

[Shri Manoj Pandey]

forward by Shri Naik. Really it is a matter of surprise that no facility of Public Service Commission has been provided in the Union Territories.

It cannot be said that the Public Service Commissions in other States are in a better position. I would like to tell our experience to Sayeed Saheb that Public Service Commission has been constituted with a good intention. The responsibility of Union Public Service Commission and other Public Service Commissions, that have been constituted in the States, is huge. If the rules that were framed at the time of the constitution of these Commissions are observed fully, I think no scope is left to doubt the integrity of Public Service Commissions. Unfortunately, some doubt arise on the integrity of the officers that are nominated to the Public Service Commissions. I support the contention of Shri Sayeed that many Union territories are attached, is the Public Service Commissions. I would like to say that while making appointments of officers or experts to the Public Service Commissions, care should be taken that these officers should be above board. It has been seen that there is corruption inside and outside the commission. We are aware of a number of cases of corruption in the Commission. Corruption prevails in every section of the society in one form or the other, it is, therefore not proper to say that the Public Service Commission is a den of corruption. It should however be constituted in a proper way. There is no dearth of good people in the society. If we adopt such system, it can bring about a change in the whole situation. Care should be taken that erudite persons and retired judges whose integrity is above board, should be nominated in it. If you nominate such persons to the Commission, it enhances its dignity but if persons like those of the Commissions in our States are nominated in it, it undermines its dignity. Members of doubtful integrity do harm the cause of a Commission and it cannot give a clean administration. When they are exposed, we have to face the people's wrath because we are in the Government and besides this we are the representatives of the people. When action is taken against them, it directly affects us and our party. Therefore, nomination of persons of integrity to the Commis-

sion is essential in the interest of the party. You should nominate such persons to the Commission which may help in increasing the faith of people in it. Persons of doubtful integrity should not be nominated to the Commission.

Now I would like to say about the procedure. Sometimes candidates do not get interview letters or appointment letters in time due to some trouble in the postal delivery. The Hon. Minister of Communications is sitting here. I would request him to activate the postal staff because it is a matter of life and bread for the candidates. When he does not get interview or appointment letter in time, he cannot do anything but curse his fate. The candidate should get interview letters in time.

A lot has been said in regard to the Central Services. I would not like to repeat what has already been said here. What basic infrastructure you have provided in the rural areas to enable the candidates belonging to those areas to successfully qualify the examinations conducted by the U. P. S. C. ? There are a number of institutes like Rao institute running in the private sector. But the candidates of families with modest income cannot join them due to its high expenses. I would suggest that the Government should open such institutes in every district where the wards of ordinary people may take advantage of it. There are some institutes in Patna that are catering to the needs of the private sector.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You may continue your speech next time.

[English]

#### COMPULSORY LABELLING OF PACKED ARTICLES OF HUMAN CONSUMPTION BILL\*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Member is permitted to introduce the Bill.

\*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II, Section 2, dated 23.3.1987.

[Translation]

SHRI DAL CHANDER JAIN : I beg to move that leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for proper labelling of all packed articles meant for human consumption.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for proper labelling of all packed articles meant for human consumption."

*The motion was adopted.*

[Translation]

SHRI DAL CHANDER JAIN : I introduce the Bill.

#### HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

[English]

##### Cleaning of Ganga Water

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, we will take up Half-an-Hour Discussion. Today, we confine Half-an-Hour Discussion to half-an-hour only. I request the Hon. Members to be precise.

SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV (Varanasi) : You cannot break the convention.

[Translation]

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am very thankful to you and also the Hon. Speaker to allow me to raise this half-an-hour discussion on this important question. This question was tabled for 18th of this month but unfortunately it could not be covered in the Questions for oral answers on that date. Therefore, it has become necessary to have discussion on this subject.

The Ganges is regarded a sacred river for crores of people of our country. A large number of pilgrims come daily from far flung areas to take a dip in the holy water of the river. It is believed that the Ganges absolves

us of our sins. As the mother tolerates the mischiefs of her children so the Ganges also absolves sinful devouts of their sins. It is a matter of concern that the Ganges has been polluted in its 2525 kilometres long journey from Gangotri.

Sir, the Ganges needs no mention of its importance. About one third of our population depends on the Ganga for their living. 37 per cent population of the country lives along the banks of this river. About 47 per cent of the total irrigated area in the country falls in the Ganga Valley. In this valley there are 48 big canal projects. A number of large dams have been constructed across it. A number of tributaries flow into the Ganga on the way like, the Ramganga falls into it at Kannauj, the Yamuna and the invisible Sarswati rivers at Allahabad. Beyond this place other tributaries like the tons, the Sone, the Gomti, Ghaghra, Gandak, Burhi Gandak and Kosi join the Ganga before it flows into the sea after touching Bhagirath and Hubli. No scheme has been formulated to check pollution of these tributaries. So I would like to know from the Hon. Minister what scheme has been formulated to check pollution in these tributaries because if effluents from these tributaries continue to flow into the Ganges, the pollution in the Ganges will go on increasing no matter how much we clean it.

Sir, during summer, there remains very little water in the Ganges when it flows through the plains of Uttar Pradesh. In Bihar, the water level increases as 60 per cent water flows into it from the tributaries, 20 per cent from Ghaghra and 16 per cent from Yamuna. The Ganga Valley supply water for the use of the people of 4 States. It serves as a drainage for Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh and Delhi. Therefore, it is very necessary that scheme for cleaning all the rivers passing through this region should be formulated so that the Ganga goes on getting adequate water. What scheme has be formulated to ensure a constant flow of water in the Ganga throughout the year ? To what extent the Ganga may be cleaned, unless there is adequate water in it, things are not going to improve because water itself has a characteristic of cleaning itself. In its absence that characteristic will remain no more and the