

(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

Studies (optional papers carry 1200 marks while General Studies papers carry 600 marks).

(iv) Lesser weightage has been given to the Interview test. The Interview Board can allow the candidate to answer in an Indian Language if the candidate so desires because of his inability to express adequately in English.

(v) The upper-age limit has been raised from 26 to 28 years.

(vi) Additional papers of post-graduation level for IAS/Indian Foreign Service included in the old scheme of the examination have been dispensed with in the new system of examination.

### Rajadhyaksha Committee Report

1924. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that to consider and examine problems facing Defence production, a committee was formed named Rajadhyaksha Committee;

(b) what are the main recommendation of the report; and

(c) whether Government are going to implement them and when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI C.P.N. SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. A Committee on Ordnance Factories under the chairmanship of Shri V. G. Fajadhyaksha was set up in August 1975.

(b) This Committee on Ordnance Factories submitted its First Report on the working of Ordnance Factories in May 1978. The main recommendations of the Committee are:

(i) Creation of an Ordnance Factory Board.

(ii) Integration of Finance and Accounts functions with the Organisation.

(iii) Merger of Heavy Vehicles Factory, Avadi with the Ordnance Factory Board.

(iv) Separation of the Ordnance Equipment Group of Factories from the Ordnance Factory Board.

(c) Two of the recommendations, namely, (i) & (ii) have been implemented. The remaining two are under active consideration of the Government.

### "Charter of Demands" of Workers of Sen-Raleigh

1925. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received "Charter of Demands" from the workers of Sen-Raleigh Ltd.;

(b) if so, what are those demands; and

(c) steps taken by Government to fulfil their demands?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). The workers of Sen Raleigh Ltd., Asansol presented in January, 1979 a Charter of Demands to the management, the more important of which was the demand for the implementation of the Tripartite Wage Settlement applicable to the engineering industries in the State of West Bengal. The details of the demands are indicated in the attached statement.

(c) The demand for the implementation of the Tripartite Wage Settlement was accepted and has been implemented. As the acceptance of this demand entails substantial financial liability, the management was also advised to increase productivity/profitability with the co-operation of the workers.

### Statement

1. Immediate repulsion of 1975 agreement.