

(a) whether there is any likelihood of trade between Kashmir and Chinese Turkestan and Tibet being resumed in the near future :

(b) whether any negotiations have been carried on in the matter;

(c) the number of Indian traders at present in Chinese Turkestan and Tibet; and

(d) what is the value of goods belonging to Indian traders in these places?

The Prime Minister (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) to (d). Trade with Tibet is being carried on in the normal way by Indian traders, whose seasonal moves to that country take place only in summer time.

Indian trade with Chinese Turkestan has suffered considerably by the virtual closing down of our Consulate General in Kashgar. Because of unfavourable local conditions most of the Indian traders there have returned to India after winding up their businesses in Sinkiang. Negotiations with the Chinese Government for the reopening of our Consulate General in Kashgar are continuing. So long as this Consulate General is not reopened, the prospects of resuming trade with Chinese Turkestan in the near future are not bright.

The value of goods belonging to Indian traders in these countries is not known.

شہری غلام قادر : کیا ہندوستان کے
تاجروں کو چائلہز ترکستان میں کچھ
نقصان پہنچا ہے ؟

[**Shri Ghulam Qadar:** Have the Indian traders suffered any losses in Chinese Turkestan.]

श्री जवाहर लाल नेहरू : जब तिजारात
एकाएक रुक जाती है तो नुकसान पहुंचता
ही है ।

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: May I know if Chinese Turkestan is under a Communist Government and if it is a fact that it is under that Government whether there is any possibility of trade being opened up in the near future?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Chinese Turkestan is under the People's Government of China. Normally Governments are described by their proper names and not by adjectives—hon. Member can describe it as he likes. We have every intention of dealing with the Chinese People's Government in every way.

Shri G. P. Sinha: The Prime Minister said that the Indian traders had to face unfavourable conditions. May I know what are the unfavourable conditions that prevail there?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Well, during the last year or two in those parts of Sinkiang conditions had not been always stable and there have been all kinds of difficulties in the way of trade. It is rather difficult to answer it in a few sentences.

Shri Punnoose: Did the hon. Prime Minister mean that some sorts of discrimination was shown particularly against the Indian traders by the Chinese Government?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. It does not arise.

Shri Punnoose: It does arise, Sir,...

Mr. Speaker: It does not. We are not concerned with what the attitude of the Chinese Government was.

Shri Punnoose: I want to know whether there was any unfavourable or discriminatory treatment against the Indians.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: May I answer that, Sir. It just became difficult for them to trade.

PAKISTAN RAIDS ON KASHMIR BORDER

*1061. **Shri Ghulam Qadar:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the number of raids carried out by Pakistanis during 1951-52 on the Jammu and Kashmir border;

(b) how many of these were carried out on the Jammu side and how many on the Kashmir side and the extent of loss in human life, property and livestock suffered by the affected areas; and

(c) what steps, if any, have been taken to prevent the recurrence of these raids?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) From January 1, 1951 to June 1, 1952, 45.

(b) 43 on the Jammu side and 2 on the Kashmir side.

Loss of human life:

Killed: 4 Other Ranks, and 4 civilians.

Wounded: 11 Other Ranks, 2 J. and K. Policemen and 4 civilians.

Loss of property: Cash besides ornaments, house-hold utensils, etc. worth approximately Rs. 6,615 were looted.

3 Rifles.

250 rounds of ammunition Sheep/goats 931.

Heads of cattle: 125.

Mare: one.

(c) It is not possible to prevent such raids altogether. Police and troops have been posted along the border and the cease-fire line to prevent or repel such raids. Owing to the vigilance of the police and the Army, the raids have decreased in number since October 1951.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: May I know whether these raids were carried out by the Pakistan Army or Police or by the civilians in Pakistan?

The Prime Minister (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): The hon. Member will notice that the result of these raids in the course of a year and a half was not very great in the matter of loss of property. These were petty raids, not done officially by the Army. I cannot say if it is not possible that the Army was concerned with them, but I cannot say that they were officially organised by the Army.

Shri Punnoose: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state whether he will consider the supply of arms to our people on the border, so that they may defend themselves against these raids?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: There is plenty of patrolling there and sufficient military force. In fact, there is a kind of militia there which people can join who wish to aid in this.

CIVILIAN PRISONERS IN PAKISTAN

*1062. **Shri Ghulam Qader:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the civilian prisoners have not yet been released from Pakistan after the Cease-Fire Agreement; and

(b) whether there is any correspondence with the Pakistan Government on this matter?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) and (b). 14 civilian employees of the Jammu and Kashmir Government were reported to be in Pakistan jails at the time of the cease-fire. The Government of India suggested to the Pakistan Government that these prisoners should be included in the exchange of prisoners which was agreed to in 1950. Only one prisoner was released at that time, but six others were released subsequently. The Pakistan Government has reported

that two prisoners have settled down in Pakistan-occupied territory in Kashmir, while 5 prisoners cannot be traced.

شری غلام قادر : جو لوگ وہاں پر بند ہیں کہا میں ان کے نام جان سکتا ہوں ؟

[**Shri Ghulam Qader:** May I know the names of those persons who are still detained in Pakistan?]

श्री सतीश चन्द्र : इस वक्त नाम बताना तो मुश्किल है। अगर आप जानना चाहते हैं तो मैं बाद में बता सकता हूँ।

شری غلام قادر : جو لوگ وہاں سہیل ہو گئے ہیں ان کے کہا نام ہیں ؟

[**Shri Ghulam Qader:** Will he tell the names of persons who have since settled there?]

श्री सतीश चन्द्र : नाम तो पता नहीं है।

شری محسن شفیق چودھری : ان کا پتہ ؟

[**Chaudhri M. Shafiq:** What about their addresses?]

श्री सतीश चन्द्र : नाम नहीं मालूम तो पता कैसे मालूम हो सकता है।

شری غلام قادر : میں کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ چھ پرنسوں جو کہ سنہ ۱۹۴۸ میں گرفتار کئے گئے تھے وہ ابھی تک وہاں بند ہیں۔ ان میں سے چار سونامرگ میں - ایک کراچی میں اور ایک زوجیلا میں پکڑے گئے تھے ؟

[**Shri Ghulam Qader:** I wish to state that the six prisoners arrested in 1948, have not still been released. Four of them were arrested from Sonamerg and one each from Kargil and Zojila.]

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member is giving information. It need not be answered.