

House towards the following matter of public importance.

LAMPS purchases the produce of the nationalised forest in the tribal areas of Madhya Pradesh. This practice has been in vogue for the last ten years with the main objective of saving the tribal people from the exploitation by middlemen. The economic condition of LAMPS in the whole of the State is pitiable. The mismanagement has cropped there due to lack of co-ordination between the Forest Department and Co-operative Department. This year the purchase of 'Harara' and 'Mahua' was not conducted in a proper way and due to it the tribals had to face many difficulties. In the coming season this year, a good produce of *Tendu* leaves and *Sal* seeds is expected. But if some reforms are not made in the system, the tribals would face great inconvenience.

Often it is observed that due to shortage of money, LAMPS is not able to make the payment for many days together and even they refuse to purchase the commodities at some places. As the entire produce is from the nationalised forests, there no marketing alternative and as such the solution of the problem is imminent.

I would like to request the Central Government to make improvements in the marketing system in the tribal areas. A single agency should be set up by establishing co-ordination between the Forest Department and the Co-operative Department. There should be an increase in the number of purchase-centres and enough money should be made available. Vigilance committees consisting of Government and non-government representatives should be constituted at Block, District and State levels so as to bring about necessary improvements after examining the working of the system from time to time.

- (iv) **Need to fill up the reservation quota for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates in Government service in group 'D' posts.**

SHRIMATI SUNDERWATI NAWAL PRABHAKAR (Karol Bagh) : Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, under Rule 377, I want to draw your attention to the following matter of public importance;

There is a special provision in our Constitution for the preservice of old traditions of our country. The economic and social development of the people of backward classes, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is a special feature of our Constitution. Under the provisions of the Constitution, Government is committed to provide reservation in Government jobs to persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. This is the only way to ensure the social and economic development of these people. Though these constitutional provisions in this regard are well-known, yet these are not implemented completely in some Ministries and Departments. For example, according to my information in many Ministries and Departments of the Government, the number of the Scheduled Caste employees of category 'D' is very less than the prescribed quota. The Ministry of Home Affairs should take immediate steps in this connection. I request the Minister to present a paper to the House giving details of the number of actual Scheduled Caste employees in 'D' Category and of the prescribed quota for these persons. If this quota is not completed, then the reasons must be stated.

[English]

- (v) **Demand for settling claims of refugees from Pakistan occupied areas of J and K and Conferring citizenship rights on refugees who migrated to J and K at the time of partition.**

SHRI JANAK RAJ GUPTA (Jammu) : There are a large number of refugees from the J & K State whose areas have been occupied by the Pakistan Government during 1947 as they are settled in other parts of the State of J & K. But their claims for resettlement have not been finalised by the Ministry of Rehabilitation, Government of India so far. There are other refugees, who migrated from West Pakistan at the time of partition of the country and settled in J & K State. But they have not been given the citizenship rights there in the State so far.

It is requested that the claims of the refugees from Pakistan occupied areas of J & K State be settled at the earliest and

[*Shri Janak Raj Gupta*]

the State Government be persuaded to give refugees in J & K their citizenship rights.

- (vi) **Need to withdraw the Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Divorced) Bill, 1986.**

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH (Uluberia): Sir, hundreds of Muslim women have come to voice their protest against the retrograde Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Divorce) Bill, 1986 which the Government is adamantly trying to enact. They are indignant as also the progressive people in the country that the rights which they won after a long struggle, they are going to lose 38 years after Independence. The main question is exoneration of the husband from providing compensation for his divorcee. Also in question is the threat that Muslim women would be deprived from the secular law of the land, in this case Section 125 of the Criminal Procedure Code. Muslim women are against this Bill and have therefore come to tell us how strongly they feel about it. This Bill also seeks to increase the divorce rate in the country. It amounts to mortgaging the rights of Muslim women with some political aims. All this is in the facade of protecting their rights. The gates are now being opened wide for the obscurantist elements in other communities to make a grand entry as if we have not enough trouble with such elements.

I, therefore, urge upon the Government to reconsider the issue and withdraw the Bill in question and restore confidence in the minds of Muslim women and do justice to them.

- (vii) **Need for measures to solve the difficulties faced by I.D.P.L.**

DR. A. KALANIDHI (Madras Central): Sir, Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited, one of the Asia's largest bulk drugs manufacturers, has accumulated a total loss of Rs. 143 crores for. 50 per cent of its capacity is lying idle. The Company is saddled with obsolete machinery, high inventories and efficient labour force. IDPL is facing a serious crisis and the powerful private sector including mighty transnationals are whipping up an offensive against it. They are utilising the crisis for converting this into a joint sector with management fully in private hands. The decision

of the Asian Development Bank to advance loans directly to the private parties even without Government guarantees add fuel to the fire. IDPL management must be made autonomous and at the same time accountable. Workers' involvement and full and unfettered participation at all levels must be introduced and made effective. State and Central Governments should purchase their requirements from IDPL and make prompt payments as arrears at present amount to Rs. 24 crores. IDPL was handling foreign drug trade sometime back which had certain benefits for its finance. Hyderabad plant is suffering from shortage of alcohol, water and power. Madras Plant is doing well in case of formula formulations, general engineering and scalpels, but it is lagging behind in surgical instruments. Muzaffarpur Plant is short of alcohol. The Gurgaon Plant is working under capacity. But there is no question of closing these units. If it is done, it will be a blow to the policies of the Central Government. Surgical Plants are unviable as the production is not based on the actual requirements and not purchased by the Central and State Governments. In essence, the problems faced by the IDPL are no different from that of the Public Sector as a whole. They are basically those of adequate planning and management. The Government is not allocating sufficient working capital funds in order to enable this company to cut down on cash losses. In the long run as well, Government will have to allocate much more than what it has earmarked for this company, in order to enable it to bring in new technology and help it move towards more lucrative product profiles to attain 'Health for All by 2000 AD'.

[*Translation*]

- (viii) **Demand for another thermal power station at Delhi to meet the power shortage in the Capital.**

SHRI BHARAT SINGH (Outer Delhi): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to raise the following point under Rule 377.

Delhi gets 150 MW electricity from I.P. Estate Thermal Power Station and 300 MW from Badarpur Thermal Power Station while we get 150 MW electricity from Singrauli. In spite of this, Delhi still re-