

the victims and also to arrange for the construction of sea walls along this affected stretch of land?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Establishment of Cottage and Small Scale Industries in Backward Districts of States

1921. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is the policy of Government to encourage the establishment of cottage and small scale industries in the most backward districts of different States to generate more employment;

(b) if so, what is the criteria of selecting the districts;

(c) whether Ghazipur district of U.P. has been considered in this matter; and

(d) if so, what are the details of the scheme for this district?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The following set of criteria, which was evolved at the National Development Council Committee meeting, was adopted by the Planning Commission for identification of industrially backward districts:—

(1) Per capita food grains/commercial crops production depending on whether the district is predominantly a producer of foodgrains/cash crops. (for inter-district comparisons conversion rates between foodgrains and commercial crops may be determined by the State Government on a pre-determined basis where necessary).

(2) Ratio of population to agricultural workers.

(3) Per capita industrial output.

(4) Number of factory employees per lakh of population or alternatively number of persons engaged in secondary and tertiary activities per lakh of population.

(5) Per capita consumption of electricity.

(6) Length of surfaced roads in relation to population or railway mileage in relation to population.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The following incentives are available to entrepreneurs for setting up industries in the backward districts:—

(1) Concessional Finance Facilities by the All India Term Lending, Financial Institutions.

(2) Tax Concessions.

(3) Hire purchase of Machinery by Small Scale units.

(4) Consultancy for Technical services.

(5) Interest subsidy.

(6) Special Facilities for Import of Raw Materials.

(7) District Industries Centres.

(8) Rural Industries Projects Programme.

लघु उद्योगों के लिए सरणीकृत वस्तुएं और पैराफिन मोम की सप्लाई

1922. श्री समीन्द्रजीन: क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) लघु उद्योगों के लिए कौन-कौन सी वस्तुएं सरणीकृत की गई हैं, और तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) मोमबत्तियां बनाने के लिये लघु उद्योग को पैराफिन मोम की सप्लाई का तरीका क्या है; और

(ग) 'सलाज' मोम से पैराफिन मोम बनाने के लिए सरकार ने लघु उद्योगों को किस प्रकार की सहायता दी है?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चरणजीत चानना): (क) लघु उद्योगों के लिए आयात की जाने वाली वस्तुओं की कोई अलग से सूची नहीं बनाई गई है। ये वस्तुएं बड़े व लघु दोनों प्रकार के एककों के उपयोग में आती हैं। इन की सूची को 1980-81 की आयात नीति के परिशिष्ट 8 और 9 के रूप में संलग्न है।

(ख) पेट्रोलियम, रसायन व उर्वरक मंत्रालय राज्यों व संघशासित प्रदेशों को तिमाही या वार्षिक आधार पर पैराफिन वैक्स का आबंटन करता है। इसके बाद राज्यों व संघ शासित प्रदेशों के उद्योग निदेशालय अपने क्षेत्राधिकार में आने वाले वास्तविक उपयोक्ताओं (जिनमें मोमबत्ती उत्पादक भी शामिल हैं) को इसका आबंटन करते हैं।

(ग) लघु क्षेत्र के स्लैक वैक्स का परिष्करण करने वाले एककों को पैराफिन वैक्स में परिष्करण के लिए भारतीय तेल निगम से स्लैक वैक्स का आबंटन किया जाता है।

Induction of Rural Talents in All India Civil Services

1923. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the present UPSC Examination is English-dominated; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to induct rural talent in All India Civil Services, as rural talent needs to be helped?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) and (b). The only paper on English included in the Civil Services Main Examination conducted by the U.P.S.C.

for recruitment to the Indian Administrative Service, Indian Police Service and Central Services is of Matriculation or equivalent standard and of a qualifying nature. The marks obtained in this paper are not counted for competitive ranking. The candidates can write the subject papers either in English or in any of the languages included in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution. In the Interview test, the Interview Board can allow a candidate to answer in an Indian language if the candidate so desires because of his inability to express himself adequately in English.

The scheme of the examination known as the Civil Services Examination has been introduced from the year 1979. Though no special dispensation can be made only in respect of candidates having rural background, the new scheme of the examination has been so modelled as to attract meritorious candidates with rural background. The salient features of the new scheme of the examination which are expected to help candidates with rural background are contained in the attached statement.

Statement

SALIENT FEATURES OF THE NEW SCHEME OF EXAMINATION KNOWN AS THE CIVIL SERVICES EXAMINATION WHICH ARE EXPECTED TO HELP CANDIDATES WITH RURAL BACKGROUND

(i) The paper on English is of Matriculation or equivalent standard and qualifying in nature. The marks in this paper are not counted for the competitive ranking.

(ii) Option to answer the subject papers either in English or in any of the Indian languages included in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution has been given to the candidates.

(iii) Marks allotted for optional papers have sought to reduce the weightage of papers in General