

[Sh. K. Natwar Singh]

India and P.N. Tandon Vs Union of India respectively. Both the cases pertain to revision of seniority of promotee Assistants and grant of promotion to them retrospectively. The former case was filed in the Supreme Court in 1980 and the judgement has been delivered on 11.12.1987. The latter case of 'P.N. Tandon Vs Union of India' was originally filed in the High Court in 1974 and was later transferred to the Central Administrative Tribunal in 1985. The Judgement was delivered in this case on 12.2.1988 and has to be implemented within 3 months (i.e. by 11.5.1988). In both these cases the courts have ordered revision of seniority list and grant of promotion to all promotee Assistants similarly placed with retrospective effect. The courts have also directed that officials already promoted on the basis of the impugned seniority list should not be reverted and may be accommodated by creating supernumerary posts. The total expenditure required to implement the judgements and to pay arrears of pay and allowances is estimated at Rs. 1.80 crore. Since this is a post budgetary development and no funds are available under the 'Charged Head', it has been decided to draw and advance from the Contingency Fund of India which would be recouped by obtaining a supplementary appropriation in the first batch in 1988-89.

[English]

PROF. K.K. TEWARY (Buxar): There has been a demand in the Bangladesh Parliament to close down the Indian Mission in Dhaka. The President of Bangladesh has blamed the Government of India for arming the Chakmas and instigating violence.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Please give in writing.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing goes on record like that. Not allowed.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot take the time of the House like this. You have to take my permission.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY: Why don't you allow me Sir?

MR. SPEAKER: I can allow you under some rules on some motion. Not like this. Mr. Tewary, you have got the Rules Book, you must go according to them.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Not like this.

12.11 hrs.

MATTER UNDER RULE 377

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[English]

(i) Demand for a bridge on Kosi river near Forbesganj

DR. G.S. RAJHANS (Jhanjharpur): In the wake of the Chinese aggression in 1962,

the Central Government had started constructing lateral and border road to connect the rest of India with border areas of Bihar which are in the neighbourhood of Nepal. But unfortunately the work was stopped in the middle.

Road has been constructed only upto Darbhanga and from Nepal side only upto Forbesganj. For completion of the road it is necessary that a bridge be constructed on the river Kosi near Forbesganj. This work can be completed only by the Centre. Incidentally, there is no bridge on Kosi in the Indian territory. People are facing enormous problems to travel on the Nepalese barrage.

As such, it is requested that the Central Government should complete this project at an early date.

(ii) Demand for enforcement of pollution control laws in Delhi

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL (Erandol): Delhi is in the grip of grim spectre of air pollution. The major polluters of Delhi's atmosphere are thermal power plants which emit thick black fumes into the atmosphere, chemical pollutants from industries and vehicular exhaust emissions. The level of pollutants in the atmosphere has crossed all safety limits and is visible as smog. More than half the air pollution in Delhi is due to large number of vehicles emitting vast quantities of carbon mono-oxide, hydro-carbons, sulphur dioxide etc. Delhi has more than 15000 industrial units including chemicals and plastics.

Atmospheric pollution in Delhi is causing grave health problem with alarming rise in cancer and other communicable diseases. There is urgent need for preventive action on pollution. Strict measures must be enforced by providing suitable control equipment to industries. There is urgent need to shift hazardous industries from Delhi. Stringent enforcement of pollution control laws

must be enforced in the Union Territory of Delhi.

(iii) Demand for providing funds to Orissa Government for Construction of canals for Irrigation purposes

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh): Some multipurpose irrigation projects such as the Rengali, Upper Kolab and Upper Indravati in Orissa in the long process of implementation have been brought to the stage of power generation. Water has been impounded in the reservoirs and it is available for large scale irrigation. But the same is not put to use for irrigation as necessary canal systems have not yet been built. There is a heavy requirement of funds for construction of canals with the cost escalation from year to year. The estimates for canal works are also going up unless external aid or central assistance is provided to build the canal system for these projects outside the Gadgil formula assistance for plans, the water cannot be utilised for agriculture. These projects are national assets. Waste of impounded water is, in fact a national waste. More than half a million hectares could be irrigated if these irrigation projects can be completed quickly—which would mean additional production of more than a million tonnes of foodgrains.

[Translation]

(iv) Demand for Central assistance for a tourist complex in MadhyaPradesh

SHRI K.N. PRADHAN (Bhopal): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in the meeting of the West Zone Tourism Development Committee held in 1986, the former Tourism Minister had announced a programme for development of a major tourist centre in every state and said that majority of the expenditure involved would be borne by the Central