

level, it would be very difficult for small-scale industries, especially the tiny sector, to compete at the national level and also with big industries which are in this country.

The SIDBI should also consider, as has been recommended by the S.L. Kapur Committee, launching an industry-specific Venture Fund. A Venture Fund is very important. It is a new concept for the development of small-scale industries. In this country, the small-scale industries are merely left either to the money-lenders or to the banks as a priority sector. But the banks in rural areas are hardly cooperating with the tiny sector. I am worried about it. Sir, through you, I would request the Government to look into it. It is very important and it is a major area which has been neglected.

There should be some sort of a Reconstruction Fund for the tiny sector. Similarly, there should be some sort of Technical Development Fund and Marketing Development Fund, as has been recommended by the S.L. Kapur Committee. There are no such funds now. All these funds are available for the big industries, for the medium-scale industries. But they are not available for the tiny sector. Because of the lack of Marketing Development Fund, Technical Development Fund and technological upgradation, the industry, especially the tiny sector, is suffering. I request that something has to be done at that level.

There are many other recommendations which need specific attention. Sir, if the impdCt of the Rural Industries Programme of the SIDBI has really to be felt, then, more efforts have to be made and they have to be concentrated at the districts where the programme is already being implemented. But the rest of the States, that is, other than the 11 already covered, have also to be covered by this programme. All these States of our country have not yet made any programme for the development of the tiny sector. This is something which

concerns all of us. I do not know whether the Government of India is really serious about the tiny sector. But then, funds for lending for this sector now must come. Unless they come, it will be very difficult for the small-scale units which are in villages or semi-urban areas or in small towns to grow. Funds for lending under single-window schemes are available for big units. But they are not available for small-scale units. It is a tragedy. We talk so much for them but then funds are not coming (Time bell rings).

Sir, you had been very gracious and kind to others. Will you please show your kindness to me also?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN, (SHRI MD. SALIM): You should take a little time because it concerns the tiny sector.

SHRI NARENDRA MOHAN: Sir, I will take only two or three minutes more.

As I said, the SIDBI should be a model agency as the NABARD is. But still, I would say the NABARD has also a very important role in the tiny sector. The NABARD may pick up more districts in the District Rural Industries Project. But then, there are no schemes for the tiny sector. The unfortunate part is, there is not much of guidance available to the tiny sector. Unless that guidance comes, that sector will never develop. The question is: Why have the schemes not yet been prepared for the tiny sector? The recommendations of the Kapur Committee are there. They should not be merely locked in the cupboard. They should be discussed in this House and a proper strategy should be formed. I request the Government through you. Sir, that something has to be done if the Government is really serious to develop the tiny sector. Thank you.

Internal Security Problems in 210 Districts of the country as reported in the "Economic Times"

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL (Bihar): Sir, I wish to raise before this House through this Special Mention a matter of grave urgency. In all, there are 535 districts in

India, and recently, the Home Ministry has said that out of those 535 districts, 210 districts are facing an internal security crisis. This means that about forty per cent of the districts in India are facing an internal security crisis. I might mention to you that out of these 210 districts, 48 of them are in the North-East and ten of them are in Jammu and Kashmir. So, if out of 210 districts, you subtract 58 districts, we are left with another 150 districts in this country which are facing an internal security crisis. Now, four reasons have been given for this internal security crisis. One is insurgency. The Home Ministry further said in a statement before the Standing Committee on Home Affairs that the insurgency is on account of opening up the Nepal and the Bangladesh borders. That is the source of insurgency.

श्री संघ प्रिय गौतम (उत्तर प्रदेश): क्या रिपोर्ट पेश हो चुकी है होम मिनिस्ट्री की कमेटी की।

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Yes. Secondly, the other cause for the bad situation is extremism and naxalism in some of the States in this country. The third reason is ethnic clashes and the fourth reason is the rise of private armies in this country. Now, Sir, this is a matter of grave concern to the House. Just before this, there was a discussion on the state of affairs in U.P. But, Sir, the discussion needs a wider conspectus because in the Lok Sabha it is impossible to raise this issue because law and order is a State subject. If we are not allowed to discuss this issue at a national level, the people of India will not know the level of insecurity of the people in this country. So, I plead through you, Sir, to the Government to first of all make us aware as to which are those 150 districts and the other 58 districts which are subjected to this kind of internal security crisis. Secondly, if the State Government or the Central Government is not able to protect its own citizens, have the residents of those localities been made aware of the fact that there is a danger to their security? I plead through you, Sir,

to the Government to make this fact public so that the residents are able to, at least, do some voluntary work to protect themselves because we are afraid that the level of deterioration in the law and order situation throughout the country has reached a stage where the common man on the street seems to have lost confidence in this Government. That is a very sad state of affairs. So, through you, Sir, I request the Government to let us know what the facts are. Secondly, let there be a full-fledged discussion on the issue of internal security in this country. I request the hon. Chairman to allot at least one or two hours to have a full-fledged discussion on this subject. Thank you.

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (SHRI MD. SALIM): You can write to the Chairman.

Violation of decision on the Mandal Commission Report by The Government of Assam and Tripura

SHRI W. ANGOU SINGH (Manipur): Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to raise this Special Mention. As far as the Mandal Commission Report is concerned, the Commission recognised in the list of OBCs those who speak Manipuri language as their mother tongue in the State of Manipur as Meitei, Meitai Brahmin and Meitei Pangal. But in Assam and Tripura, those who speak Manipuri language are recognised as Manipuri or Manipuri Brahmins, Manipuri Muslims and Meiteis. There is a group of people living in Tripura and Assam, whose population is 9,894 and 33,591, respectively, in the 1971 census. They are known as Bishnupriyas. They do not speak Manipuri. But Assam Government and Tripura Government have issued an order stating that Bishnupriya has been recognised as Bishnupuria Manipuri in their OBC lists. This was not included in the Mandal Commission Report. We have no objection to the inclusion of Bishnupriya in the OBC list. But the only point is that there is a great difference between Manipuris and Bishnupriyas, both in