

delay in laying the papers mentioned at (4) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT. 1532]

12.06 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

[English]

SECRETARY-GENERAL : Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha :—

“In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, agreed without any amendment to the National Airports Authority Bill, 1985, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 19th November, 1985.”

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

[English]

REPORTED ATTACK BY CANADIAN BASED PILGRIMS INDIAN ON DIPLOMATS IN PAKISTAN

SHRI KAMAL NATH (Chhindwara) : Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of External Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon :

“Reported attack by Canadian based pilgrims on Indian diplomats in Pakistan and the encouragement being given by certain foreign countries to extremists in imparting training in terrorism, collection of funds for purchase of arms and other facilities in their bid to destabilise India and steps taken by the Government in that regard.”

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : Sir, My colleague, the Minister of State for External Affairs, has made a statement in the House on November 29, 1985 regarding the deplorable attack on two senior Indian diplomats by some Canadian Sikhs in Dera Saheb Gurdwara Complex on November 26. The statement expressed our concern, distress and disappointment and the action which we expect the Pakistan Government to take in this matter. I shall, therefore, confine myself to briefly highlighting the salient points of this incident. First, no arrests were made in the first 48 hours of the incident despite our having brought the matter to the attention of the authorities and the assailants were able to move around freely between Lahore and Nankana Saheb. Second, when they were finally arrested, the six Canadian Sikhs were immediately released on bail furnished by a Pakistani national who was the main instigator of the attack on the Indian diplomats in the first instance. On our insistence they have since been re-arrested. Third, the six Canadians were charged only for minor offences. Fourth, no action was taken against these foreign nationals for their anti-Indian activities including their provocative speeches calling for the assassination of the Indian leaders. The chain of events surrounding the incident leads to the unfortunate conclusion that Pakistan authorities have treated the Canadian Sikh extremists in a lenient manner and seem to be proceeding against them at a leisurely pace. It is our hope that Pakistani authorities will recognise their responsibility in this matter including their obligations under the Vienna Convention and take speedy and effective steps to punish these individuals.

Extremism has unfortunately become a way of life with a small section of Indian origin community abroad who seem to take heart from either active sympathy or normal protection of laws extended to them. There is evidence that there are some training camps across the border for extremist elements and they are given some financial and other help. This was brought to the notice of the Foreign Minister of Pakistan when he visited New Delhi in July this year for the Indo-Pak Joint

Commission meeting. The matter was again taken up by the Foreign Secretary with his counterpart in New York in October this year. This was followed by a note to the Ambassador of Pakistan in the first week of November on this subject. Thus the House will observe that the Government is fully alive to this problem and is pursuing it actively through diplomatic channels. At the same time, suitable steps have been taken at the border to prevent the infiltration of extremist elements.

There are certain institutions in the USA and Canada which claim to impart military type of training to individuals. The fact that some of the extremist elements were attempting to benefit from the training imparted at such schools was first brought to our notice earlier this year. A statement had been made in the House on 24th July, 1985 regarding the mercenary training school run by one Frank Camper at Hueyville in the Alabama State of the USA. The matter was taken up with the US authorities at various levels and the dangerous potential of such institutions emphasized. Various US authorities at Federal and State level are examining the legal position. A US Senate Sub-Committee is also holding hearings on such schools.

The Government received information from our High Commission in Canada that ten Sikh youths, believed to be residents of Canada--sponsored by the International Sikh Youth Federation (an extremist organization)—received paramilitary training in an institution called "Eagle Combat and Bodyguard Training School" in New Westminster, British Columbia, Canada, run by one Roy Maia. The Government has drawn the attention of the Government of Canada to this development and requested urgent investigation and appropriate corrective action. The matter is being investigated by the Canadian authorities and we are in touch.

The Government have received reports from time to time regarding fund raising by extremist elements of the Sikh community abroad. Different pretexts are used for raising the funds such as assistance to people in India, legal assistance to such extremists as are facing court action

abroad and occasionally the professed objective is to purchase arms. Rival extremist factions have treated charges of misuse of funds. Government are alive to all the possibilities and preventive measures have been taken.

SHRI KAMAL NATH (Chhindwara) : Sir, over the last two years, on the floor of this House, we have discussed many a time the connivance and promotion by foreign countries of extremists in our country. Whether it is Pakistan, whether it is America or Canada or England every time and on each and every occasion, when this question has come up before this House a Statement is made by the Minister and we come to know what is happening. The government also candidly admits the Connivance of other countries as in this case there is no question of there being no connivance. There is a very clear statement that there is connivance of the Pakistan authorities with the assailants. The Indian Ambassador in Pakistan in a communication to the Pakistan Foreign Minister, after this incident occurred, has informed the Foreign Minister and I quote :—

"The Pakistan authorities are tending to treat these culprits and criminals with manifest favour and leniency."

Here is our Ambassador who is the man on the spot and here he gives the communication to the Foreign Minister and what do we do? We say 'Yes', we know about all this, we are aware of all this. Therefore this whole matter goes up in smoke until another incident takes place and the whole exercise is gone through on the floor of this House over and over again. Sometime back, our plane was hijacked. What happened to the hijackers? The past history shows this kind of incident every quarter of each year and every month the Intelligence Agency, I am sure, gives detailed reports to the Government. We have other information sources also. To me it is clear that it is not Pakistan acting alone. Pakistan is acting in connivance with other countries. When we knew there is connivance with other countries who do not want to see the progress and achievement of our

country then I do not see why do we have this soft attitude towards Pakistan today. In the newspapers, there was a news item that the extremists from England are going to settle down in Squador, the Equador Embassy for some reason or other, reasons of ostensible economy, closed down their embassy here in our country. Just when the extremists are going to Equador. There are contradictory statements by the Equador President and then Party leaders. By whom is this being promoted, supported or abetted? By whom? I am sure Equador is not acting alone. There is connivance with other countries.

Today also the newspapers said that extremists are going to Equador. Coming back to the issue of today the Indian diplomats who went there for the purpose of helping the Sikhs were attacked by extremists. In pursuance of the Government's soft approach, we are inviting President Zia to one of our nuclear activities. Sir, this soft approach, after what we have learnt for the last two years from the policies of Pakistan, is absurd. We have come to an irrefutable conclusion that this soft approach, and so-called diplomatic niceties have not worked. This is the point I am trying to make. We have a very competent Foreign Department and we have a very competent Foreign Minister. What is the reason for this soft approach? We have taken a soft approach whenever such a major incident has taken place. There has always been clear evidence that the Pakistan Government, the Pakistan authorities are in connivance in assisting extremists, but yet the Government always come out with a statement that we are waiting watching. A stage will come when nobody will like a posting in Pakistan, and our Ambassador would also want to be relieved because of the stand which is being taken by our Government. I am sure, we are demoralising our Foreign Service Officers and I am sure, we are also demoralising and demotivating our Ambassadors. The issue agitating the minds of our people is that what is the reason for this soft and fuzzy approach?

We talk of the terrorists training schools in the United States and

Canada. There the FBI has come out with a statement about Camper's hand in uncovering a plot for assassination of the Haryana Chief Minister and the Prime Minister. Is not the F.B.I. in connivance with C.I.A. What do we expect from these countries? We have before us the sordid history of all the United States activities in El Salvador, Nicaragua and Chile. We have seen the sordid activities of United States in the last fifteen years wherever they have gone with arms or money. With this kind of trail behind them, are we to experience their inflicting a similar thing on us?

I am sure, Pakistan cannot be doing this alone, cannot be acting alone. What kind of connivance is it that has come to the Government's knowledge? We know the relations, both overt and covert, between Pakistan and the United States. There is connivance between Pakistan and the United States that one will maintain for the first quarter of one year one posture and the other will maintain another posture; then, for the next quarter, one will maintain one posture and the other will maintain another posture? Let us not shut our eyes. No extremist activities, no guerilla activities can be carried out by Pakistan without U.S. support. This is not merely a question of clandestine support: we have now come to a point after looking for the last two years that it is an open support. No support can be more open than what has come before us in the last two years. In every activity, whether it was training of extremists, or the question hijacking, whichever side we look at, it is now open support and open connivance. After all this, are we still to sit back and continue with our diplomatic niceties and with our softness?

What is the approach now of the Government on this? Is the Government conscious of this? Saying that they are not conscious would be ridiculous. Being conscious, is there going to be a change in our policy, in our approach in dealing with all these countries which have promoted, supported, connived and abetted with these extremists in all their acts, whether it was hijacking or attacks on our diplomats and so on.

In the light of our experience in the last two years, and better experience with Pakistan, in the light of our experience in Pakistan as also the United States, and in the light of our knowledge of America's actions in other countries, in the South-American countries, what is going to be our policy now? I would not like to narrow it down, but I would like to know if there is going to be any change in our policy, or we are going to continue willy-nilly with the same soft policy.

12.19 hrs.

[*Translation*]

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the chair*]

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL (Kopargaon) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the entire country is worried about a slow process of destabilisation in the country for the last two years in which many agencies are engaged. These agencies are receiving funds from abroad and helping the terrorists financially to the tune of Rs. 1,000 crores. The self styled leaders of Khalistan, active in America, are helping them in this matter. I do not know whether the hon. Minister is aware or not that our intelligence agency has informed that many organisations with different names are operating in our country. In this country, the organisations working for CIA or for some other agencies have budgets to the tune of Rs. 1,000 crores. I want to know from the Government for how long these activities will continue?

Secondly, the Canadians are not only imparting training to the extremists, but recruiting them in the army also. At the time of recruitment in the army, their topmost officers and Khalistani leaders and the self-styled Deputy Defence Minister of Khalistan remain present there. Will we remain a silent spectator or will we do anything in this regard? Merely sending protest letters will not do. Earlier, when our Prime Minister visited America and Britain, he had said that both the Governments will take strict action against the extremists. But we do not see any strict action being taken against them. Rather they are providing them assistance. So,

what do we propose to check this process of destabilisation of the country? Will we remain a silent spectator even after knowing all these things?

Thirdly, these Sikh guerillas are being trained in other countries and the sikh community is approaching. Ecuador, America, Britain, Canada and Pakistan for assistance and Pakistan has set up a communication link with them. In such a situation, are we seriously considering some action against these four countries or we would just be content with sending protest notes? My suggestion is that the Government should take some strict action in this regard?

Fourthly, when terrorism is spreading in India and certain organisations are engaged in these activities—I can give the names of the organisations if the hon. Minister so desires—do we propose to take some steps in regard to our security or not? Ministry of External Affairs may or may not take some action in this regard but when people are being killed by the foreign trained terrorists, will we think of taking some steps in regard to our security, or this process will continue? Recently, some policemen were attacked. Even when the persons responsible for maintaining law and order and security are in danger, merely sending protest notes is not going to serve any purpose. Some restrictions on political level should be imposed on them. I would like to know about this from the Government.

[*English*]

SHRI S.M BHATTAM (Visakhapatnam) : Sir, the Minister in his reply to the Calling Attention Motion made a brief reference to the incident which occurred on November 26, when two senior diplomats were attacked. Sir, that apart he also made it clear that no action was taken against those foreign nationals for their anti-Indian activities including their provocative speeches calling for the assassination of the Indian leaders. Apart from this, regularly, consistently and systematically Pakistan is imparting training to extremist Sikh leaders and is equipping them with sophisticated weapons. They are actually involved in our country's

destabilisation and various incidents have come to the notice of the Government. Some of them also appeared in the Press.

So, I would request the Minister to give in detail, in how many cases such incidents have come to the notice of the Government and whether these have been brought to the notice of the Government of Pakistan. If so, what are their reaction to that? I would like to know whether this act of regularly and systematically imparting training to Sikh extremists is still going on or not; If so, what effective steps are being taken with a view to contain them.

The second aspect is that the extremists in UK are actually raising funds. Large sums of money are being collected regularly in Britain in about 30 to 40 Gurudwaras to buy weapons and pass them on to Sikh extremists in Punjab. It is stated in a Press report that about one lakh to two lakh pounds are raised every week and this amount is being utilised for the purpose of buying light weapons, sub-machine guns and explosives from illegal European markets to be sent to the subversive elements of the Sikh community in Punjab. And this has been going on. Regularly the Gurudwaras are made use of in U.K. by the sikh extremists elements for the purpose of raising funds with a view to indulge in subversive activities in India. What are the steps taken with a view to effecting the check and counter-checks which are being in evidence for a long time?

Sir, some time back it figured in the House and probably discussions also took place about the printing of Khalistan currency by certain extremist elements and which was being utilised. What steps are actually taken with a view to see that such things are stopped and effectively curbed? Nothing is known about it.

Similarly the Ecuador Government more or less have recognised Khalistani Government and have extended every cooperation to them. They have given them land; they have given them money; they have given them everything; and they are enjoying their hospitality at the mom-

ent. So, what steps have been taken in this regard, as far as Ecuador Government is concerned, when they indulged in all these activities? Apart from this, I would like more particularly to bring it to the notice of the External Affairs Minister, of course a fact, to which he has also made a passing reference, to the regular schools in Canada which are imparting training to the Sikh extremists, the combat schools. The Canadian Government assured the Government of India that the matter will be probed into and suitable steps will be taken. I want to know, if they have probed into the matter, what has happened to that and what is the result of such an enquiry? Are they investigating into the matter at all and what are the facts thrown out? How are they going to meet this situation? This is to be known.

Sir, it is commended in the press recently that in a recent meeting of the World Sikh Organisation in Toronto on November 30, which was attended by about thousand sikhs, Captain Riley described to the gathered proponents of Khalistan the virtues of an Army career.

He said the Army could offer brilliant opportunities and urged the 1,000 assembled Sikh youths to enrol for a career in the Canadian Army. According to him Canada would provide \$500 per month as salary and three years of varied training in the multiple areas of combat to the Sikhs. This is an open invitation to them to utilise this opportunity and to train them. They have fully made use of this opportunity also.

Sir, again there is another press report to the effect that a course on how to make Nuclear Weapons will be offered at the University of New Havens early next year. This course is also open in the United States of America and I do not know how many sikh extremists elements are trying to make use of this opportunity also. Therefore, the Canadian Government have recently expanded the provisions of the Extradition Act to include India also. If they want, they can extradite some of the Indian sikhs from Canada. They can do so. In a recent case Two Sikhs—

[Shri S. K. Bhattam]

Talvinder Singh Parmar and Inderjit Singh Keyat have been arrested in a case with crimes involving explosives. What has happened to that? Has the Govt. moved in that matter? As far as the Extradition Act is concerned, what steps are being taken by this Government, whether anybody was sought to be deported to this country? I would like to know whether any action is taken in this regard? I would like the Minister to clarify this position as well.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-WALIA(Sangrur) : I am on my legs. Again and again he is saying Sikhs are responsible for that. All sikhs are not responsible for that. For this my community as a whole is maligned...

*(Interruptions)***

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You can not speak. It is a Calling Attention. You cannot speak on that. Nothing will go on record. The Minister will now reply.

You can raise it some other time—not like this. If you give it some other time, we can see.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B.R. BHAGAT) : I fully share the sentiments expressed by the hon. Members, viz. that not all Sikhs are with the Sikh extremists, but only a very small minority is with them. The elections in Punjab and the Akali Dal Government have shown that. Everywhere, all over the world, the extremists are becoming a very dwindling, small minority. The bulk of the Sikh people are our valued countrymen. They are in the mainstream. They are as patriotic as anyone else.

I want to take the House into confidence and say that this is a danger point. Because the extremists are becoming a small minority, more and more so, the tendency for them is to indulge in some adventurism or some violence. They are becoming demonstratively so. That is what is happening in some places.

****Not recorded.**

Coming to the Calling Attention, Mr. Kamal Nath has expressed the sentiment and mood of the House, and of the country when he said that we should deal with this question in a strong manner. I want to assure him that this is what precisely we are doing. Government at all levels is doing it. Actually, the Prime Minister himself has done it everywhere, whether it is in U.S.A., U.K. or during the meeting of Commonwealth nations i.e. with the Canadian Prime Minister; and again with President Zia in several meetings he has had discussions on these two aspects. First is the phenomenon of international terrorism. If it is allowed to prevail, there will not be any organized community anywhere in the world. This has created a very good impact. Because all Governments for that matter are facing in one form or the other the challenge or danger from terrorism. This has worked. With President Zia also, our Prime Minister has taken up the question; but I am sorry to say that whereas in the last one year alone there have been many exchanges at all levels...

SHRI KAMAL NATH : Of what use?

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT : We are not on two sides; we are all on one side. I am trying to put forward the point of view which I think will be accepted by the whole House.

The difficulty with Pakistan is that on the one hand the Pakistani leaders, right from President Zia himself, are saying that they want friendly relations with us. President Zia denies totally that he has any hand in helping them, leave aside connivance. We are discussing with their Foreign Minister, their Ambassador here—at all levels we are discussing and talking with them. They say they want good neighbourliness. I asked: what sort of relations should two neighbours have? They said: we should have very good, friendly relations at people to people level, Government to Government level, and at every level we should have cooperation and friendly relations. But on the other hand the fact remains that there is a big gulf, so far as Pakistan is concerned, between pronouncements and

the actuality. This gulf is there. I will not say that at the top level there is an active connivance with the incidents ; but the facts are that these training camps are there. We have this incident itself, where two of our diplomats have been attacked. I will call it as being against the norms or civilized behaviour on behalf of any Government. It is in direct contradiction of the Vienna Convention.

The diplomatic personnel have to be treated on certain standards. There are certain norms to which every Government is a party. If at all anything, it is a complete violation of the Vienna Convention. It seems to be so. And, we have pointed out this whether there is a desire at the top level, or at the leadership level, or not, I am not able to tell the House and the House, will not expect me, to say—I cannot also—and quantitatively verify, but definitely at the way these officers behave, the others behave, the middlerung of officers the lower officers behave, the way they speak, there is absolutely no doubt that there is some connivance at the lower and the middle level.

SHRI KAMAL NATH : Does not President Zia know what is happening ?

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur) : What are we to do ?

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT : This incident is a very negative development. We have been telling the Pakistan leaders, what is required is... (*Interruption*)

SHRI KAMAL NATH : Let us talk to the middle level as the President is not aware of them.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : They have talked to them.

SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD (Baroda) : We want friendly relations with Pakistan, and Pakistan wants to be friendly with us.

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT : This comes in

the way ; this incident does come in the way. There have been proposals and they say, "You can sign a No-War Treaty". We said, "Sign a No-War Treaty". But what is more important is, to have confidence, credibility between the acts and deeds. We must have an atmosphere of cooperation and friendship. That is why we offered a friendship treaty. We wanted some confidence building measures. This one incident shatters all the work done right from the Prime Minister's level, at different levels, in trying to build up a real atmosphere and the whole work is shattered by incidents like this. And, therefore, we have told them about this and we have tried to improve it subsequently also. The position is, they have behaved in a manner which is shocking. Because in the first forty eight hours they did not take any action. Then, when they took action they arrested them and released them. When we protected, "What are you doing?" then they were arrested, again. Then they released them saying that it is a minor charge. All this goes to show that there is something very wrong. We have to protect our interests. We have to secure our borders to the extent it is physically possible.

SHRI KAMAL NATH : Is there any change of attitude as of this morning ? My question was, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, that in the light of that is there now going to be a change between this morning and the last Monday morning ? Has any change occurred ?

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT : The point is that we are neighbours. We are aware of what is happening in Pakistan in this respect, the training they are giving, that they are encouraging secessionist elements, the extremist elements, that they are trying to de-stabilise our country, and so on. But the fact remains that we have got our vision firm, clear and we have to live in friendship with Pakistan. We are neighbours. There is no other go between us. And even if we are not behaving properly even then we have to establish credibility to see that the gulf between us does not widen. We have to pursue this policy. At the same time, taking the utmost precautions we are taking all steps

[Shri B.R. Bhagat]

to secure our borders. We have to secure ourselves.

Hon'ble Member, Shri Balasaheb Vikhe Patil has said "The CIA is working there", then another hon. Member said that there is espionage activity there. We know that ; it is a fact of life and all sorts of outside agencies are there and espionage is there. We know all these things. We cannot order them. We cannot order them that they should stop them. we have to protect ourselves. That is why, in a democracy, in a parliamentary democracy which is pledged to a national perspective, on national issues, a unified country, an integrated country, the feelings or forces to de stabilise and various other factors are to be countered and if the whole country and the whole Parliament is united, that is the only bulwark against any espionage or any other forces trying to de-stabilise the country. I am glad that under the leadership of this Parliament we have that feeling. The country is one. When we see that the unity is threatened, that there are forces to de-stabilise them and protect the country we have to eliminate the country. That is what we are trying to do.

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Are those organisations identified by the Government ?

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT : They are well identified. We have identified them. We know what is happening in Pakistan in regard to these matters. We know what is happening in other countries

Therefore, I assure the House that so far as the national interest and country's security are concerned, we are absolutely firm, uncompromising and unequivocal and we are taking all measures. At the same time, so far as Pakistan is concerned, we will pursue our friendly relationship, confidence building measures and we will try to persuade them. At the end of this week the meeting of SARC is going to take place in Dhaka where we are trying to build up a framework for regional cooperation. There cannot be a regional cooperation if there is no confidence among

one another or if one country thinks, whether it is India or Pakistan, that the other is going to encourage forces of disintegration against the other. All this process has to be reversed. We are trying to create confidence building measures.

SHRI S. M. BHATTAM : How many such incidents have come to the notice of the Government ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : I am coming to that.

Mr. Kamal Nath talked about our soft approach to Pakistan. Well, our approach to Pakistan is friendly; it is not soft. We are firm in our approach.

SHRI KAMAL NATH : Important.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : Do not say that.

About Equador, we have taken up the matter with the Equadorian Government. There are various reports. The first report was that they had recognised the "Government of Khalistan". They say that it is absolutely wrong. They have denied it categorically. Then there were reports that some people had bought lands there. And various other reports have been coming. But so far the Equadorian Government have said that they are not interested in "Khalistan" and that they have neither contacts nor encouraged them in any manner. But we are alert. More than that we cannot do anything.

Coming to Mr. Balasaheb's question that we should prepare the country for self-defence when such people are active and when people are feeling insecure, that is true. Apart from the security measures to be tightened, we have a very harrowing experience of not only our Prime Minister being assassinated but after that valued Members of Parliament were assassinated and many innocent lives were lost in Punjab, Delhi and other parts of the country. We have to fight this terrorism and violence. There are many ways of fighting it. What we have applied here is the democratic way of fighting. That

proved to be most effective. We fought terrorism and we fought it so successfully that the bulk of the people in Punjab are in the mainstream and they have their own Government. That is the way we fight it.

The best defence is self-defence. But self defence can only be created in a situation in which confrontation, conflict, hatred and violence ends and democratic temper prevails. At the same time, security and law and order measures cannot be dealt with in an ordinary way. For that special measures and ways have to be found out. And that is being done. Every measure has to be taken to protect the innocent lives. Whether the people should be trained in the art of self-defence, well, that is a very debateable question, because other countries are doing it. But the same group which is trained in the art of self-defence and in the art of arms, can become an aggressive element later on. These are different aspects of it. But the fact remains that we have to create a climate in the country so that peace and cordiality prevails. No group of people should have continuing grievance. Things should be settled democratically and with the will of all. That is what we are trying. That, in fact, has paid us dividends. This is being recognised by all everywhere. So we will pursue that. We have to meet terrorism no doubt, but each country has its own way of meeting it. We have shown the way, the Gandhian way, the democratic way, or whatever you may describe it... (*Interruption*).

Mr. Bhattam has mentioned three points. He said about the Pakistan administration giving training. That is true. In the past also we have made statements and the reports are coming that training has been imparted to extremists elements in various areas of Pakistan for operation or for acts of violence and sabotage in this country,

and we have been urging the Pakistan Government not to help and encourage such people... (*Interruption*).

SHRI S. M. BHATTAM : How many such incidents have come to the notice of the Government and that action has been taken and what are the details of that ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : It will not be proper to give details about this but we have been able to arrest them, we have been able to apprehend them and we are trying to isolate them. Even, as I said, the border is more or less sealed. All these efforts are being made but it is difficult to give details about this because that will defeat the very purpose for which we are doing it.

Then he said that they are collecting large sums of money. It is true. They have collected money under various names in the name of political purposes and for purchase of arms, but to what extent it is being used is very difficult to say because even in their own meetings allegations have been made, they have come to blows, they have come to violence charging each other with the abuse of money. Actually, various groups and people now have got vested interests. There are certain elements who have got prominent political ambitions and who have got command over a good deal of money in the name of those ambitions and who have now appropriated that money to themselves. They think that they should pursue this line of extremism because it brings them dividends. Therefore, because they are getting more and more isolated, the people are coming up and speaking against them, and whenever they hold a meeting, there is a further division among them. This is the time to isolate them further, to weaken them further and to win over all the other people and bring them to the mainstream so that they are dissuaded from going to this wrong path which is not in anybody's interest.

He has also mentioned about Khalistan currency, but that is not a problem. If anybody prints one note or two notes or a few things, that is not a problem. In certain countries if you print something which is not a legal tender, it is not a legal matter. You can print something in U.K. or in Canada or in other places and if it is a few in number and if it is not a legal tender, there is no problem, and I think that is not a problem in regard to this. Therefore, finally I say that we are totally... (*Interruption*). Let me complete.

(Shri S.M. Bhattam)

(*Interruption*). You have asked your question. Now I am replying and you don't allow me to reply... (*Interruption*).

SHRI S.M. BHATTAM : The point is about the closure of the Camper school. That is the point which was raised.

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT : Our persuasion has brought some results in USA and U.K. and even in Canada. There the governments' attitude has changed. They are taking measures. As you have mentioned yourself, some extremists have been deported from Canada. This is one strong step that they have taken. The State and Federal laws are being amended to discourage Camper like schools. One immediate thing they have done is that any school which is giving training in arms and if there is a foreign national as a trainee, in that case the School has to take permission of the State Government. Therefore, we do not expect that there will be any more Camper schools. With this step we hope that no such thing will happen. Moreover, the Senate is also going into this question and when the new legislation comes, this activity will be stopped.

12.51 hrs

RE : SICK INDUSTRIAL COMPANIES
(SPECIAL PROVISIONS) BILL, 1985

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I would like to inform the House that on 25th November, 1985, the debate on the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Bill, 1985 was adjourned to 2nd December, 1985. In the sitting of the Business Advisory Committee held on 26th November, 1985 some Members requested that the further consideration of the Bill might be taken up after 4th December, 1985.

If the House agrees, the further consideration of the Bill might be put down after 4th December, 1985.

DR. DATTA SAMANT (Bombay South Central). Last Monday, when I was to talk you said that it will be discussed on 2nd itself. We have given a lot of amendments to this Bill. Hundreds of factories are closed and this Bill itself has come late. You are delaying this. This shows the attitude of the Government.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No, we are not delaying it. We are going to take it. But because this is the advice of the Business Advisory Committee, therefore, let them take some other date and fix it. Definitely it is going to come. We are not postponing it.

I hope the House agrees on this.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, we take up item No. 9(b) i.e. Matters Under Rule 377.

12.52 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[*Translation*]

(i) Need to issue notification regarding application of Hindu Succession Act, 1956 to Scheduled Tribes.

SHRI JUJHAR SINGH (Jhalawar) : Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, in the case of people covered under the Hindu Succession Act, 1956, the sons, daughters, widows and mothers of the deceased are all equally considered first degree successor but the framers of this law have provided in sub-section (2) of section 2 of the Act that in the case of persons belonging to the Scheduled Tribes the Act will be enforceable only when the Central Government issues a notification to this effect.

It is an unfortunate fact that since 1956, when the Act was enforced, the Central Government have not issued to date any such notification regarding the members of the Scheduled Tribes living in Rajasthan. The Rajasthan Government has also made not any endeavour to get such notification issued. Consequently, the