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Research Paper

Critical Analysis of Role of Government in the Relief and Rehabilitation of Displaced Persons of Pakistan occupied Jammu and Kashmir

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Abstract

After the partition of British India into two dominions namely India and Pakistan, Pakistan attacked the then princely state of Jammu and Kashmir on 22nd October, 1947. The attack being communal in nature engulfed the entire North-West Frontier Province of the Jammu and Kashmir. It led to forced displacement of lakhs of people from their homes to safer zones in Jammu and other parts of India leaving behind their lands and property. The prominent places from where people were displaced included Poonch, Mirpur and Muzaffarabad areas of Jammu and Kashmir which are still under the illegal occupation of Pakistan and is called as Pakistan occupied Jammu and Kashmir. Unfortunately, these people once displaced could not return to their home land till date. Though State Government of J&K and Central Government provided these Displaced Persons with different relief packages from time to time but they were inadequate and insufficient and applicable to those families which settled within Jammu and Kashmir. They kept on feeling discriminated up on and deceived over years. Therefore, the present paper critically examines the role of government in the relief and rehabilitation of Displaced Persons of Pakistan occupied Jammu and Kashmir.

Statement of the Problem

Displacement has occurred time and again in the history of humankind. No country in the world is immune from its effects. Around the world, people have been forced to displace from their original homeland because of political persecution, conflict, natural and man-made disasters and several other factors. A specific form of displacement is population

transfer, which is a coherent policy to move unwanted persons as an attempt of ethnic cleansing. A person who has experienced displacement is known as Displaced Person (DP). One such large scale instance of displacement was that of the people of Poonch, Mirpur and Muzaffarabad districts of J&K who were compelled to leave their homes in October 1947, after Pakistan attacked the then princely state of Jammu and Kashmir (J&K). The areas on the border that were ravaged by Pakistan's aggression in 1947 included Mirpur, some areas of Poonch, Muzaffarabad and frontier districts of Ladakh and Gilgit which are now under the illegal occupation of Pakistan. Displacement has not only affected their history and geography but ruined overall lives of Displaced Persons (DPs). After getting displaced from their original homelands they were given temporary shelter in relief camps at Nagrota in Jammu and Yol in Kangra (Himachal Pradesh). In the camps, they were provided with immediate relief and later they were settled in different areas of Jammu and other states of India. They have been the victims of negligence of the successive governments. Though, Government of India sanctioned different relief and rehabilitation packages for these displaced persons but that were adhoc and inadequate. Therefore, the paper critically examines the role of the State as well as Central Government in the relief and rehabilitation of DPs of Pakistan occupied Jammu Kashmir (PoJK).

Objectives of the Study

- To study the historical background of forced displacement of people of PoJK.
- To critically examine the role of government in their relief and rehabilitation.

Methodology

The present study is empirical and descriptive in nature. Data for the present study was collected through primary as well as secondary sources. The primary data has been collected through interview schedule and respondents have been selected through purposive and snowball sampling. A detailed Content Analysis of the official reports has been done to know about the role of Government in the relief and rehabilitation of the DPs. Secondary sources included different reports, schemes, orders related to displaced persons of J&K. The area of study included Jammu district where these displaced persons are rehabilitated in different camps.

Historical Background of Displacement of PoJK People

Jammu and Kashmir (J&K) was a princely state at the time of partition of India with an area of 2,22,236 sq. km. ruled by Maharaja Hari Singh, the last Dogra ruler of the State. It had four

main regions namely Jammu, Kashmir, Ladakh and Gilgit. On 3rd June 1947, Lord Louis Mountbatten, the then Viceroy of India, announced the partition of British India. After announcing 3rd June plan, when Lord Mountbatten was discussing the policy of Accession of Indian States to one Dominion or the other, he became particularly concerned about Jammu and Kashmir (Menon, 1956). Partition was accepted by Indians as the outcome of Indian Independence Act 1947 of British Parliament. As per the Act, it was only the Prince of the Princely State of Indian Empire who had to decide whether to accede to India or Pakistan Dominion subject to geographic contiguity. British had advised the Princes to go with either dominion as per their own interest. So, it was not the people but the Prince/Ruler who had to decide about accession to either of the Dominions.

According to the plan, like other princely states, Maharaja Hari Singh-the then ruler of Jammu and Kashmir was given the choice to join either of the dominion- India or Pakistan. But Maharaja Hari Singh vacillated over joining either of the dominion because of the conditions prevailing in his state. The population of Jammu and Kashmir was divided between Muslims, Hindus, Sikhs and Buddhists. Muslims form the majority (77%) and the Hindus, Sikhs and Buddhists together form the rest (23%) (Bose, 2003). Mohammad Ali Jinnah on account of the Muslim majority character and the geographical contiguity of J&K with Pakistan wanted J&K to join his dominion i.e., Pakistan. Indian National Congress, on the other hand wanted J&K to make a choice in favour of the India. Mahatma Gandhi advised Maharaja to act in accordance with the aspirations of the people while Mountbatten advised him to join with Pakistan.

Maharaja Hari Singh the then ruler and last Dogra king of J&K signed a 'Standstill Agreement' with the Government of Pakistan on 12 August 1947. The main objective behind this was only to ensure that those services which existed for trade travel and communication would carry on in the same way as they had with the British India. Pakistan retained control of the rail and river links (Schofield, 1997).

The entire border of Jammu and Kashmir was suffering because of post partition communal violence. The Maharaja and Indian Government both were having a close watch on the situation. Through his Pradhan Mantri- Mehar Chand Mahajan, Maharaja was in constant contact with Sardar Patel- The Deputy Prime Minister and Jawharlal Nehru- The Prime Minister of the India. At the same time, both Mountbatten and Nehru wanted the Maharaja to hand over the power to Sheikh Abdullah before accession.

Mehar Chand Mahajan and Sardar Vallab Bhai Patel were constantly worried about J&K's accession with India. They sent a message to the then RSS Chief Madhav Sadashivrao Golwalkar (Guru) to convince the Maharaja about it in the interest of the country. After his approval, Mehar Chand Mahajan arranged the meeting of Guru Golwalkar with the Maharaja Hari Singh. This meeting was very fruitful and it helped the Maharaja in taking a decision (Ashutosh, 2013).

On October 22, 1947, Pakistani Army regulars along with the tribals invaded J&K. It was a full-fledged attack of Pakistan regulars and tribals under code name '*Operation Gumarg*'. The tribesmen, comprising Afridis and Muhsuds and the Pakistani regulars, the 'volunteers' and the 'freedom fighters' were all operating under the overall command of Akbar Khan, a Major General in the Pakistan Army, who was given the code name of '*General Tariq*' (Dhar, 1977).

The attack was marked by large-scale killings, loot and arson. Therefore, Maharaja on October 24, 1947, appealed for military assistance from the Government of India. Since there was no constitutional agreement between India and the princely state of J&K, the India Army could not be deployed in the state. The Maharaja then decided to accede to India and on October 26, 1947, sent the Instrument of Accession to Lord Mountbatten, the Governor General of India (Kaul, 1962). On receipt of the signed Instrument of Accession on October 27, 1947 making J&K an integral part of India, simultaneously Indian forces were airlifted to Srinagar (Singh, 1998).

The turmoil of 1947 resulted into large scale displacement of people from Mirpur, Kotli, Bhimber, Bhag, Planderi, Sudhnoti, Haveli, Poonch and Muzaffarabad to Jammu and other areas of the country for safety. In J&K, large scale influx of Hindus and Sikhs from Mirpur, Poonch, Muzaffarabad took place. It was one way exodus as the displaced persons did not have the option of returning to the areas they were compelled to flee from. According to Census Report of 1941, it is presumed that 61,427 Hindus and 32,034 Sikh DPs, previously occupying 1,61,813 houses in the Pakistan occupied area, left their homes for settlement in safer regions of Jammu and in other parts of India, and it is their re-settlement that constituted the core problem for the state since their displacement (Vaid, 2002).

Shift from Homes to Relief Camps

The people who were displaced from PoJK belonged to two distinct categories, the urban and the rural. The former were mostly educated members of upper castes, whether Hindus

or Sikhs. They were mostly engaged in pretty trades and professions. They usually joined or started their former occupations in new surroundings, after a gap of few months or a year. But the rural population of displaced persons hailing from Panderi, Bagh, Sudhnoti, Haveli and Muzaffarabad areas of PoJK had no option than to seek admission to relief camps set up jointly by the central and the state governments. They mostly lived in Nagrota Camp (Jammu) and Yol Camp (Himachal Pradesh) in distress, on the grant of government only. They had no other option but to avail the relief in those camps. Later on, they were shifted to different districts of Jammu province. Most of them were uneducated or partially illiterate, and were engaged in cultivation or in poorly paid rural crafts. For them the change was much deeper and visible. The holocaust following the partition not only forced the people to shift their residences, from rural homes to new urban centres but also forced on them distinct changes in their habits and attitudes. For them the shift in residence and occupation was much more than a change; it was a virtual transformation over a short period of time (Vaid, 2002).

Settlement of PoJK DPs into Rural and Urban Settings

A total number of 31,619 families of PoJK DPs were registered with the Provincial Rehabilitation Organisation, Jammu. Out of which 26,319 families of PoJK DPs were settled within J&K State and rest 5300 families settled outside J&K in different states like Delhi 1,901 families, Maharashtra 123 families, Rajasthan 495 families and other states 2,781 families.¹

PoJK DPs who were settled in J&K were rehabilitated in Jammu province only. In Jammu province they were rehabilitated in two types of settings i.e. rural as well as urban. Out of the total 26,319 families settled in J&K about 22,719 families settled in rural areas while 3,600 families got settled in urban areas of Jammu province.²

Relief and Rehabilitation of Displaced Persons of Pakistan occupied Jammu and Kashmir

The attack by Pakistan which started in October 1947 brought numerous troubles and challenges to PoJK people. They were the first victims of Pakistan attack who had no option other than to flee from their homeland to safer places in Jammu and other parts of India for their safety and survival. While they left their homes they had no idea what to do and where to go. Many persons got separated from their close ones on the way to safer places. Somehow people were able to reach Jammu and took shelter in the relief camp.

¹Department-Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Home Affairs. (2014). *Problems being faced by Refugees and Displaced Persons in J&K* (183). New Delhi: Rajya Sabha Secretariat.

²Wadhwa, G. D. (2007). *Report of the Wadhwa Committee for Looking into the Demands and Problems of Displaced Persons*. Jammu: Government of J&K.

Initial Relief to PoJK DPs in 1947

The Government of India, at their critical juncture, came to the help of the state and established relief camps at Nagrota, near Jammu, Yol at Kangra (Himachal Pradesh) at Chinar and Hastinapur in Uttar Pradesh. The Nagrota camp was managed entirely by the Government of India and, by the end of 1949, an approximate amount of Rs 2 crore and 60 lakhs had been spent on it.³

Relief to Camp DPs

During their stay at different camps at Nagrota and outside the state the PoJK DPs were provided with the following:

- i) At Nagrota camp tents for shelter, free food and cash dole was given to DPs. At Nagrota camp the scale of cash dole for those above 6 was Rs. 4. Besides, this free ration comprised rice, atta, sugar and pulses.
- ii) Apart from free ration the inmates were provided with free wood for cremation of dead bodies and cash relief for marriages of female member.
- iii) Separate arrangements were made to keep the camp sites clean.
- iv) Since there was every apprehension of out- break of epidemics in these camps, free medical facilities were provided to the inmates of these camps.⁴

Relief to Non- Camp DPs

There was another category of PoJK DPs who stayed outside the camps either by arranging private accommodation or by staying with their relatives. They were also given relief as follows

- (i) For such persons the government had sanctioned Rs. 6 as the daily cash dole for those upto six months of age and Rs. 12 for those above it, without any cereal ration.
- (ii) In Jammu city and other towns, widows, orphans and invalid refugees were exempted from payment of rent for the evacuee houses occupied by them.

³ Qadiri, S. A. S. (n.d.). *A Report of the Implementation of Various Rehabilitation Schemes after August, 1953:*
A

Manuscript. Jammu: Provincial Rehabilitation Officer.

⁴ Ibid

Details of Amount of Disbursement by Joint Rehabilitation Board

Table No. 1

Amount of Disbursement by Joint Rehabilitation Board

Mode of Amount	Amount Disbursed on Nagrota Camp in Rs.	Amount Disbursed on Yol Camp in Rs.
Loan	4212500	912000
Cash Dole	3460151	303323
Transport	137789	-
Establishment/ Contingency	90935	19111
Total	7901375	1234434
Grand Total	Rs. 9135809	

Assistance Sanctioned to PoJK DPs

Keeping in view the hardships and conditions of these DPs, the Government of India decided to provide ex- gratia/rehabilitation assistance to them. A detailed account of the rehabilitation assistance, other benefits and schemes sanctioned by the Government of India for PoJK DPs are as:

Assistance sanctioned to PoJK DPs in 1947-48:

The assistance was sanctioned to both the categories of PoJK DPs i.e. rural settlers and urban settlers:

Assistance to Rural Settlers

- (i) Allotment of 2-3 acres of irrigated land or 4-6 acres of unirrigated land per family.

The allotment of land to individuals after the dispersal of the relief camp at Nagrota was carried out by lot under the direct supervision of the Joint Rehabilitation Board. The maximum area given to each family was fixed at eight acres of irrigated or twelve acres of non-irrigated land. Besides, loans of Rs. 500/- were granted to them for the construction of houses and purchases of ploughs, animals, agricultural implements and seeds. These loans were recoverable after two years with simple interest at 4.5%, in ten equal half-yearly

installments, commencing from the date of their grant.⁵ However, the recovery of these loans could not be made within the period stipulated in the agreements owing to the weak economic condition of these refugees. Ultimately, loans with interest were recovered from out of the ex-gratia grants sanctioned in their favour sometime in the year 1960.

Details of Land Allotted to the PoJK DPs of Nagrota Camp ⁶

Table No. 2

Details of Land Allotted to the PoJK DPs of Nagrota Camp

S. No.	Name of Tehsil	No. of Blocks	Area in Kanals	Marlas
1.	Jammu	514	35690	16
2.	R.S. Pura	2765	172844	12
3.	Samba	1013	90361	17
4.	Akhnoor	543	47514	01
5.	Kathua	61	4435	04
6.	Basohli	04	443	0
7.	Chhamb	904	22605	02
8.	Jamergarh	113	10513	0
9.	Rajouri	823	126300	09
10.	Nowshera	785	72890	12
11.	Sunderbani	614	59110	11
12.	Reasi	49	6545	11
13.	Haveli	28	2481	14
14.	Mendhar	686	630808	09
Total		8,922	7,15,545	119

⁵ Qadiri, S. A. S. (n.d.). *A Report of the Implementation of Various Rehabilitation Schemes After August, 1953: A*

Manuscript. Jammu: Provincial Rehabilitation Officer.

⁶ Ibid.

In the matter of allotment of land the rehabilitation Committee recommended that in no case a Displaced family would get more than four acres of irrigated or six acres of unirrigated land in the two tehsils of Jammu and R.S. Pura. These recommendations appear to have got the approval of the state government in its cabinet order No, 578-C of 1954.⁷

- (ii) Rs. 1000/- per family was given as ex-gratia payment;
- (iii) For the State land allotted, ownership rights were conferred on allottees in 1965;
- (iv) For evacuee land allotted, the State Govt. has stated that occupancy tenancy rights were given under the Agrarian Reforms Act, 1975;
- (v) 46 Basties constructed by rural settlers on their own were regularized.⁸

Assistance to Urban Settlers

The Displaced families who choose to settle in urban areas were provided ex-gratia quarters and plots as detailed below:

- (i) Ex-gratia cash payment of Rs. 3500/- per family;
- (ii) 1628 residential quarters were constructed and allotted by the Government of Jammu & Kashmir in Bakshi Nagar (Jammu), Udampur and Nowshera and Rajouri. But the cost of the structure was deducted from the ex-gratia grant of Rs. 3500/- per family.
- (iii) In 793 cases, plots were also allotted to them by the State Housing Board free of cost.

Details of Quarters and Plots Allotted to PoJK DPs in J&K

Table No. 3

Details of Quarters and Plots Allotted to PoJK DPs in J&K⁹

S. No.	Name of the Colony	No. of Quarters Allotted	No. of Plots Allotted
1.	Bakshi Nagar Colony, Jammu	1450	629
2.	Nowshera	50	Nil

⁷ Chief Secretariat, (General Department) Order No. 578-c of 1954, 7th May 1954.

⁸ Department-Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Home Affairs. (2014). Problems being faced by Refugees and Displaced Persons in J&K (183). New Delhi: Rajya Sabha Secretariat.

⁹ Wadhwa, G. D. (2007). *Report of the Wadhwa Committee for Looking into the Demands and Problems of Displaced Persons*. Jammu: Government of J&K.

3.	Udhampur	100	02
4.	Rajouri	28	Nil
5.	Natipora at Srinagar	Nil	42
6.	Housing Colony at Patoli, Jammu	Nil	120
Total		1628	793

Rehabilitation Packaged Sanctioned in 2000

- (i) The rehabilitation package sanctioned by Govt. of India in 2000 comprised of the following:
- (ii) Ex-gratia payment of Rs. 25,000/- per family;
- (iii) Payment of cash compensation for of land deficiency @ Rs. 5,000/- per kanal subject to maximum limit of Rs. 25,000/- per family;
- (iv) An amount of Rs. 2 crore to be provided for the allotment of plots to those Displaced persons who have already been settled in urban areas of J&K and who have not been allotted plots in the past;
- (v) Rs. 25 lakh to be provided to the state government of J&K for improvement of civic amenities in 46 regularized colonies.

Rehabilitation Package Sanctioned in 2008

In the year 2008, Government of India sanctioned Rs. 49 crore to the Government of J&K for providing cash compensation in lieu of land deficiency by increasing the amount from Rs. 5,000/- per kanal to Rs. 25,000/- per kanal subject to a ceiling of Rs. 1.5 lakh per family and Rs. 2 lakh to be provided in lieu of plots to the urban settlers, who have not been allotted plots in urban areas.

Disbursement made by the State Government

Between March 2002 to March, 2004 an amount of Rs. 6.17 crores was released to the Government of J&K for providing relief assistance to DPs from PoJK for implementation of the relief package announced in 2000. In 2008, on the recommendation of the State Government of J&K, an amount of Rs. 49 crore was released to the State Govt. It was also informed that out of Rs. 55.17crore released so far, 2550 families have received the cash compensation to the tune of Rs. 31.07 crore.

As per the scheme the following disbursement has been made by the State Government till September, 2014:

- (i) **Ex-gratia payment of Rs. 25,000 per family:-** Out of 1011 applications received and verified, 1010 applications have been rejected and only one reimbursement has been made. As reported by the State Government the verifying committee has rejected 1010 applications on the ground that their monthly income was more than Rs. 300 per month at the time of migration and in many cases only application forms were received without the supporting documents;
- (ii) **Cash compensation in lieu of land deficiency @ Rs. 5000 per kanal which is now revised to Rs. 25,000 per kanal subject to a maximum of Rs. 1.5 lakh per family:-** The Committee was informed that out of 4988 claims received, 3948 claims have been verified. Of these, 1028 claims have been rejected, 2841 approved and cash compensation given in 2524 cases and 79 cases are being re-verified;
- (iii) **Allotment of plots to the DPs who have already been settled in urban areas of the State but not allotted any plot, payment of Rs. 2 lakh per family instead of plot:-** As per the report received from the State Govt., out of 198 applications received by them, 48 applications were found complete. Out of these, 18 applications were plaked before the verification committee, of which 6 applications have been approved, 2 have been rejected and in 10 cases re-verification is required. Remaining 30 applications will be placed before the verification committee;
- (iv) **Improvement of Civic Amenities in 46 recognized colonies:-** The State Government has constituted a Committee to prepare a survey report for improving the civic amenities in the recognized colonies.

Prime Minister's Development Package for J&K 2015

In 2016, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India sanctioned rehabilitation to the Government of J&K for providing central assistance of Rs. 2,000 crore for 36,384 displaced families from PoJK of 1947 and Chhamb Displaced Persons of 1965 and 1971 as one time settlement under Prime Minister's Development Package, 2015. As decided by the Government of India, the amount of central assistance of Rs. 5,49,692/- per family will be distributed through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) to the eligible beneficiaries by the Central

Government directly and the State Government will transfer the State's share of Rs. 308/- per family to the beneficiaries through DBT.¹⁰

No. of Families Received Amount of Rs. 5.5 Lakh

Table No. 4

No. of Families Received Amount of Rs. 5.5 Lakh

Variable	Description	Number	% age
No. of Families Received Amount of Rs. 5.5 Lakh	Yes	87	87
	No	13	13
	Total	100	100

The table no. 4 reveals that out of 100 families only 87 (87%) families have received the amount of 5.5 lakh so far. The remaining 13 (13%) families are yet to receive the compensation amount.

Satisfaction with Prime Minister's Development Package 2015

Table No. 5

Satisfaction with Prime Minister's Development Package 2015

Variable	Description	Number	% age
Satisfaction with Prime Minister's Development Package 2015	Yes	0	0
	No	100	100
	Total	100	0

The above table shows that not even a single family of PoJK DPs is satisfied with the Prime Minister's Development Package for J&K 2015.

¹⁰ Order No. 31/01/2011-R&SO, FFR Division, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, 22nd December, 2016.

Satisfaction over the Role of Government in their Relief and Rehabilitation of PoJK

Table No. 6

Satisfaction over the Role of Government in their Relief and Rehabilitation

Variable	Description	Number	% age
Satisfaction with Role of Government in the Relief and Rehabilitation of PoJK DPs	Yes	0	0
	No	100	100
	Total	100	100

The above table no. 6 clearly mentions that all the families of PoJK DPs are unsatisfied with the overall role of government in their relief and rehabilitation. They argued that they have suffered alot but they not compensated as they deserved. They are not given regular relief, monthly ration, job security, reservation for their wards in professional colleges, loans for startups, etc.

Plight of Displaced Persons Settled Outside J&K

It is worth mentioning that all the relief and rehabilitation packages were granted to only those families of DPs which got settled within J&K. But unfortunately those 5,300 families of PoJK DPs which settled outside J&K were not considered for any kind of relief and rehabilitation. Once settled outside the State, they were permanently denied to be the part of J&K by the Government of J&K on the ground that these PoJK DPs have no substantial proof/identity that they were the permanent residents of J&K under article 35-A of the Constitution of India. As a result they were denied all the right and privileges given to the permanent residents of J&K. But it was only recently the Government of J&K under President’s rule provided them a sigh of relief.

On 30th of July, 2019 the J&K State Administrative Council which met under the chairmanship of Governor Satya Pal Malik in SAC Decision No. 192/19/2019 decided to submit a proposal to the Government of India for grant of one time compensation to the left out 5300 families of PoJK DPs of 1947, who were initially registered outside the State but later on returned settled in Jammu and Kashmir (Daily Excelsior, 2019). On 9th of October, 2019, Union Cabinet chaired by the Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi has approved

Inclusion of 5,300 DP families of Jammu and Kashmir-1947 who initially opted to move outside the State of Jammu and Kashmir but later on returned and settled in the State of Jammu and Kashmir, in the Rehabilitation Package approved by the Cabinet on 31.11.2016 for Displaced Families of PoJK and Chhamb under the PM's Development Package 2015 for Jammu and Kashmir (Press Information Bureau, 2019).

Government of Jammu and Kashmir on 11th of December 2019, vide order No. 07-JK (DMRRR) of 2019, sanctioned the inclusion of those left-out DP families of PoJK. In respect of PoJK DPs settled in different states of country, a proposal shall be submitted to Government of India for their financial assistance under the package through the respective State Governments.¹¹ Now after the amendment in Article 370 and scrapping of the Article 35-A of the Constitution of India these DPs believe for their betterment of their lives.

Conclusion

Displaced Persons of PoJK have been the first victims of post-partition disturbances. They have been suffering since their displacement to present day. Every day for them is a day of struggle and cries. Despite long struggle for their rights they feel aggrieved, neglected and discriminated by all the successive governments. Whatever the relief and rehabilitation government provided to these DPs was ad-hoc and insufficient and limited only to those families of DPs who settled within J&K. PoJK DPs are not compensated for their land and properties which they left in PoJK. They were not compensated for the loss of their kith and kin. There were no serious efforts for their social, economic and political welfare. The recommendations of the different committees formed to study their problems and demands are not fully implemented till date. Their continuous neglect and denial of their rights have marginalized them to great extent and created strong resentment in their minds. Their voices remained unheard for decades together and now they are helpless to call themselves as 'Forgotten Community'.

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¹¹ Government Order No. 07-JK (DMRRR) of 2019, 11th of December, 2019.

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Cabinet approves Inclusion of 5,300 DP families of Jammu and Kashmir-1947 who initially opted to move outside the State of Jammu and Kashmir but later on returned and settled in the State of Jammu and Kashmir, in the Rehabilitation Package approved by the Cabinet on 31.11.2016 for Displaced Families of PoJK and Chhamb under the PM's Development Package 2015 for Jammu and Kashmir. (2019, October 9). *Press Information Bureau*.

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