

[Shri Janardhana Poojary]
beg to move:

“That the Bill be passed.”

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is:

“That the Bill be passed”.
The motion was adopted.

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DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (PUNJAB)
1985-86

15.19 hrs.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now we will take up the Punjab Budget, discussion

and voting on the Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget for the State of Punjab for 1985-86.

Motion moved:

“That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the Fourth column of the Order Paper, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Punjab to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1986, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands 1 to 41.”

Demands for Grants-(Punjab) 1985-86 Submitted to the Vote of Lok Sabha.

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on Account Voted by the House on 26.3.1985		Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the Vote of the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	State Legislature	58,91,000	...	58,91,000	...
2.	Council of Ministers	42,94,000	...	42,94,000	...
3.	Administration of Justice	2,80,68,000	...	2,80,68,000	...
4.	Elections	61,40,000	...	61,40,000	...
5.	Revenue	7,54,37,000	...	7,54,38,000	...
6.	Excise and Taxation	3,24,10,000	...	3,24,10,000	...
7.	Finance	41,58,33,000	...	41,58,33,000	...
8.	Public Service Commission	10,21,000	...	10,21,000	..
9.	Civil Secretariat	2,74,51,000	...	2,74,52,000	...
10.	District Administration	4,01,19,000	...	4,01,19,000	...
11.	Police	28,00,94,000	...	28,00,94,000	...
12.	Jails	2,54,17,000	...	2,54,18,000	...
13.	Stationery and Printing	2,26,80,000	14,20,000	2,26,81,000	14,20,000
14.	Miscellaneous Services	3,22,80,000	...	3,22,81,000	...
15.	Rehabilitation, Relief and Resettlement	6,37,000	...	6,38,000	...
16.	Education	111,13,33,000	...	111,13,34,000	...
17.	Technical Education, Science and Technology	1,78,62,000	28,00,000	1,78,62,000	28,00,000

	1	2	3	4
18. Medical and Public Health	43,56,27,000		50,000	43,56,27,000 50,000
19. Housing and Urban Development	1,32,21,000	6,02,80,000		1,32,21,000 6,02,80,000
20. Information and Publicity	1,28,51,000	...		1,28,51,000 ...
21. Tourism and Cultural Affairs	45,29,000	10,00,000		45,30,000 10,00,000
22. Labour, Employment and Industrial Training	4,92,72,000	8,52,000		4,92,72,000 8,52,000
23. Social Security and Welfare	14,77,16,000	57,50,000		14,77,16,000 57,50,000
24. Planning and Statistics	87,15,000	...		87,15,000 ...
25. Co-operation	4,73,20,000	8,55,14,000		4,73,21,000 8,55,15,000
26. Agriculture	20,45,08,000	2,05,90,000		20,45,09,000 2,05,90,000
27. Soil and Water Conservation	1,85,17,000	...		1,85,18,000 ...
28. Food	1,01,30,000	457,44,20,000		1,01,30,000 ...
29. Animal Husbandry	6,57,88,000	...		6,57,88,000 ...
30. Dairy Development	33,46,000	...		33,46,000 ...
31. Fisheries	56,28,000	...		56,28,000 ...
32. Forest	8,56,06,000	4,50,000		8,56,07,000 4,50,000
33. Community Development	28,70,88,000	...		28,70,89,000 ...
34. Industries	5,84,30,000	3,94,00,000		5,84,30,000 3,94,00,000
35. Civil Aviation	32,27,000	2,50,000		32,28,000 2,50,000
36. Roads and Bridges	12,18,30,000	23,27,50,000		12,18,30,000 23,27,50,000
37. Road Transport	37,27,82,000	6,00,00,000		37,27,83,000 6,00,00,000
38. Multipurpose River Projects	6,75,29,000	20,81,80,000		6,75,29,000 20,81,80,000
39. Irrigation, Drainage and Flood Control	34,42,85,000	27,03,37,000		34,42,86,000 27,03,38,000
40. Buildings	30,01,67,000	9,15,98,000		30,01,67,000 9,15,98,000
41. Loans and Advance by the State Government	...	131,37,69,000		... 131,37,69,000

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY

(Katwa): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the agency of Punjab has not ended. Today we are faced with a task to endorse the Budget for the state which normally the Assembly of that state has to approve. The unprecedented Crisis that has engulfed the state has made it impossible to continue that kind of normal process of democracy that should have been there. Now, though this has a very limited scope that comes to us by way of a debate on budget but we want to make some points with regard to the present condition that is prevailing in Punjab.

15.21 hrs.

[SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI
in the Chair]

We all know that for some years the turmoil that is going on in Punjab has caused serious damage to the economy of Punjab. Punjab was a flourishing State. We know it does not have any big industry but it earned the name for its small scale industry but over the years because of this agitation the investment in this particular area has stopped totally. No grant or loan from outside for the small scale industry has

[*Shri Salfuddin Chowdhary*]

come. Agriculture has also suffered badly. The agitation not only created havoc for the politics in that State but the economy has also suffered badly.

Now, the question comes to us how soon we will be able to bring normalcy to that State and in this context we very much welcome the meeting that was held yesterday between the Akali leaders and the Government. What transpired between the Prime Minister and Mr. Longowal is not officially made known to us but we believe this time—unlike before—the talks will not drift and both sides will be forthcoming to accept a solution and it is very much welcome.

Government has made certain suggestions to the Akali Dal and the Akali Dal also has also declared, particularly Mr. Longowal, their adherence to non-violence; their opposition to Khalistan; their adherence to the Constitution and all that. So, the democratic people of our country are very much encouraged to see this new development. As economic development cannot take place without a political settlement so for this also and for the better interest of the unity and security of the country we want to see that these talks become fruitful and effective and for that we want to reiterate our stand that there should not be any drift in these talks. There may be certain problems coming up during the talks between the government and the Akali Dal. One problem might be the abolition of Special Courts. I believe the Prime Minister has assured Mr. Longowal that they would not pursue the matter any more and abolition of Special Courts will be effective. There may be certain other snags which are purely administrative and which may be standing in the way of a political settlement and on these matters Government should not be very harsh. They have to give in to reason in the interest of a political solution and this political solution we have been advocating since long.

Now, Punjab requires political solution and in that the attitude of the new Government so far has been quite welcome and we want that at this rate, things should progress. While narrating all this, we also very firmly want to say that neither the Government nor the Akalis should be soft in their approach to the extremists.

Now, coming to other things, Punjab is at present, for the last two or three days, as we read in the newspapers, affected by flash floods. They have caused unprecedented havoc and damage in the areas. Except in 1955, in this scale for so many years, it did not happen and the state Government has demanded Rs. 20 crores for relief operation. The Government has to take a sympathetic view and they have to give all aid in this particular time of crisis and the people of the areas require all help from the Government. The sentiments of the people are wounded, we have to show them a good gesture and this is very much required for the restoration of mutual faith between them and the Government so that both the sides can rely on each other. What I want to say is that the rehabilitation programme, that is, rescue and relief operations should be taken up very urgently.

The other point which I would like to mention is that in all this turmoil there is over-emphasis on administrative aspect of the solution. We have seen that the stringent measures have not yielded any good. The people advocating democratic way of running the government want to take up the campaign for the unity of the country, to isolate the extremists and all that. This point was also made earlier. The Terrorists Act is there, the Disturbed Area Act and the Special Courts are there. With all this, what happened? The Extremists are free to hold meetings in Gurdwara. They held meetings in Gurdwara. Now, the democratic-minded people have been barred from holding any meeting. I know several meetings of our parties were banned. Our people have been arrested. The reason was that they wanted to hold meetings and this particular situation was used by certain people in the Administration to put a curb on the democratic activities of our people. This kind of indiscriminate behaviour and attitude are not at all helpful. What we require is the mobilisation of the people for a right solution and who is going to do that? Now, in the garb of emergent condition, the crisis condition, what is happening? Some days ago, that is, on June 3, in Anandpur Sahib Hydel Project some 3,000 workers were retrenched. In this connection, I would like to draw the attention of the House that there was an understanding with the

governor of Punjab also with the State Electricity Board that the persons worked in that Project would be re-employed in Thien Dam Project. When they were demanding re-employment against retrenchment, they were arrested under the Special Courts Act. What kinds of feelings are we trying to inculcate in the minds of the people? All these aspects are to be looked into.

I have seen some items in the Punjab budget papers. So much was said about the Thein dam, but what actually has been the progress? I find that a very meagre allocation of funds has been made under the head Irrigation. What is the present condition and what has been the progress of this project? Water have been flowing to Pakistan. On the other hand Punjab and Haryana are quarrelling about water. In fact, this dam could have built many years before. Prime Minister went to Punjab and made certain declarations. Very good. We did not object to that. But why did they not get those things earlier? Certain kind of crisis had to be created, which forced you to rush there and declare certain things. Was all this necessary? A State should get what is normally and constitutionally due to them and is required for their development. When the Prime Minister went there to assuage their feelings, we supported that. But what progress has been made with regard to the Thein project? I want to know that very specifically.

I do not want to take much time of the House. I and many others like me in our country wish that the present talks become fruitful. There should not be any undesirable influence that may delay or sabotage the talks. There say be attempts to sabotage the talks, but our appeal is that the talks should be continued to find a solution very quickly.

On October 6, two years of President's rule are going to end. We are going to face a particular kind of situation. What are we going to do? Ours is a democratic country and we must settle these issues amicably in a democratic way and as quickly as possible.

With those words, I conclude.

SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH (Inner Manipur): Mr. Chairman, I rise to support the Punjab budget. It is very good that this discussion on the Punjab budget has come on the heels of the meeting of the Prime Minister with Sant Longowal for the first time after the operation Bluestar

Punjab is one of the most important States of the country and in fact, it is leading in many spheres like industries, agriculture, its contribution to defence forces and host of other things. Punjab has been under the President's rule for the last about two years since October 6, 1983 and, I think, it is the second time that the Punjab Budget has come to Parliament for discussion. It is hoped that the president's rule in Punjab would come to an end as soon as possible. Although we do not know much about the outcome of the talks between Sant Longowal and the Prime Minister, it has heralded a happy turn to the long turmoil that has been ruining the affairs of Punjab. What has been happening in Punjab is not the problem of Punjab alone; in fact, it has been very much a national problem.

Therefore, it is very much in the fitness of things that the forces that worked in Punjab in favour of terrorism, and in favour of extremist forces, have a second thought now and are agreeable to come to the discussion table and thresh out matter to find a final and peaceful solution. It has been proved beyond doubt, that at least in our country India, with all our long tradition, political power and political solutions do not come from the barrel of the gun. When we say we detest terrorism, we mean that it is not terrorism, it is not violence, it is not bloodshed that will solve problems. It is true that with force we can only tackle the symptoms, when we arrest people and put them under custody. The final solution so far as the Indian context is concerned, true to our traditions, is by peaceful discussions and debate.

Much has happened since Punjab has been under the President's Rule and I do not like to recall all those incidents, most of them very unhappy. There was bloodshed and each of these incidents had received its due consideration on the floor of this House

[*Shri N. Tombi Singh*]

in the last several Sessions of this House. Therefore, I do not like to take up those things again.

The crucial decision regarding Operation Bluestar taken during the life time of our late Prime Minister was, instead of the controversies that came from the other side, so mething unavoidable. This aspect has to be considered from a very civilised and cool point of view, because whether it is the Sikh religion, or Hindu religion or the Muslim or the Christian or other religions, temples cannot be utilised for political purposes. Temples cannot be used as fortresses to store weapons. Therefore, any government, whether it is our party government or any other government, has to see that temples are not misused anywhere under any situation. And the Operation Bluestar restored the sanctity of the Golden Temple. Regarding the repairs and other problems mentioned by the Members across the floor, I think those aspects can be given a sympathetic view by the Government of India also. But the basic philosophy that rules our country and particularly our ruling party, by Congress (I) under the able leadership of Shri Rajiv Gandhi has been spelt out enough and it is that we care for the integrity and unity of the country and that we shall preserve the unity and integrity of our country at any cost."

Coming to Punjab, Madam, it has been indicated that in certain areas some increase in services has been effected, although it is not very substantial. The areas where major increase in services have been effected are education, medical services, family welfare, public service, sanitation, water supply, agriculture, minor irrigation, community development, transport services etc. Punjab, as I said, holds the key to certain national development. As has been very rightly pointed out, the development of small industries, the success of small industries tries in Punjab and the climate that has been created in Punjab has not only boosted the development of Punjab, but that has led to nation-wide inspiration for all. Therefore, when Punjab suffers, it has a national impact. Therefore, it is quite right that in this Budget some increases have been effected in these spheres.

I would like to make a special reference to the climate of terrorism and the general security to visitors to Punjab and to the general people in Punjab. Whenever there is extremism in a State or in a particular area of a State, the general impression outside is that there is a reign of terror and people are repulsive to that. But as has been the experience in my area, in the North-Eastern areas, particularly Manipur, a long drawn out spell of terrorism and insurgency took place there. But the bright side of that long spell has been that the extremists never touch tourists, they never touch the general people. They have their fixed targets. They kill members of the security forces, they also kill among themselves, they kill secret agents, members of the Secret Service Departments of the Government, but they never touch or terrorise the general people in the State. The visitors and tourists are never affected. There came a time when people do not like to go to Punjab, and very recently when the transistor bomb explosions occurred in Delhi and in the border areas of Punjab, and I think in certain areas in the adjoining States of Haryana etc. there was a region of terror spread among the people outside who used to go to Punjab for touring and on business. Now, the present Administration of Punjab will take care of the general security of the people, particularly the people moving in trains, people moving by buses and people who are doing general business. This is a very important aspect of Administration. Tourism should not suffer because of these things, meaning thereby that the mainstream should not be cut off, the inter-state transactions should not be cut off in that area. I think that has been done properly and I think the present Administration of Punjab has given a new impetus to all the approaches of the State administration. I hope it will do still better and we are grateful for the contribution made by the present administration for bettering the situation and for creating a better atmosphere so that the extremists could be isolated. What is most important in the present meeting between the Akali leader, Sant Longowal and the Prime Minister is that we are not very sure whether the Akali Dal is doing good to all the people in Punjab, whether they do any good to the Sikh community, But one thing

is certain that a political organisation representing a good section of Sikhs now has come to isolate themselves from the terrorism of extremists, some of whom are not still amenable to reason. If a person has to stay in India as a citizen, may be he is a terrorist at the moment, may be he is influenced by certain forces from across the country, the final outcome will be the realisation that terrorism does not work.

Insurgency does not work. We should all work for the prosperity of the country. That a State like Punjab having such hard-working and dedicated people who have contributed to the maximum extent for the development of our sports, and meeting the needs of our Defence forces, should divert its energies in this manner, is something very painful. So, I would like to tell the present Administration under the Governor that the Department of Information and Publicity in the State has a very big role to play, not only in giving information to the people, but also in maintaining a certain level of healthy atmosphere through several of its media, journals and whatever other instruments it has got at its command. So, the Department of Information and Publicity of the present Administration there should play its proper role.

It has been seen that the allocation has been increased slightly. It should have been increased further. The Administration should explore the possibility of making it more effective, so that the common people of the rural areas in Punjab are not cut off from the mainstream of Indian national life.

The other aspect I would like to touch upon is the employment generation, and training facilities in the Industries Department of Punjab. As I said earlier, the situation in Punjab is not relevant only to itself. Punjab provides training facilities to the rest of the country. This is so in the matter of industries. This position should continue. There should be no lessening of such activities. During the last two years, it has been our experience—my experience also—that certain machinery made in certain parts of Punjab like Amritsar, because of the disturbances in Punjab, could not go out of the state, to other States. This has

hampered the development of the country as a whole in many spheres.

Another aspect I would like to touch upon is the external influence which comes to Punjab at this critical juncture of its life.

15.48 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the chair*].

There are certain individual members of the Sikh community who have very rich business houses in the State, and outside the country. We are proud of them. I think it is true to say that in different parts of the world, if an Indian is to be called out, a Sikh is identified as such. But unfortunately during the last few years, some individuals who have become very rich, have been plagued by foreign agencies. They are planning to create a climate of terror in our country. This has been a very unfortunate development. So, we should see that the foreign influence which comes through these well-established individuals who were earlier citizens of Punjab, is screened and stopped. We should examine how we can stop their coming in.

We have reports about terrorists, particularly those operating in Punjab, which say that their training had taken place in Pakistan and in the United States. It is very strange that some very developed countries which have plenty of money, plenty of power and plenty of nuclear bombs who could just think of helping the developing countries, poor countries; who could spend money for the poor, for the illiterate and for the sick. A devil has come in their country to create terror in other developing countries like India. In Punjab, for instance, they find it very convenient to do it. Then there is a role of Pakistan, our neighbouring country, for whom our leaders, our Prime Minister and our government as a whole has assured full friendliness, long-term friendliness, even a no-war pact. This country being our neighbour is also indulging in training terrorists to operate in Punjab and giving them all kinds of weapons. This we have to condemn. We should see that our citizens particularly younger sections of the popula-

[*Shri N. Tombl Singh*]

tion should not be inspired by the people across the border. Punjab problem should be solved and we should have a democratic government over there. The sooner all outstanding problems are solved, the better it would be for the whole country, not only for Punjab. With these words, I support the budget of Punjab.

DR. DATTA SAMANT (Bombay South Central) : Punjab is relatively a developed State more than all other States in the country. There the poverty line is less, about 25 per cent. There are more small scale industries like agriculture and others. People from Punjab are in Defence, in industries, in transport, in Bombay and in all other States. But it is quite unfortunate that the grant and the budget of such a developed State should come in for discussion in this House.

I do not like to go into the past history, but I still blame the Congress Party for whatever things happened there in the last few years. Instead of neglecting the full economic issue just to get political strength you are politically encouraging them to develop certain forces and when these developed forces become so strong, then they try to suppress them. Again because of that suppression, suddenly the other reaction comes and whatever type of action and reaction is there, it has developed into a very biased view against the view of the Congress Party and the government in the minds of these Punjabi people. It has been discussed many times in this House. So, I do not like to go into details because many things have happened.

I have seen the textile agitation in Bombay. It was just started to suppress and kill many workers. Such type of attitude they have taken, I think it is always reacted forcefully and created problems. Believe me I had to talk to my workers in Bombay and other places. They said, our government is so immune that they are not bothered about or morcha, demonstration and jail *barho*. After a long time, our Prime Minister has taken certain positive views. I welcome them. I think you have released 1200 people out of 4000. Some ban on the students' federation was removed. They are making

efforts, after whatever bad things happened in the last so many days, to create some confidence in the mind of the people in Punjab. I welcome this move. I also welcome the meeting which took place yesterday, although nothing has come out. But I was told that it went on for a long time and some solution is coming very soon.

But I would like to express some of my views on this issue. You are giving certain concessions, I think, which are within the Constitution. You are giving other things also. You are flexible in giving them to these people. But if you go on announcing, one by one concessions they also go on accepting. Because ultimately it is not the hand of one man there, even though Akali Dal and all others are there, and I have seen that the people go on accepting one by one but still some factions remain. They will go on demanding some thing more. You will agree to all of them, one by one. You go on announcing and they go on accepting them. But, Sir, whatever you agree to give some other group or some students federation they will meet tomorrow and they will come up again with some counter-suggestion and everything will be a mess.

What I want to suggest is whatever you discuss with the Akali Dal, whether it is a package deal or anything, nothing should come out in public about the discussions till they are finalised. Instances of whatever the Government wants to give and whatever they want to agree to, come out; they should not be announced unless these things are agreed to *in toto*. Nothing should come out about the discussions. Because somebody will still say that he wants something more. This is happening because of these young elements. We cannot call them extremists and ignore their activities. I am certainly not going to agree to violence and other things which are happening in the country. They deserve all condemnation. Today we had seen in the Question Hour what is happening in Nagaland. Young people and students are asking Assamese and other people to go away from there. What is happening in Ahmedabad? The students are taking the lead there. The young elements in this country are no doubt getting education, but they are also getting

frustrated. Poverty is increasing. At present 4.5 crores of young people are unemployed. The students and such young elements are taking advantages of the weaknesses in the society and religious and provincial factions are being exploited. I think it is supposed to be the policy of the Government to eradicate this poverty.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : What about the Punjab extremists ?

DR. DATTA SAMANT : This is concerned with those Punjab extremists because they are also unemployed. What is happening is because of the young elements being unemployed. The economic policies of the Government are causing frustration and we shall have to improve. Four and a half crores of the people are unemployed. That is the figure given by your Planning Commission, for the Sixth Plan. Young minds are frustrated, and they are creating these problems and when the problems are created then you are going to discuss them. Again, in Ahmedabad the leadership is taken by the young elements. When such things are coming up we cannot discuss them and go on agreeing bit by bit. What is happening in Punjab ? What is happening in Nagaland ? Ultimately the different factions go on demanding some things. Economic frustrations are rising in this country. And I think, though you may not like it, we are not bothered about them. We are not taking care of these things.

Take the case of the new policy on industry, which you are going to develop. Is there any coordination ? No, there is no coordination. Anyhow, I appreciate the steps taken in the last two or three days and the developments that have taken place. Our Prime Minister has called them and agreed to certain things, to respect their views and has tried to settle these things. I hope that whatever things will happen, they will lead to closing down or narrowing of differences between the factions. All the factions should be taken into confidence. I suggest that there should be immediate elections in Punjab. I do not think that the ruling party is going to have elections in Punjab.

SHRI G.G. SWELL : Do you mean to say that the terrorists should also be taken into

confidence ?

DR. DATTA SAMANT : What do you mean ? You have to tackle them. What do you mean by terrorists ? We should develop confidence in the people and you must find out their problems.

SHRI G.G. SWELL : You said 'all factions'. What do you mean by 'all factions' ?

DR. DATTA SAMANT : You cannot go on dealing with them separately. I am afraid the Congress party is not prepared to have elections in the Punjab because there is some change in the congress. Some 74-year old military man has been appointed as the President. This shows that there will not be any elections immediately in the Punjab.

MR. SPEAKER : Have you got any bias against military men ?

DR. DATTA SAMANT : I have no bias. If you want to have some elections in the Punjab in the near future you should have taken some strong man.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Datta Samant, the only way to solve problems in a democratic polity is to have elections and have a dialogue. Terrorism or violence has no place in a democratic polity. That is what it is. And we should all endeavour to put everything across the table and have a dialogue. That is the only way. We have to do it. There is no other way. We have to do it among ourselves. Nobody is going to do it.

16.00 hrs.

SHRI DATTA SAMANT : What is the cause of the problem ? There are many crores of people who are unemployed. How long will you take to solve the problem of unemployment ?

MR. SPEAKER : You are here to solve this problem. You are interested in the same task.

SHRI DATTA SAMANT : That is why, I request that there should be an immediate election in Punjab.

MR. SPEAKER : I support you in that. I support you that the people's will should prevail. They are the supreme body.

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16.01 hrs.

DISCUSSION ON REPORTED TRAINING
TO INDIAN TERRORISTS IN A
MERCENARY SCHOOL IN
ALABAMA

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Now, we take up the discussion under rule 193. Since originally it was a calling attention motion and later on converted by the House into a discussion according to convention, I will call the five people to speak first. Shri B.V. Desai—absent.

[Translation]

SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL (Kota) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the training to the extremists was given in the U.S.A. and it came to light when the Prime Minister of India was due to visit the U.S.A. At that time, an intelligence agent, who was an officer on the pay-roll of F.B.I., disclosed after investigations that these people had hatched a plot to assassinate Shri Bhajan Lal, Chief Minister of Haryana during his visit to that country.

During the second disclosure, it was revealed that Frank Camper was running the 'Ricondo School' on Three acres of land in Alabama for imparting training to the guerillas. There, he gives them training in explosives including Cannon, rocket launcher, all types of weapons and explosive items, so that they may go and work according, to their specific purposes.

Camper admits having imparted training to four Sikhs in this school. Three of these Sikhs were apprehended whereas the fourth—Lal Singh is still absconding the American Police are still looking for him, but he has eluded arrest these people are believed to be behind all the explosions that took place in the country.

The second trainee, Sukhminder Singh was

arrested by the American Police for hatching a conspiracy to assassinate Shri Bhajan Lal, the Chief Minister of Haryana. These extremists were given training in that school. This school used to be run in the name of mercenary schools, permitted under the American law, but instead of giving mercenary training, terrorist training used to be imparted here, so that after their being trained, they could achieve their objective once they got back to their countries.

Camper was himself a well trained person in guerilla warfare who actively took part in the Vietnam War and took to this work on retirement from the pay-rolls of the F.B.I. and C.B.I. He worked there as a top officer

In his statement Camper has said that the way those four or five Sikhs have been trained—I do not go into the number of four or five, because in his statement the hon. Minister has mentioned only four Sikhs ; Anand Singh's name is not included in it, whereas Camper admits Anand Singh's name also and says that Anand Singh and Lal Singh who are absconding today are such criminals as are capable of committing the biggest of crimes any time, so much so that they can blow up a 36 storeyed building, and even destroy the largest bridge in the U.S.A. whose name I am forgetting right now. Both of them are absconding. The information passed on by the U.S. Government. Through their Embassy to our Government does not include Anand Singh's name.

Sir, what I want to say is that Camper himself has admitted it. The four persons who have been given training are so much trained that they themselves can run schools of pretty good standard, can impart good training to other people and can easily commit any crime (in India) Camper has also said that big extremist organisations the world over are assisting these extremists. The blue-print of the entire training given to the Sikh extremists has been given to the F.B.I. and C.I.A. also by Camper. Another trainer, Thomas Norris, who is a F.B.I. agent and who was contacted by Gurupratap Singh Virk for assassinating Shri Rajiv Gandhi and Shri Bhajan Lal, taking him