

Mr. Kidar Nath Sahani, senior leader of the Bharatiya Janata Party asked the Government to treat the Kashmiri Pandits as State guests until they returned to the Valley. He said the Government had to display determination in dealing with the issue.

Mr. Arif Mohd Khan, former Union Minister, said the political system in the country had disintegrated the Indian society. "Pakistan is not solely responsible for the Kashmir problem. It is the Indian politicians who have created more problem," he said.

दैनिक जागरण

नई दिल्ली, रविवार 30 जनवरी 1994

पृष्ठ नं. 109



कश्मीर के कश्मीरी पंडितों के भविष्य पर नई दिल्ली में शनिवार को संवैधानिक संरक्षित हुई। इस अवसर पर उपस्थित भारतीय जे. केदारनाथ साहनी और गुजरात राज्यमंत्री राजेश पायलट

कश्मीर के भविष्य पर संगोष्ठी

आतंकवादी हथियार डालें तभी बातचीत होगी : पायलट

जागरण ब्यूरो

नई दिल्ली, 29 जनवरी। आतंकवादियों से सरकार तब तक बातचीत नहीं करेगी, जब तक वे हथियार नहीं डाल देते। यह बात आंतरिक सुरक्षा राज्यमंत्री राजेश पायलट ने 'कश्मीर का भविष्य और कश्मीरी पंडित' विषय पर आयोजित संगोष्ठी में कही।

श्री पायलट ने कहा कि पाकिस्तान और अमेरिका कश्मीर के मामले में हस्तक्षेप कर रहे हैं और मानवाधिकार के नाम पर इसको अंतरराष्ट्रीय मुद्दा बनाए जाने की कोशिश हो रही है।

आंतरिक सुरक्षा मंत्री ने कहा कि मैं यह बात दोहरा देना चाहता हूँ कि पाकिस्तान यह न भूले कि भारत शांतिप्रिय देश है। लेकिन धैर्य की एक सीमा होती है।

जिम्मेदारी की भावना के विषय में उन्होंने कहा कि वित्तमंत्री मनमोहन सिंह इस मामले को कई बार उठा चुके हैं कि पुराने बजट का हिसाब मिलने पर ही जम्मू कश्मीर की और धनराशि स्वीकृत की जाए लेकिन वहाँ पैसे का हिसाब देने की संस्कृति ही नहीं है।

श्री पायलट ने कहा कि इस समस्या को सुलझाने की जिम्मेदारी सभी दलों की है। उन्होंने जानकारी दी

संगोष्ठी में पूर्व केंद्रीय मंत्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खान ने कहा कि कश्मीर के बिना भारत की कल्पना नहीं की जा सकती। लेकिन राजनीति और सत्ता की कुर्सी ने हिंदुस्तानी समाज को खंडित कर दिया है।

उन्होंने कहा कि कश्मीरी पंडितों की दास्तां दर्द भरी है, लेकिन इसे हिंदुओं और पंडितों की समस्या के रूप में प्रदर्शित नहीं किया जाना चाहिए।

श्री खान अपनी बात कहते कहते भावावेश में आ गए और उन्होंने देश की एकता और अखंडता के लिए कुछ भी कीमत चुकानी पड़े, वह कम है। मातृभूमि के टुकड़े किसी भी कीमत पर नहीं किए जाएंगे।

श्री आरिफ ने कहा कि जिस समुदाय से तीन तीन प्रधानमंत्री हुए हों, वह समुदाय आज परेशानी से घिरा है। उन्होंने स्पष्ट किया कि पंडितों के बगैर कश्मीर नहीं है और कश्मीर के बिना पंडितों की पहचान नहीं है। भाजपा नेता केदारनाथ साहनी ने संगोष्ठी में अपने विचार प्रकट करते हुए कहा कि पाकिस्तान जिस भाषा में बात समझता है, उसे उसी भाषा में समझाना होगा।

उन्होंने कहा कि राजनीतिक संकल्प शक्ति की कमी के कारण यह समस्या उलझ गई है। श्री साहनी ने डोडा में आतंकवादी गतिविधियों के विषय में कहा कि यदि वहाँ सख्ती नहीं बरती गई तो डोडा क्षेत्र से भी

JAMMU AND KASHMIR SANGAM IS BORN!

Jammu and Kashmir Sangam, an outfit of Bharatiya Janta Party was born in the capital city of Delhi, which initially worked with unison with the party and latter merged in main party and took shape of Bharatiya Janta Party, Jammu and Kashmir Cell. Sangam spread its wings from BJP Delhi Pradesh headquarters at 14, Pt. Pant Marg, New Delhi. Sangam had wide membership of Kashmiri Hindus and of Doda district, the terrorist intensified area of Jammu. The office bearers of the Jammu & Kashmir are as under;

फ़ोन/Phone : 3712323, 3712744

॥ जननी जन्म भूमिश्च स्वर्गादपि गरीयसी ॥

जम्मू व कश्मीर संगम

14, पं. पंत मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110 001

JAMMU & KASHMIR SANGAM

14. PT PANT MARG, NEW DELHI-110 001

OFFICE-BEARERS

President : SHRI CHAMAN LAL GADOC
Vice-president : Shri Niranjan Nath Zijo
Vice-President : Shri Sausar Singh Kotwal
General Secretary : Shri Rajinder Premi
Joint Secretary : Shri Hira Lal Jad
Treasurer : Shri Subhash Dhar
Press Publicity Secretary : Shri Bansi Lal Raina
Organising Secretary : Shri Rakesh Razdan

(2) दैनिक जागरण, नई दिल्ली 5 मई 1994



जंतर-मंतर पर बुधवार को धरने पर बैठे कश्मीरी विस्थापितों को भाजपा नेता केदारनाथ साहनी ने संबोधित किया।

विस्थापितों का जंतर-मंतर पर धरना

कश्मीर के बारे में देश को भ्रम में रखा गया : साहनी

जागरण संवाददाता

नई दिल्ली, 4 मई। भारतीय जनता पार्टी के नेता केदारनाथ साहनी ने कहा है कि कश्मीर से जुड़े महत्वपूर्ण मसले कश्मीरी विस्थापितों की सलाह के बगैर नहीं सुलझ सकते।

कश्मीरी विस्थापितों द्वारा जंतर-मंतर पर अघोषित एक दिवसीय धरने में बोल रहे थे। धरने का आयोजन कश्मीर संगम ने किया और उन्होंने कहा कि कश्मीर में आतंकवादी हिंसा के कारण तीन लाख से अधिक

हिंदू घाटी से पलायन कर गए हैं। कश्मीर से विस्थापित हिंदू आबादी का लगभग अधिकतर हिस्सा देश के अन्य भागों में शरणार्थी जीवन व्यतीत कर रहा है। उन्हें अनेक कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है।

श्री साहनी ने कश्मीर नीति पर केंद्र सरकार की आलोचना करते हुए कहा कि सरकार ने कश्मीर के बारे में देश की जनता को हमेशा भ्रम में रखा जिससे कश्मीर समस्या उलझती गई। हालांकि सरकार ने कश्मीरियों के कश्मीर में पुनर्वास के लिए दो सौ करोड़ रु. निर्धारित किए हैं लेकिन यह सब जग जाहिर है कि पुनर्वास राशि का अधिकतर उग्रवादियों के पास पहुंच जाता है।

श्री साहनी ने बताया कि भाजपा सरकार ने प्रत्येक विस्थापित परिवार को बढ़ाई गई मासिक राशि सहित बकाया राशि का भुगतान करने के संबंध में निर्णय ले लिया है और इसकी घोषणा शीघ्र ही की जाएगी।

इस अवसर पर भाजपा सांसद विजय कुमार मल्होत्रा ने कहा कि सरकार विस्थापित कश्मीरियों के लिए नैस का एक निश्चित कोटा तय करे ताकि उन्हें इसके लिए बार-बार अधिकारियों के पीछे चक्कर न लगाने पड़ें।

बाद में तीन सदस्यों का एक दल सी.एल. गुड्डू के नेतृत्व में प्रधानमंत्री से मिला और उन्हें एक ज्ञापन दिया। ज्ञापन में विस्थापित हिंदुओं के लिए एकमुश्त आर्थिक कार्यक्रम बनाए जाने की मांग मुख्य रूप से उठाई गई है। इसके अलावा विस्थापितों के प्रत्येक परिवार के लिए सहायता राशि को एक हजार रु. से बढ़ाकर 1500 रु. करने की बात भी ज्ञापन में कही गई

नई दिल्ली, 4 मई, 1994

कश्मीरी विस्थापितों की समस्याएं हल करने की मांग

जनसत्ता संवाददाता

नई दिल्ली, 4 मई। कश्मीरी संगम ने कश्मीरी विस्थापितों की समस्याओं को हल करने की मांग की है। संगठन ने भारत सरकार पर जम्मू और कश्मीर में आतंकवादी गतिविधियों को बढ़ावा देने का आरोप लगाया है। प्रधानमंत्री नरसिंह राव को अपने पत्र में संगम के नेताओं ने

KASHMIRI SANGAM HOLDS DHARNA TO PRESS THEIR DEMANDS



Kashmiris on a protest sit-in for more official action on their plight in New Delhi on Wednesday.—TOI.

THE TIMES OF INDIA, NEW DELHI

Hike in relief for Kashmir migrants

By A Staff Reporter

NEW DELHI, May 4: The government has hiked by Rs 500 the monthly allowance to Kashmiri migrants in the Capital. The hike has been given the mandatory nod by the Union government.

The hiked amount, effective retrospectively from February, will be given to the migrants with their dole for this month in a few days.

Announcing this today, the chief minister, Mr Madan Lal Khurana, said 212 families living in camps will now get Rs 1,000 a month and ration. Another 3,479 families living outside camps will get Rs 1,500 a month; they do not get ration. The former were getting Rs 500 and the latter Rs 1,000 so far.

The benefit is for families registered with the government by 1991. Now, as a one-time relaxation, 487 families registered between 1991 and early February last year will get the same benefits. After giving an affidavit verified by the Jammu and Kashmir government, these families will get the benefits from June 1.

In addition, five of 100 vacancies for stamp vendors in the office of the deputy com-

HINDU, Thursday, May 5, 1994 ***#3

Kashmiri migrants hold dharna

NEW DELHI, May 4.

Kashmiri Sangam, an organisation of Kashmiri migrants, today held a dharna in support of their demand for a speedy redressal of their grievances.

In a memorandum submitted to the Prime Minister, Mr. P. V. Narasimha Rao, the leaders said most of the migrants had to flee their homes with the onset of terrorism in Kashmir since 1990 and were languishing in exile in different parts of the country.

The successive governments in the country, during the past four years, had failed to bring back normalcy and provide peace to the people in the State, the memorandum said.

The memorandum said the fabulous aid of Rs. 200 crores sanctioned by the Central Government for rehabilitation work in the State was likely to go to terrorists through different channels. The Government might have as well announced an economic package for the displaced minorities, the memorandum said.

Among those who addressed the demonstrators were Mr. V. K. Mulhotra and Mr. K. N. Sahni of the Bharatiya Janata Party.



कश्मीरी विस्थापितों के संगठन 'कश्मीरी संगम' ने आज दिल्ली में धरना दिया। धरने पर बैठे लोगों को संबोधित करते हुए भारतीय जनता पार्टी के नेता केदार नाथ साहनी। (छाया: नभाटा)

कश्मीरी विस्थापितों का धरना

नभाटा समाचार

नयी दिल्ली, 4 मई।

कश्मीर विस्थापितों के एक संगठन 'कश्मीरी संगम' ने पाकिस्तान समर्थित उग्रवादियों के कश्मीर में फैलाये गये आतंक तथा कश्मीरियों की परेशानियों को दूर करने की मांग की है।

प्रधानमंत्री को दिये एक ज्ञापन में कश्मीरी संगम के नेताओं ने कहा है कि कश्मीर में बढ़ते आतंकवाद के कारण सन् 1990 के बाद से हजारों लोग वहां से भाग चुके हैं और देश में विभिन्न स्थानों पर रह रहे हैं। पिछले चार वर्ष में केन्द्र सरकार कश्मीर में शांति बहाल करने में असफल रही है। संगम के प्रवक्ता ने कहा है कि राज्य में पुनर्वास की योजना के लिए केन्द्र सरकार ने 200 करोड़ रुपये की स्वीकृति दी है लेकिन यह रकम आतंकवादियों को पहुंच सकती है। सरकार को कश्मीरी विस्थापितों के लिए भी आर्थिक मदद की घोषणा करनी चाहिये।

इससे पहले कश्मीरी विस्थापितों ने आज धरना दिया। धरने पर बैठे लोगों को भारतीय जनता पार्टी के नेता विजय कुमार मल्होत्रा और केदार नाथ साहनी ने संबोधित किया।

जनसत्ता, दिल्ली, 4 मई, 1998

कश्मीरी विस्थापितों की समस्याएं हल करने की मांग

जनसत्ता संवाददाता

नई दिल्ली, 4 मई। कश्मीरी संगम ने कश्मीरी विस्थापितों की समस्याओं को फौरन हल करने की मांग की है। संगठन ने पाकिस्तान पर जम्मू और कश्मीर में आतंकवादी गतिविधियों को बढ़ावा देने का आरोप लगाया है। प्रधानमंत्री नरसिंह राव को भेजे अपने पत्र में संगम के नेताओं ने कहा है कि राज्य में आतंकवाद की वजह से बड़ी संख्या में वहां से विस्थापित होकर लोग देश के विभिन्न हिस्सों में रह रहे हैं। संगठन के प्रवक्ता ने कहा है कि पिछले चार साल में जो भी सरकारें आई हैं वे इस समस्या को हल करने में



Activists of Kashmiri Sangam sitting on a dharna at Janar Mantar on Wednesday in protest against forcible eviction of Hindus out of Kashmir —Patriot photo.

THE HINDUSTAN TIMES, NEW DELHI, FRIDAY MAY 6 1994

Economic package criticised

NEW DELHI, May 5 (HTC) Two different organisations articulating the cause of Kashmiri Pandits have criticised the Union Government for offering economic package to J&K and the "irrational" approach adopted in increasing the financial assistance to the migrants.

The Kashmiri Sangam, while criticising the Government for offering an economic package of Rs 200 crore for development in Kashmir, held a day-long dharna led by its senior leader, G. L. Gadoo. Senior BJP leader Kidar Nath Sahni was also present.

Later, in a memorandum presented to the Prime Minister, the Sangam described the economic package as an untimely step. There was no justification in giving financial aid worth Rs 200 crore for development work when the ground conditions remain the same and an atmosphere of uncertainty was prevailing there. This huge sum will ultimately be usurped by the militants whose writ was still running in the Valley, they said.

On their part, leaders of the Kashmir Samiti, Delhi, have expressed reservations on the decision of the Government to increase the monthly financial aid for migrant families to Rs 1,500 per month per family from the existing Rs 1,000. The increase was not commensurate with the rate of inflation registered during the last four years of militancy in

فتوح افغان

Late City

بانی: جواہر لال نہرو

جلد نمبر ۱۳ شماره نمبر ۱۱۸ جموات ۵ مئی ۱۹۹۳ء ۲۳ ذی قعدہ ۱۳۱۳ھ



ممبرین سنگم کے اراکین برہم کی مشترکہ رائے مقامات کی مولد میں دھرنے کے دوران تقریر کرتے ہوئے۔ تصویر قومی ادارہ / دلانے پھوڑا،

2 THE STATESMAN, FRIDAY, JUNE 24, 1994

CITY



Mr K.L. Sharma, secretary of the Bharatiya Janata Party, addressing a group of Kashmiri Sangam activists on the occasion of "Save Kashmir Day" in the Capital on Thursday.



काश्मीर ज्वाभो दिवस पर मुहनाद को काश्मीरी विस्थापितों ने जंतर-मंतर पर धरना दिया।

समाचार : राष्ट्रीय महाराज

Pandits lash out at Govt on Yatra

NEW DELHI, Aug. 14 (HTC)

Various organisations articulating the cause of Kashmiri Pandit migrants have criticised the Government for its inability to create congenial conditions for the peaceful conduct of the Amarnath Yatra in Kashmir.

Addressing a Press conference here today, Mr R. P. Raina and Mr Romesh Handoo, functionaries of Panun Kashmir, expressed concern that the nationalist forces in the country have not risen to the occasion to criticise the onslaught of communal forces on a rich Kashmiri tradition like the Amarnath Yatra in the same manners as was done during the Hazratbal crisis. It was intriguing that even intellectuals and human rights experts did not rake up the issue with the same spirit.

In reply to a question, they said that everybody including the Kashmiri Pandits, were worried about the sanctity of the Hazratbal shrine and its traditions. But the issue had different connotations as the shrine used by the militant groups to wage war against the State, while

giving a call to disrupt the Yatra was an attempt to eliminate a centuries-old tradition, they said.

In a similar statement, Mr C. L. Gadoo, spokesman of the Kashmiri Sangam also expressed concern at the militants' attack on pilgrims at the tourist reception centre in Srinagar. He criticised the Government for its failure to ensure proper and peaceful conduct of the Yatra.

MONDAY, JUNE 21, 2004

KPs frame new political outfit

Excelsior Correspondent

JAMMU, June 20: Kashmiri Visthapit Sangharash Samiti a new organisation which will fight for the political rights of Kashmiri Pandits has been constituted by C L Gadoo, former chief Delhi Samiti.

Announcing this at a press conference here today, Mr Gadoo said Nanjee Raina will be the president of the new body while he will be one of its patrons.

He said the other patrons of the new KP body include ASKPC chief, A N Vaishnavi, Dwarikanath Munshi and AIKPC chief, H N Jattu.

Mr Gadoo said the new body will contest the elections in future and it will be affiliated to All India Kashmiri Samaj (AIKS).

He said the Samiti will be a nodal agency of KPs to project the day to day political problems before the Government and it will work on the pattern of Indo-American Forum.

Mr Gadoo said the need of the hour is to segregate the political issues from social and other issues.

He said the Samiti has a definite aim of consolidation towards all those KPs who believe that entire Kashmir including POK is part of India and the complete promise on territorial sovereignty of our motherland is acceptable to us.

He said the organization will strive for the reservation of few seats for the community in Indian Parliament and state assembly.

'Declare Doda disturbed'

Staff Reporter

New Delhi

THE KASHMIRI Sangam here has expressed concern over the "explosive" situation in Doda district of Jammu and Kashmir.

It demanded that the Government should declare Doda a disturbed area and give security forces freedom to flush out terrorists from the area.

It has blamed the Congress Government for the situation, stating that instead of taking preven-

tive measures, the Central Government had "adopted an ostrich-like attitude".

Mr C L Gaddo, spokesperson for the organisation, said that thousands of families were on the verge of migrating from the terrorist-hit Doda district.

Mr Gaddo recalled that way back in 1989, many Kashmiri politicians had sought the creation of a "Greater Kashmir" which according to them should encompass Kashmir, Doda, Poonch and Rajouri.

He alleged that after "the purg-

ing of Hindus" from Kashmir it was the turn of Doda, now.

He said it was a foregone conclusion that the situation in Doda would take a turn for the worse as the terrorists, including Afghan mercenaries, had "flooded" the district.

Mr Gaddo also alleged a nexus between the terrorists and certain officials of the Jammu and Kashmir Government.

He said the Kashmiri Sangam would come out with the names of all such "corrupt elements".

BJP concerned at situation in Kashmir

By a Staff Reporter

Addressing a small group of Kashmiri Sangam activists who assembled at Jantar Mantar in the Capital On Thursday to observe Save Kashmir Day, the BJP secretary, Mr K.L. Sharma, expressed concern over the prevailing situation in the Valley.

He said the people of Doda deserved to be congratulated for braving the ongoing trouble. His party, he said, was determined to continue its struggle in the trouble-torn Valley and added that a group of BJP workers had left for Jammu where they would observe a 15-day satyagraha. The opening day of the satyagraha coincides with the martyrdom day of Shyama Prasad Mookerjee.

Mr C.L. Gadoo, spokesman of the Kashmiri Sangam, urged the Government to announce an economic package to rehabilitate displaced Hindus. He suggested the Government to employ ex-servicemen living in Doda to contain insurgency and urged it to expedite the establishment of the sanctioned centres.

THE HINDUSTAN TIMES, NEW DELHI, TUESDAY JULY 5 1994

Call to declare Doda disturbed

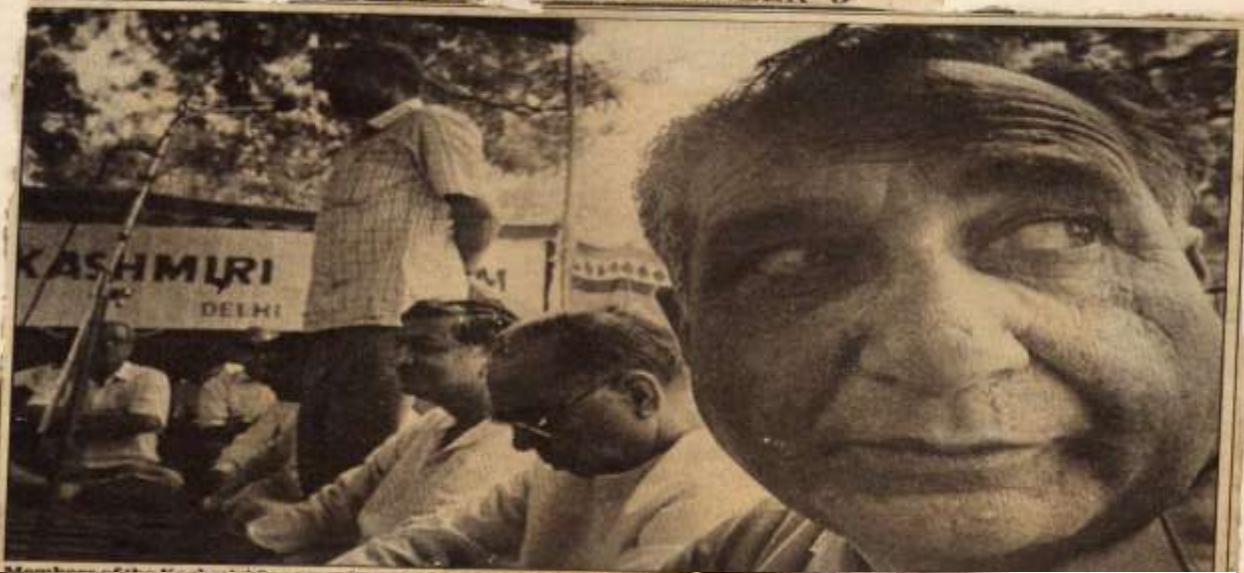
NEW DELHI, July 4 (HTC)

The Kashmiri Sangam, an organisation of Kashmiri Pandits, has demanded immediate declaration of Doda district in J&K as a disturbed area and allow the security forces a free hand to tackle militancy.

In a Press release issued here today, Sangam spokesman C. L. Gadoo said the situation in Doda was allowed to aggravate both by the Centre and State Governments. Instead of taking preventive measures, they chose to ignore the area while the situation was deteriorating there. He blamed the ad hoc policy of the Congress Government for the present trouble in Doda district. The administration should expose and punish those elements in the State administration who were allegedly helping the militants in Kashmir and Doda, he further demanded.

5-5-1994

THE PIONEER 3



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

VIOTK 5-7-94

Doda happenings

Sir—That the four-year-old insurgency in Jammu and Kashmir should have been allowed to spread over to the district of Doda, bordering the Valley in the north, is a sad commentary on the way Government of India has been handling this matter of national importance.

Despite repeated warnings over the last four years from various quarters to the effect that in view of Doda's topography and the explosive population situation there, the district could emerge as a major operational base for the ISI-supported terrorists, the central and the State governments maintained a stoic silence. Now things have come to such a pass that thousands of Hindu settlers have been forced to flee their homeland.

Surprisingly strange and not at all amusing is the silence of some of our pseudo-secularists who have yet to name a Jagmohan responsible for the present exodus of the minorities from Doda district. Time is ripe for them to invent a new Jagmohan if there is none around.

CL Gadoo
New Delhi

KOSHUR SAMACHAR RECORDS
HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS IN JAMMU & KASHMIR,
(11th December, 1994)

Preface:

Pakistan had to withdraw its resolution meant to malign India for so-called violation of human rights of its armed Kashmiri and foreign mercenaries from the UNHR Commission session at Geneva in March this year. The United States Committee on Refugees has admitted in its 1994 World Refugee Survey, that 2,50,000 Kashmiri Hindus have been displaced as a result of Islamic violence in the valley. The US-based Human Rights Watch has blamed Pakistan for providing tones of advanced weapons to Muslim Militants in Kashmir. Ms. Robin Raphel, US Assistant Secretary of State for South Asia, the irrepressible India-baiter of yesteryear, has announced publicly now that Pakistan was aiding terrorists in Kashmir and is continuing to do so despite US advice to stop aiding insurgents.

Where does all this leave Kashmiri Hindus? Three hundred thousand of them were forced out of Kashmir in 1990. They are continuing to live in torn tents, window-less one-room tenements and hovels, and community halls without any privacy, after having been forced to leave behind whatever they owned in Kashmir: over sixty thousand houses, farms, orchards, factories, jobs, business, and movable property. Since their forced flight all their houses have been looted, denuded even of fittings and fixtures, doors and windows included; thousands of their houses have been reduced to ashes and in some cases built upon. Their jobs, businesses, factories, farms and orchards have been taken over. Houses still standing are being allotted to one another by gun-wielders, even rented out to influential people.

Does all this imply that all their rights, civil, economic, political, human stand dissolved? Does it mean that all vestiges of their 5000 year old history in the valley are to be erased to show that they don't belong to Kashmir, they were never a part of it? Does it mean that Kashmiri Hindus can never go back to Kashmir, they are not wanted there? Will the world community put up with such a monstrosity?

And what do the Muslims of Kashmir say? They want Kashmiri Hindus to apologise for having forsaken them when they planned and executed their present subversion in Kashmir, their struggle for freedom from what they call Indian occupation.

Duress and more duress. Does this scenario fit in, in any way, with local and international law? What does the local and international law say about such man-made catastrophes, forced by intransigent, rogue regimes within the global community? The present tract tries to put the record straight, once again.

HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS IN JAMMU & KASHMIR

DR. M. K. TENG
C. L. GADOO



Jammu & Kashmir Sangam
14, Pant Marg
New Delhi-110 001



CHAPTER VI, UNTOLD STORY OF KASHMIRI PANDITS

‘The induction of terrorism in Jammu and Kashmir by Pakistan is its third attempt to cut off Jammu and Kashmir from India and annex it to its territories. In October 1947, Pakistan sent thousands of armed forces and irregular commandos into the State to annex it. Were it not for the heroic resistance of the state troops led by the Chief of the Army Staff of the State, Brigadier Rajender Singh, who resisted the advance of invading forces till the State acceded to India and the Indian troops joined the battle, the story of the State would have been different. About thirty thousand Hindus and Sikhs were slaughtered by the invading hordes in the territories of the State overrun by them. Hundreds of thousands of them were uprooted and displaced. That story is still untold. In 1965, Pakistan inducted thousands of its trained commandos in the garb of local Muslims into the State to unleash a Muslim rebellion against India. The infiltrators spread all over the valley, penetrated into Srinagar, but due to the lack of support from local Muslim population and prompt military action taken by Government of India, the infiltrators sneaked back to Pakistan after war broke out between the two countries.

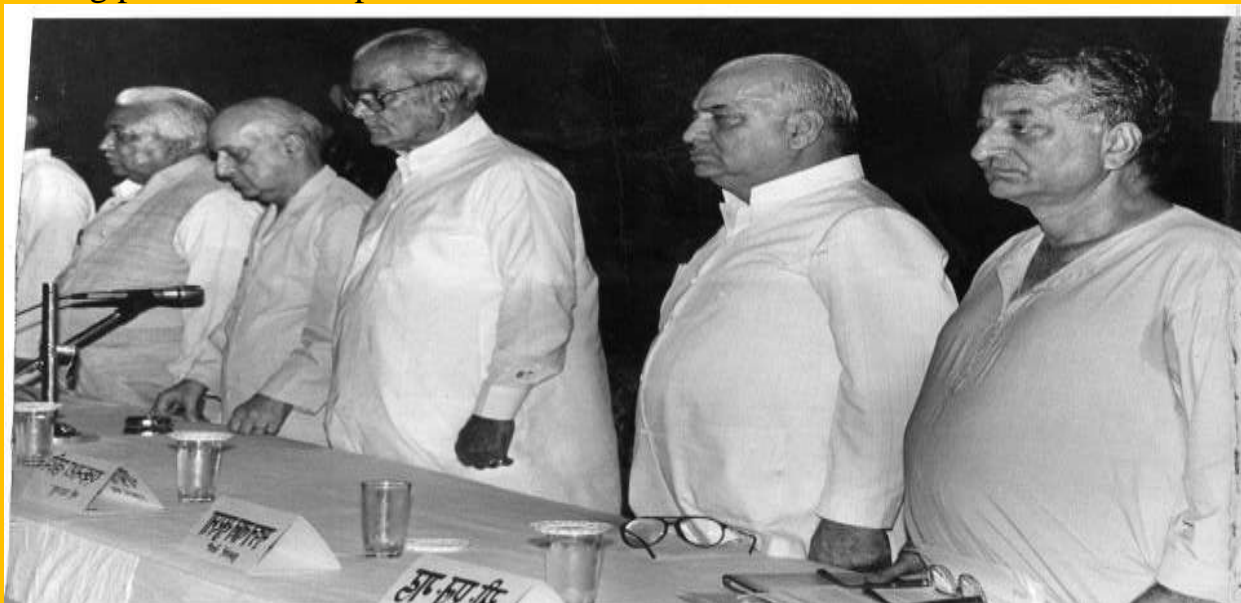
The present terrorist violence in Jammu and Kashmir is the third attempt by Pakistan to break up India and annex Jammu and Kashmir. This time the technique of military intervention is different; the flanks of terrorist organizations are recruited from the local Muslim population and after being trained and armed in Pakistan are reinducted into the State, to carry on the Islamic crusade, Jihad, against India. Large numbers of armed commandos consisting of personnel of the army and intelligence services of Pakistan, and the various troop formations raised in the occupied territories of so-called Azad Kashmir have also been inducted into the State to help the terrorist elements. The consolidation of the pan-Islamic fundamentalism and its militarization in South Asia has been effectively used by Pakistan to export Islamic revolution' to Jammu and Kashmir. Once the Jihad or the Islamic crusade for the liberation of the State triumphs, Jammu and Kashmir will as a part of the fundamental unity of the Muslims, join the Muslim nation of Pakistan. That is the reason why Pakistan projected Jammu and Kashmir Liberation Front in the first phase of terrorism in Kashmir, ostensibly to create an impression that the Muslims have launched an armed struggle in the State to liberate it from India. The truth is that Jammu and Kashmir Liberation Front was sponsored by Pakistan to impart a more militant direction to demand for plebiscite in the State. It received arms and funds from intelligence agencies of Pakistan and always acted under the instructions of the intelligence services of that country. Once the terrorist violence in the state spread, Pakistan inducted the more powerful terrorist flanks into the state, like the Hizbul Mujahidin, the militant outfit of Jamaat-i-Islami, Al Badar, exclusively entrusted with the task of liquidating the Hindus, and the other terrorist organizations like Al Umar, Allah Tigers, Janbaz Force, Hizb Ullah and several other terrorist groups all committed to the accession of the state to Pakistan’. **(WHITE PAPER Drafted By Dr. M.K.Teng & C.L.Gadoo)**

LEST WE SHOULD FORGET

The worst disaster which befell the Hindus of Kashmir after forcible displacement from the land of their birth in 1990 was the sudden disruption in education of their children. Keeping this in mind, a historic meeting was organized by Jammu and Kashmir Sangam, on July 23, 1995, at Mavlankar Hall, New Delhi, to felicitate Chief Ministers of BJP ruled states. On the request of C. L. Gadoo, President J&K Sangam, all the chief ministers including Sh. Eknath Khadse Minister of Technical education and Dr. D.S.Ahir, Health Minister of Maharashtra, assured the huge gathering of Kashmiri Hindus present on the occasion, that reservation of seats for migrant students will be available in their respective states, in Universities, technical institutions and business schools. Apart from Chief Ministers, Sh. Kidar Nath Sahani and two ministers from Maharashtra spoke on the occasion.

Chief Minister, Sh. M.L.Khurana, announced the reservation of seats for displaced students in Delhi schools and colleges. He also assured pay rise and more employment of migrant teachers as well as more Teh- Bazari for erstwhile small traders. Sh. Shekhwat and Sh. Patel also assured to absorb displaced medical and technical students in their respective States.

At a later date Sh. Gadoo met Shiv Sena chief Balasaheb Thackeray at his residence at Mumbai and presented him a set of his books on Kashmir. Sh. Balasaheb assured all help for reservation of seats to migrant students in Maharashtra. Apart from Sh. Balasaheb, Sh. Kidar Nath Sahani and Sh. Pramod Mahajan played vital role in getting reservation for displaced students in Maharashtra and elsewhere. After persuasion reservation in Kendriya Vidyalayas was also possible. This was indeed a turning point for the displaced students.



(L to R) Sh.C.L.Gadoo, President J&K Sangam, Sh. M.L.Khurana, Chief Minister, Delhi, Sh. Bhairon Singh Shekhawat, Chief Minister, Rajasthan, Sh. S.L.Shakdhar, former chief election commissioner, Sh. K. Bhai Patel, Chief Minister , Gujarat.

HINDU REPORTS

Shekhawat flays move to hold polls in J&K

NEW DELHI, July 23.

The Rajasthan Chief Minister, Mr. Bhairon Singh Shekhawat, today criticised attempts by the Centre to hold elections in Jammu and Kashmir and said polls cannot be held in the trouble-torn State till all those who have fled return to their homes.

He was speaking at a function organised by the Jammu and Kashmir Sangam, to honour the Chief Ministers of Rajasthan, Delhi and Gujarat and ministers of Maharashtra for their assistance to displaced Kashmiris.

"Is the polls for militants and what will be the agenda? How can elections be held when the voters of Kashmir are living outside the State?" he said.

Mr. Shekhawat said if the Government was serious about holding elections in the State, it was necessary that all those who have left the Valley in the wake of militancy returned home.

He said Kashmir was a national problem and the BJP was keen to find a solution. But he disagreed with the policies of the Centre.

The sangam honoured, Mr. Shekhawat, Delhi Chief Minister, Mr. Madan Lal Khurana, Gujarat Chief Minister, Mr. Keshubhai Patel, and Maharashtra's Minister for Technical Education, Mr. Eknath Khadse and Health Minister, Dr. D. S. Ahir. They were presented with shawls.

Earlier, the Maharashtra Technical Education Minister said the State government had decided to subsidise education for the displaced Kashmiris and reserve five per cent accommodation in women's hostel for Kashmiris free of cost. He said the State had reserved 934 seats in technical institutions and 4,500 for commerce, science and humanities. Plans were underway to reserve a seat each in the medical colleges in Maharashtra.

The Gujarat Chief Minister, Mr. Patel also assured help to the students from Kashmir, whose education had been interrupted due to the militancy.

Mr. Shekhawat assured all possible help despite constraints of inadequate technical and medical institutions in his State.

The Delhi Chief Minister, Mr. Madan Lal Khurana, said his government had already provided jobs to Kashmir teachers last session and more would be provided this year.

In addition he said plans were on to provide electricity to Kashmiri migrants who had licence to run "pavement shops".

He also announced that the post-graduate teachers would draw Rs. 500 more while trained graduate teachers Rs. 300 more, from this session. — PTI

T.O.I. REPORTS

Time not right for polls in J-K, says Shekhawat

NEW DELHI — The Rajasthan Chief Minister, Mr Bhairon Singh Shekhawat, today criticised attempts by the Centre to hold elections in Jammu and Kashmir and said polls could not be held in the trouble-torn State until all those who had fled returned, reports PTI.

At a function organised by the Jammu and Kashmir Sangam to honour the Chief Ministers of Rajasthan, Delhi and Gujarat, as well as Ministers from Maharashtra, for their assistance to displaced Kashmiris, Mr Shekhawat said that in the present situation, elections would not present a true reflection.

The Sangam honoured Mr Shekhawat, Mr Madan Lal Khurana, Mr Kesubhai Patel and the Maharashtra Minister for Technical Education, Mr Eknath Khadse, and the Health Minister, Dr D.S. Ahir. They were presented with shawls.

A press release by the Sangam adds, "the pleas for help by internally displaced Kashmiris have finally been heard by the Governments of Maharashtra, Gujarat, Rajasthan and Delhi."

The release states that in Delhi, more than 200 Kashmiri teachers have been given jobs while Maharashtra and Delhi have reserved seats for displaced Kashmiri students in their technical institutions. Both these State Governments have reserved one seat in each discipline in each technical institution, it adds.

"The Governments of Gujarat and Rajasthan have accepted the request of Kashmiri medical students for their migration to medical institutions in these two

विस्थापितों के लौटे बिना घाटी में चुनाव बेकार : शेखावत

नयी दिल्ली, 23 जुलाई (प्रेट्र)। राजस्थान के मुख्यमंत्री भैरोसिंह शेखावत ने आज जम्मू और कश्मीर में चुनाव कराने के केंद्र के प्रयासों की आलोचना की है। उन्होंने कहा कि जब तक विस्थापित अपने घरों को वापस न लौट जाएं, तब तक इस समस्याग्रस्त प्रदेश में चुनाव नहीं कराये जा सकते।

जम्मू और कश्मीर संगम ने आज एक समारोह में विस्थापित कश्मीरियों की सहायता के लिए राजस्थान, दिल्ली, गुजरात के मुख्यमंत्रियों और महाराष्ट्र के मंत्रियों को सम्मानित किया। समारोह में श्री शेखावत ने कहा कि घाटी में वर्तमान परिस्थितियों में चुनाव से जनमत का सही प्रतिबिंब पेश नहीं करेगा।

उन्होंने कहा कि क्या चुनाव उग्रवादियों के लिए कराये जा रहे हैं और उसकी कार्य सूची क्या होगी। जब कश्मीर के मतदाता राज्य के बाहर रह रहे हों तो वहां चुनाव कैसे कराये जा सकते हैं।

श्री शेखावत ने कहा कि अगर सरकार कश्मीर में चुनाव कराने के प्रति गंभीर है तो इसके लिए आवश्यक है कि वे सभी लोग जिन्हें उग्रवाद के कारण घाटी से बाहर जाने पर विवश होना पड़ा है, वापस लौटाया जाए।

कश्मीर को एक राष्ट्रीय समस्या बताते हुए उन्होंने कहा कि भाजपा इसका समाधान खोजने को उत्सुक है, लेकिन वह केंद्र की नीतियों से सहमत नहीं है।

जम्मू और कश्मीर संगम ने श्री शेखावत, दिल्ली के मुख्यमंत्री मदनलाल खुराना, गुजरात के मुख्यमंत्री केशु भाई पटेल और महाराष्ट्र के तकनीकी शिक्षा मंत्री एकनाथ खाडसे तथा स्वास्थ्य मंत्री डा. डी.एस. अहोर् को सम्मानित किया। उन्हें शाल भेंट की

गयी।

इसके पूर्व महाराष्ट्र के तकनीकी शिक्षा मंत्री श्री खाडसे ने कहा कि राज्य सरकार ने विस्थापित कश्मीरियों के लिए सरकारी सहायता प्राप्त शिक्षा और महिला छात्रावासों में पांच प्रतिशत स्थान कश्मीरियों के लिए आरक्षित करने का निर्णय लिया है।

दिल्ली के मुख्यमंत्री मदनलाल खुराना ने बताया कि उनकी सरकार ने पिछले सत्र में ही कश्मीरी शिक्षकों को नौकरी देने का प्रावधान किया था। इस वर्ष भी और अधिक शिक्षकों को रोजगार प्रदान किया जाएगा। उन्होंने कहा कि जिन कश्मीरी विस्थापितों को पटरी पर दुकान लगाने का लाइसेंस प्राप्त है, उन्हें विजली प्रदान करने की योजना है।

उन्होंने घोषणा की कि इस सत्र से परास्नातक शिक्षकों को 500 रुपये अधिक प्रदान किये जाएंगे, जबकि प्रशिक्षित स्नातक शिक्षक 30 रुपये अधिक प्राप्त करेंगे।



जम्मू-कश्मीर संगम का एक सदस्य नई दिल्ली में रविवार को आयोजित एक समारोह में गुजरात के मुख्यमंत्री केशो भाई पटेल का परंपरागत तरीके से स्वागत करता हुआ। समारोह में श्री पटेल, दिल्ली के मुख्यमंत्री श्री मदन लाल खुराना और राजस्थान के मुख्यमंत्री भैरो सिंह शेखावत को सम्मानित किया। (छाया : प्रै.ट.)

घाटी में चुनाव विस्थापितों के लौटने पर हो: शेखावत

जनसत्ता संवाददाता

नई दिल्ली, २३ जुलाई। राजस्थान के मुख्यमंत्री भैरोसिंह शेखावत ने जम्मू-कश्मीर में चुनाव कराने की केंद्र सरकार की कोशिशों की कड़ी आलोचना की है। उन्होंने कहा कि समस्याओं से धिरे इस राज्य में तब तक चुनाव नहीं होने चाहिए जब तक वहाँ के विस्थापित अपने घर न लौट जाएँ। श्री शेखावत ने यह बात रविवार को मावलंकर सभागार में कश्मीरी विस्थापितों की एक सभा में कही। सभा का आयोजन जम्मू-कश्मीर संगम ने किया था।

श्री शेखावत ने कहा कि भीजूदा हालात में कश्मीर में चुनाव कराने का तो उनसे कोई सही तस्वीर उभर कर नहीं आ सकती। उन्होंने सवाल किया कि क्या चुनाव केवल ज़्यादादियों के लिए कराने जा रहे हैं। जब कश्मीर के मतदाता राज्य से बाहर रह रहे हैं तो वहाँ चुनाव कैसे कराने जा सकते हैं। उन्होंने कहा कि अगर सरकार कश्मीर में चुनाव कराने के बारे में सचमुच गंभीर है तो सबसे पहले जरूरी है कि आतंकवाद के कारण बेघर हुए लोगों को वापस घाटी में भेजा जाए। श्री शेखावत ने कहा कि कश्मीर एक राष्ट्रीय समस्या है और उनकी पार्टी इसके समाधान की इच्छुक है। लेकिन वह केंद्र सरकार की नीतियों से सहमत नहीं है।

जम्मू-कश्मीर संगम ने समारोह में राजस्थान, गुजरात और दिल्ली के मुख्यमंत्रियों और महाराष्ट्र के दो मंत्रियों का सार्वजनिक अभिनंदन भी किया। साथ ही कश्मीरी विस्थापितों को दी गई उनकी सहायता के प्रति आभार व्यक्त किया। इससे पहले महाराष्ट्र के तकनीकी शिक्षा मंत्री एकनाथ खड्गे ने बताया कि राज्य सरकार ने कश्मीरी विस्थापितों के लिए शिक्षा समुत्ती करने का निर्णय लिया है। साथ ही महिला छात्रावासों में कश्मीरी महिलाओं के लिए पांच फीसदी स्थान आरक्षित करने का निर्णय लिया है। यह

सुविधा उन्हें मुफ्त दी जाएगी।

गुजरात के मुख्यमंत्री केशुभाई पटेल ने भी कश्मीरी छात्रों को राज्य सरकार की तरफ से मदद का भरोसा दिया। उन्होंने कहा कि आतंकवाद के कारण जिन कश्मीरी छात्रों की शिक्षा बीच में ही छूट गई, उन्हें गुजरात में शिक्षा पूरी करने का मौका दिया जाएगा। ऐसा भरोसा भैरोसिंह शेखावत ने भी दिया।

दिल्ली के मुख्यमंत्री मदनलाल खुराना ने बताया कि उनकी सरकार कश्मीरी विस्थापितों को शिक्षक की नौकरी दे चुकी है। इस साल कुछ और लोगों को भी नौकरी दी जाएगी। उन्होंने कहा कि कश्मीरी विस्थापितों को फुटपाथ की दुकान चलाने के लिए प्रदेश सरकार बिजली की सुविधा देने पर भी विचार कर रही है।

JANSATA

24-7-1995

KOSHUR SAMACHAR REPORTS
DEVASTATING IMPACT ON DISPLACED STUDENTS By C.L.Gadoo

Devastating Impact

The impact of the exodus on the admission of the migrant students in training colleges and institutions of higher learning was devastating. In Jammu, they could not claim admission in professional colleges or post-graduate departments of Jammu University, while in Kashmir, there was no question of the displaced children getting admitted.

The avowed aim of the state government was to cut off the higher education and training facilities for the Hindu students in exile. They were unable to introduce the courses of higher education in Jammu University as the university catered to the needs of the population of Jammu alone. The post-graduate camp classes did not take off because of the lack of accommodation infrastructure and apathy of the local authorities. In the university itself, tension continued to pervade the teaching in the migrant classes. There were various reasons for the tension, which were mainly political. The situation in Delhi and around was different. The Kashmiri Samiti, Delhi, a frontline organization of Kashmiri Pandits, took the initiative and left no stone unturned till admission to the wards of displaced persons were given in all government run schools. Even many public schools came to the

rescue of the displaced community. Many local organisations also came forward in helping and providing school dresses, books, etc. to displaced children free. Many scholarships were sponsored by the Samiti and Kashmir Overseas Association (KOA) for the needy students.

The Samiti did not stop there; all efforts were made to get admission of these students in Kendriya Vidyalayas all over the country which is prevailing till date. Delhi University also offered help. Admissions were available in the university in all regular courses to migrant students. All this was possible only with the help of the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) leadership, particularly Shri Kidar Nath Sahani, to open up several of the post-graduate courses and courses of professional studies in Delhi and elsewhere. A number of bright students of the community was able to find their way into post-graduate departments in various major institutions of the country.

Shri Sahani took the initiative negotiating for the reservation of seats with the BJP-Shiv Sena coalition government in Maharashtra. The Samiti played its role effectively and the reservation of seats in the universities of Maharashtra became a great boon for the community. Besides the seats in various courses in engineering, migrant students were offered admission in degree and post-graduate courses in business management and computer sciences. In fact, in the whole scheme, the proposal for reservation in educational institutions was mooted by Shri Sahani, myself and Dr. M.K.Teng, after which he took up the issue with the BJP governments in Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Delhi. We are thankful to the BJP and Shiv Sena leaders for this gesture. We are beholden to the Congress government of Delhi and Madhya Pradesh for the help they are rendering to displaced students. Thanks are also due to the Kashmiri Pandit Association, Mumbai, for their help.



Sh. Uddhav Thackeray and Aditya Thackeray

THE HINDUSTAN TIMES, NEW DELHI, TUESDAY MAY 23 1995

Valley migrants demand 'constituencies in exile'

HT Correspondent

NEW DELHI, May 22
Jammu and Kashmir Sangam, an organisation articulating the cause of minority communities in the State, has said that the conditional participation of migrants in the proposed Assembly elections, is possibly only if "constituencies in exile" were created for them. These should be created in proportion to their population.

Stating this, the Sangam spokesman, Mr C. L. Gadoo, said that the Union Government should first take steps to win over the confidence of the people, particularly the displaced persons. The confidence of the latter was being further eroded due to double standards of the Government after the destroying of the holy Charar-e-Sharif shrine.

He said that the Kashmir Pandit community was anguished on the damage caused to this shrine of 'Nund Rishi' and to the scores of houses damaged in the same fire. It was intriguing that the Centre has immediately come forward with a Rs 15 crore relief package for the owners of these properties while no such step has been taken in the case of the displaced persons whose properties were being systematically burnt during the last five years. This spoke of the duplicity of the Government, which, in fact, has been the bane of Kashmir problem.

Mr Gadoo expressed concern that no step was being taken by the Government to prevent the terrorists from destroying the displaced persons' properties and a dozens of

temples, as an aftermath of the Charar-e-Sharif episode. The claimed that 23 temples were destroyed by terrorists throughout the Valley after this episode.

Rishi and Sufi culture of Kashmir is under a grave threat from the Pak trained militants. The planned manner in which the shrines of Rishi Pir, 'Nund Rishi' and some others were destroyed in the recent past, amply reflected that Islamic fundamentalists were trying to damage the basic social structure of Kashmir which was based on compassion and brotherhood. The majority of Kashmir Muslim population of the Valley should stand unitedly to defeat such attacks on the rich Kashmiri culture and expose the evil designs of Pakistan and its supporters who have no love for the socio-cultural fabric of the Valley, he added.

Mr N. N. Kaul, president, Kashmiri Samiti, said that the burning down of the sacred Charar-e-Sharif shrine by Pak agents, is a tragic sacrilege that has dealt a rude shock to all right thinking persons. The revered six centuries old shrine of Sheikh Noor-U-Din, a devout Muslim and apostle of tolerance, peace and universal brotherhood, has been destroyed by fanatics who were obsessed with hatred.

It was intriguing that while the Prime Minister P. V. Narasimha Rao has announced "liberal funds" for rebuilding the gutted shrine and the adjoining houses, he never uttered even a word of sympathy for the displaced persons whose houses and places of worship have been totally destroyed by the terrorists.

THE HINDUSTAN TIMES, NEW DELHI, MONDAY JULY 3 1995

PLEA FOR J&K DPs: Jammu and Kashmir Sangam, an organisation articulating the cause of the displaced persons of Kashmir, have appealed to Prime Minister P. V. Narasimha Rao keep their interests in mind while planning a package for J&K. Its spokesman C. L. Gadoo said that the BJP Government in Delhi and BJP-Shiv Sena Government in Maharashtra had set examples by providing reservations in the technical institutions and in employment. The proposed package should include similar instructions to all other states to provide reservation on these lines, compensation for the property of migrants destroyed in Kashmir and measures for their rehabilitation. He demanded that all the religious places damaged by the militants should be repaired and security provided to them.

BY THE EDITOR



Kashmiri Samiti Observes Youth Day

The Kashmiri Samiti, Delhi, observed "Youth Day" on 26th October, 1995 in memory of the KP youth who laid down their lives for the dignity and honour of their community and the country.

The day is also observed as the Accession Day of Jammu and Kashmir State with India. The function was presided over by Shri Kidar Nath Sahani, Delhi Pradesh BJP President. The programme started with a Seminar on "OUR YOUTH-THEIR RIGHTS AND DUTIES", and concluded after presentation of short cultural programme.

Shri Kidar Nath Sahani, came down heavily on the Govt. and its policies towards Kashmir, the displaced Kashmiri Pandits in particular. He emphasised the need of preparing our Youth for bigger challenges ahead both for the Country and for the State. He reiterated the positive attitude of his party towards the Kashmiri Pandits in Exile. Various prominent Kashmiri Pandits also spoke on the occasion expressing their views about channelising, youth power into a constructive force against fundamentalists and terrorism which is eating into the very vitals of the society and Country as a whole.

Shri N.N. Kaul, President Kashmiri Samiti Delhi criticised the Govt. at the Central for its policies with regard to Relief and Rehabilitation of KPs for whom it is very necessary to sustain themselves in these circumstances. Mr. Kaul again felt that no Political Party except BJP has ever bothered to come forward to help our displaced community.

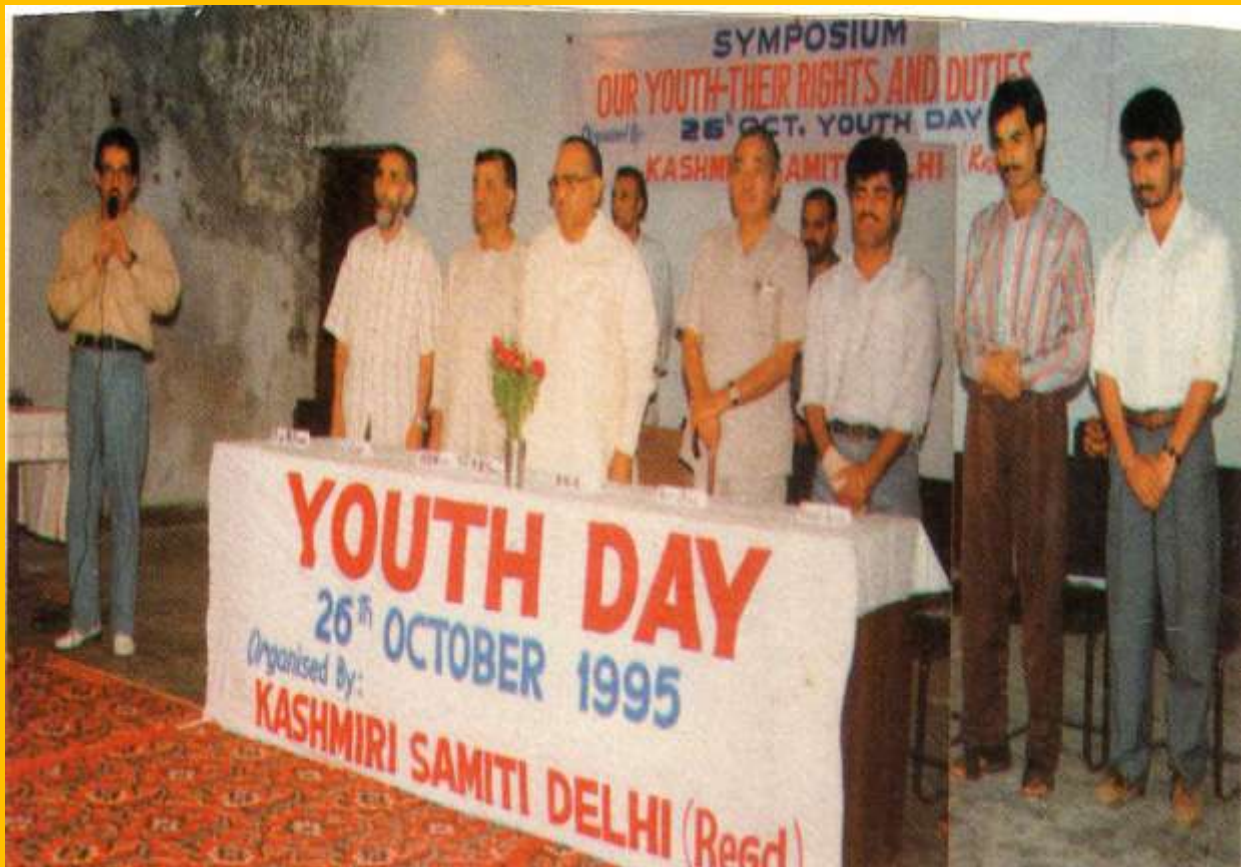
Kashmiri Samiti Delhi would fight for their "Right to Live" till we are alive and act as a Nodal Agency for the Displaced Community. Kashmiri Samiti Delhi is very soon going to meet Prime Minister and other Political Leaders to know the situation of Kashmir as well as Kashmiri Pandit Community's future, he announces.

The Samiti honoured Smt. Koul, mother of Sunil Koul, who laid down his life for the community and others, namely Sumesh Bhan, Sanjay Pandita and Rajiv Dhar, on the occasion. The young dynamic Sumesh Bhan categorically criticised the Govt. of India and informed the gathering that Govt's Political torture through CBI and IB are weighing heavily come on their family and personal life. He also criticised the Govt. for not allowing us to study further.

The programme was attended by a large number of KPs, and addressed by the former Presidents, Sh. C.L. Gadoo and Sh. H.N. Nehru, who also spoke on the said topic. The gathering was also addressed by Sh. H.N. Jattu, President, All India Kashmiri Pandit Conference. He bluntly criticised the Govt. for its negative approach towards the Kashmiri Pandit Community.

The programme ended with a Vote of Thanks by Shri Rajendar Pandita, Vice-President, Kashmiri Samiti, Delhi.

OUR YOUTH---THEIR RIGHTS AND DUTIES



Excerpts from C.L.Gadoo's presentation at the symposium

“The future of the Hindus of Kashmir, their return to the homes, the physical security, political security and economic security in terms of ground realities prevailing in the State has not improved as claimed by few Kashmiri Pandits. They are welcome to Kashmir as tourists only, nothing beyond that. There is no doubt about the desire of the community of Hindus to return to Kashmir to which they actually belong, where roots and temples are and where is the mother of their culture and their history. At present the gun-culture, which has over-whelmed Kashmir for more than 15 years, has made no big changes. The political class is making use of this culture to make its point, reasonable or otherwise. This is true for elected government in the State as also the Hurriyat Conference. Once the gun-culture is cracked without any hesitation, the political class of Kashmir will see the light at the end of the tunnel and function accordingly. Peace will return to Kashmir only after terrorist guns are silenced. At our end, we have to develop a cohesive approach towards our political and economic rehabilitation. We need our representatives in Parliament and Legislative Assembly for our political survival. We have been sidelined by political parties, as we do not constitute a vote bank. In a democratic set up, vote-bank politics has become a compulsion for political parties. We must voluntarily seek mass enrolment in voter's list of Jammu & Kashmir and seek photo-identity cards from Election Commission. Secondly, we must get State Subject Certificate, so that we do not lose our identity.”

DHARANA BY KASHMIRI PANDITS AGAINST J & K POLLS

“Gadoo addressed the elections in terms of secularism and democracy: Though Kashmiri Hindus firmly believe in the democratic process which would ultimately lead to peaceful solution of the Kashmir problem, the manner and the undue haste in which the Government of India announced elections made the whole exercise meaningless and farcical. India needs a radical change, a shift from its dependence on Muslim communalism at the national level as well as at the international level. The present set up with its ideological commitment to Muslim communalism for power must be put an end to if India, its secular character and its democracy have to survive. The time has come for the initiation of united Hindu movements to save this country from disintegration. If Muslim Jihad succeeds in Kashmir, India will disintegrate. Our worst experience has been with most of the political parties in India, which have indirectly played the same game of promoting Muslim separatism to serve their political ends. Most of these parties sought to present Kashmir on a platter to the fundamentalist and separatist forces.”

(International Journal of Hindu Studies by Haley Duschinski, Assistant Professor of Anthropology at Ohio University, Athens)





Activists of the Jammu Kashmir Vichar Manch holding a dharna at Jantar Mantar over the Jammu and Kashmir election issue in the Capital on Tuesday. — HT photo

HINDUSTAN TIMES 8-11-1995

Dharna against J-K polls

HT Correspondent

NEW DELHI, Nov. 7

A group of organisations articulating the cause of Kashmiri Pandit migrants today held a *dharna* in protest against the attempts of the Government to conduct Assembly elections in Jammu and Kashmir.

Leaders and volunteers of these organisations raised slogans criticising the Government for planning elections when over two lakh members of the community had been displaced from their homes. They said that a Government formed in the State on the basis of these elections, would not be a true representative of the people, as a large section of the people would neither be able to nor like to vote under these circumstances.

They unanimously resolved to boycott the elections as the situation was still not ripe for the same.

Addressing the demonstrators, the leaders of Jammu and Kashmir Sangam, Kashmir Samiti, Delhi and All-India Kashmiri Samaj said that though they firmly believed in the democratic process which could ultimately lead to a peaceful solution of the Kashmir problem, the manner and undue haste in which the Union Government had announced elections and the political package without giving any thought to the problems faced by the minority communities in the State, rendered the whole exercise meaningless.

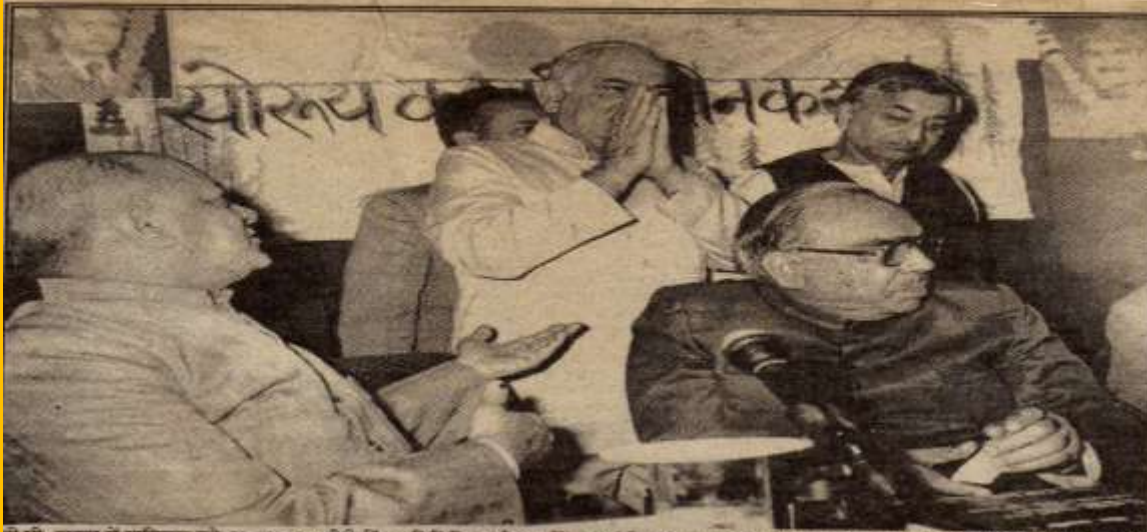
Mr C. L. Gadoo, a spokesman of these organisations, said that today's *dharna* was a part of the programme started by them to mobilise public opinion and seek mass support to force the Government not to hold elections in the State under the present circumstances. He said that any attempt made by the Government to foist discredited leaders or parties on the people, at the cost of

national integration, would be fought back through creating public awareness.

Meanwhile, Jammu and Kashmir Vichar Manch, which also took part in the demonstration, also denounced the policy of the Government in offering a political package and holding elections in the State.

The Akhil Bharatiya Vidyarthi Parishad also criticised the Centre for announcing a political package. Its general secretary, Mr V. Murlidharan, said that the organisation would observe Nov. 10 as *Virodh Diwas* all over the country.

He said that the manner in which elections were proposed to be held was a clear-cut surrender by the Government of India before the Pak-supported forces in the State. The parishad was all for holding elections but not before the return of the displaced Kashmiri Pandits, he added.



सी.पी. हासन में उपनिवार को उ. अ. कश्मीरी हिंदू प्रतिनिधि सम्मेलन में मुख्यांत्री मदनलाल खुताना तथा प्रदेश भाजपा अध्यक्ष केदारनाथ साहनी शामिल हुए।

कश्मीरी हिंदू सम्मेलन में वक्ताओं की राय

1953 से पूर्व की स्थिति लागू करने का अर्थ भारत के एक और विभाजन का खतरा

जागरण संवाददाता

नई दिल्ली, 25 नवंबर। कश्मीर में 1953 के पूर्व की स्थिति लागू करने का मतलब है भारत का एक और विभाजन। केंद्र सरकार ऐसी कोई सीढ़ियां बनाने के बजाय गुलाम कश्मीर को अखाद करने के लिए पाकिस्तान को सहायता देना ही सही है। यह भी मानना है कि भारत में अखबार रहे। ये बातें अखिल भारतीय कश्मीरी हिंदू सम्मेलन में सभी मुख्य वक्ताओं ने जोरदार तर्कों में कही।

जम्मू कश्मीर विचार मंच के अध्यक्ष मदन लाल खुताना ने कहा कि हम केंद्र को बहुत साफ बताना चाहते हैं कि कश्मीर में सन 1953 के पूर्व की स्थिति बहाल करने का अधिकार किसी को नहीं है। इन पार्षदों को हटाने के लिए स्वयं प्रसाद मुखर्जी के निर्देशन को हम जाना नहीं होने देंगे। सारे विभाजन (राज्यपाल) और जमी आराम (मुख्यमंत्री) वाली स्थिति पर उन्होंने कहा कि बात सिर्फ यही तक नहीं है बल्कि उस स्थिति में भारत की सेनाओं का दखल भी जम्मू कश्मीर से खत्म हो जाएगा और देश के सर्वोच्च न्यायालय व चुनाव आयोग के दायरे से जम्मू कश्मीर बाहर हो जाएगा।

कश्मीर समस्या के पंच सिद्धांतों का उल्लंघन करते हुए बी. खुताना ने कहा कि वह वहां गए थे और पठान विभाजित विभाजित के बाद पता चलता कि वहां पर विभाजित मुसलमानों ने पूरा मजह पाकड़ लिया है। यहाँ की दल भी उसके पास है लेकिन सरकार की कश्मीर प्रश्न उल्लिखित के बजाय उसका मनोबल गिरा है। कश्मीर की हिंदुओं से अलग रखने की धारणा का निरा करते हुए उनका मानना कि वहाँ पर अनुभव व्यवस्था के रूप पर खुलू विद्योद है। विदेशी हथियार खुलेआम आ रहे हैं।

अंतराकाशियों के लिए वहाँ विदेशी धन गुलाम है। जम्मू कश्मीर के संचिकारण पर अंतराकाशियों का कब्जा है। जिनके बिना पर नियंत्रित हो चुकी है।

कश्मीर के आजादी के पक्ष में वक्ताओं की राय

80 हजार करोड़ रुपये दिए गए। इसका आधा हिस्सा अंतराकाशी खा गए और बाकी सरकारी कर्मचारी व ठेकेदारों में बांटा गया।

कश्मीर में समाजवादी पक्षों की स्थिति पर बी. खुताना ने कहा कि हिंदी आजादी पर ऐसा लग ही नहीं है। वहाँ के अंतराकाशी गुरु ही उन्हें अखबार छाप रहे हैं। इन अखबारों में एक तरह अंतराकाशियों को हीरो बताया जाता है और दूसरी तरफ जम्मू कश्मीर शासन अपना विज्ञापन देकर उन्हें आर्थिक प्रसन्नता पहुँचाता है। बी. खुताना ने कहा कि ये अखबार वहाँ पर हिंदुस्तान के प्रति जहरीला प्रचार कर रहे हैं।

मंच वहाँ के सभी संगठनों को एकजुट कर अपनी ताकत का परिचय दे ताकि हुरियात क्रिया को जन्म मिल सके।

अखिल भारतीय कश्मीरी पंडित कॉलेज के अध्यक्ष सुभाष नाथ जनु ने कहा कि कश्मीर में जनरल की नहीं एक बेहतर प्रशासक की जरूरत है। पूर्व राज्यपाल जगमोहन के कार्यों की प्रशंसा करते हुए उन्होंने कहा कि उन्हें यदि पूरी छुट दी जाए होगी तो आज यह हाल न होता। उन्होंने विधायक कश्मीरियों को बुद्धि पर भी रोशनी डाली।

प्रदेश भाजपाध्यक्ष केदारनाथ साहनी ने कहा कि

- गुलाम कश्मीर की आजादी के प्रयासों पर जोर
- पाकिस्तान को सख्त चेतावनी देने की सलाह
- सेना का मनोबल बनाए रखने की अनिवार्यता

प्रतिनिधिगत आयोग की निर्णयता पर हमला करते हुए खुताना ने कहा कि पंच लक्षण सीमा विभाजित हो गए लेकिन मंदिर तोड़े गए पर जलवाए गए। अब तक सैकड़ों हत्याएं हुई लेकिन आयोग को कुछ पता नहीं लगा।

केंद्र सरकार की तृतीकरण नीति का इकलौता दोष ही खुताना ने कहा कि आयोग सरकार की सह पर काम कर रहा है ताकि कश्मीर के हाम से मुस्लिम वोट न खिसक जाए।

कश्मीर चुनाव का विरोध करते हुए खुताना ने कहा कि यदि गुलाम कश्मीर को अखाद किए बिना चुनाव हुए तो यह प्रजातंत्र के साथ एक बहुत बड़ा धोखा होगा। भाजपा को कार्यपद्धति में कश्मीर समस्या को टाप पर बताने हुए खुताना ने कहा कि केंद्र में भाजपा को सरकार आते ही न केवल कश्मीर प्रश्न का समाधान होना चाहिए वह वहाँ से अलग कश्मीर हिंदुओं को वहाँ फिर से बसाया जाए।

कश्मीर समस्या का समाधान होना भाजपा सरकार के सिद्धांत को नहीं कर सकता कश्मीरी हिंदुओं की दायरे स्थिति पर उन्होंने कहा कि जो कुछ उनके साथ हो रहा है वह राष्ट्रपतियों के लिए तर्क की बात है।

इसके पूर्व मंच के अध्यक्ष जिलेकी नाथ राजदान महासचिव जनपद भारती, अला पेट कश्मीर पंडित कॉलेज के अध्यक्ष अमर नाथ वैष्णवी अला इंडिया कश्मीरी समाज के एमएलसी कश्मीरी स्थिति के अध्यक्ष विवेक नाथ अला जम्मू कश्मीर मुस्लिम के विजय दूध जम्मू कश्मीर संगठन के सचिव जम्मू एवं एनएच नैतिक ने भी विचार व्यक्त किए। सम्मेलन के पूर्व विधायकों ने कश्मीर भाटी को भाटी का चुनाव किया जिसमें जिलेकीनाथ ने मनोबल बन कर हाकिम उपासना की। कश्मीरी पार्षदों की पीर ने देश भक्ति का एक गीत सुनाकर वहाँ को भाव विभोर कर दिया। सम्मेलन का उद्घाटन भारत माता के समक्ष टीप प्रभावित करने के लिए वहाँ के भाजपा कार्यकर्ताओं ने किया।

Office Bearers of J&K Cell, BJP Delhi Pradesh

Bharatiya Janata Party Delhi Pradesh Jammu & Kashmir Cell				
S.No.	Designation	Name and Address	Tel.No.	
			Res.	Off.
1.	President	Shri C.L. Gadoo, 71, Sunder Block, Shakarpur, Delhi-92.	2247672	2217672
2.	Vice-President	Shri A.K. Kaw, B-11/29, Sector-8, Rohini, Delhi.	7275244	
3.	"	Shri J.L. Bhat, 43, Pusa Road, New Delhi.	5723911	3268207
4.	"	Col.(Retd.) R.K. Kachru, C-14, Pamposh Enclave, New Delhi-110048.	3475728	
5.	General Secretary	Shri K.L. Saroop, No. 4, Kashmiri Apartment, Pitampura, Delhi-34.	7165116 7165712	
6.	Secretary	Shri S.S. Kotwal, Palam Colony, C.A.-C1-A, New Delhi-110046, Hosi Nagar.		
7.	"	Shri Rajinder Pandita G-78, East Vinod Nagar, Mayapuri Vihar-II, Delhi-91.		
8.	Executive Member	Shri H.K. Pathak, Ajmeri Gate, Delhi.	3261293	
9.	"	Dr. S.S. Toshkhani, B-9/6476, Vasant Kunj, New Delhi - 110070.	6888997	
10.	"	Prof. B.L. Senu 8A/20, W.E.A. Karol Bagh, New Delhi.	5767221	
11.	"	Prof. C.L. Sapru, 80, Deluxe Apts., B-5, Vasundhara, Delhi-16.	2473632	
12.	"	Prof. Harikrishan Koul 6, New Delhi Apts, 7, Vasundhara, Delhi-96.	2479154	
13.	Zone President	Shri N.N. Zifoo, L-8, Kashmiri Apts., Pitampura, Delhi-34.	7274134	7260910
14.	"	Shri H.N. Mantoo, D-2/3, Model Town, New Delhi.	7212963	
15.	"	Shri G.N. Shekari, A/13, G-1, Dilshad Garden,	2289335	



S/Sh. P.K.Raina(V.President)C.L.Gadoo(President)S.S.Kotwal(V.President)

BHARATIYA JANATA PARTY
Delhi Pradesh

14, Pandit Pant Marg,
New Delhi - 110 001.

Phone : 3712323.

Dated : 27.11.1995.

I N V I T A T I O N
= =

The Chief Reporter/Photographer,
New Delhi.

Dear Sir,

Bharatiya Janata Party Delhi Pradesh will hold a public meeting in Sapru House, Barakhamba Road, New Delhi tomorrow, Tuesday, the 28th November, 1995 at 5.00 p.m. against the restoration of pre-1953 situation in Jammu and Kashmir.

Shri L.K. Advani, B.J.P. National President;
Smt. Sushma Swaraj, B.J.P. National General Secretary;
Prof. Vijay Kumar Malhotra, MP; and Shri C.L. Gadoo,
Convener, B.J.P. Delhi Pradesh J&K Cell will be the main speakers.

Shri Kidar Nath Sahani, President, B.J.P. Delhi Pradesh will preside.

You are requested to depute one of your reporters/photographers to cover the same.

Thanking you,

Yours sincerely,

Madan Mohan Aloo
(MADAN MOHAN ALOO)
Office Secretary

ABROGATION OF Art.370---BJP

C.L.Gadoo moved a first time resolution at a BJP meet presided by Sh. K.N.Sahani in presence of Sh. L.K.Advani, Smt. Sushma Suraj and many other BJP leaders for abrogation of Art.370 on 28th Nov. 1995, which was unanimously approved by the full house.

भारतीय जनता पार्टी
॥ दिल्ली प्रदेश ॥

14, पण्डित पन्त मार्ग,
नई दिल्ली - 110001.
दूरभाष : 3712323
दिनांक : 28 नवम्बर, 1995.

सं क ल प

"भारत के प्रधानमंत्री द्वारा हाल ही में विदेशी भूमि से की गई घोषणा से जिसमें कश्मीरी उग्रवादियों को पैकेज की पेशकश की गई, प्रत्येक देशभक्त भारतवासी के हृदय को आघात पहुंचा है और यह सभा उसकी स्पष्ट शब्दों में तीव्र निन्दा करती है।

देश को आजादी मिलने के पश्चात् भारत के संविधान में धारा 370 के रूप में जम्मू तथा कश्मीर राज्य और संघ सरकार के सम्बन्धों के बारे में एक अस्थायी धारा जोड़ी गई थी जिसे बाद में जम्मू तथा कश्मीर राज्य की शेष भारत के साथ पूर्ण सक्ता के तौर पर हटाया जाना था।

तथापि केन्द्र में सत्तारूढ़ हुई विभिन्न सरकारों ने इस धारा को नहीं हटाया जिसके परिणामस्वरूप यह राज्य राष्ट्रीय सुव्य धारा से अलग-थलग हो गया।

वर्ष 1954 से जम्मू तथा कश्मीर राज्य विधान सभा की विफलता पर, उच्चतम न्यायालय के अधिकार क्षेत्र और "सदरे रियासत" तथा "प्रधानमंत्री" नामों के स्थान पर "राज्यपाल" और "मुख्यमन्त्री" के प्रयोग आदि जैसे भारत के संविधान की विभिन्न उपबन्धों को लागू करने के कुछ प्रयास किए गए।

1953 से पूर्व की स्थिति बहाल करने और राज्य की शेष भारत के साथ सक्ता को समाप्त करने के केन्द्र की कांग्रेस-इस सरकार के वर्तमान प्रयास से राष्ट्र छिड़त हो जायगा और जम्मू तथा कश्मीर राज्य और ज्यादा अलग-थलग पड़ जायगा जिसका प्रत्येक भारतवासी पुरजोर विरोध करेगा।

इन बातों के प्रकाश में यह सभा धारा 370 को अचलम्ब समाप्त करने की मांग करती है और 1953 से पूर्व की स्थिति बहाल करके जम्मू तथा कश्मीर राज्य की शेष भारत से सक्ता की प्रक्रिया की विपरीत दिशा में जाने की किसी भी कार्यवाही की जोरदार शब्दों में निन्दा करती है।"

14, Pandit Pant Marg,
New Delhi - 110 001.

Dated : 28.11.1995.

RESOLUTION

"The announcement made recently by the Prime Minister of India from a foreign land, wherein a package was offered to the Kashmiri terrorists, has hurt the conscience of each and every patriotic Indian and this meeting strongly condemns it in unequivocal terms.

After the independence of India, Article 370 was incorporated in the Constitution of India temporarily about the relations between the State of Jammu and Kashmir and the Union Government, of which was to be removed subsequently for complete integration/ the State of Jammu and Kashmir with the rest of the country.

However the successive Governments at the Centre failed to remove that Article as a result of which this State became isolated from the national mainstream.

From the year 1954, on the recommendation of the Jammu and Kashmir State Legislative Assembly, some attempts were made to enforce various provisions of the Constitution of India like the Supreme Court jurisdiction and the change of names of "Sadar-e-Riyasat" and "Prime Minister" to "Governor" and "Chief Minister", etc.

The nation will disintegrate and the State of Jammu and Kashmir will be further isolated as a result of the present attempts of the Congress(I) Government at the Centre to restore the pre-1953 position in the State and to end the integration of the State with the rest of the country, which will be opposed tooth and nail by each and every Indian.

In view of these facts, this meeting demands that Article 370 of the Constitution should be abrogated without any delay and it strongly condemns any attempt on the part of the Central Government to take the process of the integration of the State of Jammu and Kashmir with the rest of the country to the opposite direction by restoring the pre-1953 position in the State."

Delhi Pradesh

14, Pandit Pant Marg,
New Delhi - 110 001.

Phone : 2712323.

Dated : 4.12.1995.

Press Release

In the Bombay Session of the Bharatiya Janata Party Shri Atal Behari Vajpayee announced that the Bharatiya Janata Party would organise all India protest week against the demand from several quarters in Kashmir for the restoration of pre-1953 Constitutional status of Jammu and Kashmir and the object surrender of the Congress Government in Delhi in agreeing to negotiate a settlement on the so-called autonomy, short of Azadi, for this State. Accordingly, the all India protest against the dangerous policies of the Congress Government was initiated in New Delhi on the 28th of November, 1995. Protest meetings have been held all over the country simultaneously. A Resolution was passed at a public meeting held in Delhi demanding the abrogation of Article 370 which is the only way to put an end to separatist movement in the State. On the 2nd December, 1995, protest demonstrations have been held in Jammu, where the people have strongly opposed the restoration of pre-1953 status and have warned the Government that a Statewide agitation would be launched against any such move which can provide a ground to the secessionist forces to force another partition of the country.

The Jammu and Kashmir Cell of the Delhi Pradesh Bharatiya Janata Party strongly condemns any political surrender to the secessionist and separatist forces which can sow fresh seeds of disruption in the Jammu and Kashmir State. The Jammu and Kashmir Cell makes it clear that in a way Article 370 was devised to keep out Jammu and Kashmir State from the secular political organisation of India. Article 370 was incorporated in the Constitution only temporarily.

The prolonged struggle led by the Praja Parishad and Bharatiya Jan Sangh for over a decade forced the Government of India to bring the Jammu and Kashmir State into the Constitutional organisation of India, though partially, in 1954.

The present demand for the restoration of pre-1953 status is aimed at giving the Jammu and Kashmir State a distinct status under the Constitution of India, under the pressure of Muslim fundamentalist militant forces operating in the State for the last five years. Such a move is bound to be a prelude to the secession of the State. Any such surrender by the Congress Government will be the 1st act of betrayal, which will lead the country to another division.

The Jammu and Kashmir Cell of ^{the} Bharatiya Jan Sangh warns the Government of India that any surrender to the separatist, secessionist and isolationist forces will be resisted by the people of Jammu and Kashmir and the people of India tooth and nail.

...

Chambered
(C.L. Gadoo)
Convener



कश्मीर समस्या कांग्रेस (इ) की देन : कश्मीर समस्या के बारे में आयोजित एक गोष्ठी में लालकृष्ण अडवानी, केदारनाथ साहनी और सुषमा स्वराज। (छाया : सुभाष शर्मा)

भाजपा केन्द्र में आई तो धारा 370 को समाप्त करेगी : अडवानी

नई दिल्ली, 28 नवम्बर (दिनेश): भारतीय जनता पार्टी के अध्यक्ष श्री लाल कृष्ण अडवानी ने आज यहां राव सरकार पर आरोप लगाया कि प्रारम्भ में जो भूलें कांग्रेस ने की थीं वर्तमान सरकार कश्मीर के मामले में उनकी पुनरावृत्ति करके देश के विघटन के बीज बो रही है।

पार्टी द्वारा चलाए जा रहे 'कश्मीर बचाओ सप्ताह' के दूसरे दिन सप्नू हाऊस में आयोजित सम्मेलन में श्री अडवानी ने घोषणा की कि देश की जनता कश्मीर के संबंध में 'बजीर-ए-आजम' तथा 'सदरे रियासत' का जो 'पैकेज' राव ने पेश किया है उसे कदापि स्वीकृति नहीं देगी। भाजपा केन्द्र में सत्तारूढ़ होने पर कश्मीर में धारा 370 समाप्त कर देश के अन्य प्रदेशों के समान अधिकारों वाली विधानसभा को वहां मान्यता देगी। दिल्ली प्रदेश के प्रधान श्री केदारनाथ साहनी की अध्यक्षता में आयोजित सम्मेलन में श्री अडवानी के अतिरिक्त पार्टी की महामंत्री श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज, भाजपा दिल्ली के कश्मीरी प्रकोष्ठ के संयोजक श्री चमन लाल गड्डू और जम्मू कश्मीर विश्वविद्यालय के प्राध्यापक डा. एम.के. टन्ग ने कहा कि मात्र वोटों के जालच में राव कांग्रेस जिस पैकेज को धोपने जा रही है वह समझौता अस्थाई रहने वाला है। इस विशुद्ध ओखी बोट की राजनीति से अन्य प्रदेशों में भी अलगाव की प्रश्रय मिलेगा। उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि धारा 370 के कारण प्रारम्भ से भारतीय संविधान के लिए संकट पैदा होते रहे हैं। श्री अडवानी ने रहस्योद्घाटन किया कि जब देश आजाद हुआ तब 530 में से 529 रियासतों के एकीकरण का काम सरदार पटेल को को सौंपा गया था। जबकि एक प्रदेश (रियासत) जम्मू-कश्मीर का दायित्व स्वयं पं. नेहरू ने संभाल लिया था। उन्होंने सरदार पटेल की इच्छा की उपेक्षा करके कश्मीर में धारा 370 की संविधान में जबरन घुसपैठ कराई और इस मामले को राष्ट्र संघ में ले जाने की भूल की थी।

वे। उन्हें याद नहीं रहा था कि अब तक जितना नदियों में पानी बहा है उससे ज्यादा खून भारत के मुकुट की रक्षार्थ हमारे जवान बहा चुके हैं। सिर्फ दो माह की अल्पमत सरकार के प्रधानमंत्री को देश के इतने महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न पर फैसला कराने का कोई हक नहीं है। यदि इनमें दम है तो इस मुद्दे पर देशव्यापी जनमत संग्रह किसी भी स्वतंत्र एजेंसी से कराए। उन्होंने स्पष्ट किया कि प्रदेशों को ज्यादा अधिकार देने की भाजपा पक्षधार है। सरकारिया आयोग को सिफारिशों को लागू करके केन्द्र को मनमानी से बचाना चाहिए किन्तु एक राज्य को विशेषाधिकार पार्टी नहीं मानेगी।

भाजपा की सरकार बनने पर धारा ३७० नहीं रहेगी, आडवाणी का चुनावी वादा

जनसत्ता संवाददाता

नई दिल्ली, २८ नवंबर। भारतीय जनता पार्टी का कहना है कि यह सत्ता में आई तो धारा ३७० को फौरन खत्म कर देगी। भाजपा नेताओं ने इसे आगामी लोकसभा चुनाव में अपना मुख्य मुद्दा बनाने का भी संकेत दिया। भाजपा के राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्ष लालकृष्ण आडवाणी ने साफ कहा कि इस मामले में कोई सबै कथ कर देख ले। पूरा देश भाजपा के साथ है। भाजपा को राष्ट्रीय महामंत्री सुप्रीम स्वयंसेवक ने कहा कि भाजपा इस मुद्दे पर जनदेश हासिल करेगी।

सर्व हाल में हुई प्रदेश भाजपा की एक सभा में श्री आडवाणी ने कहा कि कश्मीर समस्या कांग्रेस को अलग भूतों को देन है। धारा ३७० के तहत जम्मू-कश्मीर को विशेष दर्जा कांग्रेस पार्टी और संसद पटेल को इच्छा के खिलाफ दिया गया था। यहां तक कि शीख-अस्तुत्ता ने भी इसका समर्थन नहीं किया। क्योंकि इसे संविधान में अस्थावी बताया गया था। श्री आडवाणी ने कहा कि पिछले साल संसद में आयोज्य से संकल्प पास हुआ था कि आंदोलकों से कोई

बातचीत नहीं होगी। और पाकिस्तान से एक ही मुद्दे पर बातचीत होगी कि वह कश्मीर का बाकी हिस्सा क्या वापस कर ला है।

भाजपा अध्यक्ष ने कहा कि इसके बावजूद सुरकिना-वाघो को धरती से प्रधानमंत्री पीवी नरसिंह राव का कश्मीर पैकेज घोषित करना दुःख है। इस घोषणा को देश कभी स्वीकार नहीं करेगा। श्री आडवाणी ने कहा कि भाजपा राज्यों को और अधिक अधिकार देने के खिलाफ नहीं है। उन्होंने सरकारिया आयोग की सिफारिशों पर अमल की मांग की। जिसमें राज्यों को अधिक अधिकार देने की बात है। उन्होंने कहा कि भाजपा केवल जम्मू-कश्मीर को अधिक अधिकार देने के खिलाफ है। बाकी राज्यों के समान उसे भी अधिक अधिकार मिलते तो भाजपा को कोई एतराज नहीं। श्रीमती स्वयंसेवक ने कहा कि प्रधानमंत्री का कश्मीर पैकेज देश के विपटन को शुरूआत है। प्रधानमंत्री को इसे वापस लेकर पूरे देश से माफो मांगनी चाहिए। उन्होंने कहा कि कश्मीर भाजपा के लिए वोट का नहीं निपु का सवाल है। देश में दो

प्रधान, दो निगान और दो विधान में से पहले दो स्थाना प्रसार मुखर्जी की शहादत से खत्म हुए थे। भाजपा इसे फिर शुरू नहीं होने देगी। श्रीमती स्वयंसेवक ने कहा कि प्रधानमंत्री को अपने कार्यकाल के आखिर में ऐसे अहम फैसले करने का कोई अधिकार नहीं है।

सभा को अध्यक्षता भाजपा के प्रदेश अध्यक्ष केदारनाथ साहनी ने की। उन्होंने आम जनता से अपील की कि वह कांग्रेस सरकार को अपनी नीतियां बदलने पर मजबूर करें। करना आगामी लोकसभा चुनाव में उसे उखाड़ फेंके। सभा में कश्मीर विश्वविद्यालय के राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग के पूर्व अध्यक्ष एमके टा भी बोले। उन्होंने विचार से कश्मीर समस्या के बढ़ते जाने के कारणों का वक्तव्य किया। प्रदेश भाजपा में जम्मू-कश्मीर सेल के संयोजक सोहन गणु ने एक प्रस्ताव पढ़ा। इसमें धारा ३७० को फौरन खत्म करने की मांग के साथ ही १९५३ के पहले की स्थिति बहाल करने की कोशिशों की निंदा की गई। प्रस्ताव को 'जय श्रीराम' के जपकों के साथ आयोज्य से पास कर दिया गया।

3 सप्ताह राष्ट्रीय नयी दिल्ली, बुधवार 29 नवंबर 1995

जम्मू-कश्मीर का सौदा नहीं होने देंगे : आडवाणी

सहारा समाचार

नयी दिल्ली, 28 नवम्बर। भारतीय जनता पार्टी के राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्ष लालकृष्ण आडवाणी ने आज यहां कहा कि भाजपा जम्मू-कश्मीर का किसी भीमत पर सौदा नहीं होने देगी।

आडवाणी दिल्ली प्रदेश भाजपा की ओर से सप्प साइस में आयोजित एक सभा में बोल रहे थे। उन्होंने कहा कि जम्मू-कश्मीर के मुद्दे पर कांग्रेस लगातार गलतियां कर रही है। यह खिलाशिला अभी तक चल रहा है। उन्होंने धारा 370 खत्म किये जाने की मांग दोहराते हुए कहा कि भाजपा की सरकार बनी तो यह धारा नहीं रहेगी। राज्यों को केन्द्र के साथ अच्छे संबंध रखने का जिम्मे करते हुए कहा

कि भाजपा राज्यों को ज्यादा अधिकार मिलें, इसकी विरोधी नहीं है, बल्कि यह अधिकार सभी राज्यों को मिलें। उन्होंने सरकारिया आयोग की सिफारिशों माने जाने की बात कही।

भाजपा नेता ने कहा कि जब तक धारा 370 खत्म नहीं होगी, तब तक हम चैन से नहीं बैठेंगे। अलगाववाद की दर बात का उरत कर मुकामबला करेंगे। उन्होंने कहा कि प्रधानमंत्री को यह हक नहीं है कि जम्मू-कश्मीर के सार्वभौम पर कोई सौदा सौदा करे जो देश की जनता को मंजूर न हो। उन्होंने धारा 370 पर जनमत कराने की मांग की।

आडवाणी ने कहा कि भाजपा का खौफ न हो तो प्रधानमंत्री जम्मू-कश्मीर काय का दे देते। उन्होंने कहा कि देश में दो निगान, दो विधान और दो प्रधान कलई नहीं चलेंगे। भाजपा नेता ने वोट की जोखी राजनीति करने वाली पर आरोप लगाया कि अपने स्वार्थ के लिए सबकुछ दांव पर लगाने की तैयार हैं।

भाजपा की राष्ट्रीय महासचिव सुप्रीमा स्वयंसेवक ने कहा कि प्रधानमंत्री ने विदेश से जम्मू-कश्मीर के बारे में जो घोषणाएं की उनसे अलगाव बढ़ेगा। उन्होंने कहा कि कश्मीर आजाद और सतरे रिगारल की बात करने पर प्रधानमंत्री को राष्ट्र से माफो मांगनी चाहिए। धारा 370 खत्म करने की मांग करते हुए कहा कि कश्मीर का मुद्दा हमारे लिए भूखंड का नहीं बल्कि भारत माता के मुकुट और भावनाओं का है।

भाजपा प्रदेश अध्यक्ष केदारनाथ साहनी ने कश्मीर किन-किन हालातों से गुजरा उसका ज्वीरा पेश किया। कश्मीर विश्वविद्यालय के प्रोफेसर एमके टा ने अलगाववाद के कारण कश्मीरी पहिलों पर जो-जो गुजरी और कानून की खाशियां बतायीं।

कश्मीरी प्रबोध के अध्यक्ष टी.एल. राबडु ने कहा कि नरतन खोजकर सरप्राची जीवित क्वरील करने का मुख्य कारण कांग्रेस की वीरानी नीति है।

J&K's history, a tale of blunders: Advani

By A Staff Reporter

NEW DELHI, November 28:

Bharatiya Janata Party president L K Advani today said the history of Jammu and Kashmir could be summed up as an "unending tale of blunders by the Congress."

He was speaking at a "Save Kashmir" public meeting organised here by the Delhi unit of the BJP. The meeting is part of the party's week-long protests against Union government's recent decisions on Jammu and Kashmir.

Other speakers were BJP's general secretary in-charge of Delhi Sushma Swaraj, Delhi party chief Kidar Nath Sahani, Delhi BJP's Kashmir cell convenor C L Gadoo and a Kashmir university political science professor N K Teng.

The party is objecting to the Jammu and Kashmir assembly —after elections —being given the option to return to the pre-1953 position of having *sadar-e-riyasat* and *wazir-e-azam* instead of governor and chief minister.

BJP president called this announcement "another blunder" in a series of that has comprised the Kashmir policy of successive Congress governments.

He cited several such "blunders" and recalled scenes and instances from Ketan Mehta's film on Sardar Vallabhai Patel's life called "Sardar."

he said the first "blunder" was "the unfortunate" decision of then Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru to retain the charge of accession of Jammu and Kashmir entrusting the rest to the then home minister Vallabhai Patel.

The second one Mr Advani said, was the decision to go to the United

Nations complaining about the 1948 invasion and loss of territory to Pakistan. "Vallabhai Patel opposed it," said Mr Advani.

He related how the then home minister tried desperately, and failed, to stop Prime Minister Nehru from announcing on the All India Radio the Indian government's decision to seek UN intervention.

Third and more recent "blunder," he said, was the decision to remove Mr Jagmohan from the post of governor. "He was doing excellent work, but they recalled him," Mr Advani added.

He proceeded to attack Article 370 which gives special status to Kashmir. He said this Article and other such decisions are threatening to put the clock back.

"To the time when the Bharatiya Jansangh (BJP's previous incarnation) gave the call opposing two Prime Ministers, two signs and two Constitutions in the country —one of India and the other of Kashmir," he said.

"But we will not allow the clock to be put back," he said, adding "in fact we will push the needle forward and will remove Article 370 from the Constitution the day we are voted to power at the Centre."

THE HINDUSTAN TIMES, NEW DELHI

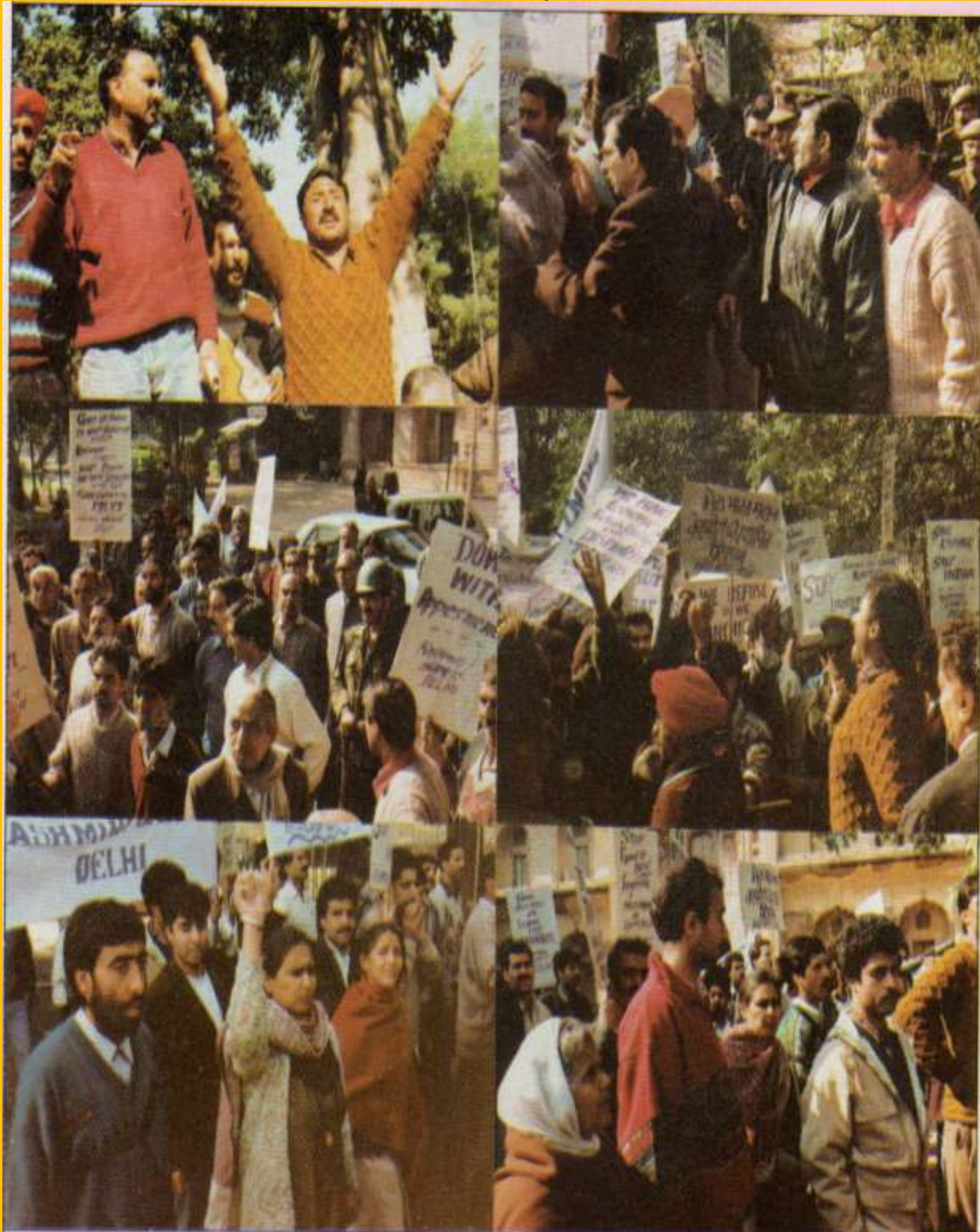
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HINDUSTAN TIMES, NEW DELHI, TUESDAY DECEMBER 5 1995

CONDEMNED: The Bharatiya Janata Party Delhi Unit's Jammu and Kashmir cell today strongly condemned any political surrender to the secessionist and separatist forces, which can sow fresh seeds of disruption in Kashmir.

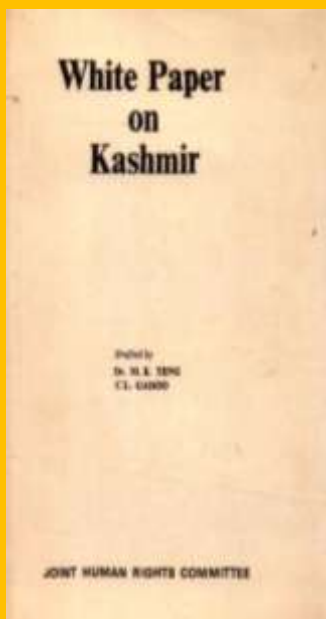
Cell president C. L. Gadoo in a statement said that should the Government pursue policies which amounted to political surrender, there would be an agitation. He said that Article 370 was devised in a way to keep out Jammu and Kashmir from the secular political organisation of the country.

CHAPTER VII
UNTOLD STORY OF KASHMIRI PANDITS
KOSHUR SAMACHAR REPORTS
HOLOCAUST DAY January 20, 1996



JOINT HUMAN RIGHTS COMMITTEE, DELHI
WHITE PAPER ON KASHMIR BY Dr.M.K.Teng and C.L.Gadoo
Secessionist Movements

The present crisis in the Jammu and Kashmir State is a continuation of the Muslim struggle in India for an independent Muslim homeland, which culminated in the separation of the Muslim majority provinces of Sindh, North-West Frontier Province, and Buluchistan, the Muslim majority areas of West Punjab and East Bengal and the Muslim majority division of Sylhet of the Hindu majority province of Assam, to form the state of Pakistan. The All-India Muslim League, which spearheaded the Muslim struggle for Pakistan, claimed all the Muslim majority provinces, including the whole of the provinces of the Punjab and Bengal, along with the Hindu majority province of Assam. Among the Princely States, which were organised into a separate political organisation by the British, outside British India and which were governed by the British Paramountcy, the Muslim League claimed the Muslim majority Princely States, as well as the States which were ruled by the Muslim Princes, the former on the basis of their Muslim population and the latter on the basis of their treaties with the British Government.



Dr. Mohan Krishen Teng & Chaman Lal Gadoo

Dr. M.K.Teng and C.L.Gadoo, Co-Chairmen, Joint Human Rights Committee, New Delhi, the two Co-Chairmen of JHRC drafted White Paper on Kashmir, Kashmir Militancy and Human Rights, and wrote many other booklets on Kashmir which were distributed far and wide. Dr. M.K. Teng has written profusely on Government and Politics of India and political Development and Government in Kashmir. He has written several books and Research Articles on Politics of Kashmir. He was gracious enough to write Preface to Kashmir—Hindu Shrines and Introduction to Kashmir—Hindu Religious Culture, written by C.L.Gadoo.

MUSLIM MILITANCY

‘The militant violence in Kashmir is an ideological struggle which is fundamentalist in outlook and basically communal in character and which is aimed to: disengage the State from India, and secure its integration with the Muslim homeland of Pakistan. Demolish the secular, social and political organisation of the State and convert it into a Muslim theocracy governed by the precept and precedents of Islam.

The terrorist violence is not a local eruption of political dissent or discontent, nor is it a political movement geared to objectives which involve change in the instruments of power or processes of political participation. It is a religious crusade, the continuation of the Muslim struggle for the separate Muslim homeland in India, to complete the partition of India by securing the Muslim majority state of Jammu and Kashmir for the Muslim State of Pakistan. While terrorism took its toll in Kashmir, the leaders of Pakistan demanded that the India be divided again and the partition be carried to its logical conclusion by ceding Jammu and Kashmir to Pakistan.’

(WHITE PAPER ON KASHMIR, Drafted by Dr. M.K.Teng & C.L.Gadoo)



Sh. KIDAR NATH SAHANI

(A Great Leader, A Great Guide, and A Great Karam Yogi)

‘White Paper on Kashmir’ drafted by Dr. M.K.Teng and C.L.Gadoo, was published by Joint Human Rights Committee, New Delhi and released by Sh. Kidar Nath Sahani, President, BJP, Delhi Pradesh, on Jan.22, 1996.

Sh. Sahani always stood by the side Kashmiri Displaced persons and always helped them in need. He would at times go out of the way to help deserving people. A kind hearted person, missed by many well wishers!

NAAD REPORTS

Statement of Indo-American Forum which forms Appendix XI of the White Paper on Kashmir drafted by Dr. M.K.Teng and C.L.Gadoo

⇒ Kashmir Valley is about 16 percent of the area of the Indian Jammu and Kashmir State. It is only about 7 percent of the original J&K State. 35 percent of which is now occupied by Pakistan and 17 percent occupied by China.

⇒ In the Indian J&K state, Kashmir is the only region of the three (Kashmir, Jammu, Ladakh) that has a Muslim majority.

⇒ Ethnically Kashmiri Muslims are different from the Muslims residing in Jammu and Ladakh divisions.

⇒ Even if all the Kashmiri Muslims should demand freedom (and this is not certainly true as evidenced by many Muslims that have fled the valley) the question arises whether a region, one sixth of the total area of the state, and just half the population should be allowed to force its choice on the remaining five sixth of the state.

⇒ **To see this problem in the American context, would it be right for the entire state of Michigan to be granted independence if the African-Americans of the greater Detroit region should agitate for it? Contrariwise should just Detroit be granted independence if the African-Americans of the city start a violent campaign for it?**

⇒ **If one should argue that Detroit is isolated from other African-American communities, unlike Kashmir which has the Islamic nation of Pakistan next to it, then one can furnish the example of the Miami, and allow it to become a part of a greater Cuba just because it has a Hispanic majority?**

⇒ The campaign by the militants in Kashmir is a fundamentalist Islamic Movement that has been ruthless in killing of members of the minority communities in a random fashion. As a result more than 250,000 Kashmiri Hindus and Sikhs have been forced to take refuge out of the valley. Is not terrorism against unarmed civilians a crime against humanity? Had the movement been a genuine freedom movement it would have sought to associate all Kashmiris, irrespective of other religions, in a political dialogue with the Government of India.

How Co-Chairman, Joint Human Rights Committee for Minorities in Kashmir has prefaced the said White Paper

"Concerted efforts have been made in India to conceal the real import of the militant violence in Kashmir, which has during the last two years spread to the Jammu province as well. The dis-information campaign, aimed to cover the ugly face of Muslim communalism fundamentalism and separatism, in its most naked manifestations in Jammu and Kashmir, has been mainly based upon the presumptions that the Muslims in Jammu and Kashmir, were more secular than the Indian people and they were driven to rise in revolt against India by the political oppression; economic deprivation and social isolation, which India and the Hindus inside the State as well as in India perpetrated upon them.

An acute need has been felt during the last five years, that the real truth of what the militant violence is committed to and what it has wrought about in the State, is brought to the knowledge of the Indian people. Quest for Pakistan is an ideological commitment which is original to the Muslim militancy in Jammu and Kashmir. The war of attrition, which the Muslim secessionist forces are waging in Kashmir is political in content. It has also a dimension of its own and the various terrorist organisations operating in the State and Pakistan, have reiterated, time and again, that the struggle in Kashmir is a religious crusade in furtherance of the unity of the Muslim brotherhood and the realisation of its Muslim destiny. The battle in Kashmir is a divine commitment for the entire Muslim world. The Muslims, who have joined the crusade in Kashmir are the faithful and the people who resist it are the heretic enemies of the Muslim religion. The Hindus in Kashmir, with the other minorities, who formed the frontline of the resistance against the Muslim crusade, therefore, deserved the fate they have met.

The White Paper is aimed to present data and fact about the secessionist/movements in the State and their militarisation by Pakistan. It is also to analyse the ideological commitments of the militant forces and the strategies the militant forces and the strategies the militant organisation have employed in their operation. The White Paper is also aimed to present description of the genocide of Hindus and their ethnic cleansing from Kashmir. An attempt has also been made in the White Paper to analyse the national response to the militant violence and the efforts of the State Government and the Government of India to provide relief to the lakhs of refugees smouldering in exile.

The Joint Human Rights Committee is indebted to the large number of researchers, who collaborated in the collection of data and facts, on which the White Paper is based. The Committee is also indebted to Dr. Sukhbir Chowdry and Dr. Shashi Shekhar Toshkhani, whose valuable advice was available. The Committee is sincerely thankful to Shri Sanjeev Kumar Gupta of the Gupta Printers.

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'White paper' fails to outline solutions

From Our Staff Reporter

NEW DELHI, Jan. 21.

Much has been written about Kashmir, especially about the present turbulent phase, but none has come out with a concrete solution.

A "white paper" on Kashmir, brought out by the Joint Human Rights Committee — an organisation formed by the Kashmiri migrants — is no different. The 120-page booklet is an attempt to "provide a comprehensive account, with factual data, about the growth of secessionism in Jammu and Kashmir, its fundamentalisation by the local clergy and the intelligence agencies of Pakistan and its militarisation in the aftermath of the Afghan crisis." But it fails to give any useful hints on ways to overcome the challenge.

Drafted by Dr. M. K. Teng and Mr. C. L. Gadoo, two social activists who have gone out of their way to help the migrants, the white paper feels that secessionism in Kashmir is pan-Islamic in content and has its roots in the movement which led to partition in 1947. "The present crisis in Jammu and Kashmir is a continuation of the struggle for an independent Muslim homeland which culminated in the separation of the Muslim majority provinces of Sindh, North-West Frontier Province, Baluchistan, West Punjab and East Bengal to form the state of Pakistan," according to the white paper.

The intervention of the United Nations, which India had moved, ultimately led to a ceasefire in hostilities leaving a part of the State, including Mirpur, Poonch, Jager, Muzaffarabad, Baltistan and Gilgit under Pakistani occupation. "Had India resisted the pressure to allow Pakistan occupy a part of the territories, it would have been denied the base inside the State, which it is effectively using to destabilise Indian positions," it says.

As Pakistan consolidated its hold on the occupied territories, it went back on its commitments, on demilitarisation, refused to withdraw its troops and claimed a parity in the deployment of troops. Pakistan insisted upon the retention of the 30,000 strong militia, which it claimed, had been raised in the occupied territories. The militia was actually a part of the regular force, which Pakistan had organised from the Muslim deserters of the Dogra army," the white paper points out.

Azad Kashmir Govt.

While Pakistan launched a propaganda charging India with having usurped the freedom of Muslims in Kashmir and demanded a plebiscite, it entrenched itself in the occupied territories. A local government called "Azad Kashmir Government" was established in the occupied territories.

Giving a detailed account of the factors which led to granting of a special status to the State, under Article 370, the white paper points out that "the ruthless communalisation of the

framework of society and the State which the Interim Government, formed after partition, undertook to accomplish, was extended to the admission of the Hindus and other minorities to educational institutions as well. The process of Muslimisation undertaken by the Interim Government evoked sharp reaction from the Hindus in the State. The distrust sank deeper after the Interim Government secured the exclusion of the State from the constitutional organisation of India, which the Hindus perceived as the first step in the direction of reconstituting the State into a Muslim political outfit, independent of India. Later events proved that their fears were not unfounded."

The State Government as well as the Centre failed to realise the import of the phenomenal change, which pan-Islamic fundamentalism envisaged and the danger it posed to the whole of India. Indian leadership failed to take note of the warning signals from Punjab.

Describing militancy in Kashmir as an ideological struggle, fundamentalist in outlook and communal in character, the white paper says that it is aimed at disengaging the State from India and securing its integration with the Muslim homeland of Pakistan and demolishing the secular, social and political organisation of the State. "The terrorist violence is not a local eruption of political dissent or discontent, nor is it a political movement geared to objectives which involve change in the instruments of power or processes of political participation. It is a religious crusade," the white paper says.

It blames the Muslim bureaucracy of the State in demolishing the power structure. "Right from the time of the Interim Government in 1948, the bureaucracy had been built as a flank of the Muslim Conference, but after the disintegration of the Conference, it had grown into a powerful instrument of Muslim separatism."

Muslim communalism

Another factor which led to the present situation, according to the white paper, is the fact that all through the post-independence era, incessant efforts were made by the Central and the State Governments to conceal the ugly face of Muslim communalism in Jammu and Kashmir.

The white paper points out that in the decision-making units, the representation of Hindus was always negligible. "An unwritten instrument of instruction operated to eliminate Hindus from the various decision-making bodies. Less than 26 per cent of the officers of the rank of IAS were Hindus and 68 per cent of higher posts in the State were monopolised by the Muslims. The major public enterprises, state corporations, educational institutions of higher learning and professional institutions were headed by Muslims," the white paper says, but it does not mention that Hindus comprised merely eight per cent of the population in the Valley.

The white paper has dealt in detail with genocide, human rights violation, torture and kidnapping, perpetrated by the terrorists, substantiated by interviews and facts, based mainly on newspaper clippings. It has also dealt elaborately with the exodus, from the Valley, the misery caused by the displacement and the decay and degeneration to which migrant have been exposed to in improvised encampments.

The white paper, however, is silent on the misery caused to the Muslims and even Dogras of Jammu as a result of terrorism.

By Staff Reporter

22-1-1996

Ethnic cleansing part of J-K ultras' strategy: Paper

United News of India

"Ethnic cleansing" of Kashmir by driving out or annihilating the Hindu, Sikh and Buddhist minorities is part of the strategy being adopted by the Muslim militancy to get Jammu and Kashmir merged with Islamic Pakistan, according to a "white paper on Kashmir" brought out by the Joint Human Rights Committee.

Having successfully driven these minorities out of the Kashmir Valley. The militants are now working towards their final goal of creating an "Islamic crescent" in Asia, the white paper, prepared by MKTeng and Mr CL Gadoo, says.

The white paper regrets that concerted efforts had been made within India to conceal the real ex-

tent and objective of the militant violence in Kashmir. The 'genocide' of Hindu, Sikh and Buddhist minorities in Jammu and Kashmir was swept under the carpet to hide the "ugly face of Muslim communalism, fundamentalism and separatism" beginning with the two-nation theory that brought about the partition of India on religious lines.

Pakistan is still continuing to push through this religious divide to shape up a pan-Islamic 'crescent in Asia' with the support of colonial interests, it says.

The 120-page white paper is described as the first attempt to tell the "real truth" of the militants' commitment and its implications to the State and people of India. The

Muslims in Jammu and Kashmir were more secular than the Indian people and they (Kashmiris) were driven to rise in revolt against India by the political oppression, economic deprivation and social isolation perpetrated upon them" is a hollow but successful 'disinformation campaign' aimed at covering up the real intent of the separatism, it adds.

"The war of attrition which the Muslim secessionists are waging in Kashmir is political in content and has also a dimension of its own. The various terrorist organisations operating in the State and in Pakistan have reiterated time and again that the struggle in Kashmir is a religious crusade in furtherance of the unity of Muslim brotherhood

दैनिक जागरण, नई दिल्ली, 22 जनवरी, 1996 (7)

मानवाधिकार संबंधी समिति का अभिमत

हिंदुओं को खदेड़ना कश्मीर को पाक में मिलाने की रणनीति

नई दिल्ली, 21 जनवरी (वार्ता)। जम्मू-कश्मीर में आतंकवादियों द्वारा अल्पसंख्यक हिंदुओं, सिखों और बौद्धों को को सुनियोजित तरीके से खदेड़ना राज्य को पाकिस्तान में मिलाने की रणनीति का एक हिस्सा है।

यह मत मानवाधिकार से संबद्ध संयुक्त समिति का है। इस समिति ने कश्मीर के बारे में एक श्वेतपत्र जारी किया है। इस श्वेतपत्र में कहा गया है कि घाटी क्षेत्र में अल्पसंख्यकों को खदेड़ने में सफलता पाने के बाद आतंकी अब इस्लामी प्रभुत्व स्थापित करने के लिए अंतिम लक्ष्य की ओर प्रवृत्त होने लगे हैं।

श्वेतपत्र में इस बात पर खेद व्यक्त किया गया है कि कश्मीर में आतंकियों की क्षमता तथा उद्देश्य को छिपाने के प्रयास देश के भीतर ही किए गए हैं। श्वेतपत्र में कहा गया है कि जम्मू-कश्मीर में अल्प संख्यक, हिंदुओं, सिखों और बौद्धों के नर संहार को कालीनों के नीचे ठक दिया गया ताकि कट्टरवादियों के मुसलिम संप्रदायवाद, कट्टरतावाद और अलगाववाद के धिनौने मुखड़े पर पर्दा लटका रहे। ऐसा होना द्विराष्ट्र सिद्धांत की उस व्यथा का ही सूत्रपात है जिसके कारण धार्मिक आधार पर 1947 में अखंड भारत का विभाजन हुआ था।

श्वेत पत्र में कहा गया है कि पाकिस्तान धार्मिक उन्माद के जरिए एशिया में अस्लामी प्रभुत्व के लिए अपने रवैये पर यथावत है। लगभग 120 पृष्ठों के इस श्वेत पत्र के जरिए कश्मीरी आतंकियों की धर्मोघता और हठधर्मिता के कारण जम्मू-कश्मीर तथा भारत को जनता पर पड़ने वाले दीर्घकालिक प्रभावों को एक यथार्थ सत्य के रूप में कहने की कोशिश पहली बार की गई है। श्वेत पत्र में कहा गया है कि आम तौर पर यह मान कर चला जाता है कि जम्मू-

यह गलत सूचना पर आधारित एक अभियान है जो पृथकतावाद के वास्तविक ध्येय को छिपाने में सफल रहा है।

श्वेत पत्र में यह बात मुखर की गई है कि जम्मू-कश्मीर में मुसलिम पृथकतावादी वचस्व की जो लड़ाई लड़ रहे हैं वह मुख्यतया राजनैतिक है और बहु आयामी है। पाकिस्तान और जम्मू-कश्मीर में जो भी आतंकी संगठन सक्रिय है वे बार-बार यह कहते रहे हैं कि कश्मीर का जेहाद मुसलिम एकता को बल प्रदान करने के उद्देश्य पर आधारित है।

श्वेत पत्र में केंद्र सरकार द्वारा कश्मीर प्रकरण को सतही तौर पर लेने के कई उदाहरण दिए गए हैं। ऐसा ही आरोप जम्मू-कश्मीर सरकार पर भी लगाया गया है। श्वेत पत्र में कहा गया है कि ऐसी लापरवाही तो स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति से पहले भी तब बरती गई जब मुसलिम लोग की रणनीति को महाराजा हरि सिंह और तत्कालीन भारत सरकार भी नहीं समझ पाई। पत्र में कहा गया है कि भारत द्वारा कश्मीर प्रकरण संयुक्त राष्ट्र को सौंपना तथा जम्मू-कश्मीर में युद्ध विराम स्वीकार कर लेना ऐसी भूल थी जिससे पाकिस्तान ने कश्मीर में अपने पांच जमा लिये।

पत्र में यह कहा गया है कि कश्मीर में आतंकवाद शुरू होते समय तत्कालीन विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह सरकार की कश्मीर संबंधी कमजोर सूझबूझ तथा समुचित कार्रवाई में विलंब भी जम्मू-कश्मीर की मौजूदा स्थिति के कारणों में से है। यह भी कहा गया है कि 1961 की जनगणना के अनुसार जम्मू-कश्मीर की कुल 59 लाख की आबादी में से हिंदुओं का प्रतिशत 32.4 और सिखों का प्रतिशत 2.5 तथा बौद्धों का 1.1 था।

श्वेत पत्र में कहा गया है कि आतंकियों को

भारत का फिर विभाजन चाहते हैं पाक व उग्रवादी

नयी दिल्ली, 21 जनवरी (भाषा)। मानवाधिकार संगठन के अनुसार पाकिस्तान और जम्मू-कश्मीर के विघटनकारी तत्व भारत का एक और विभाजन कराने के उद्देश्य से राज्य में पिछले छह वर्ष से उग्रवादी हिंसा जारी रखे हुए हैं। इसी के चलते मुस्लिम उग्रवादियों ने अल्पसंख्यक हिन्दुओं, सिखों और बौद्धों को सुनिश्चित तरीके से बाटों से छेदे देने का अभियान चलाया हुआ है।

संयुक्त मानवाधिकार समिति ने कश्मीर पर अपने स्वेत-पत्र में कहा कि राज्य में उग्रवादियों ने जो अतंकवाद फैला रखा है, वह मुस्लिम लीग द्वारा 1946 में की गयी सीधी कार्रवाई की भाँति ही है। इस कार्रवाई के बाद ही 1947 में भारत का विभाजन हुआ था।

जम्मू-कश्मीर के वृद्धजैवियों द्वारा तीन वर्ष पूर्व गठित संयुक्त सर्वेक्षण के आधार पर यह निरूपण निकाला गया है।

समिति के सह अध्यक्ष डॉ. एम.के. तोग और सी.एल. गार्ड ने स्वेत-पत्र में बताया कि उग्रवादी हिंसा को जायज ठहराने के लिए सुनिश्चित ढंग से गलत सूचना देने का अभियान चलाया जाता है, ताकि लोगों को पाकिस्तान और बाटों के विघटनकारियों के वास्तविक इशारों के बारे में पता नहीं चल सके।

उन्होंने इस दवे को गलत ठहराया कि जम्मू-कश्मीर में पृथक्तावादी प्रवृत्ति की वजह भारत में मुस्लिमों को अलग-थलग रखा गया है।

उन्होंने कहा कि गलत सूचना देकर जनता को कश्मीर में उग्रवाद और इस्लामी अलगाववाद के बारे में गुमराह किया जा रहा है।

दस्तावेज में आशंका व्यक्त की गयी कि यदि पाकिस्तान ने जम्मू-कश्मीर को अलग कर दिया तो इस्लामी ताकतें उत्तरी भारत तक अपना प्रभुत्व कायम कर लेंगी, जिससे देश को एकता के लिए खतरा पैदा हो जाएगा।

दस्तावेज में कहा गया है कि अधिकतर मामलों में सुनिश्चित पद्धत और राजनीतिक उद्देश्य से राज्य को वास्तविक समस्याओं को अनदेखा किया जाता है, जिससे आपत्काल रूप से अलगाववादियों को फायदा होता है और वे लोगों पर अपना शिकंजा कस सकते हैं।

उग्रवादियों द्वारा की जा रही हत्या कथित मानवाधिकार उल्लंघन, अत्याचार तथा बलात्कार के मामलों को चर्चा करते हुए अध्ययन में कहा गया है कि 1989 से कश्मीर में भड़का उग्रवादी हिंसा के बाद से अब तक बड़े पैमाने पर निर्दोष लोग मारे जा चुके हैं।

शोध में कहा गया है कि कश्मीर में आतंकवादी हिंसा के महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दों को उपेक्षा करना मानव इतिहास की सबसे बड़ी विडम्बना होगी।

स्वेत पत्र में इस बात पर खेद व्यक्त किया गया है कि कश्मीर में उग्रवादियों की क्षमता तथा उद्देश्य को छिपाने के प्रयास देश के भीतर ही किये

गये हैं। स्वेत-पत्र में कहा गया है कि जम्मू-कश्मीर में अल्पसंख्यक हिन्दुओं, सिखों और बौद्धों के जनसंसार को कालीनों के नेचे ढंका दिया गया ताकि कट्टरवादियों के मुस्लिम संप्रदायवाद, कट्टरतावाद और अलगाववाद के ध्वनने सुखड़े पर पर्दा लटका रहे। ऐसा द्विराष्ट्र सिद्धांत उस व्यथा का ही सूत्रपात है, जिसके कारण धार्मिक आधार पर 1947 में अखंड भारत का विभाजन हुआ था।

स्वेत-पत्र में कहा गया कि पाकिस्तान धार्मिक उन्माद के जरिये एशिया में इस्लामी प्रभुत्व के लिए अपने रवैये पर यशवत है। लगभग 120 फुटों के इस स्वेत-पत्र के जरिये कश्मीरी उग्रवादियों की धर्मन्यता और हठधर्मिता के कारण जम्मू-कश्मीर तथा भारत की जनता पर पड़ने वाले दीर्घकालिक प्रभावों को एक यथार्थ सत्य के रूप में कहने की कोशिश पहली बार की गयी है। स्वेत-पत्र में कहा गया है कि आम तौर पर यह मान कर चला जाता है कि जम्मू-कश्मीर के मुसलमान शेष भारतीयों की तुलना में ज्यादा धर्मानुरेख हैं और वे राजनीतिक दमन, आर्थिक लाभों से वंचित रखे जाने तथा सामाजिक तौर पर उन्हें अलग-थलग किये जाने के कारण भारत के विरुद्ध विद्रोह करने के लिए मजबूर हुए। यह गलत सूचना पर आधारित ऐसा अभियान है, जो पृथक्तावाद के वास्तविक ध्येय को छिपाने में सफल रहा है।

स्वेत-पत्र में केंद्र सरकार द्वारा कश्मीर

प्रकरण को सतही तौर पर लेने के कई उदाहरण दिये गये हैं। ऐसा ही आरोप जम्मू-कश्मीर सरकार पर भी लगाया गया है। स्वेत-पत्र में कहा गया है कि ऐसी लापरवाही स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति से पहले भी तब बली गयी, जबकि मुस्लिम लीग का रणनीति को महाराजा हरि सिंह और तत्कालीन भारत सरकार भी नहीं समझ पायी। पत्र में कहा गया है कि भारत द्वारा कश्मीर प्रकरण संयुक्त राष्ट्र को सौंपना, जम्मू-कश्मीर में युद्ध विराम स्वीकार का लेना ऐसी भूल थी, जिससे पाकिस्तान ने कश्मीर में अपने पांव जमा लिये।

पत्र में यह भी कहा गया है कि कश्मीर में उग्रवाद शुरू होते समय तत्कालीन विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह सरकार की कश्मीर संबंधी कमजोर सूझबूझ तथा समुचित कार्यवाही में किरलव भी जम्मू-कश्मीर की मौजूदा स्थिति के कारणों में से हैं। यह भी कहा गया है कि 1981 की जनगणना के अनुसार जम्मू-कश्मीर की कुल 59 लाख की आबादी में से हिन्दुओं का प्रतिशत 32.4 था, जबकि सिखों का प्रतिशत 2.5 तथा बौद्धों का 1.1 था।

स्वेत-पत्र में कश्मीरी उग्रवादियों को पाकिस्तान का समर्थन प्राप्त होने के कारण नया दिल्ली तथा शेष विश्व जनमत को उग्रवादियों का दुष्प्रचार झेलने की बात कही गयी है। स्वेत-पत्र में स्पष्ट किया गया है कि जम्मू-कश्मीर प्रति व्यक्ति आमदनी को दृष्टि से देश का चौथे नंबर का राज्य है।

'Migration was last resort for Pandits'

HT Correspondent

NEW DELHI, Feb. 5

The Joint Human Rights Committee which articulates the cause of Kashmiri Pandit migrants from the Kashmir Valley, has stated that it was wrong to say that the migration was forced by somebody when the situation worsened there.

In a white paper released by the committee, which is drafted by the noted scholar, Dr M. K. Teng, and social activist C. L. Gadoo, they have said that there is enough evidence which points to the danger of wide spread massacre of the members of the minority community, and a single false step would have cost thousands of lives.

Referring to a survey conducted by them involving displaced persons, the report claimed that 38 per cent of the migrants hailing from towns, 46 per cent living in villages and 71 per cent living in remote villages stated that threats were communicated to them through their Muslim neighbours and acquaintances. Forty-two per cent of the respondents living in towns, 69 per cent from villages and 68 per cent from remote villages stated that according to intelligence reports,

they had been accused of espionage for India. Most of them further stated that they knew that the accusation of *mukhbiri* was the warrant of death.

The report while delving into the issue of migration said that 80 per cent of the respondents felt that had they not migrated, they would have been assassinated in large numbers.

Ninety-two per cent of them stated that if they had not moved out, their women would have been subjected to assault and they would have run the risk of forcible conversion also.

The report further alleged that the displaced persons had been living in sub-human conditions in the camps where a large number of them had died due to various diseases, heart attacks and snake bites.

Children, old men and women contracted diseases which bred in filth and squalor, and which were caused by exposure to tropical rains.

A survey conducted by a team of migrant doctors, made revealing disclosures about the decay and death which struck the refugees, and the tropical diseases, squalor, poverty and psychological distress to which they were exposed, the report said.

Massacre in Doda

By Kidar Nath Sahani

The manner in which 15 Hindus were slaughtered by Islamic terrorists at Varshala village in Kishtwar area of Doda district on January 5 highlights several aspects of the situation that prevails today in Jammu and Kashmir as well as the rest of the country. There will be an attempt, indeed there is already an attempt, by the pseudo-secularists to describe the massacre as nothing more than another incident of violence by the "misguided youth" of the Valley. But it is precisely such post-facto justification which has emboldened separatists and their AK-47 wielding supporters both from Jammu and Kashmir as well as Pakistan and Afghanistan to continue with their goal of cleansing the State of all non-Muslims as a prelude to establishing Nizam-e-Mustafa.

Already, Kashmir Valley has been cleansed of non-Muslims -- the Hindus, including the Pandits, have been driven out after subjecting them to horrifying atrocities -- and for all practical purposes, apart from the brave jawans of our security forces, there is nobody there to oppose the separatists. The State Administration, such as it exists, is in a shambles with large sections of the local bureaucracy working hand in gloves with the terrorists and their political masters in Islamabad. Having accomplished their task in the Valley, the jihadis have now moved on to Doda and Udhampur. For the past three years they have been building up their bases in this mountainous district and indulging in loot, rape and murder. The district administration has been a silent spectator while the Governor, Gen K V Krishna Rao, has refused to pay any attention to this build-up. On the contrary, everytime an attempt has been made by the security forces to enhance their presence in this district, mysterious orders have scuttled their plans.

In New Delhi, the inert Government of Shri P V Narasimha Rao has refused to pay any heed to the danger signals that have been emanating from Doda with sickening regularity. The massacre of Hindu bus passengers, the selective killings, the forced migration of Hindu families from Muslim-dominated villages and the outrages committed against women are well-known and well-documented facts. Yet, the Rao Government has ignored them. Instead, it has been busy trying to buy peace with a discredited National Conference and its non-resident leader, Dr Farooq Abdullah. It appears that ignoring Doda is a part of an unholy deal. Nothing else explains the Rao Government's silence.

DODA MASSACRE

Greater Kashmir

35 MASSACRED IN DODA, UDHAMPUR 9 critically wounded

Jammu, May 1: Gunmen on Monday morning slaughtered 22 persons including a nine-year old girl of minority community in two villages of Doda district. Nine persons including a mother-daughter duo were wounded critically in the firing. Gunmen killed 13 more persons after their abduction in Udhampur district. According to the reports several heavily-armed gunmen appeared in two remote hamlets, Panjrobi and Thowa in Kulha and, Bharat area, 26 kilometer from district headquarter of Doda district, at around 2 AM and ordered the villagers to come out of their houses. The gunmen then lined them up outside the houses of the local village heads and opened indiscriminate fire at them killing 22 and injuring nine others, police officials here said.

Inspector General of Police Doda-Udhampur Range, Mohanty told Greater Kashmir that at least nine militants entered the villages and carried out the massacre. He said that nine persons including a minor have received critical injuries in the attack and they were shifted to Doda hospital.



Women wail around the bodies of their men folk and children massacred by terrorists at Kulhand in Doda district. (Courtesy: Tribune News Service)



**JAMMU AND KASHMIR SANGAM AND DODA VICHAR MANCH
organised a joint protest rally at Janter Manter, prominent BJP leaders S/Sh
Kidar Nath Sahani, Madan Lal Khurana and Chaman Lal Gupta participated
GOOL MASSACRE**

Another attack occurred in Gool hamlet of Udhampur District on June 13, 1996, when men dressed in camouflage uniforms stopped the Gool-Ramban bus, removed the Hindu passengers, and shot three of them in a nearby drainage ditch. The victims were Kashmiri Hindu schoolteachers in the Government Higher Secondary School of Gool. Migrant organizations, including the Kashmiri Pandit Sabha, the All-State Kashmiri Pandit Conference, Panun Kashmir, Panun Kashmir Movement, and the teacher fraternity, organized a condolence meeting at Rajinder Park in Jammu. The teacher fraternity demanded that the state government transfer all Kashmiri Hindu employees then posted in dangerous places in Doda, Rajouri, Udhampur, and Poonch to safer area or to the headquarters in Jammu. Both of these attacks, at Gool, prompted fresh migrations of Kashmiri Hindus from those Areas.

(International Journal of Hindu Studies by Haley Duschinski, Assistant Professor of Anthropology at Ohio University, Athens)



APEX COMMITTEE OF REHABILITATION FOR MIGRANTS

‘Traditional political parties fared well in the parliamentary elections. The National Conference Party, which boycotted the parliamentary elections in May 1996, agreed to participate in the state assembly elections in September 1996 only after the new Prime Minister, H. D. Deve Gowda, promised “maximum autonomy” for Jammu and Kashmir. The National Conference won the polls, and Farooq Abdullah became chief minister of the Jammu and Kashmir State. Shortly after assuming power, Abdullah announced that he would coordinate a rehabilitation effort to facilitate the return of the Kashmiri Hindus to the Valley and thereby “restore the historic ethos and values disrupted by militancy” (“Rs 28 Billion Package,” 1997). The new state government announced the creation of an Apex Committee to prepare short and long term solutions to the problem of migration and rehabilitation and a subcommittee, headed by Moti Lal Koul, to prepare an Action Plan for the safe and honorable return of migrants to the Valley. These developments occurred without the support of Kashmiri Hindu community leaders, who vehemently opposed the state government’s rapid movement towards rehabilitation of the migrant community.’

(International Journal of Hindu Studies by Haley Duschinski, Assistant Professor of Anthropology at Ohio University, Athens



**JAMMU KASHMIR SANGAM ORGANIZES SEMINAR
HINDU JUNE 28, 1996 REPORTS**

"Time to save country from disintegration"

From Our Staff Reporter

NEW DELHI, June 27

The Jammu and Kashmir Sangam has said India needs a radical change and a shift from its dependence on Muslim communalism at the national level.

Addressing a gathering at a function organised here today to felicitate the newly elected Bharatiya Janata Party MPs from the Capital, the Sangam President, Mr. C. L. Gadoo, said the present set-up with its commitment to Muslim communalism for power must end if India with its secular character and democracy has to survive. "The time has come for the initiation of a united movement to save this country from disintegration. If Muslim jehad succeeds in Kashmir, India will be face to face with a second partition," he said. Among the newly elected

MPs only Mr. Jagmohan and Mr. Vijay Goel attended the function besides several other BJP leaders including Mr. Kedar Nath Sahni.

Mr. Gadoo said displaced Kashmiri Pandits had voted enblock for the BJP candidates. "Kashmiri Muslims never showed any consideration for the secular values which formed the basis of the Indian Constitution. The exclusion of J&K from Indian constitutional organisation was done to maintain the Muslim character of the State," he said.

He said the Hindus of Kashmir possessed a rich cultural heritage and a lot of hue and cry was raised when the disputed structure at Ayodhya was demolished but no secular party or individual condemned the damaging of desecrating of hundreds of Hindu temples in Kashmir or the displacing of lakhs of Hindus from their homes.

Jagmohan warning

PTI, UNI report:

The former Jammu and Kashmir Governor, Mr. Jagmohan, today warned the Government against the "serious implications" of granting maximum autonomy to the State.

"The Government is not aware of the grave implications to the country and the State, if the maximum autonomy as promised by it is granted to the State," Mr. Jagmohan said while speaking at a function organised by the Jammu and Kashmir Sangam here.

Asking the Government to "explain what they meant by the maximum autonomy?", he feared that the move would adversely affect the morale of the security forces fighting insurgency in the Valley.

Mr. Jagmohan, who was the Governor of Jammu and Kashmir immediately after militancy began in the Valley, said the challenge in Kashmir was not yet over. The threat persisted and that too more from inside the country than from outside.

The BJP MP from outer Delhi, Mr. K. L. Sharma, while speaking on the occasion said there was a lot of misunderstanding over the Jammu and Kashmir issue which needed to be removed.

"The Government does not recognise that the State of Jammu and Kashmir comprises three regions of which Jammu and Ladakh have always been neglected," Mr. Sharma, who is also the All India General Secretary of BJP, said.

जम्मू काश्मीर संगम

(दिल्ली)



جموں کشمیر سنگم کے زیر اہتمام ویروار کو راجدھانی میں کشمیری ہندوؤں کا سکین ہوا۔ تصویر میں دلی پردیش بھاجپا کے صدر شری کیدار ناتھ ساہنی۔ ممبر پارلیمنٹ جگ موہن اور ولسپ گوئل شیخ پریشے دکھائی دے رہے ہیں۔ (تیسرا)

110 | پابلیک ایشیا، 28 جून 1996



जम्मू-कश्मीर संगम की ओर से आयोजित की गयी सत्र में सांसदों ने प्रतिबन्धन काण्डों में दिल्ली क्षेत्र का...

कश्मीर को स्वायत्तता का बयान भ्रामक: भाजपा

विशेष संवाददाता

नई दिल्ली, 27 जून।

भारतीय जनता पार्टी ने मांग की है कि प्रधानमंत्री एच.डी. देवेगौड़ा स्पष्ट करें कि जम्मू एवं कश्मीर को स्वायत्तता दिए जाने से उनका मतलब क्या है। इसके अतिरिक्त भाजपा की यह मांग भी है कि इस मामले में कोई भी निर्णय लिए जाने से पहले सर्वदलीय बैठक में विचार किया जाना चाहिए।

पार्टी के उपाध्यक्ष एवं सांसद कृष्ण लाल शर्मा ने आज यहां पत्रकारों से बातचीत के दौरान कहा कि श्री देवेगौड़ा ने यह तो कहा है कि जम्मू एवं कश्मीर में स्वायत्तता के बारे में सावधानी से विचार किया जाएगा लेकिन उनके इस वक्तव्य से भी अन्तर्विरोधी और भ्रमपूर्ण संकेत जा रहे हैं। प्रधानमंत्री को यह स्पष्ट करना चाहिए कि उनका जम्मू एवं कश्मीर में स्वायत्तता से क्या अर्थ है। क्या उनकी कल्पना भी वही है जो पूर्व प्रधानमंत्री और कांग्रेस अध्यक्ष पी.वी. नरसिंह राव की है कि इस मामले में सीमा अन्तहीन है।

सरकार से कश्मीर के आतंकवादियों की बातचीत का उल्लेख करते हुए भाजपा नेता ने कहा कि श्री देवेगौड़ा को यह भी साफ करना चाहिए कि आतंकवादियों से क्या बातचीत हुई है। देश इस बारे में जानना चाहता है। उन्होंने यह भी जानना चाहा कि रक्षा मंत्री मुलायम सिंह ने जम्मू में दिए वक्तव्य में 1953 से पहले की स्थिति पर जाने के लिए तैयार होने पर जो सहमति दी है तो क्या वह उनका निजी विचार है या फिर पूरी सरकार का है। इस बारे में भी देश को पूरी जानकारी होनी चाहिए।

भाजपा की ओर से उन्होंने चेतावनी दी कि किसी

समझौते के तहत जम्मू एवं कश्मीर को आतंकवादियों को सौंपा जाना सहन नहीं किया जाएगा और न ही कश्मीर के मामले में 'घड़ी की सूई' को पीछे सरकाने दिया जाएगा। यह सहन नहीं किया जाएगा कि राज्य के अन्दर ही दूसरा राज्य बना दिया जाए और उसके संविधान से लेकर सभी कुछ अलग से बनाए जाने की अनुमति दी जाए। इन सब मामलों में सरकार को सभी दलों के नेताओं से बातचीत करनी चाहिए।

श्री शर्मा ने कहा कि सरकार यह न समझे कि केवल घाटी ही पूर्ण राज्य है। उसमें दो अन्य क्षेत्र जम्मू और लद्दाख भी हैं और उसके बारे में कोई भी निर्णय लेने से पहले इन दोनों क्षेत्रों— जम्मू एवं लद्दाख के प्रतिनिधियों को भी शामिल किया जाए। एक क्षेत्र के प्रतिनिधियों से बात कर उसे अन्य क्षेत्रों पर नहीं थोपा जाना चाहिए। धारा 370 के बारे में उनका आरोप था कि इस बारे में देश को अंधेरे में रखा जा रहा है। यह केवल अस्थायी रूप से कुछ समय के लिए लागू की गई थी। इस मामले पर राष्ट्रीय बहस की जानी चाहिए।

जम्मू-कश्मीर संगम द्वारा आयोजित एक कार्यक्रम में भाजपा सांसद और कश्मीर के भूतपूर्व राज्यपाल श्री जगमोहन ने कश्मीर को ज्यादा स्वायत्तता दिए जाने पर गंभीर नतीजों की चेतावनी दी। उन्होंने सरकार से यह स्पष्ट करने के लिए कहा कि 'अधिकतम स्वायत्तता' का क्या अर्थ है।

KASHMIR: GREATER AUTONOMY

Terrorism in Jammu and Kashmir has almost broken up the national consensus on major functional attributes of Parliamentary government in Jammu and Kashmir. There is a deep difference of opinion about the feasibility of a political package on 'greater autonomy' to the State; Hindus and the other minorities, about 46 percent of the population of the State, opposed to any restructurisation of the existing constitutional relations between the Union and the State, and the Muslims uncertain of whether the so-called package of autonomy would be acceptable to militant regimes as a basis for settlement with the Indian Government. Perhaps, the Government of India believes that it can substitute 'greater autonomy' for the 'right of self-determination', that the Muslim secessionist forces, militarised by Pakistan in 1989-90, have been demanding for the last five decades. The former Prime Minister, Narsimha Rao, went so far as to suggest, that the Congress Government would concede "Azadi, short of Independence" to meet Muslim separatism, at least half-way, exactly in the same manner as the Congress had offered to concede a Muslim State within India, when it accepted the Cabinet Mission Plan in 1946.

(Kashmir: Greater Autonomy by Dr. M. K. Teng, C. L. Gadoo)

DAILY EXCELSIOR NOVEMBER 1, 1996 REPORTS

Kashmiri migrant group opposes autonomy

NEW DELHI, Oct 31:

The Jammu and Kashmir Sangam today opposed any autonomy for the State and said only full integration of Jammu and Kashmir in the national mainstream and suppression of fundamentalism would ensure constitutional guarantee for the migrant Hindus.

"There is no other guarantee which can ensure the safety and future of the Hindu refugees who are determined not to go back to face the guns and communalism," Mr CL Gadoo, president of the Sangam, an organisation of Kashmiri migrants, said in a statement here.

The State Chief Minister, Dr Farooq Abdullah, had recently said

all efforts would be made to ensure return of all Kashmiris who had migrated during last seven years of turmoil.

Mr Gadoo said the migrants were determined to resist any "premature attempts to disturb them before complete normalcy is restored in the State."

He alleged that the National Conference's demand for restoration of pre-1953 status for the State clearly stood for delinking of Jammu and Kashmir from the Indian political structure as originally envisaged by Article 370.

Provisions of the Constitution of India in regard to citizenship, fundamental rights, Supreme Court and elections were applied to the State in 1954.(PTI)

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1996 (PAGE 3)

KPs' return a top priority, says Soz

NEW DELHI, Nov. 3:

The Jammu and Kashmir Government will very soon initiate talks with the representatives of Kashmiri Pandit migrants to seek their suggestions and views for their early dignified return to the valley, which they left seven years ago.

Any steps to be taken by the Government for the return of migrants will be based on these discussions with their representatives, according to sources.

The parleys, which the Chief Minister, Dr Farooq Farooq Abdullah will himself hold with five prominent recognised organisations of the Kashmiri Pandits, will be focussed on various aspects to see how best the migrants can return to their native place early, the sources said.

However, the exact date and venue have yet not been finalised, they said.

Confirming that the Chief Minister will soon hold talks with representative bodies of Kashmiri Pandits, the spokesman of the ruling National Conference, Prof Saifuddin Soz, said, return of migrants constitutes a top priority of the agenda of Dr Abdullah.

The issue was one of the top priorities listed in the National Conference manifesto also, he recalled.

The issue, however, has to be discussed threadbare before any steps for their return are initiated, Prof Soz said adding their suggestions will have to be sought for that.

Stating that Kashmiriyat without Kashmiri Pandits is incomplete, he said genesis and conditions of their return need to be worked out.

The Kashmiri migrants will be

represented by Panun Kashmir, Kashmiri Samiti, All India Kashmiri Samaj, All India Kashmiri Pandit Sabha and J and K Sangam.

The president of J and K Sangam, Mr C L Gadoo, when contacted, however, denied having received any official communication from the Government.

I have read about it in newspapers but nobody has approached us so far, he said.

Same was the response from Panun Kashmir whose general secretary, Mr Ramesh Razdan said we would welcome such a step but nobody has officially approached us so far.

He said the organisation would respond positively to any such initiative.

General secretary of Kashmiri Samiti, Mr Ashok Kak, however said that the Chief Minister had indicated about the talks and we are watching the moves.

Office bearers of other Kashmiri Pandit organisations were not immediately available for comment.

Around three lakh Kashmiri Pandits had migrated from Kashmir after militancy erupted in the Valley in late 1989. Most of them are living in Jammu, Udhampur and Delhi while others have been scattered all over the country.

The talk of their return has aroused fear and scepticism among the community members as they are not sure about the security on their return to the Valley.

Apprehensive about the safety environment in the Valley, the migrants want an assurance from the Government that the situation in the Valley is really conducive for their return. (PTI)

Pak plot to kill top KP leaders unearthed

From B.L. Kak

NEW DELHI, Nov 2: A plot, hatched across India's borders, to engineer killing of several leaders and activists of different groupings of Kashmiri Pandits has been uncovered.

Questioning of three subversives, recently captured in Poonch sector of Jammu province, has yielded a sensational account of how a foreign agency has planned to bring about elimination of Pandit leaders and activists not only in Jammu and Kashmir but also in the United States and the UK and Canada.

The terrorists' hit-list contains 100-odd names of Kashmiri Hindus. Intelligence sleuths, while examining a set of seized incriminating literature, including two diaries, have come across names of as many as nine Kashmiris that have been marked with red ink.

They are Dr KL Chowdhury, Dr Shakti Bhan, Dr Chrangoo, Dr Agnishekhar, Mr Amar Nath Vaishnavi, Mr HN Jatoo and Mr CL Gadoo, besides Mr Ashok Kak and Capt SK Tickoo.

While Dr KL Chowdhury tops the hit-list, the name of a famous Kashmiri neurologist, Dr Sushil Razdan, currently based in Jammu city, is on the bottom of the list. Both Dr Chowdhury and Dr Razdan are held in high esteem by a section of

Kashmiri Muslims.

Not long ago, Dr Chowdhury was reportedly warned by two Muslim youth, who met him in his Jammu clinic in the garb of patients, that he will have to face dire consequences if he did not stop writing against the "ongoing freedom struggle in the Valley of Kashmir."

Obviously, the threat to Dr KL Chowdhury and others is part of the plan of Muslim fundamentalists in Kashmir and across India's borders to prevent the overwhelming majority of Kashmiri Hindu migrants from returning to their original homes in the Valley.

The Jammu and Kashmir Chief Minister, Dr Farooq Abdullah, may be anxious to ensure return of the Pandit migrants to the Valley in a phased manner. But he cannot expect a smooth sailing for his Government in this regard in view of Pakistan's restructured strategy, which is aimed at creating trouble and whipping up communal tensions and irritations in parts of the State so as to create a fear psychosis among all those Pandits who want to go back to their homes in the Valley.

Intriguing, indeed, is the role being played by a handful of Kashmiri Pandits on the question of buying and selling of the immovable property in Srinagar and elsewhere in the Valley. This group of Pandits has been found responsible for initially advancing to Dr Abdullah the idea favouring some kind of ban on selling of the immovable property by Kashmiri Hindu migrants in the Valley.

According to sources, two members of this group had quietly managed, prior to the return of Dr Abdullah on the State scene as the Chief Minister, to sell away their houses in a posh colony in Srinagar.

APPENDIX I
PROTEST LETTER TO AMERICAN EMBASSY, NEW DELHI



Embassy of the United States of America

New Delhi, India
November 15, 1993

Mr. C. L. Gadoo
President
Kashmiri Samiti Delhi
Kashmir Bhawan Marg
Amar Colony
New Delhi 110024A. V. Rao

Dear Mr. Gadoo:

Thank you for your recent letter concerning U.S. policy toward Kashmir.

I would like to reiterate the main points made in the October 28 press briefing on U.S. policy in South Asia; several of these points have been widely misinterpreted in the press.

We believe that sustained, good-faith negotiations between India and Pakistan offer the best means of resolving the longstanding Kashmir dispute. Naturally, any viable solution needs to take into account the wishes of the Kashmiri people.

We do not seek to impose a solution on any of the parties to the dispute. Nor do we question the territorial integrity of India. Our overriding goal is to see peace and security in Kashmir and an end to the violent conflict there. We have always supported the Government of India in its efforts to negotiate a peaceful solution to the conflict, and will continue to do so.

Moreover, we have consistently expressed in both word and deed our support for a stable and prosperous India. We believe India and the United States share many common perceptions and are committed to the same democratic traditions. We look forward to continuing to work closely with the Government of India on a range of regional and global issues.

Thank you for sharing your views with us.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'C. Blakeman', with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Chat Blakeman
First Secretary

Kashmiri Samiti, Delhi (Regd.)

KASHMIR BHAWAN MARG,
AMAR COLONY, NEW DELHI-110024
PHONE : 6465280

No.....

Dated 10.11.1993

Memorandum

To

The Ambassador of the United States of America

In India

The United States' stand on Jammu & Kashmir and the mischievous statements made by senior state officials of the Clinton administration deserve to be denounced by the government as well as the people of India. It is not something new that the United States has done and there is enough on record to show that United States followed a sustained policy supporting the case of Pakistan. The United States, have added a new dimension to their policy on Kashmir and in their wild statements, questioned the Accession of the State to India in 1947.

The Kashmiri Samiti Delhi wants to put on record its strong protest against the recent irresponsible statements made by American officials, as such statement do not only hurt the susceptibilities of the Kashmiri Community, they put a shadow on their hopes to fight the terrorist menace, which Pakistan has iducated into Jammu & Kashmir. The Samiti takes a special note of the fact that Pakistan has been and still is a fronttime state in the American Alience system. The questionable statements, the American officials have made, are bound to seriously effect, the effort of the Kashmiri Samiti and other minoritiePs, flushed out by terrorism from Kashmir under a well-devised scheme of ethnic cleansing of the State. to return to their homeland and live in' peace.

The United States administration should have known, that the procedure for the transfer of power from the British : India in August 1947, was envisaged in an Act of the Parliament of England, and the Act, specifically stipulated that the British Paramountary would end with the withdrawal if the British and

Contd.... -

2

the rulers of the States would assume the powers, which otherwise were exercised by the British. The Indian States acceded to the two Dominions in accordance with the provisions of the Act, and the same procedure was followed by the ruler of the Jammu and Kashmir, who signed the same Instrument of Accession, which other States had executed. The lapse of the British Paramountcy did not vest any independence in the States, because the British government refused to grant them dominion status and recognise them as independent identities.

The dispute over the accession of the State arose out of the invasion of the State by Pakistan in October 1947, when the State had not acceded to India.

The Samiti notes with regret that in the United Nations, where the Indian Government lodged a protest against Pakistan's aggression, the United States, with its allies, equated India with Pakistan and in fact helped Pakistan to grab one third of the State, which continues to be under its occupation even upto this day.

The Samiti feels, that the United States has followed an unhelpful policy in regard to Jammu & Kashmir evidently for its diplomatic as well as strategic interests. The United States administration, is unfortunately, seeking to take advantage of sponsored terrorist violence in the State and prepare ground for the secession of the State from India.

Untold miseries and death and destruction of property and demolition of religious places have been inflicted on the Hindu minorities in Kashmir, by the terrorist desperados supported by Pakistan. More than one and half thousand Hindus have been murdered and more than eighteen thousand houses belonging to the Hindus have been burnt down and more than hundred temples have been demolished. The United States, needed to have put into motion the United Nations instrumentalities to

Contd..3/-

guard against the human rights violation by terrorist in Kashmir, as it claims to do, around the world, as the only super power. The accession of Kashmir to India is an accomplished fact and the dispute over Jammu and Kashmir is about the continued occupation of a part of the State by Pakistan. The Kashmiri Samiti intends to make it clear that the people of Jammu & Kashmir will not submit to any dictation and brook any interference in the sovereignty of India, from whichever quarter it comes.

The Kashmiri Samiti condemns the statements made by the United States officials and wants to convey to the U.S. Administration the firm resolve of the people of India, who are at present locked in a battle with international terrorism in Jammu and Kashmir, that they will not tolerate such blatant attacks on the interference with the National integrity of India. The Samiti seeks to convey to the United States Government the strong disapproval of the Hindus of Kashmir, who have suffered genocide and ethnic extermination at the hands of Pakistan sponsored terrorism. The Samiti further wants to convey to the United States Government, that it has already given a call to the Indian people to fight as one man any attempts to destabilise Kashmir and destabilise India.

Chawal
(C.L. GADOO)
President

APPENDIX II PETITION TO NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION

Petition on Human Rights Violations of Kashmiri Hindus in Kashmir

[This petition is addressed to the Prime Minister of India, the National Human Rights Commission and the International Human Rights Commission. It was framed by **DR. M. K. TENG** and **SHRI C. L. GADOO**, Co-Chairmen of the Joint Human Rights Committee for Minorities in Kashmir, in wake of the exodus of Kashmiri Hindus from Kashmir in January 19, 1990 and re-issued on Human Rights Day, December 10, 2015. We are giving below the full text of the petition.]

"Injustice anywhere is threat to justice everywhere." (Martin Luther King)

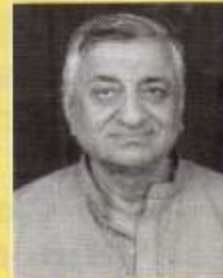
Dear Sir / Madam,
Human Rights are recognized by the entire community of the civilized nations of the world, as a part of the rights of man which are inviolable and unassailable, for the all people who constitute humanity without any exception. We, hold no brief for any one violating human rights anywhere. All we submit is that the small and helpless community of Kashmiri Hindus, along with Kashmir is of other communities suffering for their belief in secularism, nationalism and democracy, are the worst victims of human rights violations in Kashmir. They continue to suffer the aftermath of this tragedy, living a miserable life in townships, and other camps, in Jammu and other parts of the country. But nobody hears their anguished cry while the terrorists, their supporters in the state and Pakistan have succeeded in generating worldwide awareness about the hardship faced by some Muslims in Kashmir for harboring and helping terrorists. Organizations like the Amnesty International and Asia Watch while raising howls about the difficulties of Kashmiri Muslims make no more than passing references to the inhuman brutality with which the Muslim terrorists in the state massacred large numbers of Kashmiri Hindus and indulged in rape, arson and plunder forcing them to flee their homes of thousands of years. All this is sought to be hidden behind the smoke screen of "human rights violations by the security forces" and basic questions are clouded in a desperate attempt to keep the world in dark about



Dr. M.K. Teng

the actual happenings in the name of insurgency against the Center.

It is therefore essential to make a proper assessment of violations of, whose human rights in Jammu and Kashmir. While doing so, facts must be treated as sacred and not twisted for dramatic effect to serve sectarian political ends. Unfortunately, the assessments made by some of the Human Rights organizations are faulted in their very fundamentals because such assessments have been based on avowedly partisan evidence. Most of the evidence has been collected in Pakistan-occupied part of the Jammu and Kashmir State and from other sources close to the terrorists. Some of these "watch dog" groups make little attempt to conceal the fact that they are functioning as apologists for Muslim terrorists operating in the State at the behest of Pakistan.



C.L. Gadoo

Nothing else can explain their studied indifference to the plight of more than five lakh Hindus whose "rights", such as they were in a regime which was already Islamic except in name, were trampled under the jack-boots of the Pakistan-aided marauders in collaboration with local Muslim fundamentalist and secessionist elements. The magnitude of misdeeds of the terrorists have been of such proportions that Asia Watch found it difficult to completely conceal them and had grudgingly to concede that they were guilty of excesses in the name of violent opposition. It is a tragedy that even after the Asia Watch report

was made public, certain people in this country, fell prey to the Pakistani and terrorist disinformation and have developed a mind-set totally indifferent to the plight of Kashmiri Hindus who have been reduced to refugees in their own country for their patriotism, tolerance and secular ideals. The flood of publicity mounted by the mentors submerged the sad tale of their suffering, so much so that when the specter of "demographic change" was raised, nobody asked: Has demographic change not already been brought about in the state? Has it not been made a totally Muslim Kashmir now with the elimination of the Hindus?

Design To Break Up India

Terrorism is a violation of human rights, whatever its political objectives. Terrorism in Jammu and Kashmir motivated by ideological commitments to a Muslim crusade is a greater violation of human rights. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, it must not be forgotten, was adopted by the world community precisely to save mankind from the scourge of crusades; the second world war, was a war of crusades.

There is an imperative necessity for a bold and unconventional endeavor to identify the content and contours of violence which has ravaged Jammu and Kashmir State and describe the perspectives in which the infringements of human rights deserve to be assessed. Any enquiry and assessment restricted to parameters predetermined by political considerations and social motivations and preconceived notions of the nature of the violence and strife in the state, is bound to be self-defeating. Human judgments which are presumed to be universal, as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, underline generally accepted norms and standards of human behavior and not such norms and standards which are arbitrarily devised. There is always a danger in shifting parameters and judgments in respect of human rights because shifting parameters and judgments are incompatible with and destructive of the universality of such rights.

It will be a travesty of human history to ignore the crucial factor of terrorist violence in Kashmir,

which must ultimately determine the context in which the violation of human rights has taken place. The boundaries of state action to contain terrorism must be viewed in the broad context of the United Nations Charter, the International Covenants and the resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council on terrorism. An enquiry into human rights violations in Jammu and Kashmir cannot be confined to narrowly local and narrowly dated frames of reference.

The terrorist violence unleashed in Jammu and Kashmir by various terrorist organizations and the state of Pakistan, is by itself a violation of human rights. The Muslim crusade which seeks to exterminate the religious and ethnic minorities in Jammu and Kashmir and establish the primacy of Islam in the government and the society of the state, contravenes the principle of the due process of law which is the basis of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Political terrorism, whatever its ideology and objectives, is a crime against International Law, a crime against humanity, a crime against the law of war and a crime against the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Terrorist violence in Jammu and Kashmir has several dimensions which have a direct bearing on human rights in the state. In the first place, terrorism in Jammu and Kashmir is a process of political violence which has specified political commitments aimed to separate Jammu and Kashmir State from India and secure its annexation to Pakistan. It is the culmination of the Muslim struggle in pre-partition India for the homeland of Pakistan, which claimed Jammu and Kashmir on account of the Muslim majority character of its population. It is a religious crusade to complete the partition of India which it is claimed is 'incomplete' so long as Jammu and Kashmir is not merged with Pakistan. It must clearly be understood that this terrorist violence is not aimed at effecting any change in the existing political system, economic organization or social relationships. It is neither an expression of political dissent, nor is it apolitical movement aimed to replace the existing sets of political instruments in the state. It has an

international content as it is aimed at cutting off a part of the Indian nation and secures its annexation to the state of Pakistan.

The Muslims in Kashmir are the ruling elite of the state. They dominate its entire economic organization and enjoy communal precedence in all social forums. Islam is virtually the official religion of the state. Whereas the Muslims constitute a little more than half the population of the State, they possess three-fourths share in legislative bodies, administrative organizations and all the local Government Institutions. In the Kashmir province, the Hindus have no elected representation in the State Legislature, nor do they have any elected representation in the local bodies. They constitute less than five per cent of the administrative services of the State and have less than one percent share in the higher cadres of the state administration. Muslims monopolize 94 per cent of the state services in Kashmir. The Hindus of Kashmir province have absolutely no share in the decision making clusters of the state Government, which have always been constituted by the Muslims of the Kashmir Province. More than 90 per cent of the admissions to professional, technical and other educational Institutions are reserved for Muslims in one form or the other purely on communal basis. The Hindus, Sikhs and other minorities share a bare 8 per cent of the educational facilities that the State provides.

The Muslims own and control the entire economic and Industrial structure of the Kashmir Province. They own 96 per cent of the agricultural land, orchards and other urban landed estates. They enjoy a monopoly over the entire industrial organization, trade, commerce, financial resources and exports of the province of Kashmir. They have complete monopoly in trading in fruits, carpets, shawls, wood-work, woolens, silk etc. The Hindus in Kashmir have never been allowed to have any share in the tourist industry, the transport organization, concessionary contracts for the construction of the State property, roads and buildings and the licenses for Imports and exports which the state Government has been lavishly distributing among the Muslims.

Evidently, terrorist violence in the State is not local in content or outlook. Its objectives have transnational implications and its aim is the separation of Jammu and Kashmir State from India and, as a consequence, open the way for the disintegration of the Indian Union.

Violation of Human Rights

The political content of the terrorist violence has a direct effect on human rights as it involves militants' strategies which cannot but infringe the principles which form the basis of human rights. These strategies include:

1. Liquidation of the Indian support structures in the state, involving elimination of the people of all communities including Muslims who constitute such support structures;
2. Suppression of all political dissent and opposition by fear,
3. Oppression and mental torture of people who do not support terrorism;
4. Liquidation of civil population which extends help to security forces in their operations against terrorists;
5. Communalization of the society aimed to suppress opinion opposed to the secession of the state;
6. Conduct of military operations by the terrorists against the security forces of the state in violation of the laws of war.

The second major dimension of terrorism in Jammu and Kashmir is the terrorists' aim to exterminate Hindu population in the Kashmir valley because Hindus do not accept the secession of the state from India and its annexation to Pakistan nor do they accept to be governed by the authority which derives its sanction from the law and precedent of Islam. The Hindus have always supported accession of the state to India. They have, undeniably, formed the most powerful support base for India in Kashmir. Hindus in the valley rose united against the invasion of the state in 1947, and fought shoulder to shoulder with the Indian soldiers against the infiltrators from Pakistan in 1965. They were always in the forefront of the struggle against secessionism, communalism,

fundamentalism and the various movements for annexation of the state to Pakistan.

In the present turmoil the strategies used in the terrorist operations against the Hindus in Kashmir include:

1. The extermination of Hindus;
2. Subjection of Hindus to brutal torture to instill fear among them in order to achieve their submission to the terrorists and their exodus from Kashmir;
3. Flushing out such Hindus who refuse to submit to the terrorist dictates, by force, fear of death, fear of conversion and criminal assault on their women;
4. Destruction of the residential houses of the Hindus who migrate and the appropriation of their business establishments to ensure that they do not return;
5. Attachment of their landed property;
6. Destruction of the social base of the Hindus by desecration and destruction of their places of worship, shrines and temples;
7. Appropriation of the property of the Hindu shrines and its attachment to the Muslim religious endowments;
8. Declaration of a religious crusade against the Hindus.

Pakistan Factor

The third and the most crucial aspect of terrorism in the State is the participation of Pakistan in the terrorist violence. Pakistan has a history of sponsoring terrorist violence in its neighboring countries including India. It is openly committed to the export of Islamic revolution to non-Muslim states and militarization of pan-Islamic fundamentalism in South Asia. Pakistan has always used Islam as an ideological instrument for its territorial expansion. It has claimed Kashmir in the name of the Muslim nation and the unity of the Muslims Ummah. Pakistan is at present a conventional, organized and international base for the militarization of pan-Islamic fundamentalism and Muslim terrorism in Asia. There is enough proof of the complicity of Pakistan in the terrorist activity in Jammu and Kashmir, which cannot be disregarded.

The induction of terrorism in Jammu and Kashmir

by Pakistan is its third attempt to cut-off Jammu and Kashmir from India and annexes it to its territories. In October 1947, Pakistan sent thousands of armed forces and irregular commandos into the State to annex it. Were it not for the heroic resistance of the state troops led by the Chief of the Army Staff of the State, Brigadier Rajender Singh, who resisted the advance of invading forces till the State acceded to India and the Indian troops joined the battle, the story of the State would have been different. About thirty thousand Hindus and Sikhs were slaughtered by the invading hordes in the territories of the State overrun by them. Hundreds of thousands of them were uprooted and displaced. That story is still untold. In 1965, Pakistan inducted thousands of its trained commandos in the garb of local Muslims into the State to unleash a Muslim rebellion against India. The infiltrators spread all over the valley, penetrated into Srinagar, but due to the lack of support from local Muslim population and prompt military action taken by Government of India, the infiltrators sneaked back to Pakistan after war broke out between the two countries.

The present terrorist violence in Jammu and Kashmir is the third attempt by Pakistan to break up India and annex Jammu and Kashmir. This time the technique of military intervention is different; the flanks of terrorist organizations are recruited from the local Muslim population and after being trained and armed in Pakistan are re-inducted into the State, to carry on the Islamic crusade, Jihad, against India. Large numbers of armed commandos consisting of personnel of the army and intelligence services of Pakistan, and the various troop formations raised in the occupied territories of so-called Azad Kashmir have also been inducted into the State to help the terrorist elements.

Mass Massacres

The terrorist violence in Kashmir has involved mass massacre of the people of the State, destruction of their property and genocide of Hindus and their exodus from Kashmir. The death and destruction of innocent people, genocide of minorities and conduct of a war of attrition in violation of the laws of war are

crimes against humanity and international law, besides being violation of human rights. The terrorist violence in Jammu and Kashmir, on a well designed pattern, has led to several consequences which are inextricably interlinked with the violation of human rights.

The main targets of terrorist violence in Kashmir, have been

1. The Hindus;
2. the Muslims opposed to secession, the Muslims accused by terrorists of acting as "agents of India" and "informers" and those alleged to have spied for the security forces of the state;
- 3 Hindu employees of the State government, the Hindu employees of the government of India posted in the State, Hindu technical staff of Government of India installations of communications, police, radio and television, Hindu technical staff of the industrial corporations and the Hindu personnel of the security organizations of the state as well as the personnel of the Central paramilitary forces deployed in the State.

Genocide of Hindus

Genocide is the destruction in whole or in part of a national, ethnic, racial or religious group. The United Nations General Assembly approved a resolution on 11th December, 1946, declaring genocide a crime under International Law. A convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Genocide adopted by the General Assembly came into effect on 12th January, 1951. The Convention proclaims genocide as a crime against International Law. The Convention lists destruction of an ethnic, racial or religious group as genocide. Specifically, genocide includes:

1. Killing members of a community or a group because of their affiliations;
2. Causing bodily or mental harm to the members of a community or a group;
3. Deliberately inflicting conditions on the community or the group to bring about its physical destruction;
4. Imposing measures to prevent births in the community or the group;

5. Forcibly transferring children from one group to another.

The terrorist organizations in the State and those operating from Pakistan have unleashed an organized campaign to exterminate the Hindus in Kashmir. Besides the obligation to prosecute a religious war against them, terrorists have sought to achieve several tactical advantages in eliminating Hindus. Hindus used to form a vital and powerful base for India in Kashmir. They have fought the secessionist movements in the State with their bare teeth. They alone have resisted the onslaught of the pan-Islamic fundamentalism as well as the Islamization of the Government and the society in the State. They have always been instrumental in keeping the feedback channels of Government of India open and maintaining a regular and uninterrupted flow of information to its agencies.

The mass attack on the Hindus began in January, 1990, and by the onset of August, 1990 more than eight hundred of them had been murdered in cold blood. Most of the victims were innocent people who lived in poverty and persecution under the Muslim dominated constitutional organization of the State. Among those killed, were people from all sections of the society, lawyers, political activists, media men, intellectuals, shopkeepers, errand boys and men of small means.

Exodus in Panic

The rising terror which consumed hundreds of innocent Hindus, the deliberate indifference of the state apparatus infested by pro-Pakistan agents and infiltrators and the failure of Government of India to take effective and firm measures against the terrorists as well as their harbourers, particularly in the ranks of the administrative organization of the state, compelled the Hindus to flee for their lives to Jammu and beyond. By July- September, 1990 more than three lakhs of Hindus had evacuated from their homes leaving their property, land, trade and business behind them. After the exodus, all the Hindu property has been looted and thousands of Hindu houses burnt down. Many Hindu Temples/shrines have also been burnt down or destroyed by explosives.

Terrorism is a negation of life, and violation of the norms of human behavior recognized by all civilized people of the world. All value-based violence, which contravenes generally accepted norms of social order, human behavior, and right to life and equality of all men, is retrogressive. Judgments which are based upon preferences which violate life equality of all men and freedom do not have any revolutionary content. The political violence motivated by ideological commitments whatever their value-content is necessarily retrogressive. There is no freedom which impinges upon freedom, no equality which upholds inequality. There is no life which portends death. Political terrorism even if it is for a religious crusade is as heinous a crime as any other crime against humanity. All political terrorism is organized crime.

Terrorist violence cannot be justified on the ground of its political and ideological motivations or value-basis. International conventions and treaties, even those pertaining to human rights, do not recognize terrorist violence as legitimate political action, arising out of any ideological or political commitments or any value basis. Commitment to separation of Jammu and Kashmir from India to further the cause of Islam and in the name of Muslim unity and brotherhood, to ensure the Muslims in the state the right to decide the future disposition of the state as envisaged by the United Nations Resolutions; commitments to "complete the partition of India" by the accession of the state to Pakistan or commitments to liberate the Muslim majority state of Jammu and Kashmir from India or commitment to establish a Muslim State of Jammu and Kashmir based upon religious precept and precedence cannot legitimize and validate terrorism in Kashmir.

Human Rights

In the Charter of the United Nations, the peoples constituting the United Nations express their determination to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person and in the equal rights of men and women and nations large and small. In 1948, the General Assembly of the United Nations adopted the Universal Declaration of Human

Rights as a common standard of achievement for all people and all nations. In 1966, it adopted the United Nations Covenant of Human Rights.

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights stipulates, in several sets of its articles, the inalienable rights of all members of human family. These inalienable rights are grouped around six main principles- Equality of man; Freedom of thought; expression and faith; Due process of law; Freedom of peaceful assembly and association; Representative basis of state power, and Right to a share in the social and economic organization of the state.

The equality of man is fundamental to the Declaration of Human Rights. The Declaration affirms that human rights are universal and applicable without any discrimination. If all human beings, professing different faiths, are born free with equal dignity and rights, no religious, social or political injunction can impose a reservation on the equality of man and discrimination against any people of the world. The equality of man transcends all religious precepts and precedent, social sanction, all ideological commitments and political limitations.

All human beings, the Declaration proclaims, are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood. All people are entitled to all rights and freedoms envisaged by the Declaration, without any distinction of any kind, such as race, color, sex, language, religion, political or other status. Every human being has right to life, liberty and security of person. No one shall be subjected to torture or cruel inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. All people are equal before law and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of law.

State's Inaction

The State Government and the Government of India have an obligation under the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the various international Covenants and the United Nations Resolutions, to deal firmly with terrorist violence. Neither the State Government which is vested with the powers to

maintain law and order in the state in the Indian federal division of powers, nor the Union Government which assumed all powers of the administration to itself in consequence of promulgation of President's rule in the State, adopted any of the measures mentioned above to deal firmly with the terrorist violence. Terrorist crime is still dealt with as an ordinary crime. Trial procedures have not been changed to meet the threat of crimes committed by the terrorist; no special anti-terrorist organizations have been instituted within the police department or within the security structures of the State.

Thousands of innocent lives could have been saved, if the State and Union Government had taken adequate measures which the world community, the civilized nations have adopted to deal with the political terrorism.

The local newspapers are a testimony to the death and destruction of Hindus and other innocent civilians who have been victimized by the various terrorist fronts and who could be saved if powers were given to the security forces to take pre-emptive action. Thousands of innocent lives have been taken by the terrorists and thousands of Hindus have been uprooted from their homes. They are languishing in refugee camps in Jammu and other parts of India. Their right to life, their homes and their freedom is as sacrosanct as any other human right listed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

APPEAL

We appeal to National Human Rights Commission; International Human Commission; and Government of India;

- a) Take majors to reverse the genocide of Hindus and put an end to continuous state of terror which prevails in Jammu and Kashmir so that half a million of Hindu refugees are able to return to their homes in Kashmir,
- b) To act immediately to put to an end to mass annihilation of Hindus and Human Rights violations imposed upon them who are living in exile for the last 26 years, virtually, abandoned by the Indian State and relegated to the life of deprivation, poverty and exploitation,
- c) Indict pan-Islamic fundamentalist organizations and terrorists organizations in Jammu and Kashmir which are responsible for terrorist violence in Kashmir, and the State of Pakistan which has sponsored these organizations by providing training, arms and funds to the terrorists in Kashmir, for crimes against humanity, crimes against International Law and crimes against Human Rights.

Sd/
Dr. M.K.Teng
(Co-Chairman)

Sd/
C.L. Gadoo
(Co-Chairman)

PROTEST AT UN HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION, NEW DELHI, ON JUNE 25, 2018



Brief Profile of Chaman Lal Gadoo---Social Activist & Prolific Writer

Chaman Lal Gadoo born in a middle class Brahmin family in 1937 at Srinagar, Kashmir and after completing his early education at Srinagar moved to Delhi for further technical education. He chose engineering as his profession. He took active participation in student and youth movements. He took active part in organizing the student rally, first of its kind at Srinagar on June 23, 1953 on the Martyrdom of Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukharjee; ever since he never looked back and the zeal to the voice of the sufferers still keeps him working on the cause even as an octogenarian. He became National Council Member, of National Youth Organization (NYO) at New Delhi, and associate Editor of its monthly youth magazine 'Lion Roar' in the year 1963.

Gadoo took keen interest in Trade Union activities, represented Tata Group Unions, Mercantile Unions and Federation of Radio & Electrical Employees Unions of Delhi State for more than a decade as its General Secretary and launched 'Workers News' in the year 1971. He organized workers of Electronics Industry in the capital and represented Radio Industrial workers in its first wage-board appointed by the Delhi Government in 1973.

Gadoo also served the cause of unapproved colonies of Delhi, as Vice President of East-South Welfare Association (Regd.) in 1976 and again in 1982 as General Secretary of Laxmi Nagar-Shakarapur Welfare Association which played a key role in getting Laxmi Nagar and Shakarapur colonies regularized.

Chaman Lal Gadoo has spent more than last thirty years in community welfare activities, ever since there was first attempt by communal forces in South Kashmir to annihilate Kashmiri Hindus, way back in 1986. Politically, he is an ardent supporter of Hindu nationalism and deeply involved in the Hindu resistance movement, against Muslim separatism in Kashmir. He has been in the midst of the relief and rehabilitation of the Hindus of Kashmir, displaced in the aftermath of the militant violence in Kashmir during 1990. He has worked for unemployed youth, reservation for displaced students in various universities and now working for Healthcare of elderly and on many more burning issues like return to homeland. He has always been sensitive to the needy.

Gadoo worked diligently for the Kashmiri Hindus' cause, first as the President of Kashmiri Samiti, Delhi and then President, Bharatiya Janta Party, J&K cell, Delhi Pradesh, for more than two decades. He moved a first time resolution at a BJP meet presided by Sh. K.N.Sahani in presence of Sh. L.K.Advani, Smt. Sushma Suraj and other BJP leaders for abrogation of Art.370 on 28th Nov. 1995, which was unanimously approved by the full house.

Gadoo has been also President of J&K Sangam, and Kashur Sumchar, Vice-President of All India Kashmiri Samaj for a long time. He is associated with many other organizations like 'The Kashmir Education, Culture and Science Society' and

others. He was also Vice-President of Nirmal Vedant Prachar Mandal/ Nirmal Sadhana Ashram, Delhi. He is Co-Chairman, Joint Human Rights committee, New Delhi and Chairman, Vidya Gauri Gadoo Research Centre, New Delhi.

Apart from working with BJP stalwarts, Gadoo worked in tandem with other stalwarts like Shri. Ashok Singhal, President, Vishwa Hindu Parishad (VHP) who appreciated the booklet 'Sri Ram Temple Movement' and distributed the same to leading group of lawyers who produced it as a document in Supreme Court. Gadoo also worked with Prof. Balraj Madhok, founder Akil Bharatiya Jan Sangh, and Shri B.L.Sharma (Prem), founder Akhand Hindustan Morcha. He was associated with English section of its mouth-piece, Aabay Bharat, for a long time.

Chaman Lal Gadoo has organized many protest rallies, demonstrations, seminars and press conferences to highlight genocide, ethnic cleansing and plight of Kashmiri Hindus in exile. He has widely traveled and represented Kashmiri Hindus at many national and international foras. He attended Kashmiri Pandit Summit held in Hendon, London, from 18th –21st June 1997. The purpose of the Summit was to evolve a common platform for the unified voice of all Kashmiri Pandits. He was elected as Director of Press and Publicity & Director of Inter- Party Affairs (National Parties) at the meet. During November 1998, he participated in a seminar at the House of Commons, London. He also attended a meeting with lawmakers of Indian Caucus (USA) at Washington DC on Kashmir and on plight of Kashmiri Pandits in exile during 1998. He represented Kashmiri Hindus at 'First Vishva Saraswat Samelan' during December 1999 at Mangalore.

Gadoo was invited by Hurriyat Conference leaders to hold deliberations on Kashmiri migrants, during January 2000 but rejected the proposal, as it felt Hurriyat was responsible for militancy in Jammu and Kashmir, killings of hundreds of innocents, and for the ethnic cleansing of Kashmiri Pandits.

For more than twenty years Gadoo has been raising different issues with the National Human Rights Commission like genocide and Human Rights Violations of displaced Hindus. On his insistence before the commission, an inventory report of left over migrant properties in the valley was furnished by J&K Government during 2008. He also raised problems faced by displaced Hindus before Standing Parliamentary Committee on Rehabilitation of J&K Migrants during 2007.

Gadoo's research papers appear regularly in different magazines all over India and abroad. He has authored several books and was associated with Dr. M.K.Teng during the drafting of the 'White Paper on Kashmir' which was released by Sh. K. N. Sahani, in 1996. Sh. Atal Bihari Vajpayee personally distributed the booklet on "Human Rights Violations in Kashmir" at an event at UNHRC session in Geneva during March 1994, which he had earlier released on 28th Oct. 1993 at a symposium on Terrorism in Kashmir and Violation of Human Rights, organized by Kashmiri Samiti, Delhi.

PROFILE IN PICTURES



C.L.Gadoo with President Smt. Pratiba Patil & PM Sh.A.B.Vajpayee, Sh. M. L. Khurana



Dy.PM Sh.L.K.Advani, Sh.K.N.Sahani & Ext. Affairs Minister Smt.SushmaSawaraj



Dr. Harash Vardhan Health Minister & Dr. Mahesh Sharma, Cultural Minister

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