

to see to it that no delay takes place in appointments of these district-level officers.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Sir, during the last one week, the questions tabled by me were the seventh or eighth. But, you have spent 20 minutes on the first question itself. That means, the rest of the people who work hard to prepare the supplementaries do not get any chance. You should not allow 20 minutes for one question.

You should allow only two questions to be put. Only two supplementaries should be allowed.

श्री पीयूष तिरकी : मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सच है कि फूड का पॉल्यूशन के ग्राफिसर्स सरकारी गोदामों के बढ़िया बिस्म के माल को बिजनेस करने वाले व्यापारियों से बदल कर बढ़िया बिस्म का माल राजन शाप्ट से जनसाधारण में वितरण के लिए देने हैं ?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: Unless there is any specific complaint about a particular place, I cannot reply to a general question like this. This cannot generally happen and if it happens it is very bad and very serious. But I would request the Hon Member to pass on the information to me if he has anything specific.

Effect of pollution from Industrial sector on Agricultural production

*949. **SHRI K. MALLANNA:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the pollution caused by the industrial sector adversely affects the agricultural production;

(b) if so, the details in this regard; and

(c) what preventive steps Government have taken or propose to take in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (KUMARI KAMALA KUMARI): (a) and (b). The pollution caused by the industrial sector is capable of adversely affecting the fertility of the soil as well as standing crops.

(c) Since the harmful effects of pollution caused by industries affect not only the agriculture sector but also environment in general, human health and various other socio-economic activities, the responsibility for dealing with preventive steps in this regard is centralised in the Ministry of Works & Housing, who are administering the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974. Under this Act, action is taken to regulate the quality of industrial discharges. This Act is currently in force in all the Union Territories and 15 States. In addition, to combat the problem of air pollution resulting from industries the Ministry of Works & Housing has recently got the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Bill passed by Parliament.

SHRI K. MALLANNA: I am very sorry to get this type of answer...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Come to be supplementary. Don't be immersed in sorrow.

SHRI K. MALLANNA: Pollution of air and water caused by the industrial sector is very dangerous. But the Minister has not taken it seriously. I put this question:

"What preventive steps Government have taken or propose to take in the matter?"

The hon. Minister has asked this august House to go through the Acts? but what actual preventive steps they have taken, he has not answered; that was the main question, but it has not been answered. My first supplementary is this. How many industrial concerns have violated this

Act and what are the actions taken against these people?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): My colleague has stated whatever information we could give to the hon. Member. It has also been stated that these Acts, the Water and Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Acts are administered by the Ministry of Works and Housing...

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO: Then why did you accept this Question?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: We could very well have sent it back to the Secretariat, but we did not. We have tried to collect the information, and we are prepared to reply to the supplementaries to the best of our ability and information. There is a Central Board for the purpose set up under the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act. There is also another Act recently passed by Parliament Under that Boards are yet to be set up. The States have to set up their own Boards, but some of the highly industrialised States have not yet set up the Board. That also remains a fact. For instance, Maharashtra has not yet set up the Water (Prevention of Pollution) Board; Tamil Nadu has not done it; may be, one or two other states also like Orissa. But most of the States have set up these Boards, and about the action taken by the State Governments, details are not available with us. But it is wrong to say that there is no provision. We have passed legislations in Parliament. The States have to implement the Acts by setting up their own Boards. They have the powers to prosecute the industry which does not conform to the rules and regulations and which creates pollution. I do not know what the hon. Member means when he says that we have not tried to reply to the question. The question,

so far as I am concerned, specifically concerns the Agriculture Ministry and the damage that is done to agricultural lands, about which he has not asked any supplementary.

SHRI K. MALLANNA: My second supplementary. May I know from the hon. Minister...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: As Mr. Tytler said I cannot spend more than 7 minutes on one question. When 7 minutes are over, I will go to the next question.

SHRI K. MALLANNA: What is the effect of pollution on agricultural land as well as human beings and animals by eating polluted food-crops? What is the value in terms of loss by pollution on agricultural production?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: Areas of land have been affected near and around big industrial units in some of the States. But it is not possible to give the extent of damage and loss in production in these small areas. Somewhere it is 50 acres and somewhere it is 10 acres affected due to water pollution. The areas are not very large and substantial.

With regard to the health hazards on account of this pollution, I would request you to ask the hon. Member to give notice to the Works and Housing Ministry.

SHRI D. P. YADAV: In the light of the census figures that have come, our additional food requirements annually will be of the order of 6 million tonnes. This is a very important question in view of the fact that it relates to food production. In view of the fact that the country will need additionally every year 6 million tonnes of foodgrains it means the soil health should be very normal...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Put your question.

SHRI D. P. YADAV: It is not only the pollution caused by the industrial wastes that causes this imbalance in soil health but it is also caused by excessive and indiscriminate use of fertilisers and this has caused further depletion of the micro elements in the soil, especially in the western part of the country which is very rich...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What is your question? you are giving the answers.

SHRI D. P. YADAV: In view of that indiscriminate use of fertilisers and more particularly in the western part of the country...I am asking the question, Sir...

I want to know whether the Minister is aware that there has been an acute imbalance as regards the micro elements and if so what steps is he going to take to manage and maintain the balance of the micro elements in the soil in the western part of the country.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: This question relates only to damage through pollution. The hon. Member has asked about the imbalance in the use of fertilisers. I do not agree with the hon. Member because, as it is, in India our national average of fertiliser consumption is hardly 32 kg. per hectare and in a State like Bihar to which the hon. Member belongs, it is around 10 or 12 kg. per hectare. So I can recommend that any amount of fertiliser can be used and there will be no harm at all to the soil in some of the States.

SHRI D. P. YADAV: I do not dispute this idea.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: That is all right...

Next question.

AN HON. MEMBER: Kindly allow one more question.

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: A half-an-hour discussion may be allowed on this question later on.

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH: Only one question, Sir...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Next question—Shri Navin Ravani...

Next question—Shri K. Pradhani...

Shri Rama Chandra Rath...

Next question—Shri V. S. Vijaya Raghavan...

Next question—Shri Phool Chand Verma...

Next question—Shri Harish Chandra Singh Rawat...

Next question—Shri Tariq Anwar...

Next question—Shri Chiranjil Lal Sharma...

Next question—Shri Dharam Dass Shastri...

Shri D. M. Putte Gowda.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: There should be a fine imposed on the absentees.

Dual examination system by Central Board of Secondary Education

*958. **SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA:**

SHRI DHARAM DASS SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of **EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE** be pleased to state:

(a) whether in para 10.79 of Kothari Commission Report, it is mentioned that Independent Schools charging high rates of fees create an important problem in social integration by segregating the richer classes from the rest of the community;

(b) whether the President of Association of Head of Secondary Schools, Delhi is reported to have stated on 14 June, 1980 that the

Central Board of Secondary Education is biased towards Public Schools and have vested interest;

(c) whether Government's attention has also been drawn to the statement made by a National Awardee in Times of India dated the 7th September, 1980 pleading against dual examination conducted by the Central Board of Secondary Education;

(d) whether the dual system has placed at disadvantage the students studying in schools run by the Delhi Administration and the action proposed to be taken in the matter; and

(e) what is the Central Board of Secondary Education's rationale behind the dual examination system?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) The two types of examinations, which had to be different till 1977 because of different syllabi, have continued to be so on administrative considerations.

SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA: Sir, the hon. Minister has agreed with the first three parts of the question but he has denied the last two parts. May I know one thing from the hon. Minister? We have a goal to bring social changes by giving an equal opportunity to all the citizens of the country. But, when we come to primary education as well as secondary education, we have such segregation schools where only well to do and affluent children can seek admission.

At least to bring the idea of social reform and social justice in the minds of children, is it not fair on the part of the Government to give uniform primary and secondary education to

all the school-going children irrespective of their rural, urban, rich or poor parents? If so, what timebound measures is Government taking to eliminate this lacuna?

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: There is a uniform system of primary and secondary education. But, at the same time, Government cannot agree to any such proposal not to have any private institutions at all because of the constitutional provisions.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Put your second supplementary.

SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA: I do not think that it is because of the constitutional provisions. The idea is that there should be equality of opportunity to all the citizens of the nation, but we see segregation in the schools where only rich children can go. I do not know what type of answer the Minister is giving. Anyhow, my second supplementary is: whether it is fact that many private schools are functioning as commercial concerns bent upon making substantial profits. From the answer that he has given, I want to know whether examination is conducted on administrative considerations or on academic considerations or on pressure of private schools who are making substantial profits.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: Examinations are conducted on the basis of the academic performance of the students. In the case of Delhi Administration, in the case of secondary school boys, almost identical kinds of text-books have been prescribed. The same standard for judging the students is applied and so, there is no discrimination as such.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Next question. Shri K. Lakkappa.

PROF. K. K. TIWARY: rose:

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Let there be a supplementary on this question.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Prof. Tewary, you did not rise.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: The hon. Minister referred to the provisions of our Constitution. I think the centres of public schools besides being centres of commercial interests, are promoting discrimination leading to social tensions. The constitutional provisions also ensure the guarantee of social justice. We talk of an egalitarian society. So, keeping in view the objectives of ushering in a society free from exploitation and in justice, will the Minister apply his mind in depth to this anomaly, this monstrous anomaly, which is perpetuating discrimination in our educational system as also perpetuating the monopoly by a handful of rich people, the so-called elite, taking advantage of these public schools and see that this is put an end to?

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: Sir, I have referred to the constitutional provisions of Article 19. If the hon. Members go through Article 19, they will see that we cannot prohibit any schools being opened by any private institution. As far as the imbalances that are being created by them are concerned, we are trying to look into them. Merit-cum-means scholarships have been introduced and they are given extensively to the students who come from the poorer sections, from the rural areas and thereby we try to remove the imbalances in the education.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: Will he spell out the steps taken so far by the Government? Merely by saying that they are taking steps is not enough.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: We have been able to introduce almost 26,000 scholarships for the year 1981-82 and we have given 22,500 scholarships in 1980-81 in the rural areas.

There is another Government of India scholarship scheme in a number

of residential schools where in the students selected for admission are on the basis of merit. Five hundred scholarships have been awarded every year to students of the age-group of 11 to 12.

Retention of Officers of P and T Directorate in Delhi

*959. **SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:**

SHRI H.N. GOWDA:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of Senior Officers of P and T Directorate who are staying in Delhi for more than three years;

(b) whether there are rules according to which an officer who has put in three years of service at one station should be transferred to some other station;

(c) if so, the reasons for retention in Delhi of a number of officers of P and T Directorate who have put in more than three years of service; and

(d) the action proposed by Government in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHR VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) 21 Senior Administrative Grade Officers and 42 Junior Administrative Grade Officers not including Central Secretariate Service Officers of P and T Directorate are staying in Delhi for more than three years.

(b) No Sir.

(c) and (d) According to orders on the subject, officers in the Department who are in the same station for 6 years are to be transferred to another station. The question of transfer of officers due for transfer under the existing orders was not taken up as there was a ban on rotational transfers. The matter has however, now been taken up for consideration.