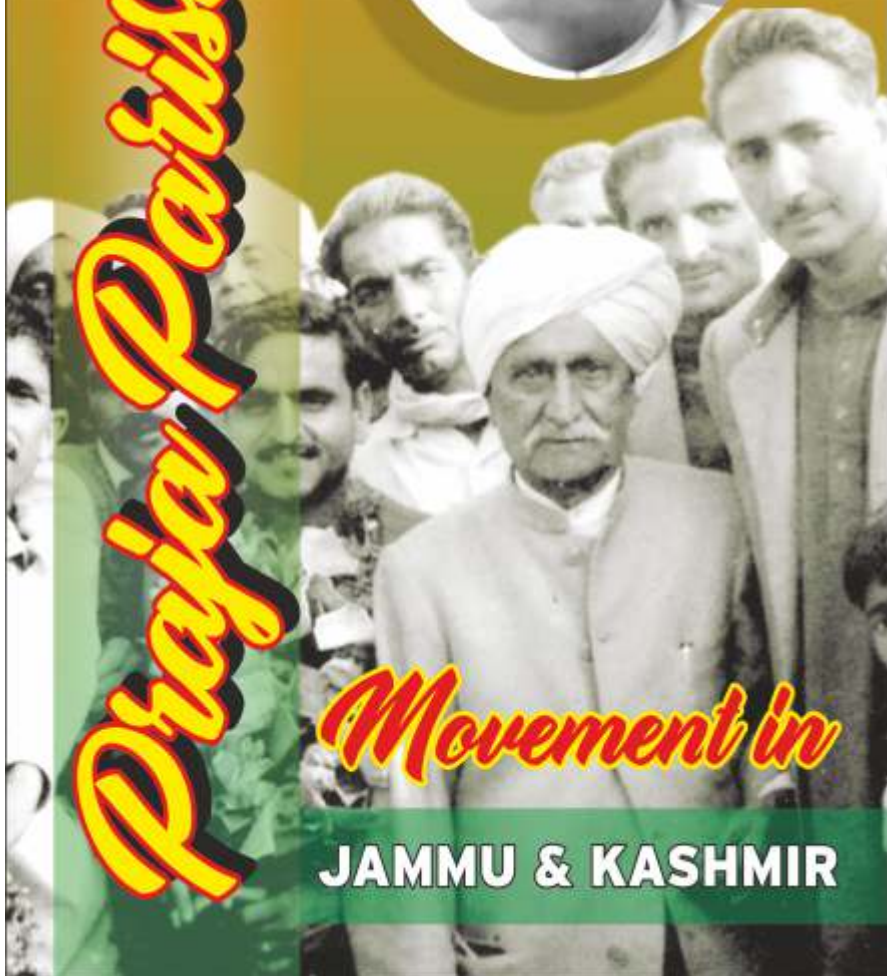
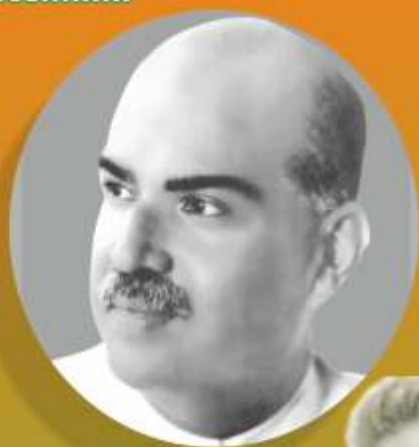


A Saga of Sacrifices.....



Prayer Parishad

Movement in

JAMMU & KASHMIR

**A Saga of Sacrifices
Praja Parishad Movements in
Jammu & Kashmir**

by

Kul Bhushan Mohtra
Bhartiya Janata Party

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UNYIELDING DOGRA

The Praja Parishad in J&K was formed to keep the spirit of democracy alive. While many were buckling under various kinds of pressure, but Pt. Prem Nath Dogra stood like a rock. He faced all the sufferings and difficult situations with great perseverance and determination despite his age factor.

Many observer hold the view:

“Pt. Prem Nath Dogra was Praja Parishad or in other words the Parishad and service to the society was Pt. Ji, for him India was the real mother-Bharat Mata”.

Hence this book is being dedicated to this great soul whose mission was unity and integrity of India with equal rights to all irrespective of religious faith and gender as also the region.

This was a long cherished desire of many for having such a book which can be torch bearer for those who believe to serve the Country and the mankind.



My New Task

To strengthen the Operations of Bharatiya Janata Party in Jammu & Kashmir, various Departments were announced with their head incharge earlier this year i.e 2017.

It was an honour for me to be entrusted with the task of heading the newly created wing of Library and Documentation. I have been associated with Bharatiya Janta Party for past two decades now. As I have contributed mostly in the Industrial sector so, this department was not only new but was challenging too.

I strongly feel, Praja Parishad- a Patriotic movement, should be known by one and all. All the events of party, the contributions of its workers really deserve recognition by all of us. So with great pride, I took up this task and did all possible research starting from the end of the autocracy in our State, the sad communal partition of India in 1947, and the emergence of new dispensation which was called Lok Shahi in J&K.

This whole transformation in the State carries a long chain of events, starting with Praja Parishad which later got merged with the Bharatiya Jana Sangh (BJS) and now incarnated the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP).

Going back to our history to know the series of events that happened, long drawn movement to bring our State at par with others parts of the Country which frustrates the design of separatists and semi-seperatists .



The Great Movement

The enormousness of the struggle to remove the barriers between J&K and rest of India could be understood by the situation wherein, as many as sixteen people were shot dead and many others got injured while trying to hoist the National Tri-colour on this land. Thousands were put behind the bars in the horrible conditions. Amongst them was the respected social and political personality, Pandit Prem Nath Dogra.

Above all, in this movement the towering opposition leader in the Parliament, Dr. Mookerjee was arrested for entering in our state without permit which was equivalent to visa needed to visit a different country. After his arrest, Dr. Mookerjee was lodged in a hut which was meant for Malies of the Nishat-Bagh in outskirts of Srinagar.

Dr. Mookerjee died on the black night of June 22/23 in 1953 under the circumstances shrouded in mystery. No enquiry was held despite the demand from different quarters including the aged mother, Smt. Yog Maya and then Bengal Chief Minister Shri B.C.Roy.

It all happened several decades ago, which makes it quite challenging to get through the authentic and consolidated information. It was really important to go back to the time and do a thorough research and meet people who had contributed and played a crucial role. Unfortunately some of them have left us apart and some due to lack of authentic data could not be of much help.

As Pandit Prem Nath Dogra was the driving force, it was though essential to have a look into his life for his great contribution. During this research, it was honour to meet Sh. Mulkh Raj Pargal who was 92 and also the member of Pt. Prem Nath Dogra Memorial Trust but unfortunately couldn't contribute much as he left us apart.

I am really thankful for this opportunity to connect with our history so well because of which I had a privilege to meet Shri Gopal Sachar, a veteran Journalist, who was closely associated

with Pt. Ji and the Praja Parishad/ Bharatiya Jana Sangh for about 22 years (1950-1972). On narrating the purpose of my visit, Sh. Sachar readily agreed to extend the helping hand in the best possible way.



Shri Sachar handed over a 60 years old file of the weakly Jai Swadesh, which was an official organ of the Praja Parishad, saying, "this was the property of Praja Parishad and now BJP should take care of it". This document of Jai Swadesh proved to be of great help to reach to the people of the families of Praja Parishad leaders and activists at far off places. In addition to some papers and documents, he also provided several photographs that included some rare pertaining to the life and activities of Pt. Ji and others.

I also came across a personal diary maintained by Praja Parishad prominent activist late sh. Sanji Ram, when he was behind the bars stating the horrible conditions and kind of cruelties that were inflicted against the patriotic activists.

Several years ago, late sh. Sanji Ram published this diary in the shape of a booklet titled Vish Dhara-370.

It was heartwarming to have our National President, Shri Amit Shah inaugurating our Library during his recent visit to Jammu on 30th April, 2017. This library has been named after the great social and patriotic leader Shri Nana Ji Desh Mukh.

This inauguration has proved to be a big impetus to the effort to collect more and more pieces to knit this book on the history of Praja Parishad.

EXPERIENCE:

In the efforts to collect the data, pictures and the facts on the important functionaries of the Praja Parishad and Bharatiya Jana Sangh, there were some great experiences I would like to share

1) Some people in relation with the leaders and activists were quite cooperative in providing photographs and in formation that they were having about the role of their elders.

2) A few people came in contact to support this drive about the big role of their elders but despite promises come forward. Efforts are still on to get recorded information which they can provide.



3) Interestingly, some people approached to get their elders recorded who had contributed in any way. But efforts are still on to get authentication in such cases.

However, some material has been provided by Shri Rajan Verma son of then General Secretary of Praja Parishad, sh. Durga Dass Verma and also a few photographs was provided by then Jammu city President, Sh. Amarnath Gupta, and Prof. Vidhya Bhushan provided some files of record.

It was a great learning experience for me to know this long last happening. Last six months has brought me closer to our history and it is believed that the readers would be enlightened to know how the country and the society can be served as was it done by the great Dogra, Pt. Prem Nath.

A Big thanks to all the seniors party members and others who extended their helping hand in collecting and compiling this piece related to the historic movement especially about the forgotten activists who were real soldiers of the Praja Parishad/Bhartiya Jana Sangh. Efforts would be continued to remember those who contributed in each and every possible way.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Kul Bhushan Mohtra', is written over a light blue grid background.

Kul Bhushan Mohtra

Incharge:- Nana Ji Deshmukh
Library and Documentation Department
Bhartiya Janta Party (J&K)
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Foreword

Our national movement compelled the Britishers to leave India in 1947. The British Union Jack was packed up and the Indian Tricolor started flying high in the skies of the ancient Indian nation that 'We the people of India that is Bharat' chose to shape as a democratic republic. Although the transition was not so smooth, the erstwhile princely state of Jammu and Kashmir ruled by Maharaja Hari Singh too became an integral part of India.

The Maharaja, being the only legal and constitutional authority to decide about the fate of his state signed the Instrument of Accession (IOA). The instrument of accession he signed was in no manner different from the documents signed by others states for the purpose of becoming a part of India.

But this plain factual and legal position has been widely misinterpreted, misquoted and deliberately misrepresented both inside Jammu & Kashmir as well as in the rest of the country. The separatists and anti-India elements spearheaded a campaign to this effect, but those who became legal and constitutional successors of the British Crown and the nationalist Maharaja were not far behind them in harming the country's national interests. All this is a part of history.

The chronology of events that preceded and followed accession of Jammu and Kashmir into India might appear to be a little bit complicated in the first instance but there is ample and unchallengeable clarity regarding the state's constitutional and legal status. The moment the IOA signed by Maharaja Hari Singh was duly accepted by the then Governor General of India, entire Jammu and Kashmir which was under the rule of the Maharaja on August 15, 1947 became an inseparable part of India. And this is what 'We the People of India' and even our Parliament have

repeatedly asserted unambiguously amid a discourse that always sought to trivialize and falsify this truth.



Amid the intellectual and physical violence that nationalist forces continue to face in parts of Jammu & Kashmir, attempts for a necessary course correction in the 'discourse' on Jammu and Kashmir is gaining momentum. Several books, documentaries and documents depicting the Indian view and authentic position on various questions often asked about the state have been published in past few years.

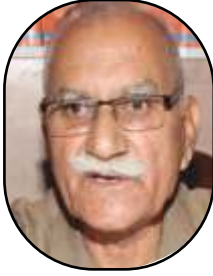
The volume of the book in hand is intended to supplement this ongoing work of course correction. As the volume have focused on documenting the Praja Parishad movement and the legendary role played by Late Pt. Prem Nath Dogra on this front, these become much more relevant. The way the Praja Parishad stood up against the evil designs of the then leadership of the state of Jammu & Kashmir, should have been properly compiled during the yesteryears. But the same could not be done comprehensively despite several attempts in the past.

I am sure that present project will fill up the gaps and strengthen the body of knowledge already generated on this aspect of the recent history of Jammu & Kashmir. Let us take it as a tribute to all the martyrs of Jammu & Kashmir right from those who died fighting on frontiers in 1947-48, through the luminaries like Late Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerjee and up to brave personnel of our security forces who laid down their lives recently to ensure that the Tiranga that replaced Union Jack in 1947 continues to flutter fearlessly in the state.

The hard work put in by the authors accompanied by the entire team that made productions of this volume possible is appreciable. Let our desire and efforts for a genuine course correction in Jammu and Kashmir become stronger and stronger every day. Production of this book is neither a beginning nor an end of our quest for knowing more about the state. The 'manthan' must go on.

RAM LAL

National General Secretary (Organisation)



Message

It is heartening to note that a book about the great struggle of Praja Parishad/ Bhartiya Jana Sangh for demolishing the barriers between Jammu and Kashmir and rest of the Bharat has been put on record.

It is indeed a maiden effort by Sh. Kul Bhushan Mohtra after the lapse of 65 years of the movement. He undertook a herculean task of contacting various personalities and organisations for collecting, collating and sifting of the material and photo graphs of various events about the life of a great leader Pt Prem Nath Dogra who could be the torch bearer for the coming generations. With this, a long outstanding work has been accomplished for which Sh. Kul Bhushan Mohtra deserves appreciation.

Pt. Prem Nath Dogra was a selfless and nationalist leader who had un-flinching loyalty towards the society and the country. This historical document about the Praja Parishad Movement and the life of great son of soil will go a long way in guiding and inspiring the people of Bharat in general and that of Duggar desh in particular.

Warm regard and best wishes for such future endeavours

Brig. (Retd.) Suchet Singh
Prant Sangchalak &
Chairman Pt. Prem Nath Dogra Trust



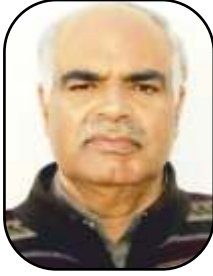
Message

I extend my heartiest congratulations to Sh. Kulbushan Mohtra Ji, Incharge "Nana Ji Deshmukh Library and Documents Department -Jammu and Kashmir Bharatiya Janata Party " for preparing a valuable publication titled A Saga of Sacrifices : Praja Parishad Movement in Jammu and Kashmir , That throws light on the happenings that followed after the Accession of J&K State with the Bharat . This Book highlights the real patriotism and the sacrifices made by the workers / activists of Praja Parishad / Bhartiya Jan Sang, The publication gives detailed account of Praja Parishad Movement for removing the barriers against the integration of the state with rest of Bharat. I hope that this document would provide an opportunity to the BJP Karyakartas/Common man and the researchers to get the real pictures of the events of that period and inspire them to render service for the greater cause of the motherland "Bharat"

जय हिन्द ! जय भारत
वन्दे मातरम

(रविन्द्र रैना)

प्रदेश अध्यक्ष,
भाजपा, जम्मू-कश्मीर



Message

It is a matter of great pleasure that Nana Ji Deshmukh Library and Documents established in the Head Office of Jammu and Kashmir Bhartiya Janta Party has published “ A Saga of Sacrifices Praja Parishad movement in J&K containing the historical events those took place after the accession of J&K State with Indian Union, the great struggle launched by The Dogras in 1953 for the complete integration of Jammu and Kashmir with India and oppose separatist tendencies emerged due to incorporation of Article 370 in the Indian Constitution. The publication contains the sequence of events of Praja Parishad Struggle, the sacrifices made by the people under the leadership of Pt. Prem Nath Dogra with their photographs of those who participated in the historical crusade.

Sh. K.B.Mohtra has put lot of efforts in collecting the material and photographs by approaching the resource persons individually and by going through the available published or unpublished material.

Ashok Kaul
BJP State General Secretary (Org.)



(मैं देखता चला गया) OBSERVATION

It is quite ticklish to dig over the past. It becomes more cumbersome when the happenings had taken place decades back, that too linked with a big movement about which there was little on record in a consolidated form. More so, when its adversaries had written much to paint the struggle as black and black by employing official resources.

It is good that Shri Kul Bhushan took the task in a challenging manner and laboured hard to knit the pieces in form of a book. But still there remains much to be dug.

With the Journalistic view, the book appears to be quite worth going through as certain issues linked with the world body, the U.N. General Assembly to small and remote places like Padli and Pargwal find mentioning in it.

This also seems to be notable that the role of all powerful politicians to dumb Praja Parishad/Bharatiya Jana Sangh activist, Sh. Ram Lal Alias/ "Jalla Phenian wala", touched in it.

Thus, the last place and the last man have also been taken into account. For my person this book is significant as I have seen rather experienced much about the movement.

Gopal Sachar

Journalist

Jammu

2nd Largest Part Of The State
 Area - Apx. 20000 Sq. Km.
 No. Of Assembly Seats: 37
 No. Of Lok Sabha Seats: 2

Kashmir

The Smallest Part Of The State
 Area - Apx. 16000 Sq. Km.
 No. Of Lok Sabha Seats: 3

Ladakh

The Largest Part Of The State
 Area - Apx. 59000 Sq. Km.
 No. Of Assembly Seats: 4
 No. Of Lok Sabha Seats: 1

POJK

AREA - 70114 SQ. KM.

COJK

AREA - 37555 SQ. KM.

Vacant Seat Of Jammu Kashmir
 Occupied By Pakistan = 24

KNOW Our Jammu Kashmir

| Region | Sq. Kms.* |
|--|-----------|
| 1. Kashmir Valley (with India) | 15,948 |
| 2. Jammu Region (with India) | 26,297 |
| 3. Ladakh Region (with India) | 59,146 |
| 4. Present Jammu and Kashmir State (with India) | 1,01,387 |
| 5. Illegal occupation by Pakistan (Major-Muzaffargarh 13,297 sq. km. and Gilgit-Baltistan 64,817 km) | 78,114 |
| 6. Ceded to China by Pakistan | 5,180 |
| 7. Illegal occupation by China | 37,555 |
| 8. Total Area Occupied by Pakistan and China | 1,20,849 |
| 9. Total Area covered by Instrument of Accession | 2,22,236 |



Parliament Resolution on Jammu and Kashmir

(a) The State of Jammu & Kashmir has been, is and shall be an integral part of India and any attempts to separate it from the rest of the country will be resisted by all necessary means.

(b) India has the will and capacity to firmly counter all designs against its unity, sovereignty and territorial integrity;

and demands that -

(c) Pakistan must vacate the areas of the Indian State of Jammu and Kashmir, which they have occupied through aggression; and resolves that -

(d) all attempts to interfere in the internal affairs of India will be met resolutely."

The Resolution was unanimously adopted. Mr. Speaker: The Resolution is unanimously passed on February 23, 1954

Reference: <http://www.kashmir-information.com/LegalDocs/ParliamentRes.html>

| District | Area (Sq. Kms.) | Population (2011 Census) |
|----------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| Jammu Division | | |
| Jammu | 3,097 | 15,26,406 |
| Doda | 2,306 | 4,09,576 |
| Kishtwar | - | 2,31,037 |
| Rajouri | 2,630 | 6,19,266 |
| Reasi | - | 3,14,714 |
| Udhampur | 4,550 | 5,55,357 |
| Ramban | - | 2,83,313 |
| Kathua | 2,651 | 6,15,711 |
| Samba | - | 3,16,611 |
| Poonch | 1,674 | 4,78,820 |
| Total | 26,293 | 53,50,811 |
| No. of Assembly Seats : 37 | | |
| No. of Lok Sabha Seats : 2 | | |

| Kashmir Valley Division | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------|------------------|
| Srinagar | 2,228 | 12,50,173 |
| Anantnag | 3,964 | 10,69,749 |
| Kulgam | - | 4,23,181 |
| Pulwama | 1,398 | 5,70,060 |
| Shopian | - | 2,65,960 |
| Budgam | 1,371 | 7,55,331 |
| Ganderbal | - | 2,97,003 |
| Bandpora | - | 3,85,099 |
| Baramulla | 4,588 | 10,15,503 |
| Kupwara | 2,379 | 8,75,564 |
| Total | 15,948 | 69,07,623 |
| No. of Assembly Seats : 46 | | |
| No. of Lok Sabha Seats : 3 | | |

| Ladakh Division | | |
|----------------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| Kargil | 14,036 | 1,43,368 |
| Leh | 45,110 | 1,47,104 |
| Total | 59,146 | 2,90,482 |
| No. of Assembly Seats : 4 | | |
| No. of Lok Sabha Seats : 1 | | |

| LEGEND | |
|---------------|-------------------------|
| | COAL |
| | GLASS SAND |
| | COPPER |
| | NATURAL GAS |
| | BAUXITE |
| | CHROMIUM |
| | GRAPHITE |
| | GYPSUM |
| | GOLD |
| | LIGNITE |
| | LIME STONE |
| | SARDARAPAT |
| | SAPPHIRE |
| | ZINC |
| | RIVER |
| | INTERNATIONAL BOUNDRIES |

CONTENTS

1. Emergence of Praja Parishad
2. Praja Parishad stand Explained
3. Background
4. Major issues
5. Praja Parishad against separatist communal politics
6. Section 50
7. Incidents during the movement
8. Bullets for Hosting Tiranga
9. Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerjee's Role and his Martyrdom
10. Culmination of Satyagrah 1952-53
11. Objectives over separate Constitution
12. Praja Parishad and Jana Sangh
13. The Role of Great Dogra and other activists
 - a) Life history of Pt. Prem Nath Dogra
 - b) Tribute from Sh. Madhav Rao Muley RSS
 - c) Statue of Pt. Prem Nath Dogra
 - d) Speeches of Pandit Prem Nath Dogra
 - e) Last Speech of Pandit Prem Nath Dogra before Death
14. Presidents of Praja Parishad

15. Young Editor of Jai Swadesh
16. Nationalist Khan
17. Heroes of the Movement
18. First Election of Legislative Assembly 1957
19. MLA's of Praja Parishad/ Bharatiya Jana Sangh
20. Dedicated Activists of Praja Parishad
21. Women wing
22. Front Line workers
23. Role of activists from valley
24. Role of aged and incapacitated
25. Rare pictures
26. Some important Speeches
27. Martyr's of 1952-53 Praja Parishad Movement of J&K
28. List of some activists of Jammu and Kashmir Praja Parishad/ Bharatiya Jana Sangh
29. Few Letter and Paper cutting for references
30. Major Events
31. References



EMERGENCE
OF
PRAJA
PARISHAD

1. EMERGENCE OF PRAJA PARISHAD

(I) BIRTH OF PRAJA PARISHAD

Prior to accession of the state of J&K in 1947 with Indian Union, there was no major political party in Jammu unlike in the valley of Kashmir.

There were outfits like Naw Jawan Sabha, Muslim Conference, Hindu Sabha, Dogra Sadar Sabha and some others but their activities were confined to certain sections of communities. There were also some caste based Sabha of different Bradaries. However the RSS had developed a strong unit.

On the contrary in Kashmir (Jammu and Kashmir) the Muslim conference had built a strong movement against the Maharaja since 1931. A major faction of it led by Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah in 1938 divided the MC and renamed his outfit as J&K.National Conference to attain support of Sh. Jawaharlal Nehru and some others of the Congress against the Maharaja of the State. The National Conference could not have its mass base in Jammu areas but for its outlook and anti Dogra slogans symbolising the Maharaja as a whole Dogra community although it was a dynastic rule.

After painful communal division of India under a design the imperialists, created the theocratic State of Pakistan, its leadership not only staked claim on J&K because of its being Muslim majority but also launched a massive invasion with tribals supported by Pak- army which was by that time being controlled and commanded by the British Generals.

The Maharaja of the state, Hari Singh using his legal authority signed the Instrument of Accession with Indian union on October 26, 1947, and thus opted for secular India braving all

pulls and pressures rather than yielding to theocratic Pakistan.

Under compelling circumstances the Maharaja handed over the reins of power to the political friend of Shri Nehru in Jammu and Kashmir, Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah, who pledged his loyalty to the Maharaja as the National Conference party had little base in Jammu and other regions of the State. Many time servers and opportunists thronged to the National Conference and to show their loyalties to the new ruler and indulged in several acts of sycophancy and even that of different kinds of degradation.

These people began chanting the slogans viz Aek Rehnama, Sheikh Mohd. Abdullah, Aek Tanzeem National Conference, Aek Jhanda, Halwala.

Thus, an intriguing situation was created. Sensing these trends of alone "one", Visionary Pt. Prem Nath Dogra and his colleagues felt that in a democracy such a form could prove despotic particularly in a State like of J&K.

Pandit Prem Nath Dogra and his admirers after due deliberations of three days, decided to float a new party under the name of the Praja Parishad. A young team of its activists was announced with Sh. Hari Wazir as its first President, Shri Hans Raj Pangotra General Secretary, other office bearers of this new party also included Sh. Sham Lal Sharma, Shri Durga Dass Verma, Shri Rajinder Singh, Shri Sahdev Singh, Shri Om Parkash Sangra, Sh. Roop Lal Rohmetra, Jagdish Raj Sahni, Mulkh Raj Arora, Hans Raj Ramnagar, Sh. Makhan Lal Aima, Jagdish Raj Khader Bhandar, Ishwar Dutt Shastri Magloor, Natha Singh, Dewarka Nath and others. Along with Pt. Ji, Shri Bhagwat Sawroop was named as Marg Darshik.



Pt. Prem Nath Dogra with Sham Lal Sharma, Bhagwat Saroop, Durga Dass verma and other activists.

THE RSS ROLE IN J&K

Prior to the birth of the Praja Parishad, the Rashtriya Sawayam Sangh had established its well knit units (Shakas) in most parts of the State, especially in the region of Jammu.

In late thirties(1939) while preparing for playing its important role in the movement for independence of India from the foreign yoke, adjoining J&K, the undivided Punjab like many other parts of country the RSS had come to be a hub of the patriotic activities.

Shri Madhav Rao Muley was the Prant Prachark, who departed some dedicated activists to establish RSS Shakhas in the State.

The first was to come Prof. Balraj Madhok in late thirties. But as he got the job of a Professor in a Srinagar college, Shri Jagdish Abrol of Sialkot, Shri Kedar Nath Sahani and some other Parcharks put in their great efforts to establish the RSS Shakhas at various places. The first one was established at Dewan Mandir in Jammu city.

Many local youths came forward to spread the RSS activities, mostly the games. These youths included Sh. Shayam Lal Sharma, Sh. Durga Dass Verma, Dr. Om Parkash Mengi & some others.

Sh. Abrol established his first karyalya at Ved Mandir in a room. Though large number of youth joined the RSS network but it was generally known as a body of children-teen agers.

In early forties, Sh. Mulley and some senior RSS men approached Pt. Prem Nath Dogra to lead the RSS in the State as Sangh Chalak to which he agreed and a big function was held in Jammu. Some high up of the RSS also joined this samaroh.

With this taking over by Pt. Ji as Sanghchalak, the body attained significant respectability and fillipto its working.

(I) ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE OF PRAJA PARISHAD

(A) DIVIDED OPINION

When in 1947, it was decided to float a political body, some senior activists were of the opinion that the new party should be named as Jammu Praja Parishad and its manifesto be titled as Naya Jammu. This would be an answer to the Kashmir National Conference and that too the Naya Kashmir. But some others were of the view that party should not look as confined to just one region alone and also should not sound as reactionary.

Because of differences over the name some top leaders of RSS when advised that new party should be named as All Jammu

& Kashmir Praja Parishad because the legal authority, the Maharaja, had signed the Instrument of Accession for his entire State. And more so it should not subscribe to the philosophy of any communal decision as Pakistan had come to be a theocratic State. Hence, the new party was named as the All Jammu and Kashmir Praja Parishad and Tri-colour its flag, with following objectives:

PT. DOGRA IN A MEETING



(B) OBJECTIVES OF THE PARTY

The main objectives of the party were “to achieve full integration of Jammu & Kashmir State with the rest of India like other acceding states and to safeguard the legitimate democratic rights of the people of Jammu from anti-Dogra govt. of Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah.

The Praja Parishad held that Jammu and Kashmir is an inseparable and indivisible part of India, and based on Indian culture, the party would establish such a Political, social, and economic order in which there would be no discrimination on account of caste, colour and faith. All the citizen would be provided equal opportunities for progress.

(C) CONSTITUTION OF PRAJA PARISHAD

Any resident of Jammu and Kashmir of 18 years and above age who endorsed the aims and objectives of the party could become its member. He continued to be its member as long as he regularly paid its annual membership fee that was four Annas unless he resigned, removed from the membership or secured the membership of any other political party.

PRIMARY SAMITI (COMMITTEE):

The first structure in the party organisations was the primary committee. Wherever there were twenty five or more members of the party, a primary committee was to be constituted. The primary committee consisted of a president, a secretary and a treasurer. All the three were to be elected by the members.

MANDAL COMMITTEE:

The next higher organisational structures was the Mandal Samiti. For each sixteen group of primary committees there would be a Mandal committee. All the members of primary committee were to elect the president of the Mandal and he himself to constitute his executive consisting of a secretary, a treasurer and six members.

The Mandal committee under its jurisdiction would be responsible for the execution of the policies and programme of the party.

TEHSIL COMMITTEE:

The Next higher structure would be the Tehsil Committee. All the members of the executive of the Mandals in a Tehsil would jointly constitute a Tehsil committee. They would elect a President, at least two vice- Presidents, a treasurer and nine

members of the executive of Tehsil Samiti. They, with the consent of President of Tehsil committee, would also elect two representatives for general council as well as organisational secretary. The organisational secretary in co operation with the secretary of Tehsil committee would be responsible for the functioning as well as popularising the ideology of the party in that Tehsil.

GENERAL COUNCIL:

The constitution of general council is an under

(a) The Presidents, the secretaries and organisational secretaries of all the Tehsil Samities as well as the elected representatives from each party constituency.

(b) The Presidents, secretaries and organisational secretaries of all the District Samities.

(c) Those institutions which combined with the Praja Parishad whose five members would be elected by the President on the order of those institutions.

(d) It would be the right of the President of Jammu and Kashmir Praja Parishad to nominate five members of Praja Parishad.

Each member of the General council would have to pay 5 Rupees annually. It would be the main committee to run the policies and functions of Praja Parishad. During its tenure it would have a right to solve all the problems which used to come in its way. It would be allowed to issue orders to other

committees from time to time. The session of the General council was to be held once in a year.

CENTRAL SAMITI:

At the apex of the party hierarchy there would be central samiti comprising of 21 members including President. These members would be nominated by President from the members of the General council. The President of the central committee would also nominate two vice presidents, one secretary and one treasurer. Central committee would be responsible to General Council for its action, orders regarding the questions which were not defined in the party constitution. It worked to fulfil the aims of Praja Parishad.

Pt. Prem Nath Dogra with Executive Members of Praja Parishad at his Residence Kachi Chawni Jammu



(D) PRESIDENT OF THE PARTY

In the higher structure of the organisation of the party there was President. The President would have the highest authority. The General Secretary of the party would invite nominations for the candidate desirous to contest for Presidentship from the Tehsil and District working committees of the party. The nominations

were to be submitted within a fixed time. After receiving the nominations if any candidate desired to withdraw could do so. On the fixed date the General Secretary would announce the names of the persons who would finally remain in the fray. He then would issue ballot papers to each member of the General council to vote in favour of the nominated candidate he liked. After receiving the ballots papers duly filled, the General Secretary would open them in the presence of all members of General body at an appointed date. The candidate with majority votes would be declared as the president of the unity.

(E) Party Finance

The Finances of the party comprised of the money collected in the form of membership fee of four Anna's as well as five rupees collected from each member of the General council. As the amount was insufficient to meet the day to day expenses of the party, donations from different individuals were also accepted. In order to finance the different movements launched by the party from time to time, the party got printed tickets of Rs.1, Rs.5, Rs.10, Rs. 20, Rs.50, Rs.100 with the photograph of its president Pt. Prem Nath Dogra and sold amongst the people. There were rumours that the then Maharaja of Kashmir was also contributing to the party funds. The press tried to confirm this fact from the top party leaders still alive however, most of these leaders denied such charges.



This very much irked the Sheikh as he was already intolerant towards his adversaries. Several important activists of RSS and other small organisations were expelled from the State. They also included Prof. Balraj Madhok, Shri Jagdish Abrol, Shri Kidar Nath Sahni, Kavi Raj, Vishnu Gupat and others.

Pt. Prem Nath Dogra and some of his colleagues were arrested and detained. Pt Ji was shifted to Srinagar in intense cold conditions of the month of Feb.1949. He was put under detention by slapping section 3 of the RPC which was notoriously known as "Daffa Tun", which meant to put in lockup without any trial.

He was dubbed as anti Muslim in 1947, but Ironically in 1932, when Pt. Dogra was prematurely retired from the service was charged as being mild towards Muslim Conference agitators as Wazir Wazarat (DC) at Muzafarabad District of the State. The arrest and detention of Pt. Ji by the Sheikh Govt. resulted in great resentment, as this Govt. was indulging in many other acts of omission and commission.

In May, 1949, the Praja Parishad launched a Satyagrah movement to seek the release of Pt. Ji. In order to crush this movement the Sheikh led dispensation resorted to many kinds of atrocities. This caused anger against National Conference and its fellow supporters within and outside the state.

After intervention of certain National leaders from Delhi centre, Pt. Dogra was released from Srinagar jail on 8th October, 1949, but this eight months jail had severe effects on his health.

Pt. Prem Nath Dogra released from Srinagar Jail in 1949



In this movement several Satyagrahis were tortured to the extent that they were incapacitated even to the extent of being hard of hearing and other ill-effects throughout their lives. They also included one Shri Dina Nath of Jammu and also Shri Chuni Lal Pandoh of Reasi.

But all this provided a big impetus to the Praja Parishad and its role became all the more important when the Sheikh govt. took some unhealthy decisions under communal and parochial considerations.

Th. Seh Dev Singh with other activists



After his release from Jail Praja Parishad announced Pt. Prem Nath Dogra as its President, Shri Durga Dass Verma its General secretary, Dhanvantar Singh, Zaildar Ranjit Singh Nagri Parol, Luder Manni sangra Koota, Sh. Sham Lal Sharma Vice-Presidents, Sec (Org.), Sh. Bhagwat Swaroop & Gopal Dass Sachar Incharge publicity matters, Makhan Lal Aima, Parbhari (out side the State), Ram Nath Balgotra incharge Kathua District, Radha Krishan Sharma Udhampur District and Roop Lal Rhometra Doda District. The member of the working Committee were announced as Chatru Ram Dogra, Shiv Ram Gupta, Sant Ram Baru, Gian Chand Mirpuri, Jagat Ram Aryan, Luder Mani Sangra, Zaildar Ranjeet Raghunath Singh Samyal & Jagdish Khader Bhandari.

THE FOLLOWING WERE ANNOUNCED AS ORGANIZING SECRETARIES:

Sh. Natha Singh (Ramban), Shiv Kumar Sharma(Kishtwar), Baldev Raj (Bhaderwah), Mulkh Raj Arora(Udhampur), Rishi Kumar Koushal (Reasi), Hans Raj Gupta (Ramanagar), Rajinder Singh & Shadi Lal Sharma(Jammu), Som Nath Dogra(Akhnoor), Thakur Seh Dev Singh (Nowshera), Jagdish Chander Shastri(Rajouri), Narsingh Dass Sharma (Samba), Dawarka Nath (Basholi), Ishwar Dass Shastri(Hiranagar), Swaran Dev Singh (Billawar), Jagdish Singh (Kathua), Ved Parkash & Yash Bhasin (R.S.Pura)

Sh. Durga Dass Verma Gen. Sec. with other activists



PT. DOGRA POST RELEASE:-

After his release from detention of 8 long months in Srinagar jail, Pt. Prem Nath Dogra lost no time and took stock of the fast taking developments within the State as also at the National and International level viz a viz Kashmir after due consultations with the local activists and the leaders of the patriotic outlook at the national level ,it was decided to build a strong net work of the Praja Parishad up to the village level.

The dedicated workers did a yeoman's job in establishing party units at various levels. After accomplishing the task of organising the PP units at the various levels, there was unanimous opinion that Pt. Ji should himself head the Party.

NOVEMBER 10, 1951

A State level convention was convened. In his first Presidential address, Pt. Dogra listed a detailed account of the happenings and dangers looming large ahead.

Pt. Dogra made is maiden address as President of Praja Parishad at a big convention held at Jammu on November 10, 1951.

In his forty minute speech Pt. Ji pointed out the delegates that: This session of the representation of the people is being held at a crucial juncture when Pakistan is out to grab the entire State of J&K with the strength and support of Anglo-America bloc and on the other the Sheikh Led National Conference Govt. is playing dubious. Apparently the division of the State is being opposed but little is being done to get liberated the enemy held areas although lakhs of people of these places have been forced out to become refugees. More over it is being designed to have a constitution which would be on the lines of party bible of Naya Kashmir in accordance with their slogan of Quit Kashmir.

Referring to the grave situation created by the massive enemy invasion of the State Pt. Ji in his address paid rich tributes to great martyr Brigadier Rajinder Singh, the Chief of staff of the State Units and recalled that how with just about a company of the State Army, checked the advances of thousands of invaders for three days to enter in the Valley of Kashmir and fought with the enemy till last bullet and last drop of his blood as per order of the Maharaja. This had provided opportunity to Maharaja Hari Singh to sign the instrument of Accession with Indian Union on October 26, 1947 and the next day on October 27, the Indian troops landed at Srinagar to push back the invaders.



Brigd. Rajinder Singh

Pt. Dogra in his address also mentioned the great valour demonstrated by Lt. Col. Hira Nand Dubey, Maj. Angrez Singh, Lt. Amlak Singh, Martyr Captain Sardar Ganga Singh and others on various fronts in fighting the enemy despite treachery by some army men under communal influence.

Pt. Prem Nath Dogra at Praja Parishad Convention in 1951



In this address the plight of the migrants from enemy held areas was also listed.

Detailing the highly sad situation being created by the internal and external elements, Pt. Ji reminded the delegates and also the common people that all of them owe a special responsibility to save this State for India as this huge State J&K was built by their ancestors with their blood, flesh and bones.

He opposed the controversial moves and slogans to distance the State from rest of India and working for having a separate constitution. In the situation, Pt. Ji observed that “there seems a dire need for a struggle for which we all should prepare for a great cause.”

PT. JI CONCLUDED HIS SPEECH WITH A WARNING:

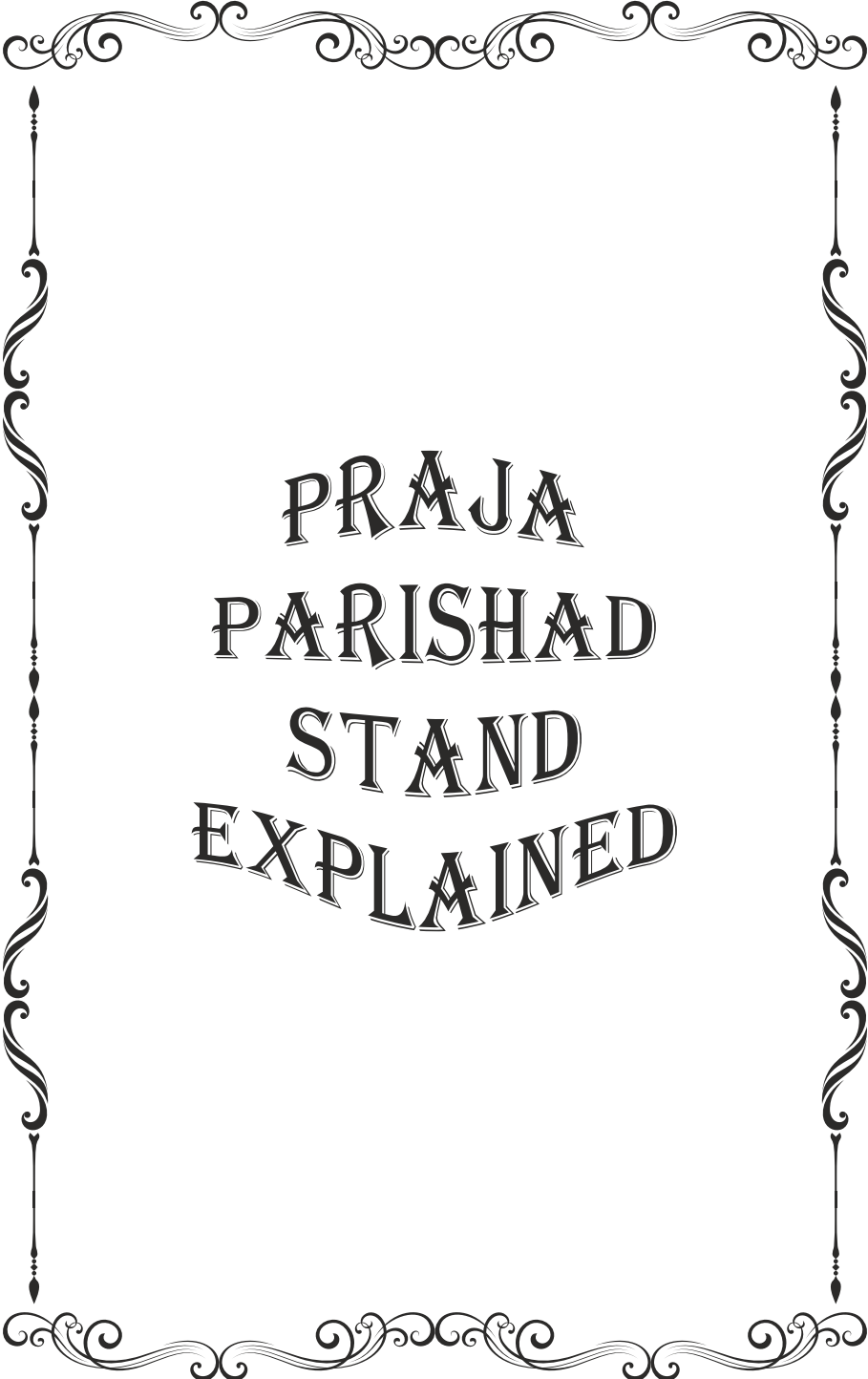
“Na Samblo Gae Tou Mit Jao Gae, Ae Zanat Nishan Walo, Tumari Dastan Tak Bhi Na Hogi Dastano Mae”.

The Praja Parishad had to struggle hard to frustrate the separatist designs of the Sheikh and his companions in the Congress, leftists and others.

Under communal considerations the creation of district Doda and many other wrongs led to resentment against the Sheikh Govt. which also contributed to the popularity and rise of the Praja Parishad. Praja Parishad as one of the most important National Parties of the Jammu & Kashmir opposed the setting up of a separate Constituent Assembly for the State. It favoured the application of Union Constitution to Jammu & Kashmir by a single stroke. But due to the peculiar conditions in the State in a special session of party working committee held on 8th May 1951 decided to contest the elections.

All ill conceived moves of Sheikh Administration coupled with large scale rejections of nomination papers of the Praja Parishad Candidate for the Constituent Assembly compelled the party to boycott the elections. And thus a stage was set for a long drawn struggle.

Ref: From the documents file of the Nana Ji Deshmukh Library, BJP Headquarter Jammu



PRAJA
PARISHAD
STAND
EXPLAINED

(i) **PRAJA PARISHAD STAND EXPLAINED**

(A) *BOYCOTT OF CONSEMBLY ELECTIONS*

“Memorandum about Praja Parishad Stand (Resolution passed by All J&K Praja Parishad working committee on 8th Oct.1951)”

Pt. Dogra submitted a memorandum to the President of India and also held a Press Conference at Delhi on October 6, 1951. Resolution passed by All J&K Praja Parishad working Committee on 8th Oct, 1951 is as under:

“Keeping in view the past short history of a few months of Kashmir Government's partial and unjust activities in connection with the forth-coming elections to the Jammu & Kashmir Constituent Assembly and keeping in view the misrepresentation they seem to have made to the Hon'ble Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India, with the result that he has gone out of his way in condemning the perfectly legitimate activities of the Praja Parishad in his recent speeches and statement, thereby interfering in the freedom of local elections which he should not have been advised to do, the working Committee deems it essential to reconsider at this juncture its line of action. The return of our president from Delhi has also made it necessary for the Working committee to decide finally this matter. It is therefore resolved:-

(1) That the Statement issued by our President Pt. Prem Nath Dogra wherein it has been stated in unambiguous terms that the Parishad stands for the complete and unconditional accession of J&K state to Indian Constitution in its entirety is fully supported and endorsed by the PP as being a true reflection of the mind of Jammu People;

(2) That all assurances and guarantees of free and fair elections given by the Jammu & Kashmir Government have

proved to be false and in spite of the Government of India and Government of Jammu and Kashmir having been fully informed of all the partisanship and injustices from time to time in the shape of protests, demonstrations, notices and resolutions, no effective steps to consider the grievances or to readdress them have been taken and even our resolution of 21st September 1951 giving the Jammu & Kashmir Government ample chance for consideration has been ignored. Consequently the circumstances created by the Jammu & Kashmir Government have compelled us to decide it finally not to contest the Constituent Assembly elections under protest so long as the grievances mentioned in the Statement issued by our President at Delhi are not addressed.

(3) That Parishad would continue to mobilize the public opinion for the State's complete accession to India and the adoption of the Indian Constitution like other States of the Union and would do all that is needed to propagate its programme".

Sd. Durga Dass Verma
General Secretary
All Jammu & Kashmir Praja Parishad
Jammu

(A) IRREGULARITIES IN JAMMU ELECTIONS

The following statement was issued to the press by Pt. Prem Nath Dogra, President of the All J&K Praja Parishad, at a press conference held in New Delhi on Saturday, October 6, 1951:-

You must have read a lot about the election to the Constituent Assembly of the Jammu and Kashmir State, but I felt that you have been given only one side of the picture. So, I would like to give you some facts about these elections and to leave it to you to judge for yourself in regard to the real situation in Jammu.

(B) THE PRAJA PARISHAD

The Praja Parishad is the Strongest political party of the people of Jammu for the past so many years, just as the " National Conference" has been of the people of Kashmir , but ever since the present administration has been set up in the state, there has been a regular campaign of vilification and harassment of the people of Jammu. It was against this maltreatment that the Jammu & Kashmir Praja Parishad had to launch a Satyagrah Movement two years back, which was withdrawn on the definite assurance that there would be no discrimination in treatment between the people of the two provinces of J&K by the administration.

The Praja Parishad is not a communal organisation in any sense of the term, which fact becomes clear from the fact that it has on its membership rolls hundreds of Muslims. Some of them have been addressing public meetings from the Praja Parishad platform, but the Government has adopted the tactics of dubbing these Muslim members of the Praja Parishad as Pakistanis. One of them was given a beating by the local officials, while another has been externed from the State and is presently staying in other parts of our Country.

Pt. Ji with senior leaders of Praja Parishad



Ever since the partition of India, the Praja Parishad has unequivocally stood for unconditional accession of the J&K State to the Indian Union, while the National Conference has even till today not agreed to complete merger of the State to the Indian Union and wants defence, external affairs and communications alone to be controlled by the central Government of India. Even in the present elections, the Praja Parishad demands the application of the entire Indian Constitution to the State of Jammu and Kashmir like all the other Part "B" and Part "C" States that have acceded to the Indian Union while the National Conference wants a separate Constitution for the Jammu and Kashmir State for reasons best known to itself.

PRAJA PARISHAD VERSUS NATIONAL CONFERENCE

From the above, it is clear that there are fundamental and basic differences between the National Conference and the Praja Parishad over the question of the State's accession to the Indian Union; while the Praja Parishad stands for unconditional accession to India, the National Conference has reservations in this regard and the conflicting Statements and actions of the National Conference leaders during the last four years, create

grave suspicious in the minds of the people of the State. The present elections to the Constituent Assembly of the Jammu and Kashmir State are also being fought on this very issue, and that is the reason why the National Conference has been making attempts to prevent the Praja Parishad from entering the Constituent Assembly.

With this end in view, the government, which is another name for the National Conference, is adopting all means, fair and foul, to prevent real representatives of the people from entering the Constituent Assembly. It was as a result of this policy that no opposition candidates dare to file their nominations and who did dare to file their nominations were compelled to withdraw under pressure.

Pt. Prem Nath Dogra, Bachan Singh Panchi with other activists



In the Jammu province this intimidation on the part of the National conference-cum-government could not succeed, as the Praja Parishad is the strongest political organisation of this province for so many years even when the National Conference had not even existed, its activities having been confined ever since 1932 when it was born as the Kashmir Muslim Conference in the Kashmir Valley alone so attempts are being made according to a well-laid plan to prevent the Praja Parishad from having any effective voice in the Constituent Assembly.

TACTICS ADOPTED

The first thing the National Conference government did was to decide not to hold elections in the provinces of Kashmir and Jammu simultaneously. Every body was surprised to find that while the nominations were being filled in the Kashmir Valley even the final voter's lists had not been made public for the Jammu Province. It was only after the “unopposed elections” of the National conference candidates had been announced in Kashmir that the dates for nominations in Jammu province were announced, with the deliberate intention of influencing the elections in Jammu.

Pt. Prem Nath Dogra Addresses at a Meeting of Party delegates at Jammu



IRREGULAR DELIMITATION

Another tactic adopted against the Praja Parishad was that the Parishad was given no representation on the Delimitation committee although at first the Praja Parishad was assured that its representatives would be associated with the committee, but later this was not done, with the result that the delimitation of the constituencies in the Jammu province was carried out in such an arbitrary way that all the strongholds of leading members of the Praja Parishad were broken up into fragments.

A public gathering before launching Satyagrah Movement in 1952



The Constituencies as fixed by the Delimitation committee are altogether opposed to the principles of contiguity and compactness of the areas as the basis of delimitation as laid down in the terms of reference for the Delimitation Committee, with a view to benefit the party in the power,

The following specific instances will be sufficient to prove the above contention of the Praja Parishad :-

1. While fixing the Constituencies for the City of Jammu,

Jammu patwar, which is contiguous with Jammu city, was split up and a major portion of it was tacked on to the Kahna Chak constituency in Jammu Tehsil, while the remainder was attached to the southern constituency of Jammu city, to which also added to the Bahu patwar on the other side of the river Tawi. A protest was held and a resolution was adopted and sent to the government on September 8 1951, but with no result.

2. Sari patwar, across the river Bhini which is a natural Part of the Basholi constituency was cut off from this constituency and was attached to the Billawar constituency, because this patwar was taken to be in favour of the National Conference candidate standing from the Billawar Constituency. This division is quite unnatural and deliberately partial.

NO GENERAL SEATS IN 3 CONSTITUENCIES

The third method adopted against the Praja Parishad was that the areas where the Parishad was the strongest have been debarred from sending any candidates other than members of the Scheduled castes, although the population of scheduled caste members there was comparatively very small. In India, scheduled castes and tribes have been given seats in addition to general seats, but not at the cost of the general electorates, except in those areas where the entire population has consisted of such castes and tribes, but in Jammu, the delimitation committee has set apart three constituencies of Reasi, Kahna Chak and Bishnah for the Harijans only. If instead of these constituencies being reserved, three seats had been set apart for these Harijans in addition to general seats; there would have been no injustices to the general electorate, which has thus been debarred from being represented in the Constituent Assembly, although they form a majority of the population in all these areas.

The most glaring instance of the unfair delimitation of the

constituencies was the one in regard to Kishtwar, which has the largest populations of Harijans, as no representation has been given to Harijans there. The reason is simple. The Harijan candidate of the Praja Parishad in this area Mr. Jagat Ram Arya was sure to get elected by an over whelming majority. He was a member of the Praja Sabha or the Legislative Assembly of the State last time. The government first tried to win him over to the side of the National Conference. On his refusal, he was arrested and sent to jail. He was however, ordered to be released by the High court as a result of a Habeas corpus application. The government then stopped his entry into his home district Kishtwar by interning him in Srinagar. When there were protests against this all round, the delimitation committee debarred Kishtwar from returning a Harijan Candidate thus making it impossible for the Praja Parishad candidate Mr. Jagat Ram Arya from being elected to the Constituent Assembly.

The Praja Parishad protested against these injustices but to no effect.

OUT OF THE WAY POLLING STATIONS

The fourth handicap put in the way of the Praja Parishad coming out successful was to fix the polling station at out of the way places, where the National Conference government resources alone could carry the voters, and not in central places.

41 OUT OF 65 NOMINATIONS REJECTED

The fifth and the most atrocious attempt that was made against the Praja Parishad was that no less than 41 out of the 65 nominations filled by the Praja Parishad for 27 of the 30 seats from the Jammu Province were rejected on the most flimsy grounds, while not a single nomination paper of any National Conference candidate was rejected, although the Praja Parishad filed very serious objections against a number of them.

As the Praja Parishad had expected trouble in connection with the nominations, it had taken the precaution of filing the nominations of more than one candidate from 24 constituencies; and in some places the number of the Praja Parishad nominees was even 3 or 4. But, determined as the returning officer were not to let the Praja Parishad contest these seats, all the 2 or 3 or 4 nominations of the Parishad candidates were rejected on one ground or the other. The details of the rejection of these nomination papers would therefore prove very interesting and deserve to be mentioned in some detail.

1. In the Billawar constituency four nominations were filed for Dhyan Singh, Tara Chand, Thakur Das and Ram Chand. All the four nominations papers were rejected on the ground that the proposers and seconders of these candidates were not able to produce State Subject Certificates, though no such condition was necessary according to the Election Rules.

As against the, nomination paper of the National Conference candidate, named Ram Chandra Khajuria, was accepted although his proposer and seconder too could not produce any State Subject Certificates and in addition his name was entered in the official electoral roll as Amar Chand and not as Ram Chandra.

2. For the Hiranagar constituency, the Praja Parishad filed four nominations paper for Baldev Singh, Rudramani, Ram Dutt and Jawala Prakash. The nomination of the first three choices were rejected on the basis of the State Subject Certificate and that of the last named candidate alone was accepted as the Returning officer said he personally knew the proposer and seconder.

3. For the Basholi Constituency, the Praja Parishad filed three nomination papers in the name of Tara Chand, Jagdish Sharma and Ram Chand. The nominations of the first two were rejected on the same ground of the State Subject Certificate but

the nomination of Mr. Ram Chand was rejected on the plea that he was a government servant, although he had brought with him his resignation letter duly accepted by his officer. The resignation was not considered sufficient.

As against this, the nomination paper of the National Conference candidate, Mahant Ram, was accepted as valid, although he had not attached with his nomination the form of declaration specifying his election agent, the filling of which was compulsory for all candidates.

4. For the Kathua Constituency, the Praja Parishad had set up no less than five candidates named Chagar Singh, Surendra Nath, Prithvi Singh, Ranjit Singh and Vidya Parkash. The nominations of the first two were rejected on the same plea of State Subject Certificate. the nominations of Prithvi Singh and Ranjit Singh were rejected on the ground that they had been arrested in connection with a political movement in Jammu, the nomination of the fifth candidate was alone accepted, as no fault could be found with his nomination paper.

As against this, the nomination paper of the National Conference candidate, Major Piar Singh was held valid, although he had not attached the necessary declaration as required by the rules.

5. For the Ramnagar constituency, three nomination papers were filed by the Parishad for Hansraj, Amrit Sagar and Shiva Charan.

The nomination paper of Hansraj was rejected on the plea that he was not sure of his serial number on the official electoral roll. According to the original electoral roll his number appeared to be 490, but in the revised list it was 491. As a precaution he filed two separate nominations papers, one giving the numbers as 490 and the other 491, but both were rejected on the ground that the

candidate was not sure of his serial number.

The nomination paper of Amrit Sagar was rejected on the plea that he was not able to produce a certified copy of his entry in the electoral roll, although he carried an official copy of the roll which contained his name.

The nomination paper of Shiv Charan was rejected on the plea that he was not able to produce a certified copy of his entry in the electoral roll was Lala Shiv Charan, while the nomination paper merely stated Shiv Charna, even though the father's name and all other particulars tallied fully.

As against this, the nomination paper of the National Conference candidate, Lala Hem Raj was held as valid, although his name was entered as Lala Hum Raj.

In addition, the nomination papers of Raghunath Singh and Dhanvantar Singh from the Samba Constituency, of Shiv Lal from RS Pura and Shyam Lal from Akhnoor and others were rejected on the basis of clerical mistakes or minor printing errors. The nomination paper of Dharampal, a Praja Parishad candidate, was first accepted for the R.S .Pura Constituency, but he was later beaten and made to withdraw it.

(a) FAVOUR TOWARDS THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE CANDIDATES:

Compared to these impediments put in the way the National Conference candidates were favoured is illustrated by the following:-

1. The name of Shrimati Ram Dei, who has been set up by the National Conference for the Jammu City Southern constituency appeared in the electoral rolls as Mrs. Brigadier Rajendra Singh and not as Ram Dei. Still her nomination paper was accepted.

2. The name of the National Conference candidate from Samba named Sagara Singh as well as that of his seconder did not tally with the entries in the electoral roll. Even then his nomination paper was held valid.

3. The father's name of Chella Singh, the National Conference candidate from the chhamb constituency, according to the State Subject Certificate is Barita, but in the electoral roll it was entered as Brita Singh. In addition he is a Jat in the State Subject Certificate, but is entered as a Sikh in the electoral roll. Still, his nomination was held valid.

Although the election rules laid down that the objections on all nominations papers should be decided on one and the same day, in the Kathua Constituency, they were held over for the second day on the plea that both the presiding officers had fallen ill simultaneously, with a view to help the National Conference.

The above instances are only illustrative and not exhaustive. How far the elections in Jammu can be fair and free can easily be made out from these.

OFFICIAL INTERFERENCE

In addition to this, the entire administrative machinery of the National Conference government has been geared to carry on propaganda of the most malicious type against the Praja Parishad, under the direct supervision of the Deputy Prime Minister of the State who has been touring the Jammu Province threatening and intimidating the people against supporting the Parishad.

Pt. Prem Nath Dogra, Rishi Kumar Koushal in a meeting with activists



The Deputy Commissioner of Kathua, accompanied by the Minister, Shri Girdhari Lal Dogra, has been touring and addressing public meetings in favour of the National Conference candidates. He has cancelled the arm licenses of many people in the border areas who did not support the National Conference candidates, and gave fresh licences to those who opposed the Praja Parishad.

In the same way, the Tehsildar, and the Naib Tehsildar of Ramnagar worked in favour of the National Conference against the Praja Parishad.

The above are some of the handicaps which make it impossible for the Praja Parishad to have a fair deal in these elections.

“MR. GOPALSWAMI AYYANGAR HELPLESS”

I came to meet the ministers of states, Mr. N. Gopalswami Ayyangar, to point out to him all these irregularities in the hope that he would be able to secure a fair deal for the Praja Parishad in

Jammu, but I regret to find that beyond some vague assurances, he has not been able to assure me that the Praja Parishad could expect Justice and fair-play in these elections.

IMPARTIALITY NECESSARY

If the Government of India and the State Government want the formation of a truly representative Constituent Assembly for the Jammu and Kashmir State, the least they must do is:-

1. To hold an independent, judicial inquiry into the rejection of the nomination papers of the Praja Parishad candidates, thereby enabling the Praja Parishad to contest in all the 27 Constituencies from where it had originally set up its candidates.
2. To appoint some Supreme Court Judge to conduct the elections in Jammu, to assure perfect impartiality.
3. To prevent Government servants from working for candidate of any party in the State.

I am really sorry that I have to give publicity to all these facts, but things have now gone so far that we cannot help it. We tried our utmost to settle matters locally, but the leaders of the National Conference and the State Government have refused to listen to the most genuine grievances of the people of Jammu in connection with these forthcoming elections.

DECISION IN JAMMU

The Praja Parishad is now faced with the problem of deciding whether to contest the elections under these circumstances or to withdraw from the elections, exposing their mockery in their entirety. This matter will be decided by the Praja Parishad in Jammu on my return there, when a meeting of the working committee would be held to consider the whole

situation.

(Sd) Prem Nath Dogra

*6th October 1951 Ref: From historical documents of Praja Parishad
available at Nana JI Deshmukh Library, Jammu*



BACKGROUND



(i) History

Hari Singh & Praja Parishad

The Maharaja of J&K had opted for secular Bharat instead of theocratic Pakistan. He braved all the pulls and pressures. The Maharaja used his legal authority in signing the same Instrument of Accession, which was sealed by other more than 550 Rajas and Nawab of the princely States.

And, thus legally and constitutionally this State also came to be an integral part of the Indian Union but for legal Authority of Maharaja Hari Singh.

Sheikh Abdullah did not reconcile towards the Maharaja although the Sheikh had pledged his loyalty to seek his release and become the emerging administrator in 1947 and Prime Minister of the State in 1948.

After assuming powers, the Sheikh influenced his friend the all powerful Prime Minister of India, Shri Jawhar Lal Nehru to put Maharaja Hari Singh in exile at Bombay.

Led by Pt. Prem Nath Dogra the Praja Parishad opposed the measure arguing that this would be a folly and would encourage communally infested separatist elements in Kashmir. The PP pleaded for similar treatment to Maharaja Hari Singh as to the other Princes and Nawabs.

But the NC and congress as also their cronies accused the PP and Pt. Dogra of being agent of dynastic rule i.e. Rajivada shahi. It was to mislead the public opinion as PP stood

Respectful to Maharaja

Pt. Prem Nath was quite respectful to the Maharaja despite he was prematurely retired from his govt. He was critical of the appeasement policies of Shri Jawhar lal Nehru towards the Sheikh and trying to humiliate Hari Singh taking him as his opponent.

Pt. Dogra in a Procession



Pt. Ji felt that Shri Jawahar Lal Nehru has not done Justice to the King who had opted for India with a National outlook braving all the pressures to go with Pakistan which he also felt that was created under a design.

He minced no words in voicing his feelings that many problems in Kashmir were the creation of too much pampering of the Sheikh who was never consistent in his behaviour and approach and had been changing colours even on nationalism.

Pt. Ji made it a point to call on the Maharaja when he visited Mumbai in late fifties as a leader of the Bharatiya Jana Sangh.

VINDICTIVE NEHRU

According to some historians the genesis of Kashmir imbroglio lies in the animosity between Sheikh Mohd Abdullah and Maharaja Hari Singh, and political friendship of Sh.

Jawaharlal Nehru and that of the Sheikh. This friendship had made the powerful Nehru vindictive towards Hari Singh to the extent that at the instance of his friend, Maharaja Hari Singh was forced out of his State to live in exile and die in exile in 1962 at Mumbai although the J&K State had legally come to be an integral part of India but for his signing of Instrument of Accession with Indian Union. Some writers had termed this act of Nehru as not only injustice but also a blunder.

VINDICTIVENESS OF NEHRU

This could be gauged from an incident after the Maharaja was ousted from his State.

After the Maharaja had left his State on April 23, 1949 some months later Prime Minister Shri Nehru visited Jammu and was along with Sheikh was taken out in a procession. At Purani Mandi near the office of Rajput Sabha, Shri Nanak Singh Jamwal, an activist of the Sabha had put up a boarding with a reception gate with the demand:

“Maharaja Hari Singh Ko Wapis Lao”

At the end of the procession in the Parade Ground on the northern side a public meeting was held. In course of his speech Shri Nehru putting his foot repeatedly down with a raised voice thrice said:

“Maen Kahata Hoon Hari Singh Naheen Ayae Gaa, Naheen Ayae Gaa, Naheen Ayae Gaa”

Pt. Nehru Addresses meeting at Jammu



This angry shouting led to many people leaving the venue of the meeting and the announcement of Sh. Nehru also gave impetus to the activities of Praja Parishad as the Party was already demanding a similar treatment to the State Maharaja like that of other Rajas and Nawabs of the Country.

The reason of Shri Nehru being against the Maharaja was evident that in 1944, the Sheikh led NC had launched a quit Kashmir movement on the analogy of Quit India Movement. Generally the slogan of National Conference was “Dogra Kashmir Chhor Doo” although common Dogra people had nothing to do with it as Maharaja's rule was the dynastic monarchy but the anti-Dogra slogans were having obvious feelings against the National Conference in the land of Dogras.

In 1946, when the Sheikh was arrested and a case was launched on sedition charges, Shri Nehru against the advice of other Congress National Leaders of that time tried to come to plead Sheikh's case in the court but the Maharaja had prevented his entry in the State. The angry demonstration of Nehru was also the reason indicating that how vindictive he was.

It is pertinent to mention here that the conditions were

created to the extent that in 1962, when the upright Mahahraja Hari Singh breathed his last, no member of his family was on his side except his close aide ADC Capt. Dewan Singh.

Article 370 as enshrined in the Constitution

370 Temporary provisions with respect to the State of Jammu and Kashmir :-

- (1) Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution,-
 - (a) the provision of article 238 shall not apply in relation to the State of
Jammu and Kashmir;
 - (b) the power of Parliament to make laws for the said State shall be limited to-
 - (i) those matters in the Union List and the Concurrent List which, in consultation with the Government of the State, are declared by the President to correspond to matters specified in the Instrument of Accession governing the accession of the State to the Dominion Legislature may make laws for that State; and
 - (ii) Such other matters in the said Lists as, with the concurrence of the Government of the State, the President may by order specify.

Explanation.- For the purposes of this article, the Government of the State means the person for the time being recognised by the President as the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir acting on the advice of the Council of Ministers for the time being in office under the Maharaja's Proclamation dated the fifth day of March, 1948;

- (c) the Provisions of article 1 and of this article shall apply in relation to that State;

(d) Such of the other provisions of this Constitution shall apply in relation to that State subject to such exceptions and modifications as the President may by order specify:

Provided that no such order which relates to the matters specified in the Instrument of Accession of the State referred to in paragraph (i) of Sub clause (b) shall be issued except in consultation with the Government of the State:

Provided further that no such order which relates to matters other than those referred to in the last preceding proviso shall be issued except with the concurrence of that Government.

(2) If the concurrence of the Government of the State referred to in paragraph (ii) of sub clause (b) of clause 1 or in the second proviso to sub-clause (d) of that clause be given before the Constituent Assembly for the purpose of framing the Constitution of the State is convened, it shall be placed before such Assembly for such decisions as it may taken thereon.

(3) Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing provisions of this article, the President may, by public notification, declare that this article shall cease to be operative or shall be operative only with such exceptions and modifications and from such date as he may specify:

Provided that the recommendation of the Constituent Assembly of the State referred to in clause (2) shall be necessary before the President issues such a notification.

ARTICLE 370 - AN EVIL

There were several reasons for launching of a big agitation of 1952-53, The Praja Parishad was opposed to the incorporation of Article 370 in the Indian Constitution granting separate status to Jammu and Kashmir State. This was taken by the Praja

Parishad as discriminatory and obnoxious as this would encourage divisive and fissiparous tendencies and prove psychological barriers. However the Praja Parishad warnings were ignored.

It is pertinent to recall that the Maharaja Hari Singh of J&K had signed the same Instrument of Accession which was signed by about 560 other princely States of India. The other States agreed to fully adopt the Indian Constitution but Sheikh led National Conference leaders pleaded for a separate status constituent assembly because of their State being a Muslim majority identity.

In the Consenbly of India framing the Constitution this State was represented by the top leaders of N.C. Viz Sheikh Mohd Abdullah, Mirza Afzal Beg and Molana Mohd Sayeed Masoodi from Kashmir and little known Sh. Moti Ram Biagra from Jammu. There was no representation of Ladakh.

In the draft of the Constitution originally the name of this State was inserted just as Kashmir but later on objection raised by some members from Bengal and others the amended name was corrected as Jammu and Kashmir.

Not only this, Kashmiri language alone was included in the 8th schedule of the Constitution. It was in 2002 during NDA rule led by Shri Atal Behari Vajpayee that the Dogri language could find place in the Constitution. Thus, the Dogri had to wait for about 50 years to get recognition at the constitutional level as a regional language.

It is notable to mention here that the Article 370 was not in the original draft of Constitution prepared by the then Union Law Minister and founding father of the Constitution, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar. Ignoring the reservations made by most of the National Leader of the Party to pamper the Sheikh, Shri Nehru entrusted the task to another Minister, Shri Gopala Swami

Ayyanager to pilot the Article 370. Several members of Constituent Assembly including Molana Hasarat Mohani raised serious objections over this discriminatory step. To pacify the agitated members, it was assured to them that this Article would wither away with the passage of time.

But in Jammu and Kashmir, Pt. Prem Nath Dogra was not convinced with this assertion of Shri Nehru. He was of the strong opinion that it is easy to opt for any wrong but difficult to get rid of it.

**Pt. ji quite often had been observing:
“Lamhoon Nae Khatta kae, Sadion Nae Saza Paie”.**

The result has been obvious.

The events of the history indicate that how visionary was Pt. Dogra. Even today after about seven decades this Temporary Provision not only existed in the statue book but also the descendants of the Sheikh and some other controversial elements are harping for undoing what had been intended in State by Constitutional provisions and restoration of what is being harped as Autonomy and even Azadi.

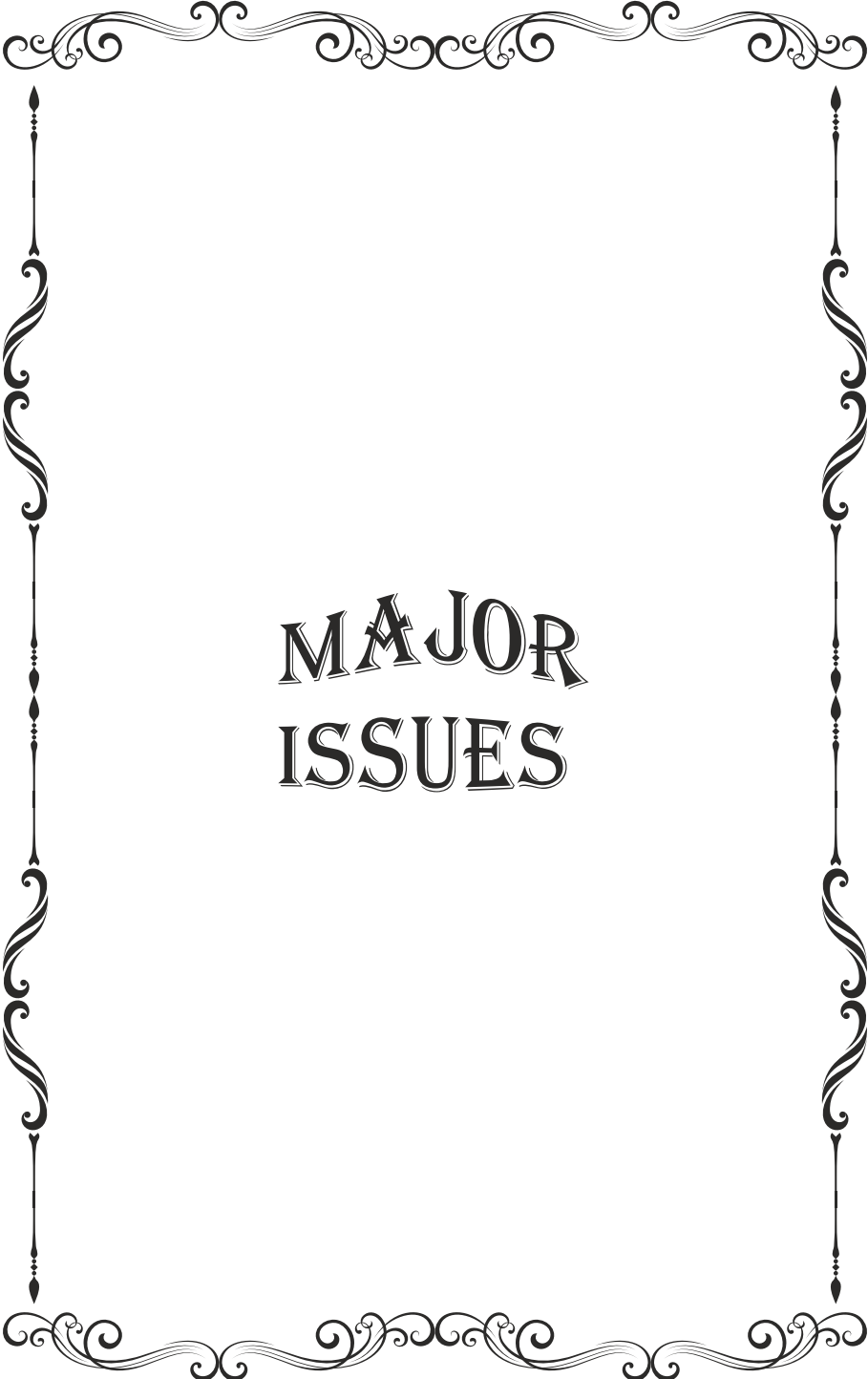
Many legal and far sighted people opine that Article 370 has come to be a psychological barrier between this State and rest of India resulting in numerous problems including secessionism and backwardness of the State on many accounts.

Adoption of Flag for the state of Jammu and Kashmir

The so called National Movement in the state had from the very beginning a distinctive growth and character. Although the Indian National Congress did support the All Jammu and

Kashmir National Conference in their struggle against the autocratic rule of Maharaja yet National Conference did not merge with the Indian National Congress.

However, the National Conference adopted a red Flag with a white emblem of plough in its centre as a symbol of their political organisation in 1939. The same flag was accepted as a party Flag in Naya Kashmir.



MAJOR
ISSUES

VISIONARY LEADER

Pt. Prem Nath Dogra was very much alive to the happenings around, especially in J&K.

He knows that how the Jamate Islami was being active and hundreds of Madrassas have been opened to spread their philosophy of radicalization. The Author says in his write up.

RADICALIZATION OF KASHMIR

The people of Kashmir were known as being peace loving and refraining from any kind of violence. But according to events of the modern history, the seeds of radicalization were sown by the leaders of National Conference and the Congress themselves. The crop of which is being reaped by the enemy. The founder of Pakistan Ali Mohd Jinnah was invited to Kashmir by Sheikh Mohd Abdullah and his colleagues as far back as in early 1944. So did the Muslim Conference, on their invitation, Sh. Jinnah and his sister Fatima Jinnah came to Jammu on May 8, 1944. According to an account given by Mohd Sarver Abbasi, vice-chancellor of Muzaffarabad University, on his entering in the State. Jinnah was received by the National Conference leaders Bakshi Ghulam Mohd and others at Suchetgarh. A warm welcome was arranged for the Muslim league leader by the Muslim Conference and partly by National Conference.

In the evening in Jammu city, the Muslim Conference arranged a big public meeting at Eidgah Jammu. This was done by Choudhary Ghulam Abbas and his colleagues of the Muslim Conference.

JINNAH IN SRINAGAR

The next day, 9 May, 1944 on entering of Sh. Jinnah in the Valley a big reception was accorded to him by the National

Conference. A function in this regard was held at Pratap Park Srinagar, at which the reception address in honour of Jinnah was read by Pandit Jia Lal Kilam.

Shri Kilam cleverly inserted at the end that “such receptions are held in honour of great men who-so-ever visits in Kashmir”.

These words irked Jinnah and in his speech while expressing his gratitude for according this royal reception he too cleverly remarked that he is of the belief that this reception was not of his person but to the organisation of Muslim League to which he heads.

Shri Jinnah stayed at Srinagar for over two months and enjoyed reception parties and Ziafatiens (feasts) etc. Heard the views of both those of National Conference leaders as also of their adversaries who were led by Mir waiz of Kashmir, Yusuf Shah, and head of the Muslim Conference. On his return after over two months stay in the valley he returned back via Uri-Muzaffarabad road and at a function at Marri, Jinnah announced his unequivocal support to Muslim Conference of Mirwaiz.

Over this statement of Jinnah, Sheikh Mohd Abdullah was annoyed to the extent that he pledged. “I will never accept the two Nations Theory of Jinnah till last drop of my blood.”

This statement of the Sheikh came to be a boon for Sh. Jawahar Lal Nehru. And, thus both of them came to be close friends. This made the Sheikh to be the Prime Minister of J&K and all powerful the Sheikh, who ultimately came to be a problem on many accounts.

The happenings of 1952-53 agitation of the Praja Parishad jolted the Sheikh who otherwise was having unbridled authority. The powerful Sheikh Mohd Abdullah came in contact with certain foreign diplomats who injected in him the virus of an

independent Kashmir as was also enshrined in the National Conference manifesto, the Naya Kashmir.

With this dreaming, Sheikh Mohd Abdullah got jittery because of Praja Parishad agitation for putting the J&K at par with other parts of the Country. He started showing the signs of his inner. Not only had this he also begun disrespecting the New Delhi big leaders like Molana Abdul Kalam Azad and others.

Sensing serious developments in the days to come the Sheikh's own colleagues on August 9, 1953, deposed and jailed him. His deputy Bakshi Ghulam Mohd came to be the Prime Minister of the State. And thus, a new era began for the State and also for the Praja Parishad.

Agitated Sheikh's supporters floated a new outfit under the title of Plebiscite Front which gave new instance of sowing seeds of separatism.

For many reasons Shri Nehru did not like to keep his friend in the jail anymore, hence, a big change was affected in Kashmir policies in early sixties. Under a plan the State Prime Minister Bakshi Ghulam Mohd was removed from power. After some important happenings, a senior National Conference leader Shri G.M. Sadiq was installed as Prime Minister of the State on February 29, 1964. The Sheikh and his colleagues were released on April 8, 1964. The court cases against the Sheikh were withdrawn. And it was decided to fight the Sheikh "politically."

In 1967, Assembly elections the Sheikh led Kashmir Plebiscite Front gave a call for boycott with the slogan of Tark-e-Mawalat (social boycott) of the congressmen by terming them as "insects of the dirty lane". Such moves of the Sheikh caused an embarrassing situation for the Congressmen in the valley of Kashmir.

To contain the influence of the Sheikh, the ruling Congress

activist the old adversaries of the Sheikh including the scions of Mirwaiz Yusuf Shah and others. Even some persons, who had earlier left for Pok, were managed to come back. Mohd Umaar Farooq was installed as Mir Waiz of Kashmir who formed Awami Action Committee with secessionist stance and slogans.



(The then Pradesh Congress Chief, Syed Mir Qasim and some other senior Congressman enjoying feast with Mir Waiz of Kashmir and Head of Awami Action Committee, Moulana Mohd. Farooq after Sheikh Mohd. Abdullah had termed them as insects of dirty lane. What a politics Adversary become friends to meet the Challenge of another one.)

As part of their plans to counter the Sheikh, an official body but with secret functioning, was created. It was known as FSO (Field Survey Organisation). It was headed by some experts in political matters. Because of such moves Jamate Islami also emerged on the Kashmir scene. Several Muktabs and Madarassas were opened in the valley. Some other such like extremist outfits also mysteriously came up.

A senior Journalist, wrote an article with some details that how Jamate Islami tentacles were being spread to radicalise Kashmir.

Visionary Pt Prem Nath Dogra was alarmed to read this

write up. He straight went to the Chief Minister, Shri G.M. Sadiq and asked that what all this was happening.

(Up to 1965 the nomenclature of the State Executive was as Prime Minister. It was changed on 30 March, 1965 to that of Chief Minister.)

Shri Sadiq asked Pandit Dogra to see Syed Mir Qasim, who was then Revenue Minister and also the Pradesh president of the Congress.

When Pt. Dogra asked Syed Qasim that what this was happening, his answer was. "Do you know the meaning of Tark-e-Mawalat. After all we also have to live in Kashmir. You know that: iron cuts iron (Lohe Ko Loha Kat ta Hea Aur Zehar Ko Zehar)"

Pt. Dogra understood the feelings of the Congress leader but felt that what was being done is not good for future.

CONGRESS REACTION TO ADVICE:

Interestingly, after cautioning by Pt. Dogra against sowing of seeds of radicalism in Kashmir, the ruling Congress leaders enhanced substantially the funding of FSO and its area of operation was also extended towards Jammu for weakening the Jana Sangh. Some of its activists got strayed.

It is notable here that for first time in 1972 Assembly elections the Jamate Islami got five seats from the valley and came to be the major opposition group in the House and Bharatiya Jana Sangh was relegated to second position with just three members.

Shri Ali Shah Geelani, leader of the separatists Hurriyat Conference at that time became the Deputy leader of Jamate Islami group, Saif-ud-Din Qari was the leader.

In 1975, in wake of Indira Sheikh Accord, Sheikh Mohd

Abdullah took over the reigns of power and his first move was to disband the FSO. (But one report said the Qasim led congress Govt. itself in the last Cabinet meeting had decided to disband the controversial FSO before handing over power to Sheikh Mohd. Abdullah in last week of Feb 1975) And in 1977, Assembly elections Jamate Islam could muster just one seat

After the death of Sheikh Mohd Abdullah in 1982, the radical outfits formed Muslim United Front (MUF). In 1987 Assembly elections the performance of the MUF was improved but created problems alleging that some of their winning candidates were declared defeated. They also included Mohd Yusuf Shah, a young man of Amira Kadal. The same Shah is now the chief commander of Jihad Council operating from Pak/PoJK.

The wrongs of the National Conference and that of the Congress done in wake of the Rajiv Farooq Accord in 1986-87, led to great resentment in Kashmir. Pakistan taking advantage of the anger exploited the youth to take up in the guns and thus, the armed militancy broke in Kashmir.

No doubt Pakistan is behind the menace of cross border terror but the hate and love relations of the Congress/National Conference were no less responsible for the sad situation in this State, more so, in the troubled Kashmir for sowing the seeds of radicalism.

In this regard it is also notable that the leaders of these pseudo secular parties did not learn any lesson from the happenings of the past. In 1983, the then BJP President Shri Atal Behari had termed the relations of Congress and that of the National Conference as those of jilted lovers who create problems.

JAGMOHAN'S BOLD STEPS:

After the alarming situation developed in 1990, the State Governor Sh. Jag Mohan took some bold steps for correcting the wrongs of the past. These also included the winding up of about two hundred Madrassas and other such educational centres. These were taken under control of the State education Department and their teachers and other staff was adjusted after due screening. With the result in 1996 the numbers of such Madrassas and religious small centres was a big NIL and in 2008, it was 34. But about a decade back in 2008-2009, the Centre provided a special grant of some crores for imparting Quality Education in Madrassas and Muktabs. With the result large numbers of Madrassas and other such bodies for religious education have sprouted not only in the valley but also in many sensitive areas of Jammu too. The number of such religious institutions has gone up to over a thousand, both that of registered and unregistered. In this regard an amazing account is also apparent from the answer of a Q.D. in the Assembly.

**REGARDING:- EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION.
Un-starred A. Q. No. 126: Prof Chaman Lal Gupta:
will the government state**

| Questions | | Reply | | | | | |
|-----------|---|-------|--|----------|---------------|----------------------|---------|
| a. | Year-wise the amount Received under central schemes for providing quality education in educational institution for minorities and the assistance provided to each such body along with the number of students and teachers thereof; | a | The details are at Annexure "A". 24/2/2014 | | | | |
| b. | Separately, the number of local/non-local teachers in these institutions giving the name and residential particulars of non-local teachers; | b | The details of local & non-local teachers in Madrassas is detailed below & list of non-local teachers is detailed at annexure "B":- | | | | |
| | | | S No. | Division | Local Trs. | Non Local Trs. | Total |
| | | | 1 | Jammu | 337 | 17 | 354 |
| | | | 2 | Kashmir | 521 | Nil | 521 |
| c. | The number of register-ed and un-registered Madarassas and other such institutions as in 1996,2002,2008 and as on date; and | c | The details if registered and un-registered Madarassas is detailed below:- | | | | |
| | | | | 1996 | 2002 | 2008 | Present |
| | | | Registered | nil | 23 | 23 | 298 |
| | | | Unregistered | nil | 9 | 11 | 165 |
| d. | Whether this assistance is provided to all schools for minorities including those run by Sikhs, if not, the reasons therefor? | d | No Sir The assistance is provided to Madrassa under centrally sponsored scheme of "Scheme to provide quality education in Madrasas" (SPQEM) which seeks to bring about qualitative improvement in Madrasas to enable Muslim children attain standards of the national education system in formal education subjects. | | | | |

It is worth taking note of the moves for more and more radicalising Kashmir (J&K). The operators of terrorists have been targeting the State educational since eruption of armed terrorists. During nineties alone the ultras had set ablaze as many as 800 Govt. and private buildings and other structures. These included nearly 600 of School and other educational buildings. The purpose was obvious to keep the younger generation away from educational bodies.

To what extent educational institutions had been on the

target of anti-national elements, is evident that during 2016 large scale violence in south Kashmir about 40 buildings were set on fire out of these as many as 34 were those of schools.

More significant was that during these days of big violence and Hartals, the Madrassas and other such bodies hummed with unusual activity. And many linked with such institutions were found indulging in stone pelting and other such unlawful acts.

And now this number has gone up to anybody's guess. Many have come up in most sense time border areas. At least four Madrassas have been opened for Rhoingya immigrants in Jammu also.

In this connection a passage from the book "My Frozen Turbulence in Kashmir" authored by former Governor, Shri Jagmohan also makes notable reading.

BANNING OF SUBVERSIVE ORGANISATIONS

From the interrogation of the persons arrested, the ruthless manner of operation of the subversive organisations became still clearer. To undermine their operational effectiveness, I decided to declare unlawful some of the more dangerous organisations.

On April 16, 1990, I issued orders under the State Criminal Law Amendment Act, declaring eight organisations unlawful. These were: Jamaat-e-Islami, J&K Hizbul Mujahideen, J&K Liberation Front, Students Liberation Front, Mahaz-e-Azadi Islami Students League, Peoples League and Islamic Jamait-e-Tulba.

Sh. Jagmohan in Kashmir



“I made it clear to the public that the organisations in question had been banned because of their secessionist and terrorist activities, for which ample proof existed. These organisations, I further pointed out, were building up a general atmosphere of subversion and terrorism and were sowing the seeds of the disintegration of India.”

“One immediate and significant result of the orders was that the offices and bank accounts of Jama'at-i-Islami were sealed and their cadres scattered. Publicity material could not also be easily produced and distributed. The Friday gathering could not also be addressed from the mosques by the Jamaát-i-Islami's leaders who either fled or were arrested.”

One of the root causes of the current turmoil in Kashmir was the role played by Jamaát-i-Islami and its auxiliary agencies like falah-i-Aam. As brought out in the earlier chapters, these bodies had been laying the seed-bed of fundamentalism and fanaticism through the numerous schools and 'madrassas' run by them. Narrow ideas were planted in the impressionable minds of the children. The present crop of fundamentalism in Kashmir which has weakened the indigenous Kashmir Islam is largely a result of unchecked activities conducted through the schools and 'madrassas' run by Jamaát-i-Islami and Falah-i-Aam Trust. While discussing the Kashmir issue in the Pakistan Press and Parliament, the Chief of Pakistani Jamaát-i-Islami influence that Kashmiris had woken up and understood the true meaning of Islam and resorted to 'jihad' against India.

I, therefore, decided to immediately plug the foundation-

head of subversion and fanaticism in Kashmir. I also banned the Fallah-i-Aam Trust and declared its activities unlawful. The closure of 157 schools run by the Trust was the obvious consequences of this decision. For 15,000 students of these 157 schools, arrangements were simultaneously made for the admission to the Government-run educational institutions where normal education was imparted.

Justice G.D. Sharma



A difficult task was smoothly and speedily performed where by virtue of judicial orders passed by the high powered Tribunal headed by Mr. Justice G.D. Sharma, eight militant organizations banned by Governor Mr. Jagmohan in the year 1990 were confirmed under Vide SRO 146, dated 16 April 1990, Jamaat-e-Islami J&K was declared as Unlawful Association. Vide SRO 147 dated 16 April 1990; Islamic Students League was declared as Unlawful Association. Vide SRO 148, dated 16 April 1990; Islamic Jamiat-e-Tuiba was declared as Unlawful Association. Vide SRO 149 dated 16 April 1990; Mahaz-e-Azadi was declared as Unlawful Association. Vide SRO 150 dated 16 April 1990; Peoples League was declared as Unlawful Association. Vide SRO 151 dated 16 April 1990; Jammu Kashmir Liberation Front was declared as Unlawful Association.

Ref: Jag Mohan (1991), Mu Frozen Turbulence in Kashmir, allied publisher, New Delhi.

GENERAL VIEW

It is beyond any doubt that the roots of problems in Kashmir are not only local ones. They are outside the boundaries. But outsider cannot harm much alone. What has been happening

in Kashmir, it is mixed one.

In this regard the question is that when the Madrassas and other such bodies were disbanded on specific grounds, then what was the need to provide grants, and that too from the Centre. More so in the name of minorities although in this State the operators of Madrassas and other such like outfits did not come from minorities of the State.

In J&K Hindus, Sikhs, Buddhists and Christians are the real minorities. No such like assistance was ever provided to them.

In view of all this, there are many who feel that if the advices of visionary Pt. Prem Nath Dogra had been taken into account the many complex problems would not have come up.

The patriotic moves of Praja Parishad/Bharatiya Jana Sangh in this regard were very clear.



CEASE FIRE

Pt. Dogra was opposed to Cease-fire in 1948, especially when the Pakistani invaders were on the run and the Indian forces were marching fast in liberating the enemy held areas of the State.

He was of the view that holding of State areas by Pakistan would become a bone of contention between two neighbours. Moreover, Pakistan had no legal authority. Her position is not more than that of an invader.

Nehru and Sheikh counseling



But Shri Nehru was guided by enormous considerations. He was getting more guidance from the Sheikh than anybody else on Kashmir. But Sheikh was not interested in those areas as he had little following outside Kashmir valley. And thus, the people of enemy held

areas were left at the mercy of mauraders. It is noteable that in Pak-held areas there was a population of about 35 percent of Hindu, Sikhs and other miniorties before the invasion but now not a single person of these communities left there. All of them have been eliminated or forcibly converted to Islam.

A Sikh boy who could not migrate was converted by the Jihadis to Islam



Two brothers, one was converted to Islam in POJK, who could not migrate to this side.

The signs of painful communal division of India still remind that how terrible situation was created. The armed tribesmen launched a massive attack to grab J&K State for theocratic state of Pakistan.

The invaders supported by Pak army entered this State in third week of October, 1947. Poonch and Muzaffarabad areas were their first target. In Plandri and Rawala Kot of Poonch large number of invaders indulged in loot and plunder.

Thus, in a horrible condition, Sardar Chatterpal Singh who

was separated from his wife and three male children namely Paramjit Singh 9 years and 6 month, Bhagat Singh 5 years and Rajinder Singh 3 years. He in hapless circumstances reached in the migrant's camp in Jammu. After finding no clue of the members of the family. S Chattaerpal had second marriage. But he and others continued their efforts to know the fate of family members left in Pak-held areas. Ultimately the information came that the lady had died and his three children like others were converted by the Jihadis to Islam

Not only this many Muslims have been forced out who have gone to Gulf Countries as also England. In their place Pakistanis and other outsiders have been settled. The entire demographic characters have been changed.

After the ceasefire, the UN Assembly with some preconditions to be filled by Pakistan on Feb. 5, 1949 adopted a resolution for having Plebiscite to decide the future of the State although India including sheikh Mohd. Abdullah made it clear that "not the accession but the Pak aggression is the issue". According to the fact that the Maharaja was entitled has to opt for India or Pakistan.

Indian forces had landed in the state only after the Maharaja had completed the formalities of signing the instrument of Accession.

Pt. Prem Nath Dogra was not only against the ceasefire but also did not favour to knock at the doors of UNO as he had rightly feared that the Kashmir issue would become a pawn of international politics as nations were divided in power blocs.

UN RESOLUTION FOR PLEBISCITE

On February 5, 1949 the UN adopted a resolution for Plebiscite with the pre-conditions that Pakistan would vacate the

occupied areas and conditions would be created for the conduct of the Plebiscite. But instead of withdrawing its troops from occupied areas the Pakistan authorities first resorted to cleanse of the minorities and also that of liberal Muslim from so called Azad Kashmir. In their place outsiders like Punjabis and even Afghans other were settled there.

RANT FOR PLEBISCITE

Amazingly even after totally changing the demographic character and fiddling with the geographical position by illegally gifting away large areas of this State to China, Pakistan and its cronies in Kashmir still rant for plebiscite to decide the future of J&K referring to UN resolution of February 5, 1949, ignoring the fact this resolution was pre-conditioned that Pakistan would withdraw its forces and create situation for ascertaining the view of the people of the State.

Instead of doing so that the invaders are still occupying large areas of the J&K including the most strategic Gilgit and Baltistan.

CLEANESE OF MINORITIES

In Pak occupied Jammu & Kashmir before 1947, there was about 35 per cent population of Hindu, Sikh and other minorities. But over the years now not a single member of their communities has been left there. Many were massacred during 1947-48 painful days and others were forced out to become migrants.

Not only this instead of vacating its troops as per the requirement of UN resolution, Pakistan has raised several Cantonments there of permanent nature and have also established training centres for not only of its army men but at several places are being used for training and lodging of ultras. Some of the top terrorist commanders too are camping in the

illegally occupied Kashmir.

MIRPUR DEVASTATION

Prior to Pakistani invasion of the State in 1947, Mirpur was the second biggest city of Jammu region. It was a flourishing trade centre. This was known for having the men of high caliber. They also include Lala Ayodha Nath elected members of Maharaja's Praja Sabha, Ch. Ram Lal Sadavarti, Ch. Gian Chand editor Sadaquat weekly, Raja Mohd Akbar editor and philosophers Judge Harbans Lal, Mahasa Roop Chand, Shri Jagdish Chander Gupta and many others in various aspects of life. The relations of various communities were cordial as the name of this city which was developed by two saints named Mir and Puri.

During the painful days of 1947, the religious zealots made several attempts to grab the city. But their attacks were repulsed by the army men who were supported by the nationalist. But on the fateful night of 24/25 November the invaders supported by Pak troops succeeded in capturing the historic city because of withdrawal of the possess of the State Army in a mysterious manner.

Highly communalised invaders resorted to barbaric acts of massacre of thousands of innocent women, children, aged and others who could not move out.

In this regard horrible eye witness account of bloodbath has been given by Sh. C.P. Gupta in his write up in daily excelsior dated 05 March 2017.

What a terrible and heart rending scene it was! which the author witnessed at the age of sixteen, when Pakistan with its fully armed Battalion, like a hungry wolf, pounced upon the innocent and unarmed population of Mirpur city now in P.O.K. when out of the total population of 25,000 souls including men, women and

children of tender ages, more than 18,000 persons were brutally killed in three days of carnage on 25, 26th and 27th November, 1947.

The only fault of the people of Mirpur, was that they had unitedly vowed to protect Mirpur their birth land, from the Pakistani raiders even at the cost of their own lives.

The trouble started when on 26th October, 1947 the Maharaja Hari Singh the then Ruler of Jammu and Kashmir State ,signed the Instrument of Accession after which the State of Jammu and Kashmir became an integral part of India. This could not be digested by the Pakistan Government. They planned a nefarious design in connivance with the Pathans. This led to a secret agreement between Pakistan Government and Pathan mercenaries according to which if Mirpur city was forcibly occupied, the captured women would be taken by the Pathans and the immovable land of Mirpur and movable property viz gold, cash etc. would be the share of Pakistan Government. This was named as Zan and Zar Agreement. Before conducting the army attack, the Pakistan Government in the first week of November 1947 managed in secret manner, to send a bag of Pamphlets written in Urdu language, in the city of Mirpur , in which it was written that Pakistan Government would assign a special status to Mirpur in Pakistan Government if the citizens of Mirpur amicably surrender themselves and allow the Pakistan army to occupy the territory of Mirpur without any hindrance. The literate and the elderly persons of the city met in the evening and decided out rightly to reject the proposal of the Pakistan Government and the refusal was conveyed through the shower of bullets from each defense picket of the city. This brought a terrible attack on Mirpur from the enemy.

The small and ill equipped state Police force stationed at that time at Mirpur was fully assisted by the young civil population of the city. At the midnight of November 24, 1947, under a thick cover of artillery shelling and bursting of grenades

which are normally used during an openly declared war, the Pakistan army launched a major attack on the southern side of the city, which was spiritedly resisted by the depleting garrison force for six hours. Although the pickets held tough resistance, the enemy came in wave after wave and after six hours of ceaseless fighting, the defense line of the city was run over by seven pathans. Alarmed by the most critical situation, the Flying Death Squads of the city engaged themselves madly in hand to hand fight with the infiltrators and killed all the seven pathans at the cost of life of many young men of the Mirpur community. Though the people of Mirpur displayed tremendous grit and tenacity but the end seemed gloomy and dreadful because that operation brought the city stock of ammunition to nearly zero level. Further, due to the irony of fate, the old modeled wireless set installed in the police camp at Mirpur suddenly developed some technical defect and went out of order which led to disruption in radio link with the State Police Headquarters at Jammu and Government of India. Despite war like situation created by Pakistan, the Government of India due to political rivalry between the then Prime Minister of India and the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir State, did not send army though at that time the Indian army was stationed at Jhanghar which was at a distance of only 20 miles from Mirpur.

In that critical situation, the State Administration headed by Wazir Wazarat of Mirpur decided clandestinely to retreat to Jammu leaving behind the hapless civil population of the city to face the wrath of the marauders . In fact, at that time it was the moral duty of the State Administration to ask the citizens of Mirpur to vacate the city and march towards Jammu under their protection but contrary to it, the Wazir Wazarat and his Police Officers galloped their horses and left the city in the wee hours on November 25, even leaving behind their own wounded soldiers who were crying in pain of their wounds in the Police Line Hospital. This coward departure of the State Administration from Mirpur city, gave a jubilant signal to the enemy. At that time, the

whole population of the city of Mirpur felt themselves as hanging breathlessly in between the tight jaws of the enemy which was very eager to swallow the flesh and even the bones of the people of Mirpur who had refused outrightly to give shelter to the Pakistani soldiers in the city of Mirpur.

Immediately after the departure of the State Administration from the city a fully armed Battalion of the Pakistan army assisted by Pathan raiders entered the city from all the sides at the stroke of 8.30 A.M. and by creating terrible sounds from the war instruments, pushed the city population into one corner of the city. The terrified men, women and children in utter chaos and confusion in the midst of heavy firing from all the sides and in choking atmosphere due to smoke coming out of the burning houses of the city, scattered and marched in caravan in different directions without knowing where they were going. They were intercepted by the enemy at various places and like hungry wolves they unleashed terror and brutal savagery which made the whole area an open grave yard of dead bodies and many uncounted seriously wounded uncared persons were battling for life in the whirl pool of their own blood. By the time of sunset, the whole area from Mirpur city to a hill-foot was fully covered with dead bodies and critically injured persons. Ultimately, in the depleting evening, the Nature by force had to display a signal through the darkness that the grave yard was full and no more entry of any dead body was possible. That brought the temporary stay in the day atrocity.

This was not the end of the misery of the people of Mirpur. At night of the same day an ill-fated group of about 2,000 captured persons was brought at a place known as "Kas Guma" a colony of retired Muslim soldiers. The enemy encircled the captives and asked them to surrender all the cash and jewellery which they had with them. Thereafter, the male persons were asked to remove their clothes and lie down in a row. They were tortured brutally and killed in batches during the whole night. The women and girls

were taken to unknown places by the Pathans as per their "Zen and Zar" Agreement with the Pakistan Government. Next day, the enemy drove another group of about 2000 persons and brought them at a village known as "Thathal". They also met the same brutal treatment as at "Kas Guma" during the day. Finally there was a massacre at Alibeg where, about 5,000 captives were huddled up in an old deserted and unhygienic ruined Gurdwara building. In the beginning about 50 to 100 young men were daily taken on pick and choose basis to kill them in the open fields. Besides, on average basis about 15 to 20 aged captives died every day due to severe cold weather condition, starvation, illness and mental shock.

On December 1, a young Muslim Attorney named Mohammad Ibrahim being very soft in tongue and well known to many Hindu Officers of Mirpur, visited the Ali beg prison and showed his lip sympathy to the intelligentsia who were brought there as captives and also shed his crocodile tears on their pitiable condition and assured them that he would do his best to talk with the concerned authorities of the Government of Pakistan to get them employed in the factories on daily wage basis till they were at Ali beg camp as captives. He distributed Muslim caps and mufflers to some of them as a token of friendship, but those gestures were in fact subtle signals and indications to the Pakistani soldiers to kill those persons first. The next morning, the enemy soldiers drove a group of educated people of the prison on the pretext that they would be taken back in the evening with earning after utilizing their services in the factories during the day. Those wearing caps and mufflers proudly occupied the front line to get priority in getting job in the factories but they never came back as they all were slaughtered on the bank of Jhelum canal.

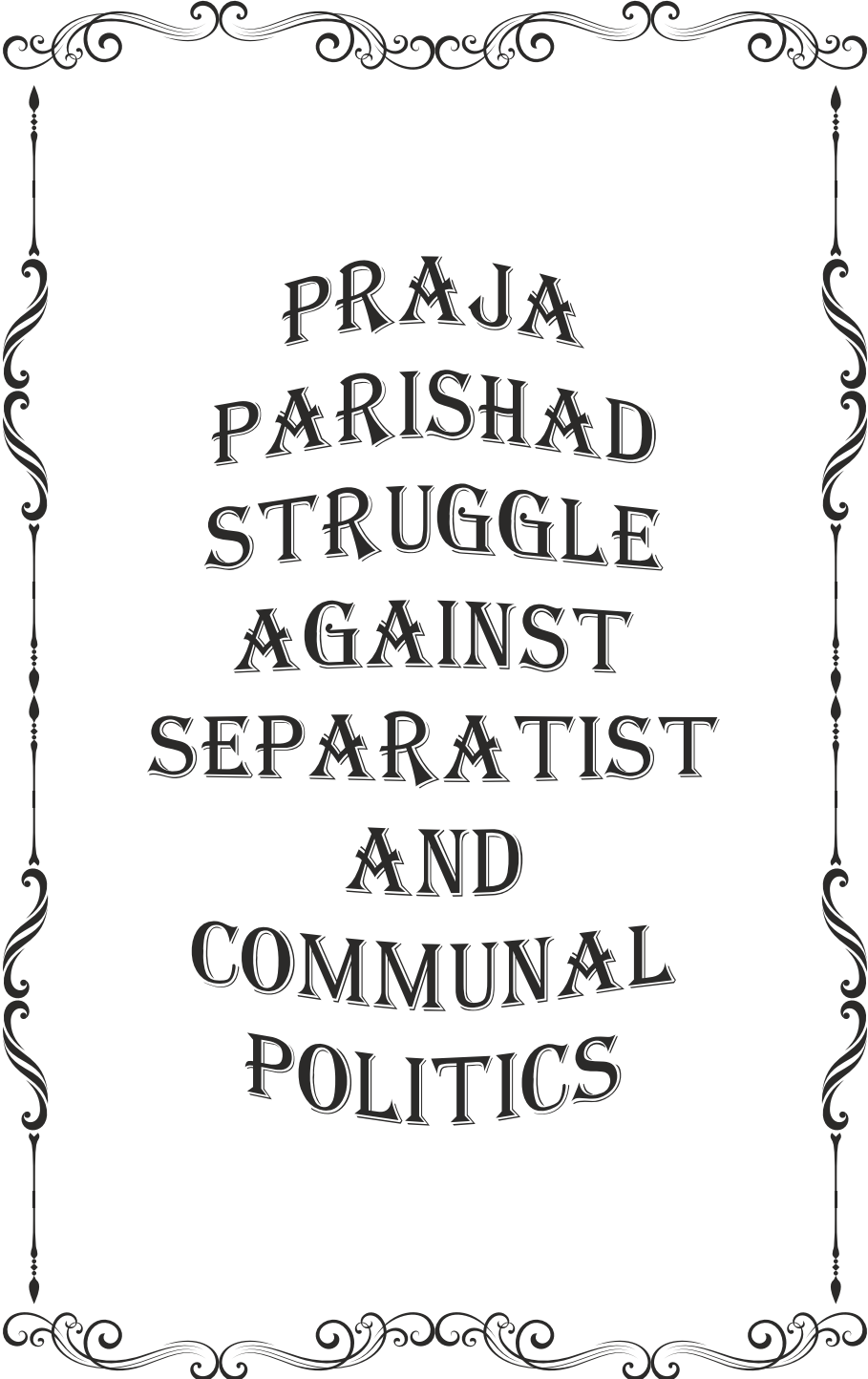
In the mid January, 1948 a team of ICRC (International Committee of Red Cross) arrived there and took charge of the camp and supplied the needed food and medicines to the

captives. On March 18, they managed to get the captives liberated in exchange of the same number of Muslims who were in India and willing to go to Pakistan. The liberated captives, at that time, were not more than about 1600 as the rest were either killed/died or kidnaped. The liberated persons were mostly aged and even unable to walk. They reached Amritsar where they were given a tearful and touching reception by their relatives and the general public.

In the memory of Mirpur Martyrs of 1947, a Shaheedi Samark has been constructed by the Government of Jammu and Kashmir at a conspicuous place in front of the main entry gate of the Government Medical College at Mahespura Chowk Bakshi Nagar Jammu. The Jammu Development Authority dedicated the said Samark to Mirpur Community which was unveiled by Miss Sushma Choudhary I.A.S. the then Financial Commissioner on 25th November, 1998. The said Samark is also the starting point of "Mirpur Road" which was named so, on the same day viz 25th November, 1998 to pay tributes to the martyrs of Mirpur, under the patronage of late S. Harsajan Singh who at that time, was the Chairman of the Legislative Council of the Jammu and Kashmir State.

On 25th November every year, thousands of Mirpuris residing in Jammu city and its peripheral colonies, march in Prabhat Pheries coming from different Sectors of Jammu city and all assemble at the said MIRPUR SHAHEEDI SMARAK to pay jointly, the rich tributes to the Martyrs of Mirpur who sacrificed their lives for the sake of their mother land as a result of which the Jammu and Kashmir State remained an integral part of India. (The author is retired Deputy Secretary J&K Govt)

Ref: Original documents/records available in the Nana Ji Deshmukh Library, Jammu



PRAJA
PARISHAD
STRUGGLE
AGAINST
SEPARATIST
AND
COMMUNAL
POLITICS

PRAJA PARISHAD STRUGGLE AGAINST SEPARATIST AND COMMUNAL POLITICS:

The Praja Parishad movement played a key role in opposing the separatist and communal tendencies of Sheikh Abdullah and Nehru's endorsement, even tacit encouragement, in the years following Jammu & Kashmir's accession to India. It campaigned vigorously for the state's complete and total integration with the rest of the union in the face of stiff resistance from Sheikh Abdullah and his henchmen. Numerous workers and leaders of Parishad suffered at the hands of the Sheikh's administration and many of them laid down their lives to uphold the unity of the country.

For a better appreciation of the PP role in the State's politics, and its impact on New Delhi's otherwise myopic policies on Jammu & Kashmir, it is important to have a brief look at the period immediately after Maharaja Hari Singh signed the Instrument of Accession. Sheikh Abdullah, who had found an ally in Jawaharlal Nehru, was becoming increasingly 'audacious by the day. Not content with Nehru's hands-off policy on Jammu & Kashmir, which forced Sardar Patel (much against his wishes) to play a non-participatory role as far as this state was concerned Sheikh Abdullah began to dream of an independent state of which he would be the sole arbiter.

Sheikh Abdullah embarked on this mission in April 1949 through an interview to Michael Davidson of The Observer in which he spoke on the impropriety of the Maharaja's Accession; declared that he wanted to live in peace with both India and Pakistan: and promoted the concept of an independent, Kashmir which would be underwritten not only, by India and Pakistan, but also the UK, the USA and the UN.

A furious Sardar Patel made his disapproval known in no uncertain terms. Nehru, ever willing to indulge Sheikh Abdullah, was forced to take note of the serious implications of the statement. What transpired between the two is not known, but Sheikh

Abdullah finally disowned the statement on May 18, 1949 and ruled out independence as an option. This was obviously a tactical retreat because he began talking of secession soon after returning from a trip abroad in late 1949.

All this apart, even before Hari Singh has signed the instrument of Accession which paved the way for Sheikh Abdullah's rise to political power, the National Conference had made clear its anti-Hindu more specifically anti-Dogra, bias, especially towards the residents of Jammu. His concerns were limited to the Muslims of the valley. And his contempt was reserved for the Hindus.

Pt. Dogra at Satyagrah



The simmering resentment against Sheikh Abdullah's advocacy of self determination, his pronounced Communal bias, the quit Kashmir movement of 1946 and finally Pakistan's move, to smash and grab Kashmir led to the birth of the Praja Parishad in November 1947. The Parishad first President, Hari Wazir joined Army as Commissioned officer of the Indian army and he died in Kashmir. Pandit Prem Nath Dogra took charge of the organisation soon after and the PP emerged as the only representative party of Jammu people dedicated to "achieve full integration of Jammu & Kashmir State with India like other

acceding States and safeguard the legitimate democratic rights of the people of Jammu from the Communist-dominated Communal Government by Sheikh Abdullah.”

ACCESSION AND AFTER

Immediately after he signed the Instrument of Accession Maharaja Hari Singh, on the advice of the Government of India, set up an Emergency Administration headed by Sheikh Abdullah. This was replaced by an interim Government, constituted by proclamation of Maharaja in March 1948, and also headed by Sheikh Abdullah. The unique feature of the interim Government was that it ruled by decree, and reduce the Maharaja to nothing more than a rubber stamp, and in short time adopted policies which were clearly aimed at Islamisation of the state polity and its isolation from the mainstream of India's democratic political culture.

The United Nations intervention in the dispute with, Pakistan, invoked by Nehru misplaced trust in lord Mount batten and against the advice of Sardar patel and other colleagues, and the subsequent security Council Resolution envisaging a plebiscite under international supervision, almost challenge the State's accession to India. The National Conference lost no time in taking advantage of the Kashmir dispute between India and Pakistan to provide a mechanism to ensure protection for the Muslim majority of the state from being dominated by the Hindu majority of India.

The National Conference adopted four main strategies to achieve this goal:

a) It tried to present Article 370 as exclusion of J&K from the Indian Constitution by forcing a separate constitution relationship with the union of India through this Article.

b) The Conference leaders abandoned their commitment to secularism and instead shifted their emphasis on consolidating the Muslim identity of the State- in a sense, it was going back to the days of Sheikh Abdullah's identity as the leader of the Muslim Conference;

c) It insisted on the right of the constituent Assembly of, J&K which was instituted in 1951, to determine the future disposition of the state in regard to accession and also started discussing listed independence as the third option along with the other options of acceding to India or Pakistan. It began to work surreptitiously to consolidate Muslim opinion in the state against India and to prepare the ground for the Jammu & Kashmir secession

SHEIKH'S ANTECEDENTS IGNORED:

Contrary to popular belief foisted upon the people by the Congress and the National Conference, not to mention other political parties, "Sheikh Abdullah had cherished the dream of an independent Kashmir from the very early stages of his political career which began as a rabble-rouser. He saw himself essentially as the leader of Kashmiri Muslims and it promote this view that he founded the Muslim Conference in 1932. He changed the nomenclature of his organisation to National Conference in 1938 not because he wanted to abandon his original stand but because it suited his design and strategy.

Along with exploiting the religious appeal of his movement, he also exploited "Kashmiriyat" to the hilt and launched agitation after agitation against the Maharaja's regime and thus built up an essentially anti-Dogra Muslim movement in the valley. Sheikh Abdullah's political game suited British strategic interests in the region and is not entirely coincidental that the British should have made no effort to hide their sympathies for him and his agitation.

The quit Kashmir movement which Sheikh Abdullah launched in 1946 should not be seen merely, as an “uprising against a despotic ruler”. It had a specific political connotation that is not in consonance with the popular perception. The agitation was aimed against the Hindu ruler of the state who was painted as an alien and aimed at establishing an independent Kashmir. Nehru legitimised this separatist streak of Sheikh Abdullah excluding J&K from the purview of the states Ministry and handing it over to Ayanagar under his direct supervision a decision whose implications are too obvious to be stated.

FALLOUT OF NEHRU'S FLAWED POLICY

Having armed himself with unbridled power, Sheikh Abdullah began to ride rough-shod, doing all he could to implement his political designs with the help of his friend in Delhi, Nehru. He was extremely ruthless in suppressing the voice of dissent raised by the Praja Parishad, using all the might of the official machinery to let loose a reign of terror. Nehru was fully aware of what was happening in J&K, but he chooses to support Sheikh Abdullah's policies rather than chastise him. So much so, he blamed the PP for provoking his friend and, when cornered on the floor of parliament, would not hesitate to throw a tantrum and thus escape criticism.

The following is a chronological history of events culminated in the Bhartiya Jana Sangh president, Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee's martyrdom on June 23, 1953 while being held a prisoner by Sheikh Abdullah.

Early 1949; The Praja Parishad was targeted by Sheikh Abdullah's govt. for persecution, leading to clashes. Pandit Prem Nath Dogra who had by then emerged as a popular leader with a large following in Jammu region, was arrested. By the summer of that year, the Sheikh's prisons had as many as 294 Parishad workers rotting behind bars without trial. This action of his distressed many Indian leaders, including senior parliamentarians, although Nehru cheered from the sidelines. Some members of Constituent Assembly intervened on their own and succeeded in bringing about a temporary truce. The arrested Parishad workers and leaders were released. A defiant Sheikh Abdullah, to cock a snook at the Non-Muslim residents of Jammu & Kashmir began making public statements to be little Maharaja Hari Singh and the monarchy; hoisted the National Conference flag at official functions and atop public buildings, and adopt resolutions espousing autonomy and started advocating independence.

Lathi Charge on Praja Parishad activists



Jan.15,1952: Sheikh Abdullah came to Jammu where he spoke at an official function at Gandhi Memorial College. By then he had institutionalised the practice of hoisting the National Conference flag. The flag was hoisted and the students were asked to salute the flag. When

they objected the students were severally penalised.

To oppose, the students decided to go for hunger strike to force the govt. to revoke its inhuman and undemocratic order. Those brave man who went on hunger strike for 38 days in 1952; for the dignity and honour of National Flag –Tri colour were Sh.Vishav Pal, Sh. Tilkraj Sharma. Capt. Ram Saroop, Sh. Ved Chauhan, Sh. Om Parkash Gupta, Sh. Hari Saran Sharma, Sh. Dwarika Nath Gupta Sh. Hardev Sharma, Sh. Ram Saroop Gupta, Sh. Ghian Chand Sanothra, Sh. Kewal Krishan Sharma, Sh. Ram Mohan Katyal, Sh. Ved Mitter Gandothra, Sh. Hansraj Sharma, Sh. Kuldeep Raj Verma, Sh. Ram Nath Sharma & Sh. Inderjeet & Prof. Chaman Lal Gupta etc.

Activists gathering at Jammu for Public meeting from Nook and corners



Feb.8,1952: A huge procession was taken out in Jammu by the residents to express solidarity with the students. The people spontaneously participated in the protest, sending shock- waves to Sheikh Abdullah's administration which retaliated in the only manner it knew: The army was called in and a 72-hour curfew imposed. The official action showed that it had Delhi's that is Nehru's sanction. The students were released but Praja Parishad leaders, including Pandit Dogra, were arrested. With the protest showing no signs of dying, Nehru rushed his confidant, Gopaldaswami Ayyanagar, in April 1952 to broker a peace. The Parishad leaders were released, but Sheikh Abdullah was incensed: He felt Nehru had let him down and retaliated by taking decisions that further distanced J&K from the rest of the country.

Crowd Showing their Strength



Views on Students Agitation

An open Enquiry into the present incidents and its back ground will enable the true facts of the situation to come to light and will be helpful in removing much of the misunderstanding about the Parishad which has been caused by its systemic misrepresentation for some time past. The Praja Parishad therefore hopes that the people of India including the Jammu &

Kashmir State will appreciate the Parishad's demand for an independent commission to Enquire into the Jammu incident.

Statement issued by Pt Prem Nath ji Dogra, President Praja Parishad, Jammu on 8-2-52

Praja Parishad circles are shocked to read the Government Press note dated 8-2-52 in the last para of which the Government has charged that the demonstrations by the students of the college and schools, both boys and girls are and inspired by the Praja Parishad organisation which wants openly to subvert authority and bring into existence chaotic condition in the State.

This is a mere travesty of facts and is intended to bring into disrepute the only opposition party in the State The true facts are that the Parishad has all along extended fullest co-operation to the Government and has never done anything subversive to the authority. The Praja Parishad is out and out for bringing in harmonious and peaceful conditions in the State and welding together all dissident elements, Its pro-India stand is the only cause of the cold war that is being waged against it by the part; in powers In spite of go many provocative speeches and statements issued by the Government the Parishad never deviated from its peaceful path.

I want to make it known to the public and Government that my organisation has no hand in the students movement and it kept aloof all the time, The Parishad with all the emphasis at its command demands that an independent Commission may be appointed to enquire into the false and unfounded accusations levelled against It. To prove the bonafides of the Government against the Jammu people, the recent utterances of the Hon'ble Deputy Prime Minister before the respectable citizens of Jammu on the 7th Feb, 1952 should serve as a pointer, Therein he openly threatened the Jammu people that he would destroy the country lock stock and barrel and make it over to Pakistan,

Dated Jammu the
8th Feb, 1952

Sd. Prem Nath Dogra
President
All Jammu & Kashmir Praja Parishad

**Resolution passed by Working Committee of Praja Parishad,
on 25-2-52 at Pathankot**

The Jammu and Kashmir Praja Parishad during the past four years of its existence as the only party in opposition in the State has successfully worked for creating political awakening in the people particularly those living in Jammu Province who are comparatively backward because no political party had worked among them before the Praja Parishad. It stands for a progressive economic programme, abroad and non-sectarian social out 1001K and close integration of the whole of the State with India like all other acceding States, It wants full application of the Constitution of India to the State and is opposed to the semi-independent state for which the party in power has been working,

The patriotic and pro-India stand of the Parishad made it suspect in the eyes of the party in power. It has been trying to suppress Praja Parishad in different ways. The leaders of the Parishad were arrested, detained without trial early in 1949 and were not released until the Praja Parishad launched a mass Satyagraha movement, The Praja Parishad was forced to boycott the elections to the Constituent Assembly by rejecting 44 out of nomination papers filed by Praja Parishad nominees on most flimsy grounds, To keep the voice of Praja Parishad out of the Indian Parliament it plans to nominate the State representatives to the Indian Parliament instead of holding election for the purpose, The Praja Parishad has been corresponding with the government of India on the question of election of State representative to the parliament It wag as it should, educating the public opinion in the state as well in favour of election of the State representatives for the Parliament instead of nomination, All this

wag being done by the Parishad in the most peaceful and constitutional manner.

The Praja Parishad had nothing to do what so ever with the present happenings in Jammu, which began on the 15th of January when the student of the local Govt. College protested against the hoisting of the party flag of the National Conference along with the National Tri-colour its leaders and workers scrupulously kept themselves aloof. As citizens some of the leaders of the Praja Parishad did lend their helping hand the authorities to end the student's agitation They even succeeded in evolving an agreed compromise formula, which was approved by the Deputy Commissioner of Jammu and other authorities on the 6th Februarys but Bakhshi Gulam Mohammed the Deputy Prime Minister who returned to Jammu the same day torpedoed the efforts Of citizens and rejected the Compromise formula evolved by them. That created a constiration among the students and relatives of the hunger-striking student and resulted- in the demonstration of 8th February which crudely led by the authorities.

The way the Jammu & Kashmir has exploited the situation to suppress Praja Parishad is no secret now, It let loose a reign of terror on the people of Jammu, Scores of men and women workers and sympathisers of Praja Parishad including our President Pt. Prem Nath Dogra have been arrested and detained without trial. Warrants of arrests. or externment orders have been issued against hundreds of others. All this, the Praja Parishad is convinced, has been done with a set plan to crush the Parishad, The ban imposed on the 'Milap and Partap' Urdu Dailys of Delhi most widely circulated in the State and which voiced the feeling of the people of Jammu is am additional proof of it.

Praja Parishad Working Committee strongly condemns these most undemocratic and Fascist method of the Kashmir Government. It challenges the Government to place any evidence

it has against the Parishad before any court of law³ It demands of the government to institute an Independent Enquiry Committee to look into the happenings of Jammu, release Praja Parishad leaders, cancel warrants against others and remove ban on the entry of Milap and Partap in the State.

The Committee also prays to the Government of India to take a realistic view of the situation of Jammu Parishad is a friend of India, a better friend we claim than the National Conference It espouses the cause which is dear to every Indian today, The Government must protect and respect the legitimate rights and aspirations of the people of the Jammu and not ride roughshod over them to please the party in power. The Committee further takes the opportunity to thank the public and press of India who have sympathised with the just and patriotic cause of the Parishad and hopes that the Indian Public will continue to extend its helping hand to the Parishad in the achievement of its patriotic objective of making the Jammu & Kashmir State one with India exactly like the other acceding States.

Tribune Dated 11-2-1952 Need for enquiry

A 72 hour curfew was imposed on Jammu following the unruly demonstration by what has been described violent crowd of 2000 demonstrators who tried to force demonstration which their way into the secretariat was staged on Friday on a small scale inside local College as a protest, against the imposition of fine on two students is reported to have culminated in a procession towards the secretariat in defiance of the -District Magistrate order banning meetings and processions, In the way, go the report says, the demonstrators among whom were also women, attacked police officers and men on duty, and on reaching the secretariat they indulged in open lawlessness The police made two lathi charges and fired two rounds to disperse the mob and bring the situation under control 13k, Ghulam Mohammad Deputy premier of Jammu and Kashmir has stated

that it was an organised attempt on the part of Praja Parishad to subvert authority and create confusion in the State, The Government according to him is holding enquiries into Friday 's incidents and will make the findings public at the proper time, The press communiqué issued by the State information Bureau and the statement of the Jammu District Magistrate show that the trouble was brewing over since Jan 15 when 10 to 15 students in the Government college in Jammu demonstrated against the National Conference flag alongside the Indian Union flag. Some of the student demonstrators were punished with fines. The District Magistrate alleges that a large crowd of students mobbed the Cinema halls in an attempt, to force admission at concession rates an that, m consequence he had to impose a ban on meetings and procession. If all the acts released by the Government are correct the Praja Parishad stands condemned. No Government will and can spare an organisation which resorts to or instigates violence to attain its Objectives A spokesman of Praja Parishad the leaders of which are now under arrest has however denied that the Praja Parishad had anything to do with the demonstrations. Parishad had organised demonstrations is a travesty of facts and intended to bring into disrepute the only opposition in the State. Mere assertion on one side and denials on the other do not lead to any positive conclusion, especially when the question of law and order is concerned. In the circumstances the only way to reach the truth it to hold an Independent Impartial and sifting Enquiry into the whole affair. According to Bakshi Ghulam Mohd. The Jammu & Kashmir Government was in possession of the pre-arranged plans of certain political parties ill the State to subvert authority and bring aboutstate of confusion. That is all the more reason why an enquiry should be ordered, Once such an enquiry establishes the fact that the Praja Parishad had deliberately incited the forces of lawlessness and that it wanted to subvert authority by resort to violence it will be discredited for all times to collie and will lose whatever support it has.

National Herald Dated 12-2-1952

The Parishad has denied having had anything to do with the demonstration and demanded impartial enquiry into the false and unfounded allegations levelled against it. Subject to the demands of security a through enquiry is called for and that there was a prearranged plan to confusion in the State and if the statement of the Principal of the Government Gandhi Memorial College about Parishad workers having taken active interest in the students agitation is based on the Government will be strengthening its own position by ordering such an enquiry.

Hindustan Standard Dated 10-2-52

If the Parishad has been at the back of the deplorable happenings in Jammu city, with intent to subvert authority and create chaos in the State, it deserves the strongest condemnation. In the interest of security Lo Kashmir, in which the whole of India is vitally concerned the serious charge made against the Parishad should be fully investigated and, if it be found true, suitable action should be taken. The question of proof however remains, We hope the Government of Jammu and Kashmir as well as that of India will publish the evidence in possession to establish the charge as true. That publicity will itself be corrective. Things hatched and hursed in the darkness of secrecy usually fade within the sunlight of publicity, And the earlier it is done, the better.

Searchlight Patna Dated 13-2-1952

The disturbances in Jammu City on Friday last which necessitated lathi charge by the Police and calling in of 72 hours curfew was unfortunate in the According to a, Press Note issued by the Government Jammu and Kashmir the demonstrations were organised by the Praja Parishad, but a leader of the later organisation has categorically denied the charge, Whosoever

inspired and organised the violent demonstration did the state no good, One wonders if communists had not hand in misleading the students. An enquiry into the incident should unravel the mystery.

Amrit BazarPatrika 13-2-52

The disturbances according to the press note recently issued by the Kashmir Government were organised and inspired by the Praja Parishad which wants to subvert authority and bring into existence chaotic condition in the State," Several leaders of Praja Parishad including its President have since been arrested and Bakshi Gulam Mohammad Deputy Premier of Kashmir has expressed his firm determination to maintain law and order in the State. But why do the Praja Parishad and its Political association create condition in the State! What are their grievances? What, are their Political aims and plans? If they have been indulging in subversive activities to gain their political ends precautionary measures have the Government Jammu and Kashmir taken keep them in check ill future. No light has been thrown in these matters till now either by the authority of the Kashmir Government or by any spokesman of the Parishad: It is therefore only logical to expect that an adequate explanation will soon be forthcoming from the State Government.

Shri Shibban Lal Saxena's speech in the Parliament 3-3-1952

It has been tried to be made out that it was a, movement without support, But the admission that a thousand Hindu ladies took part in the protest procession in which thousands of other people also took part. That, fact Indian Military had to be called in to control the situation, shows that the movement had a large public appeal behind it. There is therefore clear case for a public inquiry discover the truth. I hope Sheikh Abdulla will appoint committee which will inspire confidence and will see that such things do not happen again. I had hoped that he would set

standards which other people would follow. I am disappointed, If such things had happened in our Indian provinces, the whole country would be shaken. I expect that in Jammu he will try to deal with the situation with tact and intelligence and see that the present tangle is soon resolved.

Statement made in the parliament by Shri H. V. Kamath on Jammu affair during the general debate on Budget for 1952-53 on 3-3-52. He said

My Hon. friend Prof. Shibben Lal Sakesna has referred to Jammu & Kashmir and I would not repeat the points that he has made out. But I would certainly say that I hope that our troops and armies in Jammu and Kashmir will not in any way lend themselves to be use or exploited for the suppression or for dealing with the internal disturbances – in Jammu-Kashmir. And I would like to say, before I close, that it is rather a paradox that the Praja Parishad of Kashmir which stands for complete integration of Kashmir with India and even the abolition or deletion of Article 370 from the Constitution should be looked down upon as a hostile body.

April 10, 1952: In a no-holds barred speech at Ranbir singh pura, Sheikh Abdullah mocked the Union and expressed misgivings about the utility of J&K continued association with India, accusing “powerful sections” of poling trying to establish a “Hindu raj”. The speech was clearly aimed at rousing communal, passions among his constituents both in the valley and in Jammu. Derisively characterising the demand for the full applicability of the Indian Constitution to J&K as “unrealistic, childish and savoring on lunacy”, he thundered: “Many Kashmiris are apprehensive as to what will happen to them and their position if, for instance, something happens to Pandit Nehru.” The cat was out of the bag-- Sheikh Abdullah's politics were dependent on Nehru's support.

Statement issued by Pt. Prem Nath Dogra President All Jammu & Kashmir Praja Parishad On 12th April 1952 after his release from the jail.

The Jammu College boys' hunger strike has come and gone, but the trail it has left behind has been rather acmmonious, The Government issued a Press Communique on 8th Feb. last, justifying the extraordinary measures to suppress the students' agitation wherein the Praja Parishad was implicated and accused of "subverting authority" a not uncommon shibboleth copied from the British Masters in India, and "inspiring the student to violence", an unwarranted an unsubstantiated charge. I at once contradicted the Govt's allegations and demanded an open, impartial and independent commission of enquiry to punish the guilty, but in Stead I was arrested with my colleagues that very night under the dark cover of 79 hrs. curfew clamping the city. After full two months detention in the icy cold cells of Srinagar jail, I have now been released, but still I find that not all the aimrestea commrodes have been set at' liberty.

The present arrests have, however, confirmed the impression that the Govt. claiming to be the representative of democracy arrests people, detains them in jails, for undefinedly period without, trials and resorts the: undesirable restrictions on the liberty of the people. This is no democracy, Everyone in the State holding a political opinion different from that of the party in power but in no way anti national is unsafe in the present regime, o state of affairs which does not add the fair name of the Government.

My arrest was made at time when I was in correspondence with the President of the Indian Union in the matter of choosing members for the Indian Parliament from the State of Jam nu and Kashmir by election like other part B States of Hyderabad, Mysore, etc., and not by nomination as has now been done. Persons of unrepresentative character have been elected in

defiance of the people's genuine demand. The general feeling among the public has been that these unjustified arrests were simply reported to gag the popular voice and suppress opposition constitutionally started by the Praja Parishad. It is no tall talk that Praja Parishad for unequivocal and complete accession to India with full application of the Indian Constitution and the of the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of India to the State. Everyone in the state has been simply disappointed and shocked at the speeches of Sheikh Abdullah and his Revenue Minister: Mr. Beg declaring that the State is independent in all respects and that the Constituent Assembly their party is sovereign for all purposes even to the extent of making the State a "Republic within a Republic". The position taken by these two leaders of the National Conference is not only unpatriotic but a challenge to the very Government of India of uncertainty from the economic starvation on the other hand and to the Union of India to which we claim from the house setups to have acceded. It bespeaks ingratitude which no citizen of Kashmir would endorse. I and my party want to reiterate in clear terms that our State has acceded to India for all matters and if any attempt is made to restrict or limit the full accession by continuing the unwanted Art. 370 in the Indian Constitution, we shall not hesitate to offer any sacrifice to resist It.

In the interest of India and the State, I would respectfully urge the President of the Indian Union.

(I) To appoint an independent commission to enquire into the recent College Boys' hunger strike and the Government's charge of Praja Parishad's hand therein, as also the unwarranted and vindictive measure taken by the Govt.

(ii) To have the unwanted Art 370 delete from the Constitution of India so as to extend the full benefits of the said Constitution to the people of the State of Jammu and Kashmir together with the jurisdiction of the supreme court.

(iii) To cancel the nomination of 10 members from the State to the Indian Parliament and order their election like other part B States.

(iv) To undo the disintegration of the Jammu Province into unwanted administrative units of Doda and Poonch Rajauri, to restrain the Govt. from the intended move of breaking of Ladakh Province.

(v) To issue a directive to the Govt. of the state that all talk of a "Republic within a Republic" is unconstitutional and that no member of Government party, or individual should indulge in such irresponsible declarations which are calculated to strengthen the enemy's hands when the fate of the state is hanging in the balance and

(vi) To order appropriate measures being taken by the Govt. of India to grant an equal status to the people of the state with the people of India, and remove unwanted and restricted barriers of customs.

In the end, I want to thank my country men who despite of grave and extreme character have given proofs of their tolerance and patience, by silently boring the vagaries of the Govt. in power. I assure them that the Praja Parishad will not rest content until it attains the cherish goal for which it considers no cost the high and no sacrifice too great and expect every true citizen of the state to offer and lend it his or her support unstinted and sincere.

Before closing I would like to sound a note of friendly warning to the Govt. that they should behave as true servants of the people and not get puffed up with power to suppress their legitimate aspirations by resorting to tactics once employed by foreign Govt. of India.

12April1952
Jammu

Prem Nath Dogra
President

April 15,1952: Faced with a barrage of criticism” Nehru,- was forced to mildly deplore the “tone” of Sheikh Abdullah's speech. But ever willing to bail his friend out of a sticky situation of his own making, he blamed the Praja Parishad! Emboldened by Nehru's action. Sheikh Abdullah proceeded with setting up the apparatus of his despotic rule.

June 10,1952: Sheikh Abdullah without consulting New Delhi and as a chairman of the basic principles, committee of the J&K constituent Assembly, presented an interim report recommending the abolition of monarchy and election of a head of state to be called “Sadar-e-Riyasat”. Two days later, the recommendation was unanimously accepted” and the Drafting committee was asked to submit a proposal within a month. Days-before taking this decision, the Constituent Assembly had unilaterally adopted a new state flag, replacing the old standard.

June 19,1952: Alarmed by these decisions which were fast alienating the state from India and leading to the creation of Sheikh Abdullah's fiefdom, the Praja Parishad presented the President with a memorandum, demanding the application of the Indian Constitution to J&K, jurisdiction of the Supreme Court; extension of Fundamental Rights to the people of the state, and the right to fly the National Tricolour.

June 26,1952: A huge demonstration was organised by the Praja Parishad outside Parliament to press its demands. Inside the house, Nehru was pilloried by members for his myopic policies and favouring Sheikh Abdullah. N C Chatterjee ridiculed the idea of a “republic within a republic” while Dr. Mookerjee categorically asserted that notwithstanding Nehru's claims to the contrary, Sheikh Abdullah was neither impartial nor secular. A concerned Nehru found the going, tough but as usual, sought to lay the blame elsewhere. He blamed the Maharaja and the UN for the trouble in J&K and insisted that the state's accession was complete “although it is limited to three subjects.”

Demonstrator sitting in front of Parliament at New Delhi



Once again, Nehru had left an escape clause for his friend who, all this while, was busy scheming on how to assert his independence: First he tried to convince Nehru into allowing him to raise his own militia which would be armed by India but report by him then he refused to hand over communication to the centre; and later he began, using his Trade agent in Delhi and Bombay as “diplomatic missions”. Even as the Praja Parishad was trying to prevent Sheikh Abdullah from fulfilling his dreams, Nehru was striking a deal which would have far-reaching consequences and for which the nation continues to pay a heavy price.

July 12, 1952: A delegation of National conference leaders, headed by the Revenue Minister Mirza Afzal Beg, was invited to Delhi by Nehru for talks which lasted till July 20. From July 16 to 23, in camera discussions were held between Nehru and Sheikh Abdullah where a concrete shape was given to the latter's plans of creating a “republic within a republic”. The plan, known as the Delhi Agreement of 1952 was disclosed by Nehru in Parliament where he gave a short summary on July 24. Full details were

provided by Sheikh Abdullah to the J&K Constituent Assembly on August 11. The highlights of this deal were:

a. Residuary powers would be vested in the state Government

b. Kashmiris would get Indian Citizenship but Indians living in other states would not be entitled to citizenship rights in J&K. The State legislature was empowered to regulate rights and privileges of permanent residence as the "Government of India appreciated the need for such a safeguard".

c. With Sheikh Abdullah not particularly bothered about the fundamental rights of citizens, he secured the legislature's discretion on the extent of their applicability.

d. There would be limited jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. As for civil and criminal matters, its jurisdiction was left open to further discussion.

e. Sheikh Abdullah secured the right to fly the State flag along the national Tricolour.

f. The head of the state would be recommended by the Legislature and recognised by the President.

g. Sheikh Abdullah refused financial integration and this was granted.

h. Article-352 would have limited applicability: Emergency could be declared in J&K on grounds of internal disturbances only with the concurrence and approval of the State Government.

A triumphant Sheikh Abdullah flaunted the deal as a slap in the face of the Praja Parishad and the non-Muslim residents of the

state. He began demolishing whatever remained of the system that was not to his liking:

Aug 11, 1952: Sheikh Abdullah warned: “ I would like to make it clear that any suggestions of altering arbitrarily this basis of our relationship with, India would not only constitute a breach of the spirit and letter of the constitution but it might have serious consequences....”

Aug 21,1952: The Jammu and Kashmir Constituent Assembly adopted a resolution abolishing monarchy and accepting the concept of an elected head of State. On November 12, a Constitutional amendment was incorporated, substituting Sadar-e-Riyasat for ruler.

By the now the Praja Parishad workers were seething with anger. They decided to battle it out with Sheikh Abdullah's National Conference.

Nov 24,1952: A public reception in honour of Yuvraj Karan singh was boycotted by the people of Jammu. Festoons were pulled down, arches destroyed and all signs of official celebration removed.

Nov 26, 1952: Pandit Dogra was arrested with 14 other leaders, triggering the movement against “ek desh me do pradhan, do nishan, do vidhan”. The Praja Parishad supplement its demand with evidence of Sheikh Abdullah's communal politics as borne out by his policies of breaking up Hindu Majority districts for electoral purpose, making Urdu a compulsory, subject, filling up of important posts with Muslims, sacrificing the economic interests of the non-Muslim and rigging elections to deny Hindus a legitimate voice.

Pt. Ji Garlanded by Jammu Peoples



By the closing days of the year, the agitation was no longer limited to Jammu. In state after state, the Bhartiya Jana sangh, under the leadership of Dr. Mookerjee, rallied people to the cause of protecting J&K from the evil designs of the Sheikh Abdullah- Nehru duo. The

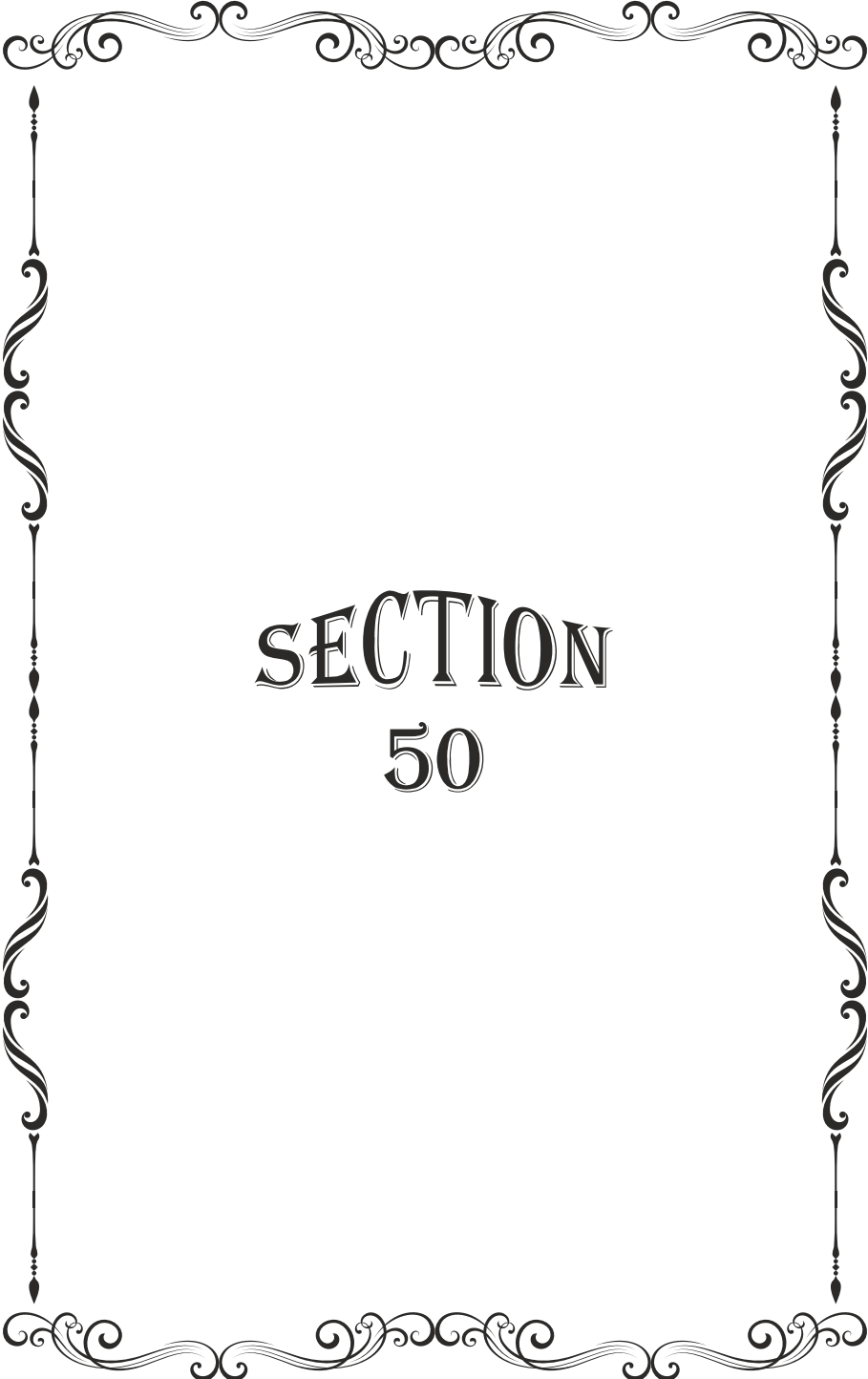
support was spontaneous and overwhelming.

(I) HISTORICAL SATYAGRAH

In Jammu, the Praja Parishad with Pandit Dogra as its helm, launched a historic satyagrah for full and final accession of the State to India, abrogation of Article 370, application of the Indian Constitution to the State and the abolition of custom duty and the permit system. Pandit Dogra and Shyam Lal Sharma offered the first satyagrah along with 200 volunteers. This unleashed a powerful movement all over Jammu region whose ringing slogan was, "Ek desh mein do vidhan, do pradhan nahin chalengey, nahin chalengey." More than 10,000 volunteers offered peaceful Satyagrah but instead of listening to their demand, Nehru turned a blind eye to the repression that was unleashed by Sheikh Abdullah against the Parishad.

Satyagrah Activists





SECTION
50

SECTION 50

During National Conference rule, especially late fifty, the imposition of section 50 (later on changed as sections 144) of CrPC was a regular feature in Jammu city and many other places. No meeting or a rally could be held without the prior permission from the Wazir Wazarat (DC) despite the freedom of speech and expression were the major part of the NC bible viz the Naya Kashmir.

During the Satyagrah movement it was difficult to have even a small procession at the time of courting arrests. But for purpose to defy the section 50, some novel methods were evolved. One of these was the use of cinema gatherings. To this end some youths had come to be the experts.



Adv. Onkar Seth



Adv. Vikram Mengi



Adv. Vijay Bharti

Shri Onkar Seth, Shri Vikram Mengi, Sh. Vijay Bharti, Sh. Durgadass Driver and other teenager were taken as experts in arranging and gatherings for Satyagrahis.

**Sh. Narsingh Dass Sharma, Murari Lal, Sat Grover
(Guised Bridegroom Satyagrah Ram Nath Manhas)**



Sometimes even marriage parties or other such fake functions were arranged by these youths for courting of arrests by the Satyagrah and making the task of the police difficult.


Ref: Original Documents of Praja Parishad available at Nana ji Deshmukh Library, Jammu

SHEIKH ABDULLAH'S ATROCITIES

The intensity of the Praja Parishad's movement had a deep and a stirring impact of every family in the region. People joined the agitation spontaneously. Sheikh Abdullah, taken back by the agitation, responded by resorting to ruthless suppression of dissent. Sixteen people were shot dead by his police while

hoisting the National tricolour on Government Buildings. Hundreds of people were injured and thousands put behind bars. Bullets, lathis and a systematic campaign of looting, harassing and raping of woman by National Conference workers was the order of the day. Individuals were humiliated by both officials and party workers in myriad ways. All this failed to dampen the spirit of the nationalists. Satyagrahis carrying the Tricolour, and a copy of the Indian Constitution in their hands and a photograph of Dr. Rajendra Prasad (then President) around their neck continued to court arrest.

Mela Ram was the first victim of police firing at chamb. This was followed by the martyrdom of Krishan Lal Bali, Baba Ram Ji Dass and Beli Ram at Sunderbani. Behari Lal and Bhikam Singh were shot dead at Hiranagar. Their bodies were not handed over to their relatives. Instead they were burned after being doused with kerosene. Nanak Chand, Basant Ram, Baldev Singh, Sain Singh, Waryam Singh and trilok Singh were shot dead at Jaurian. Devi Saran, Shivaji and Bhagwan Dass succumbed to bullet injuries at Ramban in Doda district. But all was not lost and the voice of protest raised by the Praja Parishad against the despotism of Sheikh Abdullah and his separatist policies was not ignored by nationalists in Delhi represented by the other parties also. Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukhreejee lent his immediate support to the Praja Parishad's struggle and the Jana Sangh took up the issue at the national level, launching one of the most emotive nationalist campaigns in post-independent India.



INCIDENTS
DURING
THE
MOVEMENT

FEW INCIDENTS AT THE TIME OF MOVEMENT

Praja Parishad Satyagrah spread to the farthest villages and has assumed the form of a mass-movement. It is being carried on peacefully and non-violently in spite of the gravest provocations from the side of the Government. Not a single incident of burning any government building has taken place so far, inspite of the fact that most of the leaders of the movement have been arrested and put in jail. But the repression on the side of the Government to suppress this legitimate and peaceful movement has crossed all limits. It has let loose brute force of police and Militia on the people of Jammu who being subjected to most inhuman treatment inside and outside the jails.

The following report gives more idea of the repression now going on in Jammu:

Protest Demonstartion



About two thousands person have offered Satyagrah so far but only about 12 hundred of them have been sent behind the bars. The treatment meted out to the rest of the Satyagrahis was that they were kept in the police lock-up for the whole day and then loaded on trucks and lorries during the night to left off at distant and desolate places after giving them a thorough beating. Some of them were thrown in Ranbir Canal as a result of which 4 persons caught pneumonia one of whom, belonging to Jammu Tehsil, has since died.

In the severe cold of December, when the temperature in Kashmir falls below the freezing point a batch of about 100 prominent persons amongst those arrested was transferred to Srinagar jail from Jammu central Jail. They could not bear the severe cold of Kashmir to which they were not accustomed, and so have been undergoing terrible suffering since then.

Women at Satyagrah



A few days later, another batch of prisoners was loaded for Srinagar via Banihal Cart Road. On refusal of permission to cross the pass by the Military authorities as it had become snow bound the prisoner were kept at Banihal on the foot of Pir Panchal although no sub-jails exists there. In the benumbing cold and

heavy rains the Satyagrahis were not allowed for 48 hours to ease themselves or move out to attend the calls of nature. During the first 10 days they were given very meagre food for 8 times only, instead of 20. To protest against this inhuman treatment the prisoners had to go on hunger strike. Seventy four of them were kept in sericulture Insect Breeding House. As a result, a number of them fell ill out of whom the condition of Shri Masat Ram and Shri Charan Dass became critical.

Some of the Satyagrahis were subjected to barbarous torture in the police lines of Jammu after their arrest. The examples of this sort of torture can be cited in the case of Shri Bhagwat Swaroop, B.A. Thakur, Nanak Singh, Secretary of the Rajput Sabha, Shri Shiv Ram- a prominent worker of the Harijan Mandal and Shri Vishwapal. They were not only given shoe-beating but also the hair of the private parts of the body was pulled out. Shri Rishen Dass from Rinshal (R.S.Pura Tehsil) was so mercilessly beaten in the local thanna that he fell unconscious several times. In a number of cases, the Satyagrahis were forcibly pulled out from the procession, caned in open and dragged by legs to the Police Station.

Satyagrahis Protesting



Fire has been opened on peaceful processions eleven times and lathi-charge has been made at 31 places. Those have resulted in the death of a number of persons of whom the remains of 19 persons have been traced so far. The chronological report of these lathi-charges and killings is

given below:-

On the 26th of November, immediately after the arrest of Pt. Prem Nath Dogra, police lathi-charged the people, who has assembled to listen Pt. Dogra, so severely and indiscriminately that an inspector of Indian Intelligence was also severely injured.

Protestor Demonstartion at Udhampur 1952/1953



The lathi-charge at Udhampur on the 29th of November resulted in severe injury to a number of women. The most severe lathi-charge was made at Bhaderwah on the 17th of January on a peaceful procession led by Chaudhary Khushi Mohammad, the Tehsil President. He and scores of others were severely injured. The Satyagrahis were stripped naked and humiliated in many ways. At Jaurian a severe lathi-charge was made on a peaceful procession on the 28th of January as a result of which one woman died.

Firings- The first shot was fired by the police on a Parishad procession at Samba on 27th of November. But it did not result in any fatal casualty.

The first to die of police bullet was Shri Mela Ram at Chamb on the 15th of December. The Government at first denied any casualty but when his body was brought to Jammu the Government had admit the fact.

On the 29th of December, 3 persons were shot dead when

police opened a fire on a peaceful procession at Sunderbani, a village about 25 miles from Jammu. Their dead bodies were burnt at dead night and even their remains were not given to their next of kin. Here too the Government first denied any casualty but had admitted the fact after three days when the names and the addresses of the dead became known to the people.

Women gathering for Jammu cause



On the 11th of January worst firing took place at Hiranagar, a Tehsil place about forty miles from Jammu on the Pathankot- Jammu road in the presence of two Ministers of the State. The number of the dead as a result of this firing has not yet been ascertained. The dead bodies of two of them M/s. Bihari Lal and Bhikam Singh were found half burnt in a nallah near the Indian border the next morning. But according to the report of the Fact Finding Mission sent by the people's party, 13 are still missing and 20 were injured as a result of this firing, which appeared to be more in nature of display of might, rather than to deal with any particular situation real or imagined according to the report.

The last firing took place at Jaurian village about 30 miles to the west of Jammu on the 30th of January. A procession of three

thousand villagers from the surroundings villages was first tear gassed and then fired upon while it was carrying the dead body of the woman who had succumbed to the injuries received as a result of Police lathi-charge on the previous day, to the cremation ground. According to the authorities 5 were killed and one was injured. But according to the report of Sardar Bachan Singh Panchi who was deputed by the State Akali Dal to visit the place to ascertain the true facts, a much larger number of persons were missing. The names and address of nine of them have so far been traced. The number of the injured according to this report runs over two hundred, twenty of whom were seen by him in one village alone. Not a single dead body was restored to the guardians of the deceased.

Crimes perpetrated on women--- The worst part of this campaign of repression is the cruelties and crimes being perpetrated against women who have sympathy for the movement.

A women's procession in Jammu on the 11th of December, was repeatedly tear gassed and lathi-charged as a result of which many ladies including small girls, received severe injuries. One girl remained unconscious for full 12 hours. Another was refused admittance in the hospital because o her precarious condition. Two lady Satyagrahis, who were leading the procession also became unconscious and were taken to jail in bad condition.

Women Procession at Jammu



On the 6th of January police arrested four Satyagrahi ladies who were leading a procession in Jammu City. They were kept in the police lock-up for the whole day long. At 11 o'clock in the night they were taken out of the lock-up and thrown on the roads.

On 17th of January, 3 girl students of Mahila college were abused, mal-handled and assaulted by an Inspector of Police while they were dragged by their hair.

On the 26th of January, 10 Satyagrahi ladies who were picketing at the bus stand were mal-handled by the Police. A Police officer abused them in the most filthy language. Their leader Kumari Sharda was arrested. As a result of the ill-treatment in the jail, she fell ill. After seven days when it was found that her condition had become precarious, she was thrown out of the jail in unconscious condition.

On the 27th of January, the police raided the house of a Numberdar in the village Rothua at 2:00 am in the night. He was not at home. They asked about him from the two young ladies who were there at the time. On their inability to tell them where about of the Numberdar they were stripped of their clothes, criminally assaulted and then carried to jail. They were maltreated in the jail as well.

SEARCH AND LOOT

On the 3rd of February, Police raided the village Gho Manhasen in Jammu Tehsil. It forcibly entered the house of Thakur Rachpal Singh who was in jail and looted 12 tolaas of gold and 500 rupees from his safe.

His wife was mal-treated and the maid servant in the house was stripped naked and criminally assaulted by the Police.

Ten ladies of Udhampur had to go on hunger strike as a protest against ill-treatment to the Satyagrahis, particularly women, inside and outside the jails.

Women procession at Udhampur



The worst feature of these crimes against women was that the police was sent after giving spirituous drinks to them, so that they might handle the Satyagrahis in a cruel and senseless manner to strike terror amongst people.

Since the beginning of Non-Co-operation and civil Disobedience, the second phase of the Satyagrah, Kashmir Militia and police have let loose a reign of terror in the Countryside.

Jammu, Akhnoor and Reasi Tehsils were first chosen for this campaign of terror. They were completely thrown at the mercy of police and Militia who were raiding the villages in batches to terrorise the people. A few glaring cases were given below:

In the village of Gho Manhasen Santoo Mahajan was threatened in his own house and pair of 3 ear rings along with 200 Rupees were looted.

In Kunkerian during search of many houses was carried out and the house hold belongings to Shri Mewa Singh, who was later arrested, thrown out.

Severe beating of Kartar Singh of Gho Manhasen resulted in the fracture of his knees and a severe wound in the interior of his mouth. Sansar Singh Chib and Santoo were severely injured.

On 8th, February- the house of Pt. Abhey Ram in the village Gajansoo was searched and his whole family household thrown out.

On this very day, at 4:00pm in the village Saharan, house of Messrs Baldev Singh and Fakir Chand Mahajan were raided. After search six Harijans were beaten. The same day at 5pm in village karlop houses of Messrs Shri Ram and Nand Lal, were raided and keys were forcibly obtained from the women folk by threatening them with beatings. At 7:00 pm in village Plora Harmukandpura house of Mr. Ram Chand was searched and about 2 tolaas gold along with 13 rupees in cash were taken away. Here two persons were injured by the police beatings. On the 7th February house of Shri Chhaju Ram in Garota was searched and the inmates immorally harassed. Getting disappointed inn not having found anything in the house of Pt. Sita Ram village seri Pandilan his family members were abused and terrorised. A neighbour was arrested and then let off.

In this cruel hunt for workers and terrorising people, police Party reached Palwal and searched Shri Ram Chand's house. Having found nothing there, made its way to KOT. Here the houses of Messers Munshi Lal Chman dass and Pt. Dheroo Ram were searched. But nothing was found. This irritated the unscrupulous Police officers, who lost all balance and arrested a minor aged ten along with Post Master. Both of them were released in Domana the following day after severe beating.

On 9th Feburary in village Paryal house of Shri Budhi Singh was damaged. His son Keor Singh and sister were beaten in his presence. When he raised hue and cry, he too was beaten. Since then he is lying in bed. The house was thoroughly searched

and Rs. 800/- in cash were taken away. Shri Keor Singh was also arrested. Shri Vakil Singh's house was raided and all the sweets and other things which he had collected for the marriage of his daughter were confiscated. Rs. 300 in cash also were taken away. After raiding the house of Indir Singh and confiscating some of his belonging, the "victorious party" returned.

In village Laddora house of Shri Dewan Chand was raided and his brother was beaten. A local Harijan, who stood nearby, was ordered to give him a further shoe-beating. On his hesitation to comply with such an order, he was too beaten. On their return Journey, the Police Party brought one tin of Kerosene oil and full truck of fuel.

On 11th February, the police again raided the village of Gho Manhasen and Rathoa. The son of Kaka Ram was severely beaten and they searched his house but could not recover Ram Piari. At Rathua, the keys were recovered from a ten years old daughter of Ch. Ram La Tempo and again searched his house. Bajura Yogi of rathoa was severely beaten. The Police announced there that anybody found giving water to his bullocks will be severely punished. The Police ordered for kerosene oil so that his house may set on fire.

On 13th February at ten in the morning house of Shri Shatrugun of Village Marh was raided. A chair and ornaments of the women were confiscated. Moustaches of Mr. Ghaju ram Harijan were cut off along with a part of his head hair. Durga Dass Harijan was beaten and arrested but on a bribe of Rs.40/- was released. During the day while perpetrating these criminal atrocities houses of all of the four villagers were raided. At nightfall when the Police began to return, the villagers heaved a sigh of relief.

On 14th February Police marched towards Grohta

through Agaur. Reaching there the attack was made at the house of Kaviraj Chhaju Ram which proved fruitless and the Police had to return empty hand.

Being irritated by the applications made in the court by the inhabitant of Sangrampur against the inhuman treatment meted out to them on March 22, the police again sieged the whole village on Magh 24. The helpless and innocent people, both young and aged, men and women, fled out of the village being terror stricken. But many of them including Dhani, a Mahajan, realised the scene of the Pakistani invasion. Dhani, a Harijan, was beaten while running. Shib Ram Lengah, Chhatro Dass and Ram Dass were severely manhandled. The blood roused out from the head of Chhatro Dass. At Domana, a village about eight miles from Jammu on the bank of a Canal, a sweat meat shop was plundered of all the sweat meats which was only source of family income.

ON 20th MARCH, 1953:

28 persons arrested in a Procession at Billawar, were cruelly beaten at midnight. In this extremely cold part of Jammu, they were provided with no bedding and were forced to pass full three days without water and food. Some of the Satyagrahis having been beaten at the icy hands of the police and Militia, have resulted in swelling.

In village Billawar of Basholi Tehsil, a Military man who had been beaten succumbed to death on 19th March 1953.

Some villagers on their way to shop in the nearby village and another group of the villagers going for worship in a temple in the adjoining village were cruelly beaten.

In Ramkot area, Kashmir Militia and Police in hundreds entered the villages, beat the men folk and terrorised and manhandled the ladies and looted the property, the people of the

illaqa consequently, have left their homes and have taken recourse to living in jungles to avoid Police atrocities.

A maid cook of Rachpal Singh of Jammu Tehsil was totally made naked by the Police in course of search of his house.

How brutally the Police lathi-charged the people can well be imagined from the fact that the skulls of two villagers, Bhagat Singh and Teja Singh were broken out.

Two Military Soldiers Baikunth Singh and Pritam Singh in Akhnoor who were on leave, were arrested by the Police, while on their way to canteen and kept under custody for full 15 days.

Hundreds of Militia Soldiers and Policemen with the help of the Muslims of the ilaqa raided and looted the village Kawana of Tehsil Nowshera.

About 100 Kashmiri Militia soldiers raided the village Koat Mehra near Pakistan border in Tehsil Akhnoor and looted property worth Rs. 4,000/- after having severely beaten the residents of the village.



BULLETS
FOR
HOISTING
TIRANGA

BULLETS FOR HOISTING TIRANGA

What type of conditions were created in J&K by the Nehru backed Sheikh Govt, can be judged from the fact that as many as sixteen youths were shot dead at different places for hoisting the national Tricolour Flags as the sheikh Govt. discarding the Maharaja Flag, had adopted National Conference party flag with some minor changes as the State flag and the Praja Parishad was opposed to this approach.

The first incident of such a firing took place at Chamb on December 14, 1952. In this firing a Youngman, Shri Mela Ram was shot dead. His body was brought to Jammu for cremation resulting in high tension and anti-govt. demonstrations.

Second such a firing and other brutalities took place at Hiranagar, a Tehsil Headquarter in Kathua district. In this police action of January 11, 1953, two youths were shot dead. The killed youths were Sh. Behari Lal of village Chhan Morian and the other was Sh. Bhikam Singh of Hiranagar Garh Mundian. One of them was married only some months earlier before this painful happening several others were injured. They also included Sh. Gian Chand Sangra, whose eyesight was badly affected.

The bodies of the martyred were taken by police and these half burnt bodies from the isolated place were picked up by Sh. Diwarka Nath, an activist of Praja Parishad and taken to Delhi.

In this regard an account has been given in the booklet written by Sh. Sanji Ram Gupta. This has been titled as vish Dhara 370 and it carries some details about the certain horrible acts to suppress the movement.

JOURIAN EPISODE

The most cruel acts were committed on January 30, 1953, at

Jourian, a small town about 55 kms from Jammu in the then border area of Akhnoor Tehsil.

The police backed by the State Militia let loose tear gassing and then firing on a gathering which was organised for hoisting Tri-colour of India.

In the firing six persons were killed on the spot and several others were injured. One of the injured expired later on.

To spread terror in the area several village houses were damaged and people were beaten even in the adjoining areas.

Firing at Sunder Bani

In Sunderbani firing three persons were shot dead who dared to hoist the Tri-colour on the Govt. buildings. The last and fifth such incident took place at Ramban on March, 1953. In this firing three men were killed there.

Significantly most of the thus martyred youths were in around about in twenties. And thus, the Tiranga found some place in this part of the Country.

Smadhi at Jourian



Sh.Mela Ram Chamb, Sh.Nanak Chand
jourian, Sh. Basant Ram Math, Sh. Baldev
Singh Rathi danda, Sh. Sain Singh, Sh.
Waryam Singh Bhopur, Sh. Trilok Singh
Pragwal

14th Dec 1952 & 30 Jan. 1953

Smadhi at Sunderbani

29-12-1952
Sh. Krishan Lal
Sh. Baba Ramji Dass
Sh. Beli Ram



Smadhi at Hiranagar



11-1-1953
Sh. Bikam Singh



11-1-1953
Sh. Bihari lal ji

Smadhi at Ramban

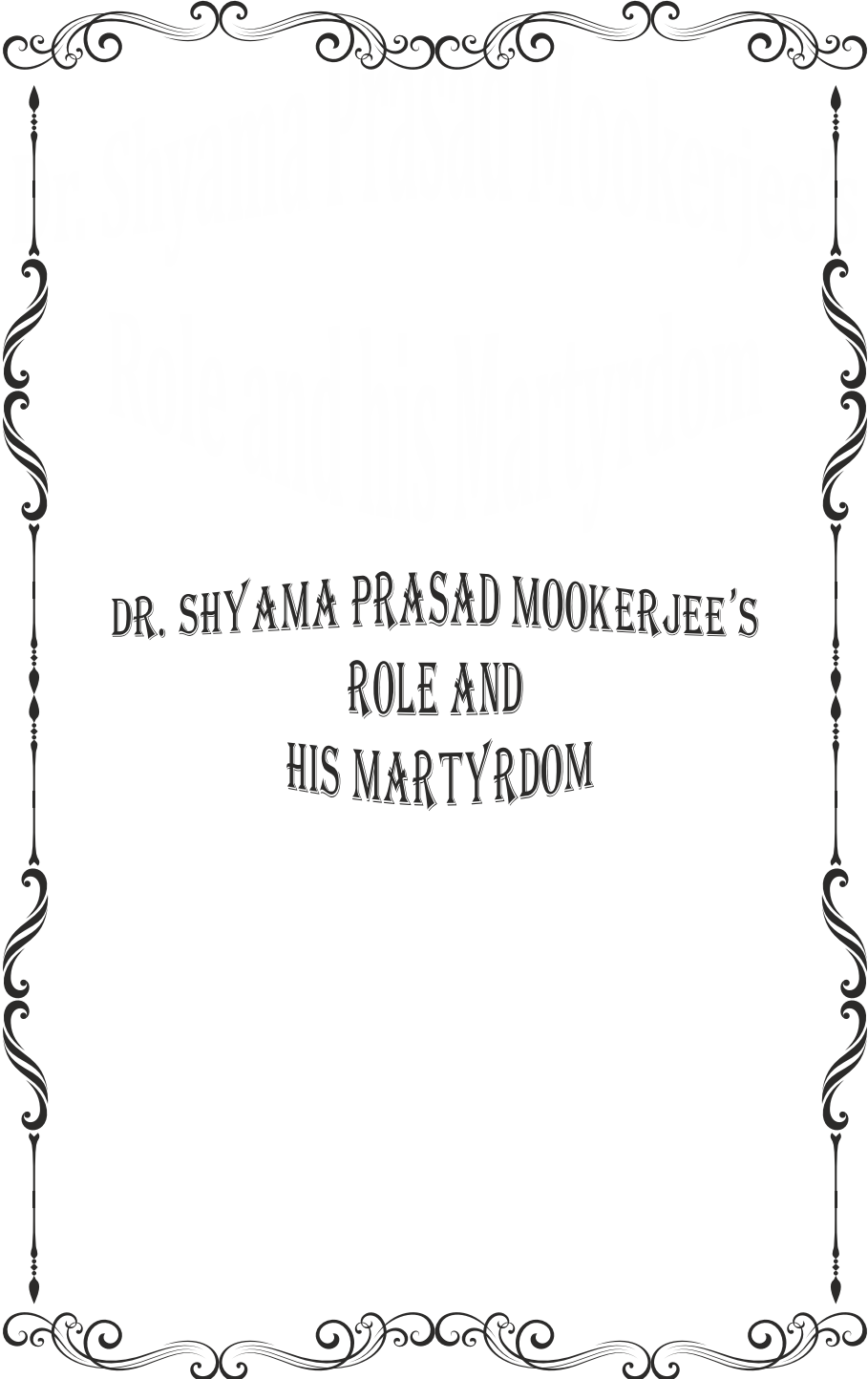


1 March, 1953

Sh. Shib Ram Ji Balihot Ramban

**Sh. Devi Sharan Ji Balihot
Ramban**

**Sh. Bhagwan Dass Ji Kanthi
Ramban**



DR. SHYAMA PRASAD MOOKERJEE'S
ROLE AND
HIS MARTYRDOM

DR. SHYAMA PRASAD MOOKERJEE'S ROLE AND HIS MARTYRDOM

Sardar Patel, who has spent the last years of life toiling day and night to create the Union of India and coping with Nehru's quirks, died on December 15, 1950. This left Nehru in sole command of India's destiny. More importantly, there was nobody to ask uncomfortable questions about his handling of J&K affairs. But Nehru had to reckon with Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerjee, President of the Bhartiya Jana sangh who took it upon himself to steer the polity on the nationalist course. By the time the new Parliament was convened, as The Times of India commented, "the mantle of Sardar Patel had fallen on Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee", He did not shy away from accepting the responsibility.

Responding to the President's address to the new Parliament on May 21, 1952, referred to Sheikh Abdullah's separatist politics which had begun to shape by that time and said that India's unity and integrity were at stake. Nehru interrupted to inform Parliament, "I know more about Kashmir than Dr. Mokeerjee." Undaunted, Dr. Mokeerjee pressed with his point: "I would like to know, are Kashmiris Indian first and Kashmiris next or they are Kashmiris first and Indian next, or they are Kashmiris first, second and third and not Indian at all. That is a very important point we have to settle."

Dr. Mokeerjee had hit the nail on the head. He had succinctly presented the problem and sought a clear answer. Nehru, of course, responded with signing a deal with Sheikh Abdullah in June-July that year, virtually legitimizing the

separatist and communal policies of the National Conference and formalising J&K “special Status”. The deal came as body blow against the non-Muslims of the State who had launched an agitation against Sheikh Abdullah under the leadership of the Praja Parishad. The import of the deal was lost on the Congress and the other Opposition parties, but Dr. Mookerjee, who had by then been in touch with the Praja Parishad and briefed by Pandit Prem Nath Dogra, saw through the game.

Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee with Pt. Dogra at Jammu & Ch. Ram Narayan (M.P) on 10/08/1952



The following are the important milestones then onwards in the Jana Sangh's campaign to save J&K from separatist and secessionist designs a campaign initiated by Dr .Mookerjee and kept alive by the BJP:-

Dr. Syama Prasad with Sheikh Abdullah and Bakshi Ghulam Mohammad in Srinagar on 10.5.1952

June 14, 1952: Dr. Mookerjee gets a resolution passed by the working committee of the Bharatiya Jana Sangh, emphasizing that Jammu & Kashmir is an integral part of India and declaring that the



decisions of the State Constituent Assembly concerning an elected President and a separate flag coupled with the recommendations of its basic Principles Committee that Jammu & Kashmir will be an autonomous republic are in clear violation of India's sovereignty and the spirit of India's constitution. The

Committee takes a serious view of this development and wants to remind the people and the Government of India that the Cabinet Mission scheme of 1945 envisaging a , weak centre with only three subjects was opposed by the Congress and a large section of Indian Opinion as being inimical to, India's unity and interests. The fissiparous tendencies of the Muslim League, however, succeeded, in dividing India Leading to disastrous consequences. To allow the J&K State to proceed along the same path now looks like permitting history to repeat itself. It might mean a fresh call to disruptive elements in-India to break its unity and integrity-which has been achieved at such tremendous cost." The resolution also called upon the people to observe June 29, 1952 as Kashmir day in support of the Bharatiya Jana Sangh stand.

June 26, 1952: Dr. Mookerjee speaks in the Lok Sabha on the question of J&K having a separate flag, an elected Head of State and Article 370 on the basis of which Sheikh Abdullah wanted a separate Constitution for the State. "you cannot have divided loyalty. Sheikh Abdullah has said, we will treat both flags equally." You cannot do it. It is not a question of fifty-fifty. It is not a question of parity; It is a question of using one flag for the whole of India that includes Kashmir. There is no question of having a separate republic of Kashmir having a separate flag," He referred to the incongruity of Art.370 and provided details of the suppression of civil rights, elimination of Hindi, division of Jammu along communal lines, expropriation of Dharamarth property and funds, communalism in services and discrimination against Jammu and the "iron curtain" which Sheikh Abdullah has drawn around the State. "If you just want to play with the wind and say we are helpless and let Sheikh Abdullah do what he likes, then Kashmir will be lost". I say this

with great deliberation that Kashmir will be lost:-

July 24, 1952: Nehru unveils in Parliament the deal he has struck with Sheikh Abdullah which marked a victory for the latter's politics.

Aug 7, 1952: Dr. Mookerjee attacks the agreement in the Lok Sabha and warns Nehru, "what you are going to do may lead to the Balkanisation of India, may lead to the strengthening of the hands of those who do not believe that India is a nation but a combination of separate nationalities," He went on to ask the Prime Minister, " Was Sheikh Abdullah not a party to the Constitution of India? Did he not accept this constitution in a relation to the rest of India, including 497 states? If it is good enough for him in Kashmir? Nehru vaguely referred to the "special status" of the State, condemned the Praja Parishad and blamed everybody except the real culprits.

Aug 9-10, 1952: the Praja Parishad organises a convention in Jammu to explain to the people the disastrous consequences of the 'Delhi Agreement'. Pandit Dogra invites Dr. Mookerjee to attend. On his way to Jammu, Dr. Mookerjee responds to surging crowds at every railway station with the slogan, "Hum Vidhan lengey ya balidan dengey". On reaching Jammu, he was invited by Sheikh Abdullah for talks.

Aug 10, 1952: Dr. Mookerjee has a six-hour meeting with Sheikh Abdullah, also attended by his deputy, Bakshi Ghulam Mohammad. Sheikh Abdullah tells Dr. Mookerjee that his actions are dictated by political compulsions and the need to keep fundamentalist Muslim in check. At one point, he raises his voice. Dr. Mookerjee responded by telling Sheikh Abdullah that his policies and speeches make him look and sound like Jinnah.

Pt. Prem Nath ji Dogra with Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerjee at Jammu August, 1952



Aug 11, 1952: Dr. Mookerjee tells Pandit Dogra and other Parishad leaders not to precipitate action at the movement and instead educate and inform the people about the dangerous policies of

Sheikh Abdullah. He assures full support to the Praja Parishad if Sheikh Abdullah persists with his policies. Clearly he wanted to prevent turmoil in the State. On his return, he has a lengthy talk with Nehru and asks him to give a hearing to Pandit Dogra, and listen to the grievances of the non-Muslims of J&K. Nehru contemptuously rejects the suggestion. In Srinagar, Sheikh Abdullah moves swiftly to put his plans into action.

Nov 8, 1952: Pandit Dogra meets Dr. Mookerjee at Jalandhar where he had gone for the Punjab Provincial Jana Sangh Conference, and briefs him about the fast deteriorating situation in the State. Dr. Mookerjee asks Pandit Dogra to take all issues into consideration before launching an agitation and assures him full support of the Jana Sangh to mobilize public opinion in favour of the Praja Parishad.

Nov 17, 1952: Sheikh Abdullah plans to hoist the new "State flag", a minor modification of the National Conference flag, on the state secretariat. Praja Parishad responds by saying that only the Tricolour shall fly in Jammu. Sheikh Abdullah, taken aback, postpones the hoisting and seeks Nehru's help. Nehru responds by rushing armed police to his friend's rescue. With these forces Sheikh Abdullah Cracks down on Praja Parishad'

Nov. 26, 1952: Pandit Dogra and Shayam Lal Sharma, organising secretary of the Praja Parishad, are arrested from main square of Jammu city for hoisting the National Tricolour. The arrests and subsequent atrocities on Parishad workers and all nationalists' people of Jammu marked, the beginning of the historic Satyagraha against "ek desh mein do nishan, ek desh me do Vidhan, ek desh mein do Pradhan".

Dec 14, 1952: Janna Sangh observes J&K Day, to express solidarity with the Praja Parishad agitation. There is tremendous and emotive response to the call all over the country; In the last Week of December the first plenary session of the Bharatiya Jana Sangh is held in Kanpur after Dr. Mookerjee re- election as Party President. In his address to the Session, Dr. Mookerjee says, Even at this late stage, I would appeal to Mr. Nehru and Sheikh Abdullah to cry a halt and not to stand on false prestige, They must open negotiations with the Parishad leaders and arrive at an settlement which, will be fair and just to all, Meanwhile, our active sympathies must be extended to all those in Jammu who are facing bravely the wrath of the authorities and silently suffering for a noble cause," Exuberant members demand that the BJS serve an ultimatum to Nehru's Government to act or face the Party's wrath,' Dr. Mookerjee suggests trying to bring about peaceful settlement, A resolution is adopted, authorising Dr. Mookerjee to write to Nehru and Sheikh Abdullah and explore the possibility of a solution.

Jan 9, 1953: Dr. Mookerjee writes to Nehru: "..... I know that you do not see eye to eye with many of us on this issue. Yet I am writing to you in the hope that you will keep an open mind and try to appreciate the viewpoint of those who may differ from you on this matter. It is vitally important that the circumstances that have led to the present movement should be impartially reviewed and effort made to arrive at a speedy and peaceful settlement which will be fair and just to all concerned..... Repeated efforts were made by Praja Parishad leaders and other

to have a amicable settlement by Constitutional means. Representations were sent to Dr. Rajendra Prasad, to yourself, to the Minister of States and to Sheikh Abdullah.... Apparently the authorities concerned paid no heed to such manifestations of public opinion and even treated them with contempt. On the other hand, some of the matters regarding which acute controversy had been raised were proceeded with by the authorities themselves with undue haste, thus precipitating a crisis.....It is high time that both you and Sheikh Abdullah should realise that this movement will not be suppressed by force or repression... The problem of J&K should not be treated as a party issue. It is a national problem and every effort should be made to present a united front... The State of J&K is a part of the Indian Union and as such it is perfectly open to the rest of the people to interest themselves in the affairs of the State.....People of Jammu are not prepared to sever their connection with India under any circumstances, plebiscite or no plebiscite. The greater the delay in having this moot question decided once for all the greater will be complications and possibilities of unrest.. Once it is settled that a final decision has been taken on the question of accession, two matters will have to taken up. One relates to recovery of one-third territory of J&K which is now in occupation of Pakistan. How are we going to get this back? You have always evaded this question. The time has come when we should know what exactly you propose to do about this matter. It will, be a sort of national disgrace and humiliation if we fail to regain this lost portion of territory.. The other question relates to the extent of accession of J&K State with India. If the people of Jammu demand that the accession should be of the same lines as in the cases of other States, they don't say anything that is arbitrary or extraordinary.

“This is their natural wish and they are guided by patriotic and national motives...” A copy of this letter is sent to Sheikh Abdullah with a note: “The issue at stake affect not only your State but the whole of India and I hope you will move before the

situation further deteriorates.”

Jan 10, 1953: Nehru replies to Dr. Mookerjee, “...I am quite prepared and I am sure that Sheikh Abdullah is prepared, to consider any grievances of the Jammu people and try to rectify them where, this possible. But the demands of the Praja Parishad are basic Constitutional issues which cannot be given effect to for obvious reasons. They are trying to decide a very difficult and complicated Constitutional question by methods of war. It does not require much thought that this method cannot yield those result, whatever the merits may be..” soon after this, Nehru and Sheikh Abdullah launched a vituperative campaign against the Praja Parishad and the Bharatiya Jana Sangh.

Feb 3, 1953: Dr. Mookerjee writes to Nehru, “I have no desire to carry on a protracted correspondence with you in this matter. But the issues involved are so serious that I am taking the liberty of writing to you again. One common feature of speeches has been abundance of abuses and vituperation which you have poured forth on those who differ from you. You have all sorts of base motives and have even dubbed us as betrayers of the country's interests. I have no desire to emulate you in this respect. I have read your speeches and those of sheikh Abdullah with considerable care, but unfortunately they evade the real issues....”

HE THEN MADE THE FOLLOWING POINTS:

1. “The Parishad has considerable popular backing. As one who knows mass mind, you will realise that no popular movement can be crushed by force.
2. The first question raised is when and how will the Accession of the State J&K, to India be finally settled? My own suggestion has been that the Legislative assembly of J&K, which has been elected on adult franchise, may accept a resolution

accepting final accession and the matter may be considered as irrevocably decided so far as India is concerned. Please be specific on this issue and let us know that if this suggestion is not acceptable what your alternative proposal for finalising accession is.

3. We do not want partition of the State. But you seem to forget that J&K has already been partitioned by Pakistan and the real question is whether you and Sheikh Abdullah propose to acquiesce, in this partition. You have, always evaded this question. Please do not side track the issue and let the public of India know when if at all, we are going to get back this part of our cherished territory.

4. The third point relates to the subjects in relation to which accession will take place. The Praja Parishad wants, and we whole heartedly agree, that the entire State of J&K should be governed in accordance with the same Constitution that applies to the rest of the India. Is there anything communal or reactionary or anti-national about it? It is amazing, how the move of separatism pursued by Sheikh Abdullah and his colleagues is being applauded by you as national and patriotic; and the genuine desire on the part of Praja Parishad to secure the fundamental unity and integrity of India and to be governed as common Indian Citizens is being dubbed as treacherous conduct. Your letter and your speeches give no satisfactory answer to those basic points raised by the Praja Parishad.

5. There are many grievances of the people of Jammu regarding internal administration. Delay in dealing with them is intensifying the agitation.

6. It is undoubtedly true that we should do nothing which may weaken India's. Position or strengthen the hand of our enemy. This aspect you must bear in mind as Prime Minister of India.. He sends a copy of this letter to Sheikh Abdullah, adding a note, "It is a tragic you completely misunderstand those who are

differing from you and are proceeding in a manner which may be disastrous to India including the State of J&K. I still hope you will be able to raise equal to the occasion and find a way for peaceful settlement."

Feb 5,1953: Sheikh Abdullah replies Dr. Mookerjee's letter from Jammu Tawi, enclosing pamphlets issued by his govt. to justify its policies. He emphasises on J&K "special status" apropos Art 370.

Feb 5,1953: Nehru replies to Dr. Mookerjee's... "According to my thinking the agitation of the Praja Parishad is not only communal but is supported by communal and narrow-minded elements in India. Believing this as I do, the only course that I can follow is to resist this utterly misconceived agitation. That is our govt. opinion and they propose to adhere to it and pursue this policy.. If needed the agitation continues it will be for us to consider what other further steps Government can take in the matter. "Nehru followed this up by ordering the preventive arrest of Bharatiya Jana Sangh leaders on the eve of the Party's meeting in Delhi.

Feb 8, 1953: Dr. Mookerjee writes to Nehru, "Apparently you are not in mood even to understand the views of those who differ from you. I and many others honestly feel that demand on the part of a section of our countrymen living in the state of J&K to see that their State is finally integrated with India and is governed according to the Constitution of free India is not an unpatriotic or disintegrating or communal move. Let me assure you we are ready to face your, wrath any fury. You will forgive me if I fail to appreciate your repeated reference to possible international support and sympathy. On the other hand, your policy in this behalf has added to complications both At home and abroad. Statesmanship requires that you should. Instead of being haunted by false internationalism, firmly create conditions for national solidarity."

Feb 10, 1953: Nehru replies to Dr. Mookerjee, "I have no doubt that you wish well to India, but the fact remains that our conceptions of what is well for India appear to differ. Because of this our past lives have moved largely in different spheres. I would suggest that you exercise your influence to put an end to this agitation in Jammu."

Feb 12, 1953: Dr. Mookerjee writes to Nehru, "...The only way this can be done is to make the sponsors of this movement appreciate that you and Sheikh Abdullah are prepared to discuss all matters with them with an open mind and arrive at decisions which would meet their legitimate demands. The points for consideration are as follows:

1. Finality of Accession to India through a resolution to be adopted by the Constituent Assembly of the State.
2. Adoption by the State of the provision of Indian Constitution regarding such matters as Fundamental rights, citizenship," financial integration, abolition of customs duty, Supreme Court, Emergency powers of the President and conduct of elections. These are to be implemented within a stated time.
3. In respect of the rest of the Indian Constitution, Sheikh Abdullah should indicate what deviations, if any, he desires to be made. These are to be considered on their merits.
4. Jammu and constitution as finally agreed will be a part of the Indian Constitution.
5. Provincial autonomy to Jammu and Ladakh without changes of boundary.
6. Acceptance of the supremacy of Indian Flag.
7. Policy regarding liberation and occupation of the Pakistan

held territory.

8. Commission of Enquiry with a majority of judges from outside the State to go into all grievances including Dharmartha Trust, excesses committed by the police and compensation to the families of sufferers, especially who have been shot dead.

9. Restoration of pensions, properties etc. to people against whom confiscation order might have been passed.

Feb 12, 1953: Nehru sends his reply, arguing that the only solution lay in autonomy for J&K, "I am sure that the right course is for this agitation to be withdrawn."

Feb 12, 1953: Dr. Mookerjee writes to Nehru, who had pleaded helplessness because of "ongoing talks in Geneva", "... What you and Sheikh Abdullah have to decide first is whether you are willing to talk with the Praja Parishad leaders. I would implore you to do so..."

Feb 13, 1953: Dr. Mookerjee realises the futility correspondence with Nehru writes to Sheikh Abdullah."It is not safe to base one's present attitude towards grave political issues solely on past relationship with one's opponent. You yourself started as a leader of communal Party. And yet it would be highly improper to judge your present aims by making elaborate researchers into your past history starting from Aligarh. You are now developing a three-nation theory, the third being the Kashmir nation. These are dangerous symptoms, and are not good for your state or for the whole of India. I would beg you not to stand on false prestige but to agree to discuss all disputes with the leaders of the Praja Parishad even at this last stage.

Feb 15, 1953: Nehru briefed by Sheikh Abdullah, replies to Dr. Mookerjee, "...subject to our holding fast to the principles which have guided us, and the policies which we have pursued, the govt. will gladly do, all in its power, to bring about normalcy

and peaceful cooperation in the J&K State. But this agitation was not of our seeking and the first step should be to withdraw the agitation completely...

Feb 17, 1953: Dr. Mookerjee writes to Nehru yet again, "...After considering the matter fully and also your determination, that the movement must be withdrawn completely as a first step, may I suggest the following procedure for your consideration:

1. The movement is withdrawn.
2. Order for release of prisoners is given and there will be no victimisation.
3. You and sheikh Abdullah call a conference say, after a fortnight, where all political and constitutional matter are discussed with an open mind.
4. Both parties reiterate that the unity of the state of J&K will be maintained and that the principle of autonomy will apply to the province of Jammu as a whole and of course also to Ladakh and Kashmiri Valley.
5. The new constitution to come into force as soon as possible and elections to take place within, say, six months.
6. The question of flag is to be clarified and the Indian Flag should be in use everyday just as is done in all other parts of India.
7. Implementation of the July agreement will be made at the next session of J&K Constituent Assembly after the issues left vague have been properly clarified. In respect of Fundamental Rights, citizenship, Supreme Court, President's powers, financial integration and conduct of elections provisions of the Indian Constitution will apply. Exception however may be made with regard to condition for acquisition of land...

8. The terms of reference of the commission of enquiry will be widened and all grievances will be examined by it.

9. The commission now includes four persons, Chief Justice, Accountant General, and Chief Conservator of forests and the Revenue Commissioner. The last three gentlemen are administrative officers under J&K govt. and they can hardly inspire confidence. The commission should be reconstituted with two judges from India and Chief Justice of J&K so that its impartiality and representative character may not be questioned.

10. Regarding, finality of Accession and other political matters, the conference will consider these points from very aspect and agreement ought to be reached which will be to the best interest of India Including J&K."

NEHRU DID NOT BOTHER TO REPLY HIS LETTER:

Feb18, 1953: Sheikh Abdullah writes to Dr. Mookerjee, "I will frankly state that the present leadership of the Praja Parishad is avowedly disruptive and communal in its aim and purpose. Consequently, it will not be possible for us to have any common meeting ground with them. Dr. Mookerjee-decided to make last effort by writing Sheikh Abdullah.

Feb 23, 1953: Dr. Mookerjee writes to Sheikh Abdullah, I have been unable to understand your refusal even to talk' to the representatives of the Praja Parishad. If you ...feel to determined to crush a particular political party that may be opposing you and adopt force and other, methods for the purpose, then you ceased to be a democratic leader. You then become a fascist. But even then your success is doubtful, for in all such cases history has proved that the movement goes underground and ultimately the mighty dictator loses the battle of true freedom..."

March 5, 1953: BJS observes J&K day all over the country. Once again it receives tremendous response. Earlier' the BJS-Mahasabha had captured three of the four seats to the Delhi Assembly to which by elections had been held on the strength of its Kashmir campaign. Nehru first imposed a ban on public meetings. But gauging the public mood lifted it just before the March 5 meeting in Delhi where it was decided that Dr. Mookerjee, NC Chatterjee and Nand Lal Shastri would lead a procession the next day from the railway station carrying the ashes of victims of Sheikh Abdullah's atrocities.

March 6, 1953: Dr. Mookerjee and his colleagues are arrested at Chandni Chowk for violating prohibitory orders provoking widespread protests and consolidated the party's Kashmir campaign.

March 11, 1953: Dr. Mookerjee and others released after Babu Ram Narain Singh, MP, files a habeas corpus petition. Dr. Mookerjee tours several states and is greeted by full throated support for Bharatiya Jana Sangh campaign on Kashmir. Decides to visit J&K without a permit.

May 8, 1953: Dr. Mookerjee boards train to Jammu from Delhi. He is accompanied by Vaidya Guru Datt, Atal Behari Vajpayee, Tek Chand and Balraj Madhok. He issues Press statement, saying, "The Satyagraha, movement has been continuing in Jammu for nearly Six months leading to the arrest of about 2,500 persons and to the killing of more than 30 Satyagrahis by police firing. In Delhi and Punjab the movement has been going on for more than two months and has led to the arrest of more than 1700 Satyagrahis.

A large no. of Satyagrahis are pouring into the capital of India from various parts of the country giving the movement an all India character... In Jammu, in spite of the iron curtain, people have not succumbed to fear and are ready to face the wrath and

fury of the authorities whose repressive measure continue unabated..It is strange...that one cannot enter the state without a previous permit from the govt. of India.....entry is barred to those who think or act in terms of Indian unity and nationhood...My object of going to Jammu is solely to acquaint myself with what exactly had happened there and the present state of affairs'....

May 11, 1953: At Pathankot Dr. Mookerjee is informed by Deputy Commissioner of Gurdaspur that the govt. has allowed him to proceed without permit and "though no limit has been put on the number of companions you can take with you; I will advise you to take only a few." Dr. Mookerjee reaches Madhopur check post on the Ravi Bridge at 4pm. The jeep carrying him and others is stopped half-way across the bridge by Kashmir policemen and Dr. Mookerjee is handed an order of the chief secretary of the State dated May 10, 1953, banning his entry into the state. When Dr. Mookerjee insisted on going to Jammu he was given an order of arrest under the State's Public safety Act issued by the Inspector General of J&K police and dated May 11, 1953, stating that Dr.Mookerjee "has acted, is acting and his about to act in manner prejudicial to public safety and peace." Dr.Mookerjee got down from the jeep along with vaidya Guru Dutt and Tek Chand. They were put under arrest before being taken away. Dr. Mookerjee told his companions "Go tell our countrymen that I have entered J&K state, though as a prisoner."

May 12, 1953: Dr. Mookerjee and his two companions are imprisoned in a small cottage near Nishat Garden which is designated a sub-jail. The sub jail is not equipped with any facilities, not even a telephone.

May 13, 1953: NC Chatterjee a leading legal illiumanry demands an explanation from Nehru as to how Dr. Mookerjee could have been arrested after being allowed to proceed by the DC of Gurdaspur Nehru denies that the DC met Dr. Mookerjee.

June 18, 1953: Barrister U.M.Trivedi, who had gone to Srinagar to argue his habeas corpus at Kashmir High Court to secure his release, met Dr. Mookerjee for three hours. He found him weak and cheerless. The next day, Pandit Dogra, who has taken from the Jammu to Srinagar to meet him, also found Dr. Mookerjee in a poor state.

June 19-20, 1953: on the night of June 19, Dr. Mookerjee developed a pain in the chest and high fever. On June 20, Dr. Ali Mohammed, diagnoses it as dry pleurisy and prescribes streptomycin injections despite Dr. Mookerjee informing him that he had been advised by his family physician to avoid this drug as it did not suit him. Vaidya Guru Datt was to say later that Dr. Mookerjee that day requested the superintendent of jail to inform his relatives about his illness. No such information was conveyed.

June 21, 1953: A sub-assistant surgeon who was the jail doctor pays a cursory visits Dr. Mookerjee chest pain becomes intense and his fever increases. He remains untreated. He is unable to talk to Pandit Dogra who had been fetched from Jammu to discuss the possibility of ending the agitation as by then Sheikh Abdullah had begun to face dissension in his own ranks. Bakshi Ghulam Mohammad wanted a settlement with the Praja Parishad.

June 22, 1953: Dr.Mookerjee suffers a severe heart attack at 4 AM. His temperature plummets and his begins to perspire. The jail superintendent is requested to fetch a doctor. Dr. Ali Mohammed arrives at 7:30 AM and suggests Dr.Mookerjee removal to state Nursing home. The two co-detenus want to accompany him, but are denied permission. Permission to remove Dr.Mookerjee to hospital is secured only at 11:30 Am and he is taken in a taxi. The hospital is a distance of 10 miles and he is kept in a room on the first floor. Trivedi meets him at 5:30PM and is confident that he will able to secure a release order the next day

June 23, 1953: At 3:45 AM Trivedi is picked up from his hotel. Vadiya Guru Datt and Tek Chand are picked up from the sub-jail. They are taken to the hospital where they are informed that Dr. Mokerjee died at 3:40 AM. Witnesses claim later that as he lay gasping, Dr. Mookerjee was denied oxygen.

Only judicial enquiry could decide whether he died or was murdered, which was never conducted inspite of the fact that Dr. Mookerjee, the leader of the opposition in Parliament died in mysterious circumstances in Srinagar Jail.

The Last Journey



In his death Dr. Mookerjee secured from Nehru what had been denied to him in life. A storm of protest blew across the country and public anger kept on mounting. Nehru found himself increasingly being cornered, even by his own colleagues in Govt. Sheikh Abdullah, mean while, prepared for his final push. Finally, Nehru was left, with no further defence of his friend. On August 9, 1953, after losing the confidence of his colleagues in cabinet when refusedSheikh was dismissed from office and jailed. Nehru had to acknowledge that Sheikh Abdullah was indulging in anti national activities and working against the country's Interests. The Praja Parishad's demands, too, had to be conceded, but on this front success was partial.

The biggest success, however, was that sheikh Abdullah could not fulfil his dream of breaking free India and Nehru was prevented from helping his friend to fulfil this dream.

ACHIEVEMENTS

The hard struggle for demolishing of barriers between Jammu and Kashmir and the rest of India has resulted in several achievements. These include the:

- 1). Doing away with the permit (viza like) system for entering and staying for anyone in this State and vice-versa for the people of J&K.
- 2). The Customs system for import and exports of goods was abolished.
- 3). The financial integration took place for flow of funds and the jurisdiction of comptroller and Auditor General of India got extended to the State.
- 4). The Jurisdiction of Supreme Court as also that of Election Commission of India found place in this State. And "unopposed" successes to elected bodies came to an end which were as earlier majority seats were manipulated unopposed. The members to Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha were earlier nominated instead of elections.
- 5). The nomenclature of the Sadar-e-Riyasat to that of the Governor and that of Prime Minister to the Chief Minister were changed to be in line with other States.
- 6). Most of the Indian Laws got extended to benefit the people of the J&K also.
- 7). Freedom of the Press is also one of the major achievements.

Ref: Gupta, Chaman Lal (2010), Article -370 A thorn, art printers, Jammu



RESUME OF
THE
BIG
SATYAGRAH
MOVEMENT
OF 1952-53

NARRATED BY
PT. PREM NATH DOGRA
CULMINATION OF
SATYAGRAH

**FOLLOWING IS THE FULL TEXT OF THE
PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS DELIVERED BY
PANDIT PREM NATH JI DOGRA, IN THE
MEETING OF THE GENERAL COUNCIL OF ALL
JAMMU & KASHMIR PRAJA PARISHAD ON 6-9-
1953.**

Brother Delegates,

We are meeting after about year of momentous events, It was tn the 8th of August last year that we met here in convention to chalk out our course of action checkmate the policies of separatism which were tending to make Jammu & Kashmir an independent with Separate flag, separate constitution and a separate head. We pointed out the danger of that policy end pleased with the government, of India to Put a stop to it, which, we warned them will spell disaster both for the state and the rest of India.

On the occasion we had the privilege of having With us that noblest and bravest of the sons of mother India who has since made the supreme sacrifice by laying down his life for our cause which he had the foresight to realise was the cause of India's Unity. How we wish that he had been with us today here to guide our deliberations. Our hearts are heavy with grief. But we have to go ahead to complete his mission and that alone will be our real tribute to that great martyr.

Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookorjee on that occasion counseled us patience and the promised us that he would use his good offices to make the Government of India see the dangers of their policy in Kashmir. He made heroic and persistent efforts to do so. We too made further efforts to catch the ears of powers that be in Delhi. We implored them to give us at least a hearing. But could not rise above his prejudioss and he was ill advised to treat us, who cure

his compatriots and country man, as worse than political untouchables.

In those circumstances were forced to take resort to the path of self-sacrifice, through peaceful non – violence satyagrah to reuse the conscience of the Indian people and Government and also of the Government of Jammu & Kashmir with a view to make them conscious of the dangers of Sheikh Abdullah's policy of unbridled separatism and to persuade them to change it in the wider interests of the people state and tho unity of India.

THE SATYAGRAH:-

Our satyagrah which began on the 17th November 1952 continued without break till 7th July, 1953 when it was withdrawn During these 8 months terrible engines of suppression were lot loose against us bye the government of Kashmir with the help og government of India.

Most virulent kind propaganda campaign was also started against us within and outside the state. Not the courage, forbearance restraint in the face of gravest provocation and above all faith in the justice of our cause shown by the people of Jammu proved too much for the might of both the governments. Their bullets, lathies, Gas bombs as also their systematic campaign of looting harassing, dishonouring the women in most barbaric manner and of humiliating the people in various other was spirit people. Ultimately the oppressor had to admit his defeat. His failure to cow us down has become as patent as the vindications or the cause which we struggled.

TRIBUTE TO MARTYRS:-

I take this opportunity to pay on your behalf and my behalf our humble tribute to all those martyrs and fighters

known, who responded unknown, who responded to the call of the Parishad and laid down their lives or suffered in other ways. Their sacrifices trad sufferings have not gone in vain. They have put now life in our people and created now confidence in them. They have ensured our existence as a free and honorable people in our own home land as an integral part of India.

THANK TO THE PEOPLE OF INDIA:-

The role played by the people of India in our struggle which in its ultimate analysis was tho struggle for the unity of India has been equally glorious. Under the leadership of Dr. Shayma Prassad Mokerjee the Bhartya Jan Sangh, the Hindu Mahasabha and the Ram Rajya Parishad extended their active support to us. They made our cause their own, shared our sufferings end grief and thereby proved that unity of India is a living faith in the hearts of, the Indian people. Even those who did not actively help us had a word of Sympathy for us. In fact it will not be an exaggeration to say that the. congress rulers of India stood isolated in tho policy they pursued toward us . The country was with us and it made the greatest sacrifice in the death of Dr. Mookerjee for our cause.

I take this opportunity to thank my countrymen outside the state on behalf of the people of the state for their deep and continued sympathy and interest in us.

OUR STAND VINDICATED:-

The hollowness of tho propaganda made against us by both the Governments and those who take their clue from the men in power has been thoroughly exposed by now. The events have proved that we were right and that our critics were either misinformed or their judgement had been clouded by prejudices and parties spirit. Our demand for abolition of customs,

protection of supreme court etc. was as much for good of the people of Kashmir as of Jammu. In fact the people of Kashmir stood to gain much more than the people of Jammu by the economic and other reforms demanded by the Parishad. The Wazir Committee which consisted entirely of the Officials and therefore could not be suspected of partiality for the Parishad has in its report substantially vindicated the stand of the Parishad about land reforms and other economic matters. It is a pity that this report has not been made public so far.

But the real success of our movement lies in the fact that the Government of India as also majority of the ruling group of Kashmir ultimately realised the dangers of the separatist policies of Sheikh internal matter of the party in power in the state yet the fact remains that he has been dismissed mainly on those grounds for which he was opposed by the Parishad. But for our movement he might have continued to deceive the people of Kashmir and of the whole country and might have succeeded in his deep laid conspiracies with foreign powers, There cannot be a surer vindication of the stand. of any movement than the one provided by the recent course events in Kashmir for our movement.

THE CHANGE OF GOVERNMENT:-

But the change of the Government in. itself is not of much significance So far as the Parishad is concerned. Ghulam Mohammad and two of his Cabinet colleagues were members of Abdullah's Government as well, and they too must share the flame for his anti national policies. They cannot shield themselves by saying that they were not heard and that Sheikh Abdullah had became Dictator. What did the so called representative of Jammu in Abdullah Government do when in human torture and repression was being perpetrated on the people of Jammu? What did they do to save the life of our great leader, Dr. Mookerjee, whose life was a national trust in their hands. One of them even tried to defend Sheikh Abdullah by

issuing the statement which gave entirely wrong facts about Dr. Mookerjees death,

NO CAUSE FOR JUBLIATION:-

There is no question of our jubilation over the change. We had no grudge the person of Sheikh Abdullah. We were opposed to his policies which, as is now admitted at all hands, have proved, ruinous to the state, Our attitude towards the new Government will depend on the policies it pursues, If it will honestly work for the betterment of the lot of the people and for bridging the gulf that Sheikh Abdullah Government had created between the people of Jammu and Kashmir on the one side and between the state anal the rest of India on the other, it will have our cooperation in the fullest measure We did "Offer our co operation to Sheikh Abdullah as well when he took over the administration of the state he rat spurned it on had he cared to listen those who did not agree with him the situation today might have been quite I hope that Bakhshi Ghulam Mohammad will not follow in the footsteps of Sheikh Abdullah in this respect. No doubt, he ho-a begun very well, But so did Sheikh Abdullah, It is for him to prove by his actions that he is different man. Let us hope that he will do so in that case he will find we are his best friends.

OUR CO-OPERATION:-

Our co-operation however will be the cooperation of equals and not of a subordinate with master. We want the people of Jammu, Kashmir and Ladakh to live and prosper as equal partners in the discharge of duties and responsibilities that have fallen their shoulders. We want different [arts of the state to remain to remain united in the bonds of freedom and mutual trust unmitigated by any feelings domination of one part over the other so that the state as a whole may grown as indivisible part of India, the common

motherland of us all.

ACCESSION & PLEBISCITE:-

As regards the fundamental question of states future affiliation Praja Parishad has made its stand clear. We consider the accession of the Jammu & Kashmir state to India as final and irrevocable. There may be difference of opinions about the degree of cohesion but we do not think any loyal citizen of the state can ever question the factum of accession.

HARMFULL AND UNCALLED FOR:-

It is why consider the talk of plebiscite to decide the future of the state as wholly harmful and uncalled for Jammu & Kashmir state has since times immemorial been an integral part of India geographically, culturally as well as economically a It became legally and constitutionally a part of India when the Maharaja signed the instrument" of. The common sufferings of the people of the state and the rest of the state in the defense of the state against Pakistani aggressors during the last six years have cemented with the blood the age old ties binding us with the rest of India. The supreme sacrifice of the greatest son of India, has further strengthened these ties. It is impossible for us today even to entertain to remain any more which might tend to break or weaken these ties. We are determined to remain indivisible part of mother India and no power on earth can deflect us our resolve. We will resist te the last man any effort to cut ourselves as under from India, plebiscite or no plebiscite.

PAKISTAN HAS NO LOCUS STANDII:-

We cannot understand the insistence of Pakistan about plebiscite In the first place Pakistan has no business to interfere in the internal matters of state and India offer of ascertaining the will

of the people was made by the Government of India to the people of the state if so decided by them. Secondly Pakistan cannot talk about plebiscite which is essential a path of peace, so long as she continue to keep in aggressive occupation of one third part of state and so long as her press and radio continue to cry for war Jihad. She must know that cries of war and plebiscite cannot together. She must, make up her mind as to what she really wants. Pakistan is mistaken if she thinks that her threats can cow down the people the who have had fore taste of what Pakistan means during the pakistani invasion in 1947, Further more to allow Pakistan to be to plebiscite in the state is to create the religious frenzy in the state which has become the hall mark of Pakistan today. India and the people of the state cannot allow the poison of religious fanaticism to be injected into the body politic of the state once again. We therefore call upon the Government of India no to give any encouragement to by entering into pacts about plebiscite with her. The people of the state not want it, because they are convinced that it cannot serve useful purpose and will only disturb the peace of the state and vitiate .The Praja Parishad cannot be party to it.

NEED OF VIGILANCE:

We also want the government of to be more vigilant about the development in the state. It cannot be absolved from the responsibilities for the policies of Abdullah Government which had deopardised the very existence of the state. The Government must also take immediate steps to stop the machinations and intrigue of the agents of foreign been very active in the valley.

REFUGES TO BE REHABILITATED:-

The condition of the refugees from the Pakistan occupied areas of the state also demands immediate intention of the government. Many of them are still wandering in other parts of

the country. They yearn to be back in the state. Those who are in the state have not yet been rehabilitated. The previous government had been very callous towards them. We expect the Bakhshi government to take immediate steps to resettle them so that their misery be ended.

OUR DUTY:-

While it is our duty to press the government to take steps to improve the condition of people we ourselves cannot afford to sit idle. During last six years of its existence the Praja Parishad had to launch satyagrah movements a number of times to make the voice of the people heard by those in authority. It has been a period of continuous struggle or preparation for struggle. Our people have suffered a lot during this period. Many of them have been utterly ruined. They deserved our first attention. We should set up a committee to enquire into cases of repression and hardship. It will have to move in the illaqa collect evidences and submit its report to the Parishad. We will have to do what ever little we can to help them. I also expect the Kashmir government to take immediate steps to compensate them. That is the least it can do to expiate for its sins of omission and commission. It is also necessary for creation of an atmosphere of goodwill and cordiality in the state.

MEMORIAL TO Dr. MOKEREJEE:-

It is also our duty to do something to perpetuate the memory of those who have laid down their lives for our cause. The greatest of them was Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerjee, It is our duty to set up a befitting memorial to him and other martyrs. For that purpose we should set up a "Dr. Mookerjee memorial and Jammu martyrs memorial committee" to collect funds for raising

the memorial. I hope the people of the state will contribute liberly toward the memorial funds.

ENQUIRY INTO DR. MOOKERJEE'S DEATH:-

It is a matter of deep pain that the circumstances of the death of Dr. Mookerjee still remained shrouded in mystery and grave doubts have been expressed about the events leading to it. We should reiterate our demand which is also the demand of 370 millions people of India that government should institute an impartial commission consisting of judges of supreme court to enquire into this matter. Otherwise those doubts will turn into confirmed belief which would not be in the interest of the government and will also shake the foundation of democracy in the country.

COMPLETE THE ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE:-

We have also to address ourselves to the organisational work. A draft constitution is being placed before you. I hope you will pass it. It will be our duty to organise the countryside on the basis of this constitution in the shortest possible period. A tine table for this purpose will soon be announced, The Praja Parishad is an organisation of the masses and workers and it has received the fullest support of all sections of societies. It is for us now to harness this universal support and give us a permanent standing by speeding out the work of our organisation to the remotest villages,

THREE FOLD CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAMME:-

At the same time we have to turn to constructive activities.

So far our attention and energies were mainly concentrated on struggle. The struggle had its advantages. Besides creating awakening in the people it has brought into the fore-front persons who can make rally servants of the people and who have ability and statesmanship to carry their cause to success. But now that we have got some respite from the struggle. we must turn our attention to equally important work of internal reconstruction,- There is large field and scope for it. Our people are backward and neglected, They need our guidance and help. The constructive activities can take many forms. I recommended the following three fold programme for your consideration; –

1. Ours is a land of villages. Villages have been the centre of social Economic as well cultural life of our people. There can be no improvement in the life of people so long as the villages remain neglected and present trend of educated people moving out of the villages to towns and cities continues. I would like you to, improve the life of villages through construction of Link roads, planning and lining of villages streets, opening of schools and reading rooms and taking in your hand such other things as can be accomplished by voluntary effort of the local people. Many of the villages have some families of ex-servicemen. They can give the benefit of their experience for the improvement of village life. Efforts should also be made to start cottage industries in the villages wherever possible.

2. Many of our people are illiterate and absolutely ignorant about ordinary rules of health. As a result the general health of the people is fast falling, The Parishad workers may take in their hands the work of educating the people particular in respect of rules of health. Something must also be done to check the growing evil of drink.

3. Though many of the evils of casteism and backwardism have been removed and the people of Jammu have been working as one man under the removed and the people of Jammu have been

working as one man under the leadership of Parishad yet some more effort is needed to create social cohesion on our society. We must pay particular attention to backward section of our society and create in them a sense of confidence and oneness with the rest of the community through our behaviour. Attention must also be paid to our muslim brethren who must be made to feel that they are one of us. The Muslim of the state have the same blood and inheritors of the same culture as the Hindu . It is the duty of the Parishad workers to rekindle in their hearts love 'for that heritage and also of the common northern land through development of social relation with them.

The speeches of our new Premier Bakhshi Ghulam Mohammad have created hopes in the minds of the people. They show an insight into the real problem of the state. But it is essential that the hopes created are speedily fulfilled. I am happy to note that has already take some steps in the right direction. But much however remains to be accomplished. I trust that his enthusiasm in this respect will continue unabated till the economic rehabilitation of the people of the state is achieved.

THE GOAL YET TO BE ACHIEVED:-

But even more important for us is the question of fuller unity of our state with the rest of India. We have already made some progress toward the achievement of this goal. But much still remains to be done. For that we will have to be active and vigilant. I hope that state government has by now realised the intensity of the feeling of the people on this, question and it will take speedy step to bring about financial integration of the state with India and do such other things as are necessary to bring the state into the position in which like other acceding states or will be entitled to claim all those benefits which other states derive from the centre and without which it will not be possible to develop the resources of the state and it will not prove the economic conditions of its people.

.....Jai Bharat



OBJECTIVES
OVER
SEPARATE
CONSTITUTION

OBJECTIVES OVER SEPARATE CONSTITUTION

On 1 April 1954, Pt. Ji submits a memorandum on the constitutional set up of J&K State to President of India New Delhi:

His Excellency the President of Indian Union
NEW DELHI

May it please your Excellency,

I. In connection with the Constitutional proposals which have been recently made by the J&K State authorities to the Central Government, this representation is most respectfully submitted on behalf of the Praja Parishad of that State for your Excellency's kind and sympathetic consideration.

ii. There is no doubt that these proposals constitute a little advance on the existing position. And coming, as they do, in the wake of the decision of J&K Constituent Assembly to confirm and finalise the accession of this State to the Indian Union, they have been welcomed not because they take us far towards our goal, but because they seem to have been conceived in a different spirit from that which animated the Abdullah Government.

iii. Amidst this chorus of praise it seems almost churlish to strike the jarring notes to the People whom it represents. They have consistently demanded that the Indian Constitution be made applicable to the State just as it applies to the other Part 'B' States. In the pursuit of this objective they have undergone great sacrifices and sufferings, being convinced that without achieving it, there can be no peaceful and honourable life for them in this State. They were led to entertain certain hopes by definite assurances, but these proposals do not come near their fulfilment. Consequently, the people affected have on the whole received them with mixed feelings including those frustrations.

iv. In certain circles there is tendency to dismiss the demand mentioned in the preceding paragraph as a problem for legalistic or academic discussion and to ignore its human aspects, but those who have raised it are indeed earnest about it. To them it is a matter of life and death and they are determined to persist in it regardless of the sufferings and sacrifices which this course might entail for them.

v. It is a pity that the central Government have never enquired the proper quarters why this demand is being made and how far justified. On the contrary, they have been more responsive to opposite demand of the National Conference leaders, which is to effect that this State should have a special privileged status different from that of the other 'Part B State'. The wonder is that it has occurred to the otherwise wide awake Central Government that, in ultimate analysis, both these demands, so contradictory in their formulation and intent, really spring from similar apprehensions. But the fears of the Kashmiri leaders are wholly baseless, because admittedly they have received the most generous treatment from the government and the people of India during the last six years and more. On the other hand, the apprehensions of the Jammu people are fully justified by the experience they have had of "so called popular rule" during the same period. They have been reduced to the level of political untouchables in their homeland. Their genuine voice has been effectively shut out from the Constituent Assembly. The Government formed by the Conference Party is neither responsible, nor responsive, to Jammu people. The doors of Government services are closed to them, and those already in service are being pushed out. The administration is corrupt and inefficient and it is difficult for the common man to obtain redress in the ordinary course. Naturally the Jammu people seek organs of the central authority which might possibly afford them. But the Kashmiri leaders desire to retain the best of both worlds; they demand autonomy for themselves in relation to the Central authorities of the Indian Union and at the same time they stick to

undiluted autocracy in the shape of an unalterable fixed majority in relation to the Jammu People. In fairness they should accord the same treatment to the latter as is demanded by them for themselves from the Indian Union. This legitimate demand of the Jammu People is sometimes ignored on the false plea that it is confined to reactionary communalist, and vested interests.

vi. The problem that has arisen between Jammu and Kashmir essentially the same problem as has emerged between the whole State and the Indian Union. And fortunately it is also the problem that the Indian Constitution was devised to solve. Its wise framers were faced with the rival claims of competing elements in the body politic and they arrived at a nice adjustment of those claims in the framework of that constitution. This nice balance and adjustment makes it eminently fitted to provide a solution of the essentially human problem that faces us in this State. This is a strong reason why a solution of this problem should be attempted by applying the Indian Constitution in its entirety to this State.

vii. Viewed against the above background the unsatisfactory character of the new proposals become quite apparent, in-as-much-as they disturb the nice balance of adjustments that the Indian Constitution in its entirety was intended to be. They mutilate its organic unity without leaving a fair working arrangement. They seem to have been cleverly devised in order to achieve the following objectives namely:-

- (1). To retain as much power as possible;
- (2). To part with as little of it as might be inevitable;
- (3). To let qualifications and exceptions swallow what is conceded;
- (4). To make the powers retained the close monopoly of an

unalterable fixed majority; and

(5). To ensure that the resulting set up shall not be altered without the consent of that majority.

Viii. Some of the expedients adopted by the framers of these proposals in order to achieve the above objectives are mentioned below viz.

(1) Fundamental rights have been whittled down and reduced to a mockery;

(2) The jurisdiction and powers of the supreme court have been curtailed to prevent effective enforcement of fundamental and other rights

(3) Full control over the State High Court has been retained in order that the local judiciary may not become truly independent and embarrass the executive authorities;

(4) A sort of dual citizenship has been created, within the Indian Union of its eternal shame and humiliation;

(5) One way traffic from Pakistan in the matter of settlement within this State has been provided for;

(6) Direct elections to the House of the People from the State have been avoided, in order that the authentic voice of the people of this State may not be heard even in the Indian Parliament.

(7) The powers vested in the central organs of authority in the Indian Union in relation to the other "part B States" have been curtailed even in matters of common and national interests where uniformity of action is necessary;

(8) The status of the Sadar-i-Riyasat has been made inferior even to that of a Governor, and his position precarious by leaving him at the mercy of a prejudiced and an unalterable fixed

majority in the local legislature;

(9) Even the Delhi pact has not been fully implemented;

(10) Certain provisions of the Indian Constitutions which are applicable to this State at present are proposed to be repealed;

(11) The capacity and powers of the Indian Union to take prompt and effective action in relation to this State at times of emergency have been crippled;

(12) Provisions relating to effective and independent audit and financial control have been omitted; and

(13) Drastic and confiscatory "lawless" laws are proposed to be legalized.

ix. There are several other objectional features of these proposals but it is unnecessary to detail them all. Some of them will, however, become apparent as the succeeding detailed scrutiny of the proposals proceeds, Enough has, however been said to show that these proposals give no indication of its framers being grateful for the generous treatment which they have received. On the contrary they betray great distrust of the various organs of the Indian central authority including the Parliament, the President and the Supreme Court.

x. Such an important matter as constitution making should have been circulated for public opinion before being finally passed when it is an admitted fact that this Assembly is composed of one party alone. The Constitution should not have been conceived and hatched in a secret manner behind closed doors, without associating any person unconnected with the Government or the Assembly even in an advisory capacity at any stage of their formulation or consideration. These facts should persuade the Government of India to examine those proposals

with special care and consult the Jammu opinion before accepting them finally.

xi. Some points calling for consideration which the detailed scrutiny of these proposals has revealed, are briefly noted below:-

(1) ARTICLE 3 OF THE INDIAN CONSTITUTION:-

The new provision which it is proposed to add to this Article will in certain respects overlap the existing provision.

(2) PART II OF THE INDIAN CONSTITUTION:-

This part is to apply to this State from January 26, 1950, but the State acceded to the Indian Union from October 26, 1947. What will be the status of the people of the State between these two dates? Will they be deemed to have been aliens during this interval?

(3) ARTICLE 7:-

It is proposed to add a new Proviso to this article. Even Sheikh Mohammed Abdullah, Ex-Prime Minister of the State, knew that the policy underlying the proposed Proviso might cause apprehensions in certain quarters. He tried to allay these fears in the statement which he made before the State Assembly on August 11, 1952, in the following words:-

“It has been suggested in certain quarters that this protection has been provided only for those residents of the State who are at present stranded in Pakistan. I would like to make it clear, as I have stated earlier, that this protection will operate only when the conditions are normal and such conditions naturally presume that the resettlement of the dislocated population, whether Muslims or non-Muslims cannot be one sided or unilateral”.

If such is still the intention it should be clearly and expressly stated in the proviso and not left buried in vague declaration of the Ex-Prime Minister. Secondly, as the new Proviso will operate to confer Indian Citizenship, and also because its subject matter deals with, and affects, foreign relations, the law which is to regulate this matter should be enacted by the central and not by the State legislature. Thirdly, as the conditions are not likely to become normal in the near future, there need be no desperate hurry in adding this proviso; it can be added when the conditions become normal. Lastly, it should be kept in view that part of the Jammu and Kashmir State which is at present in the occupation of Pakistani Forces and which is sometimes misdescribed as the "Azad Kashmir territory," is not identical with, and should not, therefore be confused with the territory now included in Pakistan." The farmers of the proposed proviso have ignored this distinction. They probably had the former territory in view but have used the latter ex-pression to describe it. They seem to have fallen into this error because they have copied blindly the language of the existing proviso without realizing that it becomes inaccurate in the context in which they have used it. In view of these complications and also because there is no real urgency, it seems expedient to drop the idea of adding the proposed proviso to Article 7.

(4) ARTICLE 19 (FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS).

The practical effect of adding the new clause (7) to Article 19, as has been proposed, will be that for five years there will be no "fundamental" rights in the State, and thus what was intended to be granted under clause (1) will have been taken away under clause (7) for that period. It is of the very essence of the "Fundamental" rights which are provided in the Indian Constitution, that the Legislature should not have the absolute power to impose such restrictions on their exercise as the courts consider being unreasonable. If the Legislature is made the sole absolute judge of the reasonableness of any restrictions which it

might deem fit to impose on their exercise, then such rights cease to be “fundamental “ and become ordinary legal rights. It would be more honest way of dealing with this matter if the proposed clause (7) were to be ordered as follows:-

“(7) For a period of five years those citizens of India who happen also to be the permanent residents of the State of Jammu and Kashmir, shall not exercise the rights conferred under clause (1), except to the extent to which the legislature of the State may, in its absolute discretion, permit them to do so.”

As the discretion is not to be “Judicial”, it need not necessarily be judicious and may be capriciously exercised.

(5) ARTICLE 22 (PREVENTIVE DETENTION):-

The proposed amendment is neither necessary nor fair; if it must be made, its duration should be limited to a period not exceeding five years.

(6) ARTICLE 31 (PROPERTY RIGHTS):-

Clause (3) of this article should not be omitted as has been proposed. In the first place, it provides a safeguard which certainly is not less necessary in the case of this State than it is for the rest of India. Secondly, in the matter of land reforms it is desirable to aim at a measure of uniformity. Thirdly, it is not clear why this clause is proposed to be omitted when the provisio to clause (1) of Article 31-A is being retained, as both refer to similar matters.

(7) ARTICLE 31-A (ACQUISITION OF ESTATES):-

The proposed definition of “Estate” is needlessly and unfairly too wide. Secondly, the definition of “Estate” given in our law relating to land tenures which is saved by the existing sub-clause(a) of clause (2) of Article 31-A could have served the

purpose in view. Thirdly, it is undesirable to provide a fixed definition of "Estate" in the Constitution itself, because in may become necessary to vary the definition from time to time, or place to place, or in order to suit various purposes, but constitutions cannot be easily amended even when it becomes necessary to do so.

(8) ARTICLE 35-A (PRIVILEGES OF STATE "SUBJECTS")

This article, if added, will create dual citizenship and retard the growth of common nationality and classless society. It will be a bar sinister on the Indian escutcheon and a disfiguring blot on the Indian Constitution. Secondly, if its addition is unavoidable in view of the present mood of the Kashmiri leaders, its duration should be limited to a period not exceeding five years, thirdly, even in that case, sub-clause (iii) of clause (b) should be omitted, because "settlement" is a vague term, and it is not at all clear what it is intended to include over and above, that which is already covered by sub clauses (i), (ii) and (iv). Fourthly, it should be stipulated that sub clause (iii) must not be use to impose new, or enlarge the existing, disabilities, lastly, the saving grace of Article 35-A should be limited to existing laws and should not cover laws imposing new, or enlarging the existing, disabilities.

(9) PART (IV) ARTICLES 36 TO 51(DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES).

If these articles are proposed to be omitted it is a matter for profound regret. These have been evolved after mature thought and long experience and should guide the course of legislation and administrative action in every enlightened State. There should be no hesitation in adopting them because they are directory, and not mandatory in the sense of being justifiable.

(10) ARTICLES 54, 55 AND 81 (PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS):-

In the first place, it is unfair to deprive the people of the State of their right to choose by direct election their representatives in the House of the people. When direct elections were held for the State Assembly, electoral rolls were prepared on the basis of adult franchise. Such rolls can be prepared also for the Parliamentary elections. If the population of the State can be assumed to be 44, 10,000 for purpose of Article 55, as has been proposed, there is no reason why the same figure should not be adopted for purposes of Article 81. Secondly, it would be a misnomer to categorize the representatives of the State as "elected" members for purpose of Article 55, as has been proposed, when at the same time it is being clearly provided under article 81, that they shall be "appointed" by the President. Their status will still be that of "appointed" members even though they might have been appointed on the recommendation of the State Legislature. At present they are "chosen by the President in Consultation with the Government of the State", but it is now proposed that "they shall be appointed by the president on the recommendation of the Legislature of the State". It would be simpler to say that thereafter the representatives of this State in both the houses of Parliament shall be elected by the elected members of the State Legislative Assembly. Thirdly, it is wrong to provide in the Constitution itself that the population of the State shall be deemed to be 44,10,00. This figure is bound to vary frequently, but the Constitution should not be liable to frequent changes perhaps the best expedient would be to make a temporary provision the lines of Article 387, until a regular census can be held in this State.

(11) ARTICLE 73(EXECUTIVE POWER OF THE UNION):-

This article is at present in force without any modification in this State by virtue of the Constitution (Application to Jammu

&Kashmir) order, 1950. But it is now proposed to repeal certain words from the proviso to clause (1) of this article. No reason has been given for the proposed repeal, and none is apparent. Considering that clause 1(a) deals with the matters with respect to which the Parliament has power to make laws, and that the whole of Article 73 deals with the extent of the executive power of the union, it would be better either to omit Provisio altogether or to leave it unmodified. Any tempering with it might make matters worse.

(12) ARTICLE 136 (SPECIAL LEAVE TO APPEAL BY THE SUPREME COURT)

Under Article 136 the Supreme Court is empowered to grant in its discretion, special leave to appeal before itself but it is proposed to omit this article and deny this power to that court in relation to this State. This would be a very unwise and serious omission. Without this power the extension of the Jurisdiction of that court to this Sate will remain illusory, and the people will not have full confidence and assurance that they are getting justice and protection of their rights like other citizens o India.

(13) ARTICLE 139 (ADDITIONAL POWERS OF THE SUPREME COURT)

This article is applicable to this State at present but it isproposed to repeal it. Obviously this is a retrograde step and should.... avoid.

(14) ARTICLE 149 AND 150 (COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL)

It is necessary to apply these articles to this State in theof sound financial administration and economy, as the present State affairs in this respect is far from satisfactory. Secondly, such application becomes almost inescapable now that

the State Government is go.....get its share from the common pool of certain central taxes. ... taxes to be shared are raised from the people of India as aof them as tax payers are entitled to the assurance and protection these articles are intended t supply. Thirdly, the central Government would be failing in its duty if did not satisfy itself that the funds supplied by it to the Government of this State were being utilized properly for the intended purposes. This duty the Government of India can discharge effectively only if these articles are applied to this State.

(15) ARTICLE 255.

Article 255 applies to this State under the President's Application order of 1950, but it is now proposed to omit it. There is no justification for such omission.

(16) ARTICLE 259.

Article 259 applies at present to this State subject to the specified modifications, but it is now proposed to omit it altogether. The retention of this article is very necessary.

(17) ARTICLE 261

The whole of this article applies at present to this State, but it is now proposed to omit the words "made by Parliament" from clause (2) of it. This Proposal seems to have been made in ignorance of the scope and purpose of clause (2). If the manner of and the condition for., proving public acts, records and judicial proceedings of the Union and of every state are to be regulated for the whole of India on a uniform basis, as they should be , evidently the only law that can do this effectively and appropriately is the aw made by the Parliament. Therefore, it is clearly to apply without any modification to this state, as it does at present.

(18) ARTICLE 291(PRIVY PURSE SUMS):-

This article should be retained subject to certain obvious modifications.

(19) PART XVII (OFFICIAL LANGUAGE):-

This part should be made applicable to the Jammu and Kashmir State for all purposes. Considering that Urdu is not the spoken language of any considerable section of the people in any part of the State, its imposition as the official or regional language of the State and as the medium of instruction in schools or in colleges, will not be fair. In any case, Hindi should have equal status with Urdu in this respect, if not throughout the State, at least in the Jammu province. The medium of the instruction in the primary or basic classes should be the mother-tongue, but the guardians should have the option of declaring the mother-tongue of their wards. In any case, whatever is adopted as the official or regional or mother language in the State or any part of it, it should be permitted to be written both in Arabic and Hindi characters at the option of the persons concerned and its teaching should be arranged and permitted in both characters.

(20) PART XVIII (EMERGENCY POWERS):-

It is proposed to omit article 356,357 and 360 and to amend article 352. Under article 355, which was being retained, it is the duty of the Union to protect this State, not only against external aggression, but also against internal disturbance and also ensure that the Government of this State is carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution. The president of the Union will be deprived of the power to act effectively and promptly in discharge of the duty imposed under article 355, if articles 356, 357 and 360 are omitted and article 352 is amended in the manner proposed. There should be no divorce between responsibility and power. This part should apply to this State in its entirety

without any modification.

(21) PART XIX ARTICLE 361 (SADAR-I-RIYASAT):-

There should be no confusion, vagueness or conflict about the position of the Sadar-i-Riyasat, but such is likely to be the result if reference is retained to the State constitution in the new clause (5) which it is proposed to add to this article. Keeping in view his positions and functions, he should be free from local influences and harassment. Experience of the action he had to take in the recent emergency should suggest caution in this respect.

(22) ARTICLE 362:-

The retention of this article is necessary for reasons which are obvious.

(23) ARTICLE 365:-

It is necessary to retain this article if the powers of the Union Executive under the constitution are real and not illusory; it is not to be exposed to mockery and reduced to impotence in relation to this State; if, in the absence of an effective sanction, its lawful directions are not to be flouted with .. if its duties and responsibilities under Article 355 are to be carried out satisfactorily; and if the Government of the State is to be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the constitution.

(24) ARTICLE 372:-

Article 372 makes mention of article 395. This reference is inappropriate because Article 395 is proposed to be omitted.

(25) ARTICLE 374(ADVISORY BOARD):-

It is proposed to amend clause (4) of Article 374 in order to provide for the abolition of the State Board of Judicial Advisers and the transfer of the appeals pending before it for disposal to the Supreme Court of India, but this is likely to make matters worse in one respect. The Board's present jurisdiction is wider than that proposed to be conferred on the Supreme Court. This will result in greater finality attaching to the decisions of the local courts, because fewer appeals will lie to the Supreme Court than lie to the Board at present. Moreover, the appellate Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in relation to the Jammu and Kashmir courts will not be as wide as that which it exercise in relation to the courts of the other States. The provision contained in chapters V and VI of part VI read with Part VII of the Indian Constitution relating to Judiciary are not being made applicable to the Judiciary of this State. It cannot therefore be pretended that the Judiciary of this State including its High Court will command the same measure of confidence and prestige which the Judiciary of the other Sates commands. If the confidence of the people in the Justice administered in this State is not to be undermined, it is necessary that this State be brought up to the level of the other States by applying to it all the provisions of the Indian Constitution relating to Judiciary just as they apply to the other Part "B" States. At any rate the present position when the advisory Board is functioning is much better than that which will result from the proposals after the Board has been abolished.

(26) ARTICLE 387:-

This article should be retained a new regular census has been completed in this State, because until then, there should be some provisions in the constitution under which authoritative estimates of its population could be made, varied from time to time, for purposes of elections. Of course, some modifications of article will be necessary in its application to this state, because the

three years period mentioned in it has already expired. The estimate of 44,10,000, proposed for purposes of article 54 and 55 cannot remain a fixed figure for all time, and will have to change from time to time, but it should not be necessary to amend the constitution itself every time a correction of this figure becomes necessary.

(27) SCHEDULE VII, LIST I, ENTRY NO: (3)

This entry at present applies to this State without any modification, but, it is now proposed to curtail its scope considerably. There is no apparent reason to justify this course. The expression "administration of cantonments" is not wide enough to cover all the functions included in this entry. Evidently, the army authorities need comprehensive powers in this respect. It should not be forgotten that this State is still a war area and that the opposing armies are still facing each other on its borders.

(28) SCHEDULE VII, LIST I, ENTRY NO. 9:-

This entry is applicable to this State at present but it is proposed to omit it altogether, without the slightest justification: it should be retained, because its subject matter is connected with Defence, Foreign Affairs and the Security of India, which are the exclusive concern of the Union.

(29) NINTH SCHEDULE :-

As many as six laws of this State are proposed to be included in this schedule. It is inequitable and unnecessary to protect some of those laws in this manner. In particular, the Distressed Debtor's Relief Act, the Alienation of Land Act and the whole of the Tenancy Act need not find a place in this schedule.



PRAJA
PARISHAD
&
JAN SANGH

PRAJA PARISHAD & JAN SANGH

**Pt. Prem Nath ji Dogra at Delhi when he was elected
All India Jan Sangh President in 1955**



President All India
Jan Sangh

After 1952-53
agitation Pt. Prem
Nath Dogra's
popularity rose so
high that he was

elevated to the position of President of Akhil Bhartiya Jana Sangh in Bhopal session of the party for 1955/56. As President of an All India party he toured most parts of the Country. Wherever he went he was given rousing reception. He has been the only person from Jammu hitherto who became the President of an All India party. He was an instrument in merging of the Praja Parishad in the Ekta Sammelan of the Party in Bhartiya Jan Sangh in 1964. He remained the President of Pradesh unit of the Jan Sangh upto 1967. The last agitation led by Pt. Prem Nath Dogra was that for removal of regional disparities in the supply of food grains, both in terms of rates and scales in 1967-68. Besides Pt. Ji thousands of Party workers courted arrests.

Pt. Ji with Senior Activists after his release from Jammu Jail in 1969(Food Agitation)



In wake of this agitation a high power Commission was appointed. This was led by the retired Chief Justice of India, Justice Gajendergakar.

This Commission on regional imbalances indicted the State Govt. and made several recommendations including providing the supply of rations on equal scale and rates.

Pt. Dogra's life was full of events. He remained a most busy man throughout his life. His zeal for serving the society as also the party could be judged that in 1972, when he was seriously ill because of cancer, even then he used to take interest about the party activities and issued recorded appeals to the electorates to vote for PP and make a success of the party candidates. He died on 21 March 1972.

Shri Dogra had only son who had expired when he was just of 9 years.



Antim Darshan of Pt. Prem Nath ji



Pt. Prem Nath Ji ki 'Antim Yatra'



AT THE PEOPLE LEVEL

To have closer ties at the level of the masses in 1964 the Praja Parishad was merged with the Bhartiya Jana Sangh.

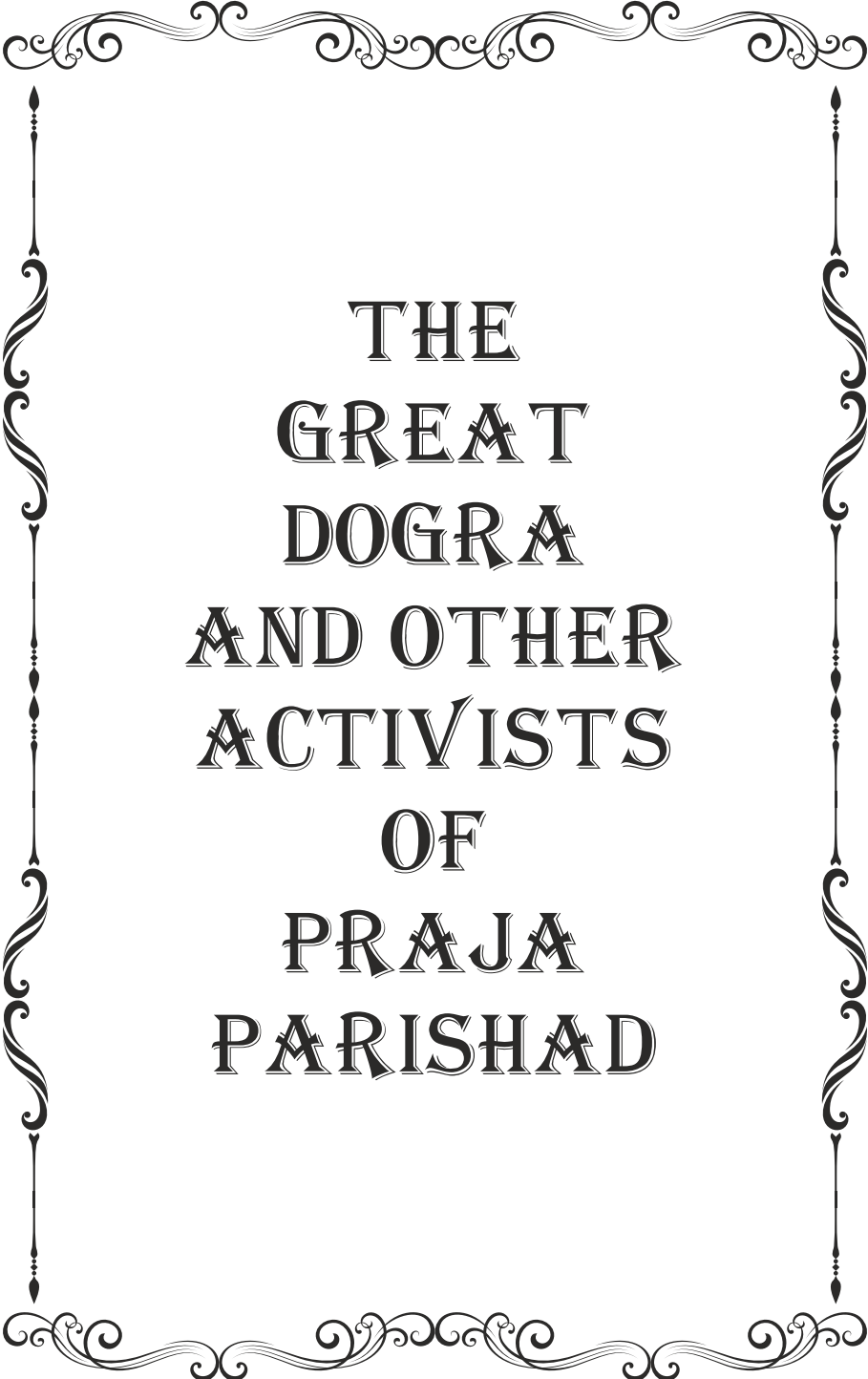
Taking cue from this step, the congress under the leadership of Shri Lal Bhadur Shastri asked its ruling men of the State to merge their National Conference in the congress. And thus for the first time on January 26, 1965, the regular unit of Pradesh congress came into being in this State.

Earlier the Congressmen of this State were having shelter under banner of a regional outfit viz NC.

After the lead given by the PP/BJS the then communist Party of India and some other Parties also established their Pradesh units in J&k.

FINAL GOAL STILL AWAY

Though considerable achievements have been there because of the movement launched by Pandit Dogra but the final goal still remains to be achieved.



THE
GREAT
DOGRA
AND OTHER
ACTIVISTS
OF
PRAJA
PARISHAD

Birth of Pt. Prem Nath Ji Dogra



PT. PREM NATH DOGRA
(24 OCT. 1884 - 21 MARCH 1972)

Born in a respectable Brahmin family at village Samailpur about 20 kms from Jammu. According to a booklet written by Shri Sham Lal Sharma, who was a close associate of Pt. Ji, the birth of the great soul had taken place on October 24, 1884. His mother had expired when he was still a child and he was nourished by his maternal grandmother.



After his basic schooling in the village, he was taken to Lahore where his respected father Pt. Anant Ram was posted as Administrator to look after the state properties in Lahore and other Places in undivided Punjab.

As Prem Nath was the only child of Shri Anant Ram, special care was taken for his education.

Pt. Anant Ram Father of Pt. Prem Nath Dogra

Senior Officer in Maharaja Hari Singh Govt.

Shri Anant Ram was staying in the palace of Maharaja Dhian Singh, the young child was admitted in near by Pir Mitha School of Lahore and later on to the Model School. After his Matriculation in 1904, he was admitted to The Foreman Christian College.



In the college, the young Dogra came to be a noted figure as he excelled in various games especially the Football. He was popular not only in the students but also amongst the senior teachers of the college.

The booklet has also given an account about the popularity of the Dogra youth.

On completion of his graduation in 1908, he came back to Jammu with many distinctions and prizes. The then settlement commissioner of Jammu Mr. Talbert appointed the youth Dogra as Tehsildar Akhnoor for training purposes in 1909.

Pt. Prem Nath Dogra on Graduation from Lahore University



In 1910 he was posted at Udhampur as Assistant Settlement Officer and then in 1912, he was deputed at Jammu with special powers of Munsif.

In 1913, Shri Dogra was appointed as secretary to the Governor Kashmir and later on the Wazir-wazarat (DC), Mirpur.

Sports Man

Pt. Dogra was a great sports person. In his college time at Lahore, he excelled in races, Football and even in hockey.

On completion of his graduation, When the young Dogra returned to Jammu in 1907, according to former Governor of Jammu, late Shri Chet Ram Chopra, Prem Nath brought a bag full of prizes and certificates.

Even after his getting octogenarian, Pt. Ji used to attend many functions linked with sports and took keen interest even in kabbadi which was common in those days to encourage the players.

Pt. Prem Nath Dogra as Wazir-e-Wazarat in 1931 (D.C)



After the demise of Maharaja Pratap Singh, he held important positions in the Revenue Department even when Maharaja Hari Singh assumed the reigns of power.

In his booklet, Shri Sharma has given an account of the popularity of Pt. Ji even amongst the Muslims when he was posted at Muzafabad as Wazir-wazarat (DC). In the Valley those days the Sheikh led Muslim Conference had created communal trouble resulting in big violence.

Some senior high ups in hierarchy of the Maharaja feeling jealous of the popularity of Shri Dogra amongst the Muslims, conspired as being mild towards anti- Maharaja Agitators. Hence, he was premature retired in 1932, when he was just of about 50 years.

**Smt. Acchri Devi Wife of Pt. Prem Nath Dogra
Who was known as Mata Ji**



PUNISHED FOR VIRTUES:

Shri Durga Dass Dogra Advocate and an activist of Bharatiya Jana Sangh had given an account of the happenings about premature Retirement of Pt. Ji.

Some high ups including a Minister close to the Maharaja were jealous that there was no violence under the administration of Pt. Prem Nath Dogra unlike other parts of Kashmir. On doubts created by the jealous high ups at instance of the Maharaja, the then Prime Minister of the State Visited Muzafarabad, large number of people shouted Slogans "Prem Nath Dogra Zinda Bad". This also irked to the Prime Minister. Frivolous charges were concocted against Pt. Prem Nath to annoy the Maharaja. On basis of the report prepared, they succeeded and the Maharaja Hari Singh vide his order no. A-57/W of samwat Bikrami 1988-1989(18 July 1932) retired Pandit Dogra prematurely. People of Muzafarabad who loved Pandit Jee from the core of their hearts, felt annoyed and resentful. At Nagin bagh Srinagar on 6th Sept. 1932 a big gathering condemned this royal order and a Kashmiri poet Mr. Abduzafar Kashmiri, gave vent to his feelings of hurt in these verses original in Urdu and translated in Hindi.

ایک مظلوم کی زبان سے

اس گناہ پر مجھے مارا کہ گنہگار نہ تھا

از: ابو ظفر کشمیری

کل مجھے چند وزیران وزارت نے کہا! اسے کہ تجھ سے تو کسی شخص کو آزار نہ تھا
 تیرے اخلاق کے مداح تھے نچوڑ و کلاں کونسا شخص وہ تھا میں سے تجھے یہاں نہ تھا
 تجھ سے ہمدرد رعایا یہ یہ بے دردی ہو آہ! تو ایسی سزا کا سزا دار نہ تھا
 جرم تیرا تو ہمیں کوئی نہیں آیا نظر پھول ہی پھول تھا اس باغ میں تو خار نہ تھا
 جس قدر تیری رمایا تھی دماغ تو جتنی تیری حاکم عدل سزا تھا تو جفا کار نہ تھا
 کونسا درد رعایا تھا جو فرقت میں تیری دل پر داغ نہ تھا دیدہ غمبار نہ تھا
 یہ سب کیا ہے دی خبر یہ پیش تجھ کو تو کسی دوست و دشمن پر کبھی ہار نہ تھا
 سن کے یہ باتیں پر سدا داغ کا تیرا کٹھن شاعری سے مجھے گو کوئی سروکار نہ تھا

بات کیا چاہیے جب مفت کی محبت ٹھہری

اس گناہ پر مجھے مارا کہ گنہگار نہ تھا!

پہلی مرتبہ ۱۹۳۲ء یوگین باغ سرینگر کشمیر

(شاعر احمد کاتب)

ایک مظلوم کی زبان سے

اس گناہ پر مجھے مارا، کہ گنہگار نہ تھا

کمال مجھے چند وزیران وزارت نے کہا! اسے کہ تجھ سے تو کسی شخص کو آزار نہ تھا
 تیرے اخلاق کے مداح تھے نچوڑ و کلاں کونسا شخص وہ تھا میں سے تجھے یہاں نہ تھا
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بات کیا چاہیے جب مفت کی محبت ٹھہری

اس گناہ پر مجھے مارا، کہ گنہگار نہ تھا!

THE GREAT DOGRA

Shri Prem Nath Dogra was popularly known as Pandit Ji. A legend and vintage personality.

Gopal Sachar, a veteran journalist, who had worked under the stewardship of Pandit Ji-1950 to 1972, in various capacities including incharge of Prakashan vibhag of the PP/ Pradesh BJS and editor of the official organs of the party viz Jai Swadesh, the Swadesh and Deepak, has observed that the Maharaja Gulab Singh had knitted the great Indian State of J&K. But it was Pandit Prem Nath Dogra who by his untiring efforts played a great role to make this State an integral part of India, more so in the removal of several barriers between this State and rest of the Country.

VISIONARY PANDIT-JI

Pandit Dogra had a great quality of taking up any public issue with arguments. He always advised his colleagues and followers to be MUDLAL i.e. talk with arguments and reasoning.

He was opposed to any kind of division or differential treatment on basis of religion, creed or colour. He termed the Two Nations Theory of Mohd Ali Jinnah as obnoxious and dangerous as it divides people on communal lines and generates ill-will amongst people with different religious faiths.

Pandit Ji was of the view that religious faiths are ways to worship God to seek peace, prosperity and tranquility. One can do so in a Temple, Mosque, Girja Ghar or elsewhere. But it cannot form the ground for nationhood or any other political identity. He was of the opinion that if religion is made a ground for such a division, where does India remain as this Country has numerous faiths to worship the almighty.

He also used to assert that we the Indians had common

culture. Our forefathers were one. We were living together. We are of the same blood.

Shri Dogra used to emphasise that change of religion by any one, it does not mean that past or even blood was changed.

He also had been arguing that if the religion can be the ground for any nationhood, then the Muslims should have one country alone, the Buddhist their own one, the Christian should have formed their own one. But there is nothing like that.

Pt. Ji felt that division of India was ill conceived with a design.

(A) ILL CONCEIVED EDUCATION POLICY

Far sighted Pt. Dogra was very clear in his perceptions. He was opposed to the Educational policy adopted by the National Conference/Congress Govt. of the State especially with regards to teaching of Urdu in Muslim majority areas and Urdu like Hindi in Devnagri script in Hindu dominated areas. He visualised that this would not only lead to communal divide but also in Hindu areas the younger generation would face of being ignorant of Urdu in Persian script and the learning of Urdu in Devnagri, would prove meaningless as Urdu being the State language. Similarly Muslims would be ignorant of Hindi, which is the national language.

Pt. Dogra had been pleading for adoption of Urdu in prevailing Persian script as being the State language and Hindi in Devnagri in all the areas of J&K as it being the national language.

But the suggestions were ignored with the obvious results. In all Govt offices and even in police stations the basic jobs like the posts of Patwaries, Munishies and that of Nazars are being manned mostly by Muslims even in Hindu dominated areas as Urdu knowing youths were not available. The Hindu youths are

facing problems even at high level recruitment, so much so in appearing in KAS exams and also in Judiciary there is language problem as the basic record is in Urdu.

Pt. Dogra had been pleading for adoption of both the Urdu and Hindi in the entire State as both being essential for practical purposes. Unfortunately the suggestions of Pt. Dogra were overlooked. The results are obvious.

He had also been emphasising for making the education as Job oriented to avoid the problem of unemployment.

The only notable suggestion which was agreed and that too in late sixties, was the adoption of NCERT books. Otherwise earlier much strange type of books were the part of curriculum. Even the Naya Kashmir, the manifesto of the National Conference was included in the school books and erstwhile rulers were painted as cruel and totalitarians.

(B) ECONOMIC MATTERS:

Pt. Ji had clear cut views on various economic matters. In and outside the Assembly he had been airing his views with reasoning.

To overcome the growing unemployment, he had been emphasising for special attention to develop industrial and tourism sectors.

He had been warning that the reliance on mere govt. services would not work to meet the challenges of unemployment.

About top heavy administration Pt. Ji had been cautioning the Govt. leaders that this leads to increased chances of corruption and various other problems. He was of the opinion that the lesser the Govt. and more the governance could be ideal.

In the industrial sector, he felt that separatist policies of the

ruling leaders would prove a great hurdle as this would come in the way of outside investment. The lacking behind in growth of Industries, the State would face problem of Unemployment. More so, it would come to be a consumers State with little to deliver to come out of moras. Because of the separatist tendencies the State the industrial sector could not grow.

For development in various sectors, he used to stress for exploiting the vast hydel power potential which was most needed for developmental activities.

Pt. Dogra was critical of the Government leaders for ignoring the development of places of tourist interest in Jammu region under narrow regional considerations.

VINTAGE PERSONALITY

According to Shri Sachar, Pt. Prem Nath was a great Dogra. A remarkable soul. Patriot to core of his heart. He dedicated his entire life to serve the society in various spheres of life. He was noted Sportsman.



An able Administrator

A social reformer, Man with a vision, Faced great hardships for unity and integrity of country. Did not budge from his path even when many others were giving in under coercions and different kinds of pressures including jails in difficult conditions. He struggle hard for a cause viz removal of barriers between J&K state and rest of India.

FATHERLY FIGURE - PT. JI

The residence of Pt. Prem Nath Dogra always hummed with activity throughout his life. His place of living was taken by different people as their own house.

At many a times certain people used to sit around him even when he was taking his meals. Several persons quite often come to get settled their family disputes. And like a head of the family his advice was taken as a verdict to be honoured.

Several persons use to park their vehicles in the court yard of the residence of Pt. Ji without any objection.

Interestingly, Pt. Ji never had his own vehicle. He mostly used to walk on foot. Travel in buses and even on ponies to reach at far off places to address the meetings and rallies.

His routine was to have a long morning walk, several morning walkers felt proud to be in the accompany of this grand old man walking swiftly.

In general after his morning walk, Pt. Ji used to sit in an open room to attend the visitors. Sometimes along with such persons he used to go to the civil Secretariat and other offices to get settled their problems. He was taken with respect by the govt. functionaries.

Pt. Ji was a man of the masses. He not only attended to the problems of his party men and followers but also quite often the persons of opposing parties used to come to Pt. Ji to get their problems sorted out and he was readily available.

He took all the people as his own although this irked the activists of Praja Parishad/Bharatiya Janan Sangh. But he never hesitated to extend a helping hand to anyone who so ever came to

him. So he was taken as AJAT SHATRU i.e. having no enemy.

In this regard Shri Dharm Chand Parshant, a senior correspondent of the PTI news agency in his tribute to Pt. Ji had recalled that once in Srinagar, he saw many Kashmiri Muslims gathered at the gate of the room of the Badshah Hotel where Pt. Dogra was staying. He questioned them that why they have come to this Dogra as he is a RSS man? But their reply was "Don't say so, he is a man of the God who takes care of everyone.

(YEH TO KHUDA KA BANDHA HA JO SAB KAE SUNTA HAI)

Thus, Pt. Dogra was revered by all.

SOCIAL ASPECT

Pt. Dogra used to receive many invitations for social functions. But he had made it a point to attend personally to receive the marriage parties at the time of marriage of a girl and sending congratulations to the family of a male.

He used to attend the religious gatherings not only that of Hindus and Sikhs but also of Muslims and other communities, not withstanding of his being the Prant Sangh Chalik of the RSS. Thus, he was conversant with the philosophy of many religious faiths also. Hence, his conviction was that no faith taught hatred but there are elements who abuse these to their petty ends.

AS LEGISLATOR

The role of Pt. Dogra as member of the State Assembly was highly regarded even by his opponents. More than raising any noise he used to hear the views of others with rapt attention. His presence in the house was unmatched even when he had grown octogenarian.

Pt. Dogra used to be quite critical and even sarcastic about the policies and drawbacks of the govt. but never attacked any

individual. He mostly talked about policies with suggestions to rectify the wrongs.

AS THE LEADER OF OPPOSITION

Once at the end of a session the then chief Minister Shri G.M. Sadiq had observed that if anyone had to learn the role of opposition he should follow Dogra Sahib.

Pt. Dogra was nominated and elected two times to the Praja Sabha (then State Assembly) in 1936 & 1942. He was also elected to the State Assembly in the General elections of 1957, 1962 & 1967.



RELIEF WORKS FOR REFUGEES

Being a multi faced personality, Pt. Ji and his colleagues played important role in arranging relief to the uprooted people coming as refugees from adjoining newly created theocratic Pakistan as also displaced persons from Pakistan occupied Kashmir in 1947, 1965, and 1971 invasions of the enemy.

HELPING HAND TO FORCES

He also arranged helping hand to the security forces whenever they sought. The RSS activists under guidance of Pt. Ji played important role in raising an Airstrip at Jammu for landing of planes in 1947, when Pakistan had launched massive invasion to grab this State by use of force. He readily made available any help that was sought by the forces.

At times of natural calamities Pt. Ji was always eager to see the needy get the helping hand.

EVIL OF UNTOUCHIBILITY

Far sighted Pandit Ji unlike many others was of the view that it is a curse against the mankind. In 1932, when Maharaja Hari Singh announced Reforms including the opening of gates of Temples for all castes, Pt. Dogra felt the mere declaration would not work. The malady was deep rooted. He organised Brahmin Mukhia Mandal and also got strong entry in Santan Dharm Sabha which was not much supportive for eradication of the evil. At the same time he devolped friendly relations with the Arya Samajis and Harijan activists (Parcharks) to see the objective is achieved without tensions.

By this approach Pt. Ji made the tedious task easier to eradicate the long old malady and many remember him for his administrative skill to sort out tedious issues in cordial manners.

The Maharaja impressed by the approach of this great Dogra, made it also a ground for his nomination as a member to the first Praja Sabha in 1934. The Sabha was in a way first Assembly of the State.

LIQUOR A WORST EVIL

Pt. Ji used to term the abuse of drugs, above all the liquor as a big evil. In course of his speeches especially in rural areas of Jammu, he had made a point to ask the people to refrain from taking liquor. Along with this advice, he used to explain the ill-effects of such narcotics.

In early fifties Pt. Ji had a strange experience. He was going on a pony to Plawanwalla in Akhnoor Tehsil. At Padli, a small locality near Plawanwalla some elderly persons were waiting for Pt. Ji. They stopped the pony and requested Pt. Ji to take "cold" of which the bottles were kept in the cold water of the tributary.

After getting surprised, Pt. Ji smiled and asked these "hosts" to reach Plawanwalla and on return will be seen.

To the surprise of many, Pt. Ji in his over 30 minutes speech, talked only against the evil of liquor and reminded the people that how the brave Dogras had made this big State of J&K and what are responsibilities of their generations to defend this State as part of India.

This speech of Pt. Ji had a great impact upon the people of this entire Dogra dominated area. Most of the people left this "cold drinking" and during 1952-53, agitation for full integration of the State with India the largest number of Satyagrahis came out from this belt of the State to take part in the movement. And as many as eight people were from this area alone out of sixteen, who were martyred in that big agitation of 1952-53.

PROHIBION

Pt. Ji almost in every session of the Assembly had been voicing for prohibition and listing the ills being caused by the increased consumption of liquor and other narcotics.

Once in late fifties the then Prime Minister Bakshi Gulam

Mohd. in the State Assembly when rejected the demand of prohibition on the plea that this State being as tourist one. Pt. Dogra retorted. "You do offer liquor to visitors but in Jammu come pilgrims to Vaishno Devi, they do not come for taking liquor".

He felt that boozing is spoiling people more so, that of Jammu on many accounts. It is surprising that this ill still persists and harming many aspects of the life but for Erroneous reasons.

CARE FOR POOR AND AGED

Pt. Ji used to take care of the aged and handicapped also. He managed the services of some retired officers and others to raise Vridh Ashram at Ved Mandir, Jammu.

To this end he had the dedicated services of Dr Prabhkar, Shri Ishwar Dass Mengi (who was popularly known as Master Ji as he was from Education Deptt.) as also that of some others including one retired DFO, Shri Khosla.

Pt. Ji was also trustee of some important Trusts including one that was known as Nard Muni Trust. Besides some places in Jammu, the Hanuman Mandir at Srinagar was also under this body.

**Pt. Dogra with senior leaders at his Residence Kachi chawni
after meeting**



THE GREATNESS OF PT. JI

The greatness of Pt. Ji could be judged that he never hankered to amass any wealth or property despite holding several important positions in and outside the govt. His ancestral place known as "Pt. Ji the Kothi" remained open for all throughout his lifetime. Significantly even after 45 years of his death, this historic place still houses the office of BJP, which reminds of the greatness of the man who could be the Torch Bearer for those who want to serve the society and the nation in various capacities in a selfless manner.

Shri G. M. Karra, a senior Kashmir Muslim leader discusses a point with Prem Nath Dogra when he called upon at his residence in Jammu



This place also reminds to the visitors that how great he was. At the time of first death anniversary of Pt. Ji in 1973, the RSS leader, Shri Madhav Rao Muley in his tribute to Pt. Ji had stated.

FAULTY LAND REFORMS

In 1950, the Sheikh Abdullah led National Conference

Govt. under parochial consideration snatched the lands of the farmers and Jagirdars with attractive slogan of "Land to the Tiller."

These lands were mostly gifted during Maharaja Gulab Singh's time to those who marked bravery in actions in his campaign to knit the big State of J&K and also gave lands as jagirs to the heads of principalities who had surrendered before the Maharaja and gave up their sovereignty.

It is notable that before the creation of this State, there were as many as 22 principalities in Jammu region alone. And the Dogra saying goes: Bai Raj Pahar Dae, which Jammu Sardar.(there were twenty two small States in this region, Jammu was bigger one.)

PT. PREM NATH DOGRA OPPOSED THE SHEIKH'S MOVE ON MANY GROUNDS:

1). He said that it is high handedness to deprive anyone from their ancestral or any other property without any compensation. If the principle of land to the tiller is to be applied then why not the bus and a truck should go to the driver and a factory to the workers and soon in other fields.

But riding over the Wah-Wah and eulogiation from the leftists, the NC leaders and the time servers dubbed Pt. Dogra and his colleagues as reactionaries and agents of land lords, communalists and what not.

Undeterred, Pandit Dogra came out with alternate suggestions that instead of resorting to unlawful acts and perpetrating anarchy, the govt. should set up industrial units, develop tourist resorts and create various jobs. But the new rulers did not bother and continued to divide the people on communal, caste and other lines.

Pt. Dogra also opposed the much claimed Land Reforms of the "Progressives" by observing the measures adopted lack farsightedness as the Govt had first fixed the land holding limit 182 kannals and then reduced to just 100 kannals.

The situation thus created now well indicates that how visionary was Pt. Dogra as with the Passage of time the land holdings have been divided into small pieces because of the bifurcation of the families.

Even the govt. own survey today reveals that over 95percent farmers in this State have come to as "marginal" which is uneconomic unit. This is not only affecting the economic conditions of farmers but also the entire agricultural pursuits.

It is evident from the fact that food grains imports which stood at forty thousand metric tons in 1950, has now gone up to ten lakh tons. In addition over 15 lakhs of sheep and goats, cores hens and other food items to meet requirement, notwithstanding the slogans of self- sufficiency for which thousands of cores have been spent.

ACROBATING SHEIKH

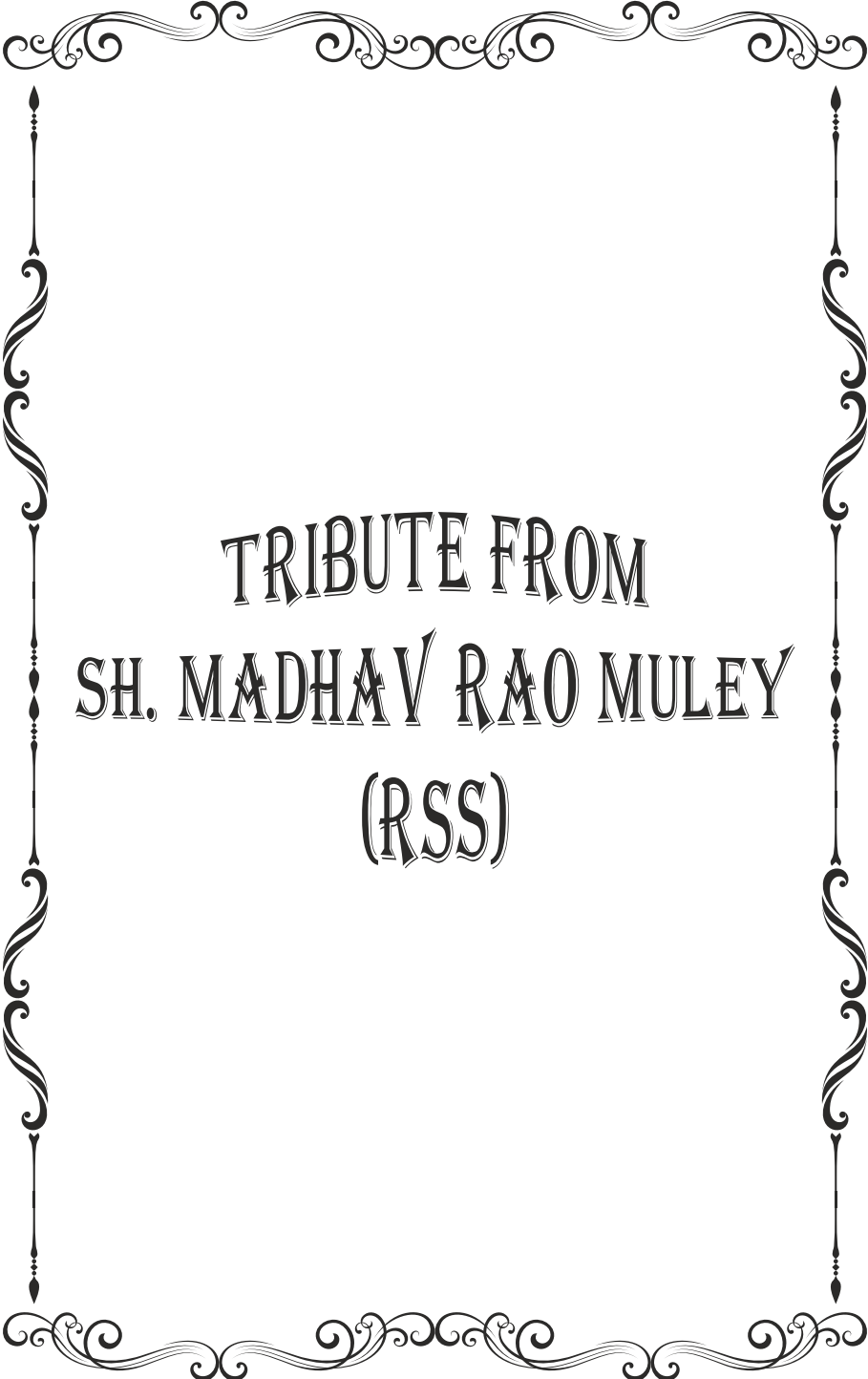
In 1949, the dispensation of Sheikh Abdullah arrested and jailed Pt. Prem Nath Dogra. The frivolous charge was that he is against Muslims, because many of them have left for Pakistan from Jammu areas. Hence, he was not only arrested but without any trial. Not only this, he was shifted to Srinagar jail to face the vagaries of severe winter.

But the travesty of the happenings was that in 1938 when Sheikh Mohd Abdullah came to Jammu and at a gathering of the Dogra Sadar Sabha he had praised Pt. Prem Nath Dogra saying that he was a great secular officer. He handled the situation without resorting to any kind of repression as Wazir Wazarat at Muzaffarabad in 1931, when there was great oppression in other

parts of Kashmir (Jammu and Kashmir).

But after the end of monarchy in the State, the same Sheikh, acted more despotic. To be adversary of the ruling Junta was taken as “enemy agent” and highly cruel treatment was extended in the jails.

The charge against Pt. Ji was an obvious design to generate ill will between Hindus and Muslims of Jammu. And divide Jammities on communal lines as also generate hatred against Praja Parishad in the valley of Kashmir in Jammu and Kashmir.



TRIBUTE FROM
SH. MADHAV RAO MULEY
(RSS)

Tribute in Hindi from RSS Sh. Madhav Rao Muley to Pandit Ji



पंडित जी-एक अलौकिक व्यक्तित्व

श्रद्धेय पंडित प्रेमनाथ डोगरा जी का जीवन, आप के युग में एक अनोखा व्यक्तित्व है। जिस काल में स्वार्थ, लूट खसोट, भ्रष्टाचार, धोखाधड़ी आदि बुराइयों को ही समाज में प्रतिष्ठा प्राप्त हो उस काल में निःस्वार्थ, सहृदय परोपकारी तथा राष्ट्रभक्तिके भाव से भरा हुआ पवित्र व्यक्तित्व क्या आसामान्य वस्तु नहीं ? ऐसे श्रेष्ठ ध्येयवादी जीवनादर्श ही आज की पीढ़ी को कर्तव्यपरायणता तथा देश भक्ति के संस्कार देने की क्षमता रखते हैं।

पंडित प्रेमनाथ डोगरा जी ने सरकारी उच्च पदों पर कार्य किया, नगर पालिका के अनेक वर्ष अध्यक्ष रहे, अनेक सामाजिक, धार्मिक तथा राजनीतिक संस्थाओं में कार्य किया किन्तु उनके इस विविध समाज सेवा के कार्यों में विशेषता यह रही कि उन्होंने यत्किंचित भी स्वार्थ साधन नहीं किया। नाम की चाह नहीं रखी। वे एक अखण्ड कर्मयोगी थे। उनका धर मानों समाज सेवा का कार्यालय ही था। सभी जातियों के, सभी जातियों के, वर्गों के तथा स्तरों के लोग अपनी-अपनी सभी प्रकार की समस्याएं सुलझाने के लिए पण्डित जी के पास दिनभर आते रहते थे। पंडित प्रेमनाथ डोगरा जी सहृदयता पूर्वक सभी की बात सुन कर उनको यथोचित सलाह एवं सहायता देते थे। उनका व्यक्तित्व इस तरह संपूर्ण जम्मू-कश्मीर में उनकी मृत्यु तक छाया रहा। मुझे उनके व्यक्तित्व की झलक तब मिली जब मैं राष्ट्रीय स्वयंसेवक संघ के कार्य के निमित्त जम्मू गया तथा मेरे अग्रह पर उन्होंने उधर के कार्य का नेतृत्व ग्रहण किया। जहां उनका व्यक्तित्व अत्यन्त तेजस्वी एवं प्रखर था वहां वे दीनदुखियों के लिए जीवनाधार थे। कठिन से कठिन प्रसंग में भी वे अपना संतुलन रखने में सिद्ध हस्त थे। अपनी वृद्धावस्था में भी तरुणों को मात देने वाली तरुणाई उन में थी। ऐसा था अलौकिक व्यक्तित्व पण्डित जी का।

पंडित प्रेमनाथ डोगरा जी के जीवन के सम्बन्ध में यह छोटी पुस्तिका लिखी गई है, यह तो ठीक ही है। किन्तु इससे संतोष नहीं माना जा सकता। वास्तव में पण्डित जी की समग्र-जवनी प्रकाशित होना आवश्यक है। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि प्रकाशक इस दिशा में अवश्य सोचेंगे।

माधव राव मुल्ये

सरकार्यवाह

राष्ट्रीय स्वयंसेवक संघ, प्रधान कार्यालय, नागपुर।

Ref: Dogra, Prem Nath(), Prem Nath Dogra Baavidh Vaykitatva (Hindi Edition)

Story of the Statue



Like his life being full of struggle, the Statue of this great Dogra also carries amazing problems created by ruling leaders of the congress- National Conference.

The Jana Sangh had contested the civic elections in the capital city of Jammu with several promises in its manifesto. One of these was also to install the Statue of Pt. Prem Nath Dogra near Jammu Tawi Bridge.

In wake of 1972 elections Vaid Vaishno Dutt got elected President of the Municipal Council. As per manifesto a life sized Statue of Pt. Ji got prepared but first the ruling leaders of the congress and later on the Sheikh Mohd Abdullah led National Conference created hurdles over the place of its installation.

While this struggle was still going on there came the emergency on the night of 25 June, 1975. The National Conference much talking about the autonomy of the State did not wait even for two hours and indiscriminate arrests were made. The Municipal council superseded and its president and some others were arrested and jailed. The Statue was placed under the stairs where it remained for about a decade in neglected position.

In 1980 the MC elections were held and Shri Ved Bajaj was again elected as President of JMC.

In the meantime the Congress- National Conference fell poles apart. The Farooq led National Conference Govt. was defeated by the rebels of National Conference led by his brother-in-law, Shri G.M.Shah became the Chief Minister with the support of Congress.

In 1983-84, when Shri G.M. Bhaderwahi was the Minister in the Cabinet of Sh. Shah, Sh. Bajaj found opportunity and the Statue of Pt. Ji was installed at the promised place near Tawi Bridge.

In the function, Shri Bhaderwahi also participated and paid tributes to Pt. Dogra recalling the services and popularity of Pt. Ji amongst people as an Administrator of Bhaderwah Jagir of the Maharaja.

It is in 2016 the BJP MLA of Jammu East Sh. Rajesh Gupta by spending some lakhs of rupees from his Constituency Development Fund, got renovated the place around the Statue. This has given a charming look to the place and also to the Statue.

Multi faced Pt. Prem Nath Dogra was a great sportsman also. He was a noted player of football during his college days at Lahore. To keep the memory of this sports person alive, the Pandit Prem Nath Dogra Football Memorial Club headed by Rajesh Gupta MLA organised a big Football tournament and officially the mini-stadium of Parade ground Jammu was named as Prem Nath Dogra Stadium.



SPEECHES OF
PANDIT PREM NATH
DOGRA

PANDIT PREM NATH DOGRA

J&K LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY DEBATE 1958

Mr. Prem Nath Dogra: Sir, the Sadri-Riyasat's Address is under discussion for the last two days and many of the Hon'ble members have expressed their views. I also want to express my views on it. I have carefully studied the Address and reached the conclusion that the Address instead of making mention of achievements made by the Government and problems facing the people has given a faded picture of the last year's activities of the Government which are published either through press note or newspapers etc. the Address does not make any mention of the problems like unemployment, corruption and other anti-national activities being faced by the people. In the Address, a mention has been made about National Integrity and Solidarity. It also says something about the danger of conflicts on our borders i.e. we are facing Pakistan and china.....

Mr. Speaker: The areas touching China and Pakistan and the matter of Defence and Foreign Affairs. Therefore these cannot be discussed in this House.

Bakshi Ghulam Mohd: Sir, since the Hon'ble member belongs to a 2nd biggest party he may be allowed to speak on this also so that we could be able to know his views. No doubt, we cannot raise any matter relating to Defence in this House. Since the Sadar-i-Riyasat's address makes reference to a danger on the borders, therefore, he may be allowed to express his views.

Mr. Speaker: No restriction has been imposed to discuss this question. I have said that the scope of discussion on this question is limited.

Mr. Prem Nath Dogra: Sir, so far our borders are concerned, we are facing danger from two countries I.e. Pakistan

and China. The vast area of our State is under the occupation of Pakistan enter the State territory and besides committing murders lift the cattle of the people. No action is taken against them. The victims are not paid any compensation what safety measures are being taken by the Government against this danger has not been mentioned in the Sadar-i-Riyasat's address. Similarly, nothing has been said about the danger posed by China as an aggressor. However, this danger is existing for the last so many years. The address says that we apprehend danger from china in 1959. I regret to say that it is not correct. The aggression from the Side is being repeated for the last five years and this has not been made known to the people. In the last session, I raised the question in this regard and the Hon'ble Minister for Ladakh Affairs had in his reply stated that the Government was aware of this aggressive activity from year 1954-55. The subsequent statements made by Pandit Nehru in the Parliament and the official documents also reveal that china had started constructing a road in our territory during the year 1954-55. It is a very important matter which is being concealed by the Government. I want to know whether our administration was working there and that a Minister was made incharge of this particular illaqa, then why we were not made aware of this danger in time. This is most regrettable. The territory of our State extends over 84 thousands square miles. Our Government should atleast know the boundaries of our State. Such a failure on the part of administration shows the inefficiency. That is why our Government could not know the activities of the Chinese Government in our territory from year 1954 to year 1959. Now the china has occupied about 12.5 thousands square miles area of our Country. Sadar-i-Riyasat's Address does not indicate the steps intended to be taken to get back this illaqa. Thank God they have taken some steps to check the onward march of Chinese. Secondly, a mention has been made in the address about the solidarity of a Country. But it does not indicate as to how you want to maintain the solidarity. Whether the extension in the cabinet will maintain National Integrity. Earlier, there were five

Ministers then their numbers started increasing and now there are 16 ministers but it is not known what benefits the people of the State are deriving from this increased number of ministers. These ministers are paid towards this fact. The important question relating to national Solidarity is that we should be represented properly in the Lok Sabha and the people of the State should be given a right to elect their representatives. At the present the Ruling party has nominated some six persons for the Lok Sabha and they too have been directed to sit in the Lok Sabha with the Congress Party. Thereby, they will be under the discipline of that Party. Are they our real representatives? I feel they are not. Sir, the true solidarity can be possible only when the people of the State enjoy those privileges which are enjoyed by the people in other parts of the country. In this connection the most important thing is that the people of the State should be given the right to return their true representatives to the Lok Sabha so that they could play their right role in solving the problems faced by the country. I feel pleasure for extending the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court and the Election Commission over the State to some extent. But I fail to understand as to why you are afraid of sending representatives to the Lok Sabha through direct election. Complete accession of the State with India is necessary for National integrity. 6th of February is observed as day of accession. Due to heavy rains you could not celebrate this occasion during the current year. Contribution is made from the people. I want to tell you that the accession of the State with the Union of India was made by the Maharaja on 22nd October. I don't know how you observe this day on the 6th of February. Sir, the Hon'ble members who used to sit with us have now crossed over to treasury benches. More than once I have stated that all of you are the chips of the same block. There was some annoyance among you which has not been removed. Sadiq Sahib while sitting on the opposition benches for four years has experienced the difficulties of the opposition. He often used to talk about these in the House. I would request him (Sadiq Sahib) that he will help us because he has himself experienced our difficulties provided

he remembers whatever he has gained during this long period. We have some basic differences but we will always extend our full support to you in any effort made by the Government to defend the borders. I assure you that though I am too old I am still prepared to go to the border and give my life in defence of Country.

Sir, the Government has framed rules for conducting elections to the Panchayats. Before conducting these elections it was decided that leaving apart the party politics only such persons who enjoy confidence of people and have good reputation should be allowed to be elected as the members of Panchayats. I felt very happy that the Hon'ble Prime Minister issued directions in this behalf. But I regret to say that actually it did not happen. The directions issued by the Prime Minister would not be implemented with the result grave irregularities were committed during these elections. So much to the ballot papers while counting were exchanged.

Bakshi Ghulam Mohd: I will you please me name of a person, place and Tehsil, so that I could give you reply tomorrow.

Pandit Prem Nath Dogra: it happened in Tehsil Samba.

Bakshi Ghulam Mohd: what is the name of that person?

Pandit Prem Nath Dogra: I don't know. However, I will tell you today after making an enquiry.

The persons elected as the members of Panchayats are illiterate and any educated or reputed person is not permitted to be elected. Unfortunately, junior officers are appointed as election officers who can come under the influence and are forced to omit irregularities. it might may have come to the notice of Hon'ble Prime Ministers that elections are not contested on party basis but locals officers know everybody. They know the person

having affiliation with the Praja Parishad, National Conference and the Democratic National Conference therefore; efforts are made to get the person belonging to the ruling party returned. It should not happen. I can say with confidence that the quantum of the irregularities committed during the recent elections is much higher as compared to the previous elections. It was announced in this House that person belonging to such communities which do not have representation in the Panchayats would only be nominated. A Press note regarding these nominations was also released the names of persons nominated have not so far been announced, I will be in a position to tell you whether genuine persons have been nominated after the nominations are made. Huge amounts are being obtained from the Central Government for the developmental plans. Much has been said about the planning. But we have to see as to how much benefit have been derived by the people from these huge expenditures. It has been claimed that national income has increased to a considerable extent. But there seems no increase in the national income in the face of price rise. I had stated during the last session also that few persons have only been benefitted who have become rich. Their conditions have definitely changed. A commission should be set up to find out the increase registered in the national income. It has been done by the central Government, and I feel that the Commission has started functioning.

Now I would like to say something about the corruption. A law has been passed for its prevention. While passing this law it was thought that it would lessen the corruption but on the Contrary this evil has furthered increased. Some drastic steps are required to be taken in this behalf, but I regret to say that it is not being implemented. Now it is said that a complaint should be lodged with the commission. If a poor fellow lodges a complaint by witnesses, which is not so easy for an ordinary man. The people are not yet prepared to encounter this evil.

Bakshi Ghulam Mohd: can you suggest some measures

in this behalf?

Pandit Prem Nath Dogra: you have close contact with the people. Therefore, it is not difficult for you to get information in this behalf.

Bakshi Ghulam Mohd: sometimes I also get information but you should give your suggestions.

Pandit Prem Nath Dogra: My submission is that you say much about eradicating the corruption, but practically do nothing in this behalf with the result the people get encouraged day by day.

Much has been said about Agriculture and great emphasise given on the increase made in the agriculture productions by implementing various schemes. I would like to know the extent of increase so made and the place where it is said that double cropping will be introduced. But I want to know whether the resources required for this are available with us or not. Sardar Kulbir Singh has stated that an area of 14,480 Kanals has been brought under the double cropping and this experiment has proved successful.

(Note: some members were busy in talking each other)

Mr. Speaker: I will be forced to change the seating arrangement if the Hon'ble members do not desist from gossiping.

Pandit Prem Nath Dogra: I am not prepared to accept this; the nature of soil differs from field to field. The soil of ten fields can be better than the others in the same area. So far as I know all the people are not enjoying the same facilities. A pamphlet has been released about the Agricultural activities, indicating the methods of double cropping. The pamphlet says that 30 maunds

cow-dung and 12 kgs. Ammonia sulphate are required for one acre of land yielding double crop. May be the Director Agriculture might have obtained this much quantity of cow-dung for experimental purposes but all the people cannot have this quantity of cow-dung. You know that the people of this ilaqa where this experiment is being done have very small number of cattle, because they do not have sufficient number of pastures. When there are no cattle, where from you can have cow -dung. In these circumstances, I am forced to say that these things are mere propaganda and nothing practical is done in this behalf. Necessary steps are required to be taken for providing irrigational facilities.

Besides this, a law relating to consolidation of holding was passed but there is no staff to implement the same, before passing this law some persons should have been trained for this purpose. I have come to know that some officers from Uttar Pradesh are being imported. It shows the inefficiency in the Administration. There are so many officers working in the concerned department and few of them should have been deputed for training.

We are getting considerable funds from the centre for opening of new schools but it has been found that most of the schools face difficulties due to inadequate staff and equipment. It will be useless due to inadequate staff and equipment. It will be useless to open Higher Secondary Schools if trained teachers are not deputed there for teaching purposes.

Prices are shooting up day by day and no efforts are made to check the prices. It is no argument to say that people living in India are also affected due to rising prices. The low Paid employees have been hit by price spiral. The Government sanctioned rupees five as dearness allowance in their favour but it is insufficient keeping in view their meagre income and rising prices. Much attention is needed to better the condition of these poor employees.

Tall talks are made about socialism. But I could not comprehend what it actually means.

Shri Mohd. Ayub Khan: It is our ill luck.....

Pandit Prem Nath Dogra: The congress Praja socialist and the National Conference parties make tall claims of building socialistic pattern of society. While the fact is that nobody adheres to this ideology. We have to revive our own ideology and not have to toe the foreign Countries.

Mr. Speaker: Your time is over, you please conclude your speech.

Pandit Prem Nath Dogra: Yesterday some members evoked regional feelings. It surprises me to see the Hon'ble members giving rapid attention to Mr. Goni or some other members when he discusses backwardness of his Constituency. But when we talk of Jammu Province we are held accused of raising regional feelings. We received the same attitude during the autocratic regime. Little attention is being paid to the development of Jammu. Since the centre has accommodated the Government with adequate funds. I would request that more attention should be paid to the development of Jammu region.

Tourism also figured in the discussion yesterday. Shri Ayub Khan in his speech revealed that 50 % of the funds are utilised for developing tourism in Jammu. To me this argument has not stricken sound. Works which are carried out in Banihal or Kud are included in the developmental works of Jammu. If the Government is serious in developing Jammu, it should make efforts to promote tourism.

Pandit Prem Nath Dogra: Sir, on a point of order. Unfortunately the allotment of time for a various members is such as do not allow us to express our views fully. My submission is that one or two points are raised here and deemed it necessary to answer the, otherwise I fear that if the misunderstanding is not

removed, the people may have different expression our party.

Mr. Qasim and other friends criticized some of the actions during the general elections. Since the time at my disposal is too short. I cannot cover all the aspects, yet I shall try to refer to some of the important points while replying their criticism. Although I feel that I may get the right occasion to dispel the doubts related in the House, still I fear I may not be able to answer their criticism point by point because we are always handicapped by the shortage of time. As such I would request the chair to fix at least half an hour for dissenting these points so that we may get an ample opportunity to make our stand clear. How strange it is that in this against whom the trade is made are not given the opportunity to make their position clear. It is said that in case the election problem of Kashmir is discussed and thrashed out, the country will lose Kashmir. I wonder how this will happen.

Voices: Kashmir will never secede.

Pandit Prem Nath Dogra: Sir, it is what they say. All of you know that elections were not fare.

Shri Ghulam Ahmad Mir: Sir, I she making a speech or raising a point of order.

Pandit Prem Nath Dogra: Sir, my intention is to draw the attention of Hon'ble Speaker towards the fact that we should be given enough time to answer the criticism directed against us. Here a queer procedure is in vogue i.e. whatever a man wants to speak, he goes on speaking caring least whether it has any relevance to the occasion or not. I have no objection if the criticism is made against my person but I will never put up with what is said about my party to discredit it in the eyes of others. We are in the field and our main objective is to fight for the cause of the Country. I warn them to refrain from making uncalled for remarks against our Party

PANDIT PREM NATH DOGRA
15TH FEBRUARY, 1960 J&K LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
DEBATE

Pt. Prem Nath Dogra: Sir, I intend to say many things about the address of the Sadar-i-Riyasat but a very little time is at my disposal so I would try to place a few things before the House. I hope to get some more opportunities during the discussion on the Budget etc and then I can go into details. At present I will come fine myself to the address. It has been mentioned in the Address of the Sadar-i-Riyasat that State's emotional integration with India has been completed. I admit that during the last few years much have been done to complete emotional integration of the State with India but to say that it has been completed so far from the truth. A few things have been done in this behalf which our party desired. Our party right from the beginning has been requesting the Government no to curb the rights of the people. We have all along maintained that our Constitution, our Flag and one president of the Country is essential fore the complete emotional integration of the State with India. Unless this is done the integration cannot be completed. I am not prepared to accept this. One important thing to which I would like to refer at some length is about the right of citizenship. This question at present is one of the biggest hurdles in complete integration of the State with the rest of the country. We enjoy Indian citizenship and thus we can join Indian Services, we can purchase property and can cast votes in India but those Indians who were living in this State since long are not allowed to purchase land or any other property here nor do they enjoy right to vote. This is the greatest hindrance to our integration with the rest of India. My second point is that the Lok Sabha is the highest democratic institution of the Union and is a sovereign body to it our State representatives are sent by indirect elections. This is another great hurdle in our emotional integration with the rest of the Country. The representatives nominated by the Government cannot accurately represent the cause of the people of this State because they cannot exercise their

independent judgement regarding any question. It is therefore, necessary that the representatives of this State to Lok Sabha should not be nominated. As regards the flag it may be said that through the Indian flags are hoisted on the roof tops of the both the Houses, which is in Contravention of the basic principles of the Constitution of the land.

Hon'ble Prime Minister: This is our State flag.

Pt. Prem Nath Dogra: Normally every country has only one flag and this flag is also the flag of the ruling party.

The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court has been existed to this State but the appointment of the judges of the High Court has been left in the hands of the Sadar-i-Riyasat according to the Constitution. His position is not similar to that of the Governor of the States. He is elected on Party lines so he is not an independent functionary. He cannot act against the wishes of the party in power. So long he is elected to his office by the majority party he cannot function independently. Similarly, the judiciary also will not remain independent. The definition of permanent member of the State. In the Constitution makes discrimination between rest of this State and citizens of the rest of India. There is a big obstacle in the way of complete integration of the State with the rest of the India. For complete integration one flag, one Constitution and one President is essential. Another thing which is very important and which I consider should have been mentioned in the Address it to the Chinese aggression. During the last session also we tried to raise this question but we were not allowed to do on the plea that it is a central subject. Now the question has been touched in the Address so I take this opportunity to ask the Hon'ble Prime Minister as to when the Chinese committed this aggression and was this fact brought to this knowledge. So far as my information goes, china was constructing a road in that illaqa since 1954, which they completed after two years. I want to know I f the Government was aware of this fact? There is a D.C., a special

Minister for Ladakh Affairs and one advisor from the Government of India, who generally goes to Delhi after every fourth day. Now I want to know that in spite of the presence of such a large number of officers the Government could not be kept informed about the Chinese manoeuvre during these four years? As this fact was concealed from us? Yesterday I was going through the speech of the Minister In charge which he delivered in the session of the National Conference. In that speech he has stated that he had come to know about Construction of road by Chinese as far back as 1954. Had our State Government informed the central Government about it or else they are giving us wrong information about it by the end of 1957 or in the beginning of 1958 on seeing a Chinese map. From the map they realized that Chinese are creating trouble on Ladakh border and have actually occupied. Some areas were our Government sleeping over this matter for such a long time what were they doing at Leh. During autocracy there used to be a large portion of Ladakh is barren, but our grazers go to as far away pastures as Askaichin to graze their cattle. They had informed the Government about the Chinese manoeuvre on the border. What did the Government concealed this information? You have been constructing road from Kargil to Leh for last four years. Lacs of rupees have been spent on it but it has not so far been completed what have the Government been doing there. Now they saw the china has deceived our trust when the Chinese found our border un-protected they could not resist the temptation of incursion in our territory. These illaqas became part of our State under a treaty signed in 1842 and the border between the two countries was setting under simla convention of 1914. My information is that the Eng....were in search of routes as far back as 1858 to defend this area from foreign aggression. The officers posted to this illaqa used to be tour of 20days at a time of the border areas during the autocracy and were properly looking after our border defences. No one wants to forward areas after 1947. So far as I know, the Government informed in 1955 that people with communist leanings have entered into Ladakh and are carrying on propaganda in favour of their idea logy. Some

time back the general Secretary of the Praja Parishad went to Kishtwar. There he was informed by some sheep graving that some communist have also entered Paddar. The prime occupation of these people is sheep and goat rearing and makes the then Padar salt lake. They said that this year they neither allowed to graze their sheep and goats nor to make any movement. The government was quick in refuting this Statement. A bridge between Kargil and Leh was set on fire which clearly showed that their existing some elements who favour Chinese advance into the State. There exists also a party in India which openly sides with china. The Government have posted some officials to the post offices in the State whose function is to censor lectures addressed to me. Whereas that our government has such a large number of secret agents. It is strategy that for a considerable long time they could not unearth the Chinese aggression. China has occupied 8500 Sq miles of Ladakh at present.

Sir, I was delighted to hear from the Hon'ble members of the House that they are prepared to make any kind of sacrifices for the defence of their country. Sir, it is easy to talk about giving sacrifice but it is quite a different and difficult thing to do something practically. I admit that they people are prepared to give any amount of sacrifice because they have a great sense of patriotism. However we have to prepare our country to face any eventuality. How can that be done?

We have got a large number of Ex-servicemen. Some of these are of course old but those who are healthy can prove of great help in strengthening our border defence after a little training. It is for this Government to pay special attention towards this. Recently I read in a newspaper that the Government of India is going to give military training to fifty thousand girls. The conditions obtaining in our country are such that instead of young men the girls are being asked to go forward areas to defend our borders.

Major Piar Singh: women forces are meant to maintain the internal security of the Country.

Mr. Speaker: Pt. Ji is referring to women but there is no woman representative in this House, who could have given a reply to hm.

Hon'ble Speaker: Pt. Ji is referring to women but there are no woman representatives in this House, who could have given a reply to him.

Hon'ble Prime Minister (Bakshi Ghulam Mohammad): No interference let him Continue.

Pt. Prem Nath Dogra: Sir, this in itself is not sufficient. Each and every citizen should be given proper military training.

Hon'ble Prime Minister (Bakshi Ghulam Mohammad): Pandit Ji was talking about some bridge which was set on fire. Where is it situated?

Pt. Prem Nath Dogra: I had referred to chagla bridge which the Indus. I have read in some paper this bridge was set on the fire.

Mr. Speaker: there are only five minutes left of your time.

Pt. Prem Nath Dogra: Sir, I bow to your ruling but permit me to say that in five minutes. I cannot do justice to the matter under discussion. no doubt the Government have enhanced the rate of dearness allowance of the Government servants but this is nothing in comparison to ever increasing dearness allowance with their basic pays so that their pension benefits would also have enhanced. We have already suggested that a committee be set up to check the soaring process in the State. In a meeting held at Srinagar we placed a few suggestions before the Hon'ble Prime Minister in this behalf. Increased dearness allowance has been

granted to the Government employees in the active service but the pensioners have not been given any benefit at all. Their allowances were enhanced from Re. 1 to Rs 1.50n. P. such an increase in their dearness allowance but had not to submit recommendations about the dearness allowance but had also to make recommendations regard in many other matters. Unfortunately the detailed report of this commission has not been placed before this House. I hope the government would place the report before this House. We can offer our suggestion only after studying the complete report of the pay committee.

As regards floods, Kashmir valley was hit by flood only once during July, 1959. After that date a number of floods

following heavy rains visited Jammu and a number of villages were completely washed away by that flood. The Government distributed relief among the July, 1959 flood sufferers but those who suffered loss after July flood were given no aid or relief, although the justice demands that those sufferers should have also been given some relief.

Hon'ble Prime Minister (Bakshi Ghulam Mohammad): Sir, we have given relief to the flood sufferers only but the case of those who sustained some losses due to rains are under consideration of the Government.

Pt. Prem Nath Dogra: Sir, I would again submit that the losses sustained by the people of Jammu province due to rains cannot be adequately compensated. It is right that those who suffered due to floods should get some relief. The Government is framing a Master Plan in this behalf for which experts have been requested to scrutinize the schemes of flood control out my submission is that it will take time to implement the Master plan. I would request that immediate steps be taken to save those villages which are in imminent danger of floods.

Mr. Speaker: your time is up

Sir, I would place my views before the House on various other occasions.

(Note: The Hon'ble member then resumed his seat.)

PANDIT PREM NATH DOGRA
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY DEBATE 1967:

MR.SPEAKER: There remain only 4 minutes.

MR.ALI MOHD.NAIK: Some holds good with regard to the condition of hospitals in rural areas. There the government at present is sanctioning rupees three and half thousands for one hospital covering an area with a population of 40 thousand people. Therefore, I would request that this amount be enhanced so that the people are benefitted. A mention of Govt. employees is there in the Governor's Address. The Government should try to raise the standard of their living by increasing their salaries. This will enable the employees to discharge their duty honestly.

It would also check corruption. It has been observed that our state. Government import officers for higher posts, but not a single officer from our state is deputed outside the state. I am at a loss to understand its reasons. This demoralizes the Government employees. With these words I conclude my speech.

Sh. P.N. DOGRA: Sir I had no intention to express to my view points but since no Member rose to speak and the present situation obviously demands that I should say a few words regarding this matter, I therefore rise to speak. I shall also continue my speech tomorrow. The Governor's Address is at present under discussion in the house. These Addresses are usually discussed every year. This year this Address was read out twice in the House i.e in Jammu when the session was called for a few days. The address read out at that time and the present address is almost of a similar nature.

Actually the address is drafted by the high officials and the Governor, thereafter, read it out. The address is designed to appreciate the policies of the Government. This appreciation is of the nature which a Mick woman would give to her milk saying that it is never sour. While this address was read out in the House I tried to see its reaction by reading the faces of those who sit on Treasury Benches and in public gallery as wells. The Members sitting on the Treasury Benches listened to the address with loving heart as there was not mention of the promises which they had held out with the common people. It pinches me say that the Government deserves no appreciation in this behalf. The members sitting on the Treasury Benches did not seem to be pleased with this address, which is regrettable.

These members will always support your view points as you have provided them a chance to enter in this House from the back door without any contest. I will appreciate the good working of the Government and criticize its bad policies. It has often been observed here that problems are discussed but the decisions taken are never implemented. I would request Mr. Sadiq to get these problems solved.

The first problem we face is regarding the elections The Government should have provided an opportunity to the act representatives of the people to enter this House. But all un methods were adopted during the course of elections. Almost one third of the total members here have been elected untested. This procedure is being adopted since 1947. All of know that at the formation of the first constituent. Assess the ruling party took all the 75 members from the National Conference party and no member from the opposition was include. It is in this context that at present we are facing numerous difficulties and we have not been able to check it. It would not have been so had the Government nipped the evil in the bud.

We had many aspirations from Mr. Sadiq that he would

take out State on the path of progress but this dream did never come true. The Government frames rules and regulations for the betterment of the people but if the Government itself violates these laws who could be blamed for that. I can quote hundred of such examples. You can very well see these violations in the Tehsils. I personally feel that these irregularities are not brought in the notice of the Hon'ble Chief Minister and if he is in known of these things then the action is not taken against the responsible authorities. Personally I can expose several such scandals.

The Government is thus creating obstacles in the way of smooth administration. The miserable condition of the poor refugees of Poonch has already been clarified by Mr. Sahib. I would say in this connection that sixty to seventy thousand persons went to Pakistan where they were gurella warfare training. It clearly indicates that in the near future the Pakistan Govt. has found trained gurella within the State. When the said persons were allowed by our State Government to return to their houses, it was severely criticised. The Ministers at that time assured us that these people will be allowed to return under some set procedure.

But this assurance was never implemented. Nobody cared to see whether they are coming back with some bad or good intention. Instead they are at present the favourites of the Government. Nobody dares to raise voice against them, instead poor innocent people are victimized under D.I.R.etc as they have no voice and they cannot stand against the pets of the Government. If these things continue, then it will not be possible for us to bring stability in our political setup. This State has been turned into a police state and everywhere police men are visible, may I ask the Government as to where our police force was, where was the law and order, on 7th June which brought a bad name to our State.

It was a day when riots broke out in the city unchecked.

This issue was also discussed in parliament. Christians all over the Country have stood against these riots. It is a fact that the Government has granted 1 to 2 lac rupees to them to reconstruct their churches. But I may say that they are not satisfied with the roll of the Government in this connection .It was argued that the police was demoralized when this situation arised .I would say that if our police is not capable to check such like happenings it is then regrettable.

The police should not get demoralized by mere decision of a commission. Pakistan is busy in purchasing arms and ammution which is posing a severe threat to our sovereignty. It will have an ultimate effect on our people. It is our duty and the duty of our Government as well to be faithful to our duties. We should convince the people in general that there is nothing to worry. It will enable us to go on without usual business.

The present Ministers compel the Tehsildar and Deputy Commissioners to indulge in irregularities for petty matter. The services of low paid employees are misused by the higher authorities .Now influential persons always become victims and thus they never get justice. I will quote an instance of particular person who was allotted some plot of land. Another piece of land was also allotted to some second persons for residential purposes near border area but he refused to take possession as he did not deem it fit for the said purpose. The first person in whose favour some of allotment was made was then asked to give some of its portion to the person who had refused. When the concerned officer submits the papers for allotment with the remarks that the Land could not be allotted to such person under rules, the Minister exhibiting extra magnanimity relaxes the rules and issues order accordingly.

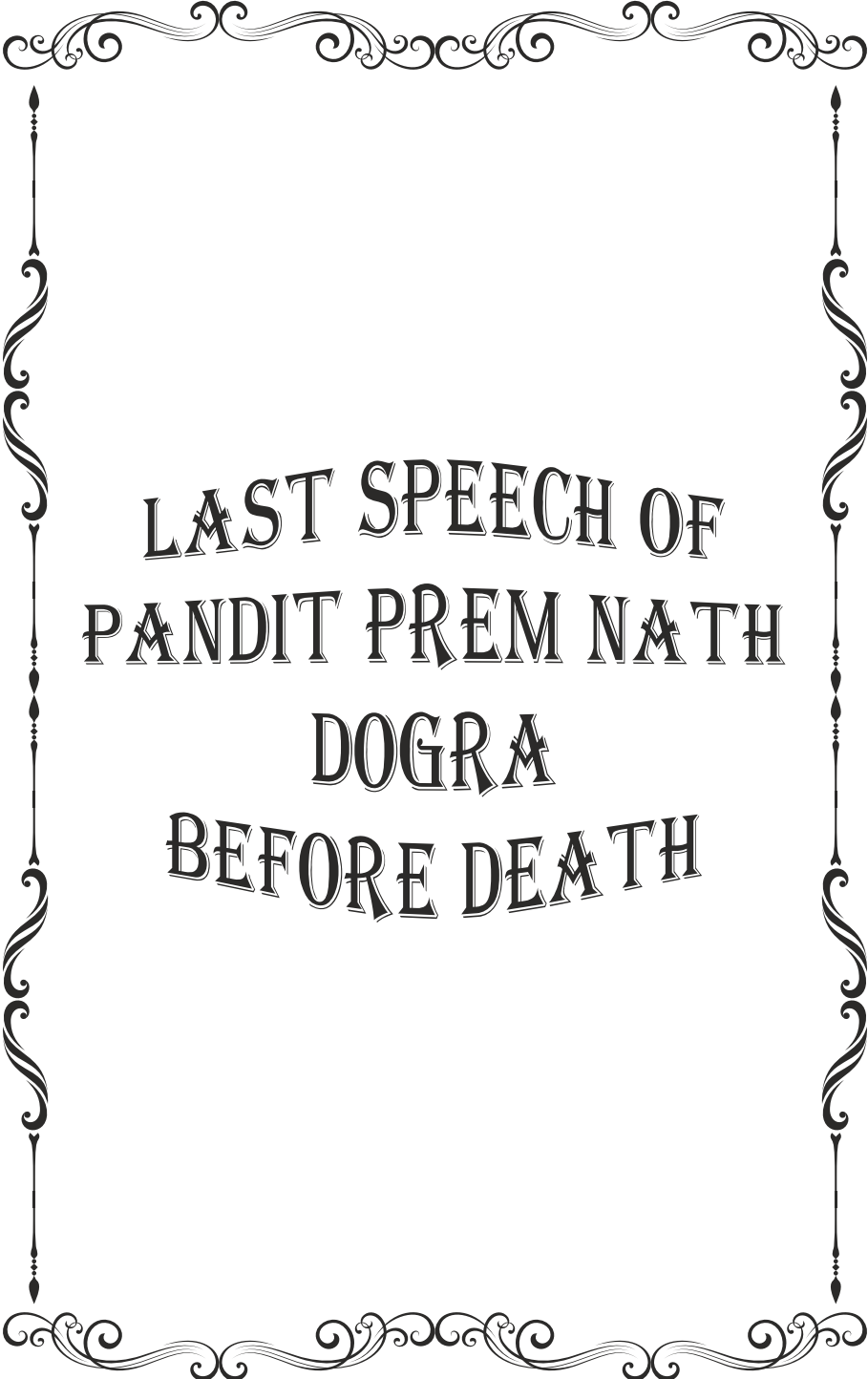
But when the case is resubmitted to custodian. Generally, he gives his verdict that the Minister has no authority to lease the rules and if he has done so he has adopted a wrong procedure. As

such many cases are spoiled. As a matter of fact the custodian general asks the concerned Tehsildar to have on the spot inspection of the case but he refused since the Deputy Minister compels them not to go there. When cases are dealt with in such manner, disputes are bound to arise. These disputes culminate into litigation and cases of miller. Consequently some get injuries and have to be taken to hospitals where doctors are requested to issue injury certificates which is most paying to them. Such like cases are numberless and this state of affairs is highly condemnable.

Note:-At this stage the time bell rang and the Hon'ble Member resumed his seat.

MR. SPEAKER: With this our today's business come to an end, we will meet here tomorrow on Tuesday at 9 a.m.

Note:-The House then adjourned till 9 a.m.on Tuesday the 8th of August, 1967.



LAST SPEECH OF
PANDIT PREM NATH
DOGRA
BEFORE DEATH

Last speech of Pt. Prem Nath Dogra before Death:

एकता में बल, फूट में तबाही
(पं. प्रेमनाथ डोगरा का मृत्यु से पूर्व एक भाषण)

एकता में बल है और फूट विनाश लाती है, इस सिद्धान्त पर कोई दो मत नहीं हो सकते। भारत का इतिहास इस का साक्षी है। जब-जब देश में एकता निर्बल हुई और फूट ने जन्म लिया तभी देश के शत्रुओं को आक्रमण करने का अवसर मिला और इन आक्रमणों के कारण ही देश को तबाही का समाना करना पड़ा और अन्त में फूट का ही यह परिणाम था कि देश को सैकड़ों सालों तक गैर मुल्कों की दासता का मुंह देखना पड़ा।

भूत के कठोर तथ्यों को भुलाया नहीं जा सकता। 'देश की स्वतन्त्रता की रक्षा हो। फूट जन्म ना ले पाए। देश-भक्ति की जड़े दृढ़ हों और देश समृद्धि की ओर अग्रसर हो।' यह ध्यान में रख देश-व्यापी चर्चा है आज राष्ट्रीय एकता की। मूलभूत इस प्रश्न पर विचार विमर्श करना भला है। परन्तु विचार विमर्श के साथ आवश्यकता है कि राष्ट्रीय एकता को दृढ़ करने के लिए ठोस कार्य किया जाए और यह ठोस कार्य करने में सामाजिक संस्थाएँ राष्ट्रीय एकता को सुदृढ़ करने में कैसे और कहाँ तक सहयोग दे सकती है इस अंश पर विचार करने से पूर्व अवश्यक है कि राष्ट्रीय एकता के लिए उन सार भूत बातों को समझ लिया जाए जो किसी भी राष्ट्र को राष्ट्र दर्जा देती हैं और जिन्हें अपनाने से राष्ट्रीय एकता स्थिर बन सकती है।

राष्ट्रीय एकता कोई बनावटी वस्तु नहीं। यह एक भावना है जो समय की आन्ध्रियों और समय के घटना चक्र के होते हुए भी देशवासियों को एक दूसरे से जुदा नहीं होने देता। यह भावना कृष्णक सामूहिक आधारों पर निर्भर है। यह आधार हमारी संस्कृति, हमारे पूर्वज, हमारा एकमात्र इतिहास और और हमारी मर्यादाएँ है सहस्रों वर्षों से भारत, कन्याकुमारी से लेकर कश्मीर तक, एक देश चला आया है। यदि समय के चक्र ने कुछ समय के लिए इस का विभाजन भी कर दिया और राजनैतिक दीवारें हमारी एकता की राह में खड़ी की गई तो भी स्वभाव से हम एक दूसरे से अलग न हो सके और समय परिवर्तन के साथ पृथकता और विभाजन की रेखाएँ स्वयं ही लोप हो गईं।

फूट के परिणाम देशवासियों ने कई बार भुगते हैं। जब कभी फूट और पृथकता के चिन्ह उभरने लगते हैं तो प्रकृतिवश देश भक्त परेशान होता है, देश की एकता बनी रहे। राष्ट्रीय एकता दृढ़ हो और देश के शत्रु देश की स्वतंत्रता के लिए भय न बन जाएं। इस उच्च उद्देश्य को लेकर सभी अपने अपने स्थान पर विचार करते हैं, आज जब देश में राष्ट्रीय एकता पर विचार हो रहा है तो सभी का मत है कि सामाजिक संस्थाओं को इस महान उद्देश्य के लिए महान कार्य करना है। इस राष्ट्रीय एकता की दृढ़ता के लिए हमारी शिक्षा संस्थाएँ सब से अधिक लाभदायक सिद्ध हो सकती है। कारण कि देश के भविष्य का निर्माण इन्हीं शिक्षा संस्थाओं में होता है। आने वाले नागरिक इन्हीं संस्थाओं में निर्मित होते हैं। उन की बुद्धि को जिस सांचे में हम चाहें ढाल सकते हैं। यदि प्रारम्भ में ही राष्ट्रीय एकता की भावना इनमें जागृत कर दी जाए और विद्यालयों को उन की देश के प्रति जिम्मेदारियों से परिचित करवा दिया जाए तो फूट के कारण अपनी मृत्यु

आप ही मर जाएंगे। आज बड़ी अवश्यकता इस बात की है कि शिक्षा संस्थानों में प्रारम्भ से ही उन आधार-भूत मर्यादाओं से परिचित करवाया जाए जिन पर सहस्रों वर्षों से यह देश खड़ा रहा है और देश कर स्वतंत्रता और एकता के लिए इन बुनियादों को अधिक से अधिक दृढ़ बनाना हरेक देशवासी का महान कर्तव्य है।

शिक्षा संस्थानों के अतिरिक्त नगरपालिकाएं, पंचायतें और अन्य लोक सेवा विभाग भी इस राष्ट्रीय एकता की दृढ़ता के हेतु महान कार्य कर सकती हैं और इन संस्थाओं द्वारा हमारी स्वतंत्रता और एकता के शत्रुओं की चालों से भी जनता को जानकार रखा जा सकता है।

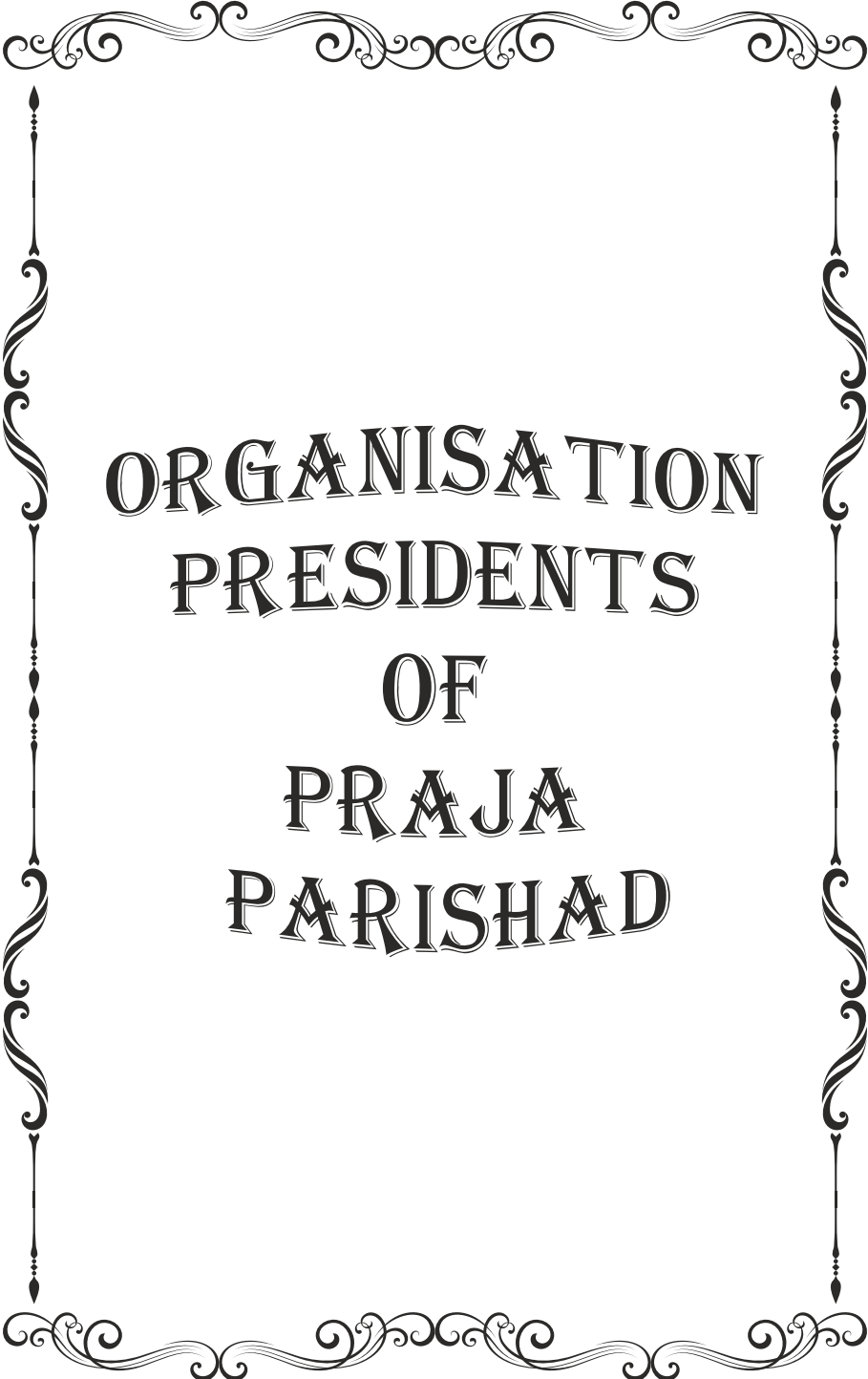
देश में कितनी ऐसी संस्थाएं हैं जो देश भक्ति की भावना से ओतप्रोत हो काम में जुटी हैं, कितनी सांस्कृतिक संस्थाएं हैं जो इस देश की उन्नति के लिए कटिबद्ध हैं और फिर अनगिनत धार्मिक और साम्प्रदायिक संस्थाएं भी कितनी ही हैं जो अपने-अपने ढंग से अलग-अलग स्तरों पर समाज की भलाई और कल्याण के कार्य में कटिबद्ध हो कर लगी हैं।

आदि काल से ही भारत की महानता रही है। इतने भिन्न विचार रखने और ईश्वर को मानने के अलग-अलग ढंग होने पर भी, इन सब को ही समाज का अंग माना है। अनिवार्य केवल एक बात है कि सभी संस्थाओं को इस प्रकार इक्कट्टा किया जाए और ऐसी जागृति लाई जाए कि सभी सब से पहले देश को उच्च माने और तद् अनन्तर अन्य किसी बात को।

देश में कुछ लोग ऐसे भी होते हैं जो कुछ ऐसी शक्तियों के हाथों में नाचते हैं जोकि इस देश का कल्याण नहीं चाहती। करोड़ों लोगों के इस देश में इन लोगों की संख्या शून्य मात्र है। यदि देशवासियों में एकता की भावना उजागर रहेगी तो कोई भी बाह्य या भीतरी सत्ता हमारी स्वतंत्रता को भय नहीं बन सकती और देश समृद्धि के मार्ग पर स्वयं ही अग्रसर होने लगेगा और आगे पग बढ़ाता चला जाएगा।

राष्ट्रीय एकता का कार्य भले ही आज कठिन दीख पड़ रहा है परन्तु आधार की दृष्टि से देश की स्वतंत्रता को जीवित रखने के लिए तड़पन आज भी इतनी ही सत्तावान है जितनी आजादी से पूर्व थी। हम ने देखा है 1962 में चीन ने इस देश की सीमाओं पर आक्रमण किया तो सारा देश अपने आपसी भेद भाव भूल कर देश रक्षा के लिये एक हो कर डट गया किसी ने शत्रु का पक्ष लेने का साहस तक नहीं किया। इसी प्रकार 1965 में जब पाकिस्तान ने जम्मू-कश्मीर पर इसे हड़प लेने के लिए सशस्त्र घुसपैठिये भेजे और बल से भारत के इस भाग को हथियाना चाहा तो देश के सभी राजनैतिक, धार्मिक तथा अन्य भेद भूल कर एक सुदृढ़ राष्ट्र के रूप में सामने जा डटे।

कठिनाईयों और कठिन परीक्षाओं के इस समय में सामाजिक संस्थाओं ने कितना भाग लिया इसे भी भुलाया नहीं जा सकता, अतः राष्ट्रीय एकता को अधिकर्षिक सुदृढ़ बनाने के लिए जहां अन्य कई उपाय प्रयोग में लाए जा सकते हैं, वहां सामाजिक संस्थाओं के कार्य क्षेत्र को भी दृष्टि से ओभल नहीं किया जा सकता।



ORGANISATION
PRESIDENTS
OF
PRAJA
PARISHAD

Hari Wazir



Hari Wazir born in May 1927 became the first president of Praja Parishad when Praja Parishad was formed in November 1947. Six months after his appointment as Praja Parishad President he got selected for the Short service Commission in Indian army. As such he worked in the capacity of Praja Parishad President for a period of six months.

Hari Wazir met his fatal end in a Bear hunting expedition at on 3rd July 1953 in a forest near Ganderbal, Kashmir.

Sh. Roop Chand Nanda, Reasi



Lala Roop Chand Nanda was a leading lawyer and used to play important role in public activities. He gained significance in 1943 when in Food agitation on sept. 24, nine people were killed in police firing and the Maharaja had appointed enquiry commission which was head by Justice of Bombay High Court.

Advocate Nanda along with Dr. Saif-ud-Din Kitchloo of Punjab and some other lawyers appeared before the commission to plead the public cause.

On basis of findings of this commission two police officials were dismissed from service and the then Prime Minister Shri Haksar had to lose his job.

The Rationing system was introduced. All this enhanced the stature of Advocate Sh. Nanda.

Because of his services to the public cause in early 1949, Shri Nanda was entrusted the task to lead the Praja Parishad in a difficult situation as Pt. Dogra and some other were arrested & detained in Srinagar Jail.

The then section 50 was imposed in the city to deny the Praja Parishad from holding meeting keeping in view this ban, a big public meeting was organised at Ragoora, in Jammu Tawi island area. This meeting was presided over by Ch. Mira Baksh.

This successful gathering caused an alarm in the hierarchy of the new rulers.

In 1949 Satyagrah movement seeking release of detained leader, Pt. Prem Nath Dogra was going on despite torture and excess to terrorise the Praja Parishad activists, the Govt. leaders as a tactic released Shri Nanda amidst several rumors. But to clear the air and keep up the morale of the agitators, Shri Nanda's elder son, Shri Madhav Lal took out a procession defying the prohibitory orders and courted arrest the same day and suffered jail in terrible conditions. Shri Madhav remained in Jail till Pt. Dogra and other were released.

Sh. Madhav Lal Nanda (Advocate)

28-12-1928 to 01-06-1999

Beside his legal practice, Shri Roop Chand Nanda, prior to 1947 had acted as head of some social and political bodies including the Hindu Maha Sabha and contested elections.

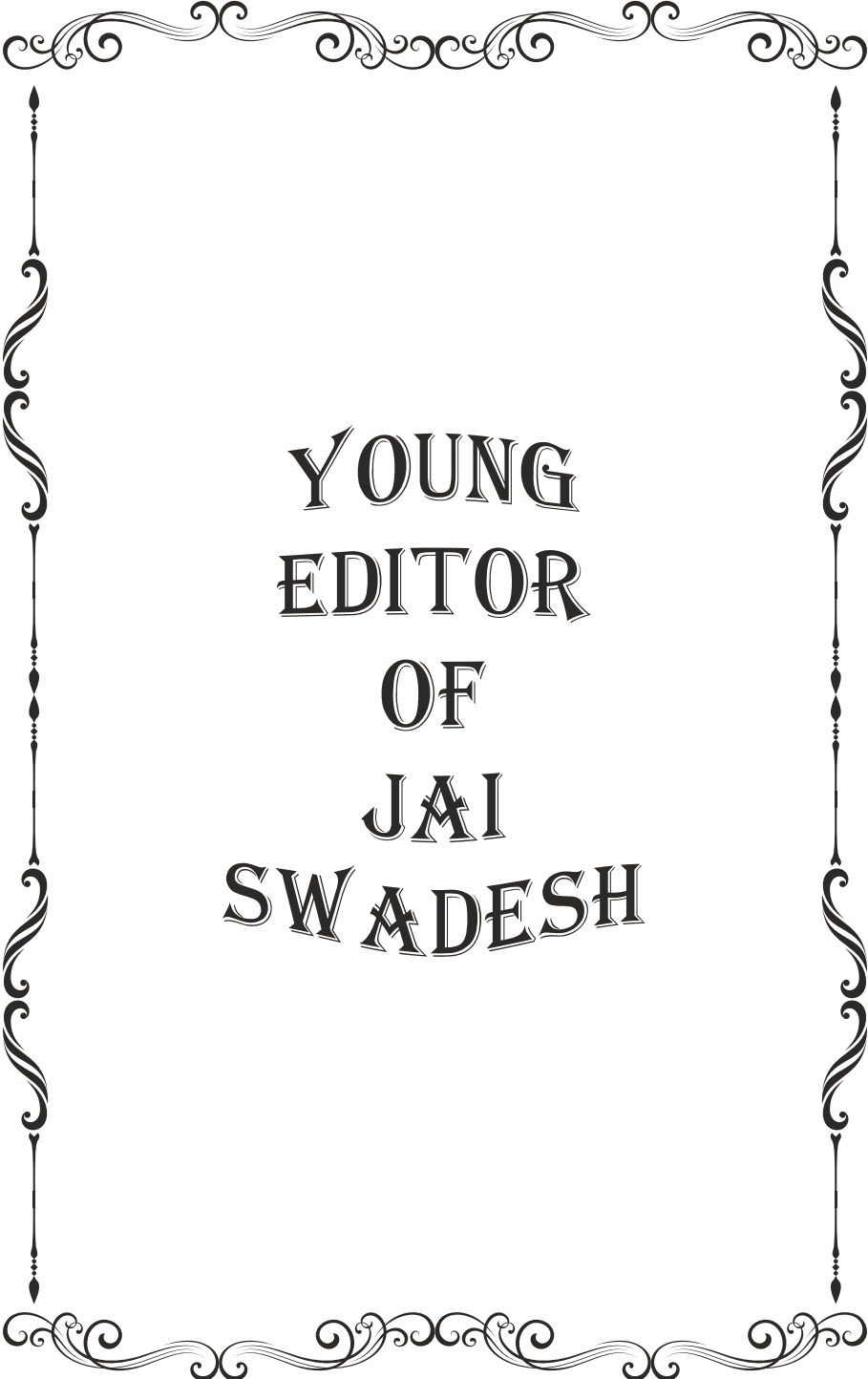


Shri Ruddar Mani Sangra of Kootaha Teh. Hiranagar along with Pt. Prem Nath Dogra



Sh. Ruddar Mani Sangra, a veteran social activist, belonged to village Kootaha, Tehsil Hiranagar, District Kathua. He was appointed as President of J&K Praja Parishad in middle of 1949 s a t y a g r a h movement when the Sheikh Mohd Abdullah supported by Shri Jawahar Lal Nehru had let lose a reign of terror the then Praja Parishad President was forced to resign.

After Sh. Ruddar Mani was appointed President, he was arrested alongwith his colleague, Thakur Baldev Singh Advocate. They were jailed under section 3, which was notoriously known as "Dafa Tun" as many were jailed without trial. Thakur was lodged in solitary Cell No 1 and Sh. Sangra in Cell No. 2 the entire family of Sh. Sangra took active part in all the movements of Praja Parishad and Bharatiya Jana Sangh. They faced cruelties and concisions with great courage. In the photo Sh. Ruddar Mani is seen with Pt. Premnath Dogra in October 1949, after Pandit ji was released from jail.



YOUNG
EDITOR
OF
JAI
SWADESH

Gopal Sachar when he was released from Jail in 1949



Born on 17 July, 1927. Came in contact with senior Praja Parishad leaders at Raghunath Pura, Jammu in early 1949. They used his living place in Jammu as a hide out. Was given the task to prepare hand written cyclostyled wall posters which were titled as Lok Bani and Akash Bani.

Was arrested thrice and jailed but in 1949 Satyagrah was badly beaten and then to terrorise was lodged in Central jail Jammu in a solitary cell meant for convicts of death sentence. Faced horrible conditions for over three months. At the end of agitation in early October 1949 was released but lost his Govt. Job.

Again in 1952-53, agitation was entrusted the task of handling publicity matters by remaining underground for over six months. Was declared an offender besides three others. In February 1953, was arrested from a hide out and lodged in a solitary room overlooking the Jogigate Shamshan Ghat. The then police lines were located near Jogigate Jammu.

After about a week attempts were made to shift him to Srinagar by air along with three others, but for his resistance for two days despite being hand cuffed behind the back, the pilot of the Dakota Plane declined to air lift this "dangerous" passenger to Srinagar. On this the angry policemen lodged him in a dirty lock up of police Station Saddar located near Gummat Gate Jammu. But because of the rumor had spread that the young boy had jumped out of the plane; many people began to gather to see him.

After some hours from police station was again shifted to the solitary room of the police lines where he was kept earlier.

On opening the land route to Srinagar, was taken to Srinagar Jail in the third week of April in a heavily guarded jeep. Both hands were handcuffed, on reaching near Srinagar both hands were hand cuffed behind the back.

In Srinagar Jail, was lodged in Kuker khana adjacent to main Iron Gate of the jail where already senior Praja Parishad leader Shri Rishi Kumar Koushal and his colleague Shri Faquir Chand of Katra Vaishno Devi were lodged. (This Kuker khana was meant for raring hens and cocks of the jail officers but this was taken as some better place than inside conditions created in Jail). This was obviously done to keep them away from other activists to avoid trouble inside jail.

On May 12, 1953, after the arrest and taking Dr. S. P. Mooker Ji to Srinagar, all the three were shifted to Zanan Khana, the place for lodging women arrested and convicted were lodged.

In this place already about 25 other Praja Parishad activists were kept.

All the Satyagrahis and other activists were brought back to Jammu and released in first week of July at the end of agitation.

For Sachar was problem of employment but at the suggestion of Pt. Ji, he was entrusted various duties in PP office especially, the publicity matters. He worked in various capacities including the editor of the party organs. Vig The Jai Swadesh, The Swadesh and the Deepak-all Urdu/Hindi weeklies.

But some months after the demise of Pt. Ji in 1972, left the party work and took up the working of an independent Journalist and worked for many newspapers as also for two news agencies including the Hindustan Samachar (yugvarta) and also helper for UNI from 1984 to 2001.

Still associated with some papers and write for them even at the age of 90+.

Notwithstanding the commitments pledged in the National Conference bible, the Naya Kashmir, to ensure freedom of speech and that of press, how difficult was to publish a paper, the editor of the Jai Swadesh had listed some details in its first editorial of the weekly dated September 13, 1955, that how long took it to get the permission for its publication and even to take the course of the court.

The front page of the first issue of the Jai Swadesh
 their official organ of the Praja Parishad
 Dt. 13 September 1955

۱۳ ستمبر ۱۹۵۵ء مطابق ۲۸ ستمبر ۲۰۱۲ء یوم منگل


जय स्वदेश, जय स्वदेश
 जय स्वदेश, जय संस्कृति माता ।
 जय स्वदेश ॥

जनता के हृदय सम्राट

जिन का बदला है :-

(1)

"इस जनता को राम और देवी दुर्गा विभक्तना चाहते हैं। कल्पों द्वारा वे इस आदिम और अज्ञान को बर्बाद करके अपने धर्म और धर्मियों को भी न भूलें। इस के लिये हम सदा तैयार हैं।"



(2)

"सुदूर और दूरको राष्ट्रीयता की भावनाओं को लेकर देश को आगे ले जाने का मार्ग हम ने जो खोजाया है, वह बर्तमान और भविष्य के लिये सर्वोत्तम और अविनाश योग्य है। यह हमारा एक बड़ा विचार है।"

पंडित जै नारायण श्री शिवारा

"विशाल जम्बू जमीन के सर्वोत्तम नेता जिन की राष्ट्रीय कार्यविधा और देश भाँख ने उन्हें स्टेट-केमिस्ट्री से भारत-केमिस्ट्री के बंद कर, बिना कर इस तुम्हारे देश को राज को फिर बाँट करवाए हैं।"

जय स्वदेश

"विशाल जम्बू जमीन के लोगों का बीनाम है कि उन्हें एक नेता नेता बिना है जिस को स्वेच चिन्ता, दुःख और कष्टों को सहना भारत के विरोधी दुष्टों के नेता भी करते हैं।"

बलराज मण्डल
 प्रधान विज्ञान विभाग जयसंघ
 (सामंजसिक समा दुर्गाती मंत्री जम्बू ॥

MESSAGE OF PANDIT JI

At the time of launching the party organ Urdu weekly “The Jai Swadesh” the following observations were made by Pt. Prem Nath Dogra as President of Praja Parishad.

“The path of true nationalism, which we have adopted, is no doubt lengthy and cumbersome but ultimate victory would be ours”.

Ridiculing the charge of leftists that the Praja Parishad is trying to exploit the working classes, Pt. Ji maintained that:

“We want to give people the both Ram and Roti and see that they should act as per their faith for peace and also have work to earn for prosperous living” .

In 1957 when the elections to the first Legislative Assembly were held the party capture 5 seats the election results provoked angry protests from the Party National Conference rigged the elections and manipulated the results so that it could get the majority he charged the Govt. unfairness, bungling and mismanagement. Similar problems were always created for holding meetings and rallies.

In 1959, the Praja Parishad held its annual meet on 2,3 & 4 April but for seeking the permission for use of loud speaker and that of the ration, the chief of the Organising Committee Shri Shayam Lal Sharma had to meet repeatedly with the then Prime Minister Bakshi Ghulam Mohd. In 1962 Praja Parishad capture 3 seats of Legislative Assembly and 1964 Party merged with the Bhartiya Jan Sangh.



NATIONALIST
KHAN

Col. Peer Mohammad Khan (09-09-1892 to 23-01-1982)



Was a nationalist from core of his heart. In 1947, after the evil designed division of India, theocratic Pakistan came up in the neighborhood of J&K. The virus of communal frenzy started causing problems. To grab the State by force the Pak leader launched a massive invasion with the armed tribesmen supported by their Army.

In the communal frenzy thus caused, many of the men of the army and police betraying the Maharaja joined hands with the enemy. But Col. Peer Mohammad Khan and others stood like a rock to check the advances of the invaders.

In wake of the signing of the Instrument of Accession and the landing of the Indian troops in the State, an emergency dispensation led by Sheikh Mohd. Abdullah was formed. Col. Khan was entrusted the task which also included that of re-organising the security setup. He did a commendable job and organized J&K Militia and Cadet Corps to extend a helping hand to the Indian Forces and guarding the vital installations.

Col. Khan was an associate of Pt. Dogra after his term in the Govt.

In 1972, after the demise of the Pt. Ji a serious situation was developed in the Pradesh Bharatiya Jana Sangh as certain prominent activists of the party fall prey to the machinations of the Jana Sangh adversaries. Many party leaders approached Col. Khan to head the Pradesh unit. Thus, he was elected as President of the BJS in this State.

He held this office for about three years and worked to strengthen the Party.



HEROES
OF
THE
MOVEMENT

Shri Shayam Lal Sharma **Vice President of Praja Parishad**



In addition to suffering jail for several months along with Pt. Prem Nath Dogra, Shri Shayam Lal Sharma served the Praja Parishad /Bharatiya Jana Sangh in various capacities including the vice-President of Pradesh Bharatiya Jana Sangh and earlier chief organiser of the Praja Parishad.

Basically being an educationist, he also acted as Head Master of the SD Sabha High School, Jammu.

Being a literary figure, he worked for promotion of Dogri and took keen interest in compiling of Dictionary of the Dogri Language.

His wife Smt. Shakti Sharma was also an educationalist. She served in the college for women as professor and then the Principle. She played her important role in looking after the families of the arrested and jailed persons during the Praja Parishad movement.

(28-02-1919 to 09-02-2000)

Sh. Durga Das Verma, General Secretary J&K Praja Parishad **(Underground hero of the Movement 1952-53)**

Sh. Durga Dass Verma was most important man during the Praja Parishad agitations. He was Incharge viz Dictator during 1952-53 big agitation. He topped the list of first four Praja Parishad activists who were declared offenders and special police teams were organized to arrest him. Sh. Verma remained General Secretary of the Praja Parishad from 1949 to 1954. He had attained a big name during this period.





Sh. Bhagwat Saroop

Hailing from Rahon in Punjab, Shri Bhagwat Sawrop came to Jammu after his graduation as a RSS Parchark in mid forties and served in various capacities, mostly the organising Secretary in the Praja Parishad/Bharatiya Jana sangh and then BJP.

His dedicated services were the longest for over 60 years and that too without any Political ambition of getting elected to any Constitutional or Govt. body. For this self-less service Bhagwat enjoyed great respect amongst the activists.

Bhagwat's services in Praja Parishad /Bharatiya Jana Sangh/Bharatiya Janta Party can be observed unmatched as a humble worker with great dedication starting from early forties till the early years of the new century. He was a person who always tried to keep the activist united when ever and where ever there were fissures. He had played great role in building the organisation of the nationalists and was arrested in 1952-53 in a police raid at a hide out and was put under interrogation for months

Dr. Om Parkash Mengi **16-01-1918 to 14-11-2009**

Dr. Om parkash Mengi was a quite noble soul basically he was devoted to the cause and philosophy of RSS and worked for it even in last days of his life. He was appointed as General Secretary of Praja Parishad in 1955, when some important functionaries were getting strayed because of corrupt and other tactics were being employed by ruling National Conference leaders to weaken the opposition especially the nationalists. Dr. Mengi played an important role in checking the wrought.



His wife, Smt. Sudesh Played important role in organizing the women teams to visit New Delhi and other places in the country to apprise countrymen that what type of cruelties are being inflicted upon the satyagrahis after their arrest.



Late Sh. Mulkh Raj Pargal

State Secretary of Praja Parisad
(Died on 04-02-2017 at the age of 92)

Being an expert in law matters and a gentle man, originally in the Praja Parishad. Shri Mulkh Raj Pargal came out as a front line activist in Samba and was elected as Chairman of the town Committee and was also the member of the Pradesh executive.

Sh. Pragal was an important functionary of the RSS and also a leading member of Pt. Prem Nath Dogra Memorial Trust.

Sh. Roop Lal Rohmetra

Born in border Village Mule Chak of R.S. Pura Tehsil in District Jammu, on November 14, 1922, Shri Rup Lal Rohmetra comes of a respectable family. His father Shri Sukh Ram was a well known figure of the area.

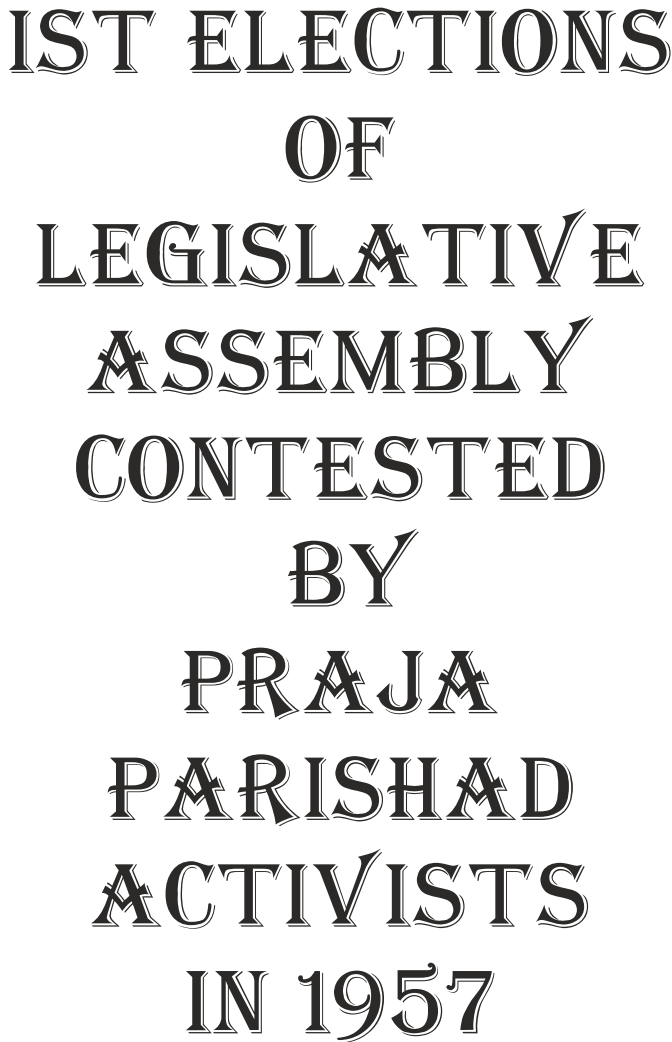


Sh. Rup Lal completed his graduation (B.Sc.) from Prince Of Wales College Jammu and joined RSS as parchark in early forties. He looked after the RSS activities in Reasi and Udhampur areas.

Along with other prominent activist, Shri Rup played his role in providing relief to the refugees from adjoining Punjab and Pakistan occupied Kashmir under leadership of Pt. Dogra. He was amongst the founder members of the Praja Parishad and was also arrested in 1949 Satyagrah movement of the party.

Shri Roop Lal played important role in 1952 student's agitation on the issue of the flag and also during big movement of 1952-53. He suffered jail in difficult situation for months.

In 1958, Shri Rup Lal shifted to Delhi and settled there with his family. He worked there in various capacities in the RSS and his family supported him in the nationalistic activities. His children are playing their role in various capacities to serve the society.



1ST ELECTIONS
OF
LEGISLATIVE
ASSEMBLY
CONTESTED
BY
PRAJA
PARISHAD
ACTIVISTS
IN 1957

PRAJA PARISHAD BOYCOTT THE CONSEMBLY ELECTION IN 1951 BY GIVING THE REASON THROUGH MEMORANDIUM TO PRESIDENT OF INDIA ON 8TH OCTOBER 1951.

But in 1957 Praja Parishad decide to contested the election of legislative assembly and contested on 20 assembly seats in Jammu Province and five candidate elected as under.

1. Mr. Mahesh Chander from Basholi constituency securing votes 9085 defeated his rival Mr. Mahant Ram of N.C who secured 5846 vote out of total electorate 28642 votes.
2. Pt. Prem Nath dogra from Jammu Constituency secure votes 9961 defeating his rival Krishan Dutt Raina of N.C who secured 4746 vote out of total electorate 22277 votes.
3. Sh.Thakur sachdev Singh From Akhnoor Chamb Constituency Securing vote 12782 and defeated his rival Ram Lal of N.C who secured 12745 votes out of total electorate 48694 votes.
4. Sh. Sat Dev of reserved seat from Akhnoor double member constituency securing votes 13500 and defeated his rival Mr. Shiv Ram of N.C who secured 12251 votes out of total electorate 29181 votes.
5. Sh. Rajinder Singh From Jammu Tehsil Constituency securing vote 10162 defeated his rival Mr. Ram Saran Dass of N.C who secured 9864 votes out of total electorate 43884 votes.

THE CANDIDATES WHO CONTEST NOT EFFECT BUT GOT 2ND POSITION

1. Sh. Dhian Singh from Billawar constituency secured 4376 votes and Ram Chand Khajuria was elected by securing of 8624

votes out of total electorate 24187 votes.

2. Sh.Chaggar Singh from Kathua constituency secured 4628 vote and Major Piar singh elected by securing 10993 vote out of total electorate 22312 votes.

3. Thakur Baldev Singh from Jasmergarh (Hiranagar) constituency secured 5250 votes and Girdhari Lal Dogra was elected by securing 15319 votes out of total electorate 28338 votes.

4. Master Dhian Singh from Samba constituency secured 5979 votes and Mr. Sagra Singh of N.c was Elected By securing 9414 votes out of total ecectoral 25862 votes.

5. Sh. Shiv Das from Nowshera constituency secured 4795 vote and Krishan dev Sethi of N.C was elected by securing 15747 votes out of total electorate 29616 votes.

6. Sh. Hans Raj From Ram Nagar constituency secured 717 vote and Sh. Hem Raj Of N.C was selected by securing 4965 vote out of total electorate 26444 votes.

7. Sh. Paras ram from Udhumpur constituency secured 6876 votes and Sh. Amar Nath of N.C was elected by securing 7183 votes out of total electorate 24556 votes.

8. Sh. Shiv Charan Singh Lander Tikri constituency secured 7621 votes and Sh. Moti Ram Baigra of N.c was elected by securing 7880 votes out of total electorate 24266 votes.

9. Sh. Kashmiroo Ram from reservd constituency (Double member Constituency) secured 4130 votes and sh. Milkhi Ram of H.M. was elected by securing 11077 vote out of total electorate 24768.

10. Sh. Raghunath Singh from Bishnah Samba constituency


secured 11164 votes and Sh. Ram Piara of N.C was elected by securing 18695 votes and out of total electorate 40196 votes.

11. Sh. Swami Raj Bhaderwah constituency secured 4537 votes and Sh. Chuni Lal of N.C was elected by securing 10524 votes out of total electorate 25447 votes.

12. Sh. Abdul Rehman from Bhallesa-Bunjawah constituency secured 2712 votes and Mr. Goni of N.C Was elected by securing 10057 votes out of total 20944.

13. Sh. Labhu Ram From Ramban constituency secured 1443 votes and Mr. Assadullah Mir of N.C Was elected by securing 19664 votes out of total electorate 24026 votes.

THIS HISTORY SHOWS HOW MUCH THE CONTRIBUTION OF PRAJA PARISHAD AT THAT TIME



M.L.A.S
OF
PRAJA
PARISHAD /
JAN SANG



Shree Rishi Kumar Koushal **(1926-2017)**

Was known for his good oratory and skill of mass contact to serve the people. By virtue of his qualities of leadership, Shri koushal was elected thrice to the state Assembly from Reasi Constituency despite heavy odds.

His life sketch makes an interesting reading. Left college educational in 1945 to become whole time worker (Parcharak) of RSS Served in R.S.S. for about 8 years during 1947 worked for rehabilitating and providing relief to the up-rooted persons of Rajouri and Reasi Tehsils. Founder member of the Praja Parishad in 1947; General Secretary of organization 1958-67, President Bepor Mandal Reasi 1951-53; Elected Chairman T.A.C. Reasi 1954-61, Member G.C, all India Jan Sangh; Elected first time member to legislative Assembly in 1962; was whip of the Jan sangh legislature Group 1962-67.

Member assurance Committee; Member land commission 1962-68; member transport committee 1964; Pradesh General Secretary Jan sangh 1969-72; closely associated with the provincial and local sanatan Dharma Sabha activities.

Thakur Sahdev Singh **EX MLA Praja Parishad (1957)**

(22-12-1922 to 07-05-2016)

Sehdev Singh was a dedicated worker of the RSS since he was a student of the Prince of Vales College Jammu. Belonging to Dadora village near Joudian in Jammu District was having very simple living although he belonged to a well to do family.



He played significant role in organising people to take part in Praja Parishad agitation of 1952-53. His areas of activities were mostly Sunder Bani, Naushera in addition to Joudian-Akhnoor. Shri Sehdev Singh was elected to the State Assembly in 1957 elections from Akhnoor-Joudian, the then Double member Constituency along with Shri Sat Dev and served the people with devotion.



**Sh. Sat Dev MLA
Praja Parishad J&K (1957-62)**

Sh. Sat Dev was elected to the State Assembly from Akhnour double member constituency along with Shri Sehdev Singh in 1957 elections. As a noble activist of the Praja Parishad, he served the people with great zeal and in a selfless manner.

Sh. Sat Dev also took keen interest in raising the problems facing the people, especially those of Kandi and backward areas in the Assembly.

**Sh. Rajinder Singh Jamwal
Ex-MLA Praja Parishad (1957)**

Rajinder Singh was dedicated activists of RSS and a founder member of the Praja Parishad. Belonging to Jindrah Village Jammu Tehsil Jammu, he played a great role in organising the party units in the entire belt and took keen interest in recruiting Satyagrahis and remained under ground for several months to avoid arrest as per instructions from the Dictator of the agitation.



During 1959 Assembly elections, Sh. Rajinder Singh was elected MLA from the Double Member Constituency of Tehsil Jammu. He was quite popular activist.

Later in Seventies he shifted from Jindrah to Mishriwala in the same Tehsil. He remained dedicated to the cause of the nationalism and also worked cooperative movement.

Lt. Thakur Baldev Singh Ji

Senior Leader of Praja Parishad and elected MLA by election and then Member Parliament in 1977



A prominent lawyer by profession Thakur Baldev Singh was taken as a strong person in public dealings.

Born in the border village of Snoora in Tehsil Jasmergarh (Hiranagar) in Kathua District, his elders were known as great warriors and in difficult days after the creation of hostile neighbour Pakistan the villagers led by the members of this family defeated every attack of raiders even in difficult days of wars of 1965 & 1971.

Baldev Singh was arrested several times during Praja Parishad/Bharatiya Jana Sangh movements and faced jails. He was close associate of Pt. Dogra and held important positions in the Praja Parishad / Bharatiya Jana Sangh/ Bharatiya Janta Party.

In 1977 Lok Sabha elections the Janta Party gave its mandate to some discredited person. As many of the activists were annoyed. At their behest, Thakur Baldev Singh contested Jammu-Poonch Lok Sabha seat as an independent candidate and defeated the candidates of National Conference, Janta Party and others with a thumping majority. His election campaign was spear-headed single handed by the veteran Lala. Jagat Narayan of Punjab who was the chief of Punjab Kesri / Hind Samachar group of papers.

Shri Baldev Singh was a great protagonist for abrogation of Article 370 granting separate status of J&K. He also represented the Hiranagar Constituency in the State Assembly 1987-1990.



Sh. Ram Nath Balgotra, Ex. MLA

Was an Advocate after completion his law Graduation and held important positions in Praja Parishad and Bharatiya Jana Sangh. He was incharge of publicity matters outside the State during 1952-53 agitation and was arrested at Hyderabad but was released under Madras High Court order after remaining in detention for about two months.

Shri Balgotra was also linked with some social Organisations and was elected twice to the State Legislative Assembly from Jammu city in 1967 and 1977. He also got elected as councillor to then M.C Jammu from ward No.1 in 1956 civic elections.

Master Dhian Singh

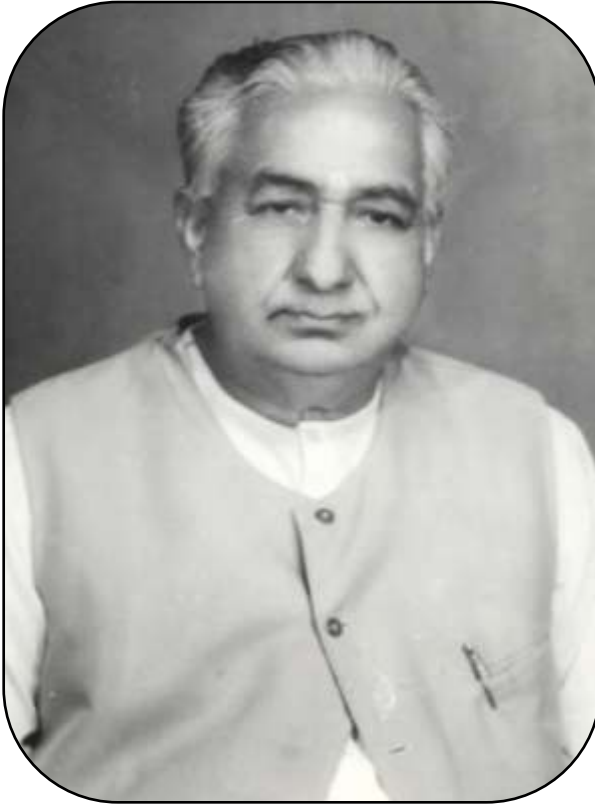
Master Dhian Singh belonging to Guraha Slathian Tehsil Samba was basically a teacher and closely associated with RSS/Praja Parishad/Bharatiya Jana Sangh. Sh. Dhian Singh M.L.A became popular amongst the people when he resigned from the Govt. Job along with his esteemed colleagues Th. Jerman Singh, Sh. Jagdish Raj Sharma and Sh. Surinder Nath Khajuria who jumped into the fray with their resignations during great movement of Praja Parishad. The people rolled up their sleeves and in a jiffy the whole village was transformed into battle field and came to known as "Chitor Garh".



In 1977 elections as the newly formed Janta Party gave its mandate to certain persons who were not liking to the activists, Master Dhian Singh contest Samba Assembly seat as a candidate of Janta Front and won the election with a big margin. He took keen interest in the development works.

Lala Shiv Charan Gupta

**Senior Leader of Praja Parishad from Udhampur
(02-03-1925 to 15-03-2008)**



Udhampur had a strong unit of Praja Parishad which played an important role during all the agitations including that of 1952-53 movement. There were several leading lights that were arrested and shifted to Srinagar where they were lodged in difficult conditions including the Zanan Khana.

They also included Shri Dina Nath, Shri Paras Ram Pichiala and others from

Udhampur and other places of the District. During the agitation and afterward, Shri Shiv Charn Gupta played an important role. Born in March, 1925. Sh. Gupta was an in dominant personality and popularly known as Thakur amongst his admirers.

He held various positions in the party. He was elected thrice to the Legislative Assembly from Udhampur area and remained BJP group leader also. He took keen interest in the developmental works of Udhampur and other areas. Shri Shiv Charan played his role in various social and traders bodies.



Prof. Chaman Lal Gupta From Jammu

Leader of Praja Parishad to Jan Sangh and Bharitya Janata Party

Born on 13th April 1934 in village Kaleeth Tehsil Akhnoor Distt. Jammu in a well to do family. He had his formal education in Jammu and Allahabad. Having completed his post graduation in Physics from the university of Allahabad in 1958, he spent four years in Gujarat as Pracharak of Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh. In 1962, he was appointed Lecturer in Gandhi Memorial College Jammu. Due to his Political inclination and commitments, he was transferred frequently-first to Sopor college in 1969 and then to Degree college, Udhampur in 1971 where he resigned from the post of Professor to join active politics in 1972.

He was elected the same year to the Legislative Assembly, J&K. Between 1973 to 1980, he remained General Secretary of the Pradesh unit of the Bhartiya Jan Sangh in J&K. He was also State General Secretary of BJP during 1980 to 1989. In 1987, he was elected to the Legislative Assembly for the second time. Prof. Gupta also remained State President of BJP for two terms between 1990-95. In 1975, during the days of Emergency, he remained underground and after his arrest he was imprisoned along with other Leaders of Jan Sangh.

Prof. Gupta all along has played a significant role in the rehabilitation of refugees. In Kashmir as a consequence of terrorist activities thousands of families migrated from Kashmir Valley. Similarly in the terrorist hit Doda District Prof. Gupta took an active role in providing relief to the militancy hit victims. Prof. Gupta, at this juncture, launched "Doda Bachao Andolan" to counter the evil designs of terrorists. Over 50000 Satyagrahis and several National Leaders actively participated in this "Andolan", after which Distt. Doda was handed over to Army and about two thousand Village Defence Committees were framed to fight the terrorists.

Prof. Gupta is a widely travelled person. He is interested in reading and writing. Married to smt. Rekha Gupta on 6th May 1961, Prof. Gupta has two sons- Anil and Vikas and a daughter-Meenakshi. He was elected as Lok Sabha member thrice from Udhampur Constituency and also remained Minister of State in the NDA Govt. led by Shri Atal Behari VajPayee and held different portfolios including the MOS Defence. Prof. Gupta was also elected to the State Assembly thrice from Jammu city.



Th. Dhayan Singh

A senior activist of Praja Parishad/BJS
(02.10.1924 - 29.11.2012)

Born in Village: Pallan - Billawar

Matriculation: 1942

from Punjab University Lahore

Dhian Singh Kularia belonging to Billawar area was quite popular amongst the people.

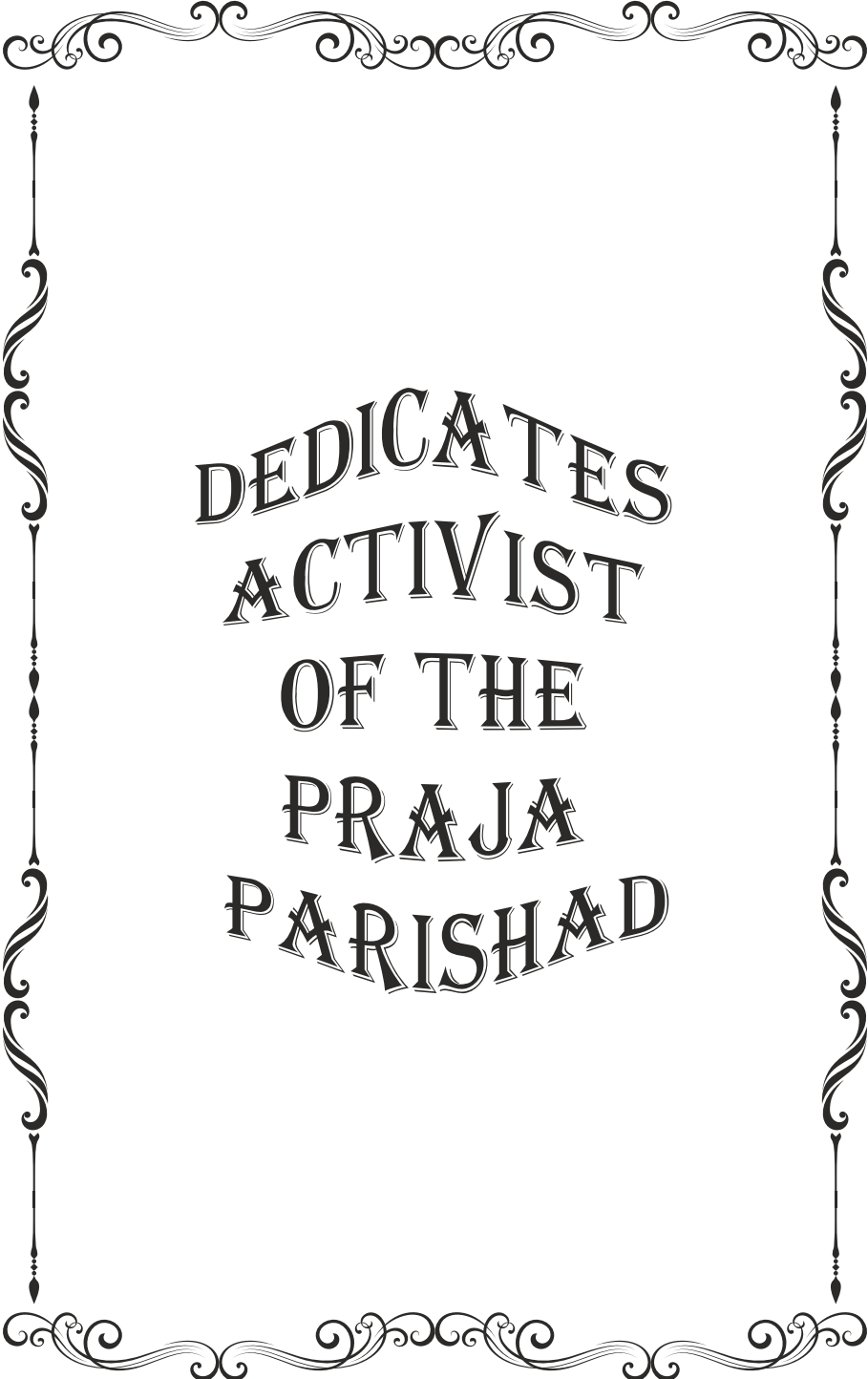
He was quite simple person and was elected to the State Assembly in 1977 elections from Billawar Constituency and served the people of the area with great Zeal.

In the Assembly he was eager to raise the problem of the backward areas of Billawar and the people residing in remote areas.

Mahesh Chnader



**MLA from Basholi Constituency
in 1957 of Praja Parishad.**



DEDICATES
ACTIVIST
OF THE
PRAJA
PARISHAD



Sh. Amar Nath Gupta

Then Secretary of J&K Praja Parishad

By the name of Amar Nath there were at least eight activists in the Praja Parishad/ Bharatiya Jana Sangh and worked in various capacities. Four of them were Guptas. Amongst the Guptas three were in within a radius of just two hundred metres in the Ghasmandi-Lakhdata Chowk of Jammu City.

Out of them Amar Nath Gupta, nick named as Pahanda, held important positions including that of the city President as also was elected Municipal Councillor and then Deputy Chairman of the Councillor and then Deputy chairman of the M.C. He took active part in all the party movements and got arrested.

His partner in business Sh. Amar Nath Gupta was known as Amar Nath Gora. Another Amar Nath Gupta of the locality was nick named as Comrade and Bounga. He was ever ready to take part in any agitation of the party and was arrested and jailed several times.

Yet Another Shri Amar Nath Gupta of Chand Nagar Jammu was a quite humble worker. Being most gentle he used to quite often look part in arrangements at the meals of party functions and also arranged food stuffs for the refugees and migrants from POJK/ border areas.

Then there was another Sh. Amar Nath of Raghunath Pura of Jammu City who during agitation arranged food for underground and also the arrested worker. He was dedicated activist of RSS. He served in the OFD as an employee.

Sh. Amar Nath Bhagat worked hard for the upliftment of the down-trodden Scheduled castes and others with dedication.

Another Amar Nath from Sunderbani area worked in the office of Praja Parishad /Bharatiya Jana Sangh for a long time. He used to take special in looking after the problems of border-popularly he was known as Budhwar.

Sh. Amar Nath Gupta
Chand Nagar Jammu
1929 to 13 -April- 1984



Shree Lal Chand Aggarwal

Then Cashier J&K Praja Parishad

Shri Lal Chand Aggarwal was a most gentle person enjoyed great respect amongst trading community. He was associated with RSS. He was also a respected activist of the Praja Parishad/Bharatiya Jana Sangh. His family members contributed a lot in the activists in service to the society.

Shri Lal Chand held the office of the treasure of the PP in 1955-57



Ram Nath Manhas

(Died on: 31st Dec. 2004)

Was a quite prominent functionary of the Praja Parishad / Bharatiya Jana Sangh. He belonged to border island area of Pargwal in Tehsil Akhnour of district Jammu. He took part in various agitations of the party.

He played important role in organising the villagers to face the challenges posed by the Pak-designed attacks on the people especially at night time with the objective to force the migration from the area. But Shri Ram Nath and his colleagues made clear to the prominent villagers across the border that if this nuisance was not stopped immediately this would lead to retaliatory actions. This warning had a solitary effect so much that even in 1965 aggression of Pak-guerrillas supported big Pakistan Army did not dare infiltrate the island villages.

Shri Manhas was elected to the State Assembly in 1977 elections and played his role. The problems of the border villagers in general, more so those of the chamb sector. This area was part of his constituency. He took part in various agitations of the Praja Parishad/Bharatiya Jana Sangh and suffered Jail.

Th. Raghunath Singh Sambyal

Thakur Raghunath Singh Samyals belonging to Samba in Jammu District was a retired Tehsildar but was more of a poet than that of a Politician. He was quite a jolly person and has developed the habit to use some adjectives while calling and talking but many used to smile over his way of narration. Shri Samyals many a times used to accompany with Pandit Ji and used to narrate his verses and poems. The famous one was:



“Dabiya Dhol Bajne Jainya, Tea Dogra Des Jangai Jainya Ho”.

He was highly critical of the Sheikh and National Conference Govt. for which he had to face the wrath in stoppage of his pension and was jailed several times. He contested Assembly elections but was defeated but for foul means.

Sh. Banarasi Dass Gupta
(Nai Basti)



There were about half a dozen Praja Parishad/Bharatiya Jana Sangh activists who were named as Banarasi Dass. One of them was that of Ranbir Singh Pura (RS Pura). He took active part in almost all the agitations and suffered jail terms. He held various positions in the Tehsil unit of RS Pura.

Another Banarasi Dass Gupta was of Nai Basti Jammu. He was elected as the Municipal Councillor. He also got arrested on various occasions including the Emergency.

Sh. Banarasi Dass Gupta of Bishnah and another Banarasi Dass Gupta was a photographer of Ragunath Bazar.

Sh.Vaid Veshnu Dutt Ji With Jammu Leaders



He was born on 1st November, 1927 and did his matriculation in 1942 from Government High School, Udhampur, there after he Joined RSS.

He was popularly known as VaidJi among the masses because of his profession i.e. Ayurvedic Doctor.

He suffered Jail in 1952-53 agitation.

Acted as a active volunteer to help in the rehabilitation of refuges from POJK / Punjab.

Won the municipal committee election in the year1956 and became councillor of Jammu Municipality.

Fought the Jammu Municipality Elections second time in 1972 and won the elections & was elected as Chairman of JMC.

In 1975 during the emergency period, he led successfully the underground movement to oppose the oppressive and inhuman policies of the Government. Later courted arrest suffered.

In 1989, he was inducted into the BJP as central working committee member.

With the advent of militancy in Kashmir, he was appointed as Chairman J&K Sahitya Simiti and was instrumental in providing relief in cash and kind to the ousted Kashmiri Hindus to the tune of 6 to 7 crores in the early 1990's.

In 1995, he became the President of BJP J&K State and continued as President till 1997.

He fought the election to the Lok Sabha in 1996 but lost to the congress candidate. Again in 1996, he fought the Assembly election from Jammu East constituency and won the election by thumping majority.

In 1998, he fought the election of Lok Sabha from Jammu-Poonch constituency on BJP ticket won the elections by the margin of 1,27,000 votes.

In 1999, when the Vajpayee Govt. fell by one vote, he was again nominated by the BJP to fight the election from Jammu-Poonch constituency and won the election by the margin of 1,42,000 votes.

He passed away on 27th November, 2001 after brief in his second



Sh. Shiv Lal Bishnah

Shiv Lal was the District President of Praja Parishad (Rural) for many years and played important role in organising the party units.

Belonging to Rehial village of Bishnah area of Jammu took part in every movement and suffered jail terms. By Profession he was Hakeem and quite popular amongst the people.

Leading lights in Kathua

Being adjacent to Punjab, Kathua district was an important centre of the Praja Parishad activities. From this area at least two personalities held the top posts in the party. They were Sh. Ruddar Mani Sangra and Thakur Baldev Singh. Moreover Kathua was the centre of activities because several partymen in case of their warrants of arrest used to slip in Punjab areas especially Pathankot to have breathing in the open.



In Kathua town Shri Chaggar Singh, Shri Surinder Nath Ubbat, Sh. Vidya Parkash Padha Advocate. Sh. Om wazir and some others were the notable figures. They not only took active part themselves but also persuaded many others to take part in Satyagrah movement.

Several other noted activists of the district also include Sh. Radha Krishan Sharma, Sh. Om Parkash Sangra, Sh. Dawarka Nath of Basholi, Sh. Ishwar Dutt Shastri Maglooria, Sh. Jawala Parkash Advocate, Sh. Gian Chand Sangra & Sh. Ranjeet Singh Zaildar of Padol Village was a leading figure and held important position in the district and also in the state body.



Adv. Vidya Parkash Padha

Kathua 1919-1985

Vidya Parkash Padha belonging to Kathua area was well educated a lawyer by Profession and closely associated with the Praja Parishad and Jan Sangh.

He was a good orator and served the party in various capacities and took part in the movement for removal of barriers between this State and rest of India. Shri Padha was a popular figure and contributed a lot to strengthen Praja Parishad/ Bharatiya Jana Sangh in the State.

Sh. Deena Nath Gandotra, Udhampur

Was a founder figure of Praja Parishad in Udhampur. He was also a member of the Praja Parishad executive. Courted arrest in 1952 Satyagrah and was shifted to Srinagar Jail along with Shri Paras Ram and others. Along with some others they were also lodged in Zanan Khana, a part of Srinagar jail.

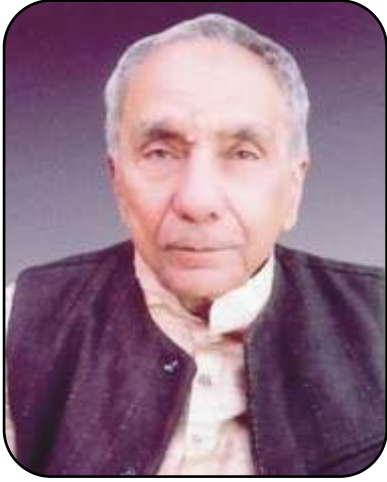
Sh. Dina Nath was also linked with some social organisation including the Santan Dharma Sabha and was popularly known as Dinanath Mantri. Sh. Vaid Hari Ram of RSS in those days was amongst the leading lights.



Haji Modh. Zubair Khatana

11-03-1896 to 13-06-1983

Mohd Zubair Khatana was a leading personality amongst the Gujjar Bakarwal community. He was great admirer of Pt. Prem Nath Dogra. Along with his large number of followers, he used to participate in the functions of Praja Parishad /Bharatiya Jana Sangh.



Sh. Bhikham Chnad Magotra

Sh. Bhikham Chand Magotra was one of the young revolutionaries of 1953 agitation, who lived in Udhampur. He played a leading role in Udhampur town in organising and leading the protest demonstrations and hence became a target of the then administration. He was arrested while leading one such demonstration in January 1953 and sentenced to 4 months of rigorous imprisonment with some fine. While they were being shifted to Srinagar Jail it snowed heavily and they were stuck up at Banihal tunnel. As such they had to spend three months of their jail term in the torturous winter in Banihal, till the road for Srinagar reopened in summers. The severe winter, poor living and quality of food in the jail had an irreversible effect on his health.

While a few sentenced people were released after they pleaded pardon, he was one of the few, who chose to take the full jail term and not to deposit the announced fine as a mark of protest. As such he was further jailed for three months, which spent in Srinagar's Hariprabat Jail.

Apart from health issues, he sacrificed his established business of textiles and tea, since the stocks were seized by administration, which got ruined during his 7 months of jail. Despite being the only son to his parents and sole bread earner of the family, such was the un daunting conviction for the cause that he continued fighting for what he felt was the need of the hour. He was fully supported by his family and his wife Smt. Leela Rani who was also arrested while she was protesting with other ladies against jailing of their husband.

Narsingh Dass Sharma

(22-02-1922 to 17-10-1990)



Shri Narsingh Dass Sharma belonging to Jammu was a humble worker and a RSS man. He did a commendable task in organising strong Praja Parishad units in Samba areas with the cooperation of Sh. Mulkh Raj Pargal, Shri. Nank Chand, Swarn Singh, Sh. Atma Ram of Gurah Slathian and others.

Shri Narsingh Dass was also the printer and publisher of the weekly party organ-Deepak in late sixties.

He was killed in a road accident near Patni top when he along with Sh. Bhagwat Sarop and Budh Prakash sethi and Ram Saroop were coming after attending a party meet in Doda area. In this mishap Sh. Ram Saroop was also killed and two others injured.



Sardari Lal / Dr. Karan Singh

Coming from a village Nagri Padol of Kathua District in Jammu. Sh. Sardari Lal was well educated person. Having remained with RSS activists during education days he was well versed with the outlook of nationalism as also had good knowledge of the history. He could speak not only in Hindi and some other languages but also deliver in fluent English. Quite often he had some mental problems and use to deliver speeches at squares and even in various functions. It was problem for the police to handle him.

In 1952, when the atmosphere was surcharged because of the separatist moves of Sheikh Mohd Abdullah dispensation, Dr. Karan Singh was elected as Sadar-i-Riyasat (President). Praja Parishad was opposed to such moves. After his being elected as Sadar-i-Riyasat at Srinagar, the summer capital of the State. Dr. Karan Singh shifted to Jammu on November 18. The ruling men of the National Conference and their cronies with help of police arranged a big reception to the Sadar-i-Riyasat. Large number of reception gates were raised and the main Bazars were decorated with buntings arches and welcome banners.

But minutes before the arrival of Dr. Karan Singh, Sardari Lal appeared in a busy lane and delivered a fiery speech against raising of walls of separatism detrimental to the unity of the Country.

The people who were already very much angered led by Sardari Lal smashed reception arrangements in some areas of Ragunath Bazar but large crowds fully pulled down the gates, banners etc. within minutes in the entire route to the palace. It was for first time in Jammu that a member of the royal family had to face such a humiliating situation.

This incident gave a fill up to the preparations of Praja Parishad for launching the Satyagrah movement. As far Sh. Sardari Lal was concerned, he passed much of his life time not only in Jammu jails and lockups but also in several other places of the Country for speeches of his will at places of his choice.



Sanji Ram Gupta

Was a leading activist of the Praja Parishad in Bishnah- RS Pura area of Jammu District. He was arrested along with some other party functionaries during early days of 1952-1953 Praja Parishad Satyagrah movement. He had to be taken to Srinagar along with some others but before their reaching Srinagar the highway was closed because of heavy snowfall due to which the arrested workers were held en route near Banihal. In those days there was no tunnel to reach the Valley due to which the road remained cut off in most of the winter days.

The buses carrying Shri Sanji Ram and other Praja Parishad arrested workers were stuck near Banihal. The Govt. authorities did not permit the return of the arrested activists despite intense cold. There were no arrangements for food, not to say of lodging.

These workers were kept in horrible conditions and after some days they were lodged in sheds which were meant for keeping sheep and goats.

What type of inhuman treatment was met to the PP workers an account of this inhuman treatment has been listed in the jail diary written by Shri Sanji Ram. This has been published in the shape of a booklet titled as "Vish Dhara-370". This diary also detailed the painful and hell like conditions that were created in Srinagar Jail.

Atma Singh

Sh. Atma Singh Pracharak RSS was a dedicated worker of Praja Parishad. He is known for his organisational Skill. He courted arrest and was kept in Reasi Jail.





Daya Kishan Gardish

Was a noted person for his skill to write in different languages including English, Hindi, Persian, Dogri but his mastery over Urdu was unmatched. Though he used to write for various opposing ideologies but Gardish was a nationalist from core of his heart. He shifted to Jalandhar where Gardish worked as an editor, most of the period in Hind Samachar... and then it's Group of papers.

His column- Saras ki Uddan- used to be quite sarcastic and was popular amongst large number of readers.

He was great supporter of Praja Parishad and more so of Pt. Ji. During election days, Shri Gardish used to visit Jammu and extend his helping hand for writing Posters for which he had great expertise.

Hirda Singh

He was a Dogri Singer an ever smiling face. He courted arrest and was kept in central Jail Jammu.



Sant Mehar Singh

Like many others Sant Mehar Singh was very much enamored of the leadership of Pt. Ji Prem Nath Dogra and took part in the party functions and programmes. He took part in various movements.



Sh. Ram Saroop Gupta, Jammu

Several young activists were having the name of Ram Saroop. Sh. Ram Saroop Gupta who had observed hunger Strike for several days during 1952 student's agitation on the issue of Flag and suffered jail.

He was killed near Patnitop in a road accident when he along with Sh. Narsingh Dass Sharma, Sh. Tilak Raj Pandoh was coming after a party meeting at Doda Sh. Sharma was also killed and Pandoh also Budh parkash Sethi were injured. Another Ram Saroop Gupta of Akhnoor held at various posts and got arrested in all the agitation.

Two other youths named Ram Saroop took part in Student agitation of 1952 and observed hunger strike for many days. One of them was known as Captian Dass Saroop of Raghunath Pura, Jammu and the other was Sharma.

In Pargwal area of Akhnoor another Ram Saroop Sharma was a leading activist along with Sh. Ram Nath Manhas, MLA.

Tilak Chander Singh

A swayam sewak from his childhood. He was a member of S.N.A (Students National Association) which was merged with ABVP. He was associated with Vishwa Hindu Parishad other social organisation. He was General Secretary Jammu Provincial Teacher Association, senior vice president J&k Ladakh teacher Federations.



He was commanded to discharge his duties as i/c publicity with headquarter at Samba. He left his college studies along with other colleagues to discharge their respective duties. The Headquarter at mangi Thalora (Samba) was raided by the police in the early winter of the year 1953 when the movement was at its peak. He was encircled in his hide out along with his companioning.



Sulachhan Singh

Lt. Sulachhan Singh President Praja Parishad Gurha Slathia led the first batch of Gurha Slathian. After Havan yajna performed by village Pandit namely Tara Maniz, Bishera Ji and Chaju Ram Ji. After grand guard of Honour ceremony presented by village ex-servicemen the batch of Satyagrahis left for Jammu to court arrest Lt. Sulachhan Singh Shared room with Pt. Ji in central Jail Jammu.

Sansar Singh

A vocal Praja Parishad worker was at the Prime of his youth when he courted arrest. He always led from the fore front. The Govt. decided shift some Satyagrahis from Central Jail Jammu to Srinagar when Satyagrahis buses reached Banihal, all the Satyagrahis alighted from their bus and vociferously protested against their being shifted to Srinagar.



Anchal Singh Mandi Raj Garh

Mr. Anchal Singh is a dedicated silent worker. Sh. D.D verma I/c movement stayed in his house. The whole family looked after his security and other needs.

Prabh Dayal Verma Mandi Darkargarh

He was a staunch party worker. His planning was meticulous. He was a trouble shooter of the party. His services were always required whenever the situation was challenging. He was a loyal party worker.



Khajur Singh Mandi Garota

An inspiring leader. He has a typical rural style of his own. He helped the poor and needy. He offered Satyagrah at Jammu.



Inder Nath Khajuria Mandi Darbar Garh



He was a dedicated and courageous leader and courted arrest at Jammu.



Inder Singh Mandi Garh

Inder Singh from Mandi Garh Courted arrest at Jammu and after shifted to Srinagar Jail.

Swaran Singh Mandi Raj Garh

A firebrand leader popular known as Bhagat Singh was an eminent leader. He rose to the Position of General Secretary of State BJP. During the Praja Parishad Struggle he was incharge of Kathua District.





Master Jerman Singh Mandi Andrar

He was a founder member and first director of Ram leela club Gurha Slathian. He was an artist of high calibre and an eminent social worker. He resigned from his Govt. job and later went to H.P to earn his lively-hood. He was wedded to R.S.S ideology.

Lt. Sh. Diwan Chand

Was a photographer by profession but took keen interest in various functions of the Praja Parishad/Bharatiya Jana Sangh. He was arrested in Satyagrah movements.

He belonged to Panjtirthi area of Jammu North Assembly Constituency which was represented by Pt. Prem Nath Dogra, Shri Dogra in 1957, 1962 and 1967 Elections. Shri Dewan Chand was one of the leading team of the workers who felt proud to work for the success of this great leader.



Lt. Sh. Devraj Gupta
(Dabba Sahib)



Sh. Krishan Lal Gupta
1933-2015



Lt. Sh. Durga Dass Gupta
15-05-1923 to 25-06-1996

REVOLUTIONARY POETRY

As usual in big movements, in Praja Parishad struggle for removal of barriers between J&K and rest of India, several persons with their poems emerged and used to recite their poems which attracted the audience a lot.

One of such poem was used to be recited by Sardar Kartar Singh Rahi in his melodious Voice. This was
"Raj Meare Ranjana Da AapeMuk Jao Ga....."

Another such poet, who had earned popularity amongst the audience, was Gajan Singh Gadgaj. In his thundering voice he used to narrate:

Gad Gad Gad aj, Verian Nun Keh Dey Paij Athu Paij- Gad Gad Gadgaj_____

Shri Durga Dass Gupta of Samba had been indirectly attacking the controversial utterances of the Sheikh by saying:
"Mean Mean Keare Mera Bilaa, Mera Dil Jeali Ao Gya".

Another such poet and Praja Parishad activist was Dev Raj Dabba.

His poetry was popular because of being severely critical of the opportunists and concluding with saying of Dabba Bajda Heo, Dil Kamda ee.

Shri Durga Dass Dogra of Panjtirthi Jammu, Shri Mangor Ram Viffa and some others had been writing such poems hitting at the National Conference ruling men causing uneasiness for them.

Such poems were quite often circulated through the cyclostyled papers. Another noted local poet was Shri Mohan Lal Sapolia. He had written many poems one was:

Aes Bharat Dae, Tae Bharat Sadda.

His another poem was :

Mera Des Meri Akhian De Bahar Sajna similarly Raghunath singh simial had written poems hitting the Controversial utterance of the sheikh.

Some such poets from adjoining Punjab also used to visit and recite their poems in the Praja Parishad meetings. They included Sardar Gurcharn Singh Deepak, Tilak Raj Tilk, Suman Amritsari and some others.

All such poems became quite popular as to be Lok Geet in villages.

Sh. Tilak Raj Sharma

श्री तिलक राज शर्मा



जन्मी आरम्भिक शिक्षा लीसाहल-राठीरी में पूरी करनी के बाद श्री तिलक राज शर्मा ने सन् 1949 में जम्मू विश्वविद्यालय में प्रवेश किया। यह-विश्वविद्यालय होने के साथ-साथ एक प्रमुख अतिरिक्त अध्येता पदका भी रहे। देश-प्यार उनके अन्दर बहुत-बहुत कर गरा था इस बात का उदाहरण उन्होंने 19 वर्ष की उम्र में ही दे दिया था तब जम्मू-कश्मीर राज्य की तत्कालीन 'प्रधानमंत्री' ने एक सर्वोच्च को शौरत अर्जित करियर में निरामल कार्यरत का सजा अवरगा। जिस पर श्री तिलक जी ने खुदके निरामल ऐश्वर्यसिद्धि का देना एवं अपने अन्य साधियों के साथ आरक्षण की सुरक्षा की।

दुसरी शीघ्र-शीघ्र कि अवधि जम्मू-कश्मीर राज्य का विजय भारत में ही युवा है, यही पर राष्ट्रीय अन्त विराम की अवस्था जन्मा आरिष्ट। इस आन्दोलन में श्री शर्मा ने 12 दिनों तक सत्याग्रह किया व अन्ततः पर बंद रहे। अन्ततः विजयके पैसा सफल ने दुन्ने जेल से जा तब जमल मुझ हठमाल करन करवाने का प्रयास किया परन्तु सफलता न मिलने पर दुन्ने अर्द्धशत अवरगा में जेल-से बाहर निकाल दिया गया।

दुई आन्दोलन से प्रेरित होकर सन् 1982-83 में एक शिक्षक, एक निरामल और एक सफल की भोज पर प्रयास करियर की ओर से एक सन आन्दोलन का अन्ततः हुआ। इस आन्दोलन में श्री तिलक जी की अत्यन्त भूमिका रही। सन् 1984 में भारत के पूर्व-प्रधान मंत्री मोरा को पूर्वोपस्थित से अन्ततः करवाने के लिए आन्दोलन चल रहा था। श्री तिलक राज शर्मा अपने 21 साधियों के साथ सत्याग्रह करने मोरा पहुँचे। यही दुन्ने अनेक आन्दोलन की गई। इन्ने समुद्र में फेंक दिया परन्तु किसी प्रकार बचने में सफल हुए। सन् 2002 और 2003 में मोरा की सत्याग्रह सफल ने 18 दिसम्बर को श्री शर्मा एवं अन्य सत्याग्रहियों को मोरा मुझ कर सम्मानित किया। श्री तिलक राज शर्मा सहित सभी

मैरा-भूमि-समय के सत्याग्रहियों को 'मोरा सत्याग्रह संगठनी' को अन्ततः से सुरक्षित किया गया।

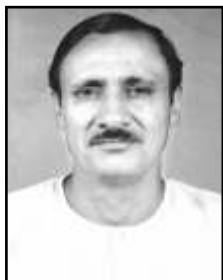
1996 में भारत अन्ततः प्रयास के सत्याग्रह अन्ततः होने पर दुन्ने ने श्री अन्ततः राज की सहित मोरा सत्याग्रहों का अन्त कीला। सन् 2002 में जम्मू-कश्मीर नेशनलिस्ट फ्रंट की नीत रही व उसके सत्याग्रह रहे। इस फ्रंट के अन्ततः में जम्मू के साथ विचारों के विषय में लीला में उत्तरकाला पैदा की।

सत्या-समय पर राज-सत्याग्रह द्वारा जम्मू के साथ अन्ततः की नीति को अन्ततः सत्याग्रह पर पहुँचाया। श्री तिलक राज शर्मा 18 वर्ष तक सन के प्रयास की रहे।

श्री अन्ततः राज सत्याग्रह सहित द्वारा छोड़े गये आन्दोलन में श्री शर्मा ने सत्याग्रहों सहित-निर्मा और सहित के अन्ततः की गादी सहित की अन्ततः संगठनी। सत्याग्रह द्वारा सन् 85 सत्याग्रह संगठनी में संतरील करने के लिए विचार सत्याग्रह संगठनी का गठन हुआ, श्री शर्मा जी ने इस संगठनी का नेतृत्व भी किया।

आन्दोलन के आरम्भिक दिनों में ही उनका स्वास्थ्य निरामल शुरू हो गया था। जिस से के अन्ततः उन्होंने अपने प्राम दिने, उसके संकेत आन्दोलन के दिनों में ही मिलने लगे थे। परन्तु उन्होंने अन्ततः करवाने से साथ अन्ततः कर दिया क्योंकि उनको अन्ततः इस समय तक ही जम्मू को अन्ततः आन्ततः करा। श्री शर्मा ने 25 जनवरी 2008 को एक महान सत्याग्रह सन के लिए अन्ततः में विलीन हो गया।

Sh. Kuldeep Raj Gupta Rajouri



Prominent BJP leader Sh. Kuldeep Raj Gupta joined the Praja Parishad “accidentally”. According to him “it was 1953 when Gupta was 17 years old and was at Sunderbani for sometimes at his relatives. At Sunderbani Praja Parishad was protesting against the permit system and dual system of governance. The protest tried to unfurl the tricolour on certain building and suddenly situation took ugly turn and police opened the fire on protestors in which three persons got killed. Those who were the martyrs of the incident were Ram Lal, Krishan Lal and Beli Ram. This incident shocked Kuldeep Raj Gupta and he became the part of the agitation. He was supplied with some posters to paste these at Rajouri and Gupta did the same during the evening. The Consequences of this was that with the dawn, officially introduced Shri Kuldeep Raj Gupta in Jan sangh and was appointed as the President of Rajouri- Poonch district and later State Secretary.

Hans Raj Dogra, Jammu

Sh. Hans Raj Dogra took an active part in almost all the movements of Praja Parishad/Bharatiya Jana Sangh and that of the BJP and suffered jail also. He held the various positions including that of the Treasurer of the party.

Shri Dogra took active part in different social organisation including that of backward classes.

He was elected to the State Assembly from Jammu West and served the people from 1996 to 2002.



FEELINGS IN LADAKH

While Jammu was struggling against the ill-conceived moves of the pseudo secularists of National Conference/ Congress, the peace loving Ladakhis were also not happy with dispensation of the Sheikh.



21 May 1917 - 4 Nov. 2003

Shri Kushak Bakula, the great Buddhist leader, though was a Minister of the State but he voiced his displeasure several times. Praja Parishad/Bharatiya Jana Sangh managed to establish its units both in Ladakh and Kargil areas. Fed up with discriminatory approach of the National Conference/ Congress ruling leadership, Ladakhis had been voicing their demand for union territory status for their region.

Sh. Sham Sunder Bhatia, Pracharak RSS



(22/09/1925-28/10/2012)

He was a dedicated worker of Praja Parishad. He is known for his organisational skill, he also got Samriti Chin from RSS in 2002.



Sh. Tilak Raj Kaila



Gali Devi Dawara, Jammu
(02/11/1930 to 26/02/2002)

Lost his job of Drug Research Laboratory Jammu but for being an activist of RSS but escaped his arrest in 1952-53 agitation in Jammu left for Dehradun and got job there.

Lt. Sh. Daya Krishan Kotwal, Tiger of Bhaderwah

(29-04-1927 to 09-04-2013)



Hailing from Udrana, an important locality of charming valley of Bhaderwah in erstwhile District of Doda in Jammu region Shri Daya Krishan worked for Praja Parishad and Bharatiya Jana Sangh by holding different positions in difficult circumstances.

When the Muslim majority district of Doda, was erected in 1950 with a design, the young leader Daya Krishan played an important role to frustrate the communal designs of the ruling junta. For his daring moves, Daya Krishan was known as lion of Bhaderwah.

For his organising skill, he held various positions in the Praja Parishad and Pradesh Bharatiya Jana Sangh . In difficult days in Nineties Daya Krishan was elected as Pradesh President of BJP. He was also the elected member of Legislative Council of the state.

Sheikh Abdul Rahman

Abdul Rehman was very young when he came in contact with some passionate social activists of Bhaderwah. They encouraged him in Praja Parishad and managed his stay in Jammu where he was nourished as a Political leader in Praja Parishad/Bharatiya Jana Sangh.



For his pleading the Praja Parishad/Bharatiya Jana Sangh outlook to put this State at par with other parts of India, he was inducted even in the all India working committee of Bharatiya Jana Sangh and more so, was given the party mandate from Jammu North Assembly Constituency which was represented by Pt. Prem Nath Dogra.

After the demise of Pt. Ji in 1972, due to some differences the Sheikh astrayed along with several others. Later on he frequently changed the parties but remained active throughout his life.



Sh. Hans Raj (Ramnagar)

Secretary (Org.) Teh Ram Nagar Praja Parishad

In Ramnagar Tehsil of Udhampur Sh. Hans Raj Gupta was a law Graduate and an advocate by profession but he was an important functionary of the Praja Parishad and Bharatiya Jana Sangh too.

He took part in all the Satyagrah movements and organised people of the area to court arrests and take part in the party activities.

His younger brother Sh. Om Prakash had taken part in 1952 agitation against hoisting the National Conference Halwala Flag in the Govt. College Jammu. He was amongst those students who had observed 32 day hunger strike & suffered jail also.

Shri Om was dedicated to patriotic feelings and played his role in strengthening nationalistic outlook like a Sawayam Sevak.



Kotwal Kripa Ram

President Teh. Bhaderwah Praja Parishad

Shri Kotwal by profession was a businessman but devoted much of his time to build a strong unit of Praja Parishad/Bharatiya Jana Sangh in Doda areas facing all the difficult situations created by the secessionists and pseudo secularists.

He was Tehsil President of Bhaderwah but was a popular figure of the District.

Shri Kotwal nourished some small children in a passionate manner with the desire to make them useful activists with a national outlook.



Sh. Onkar Singh

President Praja Parishad Tehsil Reasi

Was a notable activist of the Praja Parishad/Bharatiya Jana Sangh. He took a leading part in the party movements in Reasi area and faced arrest and jail.

Captain was loved more in the party circles and the people in general but for his being the grandson of the great General Zarawar Singh who had extended the frontiers of Jammu Kashmir State to Ladakh and Partially of Tibet braving many odds. He resided at Vijaypur Reasi.

Subedar Major Th. Hari Singh

A senior Party activist

Subedar Hari Singh was ex-service man belonging to village Samwan in border area of Planwalla, then Tehsil Akhnoor of Jammu District. He was a member of the Praja Parishad /Pradesh Bharatiya Jana Sangh executive and took active part in various movements.



The Subedar played important role in organising the villagers to face the attacks of the Pak-sponsored intruders who used to chop off heads and limbs to terrorise people to force their migration from the border areas.



Thakur Ranjit Singh

Vice President J&K Praja Parishad

Belonging to Nagri Padole in Kathua District Shri Ranjit Singh was a noted person ability and took part in the various agitations despite being aged. Not only himself but also prepared many others to face the govt. wrath with a determination.

He held important positions in the Praja Parishad/Bharatiya Jana Sangh and remained vice-President of the party for many years.



Th. Basant Singh "Tyagi"

President Tehsil Jammu Praja Parishad Belonging to a village of Jammu District was basically an ex-serviceman and a migrant from POJK and had opted to put on just one Khadi Dhoti to protest against the atrocities on Satyagrahis and took part in the Praja Parishad struggle for putting J&K State at par with other parts of the Country.

Shri Tyagi created a complex problem for police by offering Satyagrah along with not only the members of the family but also his goat and some other cattle in 1952-53 agitation. He remained in jail in severe winter in just one Dhoti for several months.

Sh. Nand Lal Bhagat

Sh. Nand Lal was a dedicated Harijan activist of PP and Bharatiya Jana Sangh. Belonging to Miran Sahib area of RS Pura Tehsil, District Jammu, he was a great admirer of Pt. Dogra and took part in all the movements and courted arrest to suffer jail terms.

Sh. Nand Lal also contested assembly elections even when the other Harijans were terrorised to face the National Conference candidates to ensure "unopposed" success.

Despite being economically poor, Nand Lal was rich to face the onslaught of the riches of the ruling party.





Sh. Manmohan Gupta, Kishtwar

Senior Leader of Praja Parishad

There were some prominent activists who played their important role in establishing the Praja Parishad/Bharatiya Jana Sangh units at far off places in the erstwhile district of Doda.

Amongst them Shri Manmohan Gupta and his colleagues of Kishtwar visited far off places facing all heavy odds to mobilise the people against the designs of separatists..

In Kishtwar Shri Sant Ram of Matta and others were ever ready to come to the rescue of townsmen who were quite often harassed by the National Conference and other communal elements.

Shri Manmohan and others also established strong units of the party in remote areas of Padder with the help of Shri Janki Nath and some others.

Sh. Sant Ram Secretary, Teh. Kishtwar

Sh. Sham Lal Ji ,Sh. Parkash Ram

Activist Praja Parishad Ramban strong hold



In this highly sensitive Doda District, Shri Natha Singh ,Shri Labhu Ram, Shri Kasturi Lal, Sardar Mehar Singh and others played commendable part to build a strong party unit. And Shri Labhu Ram even contested Assembly polls but was defeated by a narrow margin.



Dr. Ved Parkash Gupta, Nowshera

Dr. Ved Parkash was basically a chemist but because of family background he established a small hospital like institution in the border town of Nowshera and got popular.

During the Praja Parishad struggle, especially 1952-53, agitation he played his role like dedicated activist. He was in charge of the Hindi section for preparing publicity material and handling of a difficult task of underground one of the cyclostyle machine which were on the special radar of the police.



Sh. Jodh Ram Sharma (1906-1989)

Eldest brother of Shri Niwas (Father of Chander Prakash Ganga) Activists of Praja Parishad and jailed for 10 months during 1953 Praja Parishad agitation.

Adv. Jawala Parkash Gupta

(10/08/1916-26/09/1996)

He was a great activist from Hiranagar during 1953. Praja Parishad agitation.



Sh. Radha Krishan Sharma

(22-11/1927-14/2/1993)

He was a great activist from Jammu and jailed during 1953 Praja Parishad agitation.



Chatru Ram Dogra

By profession Chatru Ram Dogra was a photographer whose number was few in the capital city of Jammu and hence was well known figure. But more than a photographer, Shri Chatru was also known for his agitational role. In 1942-43 food agitation, he and his family members including Smt Dogra played quite a leading role.

In early fifties Shri Chatru was actively associated with the Praja Parishad and got arrested at different times. He was also a member of the working committee of Praja Parishad when Pt. ji was the President.

During Praja Parishad /Bharatiya Jana Sangh agitations, Smt Dogra and their daughter Bimla Dogra played important role in organising women activists.

Lt. Sh. Satya Paul Sharma (1939-2000)

Shri Satpal Sharma of Nowshera was dedicated worker and played his role in organising the nationalist people of border areas. He always extended his helping hand to the sufferers of firing and attacks of Pakistani Invaders.

By his profession he was a doctor and enjoyed good will of the people. He contested elections also.





Giyani Isher Singh, Sikh Leaders

Several Sikh leaders, mostly linked with Akali Dal, not only supported the Praja Parishad/Bharatiya Jana Sangh movement but also took active part and courted arrests. They also include Giani Isher Singh and others.

Led by Sardar Basant Singh Sabar, many Sikh activists used to participate in the party functions.

S. Bachan Singh Panchi was even inducted as the member of Pradesh Executive of Bharatiya Jana Sangh and represented the problems of the migrants from Pak-held areas at various fora.

Hem Raj Pujari, Katra


(01-02-1934 to 11-01-1986)

Sh. Hem Raj Pujari was an important activist of Praja Parishad/Bharatiya Jana Sangh at Katra Vaishno Devi. Along with Sh. Khem Raj, Faqir Chand Gupta and others there was a big team of the party activist who took active part in various movements and suffered jails.



Sh. Bansi Lal Dogra

From Gurhaerahimna Akhnoor
He was the Actvis of Praja Parishad and
Served Jail many times during this period.



WOMAN
WING
OF
PRAJA
PARISHAD

Women Wing

The women played important role during all through the Praja Parishad /Bharatiya Jana Sangh movements. They not only organized processions defying prohibitory orders and faced lathi-Charge and arrests but also had drives for collection of funds to help the families of jailed workers. Some women even contributed their ornaments to this end.

Most important part was played by Prof. Shakti Sharma who was popularly known as Behan ji, Smt. Susheela Mengi, Mata Parvarti, Smt. Parkasho Devi, Smt. Chatru Ram Dogra, Bimla Dogra, Smt. Susheela Devi who was known as Reasi wali Mata. Smt. Taro Devi, Smt. Chouhan and many others.

Their significant role was organising teams to reach Delhi and other important places to apprise the national leaders that what kind of atrocities and excesses are being committed by the police and other forces on those who have been arrested and jailed Satyagrahis.

In addition to Jammu city the women units were also organised at important places including towns and even in villages.

Prof. Shakti Sharma



W/o. Sh. Sham Lal Sharma
was a amongst the top women leaders who
played important role during all through
Praja Parishad Movement.

Smt. Susheela Mengi

was amongst the leadership activists of
Praja Parishad and Bharatiya Jana Sangh



Smt. Susheela Devi



(Popularly kown as Mata Reasi wali)

Smt. Sheela Chauhan

Mother of V.P. Chauhan held important
positions in the women wing of
Praja Parishad & Bharatiya Jana Sangh



Parkasho Devi



of Pratap Garh Jammu who held party positions in the women wing

Smt. Darshna Devi

W/o Sh Dev Raj (Dabba)
An important functionary of
Praja Parishad &
Bharatiya Jana Sangh in Jammu



Lt. Smt. Vinod Kumari Sharma



Smt. Brinda Devi



Grand Mother of Sh. Ashok Khajuria

Smt. Sukantla Devi



She remained arrested in 1953 and was tortured in Police lockup for more than one month. She was kept under illegal confinement she was arrested along with six other ladies in Jammu. She was real sister of party activists Sh. Kesho Ram.



**Bimla Devi (paggad)
Sunder Bani**



**Smt. Chanchla Devi
Akhnoor**



**Mahila Leader
Soama Devi
Jammu**



**Smt. Taro Devi Abrol of
Mohalla Gujuran
Jammu**

Smt. Darshna Devi Ji

W/O Sobha Ram Sharma Ji
R/O Gurah Jattan Ghagwal
D.O.B 1931-1973



ACTIVIST DURING PRAJA PARISHAD ACTIVELY
PARTICIPATED DURING
SHYAMA PRASAD MUKHERJEE'S ANDOLAN

She organised several public meeting and motivated people
towards j&k's accession to Union of India especially in women.
She also carried out movement against dowry system was
big supporter of joint families

Vimla Dogra (paggad)



D/o Sh Chattru Ram Dogra



**FRONT
LINE
WORKERS**

FRONT LINE WORKERS

There was a big team of Praja Parishad/Bharatiya Jana Sangh activists in Jammu and elsewhere who used to organise youths to take part in the protest demonstrations in various agitations and face the Lathi blows as also catch hold of tear gas shells and throw there back on the police itself.

As the State Police failed to suppress the agitators, for their help at the instance of Shri Nehru, large police possess of Punjab Police were also summoned and deployed at number of place. These policemen carried long iron capped lathies.

In city such daredevil activists Praja Parishad/ Bharatiya Jana Sangh who faced the police wrath also included Shri Tilak Raj Pandoh, Shri Bhagwan Dass Pahada, Sh. Dev Raj Dhabba, his brother Sh. Babu Ram, Sh. Om Parkash, Sh. Amar Nath Bounga, Sh. Tilak Raj talwar, Mahashay Yashpaul, Mohan lal Gupta, Mulkh Raj, Ishar Dutt Raina, Haider Noorani, Khushi Ram Padha, Shiv Kumar Sharma, Om Wazir, Aatma Ram Sharma, Sham Lal Sharma, Sh. Kulbir Gupta, Paras Ram, Shiv lal, Ved Parkash, Papa Dina Nath and many others.



Lt. Tilak Raj Pandoh



Sh. Shiv Kumar Sharma
Parchark



Mahashay Yashpaul
Secretary Jammu Praja Parishad
& member of
Pradesh Committee



Sh. Om Wazir
of Kathua took part in various
agitation and suffered Jails



Sh. Baldev Raj of Gajansoo
district Jammu was a
moving figure of the area



Sh. Paras Ram Pachialo
Udhampur Senior activists of
Praja Parishad who suffered
Jail for several months



Sh. Mulkh Raj
Peer Mitha Jammu



Sh. Mohan Lal Gupta
Bishnah



Late Sh. Kesho Ram Arora



Vaid Chajju Ram Sharma
Gharota activist of
Praja Parishad
and died in year 2006



Sh. Ishar Dutt Raina
Senior Leader Praja Parishad
Kaniyala Dansal (1910 To 1980)



Sh. Khushi Ram Padha
Senior Leader Praja Parishad
(1922-1978)



Sh. Kulbir Gupta
Udhampur



Sh. Shiv Lal
Udhampur



Papa Dina Nath
Udhampur



Sh. Ved Parkash Chouhan
was a student leader



Sh. Chhajju Ram Shastri
Founder Member of Praja Parishad
(D.O.B 19-04-1923) Age 95 years old
Village Chirayi, Teh. & Distt. Udhampur
He also served as District President of BJP four
times from Udhampur Reasi (Combine district)



Mhant Baba Durga Dass
(21-7-1920 to 24-6-2000)
Activist of Praja Parishad (Brother
of Martyr Baba Krishan Dass
Pukhrani Sunderbani)



Pt. Rohlu Ram Akhnoor
(1910-1985) Joined Praja Parishad
movement during the year 1950-54
and was jailed several times.



ROLE OF
ACTIVISTS
FROM
VALLEY

ROLE OF ACTIVISTS FROM THE VALLEY

Several prominent activists from the valley of Kashmir played their role in the Praja Parishad/Bharatiya Jana Sangh movement. They also included Shri Tika Lal Taploo, Makhan Lal Aima, Janki Nath, Som Nath Ugrah, Hyder Noorani, Prem Nath Butt, Piare Lal Goja and others.

Shri Amar Nath Vaishnavi played his role in various capacities in strengthening the spirit of nationalism. He was popular amongst various section of the society for his dedication to serve the Samaj.

Shri Tika Lal Taploo



It was broad daylight when sky came under the dark clouds with the assassination of Pt. Tika Lal Taploo who was voice of Kashmiri Pandits in the valley of Kashmir. The terrorists silenced this voice on 13 September 1989 with the brutal bullets of gun fired by terrorists signaling Kashmiri Pandits to remain calm or face the same consequences. This was considered the start of terrorism in Kashmir.

This noble soul was born iun 1930. He did his Matriculation in 1945 from Punjab University and M.A LLB from Aligarh Muslim University. Pt. Tika Lal Taploo joined Kashmir Bar in 1957 and was taking leading role in promotion of Justice. He was enrolled as an Advocate of High Court on April 1971. He was a RSS activist and was arrested so many times while fighting the cause of the people in Kashmir. He was not charging anything to his poor clients and was pleading their case in court irrespective of religion.

In 1975 when internal Emergency had gripped the whole nation, on the call of Lok Sangagh Samiti formed by various national parties under the leadership of Lok Nayak Jaya Prakash Narayan.

Tika Lal Taploo courted arrest at historic Lal chowk in Srinagar with some of his friends.

Pt. Tika Lal Taploo was a politican and rose to high office of Vice-President of Pradesh Bhartiya Janta Party. He was a fearless, transparent, honest and aan upright politician.



Pt. Omkar Nath Kaak



Sh. Amar Nath Vaishanavi

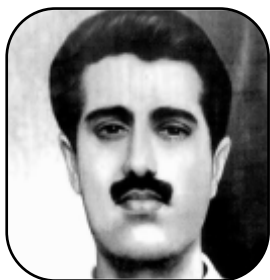


Sh. Prem Nath Bhatt
Member Executive
Praja Parishad



Haider Noorani
MP Candidate BJP in 1999
attacked and killed by Militants

Maqbool Sherwani



Every year, on its Infantry Day, the Indian Army commemorates saviour of Kashmir Mohd Maqbool Sherwani. It has also constructed a Memorial Hall in his name in Baramulla town. But that is all. None else observes a day for this saviour whom the tribals captured on November 7, 1947 and virtually crucified.

Highlighting Maqbool's daring deed , his first cousin Ghulam Mohd Sherwani, General Secretary, District Congress Committee, Baramulla, says, "Way back in 1947, the young Mohd Maqbool Sherwani was just 19 but he single-handedly frustrated the advance of thousands of raiders (Kabailis) from Baramulla, thus giving valuable time to the Indian Army to land in Srinagar and push back raiders. The raiders put him on a wooden cross, nailed him and fired upon 10-15 times. He remained like that for two to three days. His body was brought down only when the Army reached the place."

Ghulam Mohd says that when the raiders were heading for Srinagar, Maqbool Sherwani misguided the infiltrators on to wrong routes and made them lose four precious days so that the Indian army could reach Srinagar for its defence. When Maqbool was captured by raiders, the Amir of raiders softly told Maqbool "You are a promising young man. We will forgive you if you yourself join us. As proof positive of your change of heart, you must tell us the secret position of the militia (state force) and Indian troops in Shalteng and also show us the shortest route to the Srinagar aerodrome". "No, that shall not be", was the firm reply of the saviour Sherwani. The Amir wrote "Sherwani is the traitor; his punishment is death" on a piece of paper in Urdu and pasted it on his forehead. The Amir ordered his his men, "Tie his ears and his drooping head and arms straight to the posts so that

every passer-by can see him.. Fire ..." .

On 8th of November, 1947, raiders were driven out of Baramulla. One of the first acts of the freed people was to reclaim the dead body of Sherwani and to bury it in the graveyard of Juma Masjid of the town with full military honours. Since his childhood Maqbool was a dedicated activist of Sheikh Mohd Abdullah. He was martyred before he could marry Zeba with whom he was engaged. When Mohammad Ali Jinnah visited Kashmir and spoke at Baramulla on his 'two-nation' theory Sherwani forced him to come down from the platform and this stopped his speech. Ever since the founding of the All Jammu and Kashmir National Conference in 1939 by Sheikh Abdullah, Maqbool Sherwani had been a staunch supporter of the national cause of the forty lakhs of Kashmiris who demanded freedom from the Dogra monarchy. " But today the Sherwanis are being looked upon as "traitors" and branded as "Indian agents.. The successive governments have ignored them," says Ghulam Mohd.

Amir ordered his men, "Tie his ears and his drooping head and arms straight to the posts so that every passer-by can see him.. Fire ..." . On 8th of November, 1947, raiders were driven out of Baramulla. One of the first acts of the freed people was to reclaim the dead body of Sherwani and to bury it in the graveyard of Juma Masjid of the town with full military honours. Memorial hall in in the name of Maqbool Sherwani constructed by the army.

About Sheikh Mohd Abdullah, he says that he was a self centered person who never cared for his loyalist workers after getting power. That tradition still continues in the National Conference. "When my brother was assassinated, Maqbool's father Mohd Abdullah Sherwani met Sheikh Mohd Abdullah and asked for a livelihood for his other son. Sheikh Mohd Abdullah did not care," he says.

Ghulam Mohd is the only person from the Maqbool

Sherwani's family who joined politics in 1958 when he was serving in the education department. Later, he became an active member of Indian National Congress in 1975. Asked about the Kashmir problem, he said there would be no end to the ongoing dialogues process being held between India and Pakistan and Kashmir would remain depressed.

He said, "those who visited Pakistan or PoK in private discussion told me that they have no love for Pakistan". Commenting upon the political scenario of the state, he said, "Coalition governments in J&K state never worked. When Mir Qasim was Congress chief minister, the party was being considered pro-people party and it flourished but after his removal the party slipped into lobbyism. The central leadership of Congress is responsible for encouraging lobbyism between Gulam Nabi Azad, Union Health Minister, and Prof. Saifudin Souze (State President of Congress)."

He said that he met Congress President Sonia Gandhi in 2009 with a memorandum of the grievances of workers and requested her to set the state committee in order, but 'till now nothing has happened.' About the Congress-National Conference alliance, he said, "both are cutting each other's roots. The coalition between the two has never ever percolated down to grass-roots."



ROLE OF
AGED AND
INCAPACITATED

ROLE OF AGED INCAPACITATED:

To what extent the masses were involved to see the success of the Praja Parishad movement can be judged that even dumb, incapacitated and aged did not, lag behind.

Amongst such persons were notable Jhalla brothers of Jain Bazar. They were Ram Lal and Des Raj. Sh. Ram Lal who could not speak played his part in pasting the hand written wall posters and had been contributing a part their income to Pt. Ji for the cause of Praja Parishad/Bharatiya Jana Sangh.

The Jhalla brothers were having a shop in Jain Bazar Jammu. They were famous for preparing Pheniyani and Kutlamas (a particular type of preparation for special occasion by using Desi Ghee and Maida).

Though Jhalla brothers have passed away several years back but their shop is still known by their name.

SENIOR CITIZENS IN PP

Though the Praja Parishad/Bharatiya Jana Sangh was known as that young men but some quite elderly persons held the party posts.

In Jammu city Dewan Bishan Dass, Sh. Sham Lal alias Shamu Shah and others held important positions in the city committee of Praja Parishad.



Sh. Ram Lal Arora



Pt. Gyan Chand Raina
Dansal, Praja Parishad



Sh. Sant Ram Arora



Sh. Atma Ram Sharma
Akhnoor



Bishan Dass Sharma



Lal Chand Verma
Udhampur



Sh. Sham Lal Ji (Shamo Shah)



Sh. Bhagwan Dass
Padha of Tange wali Gali Jammu
a leading activist of Praja Parishad/
Bharatiya Jana Sangh.



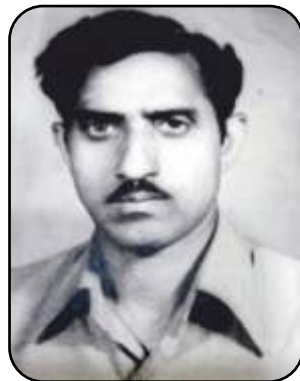
Sh. Bishamber Dass Sharma



Sh. Dina Nath Sharma
Deputy Chairman of Jammu
M.C. and leading activists of BJS



Ch. Waryam Singh Smailpur and his brother
Ch. Nasib Singh of Samailpur of Bisjnah area
of Jammu were leading activists of
Praja Parishad/ Bharatiya Jana sangh



Sh. Sat Pal Khajuria Secretary
of Praja Parishad
from Samba 1953



Master Sohan Lal
Dedicated leader of Praja Parishad
(26-04-1939 to 18-03-2006)



Sh. Sat Paul Gupta



Sh. Satish Mahajan
Praja Parishad activist and
Ex-Councilor, Bakshi Nagar
(23-07-1938 to 21-06-2014)



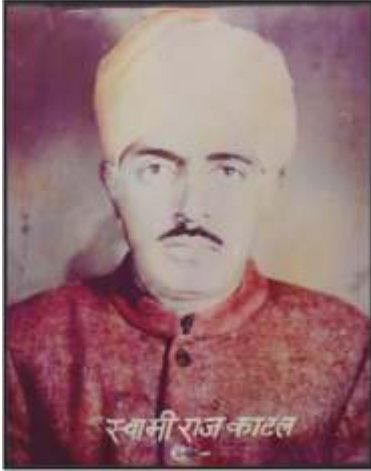
Bal Krishan Jammu
Praja Parishad/
Bharatiya Jana Sangh/
Bharatiya Janata Party
senior activist of Panjirthi Jammu



Subedar Dharam Singh
Senior activist Teh Akhnoor
Praja Parishad



Sh. Brij Lal Sharma
Katra Vaishnoo Devi
(06-01-1928 to 03-02-1995)



Swami Raj Katal
of Praja Parishad/
Bharatriya Jana Sangh, a
leading activist of
Bhaderwah Doda who was
shot dead by terrorists.



Sh. Ruchir Kumar
the hero of Doda
Martyred on
7th June' 1994



Lt. Sh Satish Kumar Bhandhari
from Doda



Thakur Santosh
the hero of doda war.



Thakur Surjeet Singh

Senior activist of Praja Parishad

Poem written by Thakur Surjit Singh

“लावारिस जागीर नहीं”

धुन :- आओ बच्चो तुम्हें दिखायें.....
उन्हें कयामत तक मिलने का, जम्मू व कश्मीर नहीं,
अंग अटूट है भारत का, यह लापारिस जागीर नहीं।

1. जिसकी खातिर लाखों वीरों ने दी हंस कर कुरबानी, लहू शहीदों का बहता बन, जिसकी नदीयों का पानी, हम दुश्मन की चलने देंगे, यहाँ कोई तदबीर नहीं, अंग अटूट है भारत का,
2. देखो हरे भरे खेतों में, क्या सुन्दर है हरियाली, मन मोहित करने वाली है, हसके फूलों की लाली, बन्दर के हाथों दी जाए, यह ऐसी तसवीर नहीं, अंग अटूट है भारत का,
3. जिस धरती पर केसर फूल, हरे खेत है लहराते, सदियों से कश्मीर निवासी, भारतवासी कहलाते, कौन कहे यह भारत रूपी, राँझा की प्रिय हीर नहीं, अंग अटूट है भारत का,
4. पूजा पाठ, निमाज का झगड़ा, यहाँ नहीं तकरार है, रगों में सबकी एक लहू है, भाईयों जैसा प्यार है, जिस की कड़ियाँ अलग अलग हो, यह ऐसी जंजीर नहीं, अंग अटूट है भारत का,
.....
5. कदम कदम पर जो धमकाते थे हमको तकरीरों में, देख लिये वह कितना दम है, भारत के रणवीरों में, अब तो गाज़ी भूल सकेंगे, भारत की शमशीर नहीं, अंग अटूट है भारत का,
6. हमें रोज़ जो अमरीका के, टैकों का डर दिखलाते, स्यालकोट, लाहोर गंवा कर, सिर धुनते थे पछताते, क्या रणगाथा अपनी गाता, दर्रा हाजी पीर नहीं, अंग अटूट है भारत का,
7. इस पर कब्जा के मनसुबे, बुरी तरह नाकाम हुए, हार मार खा पाकिस्तानी, दनिया में बदनाम हुए, सैर करें बागे जन्नत की, यह उनकी तकदीर नहीं, अंग अटूट है भारत का, यह लावारिस जागीर नहीं।
8. इस धरती करे लहू से सींचा, लाखों वीर जवानों ने, भारत रूपी शमाँ पर, जलने वाले परवानों ने, क्या (निर्भीक) की कविता में, वह बिजली की तासीर नहीं, अंग अटूट है भारत का, यह लावारिस जागीर नहीं।

DODA AGITATION

The Muslim majority big district of Doda in Jammu region was created under a design by the interim regime of Sheikh Mohd. Abdullah in 1950, despite opposition by Praja Parishad and some other nationalists. But opponents were dubbed as communalists. There was not much difference in the population. The ratio of Muslims and that of Hindus was about 55:45.

Adjoining Kashmir valley, this district became big centre of activities of Kashmir Plebiscite Front, which was formed in 1954 after the Sheikh had a strayed and was jailed by his own colleagues in August 1953. The Praja Parishad / BJS had strong units in some parts of this belt but the activists had to face quite tough times, both from the administration and the secessionists.

In 1990 when the armed militancy assumed alarming proportions and the minorities were forced out from the vale of Kashmir, this district of Doda district was their next target of the ultras. Some local youths led by an ex-serviceman Subedar Surjit Singh formed some Village Defence Committees but these were not enough to meet the challenge.

In 1994 the BJP launched movement at national level viz Save Doda district. Thousand of BJP activists including top leadership reached Jammu to court arrests. They also included Sh. Atal Behari Vajpayee, L.K. Advani, Dr. Murli Manohar Joshi and others.

In wake of this movement a number of security arrangements were taken. These also include large member of VDCCS and deployment of forces.

The extent of threat of the enemy could be well gauged that between 1991 to 2002, there were as many as about sixty incidents of massacres to terrorise and force migration but about forty were recorded in this district of Doda alone.

Since 2009, this vast belt of Doda has been divided into three administrative districts viz Doda, Kishtwar and Ramban.

There had been considerable change in law and order problems as also the political activities.

But the BJP had been to make big sacrifices as several of its activists had sacrificed their lives at the hands of ultras.

Those who had victims of the enemy bullets, they also include:

- i. Adv. Santosh Thakur
- ii. Sh. Swami Raj Kattal of Bhaderwah
- iii. Sh. Ruchar Kumar
- iv. Sh. Satish Bhandari.



RARE
PICTURES

**Pt. Ji with Durga Dass Verma, Shiv Charan Gupta,
Sham Lal Sharma and other activists of
Praja Parisahd**



**Sh. Atal Bihari Vajpayee, Rishi Kumar Koshal
with other Leaders at Jammu in 1952**



**Leaders of Praja Parisad gathering for,
Satyagrah in 1953**



**People waiting for message from
Pt. Ji under national flag for
Satyagrah in 1953**



**Youth activists of Praja Parishad in
Satyagrah at Udhampur**



Photo of Praja Parishad satyagrah



**Activists from Akhnoor Satyagrah Lala Ram
Saroop Gupta,
Pt. Bachitru Ram, Bava Durga Dass etc.**



**Ladies support to Praja Parishad and sitting for
Satyagrah**

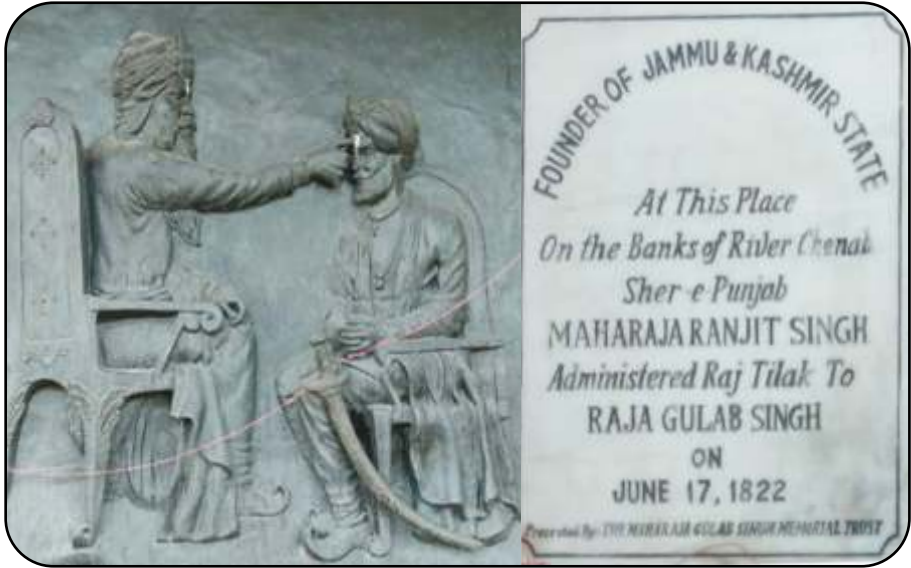


Warm welcome of Pt. Prem Nath Dogra
at Hira Nagar



Jammu and Kashmir Currency in Samvat 1934





**Guru Ji and Hari Singh at Srinagar in 1947
before Accession**



Sh. Atal Ji with Shiekh Mohd Abdullah



Sh. Raju Bhaiya at Jammu



**Atul Ji with Praja Parishad activists at Jammu after
the death of
Dr Shayma Parshad Mookerjee**



**Balraj Madhok Ji , Atal Ji,
Raj Mata Vijay rajiya Sandhya**



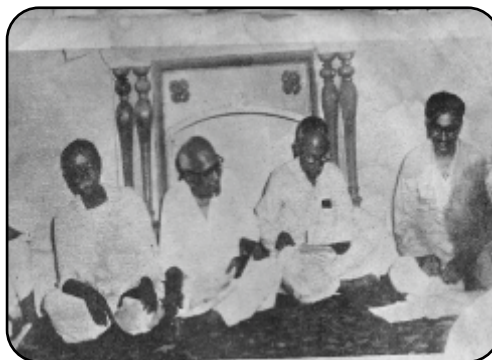
**Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerjee with Nehru and
other National leaders**



Leaders of Praja Parishad &
Jan Sangh after meeting



Sh. Balraj Madhok with
Sh. Atal Ji



All India Jan Sangh President Pt. Ji sitting with Sh. Dev Parshad Ghoshe Sh. Rama Rau (All India President of Jan Sangh) and Sh. Deen Dayal Upadhay (Gen. Secretary) In 1954 at Jammu

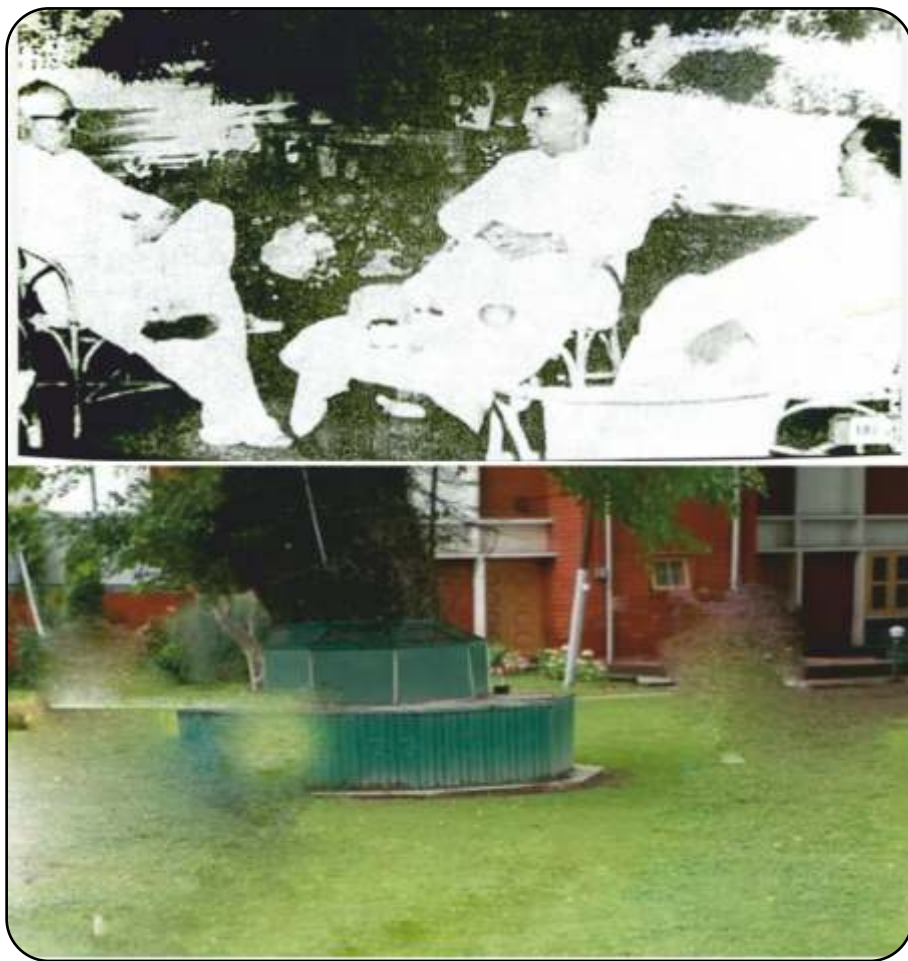
**Dr. Mookerjee with other leaders before entering
the Jammu and Kashmir**



**Mother and Father of Sh. Guru Jee with Pt. Prem Nath
Dogra, Sh Bhagwat Saroop, Sh. Sham Lal Sharma,
Narsingh Dass, youngest Sudesh Gupta & other Swayan Sewak
on their visit to Shree Mata Vaishnoo Devi in late forties.**



**Syama Prasad with Sheikh Abdullah and
Bakshi Ghulam Mohammad
in Srinagar on 10.05.1952**



At present one of the party leader of BJP resides in the same house where Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerjee is seen in interacting with Sheikh Abdullah & Bakshi Ghulam Mohd.
On 10-05-1952.

Rare photo of senior leaders including
Atal Ji



जनसंघ के पूर्व अध्यक्षगण श्री डी० पी० घोष, श्री प्रेमनाथ डोगरा, श्री पीताम्बर दास, श्री बलराज मर्चोक एवं श्री दीनदयाल उपाध्याय सहित आये प्रचारकगण श्री कृशाबाऊ ठाकरे, श्री केदारनाथ साहनी, श्री के० आर० मलकानी, श्री नानाजी देशमुख, श्री सुंदर सिंह भंडारी, श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी, श्री दत्तोपंत ठेंगड़ी एवं श्री जगदीश माधर

**Sh. L.K.Advani ji, Dhan Raj Balgotra,,
krishan Lal Sharma, Amar Nath Bhandra along with
local leaders at Jammu**



**Senior BJP Leader Shiv Charan Gupta discussing a
point with Venkaiah Naidu at BJP Rally
at Janana Park Jammu**



Pt. Prem Nath Dogra welcomes Shri Guruji



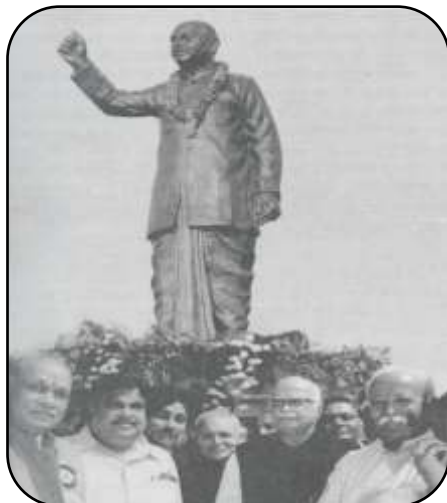
**Sh. Pramod Mahajan addressing a gathering
at Jammu.**



Datto Pant Thengadi at Jammu



Sh. Atal ji with
Pt. Deen dayal Updhay
at Jammu

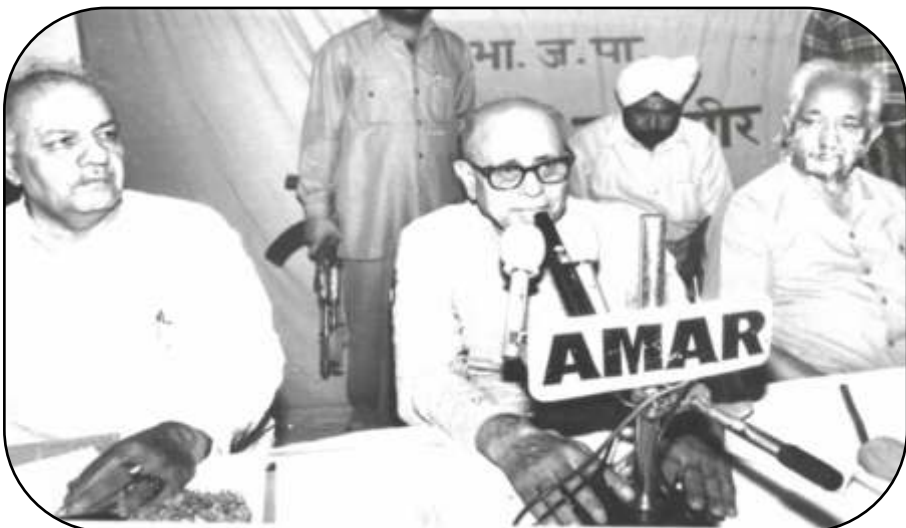


Statue of Dr. Mookerjee at Lakhanpur
and L.K Advani, Mohan ji Bhagwat,
Nitin Gadkari along with other
Natioal Leaders

**Pt. Ji with Megh Raj Bali & Muslim Leaders
at Rajouri**



**Kusha Bahu Thakure Ji at Jammu Press Conference
with local leaders**



**Atal Ji, Lal Krishan Advani, with Jammu leaders
at a Lunch**



**Mata Vijay Rajya Sindhya delivering address in a
big Rally of Hindu Samalan in Jammu**



Pt. Ji at a Public meeting at akhnoor



Pt. ji touring in village area in 1952



Sh. Madhukar Dattatraya Deoras Ji (3rd RSS Chief)

**at the residency of Sh. Sham Sunder Bhatia
In Jammu**



**Pt. Prem Nath Dogra, Pt. Deen Dayal Updhayay and
Rishi Kumar Koushal at a press conference in Jammu**





Sh. Atal ji with Rajnath Singh



Sh. L.K. Advani ji
with Atal ji
at his residence



**Sh. Murli Mnahor Joshi, Sh.Narendra Modi,
Prof. Chaman Lal**



**Hositing Flag at Lal Chowk Srinagar on
26th January 1992**

**Advani Ji in inauguration of Sindhu Darshan
at Leh 2003**



Sh. Atal Bihari Vajpae at Jammu.



**Sh. L. K.Advani, Sh. Kedar Nath Sahani, Sh.Vashanvi,
Bhagwat Swaroop along with local leaders**



**Skinder Bakht with
Prof. Chaman Lal Gupta**



Sh. Narendra Modi with Surinder Singh Bhandari



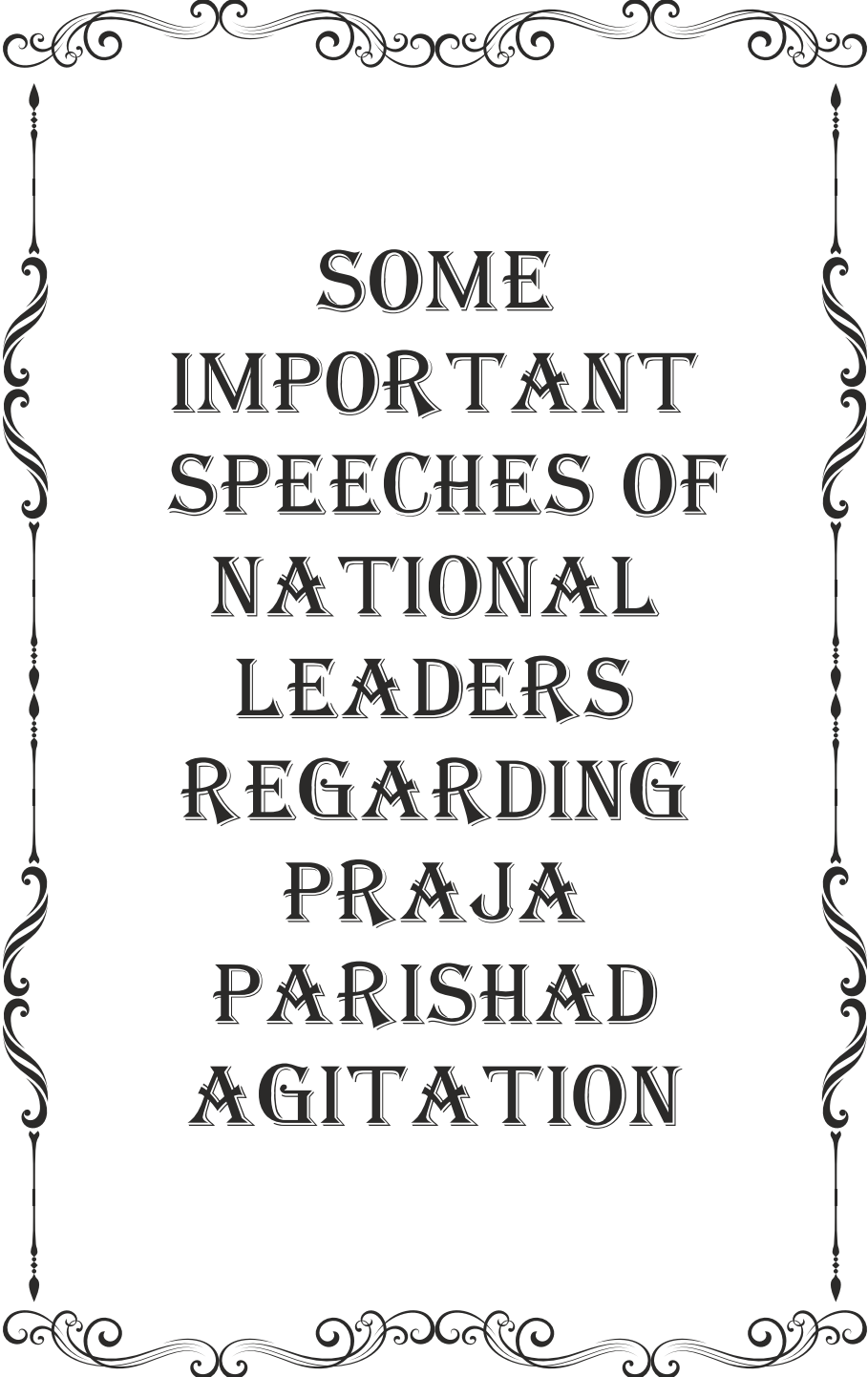
Shyama Prasad Mukhreejee last pic at jammu



**Last picture of Dr. Shyama Parshad Mookerjee
at jammu saying "Bharat Mata ki Jai"**

Dr. Mookerjee and his two companions imprisoned in a small cottage near Nishat Garden which is designated a sub-jail. The sub jail is not equipped with any facilities, not even a telephone.





SOME
IMPORTANT
SPEECHES OF
NATIONAL
LEADERS
REGARDING
PRAJA
PARISHAD
AGITATION

SPEECH OF SHRI N.C. CHATTERJEE, M.P.,

In the house of the people on Kashmir Issue on the 26th June ,
1952

Mr. Speaker, Sir,

Until now India had placed herself under a self-denying ordinance with regard to Kashmir. There was a general feeling of reluctance to say anything which might help Pakistan in its anti-Indian propoganda. But, sir, unfortunately, some of the recent speeches of Sheikh Abdullah as the chief Minister of the State of Jammu and Kashmir compel us to speak out our mind; specially the resolutions passed by the Kashmir Constituent Assembly compel us to review the Constitutional position and both the Government of India and the House of the people should address themselves seriously to the situation which is now facing us.

BIGGEST BUNGLING

Mr. Alam Campbell Johnson has said in his book "Mission with Mount batten" that when Sheikh Abdullah was nominated to represent India at lake Success, there was uneasiness in high quarters because he was known as a "flamboyant personality" and when a flamboyant personality makes flamboyant speeches, always difficulty comes into being. Sir, we maintain that our Govt. has bungled badly over the Kashmir issue. THE BIGGEST BUNGLING WAS TO PREFER THE KASHMIR PROBLEM TO THE UNO. The big leaders were afraid and succumbed to the machinations of the imperialists, supposed to be friends of India. The sooner we get out of the UNO and withdraw this problem, the better for India and for Kashmir. THE SECOND BUNGLING, SIR WAS THE 'CEASE FIRE' ORDER. While the valiant Army had gone into Kashmir and was chasing the marauders and aggressors who were helped by Pakistan and the whole territory was going to be cleared by our valiant soldiers, this unfortunate

'Cease fire' order went. The result is that Kashmir territory, which is under the law, under the Constitution and by all canons of morality and Justice Indian territory, one third of it – more than that- is today occupied by these illegal trees passers who are still sticking to it and we are passive spectators and cannot do anything.

A TRAGIC OFFER

THE THIRD BUNGLING. Sir, to my mind, that is the most tragic thing which happened in Indian History, WAS THIS OFFER OF A PLEBISCITE, which should never have been given. I maintain and I say with al earnestness that under the law, under the Constitution, accession to the Dominion of India under section 6 of the Government of India Act, as amended after the Indian Independence Act, was final and irrevocable, and there ought not to have been any question of plebiscite. THIS TRAGIC OFFER OF PLEBISCITE LED TO ALL THIS RESULT AND WE ARE FACED TODAY WITH A SERIOUS SITUATION. Indian blood had been shed on the valley of Kashmir, 150 crores of rupees of the Indian tax payer's money has been spent there and more will have to be spent there and yet we are not out of the woods. Not only that Sir, is this responsible for the uncertain situation and for the pandering to communalism which the Government of Kashmir is today doing. Look at it. Sheikh Abdullah says: "How can I face the Kashmir Muslim?" That is an astonishing statement- what about the poor Hindus of J&K? What about the people of Jammu?

Shri Ghulam Qader (Jammu and Kashmir): "Kashmir me communalism hai, us ka ap kya sabut hai?"

ACCESSION FINAL & IRREVOCABLE

Shri N.C.Chatterjee: sir, I hope I will go on uninterrupted. My hon. friend will have his turn. Sir, we expected a different

stand from Sheikh Abdullah. He has go to talk like this because of this offer of plebiscite, which ought not to have been given. I MAINTAIN THAT THE ACCESSION IS FINAL AND IRREVOCABLE. Under our Constitution too, Kashmir is an integral part of India. Under Article 1 the Union consists of a Federation of States, and it is a Part 'b' State. There cannot be any going back on that. But the unfortunate thing is that the Constituent assembly is doing something there which is against the spirit of our Constitution. I know my hon. and learned friend, Dr. Katju, will point to me article 370 of the Constitution. Article 370 itself says, Sir, that "for the purposes of this article, the Government of the State means the person for the time being recognised by the President as the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir acting on the advice of the Council of Ministers for the time being in office under the Maharaja's Proclamation, sir, before, me. It was read out to the Constituent Assembly of India by the hon. Mr Gopal aswami Ayyangar on the 17th October 1949. That Proclamation signed by the Maharaja said as follows: "I hereby ordain as follows:-

(I) My council of Ministers shall consist of the Prime Minister and such other Ministers as may be appointed on the advice of the Prime Ministers. I have by Royal warrant appointed Sheikh Mohd. Abdullah as the Prime Minister with effect from the 1st day of March 1948.

Then, Mr. Gopaldaswami Ayyangar pointed out that the Proclamation set out another sentence as follows. "The Prime Minister and other Ministers would function as a Cabinet and act on the Principle of joint responsibility."

A TRAVESTY OF FACTS

Sir, I maintain it is absolutely a travesty of facts to say that they have achieved a wonderful thing- this wonderful Constituent Assembly of Kashmir- by abolishing despotism, or

tyranny or any Unconstitutional rule of a tyrant who was sitting on the throne as the Maharaja. Immediately this Proclamation was promulgated by the Maharaja and Article 370 of the Constitution came into operation, the Maharaja of Kashmir was nothing but a constitutional ruler just as the other Rajpramukhs are, and IT IS ABSOLUTELY WRONG TO SAY THAT THEY ARE GOING TO REMOVE OR LIQUIDATE THE MAHARAJA AND A TRIUMPHANT PROGRESS IN DEMOCRACY IS BEING ACHIEVED IN THAT WONDERFUL STATE OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR. But, sir what about article 366? I would request my learned friend Dr. Katju to remember article 366. It is not in Part XXI not in the chapter dealing with temporary and transitional provisions. In clause (21) of article 366 there is a definition of "Rajpramukh"; it says as follows:-

"RAJPRAMUKH" MEANS-

(a) In relation to the State of Hyderabad the person who for the time being is recognised by the President as the Nizam of Hyderabad;

(b) In relation to the State of Jammu and Kashmir or the State of Mysore, the person who for the time being recognised by the President as the Maharaja of that State;"

SOVEREIGNTY OF PARLIAMENT

Now this is our Constitution. I am not for any particular Raja or Maharaja. I am not one of those who would support any vestige of feudalism in the Republic of India. But this is our Constitution and the Constituent Assembly of J&K must recognise the sovereignty of the Indian Parliament, the sovereignty of the Indian Republic and that this Constitution is the paramount and organic law which it cannot transgress. Here, you place the Nizam of Hyderabad on the same footing as the

Maharaja of Kashmir and the Maharaja of Mysore. you have made all of them Constitutional rulers, Constitutional heads of States. What right has this Constituent Assembly to drive this kind of wedge in the Constitution and declare by its unilateral action that it will liquidate the rule of the Maharaja. This cannot be. I say with respect, dealt with by Sheikh Abdullah or by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. This must be done by bilateral action, if at all,, by the amendment of the Constitution. Therefore, this must be done by this Parliament functioning as the supreme sovereign authority. First of all. I maintain that they must recognise the sovereignty of the Indian Parliament. They must recognise that the Constitution is the Paramount law which the Constituent Assembly of Kashmir cannot transgress. They cannot infringe its letter and they cannot infringe its spirit; they must act within the framework of the Constitution. If Sheikh Abdullah cannot be brought to his senses, if he stands for a republic have you heard of a republic within a republic-if we allow this to be done, tomorrow the constituent Assembly of Kashmir may say-" We shall cease to be part B State". They cannot do that, I maintain under this Constitution. Day after tomorrow they will come and say: "we shall not accede to India even in three matters-Defence Communications and external; Affairs." I maintain that cannot be done that would be an outrage on our Constitution.

A DANGEROUS PRECEDENT

Once you allow this Constitution to be tampered with in that manner, you will be setting a dangerous precedent.

It will have serious repercussions on the other States and their constitutional position would be affected, we have got to reflect on this. If this Parliament or the Prime Minister of India, or the Government of India cannot induce the Constituent Assembly or Sheikh Abdullah to come to their senses, if they are determined to say, "we shall have a separate flag of our own; we shall have an elected head as President; we are not going to recognise article 366 or the other provisions of the Constitution". It would mean an

abridgement of the Power of this Parliament. Sir by this Constitution- I have not got the time, otherwise I could read it out to you- there is a definite Legislative abridgement of the power of this Parliament to liquidate the Rulers. There is a provision that even this Parliament, in exercise of its legislative powers, cannot legislate to liquidate the rulers, nor can any legislature of a State exercise this power to the detriment of the guarantees given by the Government in Instrument of Accession. By certain solemn documents guarantees and assurances have been given to the Rulers of Indian States, and we will have to implement those pledges. Will you, as Members of this Parliament, allow this Government, with those support Sheikh Abdullah and his Ministry are operating, to do anything to infringe the spirit of this Constitution, to do something against this Constitution. They cannot do it. But if they cannot induce the Constituent Assembly to give up its stand of having a republic within a republic of having a separate flag of its own, and if the Constituent Assembly is determined to say, "We shall not fully accede to India, and we will not allow the people of Jammu to have their legitimate expression of self determination and complete accession to India" then Sir, I submit that the representatives of Jammu and Kashmir should not be allowed to participate in any discussion or in any voting in this House excepting in respect of these three subjects of defence, Communications and external Affairs what right have they to participate in our internal affairs?

THE INCONGRUITY.

SIR I REMEMBER IN THE Irish debates in the British House of Commons, when Ireland was acceding under the Home Rule Bill of Gladstone only in respect of certain subjects like defence and External Affairs, it was made clear that no Irish members could sit in the House and vote on other subjects, sir, there is an incongruity that should be faced. I am reading to you a very thoughtful address by Mr. Kodanda Rao, a distinguished member of the Servants of India Society. He has written:-

“If the Maharaja's Dogra administration had its black spots, the Nizam's Razakar Government had blacker spots. India had to fight to save Kashmir from outside hostiles, the raiders and Pakistan. India had to fight Hyderabad to save it from internal hostiles, the Nizam and his Razakars. Indeed, if the maharaja deserved to be deposed, the Nizam deserved it infinitely more. And yet the Maharaja has been deposed while the Nizam has been made the Rajpramukh. While the Government of India has been chivalrous towards the hostile Nizam who defied them, they have been mean towards the friendly Maharaja who sought their protection.”

THE NIZAM & THE MAHARAJA.

Sir, he is a man who weighs his words. The language is strong. But I maintain is a fair description of the position. How will you face the country and say that you will keep the Nizam in office as Rajpramukh under the article 366, clause (21), and tolerate this unilateral action of Sheikh Abdullah and his Constituent Assembly to liquidate the hereditary ruler of Kashmir? You cannot do it under the Constitution, and it should not be left to any powerful personality here. It ought to be thrashed out. But if they do it, I maintain that their representatives should not be allowed to function here in this Parliament, discussing and participating in all votes for grants on every possible and impossible matter relating to the internal administration of India. That would be most in proper, and that should not be tolerated.

DON'T TAMPER WITH THE CONSTITUTION

Lastly, Sir, I would say that this flag question cannot be brushed aside. I know Sheikh Abdullah has been delivering speeches of diverse degrees of warmth and eloquence to suit different occasions. The latest Id. Broadcast has toned down his previous somewhat indiscreet utterances. We are thankful for it.

But, Sir, are you going to allow any State to have a separate flag of its own? Is it not an expression of hostility towards the Union, towards our flag, towards our sacred flag which is the emblem of India's sovereignty? Are you going to tolerate that? And would you allow all other States to have separate flags of their own? The constitution of India says that there shall be one elected President and none else who will be the head of the State. The other constituent federating units will have nominated heads either as Rajpramukh or as Governor. Nobody else will be the elected head of India or her constituent units. Will you allow Kashmir to go its own way in defiance of the letter of the Constitution, in defiance of the fundamental scheme of our Constitution? I hope that will not be allowed to be done. Sir, this thing should be made clear, that it is not a question of the liquidation of a despotic monarchy. It had already been liquidated, finally liquidated. There is no question that a Tudor tyranny or Stuart despotism is being wiped out by the sagacious wisdom of somebody in Kashmir. It has already been done. It is a closed chapter. Sir, my appeal to the Prime Minister and to Dr. Katju is: Do not allow this Constitution to be tampered with or whittled down. Do not allow these disruptive forces to operate by saying they will have as separate flag or that they will not have parity with other Part B. States that they will have their own elected President it is a dangerous innovation. You should not tolerate that. That would not be showing true allegiance to India. What is our predicament? India has spent Rs, 150 crores and more and Indian Blood has been shed in the valleys of Kashmir. That has been done, but we do not want this kind of treatment in return. Then, we shall have to say: "INGRATITUDE, THY NAME IS KASHMIR," that should not be tolerated. That should be put a stop to. Our Prime Minister and our Minister of States should be firm in dealing with this kind of encroachment, which is an outrage on our Constitution, which is an outrage on the cherished document which is the supreme organic law of the country.

LOK SABHA DEBATE 7TH AUGUST 1952 BY DR. SYAMA PARSAD MOOKERJEE

THE KASHMIR ISSUE

I agree with the Prime Minister that the matter of Kashmir is a highly complicated one and each one of us, whatever may be his point of view, must approach this problem from a constructive stand-point. I cannot share the view that we are creating a new heaven and a new earth by accepting the scheme which has been placed before the House on the motion of the Prime Minister. The question can be divided into two parts. One relates to the international complications arising out of Kashmir and the other relates to the arrangements that have to be made between Kashmir and ourselves regarding the future Constitution of Kashmir.

It has been said that I was a party when the decision was taken to refer the Kashmir issue to the UNO..... that is an obvious fact. I have no right and I do not wish to disclose the extraordinary circumstances under which that decision was taken and the great expectations which the Government of India had on that occasion, but it is a matter of common knowledge that we have not got fair treatment from the United Nations which we had expected. We did not go to the UNO with regard to the question of accession, because accession then was an established fact. We went there for the purpose of getting a quick decision from the UNO regarding the raids which were then taking place by persons behind whom there was the Pakistan Government. The raiders merely acted on behalf of somebody else.... show-how, we should withdraw ourselves, so far as consideration of the Kashmir case is concerned, from the UNO. We can tell them respectfully that we have had enough of the UNO and let us now consider and try to settle the matter through our own efforts. I am not suggesting that India should withdraw from the UNO. The only matter regarding which the dispute still the occupation of

the enemy. The Prime Minister said today that portion is there. It is a matter for national humiliation. We say that Kashmir is a part of India. It is so. So, a part of India is today in the occupation of the enemy and we are helpless. We are peace-lovers, no doubt. But peace-lovers to be occupied by the enemy? Of course the Prime Minister the Prime Minister said: thus far and no further. If the raiders enter into any part of Kashmir, but war on a bigger scale between India and Pakistan.

It there any possibility of our getting back this territory? We shall not get it through the efforts of the United Nations: we shall not get it through peaceful methods, by negotiations with Pakistan. That means we lose it, unless we use force and the Prime Minister is unwilling to do so. Let us face facts- are we prepared to lose it?

It has been said that there is some provision in the Constitution, that we bound by the pledges which have been given. Pledges? Undoubtedly, so many pledges we have given. We gave a pledge to Hyderabad. Did we not say that there would be a Constituent Assembly for Hyderabad? It was be decided by the Legislative Assembly of Hyderabad. But not Hyderabad already a part of the India Union? We gave pledges also to those princes whom we are liquidating in different forms today. If we talk of pledges we have given minorities in East Bengal. That was given after the attainment of Independence. The Prime Minister said the other day that even if Kashmir had not acceded in India, when Kashmir was attacked by the raiders on humanitarian grounds the Indian army could have marched to Kashmir and protected the distressed and oppressed. I felt proud. But if I make a similar statement, or even a similar suggestion for the purpose of brethren and sisters- through whose sacrifices to some extent at least freedom has been achieve, I am a communalist, I am a reactionary, I am a war-mongar! Pledges? Undoubtedly pledges have been given, I am also anxious that pledges should be respected and honoured. What was the nature of the pledges? We

did not give any new pledge to Kashmir. Let us be clear about it.

What was the set-up we accepted when the British withdrew from India? There was the Indian India divided into India and Pakistan and there was, if I may call it, the Princely India. Every one of those five hundred ruler got theoretical independence and they need have acceded to India only with relation to three subjects. So far as the rest was concerned it was purely voluntary. That was the pattern which we accepted from the British Government. So far as the 498 States were concerned. They came to India, acceded to India on the 14th August 1947 in relation to three subjects only, but still it was accession, full accession. Later on, they all come in the relation to all these subject and were gradually absorbed in the Constitution of India that we have passed. Supposing some sort of fulfilment of the pledge that we are thinking of so literally in relation to Kashmir, was demanded by these States, would we have agreed to give that? We would not have because that would have destroyed India. But there was a different approach to the solution of those problems. They were made to feel that in the interest of India, in their interest, in the interest of mutual progress, they will have to accept this Constitution made elaborate provisions for nationally absorbing them into its fabric. No coercion; no compulsion. They were made to feel that they could get what they wanted from this Constitution.

May I ask- was not Sheikh Abdulla a party to this Constitution? He was a member of the Constituent Assembly; but he is asking for special treatment. Did he not agree to accept this Constitution in relation to the rest of India, including 497 states if it is good enough for all of them, why should it not be good enough for him in Kashmir?

We are referred to the provision in the Constitution. The Member from Bihar... said there was going to be compulsion; that we are going to hold a pistol at the head of Jammu and Kashmir

saying that they must accept our terms. I have said nothing of the kind. How can we say that? What is the provision we have made in the Constitution? Article 373- read it and read the speech of Shri Gopalaswami Ayyangar when he moved the adoption of that extraordinary provision. What was the position then? All the other States had come into the picture. Kashmir could not because of special reasons. They were: first the matter was in the hands of the Security Council; secondly, there was War; thirdly, a portion of Kashmir territory was in the hands of the enemy and lastly and assurance had allowed to be formed and the wishes of the people of Kashmir ascertained through a plebiscite. Those were the factors that had yet to be fulfilled and that was why a permanent decision could not be taken. It was a temporary provision.

He said categorically that he and also the Kashmir Government hoped that Jammu and Kashmir would accede to India just as any other State has done and accept the provision of the Constitution. It is not a question of compulsion on our part. The Constitution of India does not say that whatever the Constitution Assembly of Jammu and Kashmir would ask for India would give. That is not the provision. The provision is- agreement, consent.

Certain proposals have been made today. Some of us do not like them. What are we to do? If we talk we are reactionaries, we are communalists, we are enemies. If we keep quiet and if a catastrophe comes after a year, then: you were a party to it, you kept quiet- therefore, you are stopped from saying anything.

I am most anxious, an anxious as anybody else that we should have an honorable, peaceful settlement, with Kashmir.

I realise the great experiment which is being made on the soil of Kashmir. Partition did not help anybody. I come from an area where sufferings are continuous, they are going on. We feel every day, every hour, the tragic efforts of partition, the tragic

possibilities of approaching this national problem from a narrow, communal and sectarian point of view. Why did we not utter a single word against the policy of Sheikh Abdulla so long? I could have spoken. I came out of this Government two and a half years ago. On the other hand, I supported, whatever I spoke publicly the policy of the Kashmir Government. I said that this was a great experiment which was going on and we have to keep quiet and see that the experiment is made a success. We must be able to show that India is not only in theory, but also in fact, a country where Hindus, Muslim, Christians and everyone will be able to live without fear and with equality of rights. That is the Constitution that we have framed and which we propose to apply rigorously and scrupulously. There may be some demands to the contrary here and there. But do not regard that, whenever an attack is made on certain matters of policy, some narrow, sectarian, communal motive is promoting us. Rather it is the fear that history may repeat itself. It is the fear that what you are going to do may lead to the 'Balkanisation' of India, may lead to the strengthening of the hands of those who do not want to see a strong United India, may lead to the strengthening of those who do not believe that India is a nation but is a combination of separate nationalities. That is the danger.

Now, what is it that Sheikh Abdullah has asked for? He has asked for certain changes to be made in the Constitution. Let us proceed coolly, cautiously, without any heat or excitement. Let us examine each of them and ask him and ask ourselves: if we make an allowance in respect of these matters do we hurt India, do we strengthen Kashmir? That will be my approach. I shall not say anything blindly because it transgresses some provisions of this book, the Constitution of India. I would not do so. I would have liked the Prime Minister to have sent for some of us in the Opposition when Sheikh Abdullah was here. He faces us today with his decisions. I do not like these public discussions because I know their repercussions may not be desirable in some quarters. He might not have accepted our suggestions, but I would have

liked to have met him- those of us who differ from the Prime Minister's attitude on this question. I met him at a private meeting and we had a full and frank discussion. But we would have liked to have met Sheikh Abdullah and others in a friendly way and explained our point of view of them. We want to come to an agreement, an agreement which will make it possible for India to retain her unity and Kashmir to retain her separate existence from Pakistan and be merged with India.

Since when did the trouble start? Let us look at it dispassionately. Since Sheikh Abdullah's return from Paris some time ago statements started to be made by him which disturbed us. Even then we did not speak out. His first statement he made in an interview which he gave when he was abroad about his vision of an independent Kashmir. And then when he came he amplified it then the speeches which he has made during the last few months were of a disturbing character. If he feels that his safety lies in remaining out of India, well, let him say so; we will be sorry for it, but it may become inevitable. But if he feels honestly otherwise, as I have always hoped and wished, then certainly it is for him also to explain why he wants these alterations to be made.

...Sheikh Abdullah spoke in the Constituent Assembly of Kashmir about three or four months ago, words which have not been withdrawn, but words which created a good deal of affiliations. I do not know whether the Prime Minister saw this:

“we are a hundred per cent sovereign body. No country can put spokes in the wheel of our progress. Neither the Indian Parliament nor any other Parliament outside the State has any jurisdiction over our State.”

It is an ominous statement. I shall make an offer to the Prime Minister and to Sheikh Abdullah. I shall give my full, whole hearted support to the scheme as an interim measure... The

prime Minister said today that nothing is final. It cannot be final, because things have to be discussed in their various details. But even then, I am prepared to give my support. Let two conditions be fulfilled.

Let Sheikh Abdullah declared that he accepts the Sovereignty of this Parliament. These cannot be two sovereignty Parliaments in India. You talk of Kashmir being a part of India, and Sheikh Abdullah talks of a Sovereign Parliament for Kashmir. It is inconsistent. It is contradictory. This Parliament does not mean a few of us here who are opposing this. This Parliament includes a majority of people who will not be swayed by any small considerations. And why should he be afraid of accepting the Sovereignty of this Parliament of Free India?

Secondly, it is not a matter of changing the provisions of the Constitution by the President's order. Let us look at some of the changes which are being sought for. We are supporters of the Maharaja! That is what is said against us. I have never met the Maharaja. I do not know him personally. We are not supporters of this Maharaja, or of any Maharaja as such. But the Maharaja is there not by his own free will. The Parliament of India, the Constitution has made him what he is, namely the constitutional head of Jammu and Kashmir. And what is the irony? At present Sheikh Abdullah's government is responsible to one who is being described as a wretched fellow who has to be turned out lock, stock and barrel. The Maharaja is there as a constitutional head. If you feel that this should be taken out, change your constitution. Say that there will be no hereditary Rajpramukhs. It is a matter worthy of consideration. Let us consider it. But see the way in which it has been put: a Hindu Maharaja is being removed. That is one of the war cries in Pakistan. But who finished the royal powers of Hindu Maharajas? Not Sheikh Abdullah, but the Constitution of Free India. We did it. We said that no ruler would have any extraordinary powers, that he will be just head of the government which may be technically responsible to him but

later on responsible to an elected legislature. But now great credit is being taken that a unique performance is being done in Kashmir. In every speech of his he gave it: the Maharaja, the Dogra raj is being finished. Is that propaganda? Is that necessary? You are flogging a dead horse. It is finished. What is the use of saying it?

What about the elected Governor?..., I have got here the proceedings of the Constituent Assembly. The Prime Minister will remember that in our own Constitution we at first made a provision for an elected Governor, and then later on Sardar Paid and the Prime Minister and others felt that in the democratic set-up that we contemplated an elected Governor had no place. Read the speech. It was slated that the Governor will be there to act as the representative of the President and if the Governor is elected by the people or the legislature and the Chief Minister also will be elected: as such there is every like hood of a dash; then again, the Governor will be a patty man. And the Prime Minister pointed out all these considerations and claimed that there was very special reason why In order to retain the unity of India and contact between the Centre and all the Slates the Governor should be nominated by the President. You just ignore these basic points because Sheikh Abdullah says: 'I want an elected head now.' Why can you not tell him and others what you have done in the Constitution, that organisational we provided for an elected Governor but alter a good deal of thought we did away with that? Even then I say II today in your Wisdom you feel that an elected head as a necessity and it will help you, consider it. Bring it up as a specific proposal. Let us discuss the pros and cons of it but suddenly my friend Mr. Hiren Mukerjee says: people are calling for an elected head. People are clamoring for an elected head everywhere. Are you going to have elected heads everywhere? In fact, as things are happening we may abolish governors altogether. Governorships are often reserved for various classes of persons – disappointed. Defeated, rejected, wanted Ministers and so forth. We need not have this class at all. Or, if you want to

have them, have them I am not particularly interested. But this is a change for which no justification is given.

And then the flag The flag has a significance, it will not do for the Prime Minister to say that it is a matter of sentiment, It was announced in the papers three days ago that the Indian flag will fly only on two ceremonial occasions and otherwise the State flag alone will fly there. If you feel that the unity and integrity of India are not affected and it will not lead to fissiparous tendencies being generated, accept it and do it for all. But why do it as a matter of surrender to Sheikh Abdullah's demand?

He wanted to call himself the Prime Minister. That is how he first started. Some of us did not like it. We know one Prime Minister of India including Kashmir that is the Prime Minister who is sitting here. How can you have two Prime Ministers, one Prime Minister in Delhi and another Prime Minister in Srinagar, who will not call himself the Chief Minister, but a Prime Minister, At first I thought it was a small matter and we should not look at it but see how the process is developing- -some sort of special treatment at every step and he must be treated in a very different way Look at the citizenship rights and fundamental rights. What is it that we are doing? Has the House considered it? Has the House discussed the pros and cons of the recommendations which have been made. You are changing without giving much thought the provisions of the Constitution regarding citizenship, it was said that rich people are rushing to Kashmir and purchasing property. As the Prime Minister mentioned in his statement in article 19(5) there is a provision. We discussed this article thoroughly when we framed the Constitution. There were attempts made by various provinces and they wanted to have some special protection against unauthorized purchases of land on a large scale. What is it that we have said? We have said that any State legislature may pass a law, imposing reasonable restrictions regarding acquisition of property or movement from one part to another in the public interest or in the Interest of Scheduled

Castes and Scheduled Tribes. If Sheikh Abdullah feels that in Kashmir some special restriction should be done, the clause is there. I would like to ask the Prime Minister categorically about this. He has not mentioned it. He has skipped over it. Is it intended that the restrictions which the Kashmir Assembly will impose will be in accordance with its exception or is it proposed to give it something more? There are four classes of citizen. I have got the details, but I have not the time to go through them. But those were done in the time of the much cursed Maharaja. Are they to be maintained or are they going to abolish the four different categories of citizenship? I am reminded of a story which was written by Lord Curzon in a book. A distinguished nobleman from England went to the court of Shah of Persia 50 or 60 years ago accompanied by his wife. Both of them were presented and the Shah was a bit inattentive and the secretary asked: "What should be the honour done to the lady? There were three different categories of Order of Chastity and the award was made 'Order of Chastity – class three'. That is how the order came out and then it was realized that something had been done which was of a staggering character, and of course amends were made after the damage was done four classes of citizenship in Jammu and Kashmir what for? They should be abolished. There should be only one class of citizenship. Would Indians take all your property? It was not suggested that Indians should go and purchase property as they liked. Supposing some Indian comes and purchases some property, you may have legislative measures. We have accepted it. What is the fear? We have a Kashmir Prime Minister of India We have a Kashmir Home Minister of India. We are happy in India. We do not mind it. We welcome them. What is the fear? Is it feared that Indians will go and invade Kashmir and one of them will become the Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir? We are not going to raid Jammu and Kashmir. I have never visited this beautiful part. I would like to go and stay there for some time. I have not got the money to purchase a house. In any case, I would like to go there. This is what you have in regard to fundamental rights. You are having

new changes there which are very difficult to justify. The Prime Minister mentioned 2 or 3 things scholarships and services etc. What is this etc. And why Services. In services, do you want to make a difference between one citizen and another. Even there, as you know, in our Constitution. Parliament and Parliament alone has the right to make special provision regarding entrance to services for those who have to be protected now there are similar demands made in the South. I have been going through their demands during the last few weeks. They also feel perturbed by the strict operation of some of these provisions. When you throw open the doors to them, they also will want similar protection.

There is another thing to which Prime Minister has referred, I was really amazed to find how a special provision could be made. As you know two lakhs of people have gone away to Pakistan. There is a provision that a special law will be incorporated to get these people back to Kashmir. War is still going on. On the one hand Fundamental rights regarding civil liberty are proposed to be made more strict., and on the other, you are going to throw open the door and allow Pakistanis to go to Kashmir; for this there is to be a special law and there is a special agreement. Why this anxiety on the part of Sheikh Abdullah to make a special provision for getting back those who ran away to Pakistan and who are not prepared to come. Is there any point in it? How will it affect security?... Those who have been killed cannot go back. Those who are alive can come back tomorrow if they honestly believe in India and if they ready want to live in Jammu. They must be tested. Let them come back. No special provision is needed for it So far as Jammu is concerned, as you know, it was a most tragic state. It was done by both sides. There were Muslims who were bitter and there were Hindus who were bitter. That was a dark period when many parts of India were like that, but today, what the position. You have already how many thousands I forgot the number. They have come away from Jammu and Kashmir and are a burden on India. Why should not there be a special provision here in the agreement that promptly

they will be taken back to Jammu and Kashmir?'

There are several thousand of them who have come. Why are they not going back. I do not know how many pandits have come away from Kashmir. They also must go back to Kashmir. So far as the other portion is concerned, that also is a serious matter. In the one-third portion of Jammu and Kashmir which is now under Pakistani occupation, nearly 1 lakh of Hindus and Sikhs have come and taken shelter, within the Kashmir territory. What will happen to them? They will have to be taken care of. You are thinking of those who have become Pakistanis for the time being. You will reconvert them and reconfirm on them the status of Kashmiri citizen but those unfortunate beings who today have taken shelter, how will they be given accommodation? Is there land enough for them. These are matters which had not received any attention.

As regards the emergency provision. It is an amazing stand if there is an emergency on account of internal disturbance. The President of India will not have the last say. Why this fear of the President of India? Can you contemplate a more gratuitous insult to the President of India? Here the Kashmir Government must conform to the Constitution. Why should they request if there is an internal disturbance which is the creation of their own misdeeds?

Why should they request you if, for instance they are in league with others from the upper side. China or Russia, through our other friends? Why should they come and request you for your interference? I would expect the Prime Minister to tell whether the other emergency provisions apply or not. As you know, there are two other very important emergency provisions in the Constitution. Article 354 relates to application of provisions relating to distribution of revenues while a proclamation of Emergency is in operation and the other article is 356 relating to provisions in case of failure of Constitutional machinery in States.

Has Sheikh Abdullah accepted the application of article 356 or has he accepted the more important provision contained in article 360—provisions as to financial emergency. Has he accepted that provision? The Prime Minister does not make any reference to it. The Supreme Court's jurisdiction also has not yet been accepted.

I shall conclude, by making this constructive suggestion. These comments which I made naturally I had to make without commenting in detail on the reactions of Sheikh Abdullah. He wrote to me and said that he would like to meet me when he was in Delhi last time. I was not here on that day. So I could not meet him. I sent him a friendly reply. Perhaps I would meet him some time. It is not a question of his meeting me or I meeting him. I submit that we must proceed according to certain standards. First of all there is no question of the President by virtue of his power to make orders altering the provisions of the Constitution in material respect.

If the Prime Minister feels that a case has been made out for re-examination of certain important provisions for instance land, if you feel that and should be taken without payment of compensation, provide for it in the Constitution. You consider all these items and make your provisions so elastic that you can apply them either to the whole of India or you can apply them to only such parts where this Parliament of India will feel that such special treatment is necessary. Proceed in accordance with a constitutional manner, not just play with the Constitution. It is a sacred document, and it is a document on which much labour and much thought were bestowed. If you feel some changes are necessary in order to take into consideration the new set up that is slowly developing in India, whether in Kashmir or other parts of India, by all means let the people of the country have a chance to express their opinion.

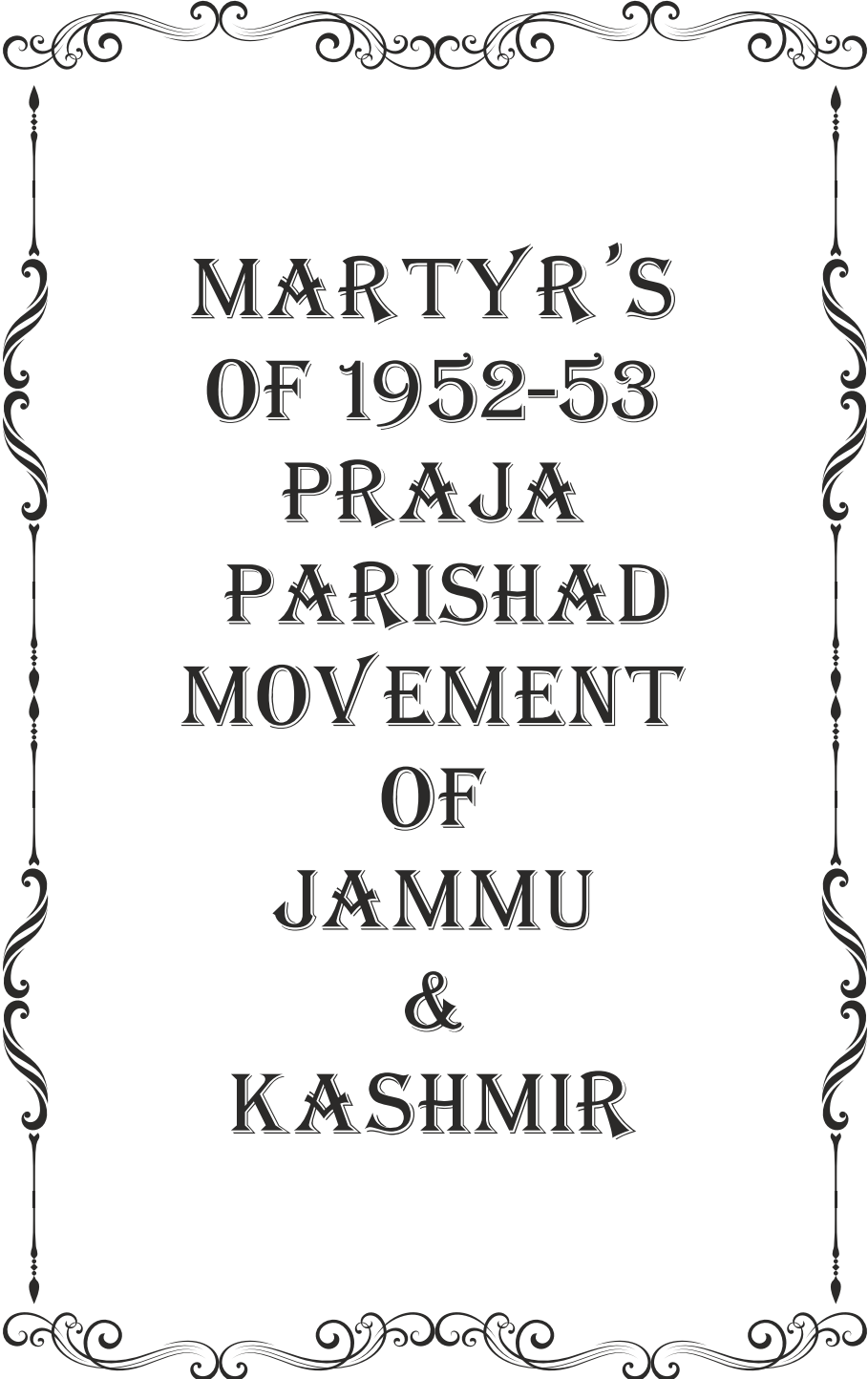
Lastly a charge was levelled that some of us have advocated separate consideration of Jammu and Ladakh. I would

assure you and the House that I do not want that Jammu and Kashmir should be partitioned. I do not know the horrors of partition. I know the results which may ensue if partition comes. But the responsibility for preventing partition will rest on those who are today the masters of Jammu and Kashmir and are not prepared to adopt the Constitution of India. What is the crime if today the people of Jammu claim that they should be treated separately, in the sense that they should be allowed to part fully with India mark it, it is not a question of running away from India if they say that they would like to accept in toto the Constitution of free India. Is there any crime that they then commit? I am not suggesting that you partition Jammu and Kashmir I am not suggesting that you send Kashmir or Kashmir valley out of India. And it is not for me or for us sitting in this House to decide this matter. As the Prime Minister pointed out very rightly his the people of that territory who will have to decide. Now suppose the people of Jammu and Ladakh feel that either it should be full accession in relation to the whole of Jammu and Kashmir, or if that is not acceptable to Sheikh Abdullah, then, at least these two Provinces, the two separate entities could be justified historically or otherwise, that they should be allowed to join with India. Let Kashmir continue in any way that it likes, even with more autonomy, with less possibility of interference by India; that is a possibility which we cannot rule out. I hope that this question will be considered in its full possible implications

My friend from Kashmir, Maulana Masoodi, for whom I have very great regard – I tried to follow his speech this morning referred to Jammu, the last question which I would answer. Well, If its demand is made by Jammu, he said Jammu is a Province which in 1941 had a Muslim majority. He said that, but did not complete the story. Undoubtedly it was a Muslim majority Province in 1941, but had become a Muslim majority including those districts which have now fallen into the Pakistani-occupied area. So, if you exclude those areas.

I am not glad surrender them. I am very glad he has put the question. The Prime Minister says that area will not be re-occupied, but it is a different quest on. You are not going to re-occupy it, and it is not possible. In any case those people have worked against Jammu and Kashmir, they become, as has been repeatedly said more friendly to Pakistan than to India. If you take the 1951 census figures – the figures have not been published, but it is on the basis of the territory that is under our occupation – 75 per cent of the population of Jammu will be Hindus. But I am not proceeding on the bases of Hindus and Muslim. Let me make it clear. I am proceeding on the basis of the will of the people to come to India either in whole or in part. If these two Provinces Ladakh and Jammu say that they will come to India with all these subjects, make it possible for them to do so.

The same right which you are claiming for Kashmir may also be demanded by the people of Jammu and Ladakh. Let us proceed in a friendly spirit. Sheikh Abdullah himself said about a month ago that he will have no objection if the people of Jammu and Ladakh really felt that they would go to India- I am not saying that you have it done immediately if you proceed in that way, but let it be possible for the people residing in those areas to make up their minds which way it will be good to proceed, and it will also be consistent with the same principles of self-determination which constitute the basic claims of Sheikh Abdullah, supported by the Prime Minister.



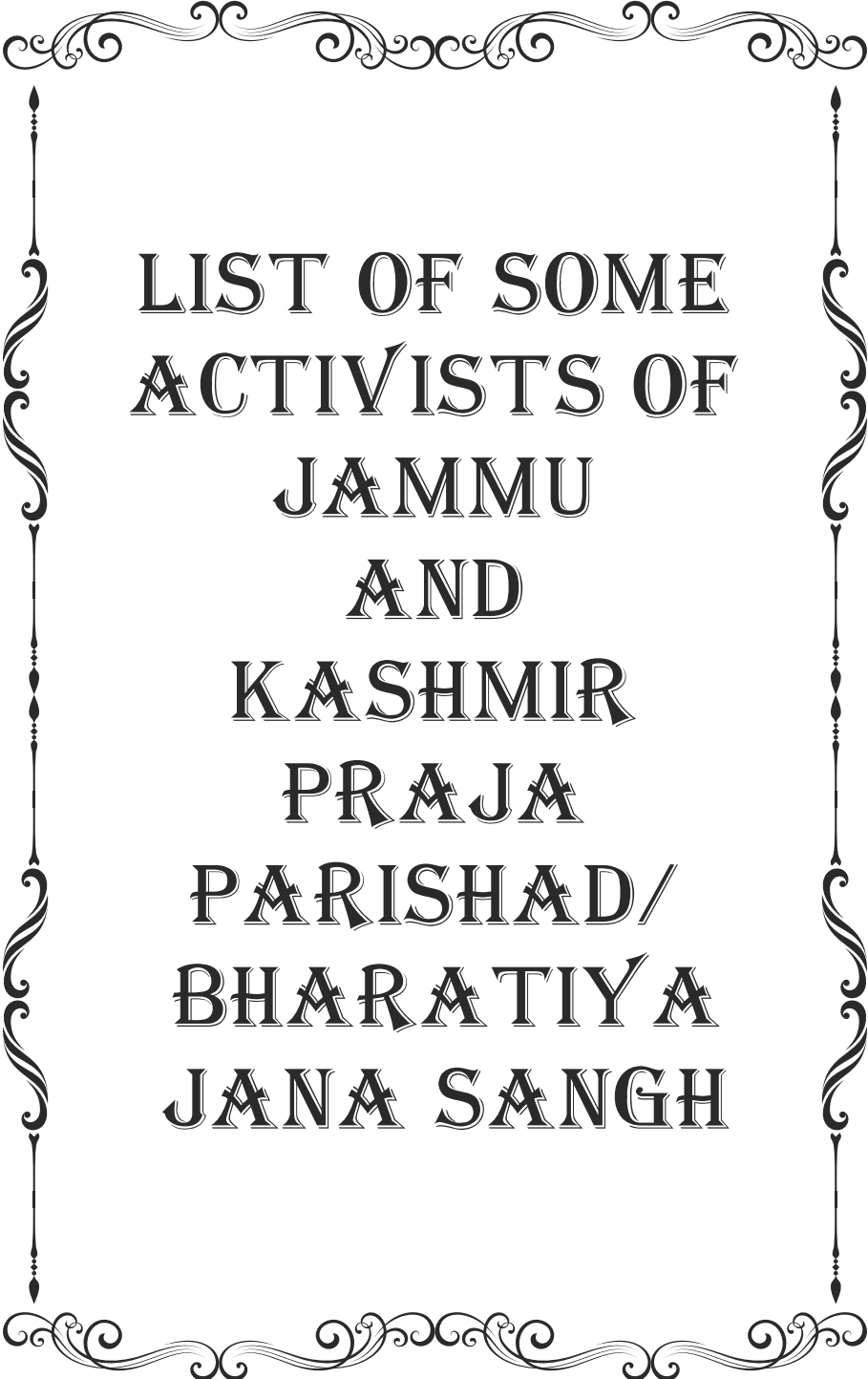
MARTYR'S
OF 1952-53
PRAJA
PARISHAD
MOVEMENT
OF
JAMMU
&
KASHMIR

**‘शहीदों की चिताओं पर लगेंगे हर वर्ष मेले वतन पर
मिटने वालों का यही आखरी निशान होगा’
1953 के ऐतिहासिक एक विधान-एक निशान-एक प्रधान
आन्दोलन के शहीदों को शत्-शत् नमन**

| | | |
|----|-------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 | Mela Ram | Chhamb |
| 2 | Nanak Chand | Dhonchak, Jourian |
| 3 | Basant Chand | Mattu, Jourian |
| 4 | Baldev Singh | Rati Dhanda |
| 5 | Sain Singh | Bhopur, Sunderbani |
| 6 | Waryam Singh | Bhopur |
| 7 | Trilok Singh | Pragwal |
| 8 | Baba Krishan Dass | Pukharni, Sunderbani |
| 9 | Baba Ramji Das | Sodra, Sunderbani |
| 10 | Beli Ram | Nandani Sunderbani |
| 11 | Bikham Singh | Hiranagar (Mandi) |
| 12 | Behari Lal | Hiranagar (Chann Moria) |
| 13 | Shiva Ji | Balot, Ramban |
| 14 | Devi Saran | Balot, Ramban |
| 15 | Bhagwan Dass | Kanthi, Ramban |

जियें देश के लिए, देशहित तिल तिल कर मर जाना सीखें।
असिधारा का व्रत अपना-2 कर, बूंद-बूंद ढल जाना सीखें।

अडिग रहे जो जंजा मे भी ऐसी ज्योति जगाना सीखें।
जननी के पावन चरणों में जीवन-पुष्प चढ़ाना सीखें।



LIST OF SOME
ACTIVISTS OF
JAMMU
AND
KASHMIR
PRAJA
PARISHAD/
BHARATIYA
JANA SANGH

The Dogra's of Jammu salutes the great patriots for their supreme sacrifices and facing atrocities for the honour of the National Tricolour during 1953 historic agitation of Praja Parishad.

| JAMMU | | |
|--------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1 | Pt. Prem Nath Ji Dogra | |
| 2 | Vaid Vishno Dutt Jic | |
| 3 | Sh. Bhagwat Saroop | |
| 4 | Sh. Tilak Raj Sharma | Jammu |
| 5 | Sh. Mulkh Raj Pargal | |
| 6 | Dr. Om Parkash Mengi | |
| 7 | Prof. Chaman lal Ji | |
| 8 | Sh. Gopal Dass Sachar | |
| 9 | Sh. Sham Lal Sharma | |
| 10 | Sh. Amar Nath Gupta | |
| 11 | Sh. Om Parkash Ji Book Seller | |
| 12 | Sh. Dawarak Nath Advocate | |
| 13 | Sh. Charan Dass | |
| 14 | Sh. Barkat Ram | |
| 15 | Sh. Shiv Kumar | (Mirpur Wala) |
| 16 | Sh. Miyan Singh | |
| 17 | Sh. Punnu Ram | |
| 18 | Mehta Shiv Dass | |
| 19 | Sh. Ram Nath Ji Advocate | |
| 21 | Sh. Lal Chand Agarwal | |
| 22 | Sh. Rashpal Singh | |
| 23 | Sh. Chajju Ram | (Smail Pur) |
| 24 | Sh. Shambu Singh | |
| 25 | Sh. Sita Ram | (Sei Wala) |

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| 26 | Sh. Shatru Gun | |
| 27 | Sh. Basant Singh Tayagi | |
| 28 | Sh. Isher Dass | |
| 29 | Sh. Chuni Lal | |
| 30 | Sh. Teja Singh | |
| 31 | Sh. Sansar Chand | |
| 32 | Shri Tilak Raj Pandoh | |
| 33 | Sh. Bhagwan Dass Padha | |
| 34 | Sh. Dev Raj dhabba | |
| 35 | Sh. Babu Ram | |
| 36 | Sh. Om Parkash | |
| 37 | Sh. Amar Nath Bounga | |
| 38 | Sh. Tilak Raj talwar | |
| 39 | Sh. MAhashay Yashpaul | |
| 40 | Sh. Mohan Lal Gupta | Bishnah |
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| 43 | Sh. ved Prakash Gupta | Kotli Wale |
| 44 | Sh.Om Parkash | Kotli Wale |
| 45 | Sh.Vishwa Mittar | Kotli Wale |
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| 47 | Sh.Sant Ram Arora | Jammu |
| 48 | Sh. Jagmohan Khanna | Jammu |
| 49 | Sh. Nagar Mal | Jammu |
| 50 | Sh. Diwan Singh | Jammu |
| 51 | Sh. Chatru Ram Dogra | Jammu |
| 52 | Giyani isher Singh | Jammu |
| 53 | Sh.Banarsi Dass Gupta | Nai Basti Jammu |
| 54 | Sh. Bodh Raj gupta | Jammu |
| 55 | Sh. Sant Ram Teg | Jammu |
| 56 | Sh. Bhim Singh (Sewak) | Jammu |
| 57 | Sh. Mulk Raj Sharma | Jammu |

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| 58 | Sh. Rattan Chand Advocate | Bishnah |
| 59 | Sh. Dewan Bishan Dass | |
| 60 | Sh. Bhagwan Dass | |
| 61 | Sh. Durga Dass Verma | |
| 62 | Sh. Jagdish Chander Shastru | |
| 63 | Chhaju Ram | Grota |
| 64 | Sita Ram | Kangrel |
| 65 | Sh. Sita Ram | Doomi |
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| 67 | Sh. Gain Chand | (Mirpur) Editor Sadakat |
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| 72 | Sh. Dev Raj (Dabba) | Jammu |
| 73 | Gaini Kirtar Singh Rahi | Jammu |
| 74 | Sh. Babu Ram | Jammu |
| 75 | Sh. Sardari Lal | Jammu |
| 76 | Sh.Narsingh Dass Sharma | Jammu |
| 77 | Sh.Daya Krishan Gardish | Jammu |
| 78 | Haji Zuber | Bakarwal Leader |
| 79 | Col.Peer Mohd Khan | Jammu |
| 80 | Haider Noorani | |
| 81 | Sh. Ved Parkash Chouhan | Jammu |

KATHUA

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|-----------|--|-------------------|
| 1 | Thakur Ranjeet Singh | Nagri Prol |
| 2 | Sh. Krishna Chand | |
| 3 | Thakur Kharak Singh | |
| 4 | Ch. Dhayan Singh | |
| 5 | Kan. Prtithvi Paul Singh, B.A., L.L.B | |
| 6 | Lala Tej Ram Advocate | |
| 7 | Lala Harnam Dass | |
| 8 | Lala Beli Ram | |
| 9 | Sh. Rattan Chand | |
| 10 | Pt. Ram Rattan | |
| 11 | Ch. Parshotam Singh | |
| 12 | Sh. Om Parkash wazir | |
| 13 | Sh. Surinder Nath Ubbat | |
| 14 | Ch. Chhagar Singh | |
| 15 | Sh. Vidhya Parkash Padha (M.A., LL.B) | |
| 16 | Sh. Amar Singh | |
| 17 | Sh. Sardari Lal | Nagri Prol |
| 18 | Lala Puran Chand | |
| 19 | Lala Behari Mal Shah | |
| 20 | Lala Jagat Ram Shah | |
| 21 | Sh. Puran Singh | |

HIRANAGAR

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| 1 | Sh. Luder Mani Sangra | |
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| 5 | Subedar Bhola Singh | |
| 6 | Pt. Gain Chand Sangra | |
| 7 | Sh. Vishwa Nath | |
| 8 | Sh. Tejey Singh | |
| 9 | Maj Multan Singh | |
| 10 | Sardar Bhadur Subedar Chhattar Singh | |
| 11 | Sh. Girdhari Lal | |
| 12 | Sh. Rameshwar Chander Bali | |
| 13 | Sh. Jawalla Parkash Advocate | |
| 14 | Sh. Bhagat Ram | Chhan Arorian |
| 15 | Sh. Des Raj | Chhan Arorian |
| 16 | Sh. Shankar Dass | Chhan Arorian |
| 17 | Sh. Radha Krishan | Manager, Govt. Press |
| 18 | Sh. Ishwar Dass Shastri | Hira Nagar |
| 19 | Lt. Sh Nand Lal Sangra | |

BASHOLI/BILLAWAR

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| 1 | Sh. Jagdish Sharma vaid | |
| 2 | Sh. Hari Chand Shah | Bhaddu |
| 3 | Sh. Hem Raj | Bani |
| 4 | Sh. Khushi Ram Padha | Basholi |
| 5 | Sh. Dhayan Singh | Billawar |
| 6 | Sh. Prem Gupta | Billawar |
| 7 | Sh. Hans Raj Ji (Noor) | Billawar |
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| 9 | Sh. Pitamber nath | |
| 10 | Sh. Ram Chand | |
| 11 | Sh. Isher Dutt Ji Shastri | Parcharak |
| 12 | Ch. Diwan Chand Gupta | Billawar |
| 13 | Sh. Dina Nath Sapolia | |

AKHNOOR

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| 1 | Thakur Seh Dev Singh | |
| 2 | Sh. Hari Singh | |
| 3 | Sh. Sat dev | |
| 4 | Sh. Dev Raj | |
| 5 | Sh. Mela Ram | Chhamb |
| 6 | Sh. Rajinder Singh (MLA) | |
| 7 | Sh. Bansi Lal | Jourian |
| 8 | Sh. Ram Nath manhas Pargwal | Chhamb |
| 9 | Sh. Amar Nath | |
| 10 | Subedar Waryaw Singh | |
| 11 | Sh. Manhore Lal | Akhnoor |
| 12 | Sh. Suresh Chand | Akhnoor |
| 13 | Sh. Padam Dev | Akhnoor |
| 14 | Pt. Shanti Saroop | Jourian |
| 15 | Pt. Kunj Lal | Sohal |
| 16 | Sh. Dina Nath | Khadadra |
| 17 | Sh. Ram Rakha Mal (Koda Shah) | Saran |
| 18 | Sh. Bansi Lal | |
| 19 | Sh. Ram Saroop Gupta | |
| 20 | Sh. Gian Chand Shopkeeper | |
| 21 | Lt. Sh. Baldev Raj | Gajanso, Marh |
| 22 | Lt.Sh.Bishamber Dass Sharma | Floura |
| 23 | Lt.Sh.Rashpal Singh | Gho-Manasa |
| 24 | Lt.Dr.Sansar Chand Sharma | Gho-Manasa |
| 25 | Lt.Sh.Meva Singh | Kukdiyan |
| 26 | Lt.Sh.Rala Ram | Rathua |
| 27 | Sh. Sansar Chand Sharma | Lambhardhar Marh |
| 28 | Sh. Bansi Lal | Karluwale |
| 29 | Sh.Sat Paul Saraf | Akhnoor |
| 30 | Sh.Lala Hans Raj Gupta | SajwlWale (Pragwal) |
| 31 | Sh.Chaman Lal tailor | Akhnoor |
| 32 | Sh. Atma Ram Sharma | Akhnoor |

REASI/SUNDERBANI/NOWSHERA

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| 1 | Sh. Jagdish Verma | |
| 2 | Th. Hari Singh | Mogla |
| 3 | Pt. Beli Ram | Sunderbani |
| 4 | Hakeem Ram saran Dass | Nowshera |
| 5 | Sh. Munish Lal | Nowshera |
| 6 | Sh. Gain Chand | Nowshera |
| 7 | Dr. Ved Parkash | Nowshera |
| 8 | Th. Tara Singh | |
| 9 | Hakeem Kasturi Lal | |
| 10 | Ch. Birbal | Chamb |
| 11 | Subedar Jagat Ram | |
| 12 | Sh. Inder Parkash | |
| 13 | Dr. Satya Paul Sharma | Nowshera |
| 14 | Sh. Krishan Chand | Taryath |
| 15 | . Sh. Ram Saran Dass | Mogla |
| 16 | Capt. Onkar Singh Ji vijaypur | Reasi |
| 17 | Mehta Malik Ram | Nowshera |
| 18 | Sh. Pashori Lal | Nowshera |
| 19 | Sh. Bhola Ram | Mogla |
| 20 | Sh. Karan Chand | Mogla |
| 21 | Smt. Bimal Devi (Paggar) | Prore (Sundernabi) |
| 22 | Sh. Munish Ram Gupta (Pappu) | Sunderbani |
| 23 | S. Parabh Dayal Patrara | (Sunderbani) |
| 24 | Prema Pehlwan | Sunderbani |
| 25 | Numberdar Chet Ram (Deeng) | Nowshera |
| 26 | Sh. Amar Nath | Mogla |
| 27 | Sh. Pritam Dass | Sunderbani |
| 28 | Sh. Rishi Kumar Koshal | Reasi |
| 29 | Sh. Gouri Mal | Reasi |
| 30 | Mistri Gulam Mohd. | Reasi |
| 31 | Th. Gian Singh | Seyul Sui |
| 32 | Sh. Sat Pal Sharma | Nowshera |

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| 33 | Sh. Shiv Nath Nanda | Reasi |
| 34 | Krishan Dutt Sharma | Reasi |
| 35 | Sh. Kasturi Lal | Sunderbani |
| 36 | Ram Parkash | Nargotra |
| 37 | Sh krishan lal | Sunderbani |
| 38 | Sh. Madam Lal Nagi | Sunderbani |
| 39 | Sh. Kaka Ram Banpuri | Sunderbani |
| 40 | Sh. Rakhi Ram Shoor | Sunderbani |
| 41 | Zamindar Phoola Ram | Changi Kangrel (Sunderbani) |
| 42 | Sh. Kasturi Lal Gupta | Sunderbani |
| 43 | Ram Nath Nagotra | Sunderbani |
| 44 | Master Ram Dass Lakhanpal | Reasi |
| 45 | Madho Lal Nanda | Reasi |
| 46 | Pt.Bichetru Ram | Ghar |
| 47 | Pt.Brindaban | Ghar |
| 48 | Pt.Pers Ram | Ghar |
| 49 | Pt. Lachaman Dass | Dana |

SAMBA

| | | |
|----|-------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 | Lala Shanti Saroop | |
| 2 | Sh. Jagdish Shastri | |
| 3 | Sh. Sohan lala Spolia | |
| 4 | Master Dhayan Singh | |
| 5 | Th. Tarpat Singh | Gurha Salathia |
| 6 | Maj. Harbans Singh | Gurha Salathia |
| 7 | Malder Karnel Singh | Gurha Salathia |
| 8 | Sh. Nanak Chand | Gurha Salathia |
| 9 | Sh. Kalwant Singh | Gurha Salathia |
| 10 | Sh. Govind Ram | Gurha Salathia |
| 11 | Sh. Durga Dass Gupta | Samba |
| 12 | Sh. Shiv Lal | Riahal /karial |
| 13 | Pt. Peras Ram | Bishnah |
| 14 | Sh.Sanji Ram Gupta | Bishnah |
| 15 | Sh. Atma Singh | Gurha Salathia |
| 16 | Sh. Hirda Singh | Gurha Salathia |
| 17 | Sh. Tilak Chander Singh | Gurha Salathia |
| 18 | Sh.Sulachan Singh | Gurha Salathia |
| 19 | Sh. Sansar Singh | Gurha Salathia |
| 20 | Sh. Anchal Singh | |
| 21 | Sh. Prabh Dayal Verma | Mandi Darkargarh Gurha Salathia |
| 22 | Sh. Khajur Singh | Mandi Darbar Garh Gurha Salathia |
| 23 | Sh. Inder Nath Khajuria | Mandi Garh Gurha Salathia |
| 24 | Sh. Inder Singh | Mandi Garh Gurha Salathia |
| 25 | Sh. Sawaran Singh | Mandi Raj Garh Gurha Salathia |
| 26 | Th. Dhayan Singh | Gurha Salathia |
| 27 | Master Jerman Singh | Mandi Andrar Gurha Salathia |
| 28 | Sh. Sardari Lal | Nagri Padol |
| 29 | Sh. Ganpati Ji Acharya | Bishnah |
| 30 | Sh. Nand Lal Bhagat | Miran Sahib |
| 31 | Sh. Raghunath Dass | Samba |
| 32 | Sh. Chet Ram Khajuria | Bhore Camp |

| | | |
|----|-------------------------|---------------------|
| 33 | Sh. Laiq Singh | Bhore Camp |
| 34 | Sh. Chajju Ram Khajuria | Samba |
| 35 | Sh. Krishan Lal | R.S Pura |
| 36 | Sh. Sat Paul | Samba |
| 37 | Sh. Amar Nath Bawa | Ratian |
| 38 | Sh. Devikia Nandan | Samba |
| 39 | Sh.Nanak Chand Sharma | Samba |
| 40 | Sh.Niseeb Singh | Smailpur (Bishnah) |
| 41 | Sh.Warayam Singh | Smailpur (Bishnah) |
| 42 | Sh.Lala Amarnath | Khairi (Bishnah) |
| 43 | Sh.Lala Buta Ram | Sarore(Bishnah) |
| 44 | Sh.Jagdish Raj | Bishnah |

POONCH

| | | |
|---|---------------------------|--|
| 1 | Sh. Shiv Rattan Puri | |
| 2 | Lala Ram Saroop | |
| 3 | Sh. Mahesh Chander Sharma | |
| 4 | Sh. Pritam Lal Anand | |
| 5 | Sh. Dina Nath Ji Poonch | |
| 6 | Lala Jagan Nath | |

UDHAMPUR

| | | |
|----|----------------------------|-----------------|
| 1 | Sh. Shiv Charan Gupta | |
| 2 | Sh. Hari Ram Vaid | |
| 3 | Sh. Faqire Chand | Jaganoo |
| 4 | Sh. Bal Krishan | |
| 5 | Sh. Hans Raj Ji, B.A., BT | Ram Nagar |
| 6 | Mahashya Yash Pal | Mirpur, Jammu |
| 7 | Sh. Paras Ram Pachala | Udhampur |
| 8 | Sh. Gouri Ram Shah | Udhampur |
| 9 | Th. Bharat Singh | Ram Nagar |
| 10 | Papa Dina Nath | Udhampur |
| 11 | Sh. Shanti Lal Verma | Udhampur |
| 12 | Sh. Krishna Singh (Papa) | Udhampur |
| 13 | Sh. Bodh Raj (Prohil) | Udhampur |
| 14 | Sh. Suraj Parkash Gupta | Udhampur |
| 15 | Lal Chand Verma | Udhampur |
| 16 | Sh. Des Raj Jandial | Udhampur |
| 17 | Sh. Babu Ram Gupta | Udhampur |
| 18 | Sh. Shiv Lal Pakhetra | Udhampur |
| 19 | Sh. Krishan Lal Pandit | Udhampur |
| 20 | Sh. Dina Nath Gandotra | Udhampur |
| 21 | Sh. Shiv Lal Kailu | Udhampur |
| 22 | Sh. Krishna Anand Baria | Udhampur |
| 23 | Sh. Charan Dass (Pachaila) | Udhampur |
| 24 | Th. Anant Singh | Udhampur |
| 25 | Sh. Neel Kanth Shah | Basant Garh |
| 26 | Sh. Amrit Sagar | Udhampur |
| 27 | Om Parkash (Pachaila) | Udhampur |
| 28 | Kulbir Gupta | Udhampur |
| 29 | Des Raj Kailu | Udhampur |
| 30 | Sh. Ved Mittar | Udhampur |
| 31 | Sh. Suraj Kapoor | Udhampur |
| 32 | Dalit Parshotam | Udhampur |
| 33 | Sh. Puri Ram | Manwal Udhampur |
| 34 | Sh. Jia Lal | Udhampur |
| 35 | Sh. Amrit Sagar | Udhampur |

RAJOURI

| | | |
|----|------------------------|---------|
| 1 | Sh. Paras Ram | |
| 2 | Sh. Megh Raj Bali | |
| 3 | Sh. Kuldeep Raj Gupta | |
| 4 | Sh. Nirmal Kumar Rishi | |
| 5 | Bakshi Vishaw Nath | |
| 6 | Bakshi Sandhya Dass | |
| 7 | Th. Sham Singh | |
| 8 | Th. Malook Singh | |
| 9 | Sh. Tej Ram | |
| 10 | Sh. Ram Lal | |
| 11 | Sh. Ata Ulla | |
| 12 | Sh. Shiv Ram | |
| 13 | Sh. Jagmohan Sharma | |
| 14 | Sh. Raghunandan Modi | |
| 15 | Sh. Krishan Lal | Chuga |
| 16 | Sr. Sat Pal | Rajouri |

KATRA

| | | |
|----|-------------------------|--|
| 1 | Sh. Hira Lal | |
| 2 | Sh. Bishan Dass | |
| 3 | Sh. Khem Chand Dubey | |
| 4 | Sh. Ram Lal | |
| 5 | Sh. Ram Saroop | |
| 6 | Sh. Tirth Ram Ji Dogra | |
| 7 | Sh. Hem Raj Ji Pujari | |
| 8 | Sh. Govind Ram | |
| 9 | Sh. Mohan Lal | |
| 10 | Sh. Krishan Kumar Padha | |

DODA DISTRICT

| | | |
|----|--------------------------|---------------------|
| 1 | S. Bachan Singh | |
| 2 | Th. Dharam Singh | |
| 3 | Th. Shadi Ram | |
| 4 | Th. Madho Lal Gadhi | |
| 5 | Sh. Ram Saran | |
| 6 | Sh. Lal Chand Sharma | Manthala |
| 7 | Thakur Miyan Ram Lohar | |
| 8 | Th. Basant Singh, B.A. | (Bhagwah) |
| 9 | Sh. Hari Ram Sharma | |
| 10 | Sh. Dina Nath | Dessa |
| 11 | Sh. Kosri Singh | Kasti Garh |
| 12 | Sh. Jameet Singh | Assar |
| 13 | Sh. Lal Man Singh | Ukhral |
| 14 | Ch. Anant Ram | Doda |
| 15 | S. Karan Singh | Samthi |
| 16 | Sh. Ravella Ram | Samthi |
| 17 | Guran Dittamal | Doda |
| 18 | Sh. Sadhu Ram | Doda |
| 19 | Sh. Nar Singh | Doda |
| 20 | Sh. Ram Chand | Marmat |
| 21 | Sh. Swami Raj Sharma | Doda |
| 22 | Sh. Faqire Chand Rajdhan | Doda |
| 23 | Sh. Om Parkash Kotwal | Doda |
| 24 | Sh. Tej Lal Padha | Doda |
| 25 | Sh. Surinder Kotwal | Doda |
| 26 | Sh. Faqire Chand | Adhwah |
| 27 | Harji Gadhi | Manthala |
| 28 | Salaq Ram | Manthala |
| 29 | Harji Gaddi | Manthala |
| 30 | Pt. Ishwer Lal Sharma | (Panwarra) Manthala |
| 31 | Lahru Ram | Chinta |
| | | |

MAHILA WING, JAMMU

| | | |
|-----------|------------------------------|--|
| 1 | Smt.Shakti Sharma | |
| 2 | Smt. Parkasho Devi | |
| 3 | Smt. Darshna Devi | |
| 4 | Smt. Suhag Rani | |
| 5 | Smt. Soma Devi | |
| 6 | Smt. Vinod Sharma | |
| 7 | Mata Parvati Devi | |
| 8 | Smt. Sushela Devi | |
| 9 | Smt. Raj Kumari | |
| 10 | Smt. Sita Devi | |
| 11 | Smt. Kailasho Gupta | |
| 12 | Smt. Taro Devi Abrol | |
| 13 | Smt.Brinda Devi | |
| 14 | Smt. Bimla Devi | |
| 15 | Smt. Susheela Mengi | |
| 16 | Smt. Vimla Dogra | |
| 17 | Smt. Sheela Chauhan | |
| 18 | Smt. Chatru Ram Dogra | |
| 19 | Smt. Sukantla Devi | |
| 20 | Smt.Chanchla Devi | |

KISHTWAR

| | | |
|----|--------------------------|-----------------|
| 1 | Pt. Hari Lal | |
| 2 | Mehta Krishna Saroop | |
| 3 | Sh. Prem nath Bhasin | |
| 4 | Sh. Sant Ram Parhiar | |
| 5 | Sh. Yash Parkash | |
| 6 | Lala Amar Nath | |
| 7 | Sh. Prem Nath Ji Goswami | |
| 8 | Wazir Shankar Nath | |
| 9 | Sh. Masat Ram | |
| 10 | Sh. Kirpal Singh | |
| 11 | Sh. Prem Lal | Atholi (Paddar) |
| 12 | Sh. Hem Raj | Thathri |
| 13 | Sh. Manmohan Gupta | Kishtwar |
| 14 | Sh. Janki Nath | Paddar |
| 15 | Sh. Charan Dass Gupta | Kishtwar |

RAMBAN

| | | |
|-----|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. | Sh. Labhu Ram | |
| 2. | Sh. Lalman Singh Pogal Parstan | |
| 3. | Sh. Hans Raj | |
| 4. | Sh. Kasturi Lal Gupta | |
| 5. | Th. Gaja Singh | |
| 6. | Sh. Padam Nath | |
| 7. | Th. Bhoop Singh | |
| 8. | Pt. Dina Nath | Batote |
| 9. | Sh. Bachan Singh Panchi | Batote (Refugee Leader) |
| 10. | Sh. Anant Ram | Batote |
| 11. | Sh. Kanshi Ram | Ramban |
| 12. | Thakur Dass | |
| 13. | Sh. Natha Singh (Parcharka) | Ramban |
| 14. | Sh. Jagat Ram Parhiar | Ramban |
| 15. | Sant Meher Singh | Batote |

BHADARWAH

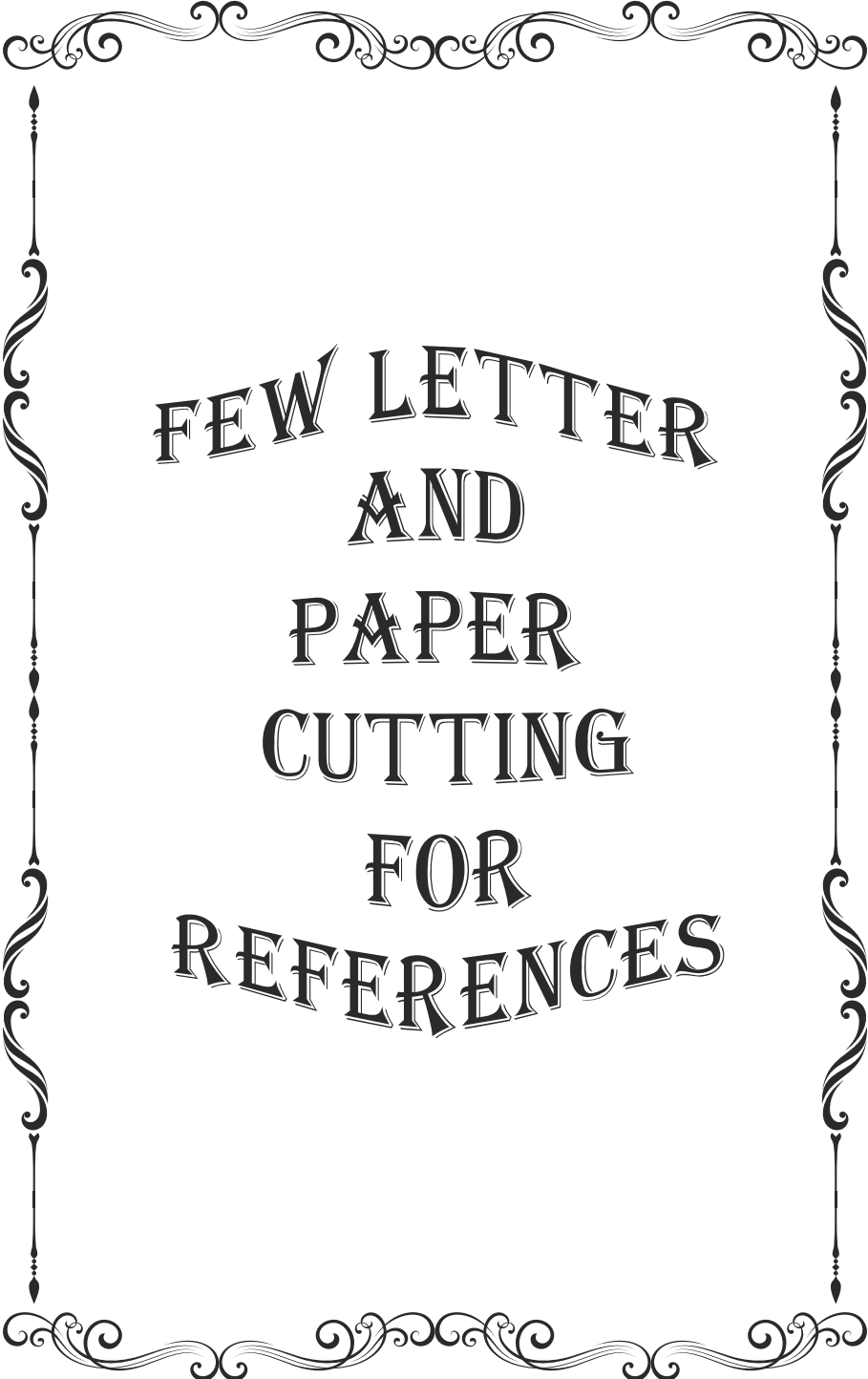
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|----|--------------------------|----------|
| 1 | Sh. Kirpa Ram Kotwal | |
| 2 | Sh. Madho Lal | |
| 3 | Sh. Daya Krishna Rathore | Bhallesa |
| 4 | Sh. Om Kishore | |
| 5 | Sh. Karan Chand | |
| 6 | Sheikh Abdul Rehman | Khallu |
| 7 | Amar Chand Kotwal | |
| 8 | Sh. Amar Nath | Doda |
| 9 | Sh. Amar Chand | Bhalla |
| 10 | Kotwal Swami Raj | |
| 11 | Sh. Hardyal Singh | |
| 12 | Sh. Daya Krishna Kotwal | |
| 13 | Sh. Swami Raj Katal | |
| 14 | Sh. Swami Raj Adv | |

KASHMIR

| | | |
|-----|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. | Sh. Makhan Lal Aima | Parcharak |
| 2. | Sh. Omkar Nath Kak | Parcharak |
| 3. | Sh. Niranjana Nath Kaul | Parcharak |
| 4. | Sh. Tika Lal Taploo, Advocate | |
| 5. | Sh. Brig Nath Miya | Parcharak |
| 6. | Sh. Janki Nath Dhobi | (Parcharak) U.S.A at present |
| 7. | Sh. Amar Nath Vaishnavi | Parcharak |
| 8. | Sh. D.P. Nakashi | (Parcharak) Palampur/Shimla (H.P) |
| 9. | Sh. Som Nath | (Hari Singh High Street, Srinagar) |
| 10. | Sh. Amar Nath | Nai Sarak Srinagar |
| 11. | Sh. Prem Nath Bhat, Advocate | (Anantnag) |
| 12. | Sh. Hira Lal Chatta | |
| 13. | Sh. Prem Nath Miya | |
| 14. | Sh. Soom Nath Ogra | |
| 15. | Sh. Om Prakash Suri | |

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FEW LETTER
AND
PAPER
CUTTING
FOR
REFERENCES

जम् २०११ - १९५८

My Dear Sir,

In view of the special provisions proposed to be incorporated in the Jammu and Kashmir Constitution in order to maintain its distinctive character from other Indian States, thereby not only negating the trumped accession with India but also depriving the State people of the Fundamental rights (Election Commission, Supreme Court etc.) provided in the Indian Constitution, it has been decided to hold a special conference of Praja Parishad on 22, 23 & 24 September, 1956, to discuss and decide the line of action to be adopted to prevent the adoption of the Constitution in the said form and scope fraught with dangerous consequences and to have it amended as to be in line with the Indian Constitution like other parts of the country.

You are, therefore, requested to make it convenient to participate in the conference and guide us at this critical hour of our national life and suggest all that we should do to fight the separatist tendencies raising its ugly heads in this part of the country.

I think keeping in view the importance of the conference and the issue, you would kindly adjust your valuable time accordingly.

An early reply is solicited. The detailed programme of the conference will be conveyed after some days.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,
Jehumath Doga
(Pran Nath Doga)
President,
Praja Parishad,
Jammu.

This letter has been sent to the leaders of the different political parties i.e. Chatterji, Krishnam, Ashok Mehta, D.P. Ghoshana, Singhvi, etc.

Jammu & Kashmir Praja Parishad

जम्मू-कश्मीर प्रजापरिषद

(Central Office Jammu)

J/CMS

Ref. No ... 94/2/P

Dated: 2.7.1951.

Dear Sir,

This is in continuation of our previous letter No. 91/2/P, 26.6.1951. It has been learnt from reliable sources that the Kashmir Government has come to harbour certain doubts and misgivings about the bonafides of the Praja Parishad. Parishad has declared so many times in its statements as well as in public speeches that its aims and objects are to serve the people of Jammu and Kashmir State irrespective of religion, caste, creed or language and that it is national in out-look and considers every citizen of the State equal and that it is with the Government, as long as the Government is furthering these aims and objectives and where the Government departs from these aims and objectives, it would offer healthy opposition, but in no case it would disturb the peace of the State. So far and in future too the Praja Parishad will remain wedded to this policy in spite of provocation and incitement from some National Conference workers who are out to ~~create bad blood~~ produce wrong impression ~~and~~ create bad blood and incite people to violence. They are acting on the policy of giving the dog a bad name and kill it. National Conference workers are resorting to such tactics and all create disturbances in the State and thus strengthen the hands of Pakistan as will be clear from the facts detailed below:-

1. ✓ We have been charged with ~~making~~ making provocative and offensive speeches, but the fact is that Mr. Motiram Baigra and his companions are openly preaching violence. He delivered a speech at Baramulla saying that Praja Parishad people are murderers, scoundrels and bad characters. They should be tied with ropes, seriously beaten, made to sit on donkeys and then driven out to be drowned in the river Chenab etc. He preached violence and excited the public, but the Praja Parishad people kept their heads cool and behaved nicely. The fact was brought to your notice at that very time and twice afterwards that as well. But no notice has been taken of this inflammatory speech.

2. ✓ The incident of Suchmahadev in Chananli Illaqa, District Udhampur, has already been brought to your kind notice. The meeting organized by Praja Parishad was disturbed with the help of a Police Officer. A batch of fifty people armed with axes and lathis raised anti-slogans, terrorised the audience and abused the workers and fell upon them mercilessly. As a result the ~~two~~ two persons were seriously beaten. The Sub Inspector on spot and the Superintendent of Police Udhampur did not entertain the written report of the victims. The Medical Officer refused to examine and issue a certificate of the injuries. The Deputy Commissioner also remained lukewarm and took no notice of these facts when brought to his notice. The victims had to be removed to Jammu Hospital for dressing etc.

✓ On the other hand efforts are being made to involve our

Jammu & Kashmir Praja Parishad

जम्मू-कश्मीर प्रजापरिषद

(Central Office Jammu)

Sl. No.

-3-

Dated.....

and members who try to protect everybody and even shed their blood to defend them.

4. To condemn the unlawful action of the Goondas at Such Mahadev, the people of Udhampur observed complete hartal spontaneously to express their resentment at these inhuman and barbarous acts of the anti-national and anti-social elements. But the National Conference and the Kashmir Government took exception to it. They are against the people expressing their feelings and condemning such as unjust, barbarous and inhuman acts, because the perpetrators belong to its group and that of Mr. Saigra. On the other hand, the people were victimized by cancelling the permit of some cloth dealers with a view to frighten, suppress and discourage the public. Similarly permits of four dealers of Samba have been cancelled as a result of hartal observed to protest against the arrest of Th. Raghunath Singh Samyal. These are clear instances of suppression and harassment.

5. The shopkeepers whose licences and permits have been cancelled approached the District Supply Officer, Udhampur, and requested him to tell the grounds upon which their permits were cancelled. He told that he was helpless and that he had been verbally ordered by Mr. Ali (Deputy Commissioner Udhampur) that licences and permits of all Praja Parishad dealers should be cancelled. When the dealers requested the District Supply Officer to furnish a copy of the orders in order that they might lodge an appeal, the District Supply Officer insulted and turned them out of his room.

6. Mr. Aga Nozir Ali, Deputy Commissioner, Udhampur, in a speech at village Jib in Udhampur District preached violence and exhorted the audience to receive the Praja Parishad people with lathies and ropes so that they might not dare again to enter their village.

7. On 8th Jeth 2068, Pandit Premnath Dogra, President, Praja Parishad, went on tour to Poni, where a public meeting was held at night. As a result of his visit to the place two Zaildars and two Ambardars have been suspended on the grounds that they took part in giving reception to Pandit Premnath Dogra. The ground is absolutely false because no such reception could be held at all at 9 in the night the time of his arrival in the town. It may be brought to your notice that this is not the first instance of this kind. This has become practice to harass and trouble the persons who take part in Pandit Jee's reception or attend our meetings. This is a travesty of democracy as in its practice here, the aggressor is encouraged and the aggrieved is victimized exactly as the U.K.G. is doing in the Kashmir dispute.

8. On 12th Mar 2068, S. Such Singh, and Hon'ble Giridharilal Dogra went to Hiranagar for election propaganda. Palling to get a good audience, they arranged a Cinema Show at night through the State Publicity Department. During the show, Mr. Lalman, a Patwari at Hiranagar, stood up and began to deliver a speech which was full of malicious propaganda against Praja Parishad. Mr. Jewala

Jammu & Kashmir Praja Parishad

जम्मू-कश्मीर प्रजापरिषद

(Central Office Jammu)

Ref. No

-4-

Dated.....

Prakash, a Vakil of Hiranagar, objected to this on the ground that he is an official and his position does not allow him to say anything against or in favour of any political party. At this the said party raised a slogan "Sher-i-Bugger Murabed". The public left the place. The Police Sub Inspector arrested Mr. Jewelsprakash along with Mr. Devkimandan our worker at Hiranagar. Next day both of them were produced before the court under Section 151/107.

All these facts confirm the doubts and fears that the Government's efforts are directed against the Praja Parishad and that the Government will not allow fair and impartial elections. The Praja Parishad on the other hand is endeavouring to maintain law and order in full appreciation of the critical situation and with a view to disillusion the Security Council that the elections in the State can be conducted fairly and impartially. I am afraid that if this process of harassment and arrests are not put a stop to, the chances of healthy and peaceful atmosphere would be lessened and free and fair elections would not be possible.

Yours faithfully,

Durga Dass Varma
(Durga Dass Varma)
General Secretary,

All Jammu & Kashmir Government,
Srinagar.

Hon'ble Bekhshi Ghulam Mohammed,
Deputy Prime Minister,
Jammu & Kashmir Government,
Srinagar (Kashmir).

The Wing Committee of all Jammu and Kashmir Praja Parishads which met ^{at Srinagar} under the Presidentship of Th. Manantr Singh passed the following resolution on the move of the Constituent Assembly to make Jammu and Kashmir State an autonomous Republic

Jammu and Kashmir Praja Parishad has made it repeatedly clear that it looks upon the Jammu and Kashmir State as an integral part of India. It therefore wants its accession to India to be full and unconditional like that of other acceding States. This is the view held by most people of the State Hindu, Muslim, Sikh and Buddhist alike. It has therefore been shocked by the plan of the National Conference as disclosed by Mirza Qasim, Chief Secy, Chairman of the Basic Principles Committee of the one party Constituent Assembly, to make Jammu and Kashmir State an autonomous Republic with a separate National Assembly, separate President and separate Judiciary. It amounts to pulling off the Jammu and Kashmir State from India for all practical purposes. The Praja Parishad is opposed to this anti-national move which, if allowed to materialise will, ^{besides} ^{ing} create a very anomalous position in the state fraught with grave dangers to both the State and rest of India. This will bring fundamental unity of the State and her people to India. This the various sects will be vigilant for the best interest of the State and the rest of India.

The Parishad therefore calls upon the people of the State to raise their voice of protest against this dangerous move of the Constituent ^{Assembly} which represents only one party and has no right ^{to decide} anything for the whole State. It calls upon the Praja Parishad members to hold protest meetings and agitatorily educate public opinion about the dangers inherent in the plan ^{to make} the State an autonomous Republic within ^{the Indian} Republic. Protest resolution expressing opposition of the people to this move should be passed at such meetings and their copy forwarded to the Government of India and the President of the Constituent Assembly and the Chief Minister of the State.

As the President and many of the members of the Praja Parishad are vested with full powers of the ^{Constituent Assembly} ~~Constituent Assembly~~ with the responsibility to lead the people till the agency lasts. His decisions shall be deemed as the decisions of the committee. He is also authorized to nominate a successor if and in fact necessary.

Dhanraj Singh
Vice President
ALL JAMMU & KASHMIR
PRAJA PARISHAD

From:

Bal Raj Madhok,
Organising Secretary,
Jammu & Kashmir Praja Parishad
(C/o Raramount Press, Hariaganj, Delhi).

To

Shri G.S. Bajpai,
Secretary General,
External Affairs Ministry,
Government of India, NEW DELHI.

Dear Sir,

I beg to submit as 'aide memoire' the list of the points that I made out during my talk with you on the 12.5.60 as also those which I could not touch due to shortage of time, regarding the view point of the Praja Parishad, the most representative organization of India held Jammu Province of the Jammu & Kashmir State, about the Kashmir problem.

1. The Praja Parishad would have liked the Government of India to not to ri a plebiscite in Kashmir at this or any future time. But since the Government of India stands committed to it, it would be most impolitic and undemocratic to allow the predominantly Muslim population of Kashmir to decide the future of the Dogras of Jammu or Ladakhis of Ladakh with whom they have nothing in common whatsoever by holding the plebiscite taking the whole State as a unit. The chant of the people of Jammu and Ladakh to remain a part of India is clear and unequivocal. Therefore no plebiscite is needed there. If it must be held at all it should be confined to Kashmir valley alone.

2. Praja Parishad is as much opposed to the independence of the State as to its accession to Pakistan. It is therefore perturbed by the subtle moves of Sh. Abdullah and his communist supporters to secure independence for the entire India held part of the State. Let the Government of India and Sheikh Abdullah do whatever they think proper with Kashmir valley. But nothing should be done to break the natural, historical, political, economic and cultural ties of the people of Jammu (from Pattharkot to Banihal) and Ladakh with India.

3. Care should be taken to keep Bhardarwah (Hindu majority) and Kishtwar (slight Muslim majority now due to immigration of Kashmiri Muslims), the two richest and strategically most important parts of Jammu with Jammu and Bharat. This is important because Sheikh Abdullah's Government has been trying in a very subtle way since its very inception to cut them off from the Hindu majority districts of Udhampur and thus destroy the territorial link between Jammu and Ladakh. They have been constituted by them into a new district of DoTa whose Muslim population has swelled recently by Kashmiri Muslim immigrants from Kashmir valley from across the Banihal and other passes that link Jammu with Kashmir valley.

4. In deciding the future of the State or taking any other decisive step concerning it the representatives of Praja Parishad should also be consulted. The Government of India, I would like to assure you, can always depend upon Praja Parishad for anything for the best of India and the State.

I would like to post you with some more facts and therefore would request you to give sometime on some other day at your earliest convenience.

Yours faithfully,

Dated.
the 27th May 1960.

(Bal Raj Madhok)



काश्मीर के भारत में विलय पर श्री नेहरू ने बाधा दी

—डा० मुखर्जी (कांग्रेस प्रतिनिधि द्वारा)

दिल्ली, २ जनवरी। अखिल राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस के अध्यक्ष डा. स्वामी प्रसाद मुखर्जी ने आज यहाँ एक प्रेस सम्मेलन में भाषण देते हुए कहा कि वेक जम्मू का जम्मू नहीं है कि वे काश्मीर संविधान सभा के अध्यक्ष की तर्ज पर भारत में मिलने संबंधी प्रस्ताव स्वीकार करने को कह सकते हैं, किन्तु उन्हें ऐसा करने से भी नेहरू ने रोक दिया।

आपने कहा कि यदि वेक जम्मू का नहीं है काश्मीर पार्टी के विचारियों को भारत में पूरी तरह मिलने के लिए नहीं कह सकते जो जम्मू व काश्मीर की प्रस्ताव को भारत-निर्णय का अधिकार न देना व्यावस्थित नहीं।

निजाम को हटाने की मांग

डा. मुखर्जी ने मांग की कि हैदराबाद निजाम को समाप्त कर दिया जाए या राज्य को विभाजित कर सीमांतकों जमीन में मिला दिया जाए। आपने कहा कि यह मांग जमात की मांग है। आप तक कि हैदराबाद कांग्रेस ऐसी भी बननी पड़े है।

आज में डा. मुखर्जी ने कहा कि भारत में अखिलों का एक विचारमंडल जम्मू के विचारों की ओर के लिए आ रहा है।

लाठियों-गोलियों से जम्मू-आंदोलन को दबाया नहीं जा सकता

डा० श्यामाप्रसाद मुखर्जी द्वारा नेहरू व अ-हुल्ला सरकार को चेतावनी (हमारे कार्यालय प्रतिनिधि द्वारा)

दिल्ली, २ जनवरी। भारतीय जनता के अध्यक्ष डा. श्यामाप्रसाद मुखर्जी ने आज रात को राष्ट्रीय मंच पर एक विचार मार्चमार्गिक सभामें भाषण देते हुए काश्मीर की जम्मू का अलग-अलग भारत की नेहरू सरकार की चेतावनी की कि जम्मू व काश्मीर को भारत में पूर्ण रूप से विलीन करने का जम्मू प्रजा परिषद का आन्दोलन गन्धर्वक एवं वैधमरिक्तपूर्ण है, अतः उसे लाठियों-गोलियों से दूरगति दबाया नहीं जा सकता। आपने यह रक्तमयक मुताबक दिया कि सभी विरुद्ध सत्याग्रही नेताओं व कार्यकर्ताओं को तत्काल रिहा किया जाए और जम्मू व काश्मीर के सभी लोगों के नेता एक साथ बैठकर एक दूसरे के दुश्मनों की युद्ध दित से समझने का प्रयास करें और देहातिल को युद्ध में रक्तकर कोई ऐसा सन्तोष कर में जिनमें सब की इज्जत बनी रहे।

डा. मुखर्जी ने भारत में कहा कि काश्मीर के प्रश्न पर अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय एवं राष्ट्रीय दृष्टिकोण से असल जलय विचार करना आवश्यक है। अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय दृष्टि से—सायबर सुरक्षा कौशल के हान के प्रस्ताव को देखते हुए—हमारी यह दृष्टि भारत है कि काश्मीर का मामला सुरक्षा कौशल के साथ मिला जाया चाहिए।

डा. मुखर्जी ने कहा कि काश्मीर के अखिलों का एक विचारमंडल जम्मू के विचारों की ओर के लिए आ रहा है।

नवभारत टाइम्स

४ जनवरी

दिल्ली, बुधवार माघ कृष्णा २ सम्बत् २००९

जम्मू प्रजा-परिषद् का सत्याग्रह

इस सप्ताह पूर्व जब कि संसद की लोकसभा के अधिवेशन में जम्मू की प्रजा-परिषद् के सत्याग्रह की घटना खल रही थी, तब हमने लिखा था कि इस सत्याग्रह का अधिक विस्तार होने से पहले तो इसके कारणों का निराकरण कर देना चाहिए, क्योंकि यदि यह सत्याग्रह चल रहा तो जम्मू की विविध परि-
 स्थितियों में इसका स्थान करना सारल कार्य नहीं होगा। हमें उस समय यह ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता विशेष रूप से इस कारण प्रतीत हुई थी कि इस समय पर लोकसभा में प्रधानमंत्री की नेतृत्व द्वारा विचारणा चल रही है। हालांकि विचार पर साम और राजनीतिक स्थिति पर अधिक आधारित आज पड़ा जा।

हुमायी नेताजी के पदावस्था प्रतिष्ठित हुई घटनाओं में हमारे मन, अहिंसक विचारणा को सुदृढतर बन गया है। इस सत्याग्रह को अग्रिम रूप अब लगभग बंद मान लेना पड़ा है। इसमें लगभग पंद्रह सौ विचारणाओं की सूची है। सत्याग्रह का विस्तार जम्मू, हुवा, जयपुर, राजौरी, अडवाह, उम्मे, अकनूर और साबा आदि स्थानों में तो हो ही चुका है, इन्हें के साथ ही इनके अन्तर्-
 कृत नहीं रहे हैं। किन्तु व्यक्तियों की संख्या प्रजा-परिषद् के नेताओं की संख्या है, जमा पूरा सबके सिरपटा ही जाने पर तो सत्याग्रह की प्रति में संकटा नहीं आई, जिनसे कुछ नेताओं ही हुई हैं। चुनाव के अनिश्चित स्थानों भी इस परिदृश्य में, अल्पसंख्यक संख्या में, भाग ले रही हैं।

यदि सचि कहते हैं तो अब प्रकट किया जा, किन्तु काशीर की सरकार अपने कार्य में इस सत्याग्रह का स्थान करने में सफल नहीं हो रही है। भारत से भी उनकी सहायता के लिये पुलिस और सत्याग्रह की सहायता भेजी गई है। प्रधानमंत्री की नेतृत्व से लोकसभा में विचारणा की थी कि इस सत्याग्रह की विचारणा के अन्तर् में सहायता की जा रही है। उनको यह विचारणा अब पार्थक्य हो चुकी है। किन्तु सत्याग्रह के अन्तर्गत अधिवेशन में और जलसभके-बानपुर, अधिवेशन में उनके अन्तर्गत में अहिंसक कार्य में इस सत्याग्रह का सम्बंध दिया है। जनसभ के अन्तर्गत में तो इस सत्या-
 ग्रह की सहायता के लिये स्थितिगत रूप से जाने की आवश्यकता दिखाई है। काशीर की अन्तर्गत-सरकार की भारतीय पुलिस की सहायता भेजे जाने के पश्चात् जम्मू की प्रजा-परिषद् की भारत की सहायता प्राप्त—यदि सहायता के एक अंग प्राप्त हो सके तो—सहायता का दिया जाना लगे और राजनीतिक अधिवेशन के विषय नहीं माना जा सकता। जम्मू की प्रजा-परिषद् के अन्तर्गत में के अन्तर्गत में, भारत-अन्तर्गत द्वारा सफल काशीर, जम्मू और सहायता लीजा

अन्तर्गत की सरकार की अन्तर्गत कर देने का विचार करने से बहुत पहले ही, कई बार भारत के सम्बन्ध अधिकाधिक से प्रयोगों की थी कि जम्मू और सहायता की विचारणा करने के अन्तर्गत भारत का अंग बना लिया जाये। परन्तु न जाने क्या बीचकार भारत-सरकार के नेताओं ने उनकी इस प्रयोगों की अन्तर्गत नहीं किया। जम्मू के अधिवेशन में तो अधिवेशन-जनता विचारण यह था कि सहायता की प्रजा-परिषद् जम्मू की जनता का अन्तर्गत प्रतिनिधित्व नहीं करती। इसलिए उन्होंने प्रजा-परिषद् की प्रयोगों की न लेना उनका ही दुष्टि से देखा, अन्तर्गत प्रजा-परिषद् की, उसे प्रतिनिधित्व सहाय-कर, सिद्धा भी की। सहाय के अन्तर्गत नेताओं के विषय में उनके पास इस प्रकार का सम्बन्ध करने का कोई कारण नहीं था, तो भी उन्होंने उनकी प्रयोगों पर ध्यान नहीं दिया।

महाराजा हरिश्चन्द्र की प्रयोगों पर काशीर के अन्तर्गत से जम्मू और काशीर की अन्तर्गत-भारतीय नेताओं ने जम्मू, भारत सरकार ने अन्तर्गत की थी कि यह इनके अधिवेशन का अधिवेशन सहाय की जनता का यह अन्तर्गत करने। काशीर का जम्मू विचारणा करने होने के कारण यह जम्मू का संघर्ष करना सारल कार्य नहीं था, परन्तु जम्मू और सहाय में यह कार्य सत्याग्रहक विचारणा सहायता था। भारत-सरकार ने न केवल इसे नहीं किया, प्रत्युत इन दोनों प्रयोगों की काशीर के साथ नहीं कर दिया। यदि भारत-सरकार अब भी अपनी मान्य करन से, और केवल ही अन्तर्गत और उनके साधियों की इच्छा की ही सहाय जम्मू और सहाय की सहायता की भी इच्छा करने का सहाय हीन कर इन दोनों प्रयोगों की सहायता भारत के साथ विचारणा के लिये तैयार हो जाये, तो न केवल जम्मू के सत्याग्रह का दुर्गम अन्त हो सकता है, अन्तर्गत राजनीतिक, आर्थिक, सामर्थिक और आस-निज समस्याओं का भी स्वयंसेवक रूप हो सकता है।

परन्तु हमें लगता है कि इस सम्बन्ध में हमारे प्रधानमंत्री की नेतृत्व देना ही हो कर रहे हैं जैसा कि अब से ५, मा ३ वर्ष पूर्व इस देश के विविध शासक इस देश की जनता की इच्छाओं का अन्तर्गत न करने में किया करते थे। अब समय है कि भारतीय जनता इस सम्बन्ध में अपने विचारों और अपनी भावनाओं की, किसी भी व्यक्ति या पार्टी का विचारण न करके, स्पष्ट प्रकट कर दे, जिनसे सरकार के नेता अपनी भूल समझ में, भारत-परिषद् की अन्तर्गत-अन्तर्गत विस्तार अधिवेशन रूप जाये और जम्मू में उद्द साय से की अधिवेशन सहायता ही रही है उनका अन्त ही जाये।

जांच मंडल भेजते हैं नवभारत का निश्चय

काशीर, ३ जनवरी। ज० मा० जन संघ की कार्यकारिणी ने आज सुबह सहाय अपनी बैठक में विचारण किया कि जम्मू में पार्थक्य स्थिति का अन्तर्गत करने के लिये सहाय अधिवेशन का एक प्रतिनिधि मंडल भेजा जाये। इस विचारण की सहायता देते हुए संघ के अध्यक्ष डा० अन्तर्गत-अन्तर्गत मुखर्जी ने कहा कि यह प्रतिनिधि मंडल संघ की जम्मू की सर्वोच्चत घटनाओं के, संघ में स्थिति देना।

उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि जन संघ के अधिवेशन में स्वीकृत किये गये अन्तर्गत सम्बन्ध-सहायता पर और जम्मू के लिये भारत सरकार को सहाय जम्मू। नेताजी की सहायता के बारे में जांच की जाय

नेताजी, सुभाषचन्द्र बोस की सहाय के संबंध में डा० मुखर्जी ने कहा कि भारत सरकार को इस संबंध में वास्तविकता का पता लगाने के लिये अन्तर्गत एक जांच समिती नियुक्त करनी चाहिए। यदि इस की सहायता हो जाय तो नेताजी की अधिवेशनों होकिंगों में भारत वाकिर दिल्ली में बड़ी प्रतिनिधित्व की जायनी चाहिए। उन्होंने यह भी सहाय दिया कि लाख किलो का नाम नेताजी किल्ला रख देना चाहिए क्योंकि सहाय किले पर राष्ठीय अन्तर्गत-अन्तर्गत नेताजी सुभाषचन्द्र बोस की एक सुन्दर अधिवेशन थी।

प्रा. प्र. २०२४

जम्मू प्रजा परिषद

Hindustan Standard

Delhi

24.4.52



SRI PREM NATH DOGRA, President of the Praja Parishad, Jammu and Kashmir, (with garlands) was given a reception on his arrival in Delhi at the Railway Station on Wednesday morning.

Jammu Praja Parishad Chief in Delhi

Address At Public Meeting

NEW DELHI, APRIL 23.—Sri Prem Nath Dogra, President of the Jammu Praja Parishad, told a public meeting here today that the Parishad would continue to agitate for the full application of the Indian Constitution to the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

"We also want to enjoy the freedom of Press and platform which the Constitution of India guarantees to all its citizens and of which the people of the State are deprived. We want the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of India to be extended to the State in that liberty of the individual is guaranteed and enforced in the State also," he said.

Sri Dogra refuted the charge that the Parishad was a communal organisation and said its main aim was to educate the people of Jammu, who were politically more backward than the people of Kashmir.

Referring to the recent student agitation in Jammu, he said as a citizen he surely sympathised with the school children, but as President of the Parishad he scrupulously avoided being entangled in the affair.—P.M.

Sheikh Abdullah And Communalism

Mr.—Since Prime Minister of Kashmir, Sheikh Abdullah's statement of April 11, our Prime Minister Sri Nehru has said that he did not like the tone of the speech and we read with pleasure your excellent editorial "Kashmir" in your issue of April 15-16.

Sheikh Abdullah wanted to clarify his statement and even his latest has not satisfactorily done so. Where was the justification for the term 'unhallowed' for speech? One should remember that the Indian boys sacrificed themselves for and are still defending that land and India is yet spending money for it.—Yash, etc., ANANDA PRASAD MAJUMDAR, Advocate, Calcutta.

"Hindustan Times" 8/3.8.52

"Tribune" 4/35.5.2

KASHMIR'S TIES WITH INDIA

Controversy Regretted

SRINAGAR, May 2.—Addressing a May Day meeting in Srinagar last night, the Deputy Prime Minister of Kashmir, Bakshi Ghulam Mohamed, said the people of the State could never be separated from the rest of India. He said there was no greater friend of India than Sheikh Abdullah.

Commentaries and interpretations, Bakshi Ghulam Mohamed said, were trying to sow seeds of dissension, but this should never be encouraged. He said certain elements in India were going a distance to India and Kashmir by impugning statements and views of Sheikh Abdullah that were not as in doing so, Bakshi Ghulam Mohamed said, they were not only hurting the sentiments of millions of Indians, but also the sentiments of Sheikh Abdullah's followers in Jammu and Kashmir.

Kashmir's special position, he said, had been conceded not only in the Instrument of Accession, but also in India's Constitution. There was no room for confusion or controversy about this.

U.N. MEDIATION

Referring to the U.N. mediation efforts in Kashmir, Bakshi Ghulam Mohamed said Kashmiris were not in the least perturbed over how interested world Powers proposed to tackle the Kashmir problem. They knew their destiny was in their own hands. As far as Dr. Gochara was concerned, Kashmiris did not mind his visiting this country once again, if he chose to. But he made it clear that his fundamental stand on the question of accession would remain unshaken.

Bakshi Ghulam Mohamed dwelt at length on Indo-Kashmir relationship and said: "I wish to make it clear that dream of those communal elements who demand the application of the entire Indian Constitution to Kashmir will never materialise. Kashmir has acceded to India only in respect of three subjects, namely, Defence, Communications and Foreign Affairs. We are free to shape our destiny, so far as the other subjects are concerned."

The Indian Press has known Sheikh Abdullah for more than 20 years as a real and sincere friend of the Indian people. Why should any one turn round suddenly and impute motives to him, he asked.

He said: "Let us make it clear that nothing can break the bonds of kinship between Kashmir and India."

He also referred to the long refusal in Kashmir and said Kashmir had already given a lead to India in this respect. "What Kashmir has done today other Indian States will do tomorrow."

Bakshi Ghulam Mohamed appealed to the Indian Press and leaders "to respect the sentiments of Sheikh Abdullah and write and speak about Kashmir after due deliberation and in the best interest of India and Kashmir."—U.P.I.

Accession To India Irrevocable, Says B. Ghulam Mohd.

(From Our Own Correspondent)

SRINAGAR, May 2.—Bakshi Ghulam Mohammed, Kashmir's Deputy Premier, said here last night that nothing could separate Kashmir from India. Addressing a May Day rally, he said: "If the present international controversy over Kashmir's position had done anything it has only brought us closer to India than ever before. All interested attempts to draw Sheikh Abdullah away from India, the land of Gurditji and Pandit Nehru are bound to fail. There is no greater friend of the Indian people than Sheikh Abdullah."

He went on to say: "Kashmir has acceded to India only in defence, foreign affairs and communications, and so far as the rest of subjects are concerned, it is free to decide her destiny in whatever way she pleases. No one can dispute or question Kashmir's freedom to decide her internal affairs. Some interested elements in India and Jammu are wrong if they think that they can force Kashmir to accede to India in subjects other than the three subjects in which she has already acceded. Kashmir's special position has been clearly laid down in the Instrument of Accession. There is no reason why some quarters should raise a controversy at this stage."

He asserted it was wrong on the part of anybody to think that they "can bring down Sheikh Abdullah. We will never permit our leader to be brought down. We will always stand by him."

He said that Kashmir had transferred her destiny without paying any compensation to landlords and claimed that land would be transferred to tillers all over India and Kashmir land would be followed."

U.P.I. adds: Referring to U.N. mediation efforts he said Kashmiris were not perturbed over how interested world powers tackled the Kashmir problem. They knew their destiny was in their own hands, Kashmiris, he said did not mind if Dr. Nehru visited the State again, if he should know that fundamental stand on the question of Kashmir would remain unshaken.

ایڈیٹوریل

نہرو اور جموں کا تیسرا لڑ

پاکستان کے لئے جموں کا تیسرا لڑ...
 جموں کے لوگوں کو...
 جموں کے لوگوں کو...
 جموں کے لوگوں کو...

جموں میں لگائی گئی ڈاڈا سے پرتا پارلیمنٹ کا پولیس کو آتش توپ

جموں، ۹ مارچ (پریس)۔ جموں کے پولیس نے ڈاڈا سے پرتا پارلیمنٹ کے خلاف ایک ہزار سے زائد پولیس افسروں کو تیار کیا جو ڈاڈا سے پرتا پارلیمنٹ کے خلاف ایک ہزار سے زائد پولیس افسروں کو تیار کیا جو ڈاڈا سے پرتا پارلیمنٹ کے خلاف ایک ہزار سے زائد پولیس افسروں کو تیار کیا...

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SECTION 144 IN NEW DELHI DEMONSTRATION ON JAMMU FIRING

By A Staff Reporter
 Demonstrations and processions have been banned in New Delhi for 15 days under Section 144 CrP. The order was promulgated at 11:30 a.m. yesterday when the Additional District Magistrate, Mr. D. S. Dhillon, accompanied by a strong police force, called about 1,500 Jammu Singh demonstrators to disperse. The demonstrators, carrying black flags, were shouting slogans against Mr. Nehru and Sheikh Abdullah's administration in Kashmir. They were protesting against the court firing on a Paraded Staff at Jaurian, near Jammu. The demonstrators were stopped at the police station in New Delhi and some of them found their way to Parliament House. Before they reached the Parliament House, the demonstrators (who the ADM had been ordered to stop) had been arrested. On the advice of a Jammu Singh leader, the demonstrators dispersed.

PROTEST HARTAL IN JAMMU

From Our Correspondent
 JAMMU, Feb 7.—A hartal demonstration was held in Jammu at 12:00 p.m. yesterday when many people gathered and held a hartal. One of the arrested men died. A hartal was observed today in Jammu and the police were ordered to maintain law and order. The demonstrators were arrested and taken to the District Jail.

Police Disperse Procession In New Delhi

The procession, consisting of over 1,000 persons, started from the Regal Park in the afternoon but was stopped near Baid's House by police officers who announced the District Magistrate's order under Section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, banning processions in the municipal limits of New Delhi.

Nearly 250 of the processionists, however, managed to reach Pindrawal Road and held a demonstration in accordance with their plan to hold a black flag demonstration in front of Kashmir Government offices. They were informed by the Additional District Magistrate, Mr. H. S. Dhillon, who headed a force of over 200 policemen that the order applied to meetings as well as processions. Mr. Masani's followers in Jammu, however, took his followers to disperse as "authorities have not yet decided to break the law." Despite his advice, however, a section of the crowd continued to shout slogans. Quiet was, however, restored by the leaders of the demonstration who accompanied by a police escort made their way back.

The ban on meetings and processions within the municipal limits of New Delhi, Mr. Dhillon said, would be in force for 15 days. Later in the evening a number of public meetings were organized by the Jan Sangh in Old Delhi where speakers severely condemned the Kashmir Government's action in resorting to firing on Praja Parishad workers and criticized the District Magistrate for stopping the Jan Sangh procession.

The Secretary of the Delhi Pradesh Jan Sangh, Mr. Kanwar Lal Gupta, said in a statement...

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Kashmir Must Accept Full Integration

MOOKERJEE'S POSER TO ABDULLAH

NEW DELHI, July 28, (UPI).

Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerjee, President of the Bharatiya Jan Sangh, said here this evening that if Sheikh Abdullah regarded himself as an Indian first and then a Kashmiri and then a Muslim, he should have no hesitation in accepting full integration of Kashmir with India.

Addressing a largely attended public meeting in the Gandhi Grounds, Dr. Mookerjee declared that the main point about Kashmir was not regarding the Maharaja's future or even the flag, but that since Kashmir was an integral part of the Indian Union, it should agree at no distant time to be integrated with India just like any other Part B State. If one or two local matters require special treatment, this can be separately examined in an atmosphere of goodwill and mutual understanding he said.

The Jan Sangh leader in a 45-minute speech reviewed the Kashmir problem, East Bengal situation, food policy of the Government of India and the Preventive Detention Act.

FUTURE OF THE RULER

Referring to Kashmir, Dr. Mookerjee said that in fact the Maharaja's rule had largely come to an end and he is waiting for a more constitutional head with no special responsibilities. Whether the rulership will continue or not is not peculiar to Kashmir and it has to be decided in respect of the whole of India by now, else but the Indian Parliament, Dr. Mookerjee observed. What they wanted was a uniform system for the selection of the Governor of Bai Prasnukh of every state within the Indian Union including Kashmir.

Dr. Mookerjee was not prepared to treat the flag question as a minor issue. The

adoption of a separate flag for Kashmir alone was a symbol, not of loyalty to India but one of cleavage and disruption, he said. Sheikh Abdullah and his supporters, he said, made no efforts in replying to the vital principles involved in these matters.

NO PARTITION

He expressed surprise over the fact that the Kashmir Premier had charged his critics with a desire to partition Jammu and Kashmir. All that had been suggested was that "if Sheikh Abdulla and his supporters remained stubborn, then a possible solution might be to allow Jammu and Ladakh to integrate fully with India and the Kashmir Valley to have a limited integration."

Referring to the "growing deterioration" in the East Bengal situation, Dr. Mookerjee expressed the fear that if the situation did not improve, a full India. He was simply amazed to find that the Pakistan Minister for Minorities had referred to the unabated exodus of non-Muslims from East Bengal as a natural event in this part of the year.

AGGRESSION

The essential fact, he said, had to be borne in mind that Pakistan was determined not to keep the Hindus in East Bengal except the poorest classes who would remain as serfs and would soon become converts. What was happening was in the nature of aggression by Pakistan on India.

Parishad Workers Meet In Jungle

Decide To Agitate More Effectively

From Our Staff Correspondent JAMMU, Dec. 28—An important 100-day meeting of about 50 Parishad workers was held this week under the chairmanship of Shri Durgadas Yama, District Parishad member who has been declared by the Government as a "Seditious" It was held in a Parishad press release that the meeting took place in a jungle near Jammu about 64 miles from Jammu and was attended by Shri Madhank, a member of the Parishad Workers' Committee, who has been meeting here ever since the Parishad movement began. He acquainted the meeting with outside activities.

A press release added, "It was decided to run the movement on more effective lines, and some other important decisions were also made. The meeting also considered how to meet Government violence and wrong propaganda."

The participants from all over Jammu province expressed their people in their respective regions were prepared to make any sacrifice for the agitation, concluded the Parishad press release.

Another press release from the Parishad alleged harassment of the people by police and militia at Chhamb after the incident of 16th December there in which one man was alleged to have been killed by militia firing. It made further allegations about the behaviour of the police at Nowshera. According to the press release a large number of houses have been raided at both these towns in search of Parishad workers. It also said, persons offered themselves for arrest at Baddi on December 24.

The authorities at first refused to arrest them but on great insistence by neighbours they were all arrested.

INTEGRAL PART OF INDIA

The LADAKH WITH INDIA Tribune 30 Dec. Dr. Mookerjee's Plea ADDRESS TO JAN SANGH CONFERENCE

KANPUR, Dec. 23.

"JAMMU and Ladakh must be fully integrated with India and if Sheikh Abdullah is adamant, Kashmir valley may be recognised as a separate state within the Indian Union", said Dr. S. P. Mookerjee, delivering his presidential address to the first all-India session of the Jan Sangh here-to-day.

Speaking in English at the tribune in Kanpur, Dr. Mookerjee said, "Our party has made it abundantly clear that the entire State of Jammu and Kashmir is an integral part of India. Whatever may have been the reasons for the original reference of the case to the Security Council, verily during the last three years definitely indicate the need for withdrawing the case from this body. Everything must be done to restore the entire State of Jammu and Kashmir from the clutches of the enemy.

The Constituent Assembly of Kashmir should be requested to decide the question of accession to India irrevocably. Then two matters would remain to be solved. One related to the future of the Pakistan-occupied area in Jammu and Kashmir, and the other to the applicability of the Indian Constitution to the State.

The people of Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh, Dr. Mookerjee said, had identified themselves with India. In the words of the Kashmir valley, "If the people of the Kashmir valley think otherwise there may be even some special provision for this area for the time being."

"We would readily agree to avoid Kashmir valley with Sheikh Abdullah as its head in any special matter and for such time as he would like but Jammu and Ladakh must be fully integrated with India according to the wishes of the people. Let me repeat and state categorically that I do not want Jammu and Kashmir to be partitioned.

"The if Sheikh Abdullah is adamant, Jammu and Ladakh may not be separated from Kashmir valley may be a separate State within the Indian Union, receiving all necessary safeguards and being treated, simultaneously in such manner as Sheikh Abdullah and his advisers may wish for," Dr. Mookerjee said.

He added that the movement started by the Praja Parishad had been "grossly and deliberately misrepresented." Mr. Nehru and Sheikh Abdullah had jointly decided to carry on a "policy of repression in Jammu."

"Even at this late stage I would appeal to Mr. Nehru and Sheikh Abdullah to try a halt and not to proceed on their present. They must open negotiations with the people leaders of Jammu and Ladakh and not proceed."



DR. S. P. MOOKERJEE

India Needs Psychological Shake-Up

Continued from page 1, col. 2
"It is vital to the 'right thing' and the people would not wonder he included by 'extra practices and plans'."

"India needs a big psychological shake-up and the party, unfortunately, does not take this essential requirement. Still, I must reiterate that the processals employ the means of which, in fact, and intelligent activity and they seek to give out a re-estimated picture of some of the cultural patterns of India's social and economic reconstruction," he said.

He said he would be utter some words of caution for the fulfilment of the plan "such as it is." It was essential that men chosen for the administrative machinery were qualified and possessed "right mind-motivation and spirit of service which will mark them out not merely as paid employees but as agents for ushering in a new era of national advance."

JAN SANGH'S WORK

"Following the activities of the Jan Sangh since its formation in October 1952, Dr. Mookerjee said its participation in the general elections was a "surprising feat" though the results were "disappointing."

"The policy at the polls "was directed a campaign depressing atmosphere in many places and we had to take special steps for maintaining our activities."

"It was still in infant representation and the ground level was to set up as speedily as possible a network of branches throughout the country.

"While the history that we have adopted must reach one and all, we must undertake some local and executive activities. The main movement has a task to see slaughter and conservation preserved an opportunity for economic advance. What we need is a band of active workers who should be given adequate opportunities and help for such advance."

Speaking about the development of Hindi as the lingua franca, Dr. Mookerjee added "At this stage time we comprise the imperative need for developing various Indian languages. Great as small, they have been the basis of our civilisation."

Page 21

30/12/52

THRICE TEAR-GASSED

From Our Own Correspondent
JAMMU, Dec. 23.—A Pignial procession, comprising about 400 people which was taken out in defiance of Kashmiri Defence Rules was thrice tear-gassed this evening at Kathua, 55 miles from here, on the Jammu-Pothohar Road.

The processionists are reported to have pulled stones on the authorities on duty and re-assembled after being tear-gassed again and again.

Thirteen officials were stated to have been injured and three arrested.

Kathua: a national conference leader addressed a meeting of National Conference workers at Kathua and explained to them the grave commitment of the Praja Parishad movement.

The Kashmir Government has appointed Mr. Harikishanlal, Sub-Inspector at Sonwarfort, the centre of yesterday's firing as the Jammu-Poonth Road, as a Magistrate (second class) within local limits of his jurisdiction for six months.

Today to demonstrate, took place in Jammu city. Nine arrests were made in Bhat. The unauthorised procession was taken out in Bhatia lot of arrest was made.

Traffic Being Closely Guarded

From Our Own Correspondent
JAMMU, Dec. 23.—According to a Praja Parishad release, traffic is being so closely guarded by the police and militia in and around Srinagar that even after a lapse of 24 hours since the firing took place, details regarding the dead and wounded are not forthcoming. Despite this, the processionists were firm because they insisted on holding the Union flag on the hotel building, according to a Praja Parishad version.

The Praja Parishad Movement to Counteract

From Our Own Correspondent
JAMMU, Dec. 23.—Many National Conference workers from here, have been sent to Punjab to carry on propaganda against Praja Parishad movement. Many top ranking Praja Parishad leaders are leaving the Punjab ever since this movement was started. Recently Shri Duraj Dass, overall incharge of the Praja Parishad movement is also reported to have visited the Punjab.

Here in Jammu, all-India officers are being made by the highest National Conference leadership to organize counter movement to the Praja Parishad agitation. Although they bring made by them to rally all National Conference workers including those who during the past two or three years have broken from the organization for one reason or the other. Besides daily meetings of the National Conference workers are being convened in place from time of action which they are expected to carry with them in their respective villages in counter the Praja Parishad movement.

Memorable in view of Government's attitude during the past few days to ignore the Praja Parishad "provocation" who offer themselves for arrest, latter are bound to have decided, as they did yesterday, to stand if they were not arrested, instead of dispersing on being ignored by the police.



MAJOR
EVENTS

MAJOR EVENTS

1947

August

- 14 British India portioned and a new theocratic State of Pakistan created
- 15 At the stroke of the midnight hour India attained freedom.
- 19 Lord Mount batten visited Srinagar

October

- 15 Justice Mehar Chand Mahajan took over as the Prime Minister of Jammu and Kashmir.
- 22 Armed tribesman, supported by Pak Army, entered the Sate territory at several points.
- 24 Tribal invaders advanced towards Baramulla and Srinagar; State forces' Chief, Brigadier Rajinder Singh killed; the only power station at Mohra Destroyed by the raiders, plunging the valley into darkness; the Maharaja sent his Deputy Prime Minister to Delhi with letters seeking assistance.
- 26 Maharaja Hari Singh signed Instrument of Accession to India.
- 27 Governor General Lord Mount batten accepted the Instrument of Accession; the first batch of Indian troops, Ist Sikh Regiment landed at Srinagar Airport.
- 30 Maharaja Hari Singh appointed Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah as the Head of the Emergency Administration.

November

- 17 Birth Day of Praja Parishad

December

- 1 Maharaja Hari Singh inaugurated Jammu Radio Station.

1948

January

- 1 India approached Security Council for preventing Pakistan from Participating or assisting invasion on State.

February

- 5 Addressing Security Council, Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah said aggression, not accession as Prime Minister.

March

- 5 Maharaja announced Interim Government with Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah as Prime Minister

June

- 1 Government Transport Undertaking, the first Public Sector Undertaking, was born

July

- 1 Radio Kashmir Srinagar, inaugurated; Gurez liberated.
- 4 Brigadier Usman killed while fighting the Pakisatni raiders and troops at Jhangar area of Rajouri District.
- 11 Tribal attack on Leh repulsed.

November

- 1 India troops crossed 11578 feet high Zojila with tanks.
- 2 Jammu and Kashmir University established

1949

January

- 1 Cease-fire took effect from last midnight
- 5 UNCIP passed resolution on holding of plebiscite with certain conditions including vacation of aggression on a party of J&K by Pakistan.

April

28 Maharaja Hari Singh left Jammu for Delhi

June

6 Four person were nominated by interim Govt to represent the State in Parliament to enact the Indian Constitution. They were Sheikh Mohd Abdullah, Mirza Syeed Massodi, Moti Ram Baigra.

16 Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah, Maulana Masoodi, Mirza Afzal Beg and Moti Ram Baigra took seats in Union Constituent Assembly Delhi.

20 Maharaja Hari Singh signed proclamation at Delhi making Yuvraj Karan Singh as the regent.

October

17 Article 370 of the Union Constitution adopted

1952

January

15 Students protests against the hoisting of National Conference Flag by the Prime Minister Sheikh Abdullah resulting in student's agitation.

February

8 Brig demonstration by students outside the then Civil Secretariat in Mubarak Mandi resulting in Police Firing and 72 hours curfew in Jammu city. Pt. Prem Nath Dogra and some others arrested.

May

5 First regular budget for 1952-53 presented to Constituent cum Legislative Assembly showing a deficit of Rs 141.75 lakhs.

June

19 President of India Shri Rajender Prashad visited Jammu and PP delegation by Pt. Prem Dogra submitted a memorandum protesting against separatist moves of Sheikh led Govt.

July

24 Prime Minister Nehru announced special position for J&K under Delhi agreement; Parliament told Kashmir's accession to India is complete in law and in fact.

28 Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah declared at Lal Chowk that Kashmir is part and parcel of India.

November

14 came to an end of ruling dynasty of Maharajas

15 106 year old hereditary rules abolished. Constituent Assembly elected Yuvraj Karan Singh as Sadar-i-Riyasat

17 Karan Singh took over as Sadar-i-Riyasat

26 Pt. Prem Nath Dogra along with other Satyagrahis arrested and agitation launched for removal of barrier between this State and rest of India.

1953

May

11 Dr. S. P. Mookerjee entered the State without permit and was taken to Srinagar in a jeep.

June

23 Dr. Mookerjee died during his detention shrouded in mystery.

July

7 The PP/BJS agitation was withdrawn on the appeal of Prime Minister Jawahar Lal Nehru.

August

8 Night Sheikh Mohd Abdullah was deposed and arrested. The

Same night Bakshi Ghulam Mohd took over as Prime Minister of the State.

- 9 Sadar-i-Riyasat, Yuvraj Karan Singh dismissed the State Government Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah arrested Bakshi Ghulam Mohammad sworn-in as Prime Minister.

1954

February

- 6 Constituent Assembly ratified accession of the State to India

May

- 14 Constitution (Application to J&K) Order issued by the President under Article 370 extending Union Constitution to the State with exceptions and modifications.
17 Srinagar linked with Delhi by teleprinter.

December

- 31 Public Service Recruitment Board established.

1955

January

- 5 Work on Banihal tunnel began

December

- 10 Soviet leaders Bulganin and Krushchev arrived in Srinagar and declared that Kashmir question as one of States of India has been settled by people of Kashmir.

1956

March

- 16 China's Chou En Lai said that the people of Kashmir have already expressed their will regarding accession to India.

October

- 19 The Government decided to set up medical college in

Srinagar

November

- 17 State Constituent Assembly adopted Constitution, inter alia, declaring State as inseparable part of India.
- 20 Former British Prime Minister Attlee says "Kashmir has definitely opted for Union with India."

December

- 22 Vice President, Dr Radha Krishnan declared open the Jawahar tunnel.

1957

January

- 26 State Constitution came into force.

September

- 2 State Public Service Commission set up in place of Recruitment Board.

1958

May

- 1 Comptroller and Auditor General of India's jurisdiction extended to J&K

1959

January

- 26 J&K High Court brought at par with other High Courts in India.

1960

September

- 23 Regional Engineering College opened in Srinagar.

November

- 1 Union Election Commission for the first time conducted an

Assembly bye-election in Zadibal Constituency.

- 5 New Civil Secretariat building at Jammu inaugurated.

1961

April

- 26 Maharaja Hari Singh passed away in Bombay at the age of 64

1962

April

- 27 Soviet delegates to Security Council said "Question of Kashmir as integral part of India has been decided by the people of Kashmir."

October

- 20 China launched attack in Ladakh

November

- 21 China declared unilateral cease-fire after occupying 14500 Sq. miles in Ladakh.

1963

March

- 1 Pakistan illegally transferred 200 sq. miles of State territory, under its illegal control, to china under boundary agreement.

October

- 2 Prime Minister, Bakshi Ghulam Mohammad resigned under Kamraj Plan.

1964

December

- 3 Decision to extend Articles 356 and 357 of the Union Constitution to J&K announced.

1965

January

- 19 Communist Party of India Set up its State Unit in Jammu.
- 26 National Conference converted into J&K Pradesh Congress committee with Syed Mir Qasim as its President.

March

- 30 State Constitution amended; Sadar-i-Riyasat and Prime Minister renamed as Governor and chief Minister, respectively.

August

- 5 Pakistan pushed armed guerrillas into Kashmir.

September

- 2 UN Secretary General informed Security Council that violations began with armed men crossing cease-fire Line from Pakistanside.
- 3 Security Council immediate cease-fire and withdrawal of forces
- 4 Indian troops crossed boundary in Lahore sector
- 5 Indian troops entered Sialkote sector; Security Council again urged withdrawal of troops to pre-August 5 positions.
- 11 Cease-fire came into force.

1967

November

- 6 Ganjendragadkar Commission set up to inquire into the complaints of regional discrimination.
- 18 Srinagar linked with Delhi by direct dialing system of telephone.

1968

December

- 3 Ganjendragadkar Commission Report presented to the Chief Minister.
- 19 Maulvi Mohammad Farooq became Mirwaiz of Kashmir.

1969

August

9 Panchayat elections held in Kashmir for the first time.

September

5 Separate University for Jammu created

18 Chief Minister laid foundation Stone of Town Hall in Jammu.

1970

May

1 Government announced 8% reservation for Scs, 42% for Backward Classes including 2 % for Ladakh's in Services.

9 Foundation stone of Srinagar Doordarshan Kendra laid .

1971

August

24 Article 226 of Indian Constitution extended to the State.

December

3 Pakistan attacked India; National Emergency declared.

6 India recognised Bangladesh; Pak Air Force attacked Jammu

16 Unconditional surrender by Pakistani Forces in Bangladesh; India declared unilateral cease-fire on Westren front.

1972

February

10 Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah said "Our quarrel with Government of India not about accession but about quantum of autonomy".

20 Pt. Prem Nath Dogra passed away of cancer in Jammu.

July

15 Bakshi Ghulam Mohammad passed away of Cardiac arrest.

October

2 Jammu back on Railway map after 25 years.

1973

November

10 Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah reiterated Kashmir's accession to India as final.

1975

February

25 Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah took over as Chief Minister with 3 cabinet Minister, M.A. Beg, D.D. Thakur, Sonam Narboo.

July

5 Plebiscite Front dissolved.

March

13 Parliament approved Indira-Shiekh Accord

June

29 Emergency declared in J&K in line with rest of the Country

1984

April

26 Jagmohan took over as Governor of J&K

1989

September

14 State BJP Vice- President, Tika Lal Taploo gunned down by militants.

December

13 Five militants freed in exchange of Rubia Syed's release.

1990

January

19 Jagmohan re-appointed as Governor; Dr Farooq Abdullah resigned in protest; Governor Rule imposed and State Assembly kept in suspended animation.

May

25 Governor Jagmohan resigns.

1992

January

26 BJP President, Murli Manohar Joshi unfurled tricolour at Lal chowk.

1994

March

13 Governor Rao inaugurated Akhnoor bridge.

September

3 Governor Rao inaugurated new High Court complex at Janipora, Jammu.

1995

July

20 Nineteen persons killed, 60 injured in Purani Mandi (Jammu) bomb blast.

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This historic book has been published keeping in view the aspirations which mostly pertains to need for a democratic party with a nationalistic outlook after the end of monarchy and onset of a new era- The all Jammu and Kashmir Praja Parishad, its body formation, major objectives and a great struggle to save the State for India from inimical designs of the elements from within and outside.

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