

dule date of production to 1987 and revise the total cost to Rs. 2400 crores.

The Smelter Division of NALCO located at Augul which uprooted 1300 poor farming families and weaker sections of society is beset with numerous problems, human, financial, administrative and technical.

Firstly, displaced persons have been made unemployed and without any permanent avocation. Secondly, a substandard chimney collapsed resulting in a loss of Rs. 1 crores and how since 19 April 1988 to 8th May, 1988, 64 pots have been damaged which has resulted in a loss of Rs. 64 crores apart from causing delay in dedicating the plant to the nation by the Hon. Prime Minister of India.

All the local labour unions, peoples' representatives have drawn government's attention to institute a high level impartial inquiry and investigation as gross irregularities and corruption has been alleged, as well as a major Indo—French Project is in jeopardy and national wealth mismanaged and misappropriated.

Justice delayed is justice denied. Preventive and punitive action is the need of the hour.

[*Translation*]

(iii) Demand for immediate steps for controlling air pollution in manganese mines and Ferro plants in Orissa

*SHRI HARIHAR SOREN (Keonjhar): There are 50 manganese mines and 2 Ferro Manganese plants located in Orissa. Neither the Manganese mines nor the Ferro plants set up at Joda in Keonjhar district and Rayaguda in Koraput district of the State has taken any measures to control air pollution. Polluted air and smoke mixed with manganese dust are causing T.B., Pneumonia and other dreaded diseases. Every cubic metre of smoke discharged by a Manganese plant carries 50 to 60 gram manganese dust. Hundreds of tribal workers are facing untimely death every year as they suffer from these diseases. It is regrettable that the State Pollution Control Board or the Central Directorate of Mines Safety

has not taken any action against the plant authorities. The poor and innocent workers are not aware of the pollution of the air and its effect on their bodies.

As such, I urge upon the Government to take immediate steps to control pollution in those plants and manganese mines and to direct the plant authorities to provide necessary treatment to the workers suffering from T.B. and other diseases.

[*English*]

(iv) Demand for proper support and assistance to weavers in Andhra Pradesh

SHRI GOPAL KRISHNA THOTA (Kakinada): Our country mainly depends on agriculture. Population is increasing but the land is not increasing. There is no other alternative to the Government but to encourage setting up of industries. In India, many people depend on cottage industries but the Government is not giving proper assistance to them. In our country, the weavers community is very large. In Andhra Pradesh there are many villages, which are thickly populated by weavers. In these villages silk cloth very superior in quality is woven. If we export this product to foreign countries, definitely, we can earn a lot of foreign exchange. We can also compete in the foreign markets. The Government should provide proper support and assistance to weavers and also ensure marketing facilities to them.

(v) Demand for food processing plants for oranges at Bhawani Mandi and for other perishable crops at Chabra and Kota

SHRI JUJHAR SINGH (Jhalawar): The establishment of a separate Ministry of Food Processing in Government of India is a most welcome and practical step.

In a country like ours where population is growing by leaps and bounds and where food production is not increasing in equal proportion, it is very necessary that the wastage of food products is stopped as much as possible and the quality of food is improved by proper processing and proper preservation.

*The matter was originally raised in Oriya.

In Haroti region of Rajasthan, there are areas which produce the best quality of oranges in the country and the bulk in which they are produced may be the second biggest after Nagpur in the country. Since there is no facility available for processing and preserving oranges, a big percentage of orange produce gets waste every year.

Similarly we grow peas in big quantity in Chabra area of Kota district and vegetables around Kota town but these too go waste in big quantity for want of processing industries.

I would, in view of these facts, request the hon. Minister of Food Processing Ministry to establish food processing plants for oranges at Bhawani Mandi and for other perishable crops at Chabra and Kota.

12.15 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE : DIS-
APPROVAL OF PREVENTION OF
ILLICIT TRAFFIC IN NARCOTIC
DRUGS AND PSYCHOTROPIC
SUBSTANCES ORDINANCE

AND

PREVENTION OF ILLICIT TRAFFIC
IN NARCOTIC DRUGS AND
PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES
BILL

[English]

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDY : (Adilabad) : I beg to move :

“That this House disapproves of the Prevention of Illicit Traffic in Narcotics Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Ordinance, 1988 (Ordinance No. 7 of 1988) promulgated by the President on the 4th May, 1988 ”

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : I beg to move :*

“That the Bill to provide for detention in certain cases for the pur-

pose of preventing illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration.”

The hon. Members are aware, India has been facing the problem of transit traffic in illicit drugs which has been escalating in recent times. The spill-over from such traffic has been causing problems of abuse and addiction. There have been indications that this trend has created an illicit demand for drugs and that this may lead to increased diversion of opium from licit growing areas of opium poppy.

Government being concerned with the developing drug situation have taken a number of legislative, administrative and preventive measures which have resulted in checking the transit traffic to a considerable extent. However, increased internal drug traffic, diversion of opium from licit growing areas and attempts of illicit manufacture of drugs within the country threaten to undermine the effects of the counter measures taken. Further, drug traffickers often succeed in obtaining bail on minor technical grounds enabling them to continue their illicit activities.

Keeping in mind the magnitude of the threat from drug trafficking from the Golden Crescent region comprising Pakistan, Afghanistan and Iran and the Golden Triangle region comprising Burma, Thailand and Laos and having regard to the internal situation, the Prime Minister gave a 14 point directive on April 8, 1988 as a new initiative to combat drug trafficking and drug abuse. The Prime Minister also constituted a Cabinet Sub-Committee under the Home Minister to oversee and coordinate working of different Ministries and steps taken to intensify the fight against drug abuse and trafficking. The Cabinet Sub-Committee felt the need for enactment of a preventive detention law for drug traffickers for supplementing the deterrent penal provisions of the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985. Accordingly, the Prevention of Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances

*Moved with the recommendation of the president.