

EIGHTH REPORT
STANDING COMMITTEE ON
EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
(1995-96)

(TENTH LOK SABHA)

MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

*[Action Taken on the recommendations contained in the 4th Report of the
Committee on Situation Prevailing in Pakistan Occupied
Kashmir and Northern Areas]*

Presented to Lok Sabha on 19 DEC 1995

Laid in Rajya Sabha on _____

22 DEC 1995



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

December, 1995/Agrahayana, 1917 (Saka)

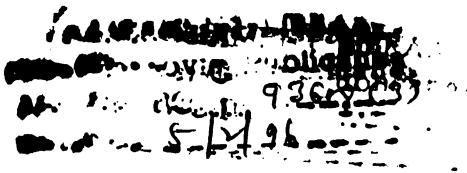
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COMPOSITION OF STANDING COMMITTEE ON
EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (1995-96)

CHAIRMAN

Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee

MEMBERS

Lok Sabha

2. Shri Bijoy Krishna Handique
3. Shri Venkata Krishna Reddy Kasu
4. Shri V. Sreenivasa Prasad
5. Shri Anwari Basavaraj Patil
6. Shri Inder Jit
7. Shri A.B.A. Ghani Khan Chowdhury
8. Dr. Girija Vyas
9. Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar
10. Prof. (Smt.) Savithri Lakshmanan
11. Shri Udaysingrao Gaikwad
12. Shri K.P. Reddaiah Yadav
13. Smt. D.K. Thara Devi Siddhartha
14. Shri Rajnath Sonkar Shastri
15. Shri Satya Deo Singh
16. Shri Anand Ratna Maurya
17. Dr. Lal Bahadur Rawal
18. Shri Asht Bhuja Prasad Shukla
19. Dr. A.K. Patel
20. Shri Mahavirsinh Harisinhji Gohil
21. Shri Syed Shahabuddin
22. Mohd. Yunus Saleem
23. Shri Roshan Lal
24. Dr. Sudarsan Raychaudhuri
25. Dr. Sudhir Ray

26. Smt. Geeta Mukherjee
27. Shri R. Naidu Ramasamy
28. Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman Sait
29. Shri Chandra Shekhar
30. Shri Arjun Singh

Rajya Sabha

31. Shri Sikander Bakht
32. Shri Somappa R. Bommai
33. Shri Tridib Chaudhuri
34. Shri Jagesh Desai
35. Shri T.N. Chaturvedi
36. Shri G. Swaminathan
37. Shri G.G. Swell
38. Shri V.N. Gadgil
39. Shri K. Mohammad Khan
40. Shri K. Rahman Khan
41. Shri Inder Kumar Gujral
42. Smt. Vyjayanti Mala Bali
- *43. Shri Mohd. Yunus

SECRETARIAT

- | | | |
|----------------------------|---|-----------------------------|
| 1. Shri Ashok Kumar Pandey | — | <i>Additional Secretary</i> |
| 2. Shri G.R. Patwardhan | — | <i>Joint Secretary</i> |
| 3. Shri O.P Ghai | — | <i>Deputy Secretary</i> |
| 4. Shri Ashok Sarin | — | <i>Under Secretary</i> |

* Ceased to be a Member of the Committee consequent upon his retirement from Rajya Sabha *w.e.f.* 14.6.1995.

INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairman, Standing Committee on External Affairs (1995-96) having been authorised by the Committee do present on their behalf, this Eighth Report on Action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Fourth Report (Tenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on "Situation Prevailing in Pakistan Occupied Kashmir and Northern Areas".

2. The Fourth Report was presented to Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha on 21 March, 1995. The Government have furnished their replies indicating Action Taken on all the Recommendations contained in the Report.

3. The Draft Report on the basis of Action Taken Notes was considered and adopted by the Standing Committee on External Affairs (1995-96) at their sitting held on 6 December, 1995. Minutes of the Sitting of the Committee have been reproduced as Appendix I to the Report.

4. An Analysis of Action Taken by Government on the Recommendations contained in the Fourth Report of the Standing Committee on External Affairs (Tenth Lok Sabha) is given in Appendix II.

5. For facility of reference and convenience, the observations and recommendations of the Committee have been printed in thick type in the body of the Report.

NEW DELHI;
11 December, 1995
20 Agrahayana, 1917 (Saka)

ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE,
Chairman,
Standing Committee on External Affairs.

CHAPTER I

REPORT

The Report of the Committee deals with the action taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the Fourth Report (Tenth Lok Sabha) of the Standing Committee on External Affairs on Situation Prevailing in Pakistan Occupied Kashmir and Northern Areas, which was presented to Lok Sabha on 21 March, 1995.

2. Action Taken Notes have been received from the Ministry of External Affairs in respect of all the 13 Observations/Recommendations contained in Report. These have been categorised as follows :

- (i) Observations/Recommendations that have been accepted by the Government.

Para Nos. 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38 and 39

- (ii) Observations/recommendations which the Committee do not desire to pursue in view of the Government's replies.

Para Nos. NIL

- (iii) Observations/Recommendations in respect of which replies of Government have not been accepted and which require reiteration.

Para Nos. NIL

- (iv) Observations/Recommendations in respect of which final replies of Government are still awaited.

Para Nos. NIL

3. The Committee note with satisfaction that all the observations and recommendations have been accepted by the Government and they have initiated action in pursuance of those recommendations.

4. The Committee in their earlier Report had expressed concern over the fact that the Kashmir issue was increasingly limited to mean only the Kashmir Valley on the Indian side. The happenings in other part of the Kashmir seemed to have been entirely overlooked. Pakistan has repeatedly presented before the UN, in the capitals of Western Countries and before the Organisation of Islamic Countries (OIC) a distorted view of the historical

developments of Jammu & Kashmir, its accession to India. The Committee had desired that the fact that the entire State of Jammu & Kashmir had acceded to the Union of India in August, 1947 and to that extent the entire territory of so-called 'Azad Kashmir' (PoK) and the Northern areas (both under illegal occupation of Pakistan) was an integral part of India needed to be highlighted in clear terms if India was ever pushed to discuss these issues in a multilateral fora. The other important aspect to be emphasised were Pakistan's illegal annexation and the repressive administration of PoK and Northern areas, their material and moral support to terrorist outfits in Kashmir etc.

5. The Committee have been informed that the Government will continue to highlight at the international fora the distortions and fallacies in Pakistan's propaganda over the J&K issue and draw attention to the deplorable conditions in the areas of Jammu & Kashmir under illegal occupation by Pakistan. Also the Indian delegations and Missions abroad in their statements, informal briefings, in exercise of rights of reply etc. highlight the finality of accession of entire State of Jammu & Kashmir to India. Further the information regarding Pakistan's Human Right record, their support to terrorists in Kashmir, India's firm and abiding commitment to Human Rights and transparency and dialogue continues to be disseminated. In pursuance of this, India has invited important international NGOs and UN Mechanism on human rights to visit J&K. The Committee appreciate the efforts being made by Government in highlighting these facts in international fora and in briefings by missions abroad and hope that these would be stepped up vigorously to achieve the avowed objectives.

6. The Committee have, however, been concerned to note that the level of terrorist violence continues to remain high in the valley and that there has been no let-up in support from across the border. The Committee feel that the Government should take suitable necessary measures to expose Pakistan's role in aiding and abetting the terrorism unleashed by militants in Kashmir and thereby mobilise international public opinion in our favour. The verbal and briefing meetings could be supplemented by preparing and supplying material both printed and audio-visual, to Indian Missions/posts abroad for distribution to NGO's, think tanks and opinion makers. Besides, optimum use of media, both print and electronic, ought to be made in this regard. The Government should also try to convince especially the Western countries and the Organisation of Islamic Countries to exert their influence of Pakistan to desist from activities which directly or indirectly encourage terrorism in Jammu & Kashmir.

CHAPTER II

OBSERVATIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS THAT HAVE BEEN ACCEPTED BY THE GOVERNMENT

Recommendation

The Committee are concerned to note that the Kashmir issue is now increasingly limited to mean only the Kashmir Valley. The happenings in other parts of Kashmir like the Pakistan occupied "Azad Kashmir" (PoK) and Northern Areas (NA) seem to have been entirely overlooked. Pakistan has repeatedly presented before the UN, in the capitals of Western Countries and before the Organisation of Islamic Countries (OIC) a distorted view of the historical developments of Jammu & Kashmir, its accession to India and the position as it exists on either side of the line of control.

(Para No. 27)

Government's Reply

Government have and will continue to highlight at the international fora the distortions and fallacies in Pakistan's propaganda over the Jammu & Kashmir issue and draw attention to the deplorable conditions in the areas of Jammu & Kashmir under illegal occupation by Pakistan.

[MEA Letter No. AA/125/Parl./7/95 dated 27.6.1995]

Recommendation

The Article 4 of the Constitution of Jammu & Kashmir and Constitution of India, Article 1, Schedule 1, define the territorial boundaries of Jammu & Kashmir. It has been defined as the Maharaja's dominion as of August 15, 1947 (including the areas now on the other side of line of control). The integrity of Jammu & Kashmir has been violated several times, first in 1947-49 as a result of Pakistan raiders leading to occupation of 2/5th of Jammu and Kashmir, then in 1963 when Pakistan ceded Shaksgham Valley to China.

(Para No. 28)

Government's Reply

Government's position in this regard is well known *i.e.* constitutionally, legally, juridically and historically the whole of Jammu & Kashmir

is an integral part of India. Pakistan's position in J&K is that of an aggressor with no legal status.

[MEA Letter No. AA/125/Parl./7/95 dated 27.6.1995]

Recommendation

The Northern Areas of Jammu & Kashmir under Pakistani occupation consist of part of Ladakh province, Gilgit, Baltistan and certain fiefdoms that were under the suzerainty of the Maharaja of Jammu & Kashmir like Hunza, Nagar, Puniyal, Chilas, Koh, Yasin and some other places near the Afghan and Chinese borders.

(Para No. 29)

Government's Reply

Pakistan is in illegal and forcible occupation of a part of the territory of the Indian State of Jammu & Kashmir. The total area under illegal occupation of Pakistan is approximately 78,114 sq. kms. and includes both the so-called Northern Areas and the so-called "Azad Jammu & Kashmir."

[MEA Letter No. AA/125/Parl./7/95 dated 27.6.1995]

Recommendation

The governance of "Azad Kashmir" has been regulated under various administrative rules which are promulgated from time to time but ultimate control rests with the Kashmir Affairs Ministry. However, "Azad Kashmir" has always claimed the Northern Areas as part of the territory controlled by it in 1947. However, these areas have been annexed and administered by Pakistan as a colony.

(Para No. 30)

Government's Reply

Government are aware that people living in areas of J&K illegally occupied by Pakistan through aggression are denied their democratic rights. In these areas, there is recurring violence, sectarian strife and economic backwardness seriously affecting rights and privileges of the peoples of these areas. Pakistan has attempted to perpetuate its illegal control by imposing restrictions on the freedoms of the people in these areas.

[MEA Letter No. AA/125/Parl./7/95 dated 27.6.1995]

Recommendation

So far, Northern Areas has a unique position since it is administered by a country without Constitutional basis of any kind. Northern Areas has no elective body except local bodies, and the nominated Northern Areas Council has no legislative or financial authority. The judiciary is virtually non-existent with a judicial commissioner appointed from Pakistan, with no provision to appeal to higher judicial authorities. The administration is entirely manned by Government of Pakistan.

(Para No. 31)

Government's Reply

In the Northern Areas, there is no elected body which an individual could approach for redressal of grievances. The region is constantly subject to Shia-Sunni violence and coercion and suppression by security forces. The entire region is economically deprived with extremely poor infrastructural development. Pakistan's cosmetic changes in the administrative structure have failed to detract from the illegal presence of Pakistan in the area.

[MEA Letter No. AA/125/Parl./7/95 dated 27.6.1995]

Recommendation

The Committee are informed that the Supreme Court of Pakistan Occupied Kashmir (POK) has given its verdict on the status of the Northern Areas on 14 September, 1994 overruling the POK High Court. POK's Supreme Court has taken the curious view that while the Northern Areas constituted an integral part of the original J&K it does not comprise part of POK as defined under Section II of AJK interim Constitution Act of 1974. An implication of this would be that the Northern Areas have been under the illegal occupation of Pakistan and are in reality a part of the entire J&K State of India.

(Para No. 32)

Government's Reply

Government have seen the judgement of the Supreme Court of the so-called Pakistan occupied Kashmir. Government have been constantly of the view that Pakistan is in illegal occupation of territories through aggression in J&K, these include both the so-called Northern Areas and the so called Azad Jammu & Kashmir area, and this aggression must be vacated.

[MEA Letter No. AA/125/Parl/7/95 dated 27.6.1995]

Recommendation

The Committee have been given to understand that there have been total denial of human rights and self-determination to Northern Areas and "Azad Kashmir". This has led to a backlash there and people in "Azad Kashmir" and the Northern Areas are now demanding the right of self determination.

(Para No. 33)

Government's Reply

The observations of the Committee have been noted by the Ministry.

[MEA Letter No. AA/125/Parl./7/95-III dated 15.12.1995]

Recommendation

In this connection, it is pertinent to note the observations of a Belgian Human Rights activist, Ms Claire Galez about the level of illiteracy, unemployment, lack of industrial development, poor medical conditions predominant in POK and NA and extremely limited freedom enjoyed by the people there.

(Para No. 34)

Government's Reply

The observations of the Committee have been noted by the Ministry.

[MEA Letter No. AA/125/Parl./7/95-III dated 15.12.1995]

Recommendation

The Committee feel that the Government of India is aware of the happenings in the POK but is not interested in agitating this issue in any international forum or in any kind of multilateral context unless forced to as it was done in 1957 when Shri V.K. Krishna Menon forcefully intervened in the UN Security Council defending strongly India's position on Kashmir, laying emphasis on the legal aspect of the accession of Kashmir to India, on Pakistani aggression and on inviolable territorial integrity of India, of which Kashmir formed a part. Since 1965, there has been no substantial discussion on Jammu and Kashmir in any international forum or at the UN. There have, of course, been attempts by Pakistan from time to time to refer to the issue or attempt to raise it in some limited context of reference to human rights issues. The Indian delegation at those points of time have deliberately limited themselves to answering the specific issues raised rather than allowing themselves to fall into the trap of giving a detailed rebuttal.

(Para No. 35)

Government's Reply

The observations of the Committee have been noted by the Ministry.

[MEA Letter No. AA/125/Parl./7/95-III dated 15.12.1995]

Recommendation

The Committee would like Indian diplomats serving abroad, members of Standing Committee of External Affairs etc. are kept informed by the Government from time to time about the happenings "Azad Kashmir" and Northern Areas so that in their private conversations or unofficial discussions with the delegations/people from other countries, they are able to bring up, at least, generally the factual position about the situation prevailing in POK and Northern Areas.

(Para No. 36)

Government's Reply

Government has noted the recommendation that the Indian Missions abroad and members of the Standing Committee of External Affairs should be kept informed about the happenings in Azad Kashmir and Northern Areas. Action has been taken on this recommendation. Reports from Hicomind Islamabad on developments in Azad Kashmir and Northern Areas are widely endorsed to the relevant missions. This updated information is used appropriately by Indian delegations to the UN and other important Conferences, as also by Indian diplomats in private conversations and informal briefings to ensure that the factual position about the situation prevailing in POK and Northern Areas is widely disseminated.

[MEA Letter No. AA/125/Parl./7/95 dated 27.6.1995]

Recommendation

The Committee hope that should India be ever pushed to discuss these issues in a multilateral forum, then the following issues have to be emphatically and explicitly put forward :

- (i) The entire State of J&K acceded to the Union of India in August 1947 and to that extent the entire territory of "Azad Kashmir" and the Northern Areas (both under illegal occupation of Pakistan) is an integral part of India.
- (ii) Pakistan's illegal annexation and the repressive administration of POK and Northern Areas to be highlighted before the international community.

- (iii) The apparent show of concern of Pakistan before International bodies regarding human rights situation in Kashmir Valley is hypocritical given its own record of human rights violation in Pakistan, POK and Northern Areas.
- (iv) Pakistan's moral, material and financial help to various terrorist outfits in Kashmir by organising training camps, providing arms and ammunitions and instigating them to carry on violent operations in India.
- (v) Dissemination of information regarding the situation in the Kashmir Valley Constitution of Human Rights Commission, open invitation to human rights activists, NGOs and Red Cross to visit Kashmir and assess for themselves steps taken to implement economic package, etc., to the world.

(Para No. 37)

Government's Reply

This recommendation has been noted and action has been taken. Where appropriate, Indian delegations and Missions abroad, either in statements, informal briefings, in exercise of rights of reply etc., highlight the finality of accession of J&K to India and the illegal occupation by Pakistan of Azad Kashmir and Northern Areas. Where appropriate not only, in private conversations but also in statements at international conferences particularly in exercise of our right to reply, Pakistan's illegal annexation and repressive administration of POK and Northern Areas is highlighted before the international community. Similarly where appropriate Pakistan's dismal track record on human rights issues has been highlighted NGOs and human rights activists etc., which are highly critical by Pakistan's human rights record by including this in briefings, statements etc., by Indian delegations and Indian Missions abroad. This has served to expose Pakistan's territorial and other motives which are cloaked in alleged concern for human rights in J&K. At the same time, Indian delegations and Missions abroad use every opportunity to highlight Pakistan's moral, material and financial assistance to various territories outfits in Kashmir by organising training camps, providing arms and ammunitions and instigating them to carry out violent operations in India, Reports by international NGOs including factual material etc., which clearly reveal Pakistan's support to terrorism in J&K have also been widely disseminated by India.

Together with these measures, Ministry of External Affairs is disseminating information on a continuous basis on developments in J&K, India's firm and abiding commitment to human rights and to

transparency and dialogue. In pursuance of this, India has invited important international NGOs, and UM Mechanisms on human rights to visit J&K. The UN High Commission for Human Rights visited India from April 30 to May 6, 1995 Delhi-based envoys, foreign journalists etc., are also visiting J&K as part of India's policy of transparency and dialogue on human rights issues. The activities of the newly constituted National Human Rights Commission are also appropriately highlighted by the Ministry of External Affairs and Indian Missions. The annual reports and monthly newsletters of NHRC are disseminated on a regular basis to all Missions abroad who in turn use the material opportunity to brief human rights activists, etc..

[MEA Letter No. AA/125/Parl./7/95 dated 27.6.1995]

Recommendation

While it may be difficult for Government of India to raise these issues unilaterally without being forced to in international arena the Indian press, academicians, etc. can play a significant role to highlight these issues to inform all concerned— international bodies, NGOs, etc. about the true picture of Kashmir and India's stand.

(Para No. 38)

Government's Reply

The observations of the Committee have been noted by the Ministry.

(MEA Letter No. AA/125/Parl./7/95-III dated 15.12.1995)

Recommendation

The Committee are happy to note that so far Pakistan's efforts in passing a resolution against India in the UN and its forum have not succeeded. They, however feel that of late, in the international fora on the 'Kashmir' issue, Pakistan continues to set the agenda and our policy have been merely reactive. Therefore, they urge the Government of India Ministry of External Affairs to highlight the situation in their proper perspective to Governments of various countries and institutions so that they are not misguided by Pakistan's false claims. This is necessary because nearly 30 years have passed since the Kashmir issue figured in any international fora and during this long gap a whole new generation of leaders and policy makers have taken over the helm of affairs who may not be fully aware of correctly informed of the Kashmir issue and subsequent developments.

(Para No. 39)

Government's Reply

Ministry of External Affairs has noted the recommendation of the Committee and is vigilant to ensure that Pakistan does not table or pass a resolution against India in the UN or any other fora. This vigilance is reflected in continuous briefings by Missions abroad and by the Ministry of Delhi-based envoys and appropriate human rights activists and institutions to ensure that the true facts of the case of Jammu & Kashmir are put across on continuous basis so that Governments of other countries and other institutions are not misguided by Pakistan's false claims. We have continuously projected our willingness to discuss all differences with Pakistan bilaterally under the Simla Agreement.

(MEA Letter No. AA/125/Parl./7/95 dated 27.6.1995)

CHAPTER III

OBSERVATIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS WHICH THE
COMMITTEE DO NOT DESIRE TO PURSUE IN VIEW OF THE
GOVERNMENT'S REPLIES

—NIL—

CHAPTER IV

**OBSERVATIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS IN RESPECT OF
WHICH REPLIES OF GOVERNMENT HAVE
NOT BEEN ACCEPTED AND WHICH
REQUIRE REITERATION**

—NIL—

CHAPTER V

**OBSERVATIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS IN RESPECT
OF WHICH FINAL REPLIES OF GOVERNMENT
ARE STILL AWAITED**

—NIL—

NEW DELHI;
11 December, 1995
20 Agrahayana, 1917 (Saka)

ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE,
Chairman,
Standing Committee on
External Affairs.

APPENDIX-I

MINUTES OF THE SITTING OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON EXTERNAL AFFAIRS HELD ON WEDNESDAY, THE 6TH DECEMBER, 1995

The Committee Sat from 1000 to 1100 hours.

PRESENT

Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee – *Chairman*

MEMBERS

Lok Sabha

2. Shri Inder Jit
3. Dr. Girija Vyas
4. Prof. (Smt.) Savithiri Lakshamanan
5. Shri K.P. Reddaiah Yadav
6. Dr. Lal Bahadur Rawal
7. Dr. A.K. Patel
8. Shri Roshan Lal
9. Dr. Sudarsan Ray Chaudhuri

Rajya Sabha

10. Shri Sikander Bakht
11. Shri G. Swaminathan
12. Shri K. Rahman Khan
13. Shri Inder Kumar Gujral
14. Shri Triloki Nath Chaturvedi

SECRETARIAT

1. Shri G.R. Patwardhan — *Joint Secretary*
2. Shri O.P. Ghai — *Deputy Secretary*
3. Shri Ashok Sarin — *Under Secretary*

At the outset, the Chairman welcomed the Members to the sitting of the Committee. The Committee then took up for consideration the draft Reports on "Action Taken on the recommendations contained

in the 4th Report on 'Situation Prevailing in Pakistan Occupied Kashmir and Northern Areas' and "Indian Council for Cultural Relations."

2. The Chairman invited Members to offer their comments/suggestions on each of the draft Reports. The Members made certain suggestions and desired that these may be suitably incorporated into the body of the Reports.

3. The draft Reports were then adopted. The Committee authorised the Chairman to finalise the Reports for presentation to the House.

The Committee then adjourned.

APPENDIX II

(Vide Introduction of Report)

Analysis of Action Taken by Government on the 4th Report of Standing Committee on External Affairs (10th Lok Sabha)

I.	Total Number of Recommendations	13
II.	Observations/Recommendations that have been accepted by the Government Para Nos. 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38 and 39	
	Total	13
	Percentage	100
III.	Observations/Recommendations which the Committee do not desire to pursue in view of the Government's replies. Para No. NIL	
IV.	Observations/Recommendations in respect of which replies of Government have not been accepted and which require reiteration. Para No. NIL	
V.	Observations/Recommendations in respect of which final replies of Government are still awaited. Para No. NIL	

APPENDIX III

STATEMENT OF OBSERVATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Sl. No.	Para No.	Ministry	Observations/Recommendations
1	2	3	4
1.	4	External Affairs	<p>The Committee in their earlier Report had expressed concern over the fact that the Kashmir issue was increasingly limited to mean only the Kashmir Valley on the Indian side. The happenings in other part of the Kashmir seemed to have been entirely over looked. Pakistan has repeatedly presented before the UN, in the capitals of Western Countries and before the Organisation of Islamic Countries (OIC) a distorted view of the historical developments of Jammu & Kashmir, its accession to India. The Committee had desired that the fact that the entire State of Jammu & Kashmir had acceded to the Union of India in August, 1947 and to that extent the entire territory of so-called 'Azad Kashmir' (POK) and the Northern areas (both under illegal occupation of Pakistan) was an integral part of India needed to be highlighted in clear terms if India was ever pushed to discuss these issues in a multilateral fora. The other important aspect to be emphasised were Pakistan's illegal annexation and the repressive administration of POK and Northern areas, their material and moral support to terrorist outfits in Kashmir etc.</p>

1	2	3	4
2.	5 External Affairs		<p>The Committee have been informed that the Government will continue to highlight at the international fora the distortions and fallacies in Pakistan's propaganda over the J&K issue and draw attention to the deplorable conditions in the areas of Jammu & Kashmir under illegal occupation by Pakistan. Also the Indian delegations and Missions abroad in their statements, informal briefings, in exercise of rights of reply etc. highlight the finality of accession of entire State of Jammu & Kashmir to India. Further the information regarding Pakistan's Human Right record, their support to terrorists in Kashmir, India's firm and abiding commitment to Human Rights and transparency and dialogue continues to be disseminated. In pursuance of this, India has invited important international NGOs and UN Mechanism on human rights to visit J&K. The Committee appreciate the efforts being made by Government in highlighting these facts in international fora and in briefings by missions abroad and hope that these would be stepped up vigorously to achieve the avowed objectives.</p>
3.	6	-do-	<p>The Committee have, however, been concerned to note that the level of terrorist violence continues to remain high in the valley and that there has been no let-up in support from across the border. The Committee feel that the Government should take suitable necessary measures to expose</p>

1**2****3****4**

Pakistan's role in aiding and abetting the terrorism unleashed by militants in Kashmir and thereby mobilise international public opinion in our favour. The verbal and briefing meetings could be supplemented by preparing and supplying material both printed and audio-visual, to Indian Missions/posts abroad for distribution to NGOs, think tanks and opinion makers. The Government should also try to convince especially the Western countries and the Organisation of Islamic Countries to exert their influence on Pakistan to desist from activities which directly or indirectly encourage terrorism in Jammu & Kashmir.
