

titled by pooling together posts carrying economic functions in the various Central Ministries/Departments which were offered for inclusion in the Service. The regular incumbents of these posts were screened through the UPSC and appointed to the various grades with effect from 15-2-1974. Subsequent maintenance of the Service is done strictly in accordance with the Indian Economic Service Rules 1961 as amended from time to time. So, in this context there is no question of having a super-time scale.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : दूसरी सेवाओं में हूँ तो इस सेवा में, आर्थिक सेवा में क्यों नहीं हूँ?

भाग (ग) में मैंने पूछा था कि इस अनुपात से स्वस्थ सेवा और कुशल केंद्र प्रबन्ध की भलक मिलती है? मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्षमता का मापदंड आपने क्या रखा है?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: As I have told you, this is an Economic Service, which has been scattered among various Ministries and Departments. Take for example, the Income-tax Department. They work under one umbrella, one Department. Here, they are scattered throughout various departments. So, it all depends upon the Ministry or Department concerned where they work, to agree to certain posts being included in the I.E.S. We are only having a sort of remote control authority over the Service.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: In the Department of Finance (Economic Affairs) people have been recruited in Grade I, Class I and they have been posted in different categories of Class II. For example you have got the post of Appraiser or something like that in the Finance Department. The hon. Minister told us that there is no stagnation of more than 5 years in any post of the Indian Economic Service. May I know from the hon. Minister why they have not got Class I post, in spite of having served there for more than 10 years in Class II?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: As I have told you, there are different grades of service. It starts from Grade Four and goes up to Grade I. And in all these matters, rules have been framed with regard to promotions. In respect of Grade I, 75 per cent is through promotion and 25 per cent direct recruitment. For Grade II, we have 75 per cent promotion and 25 per cent direct recruitment. For Grade III we have 100 per cent promotion. There is no direct recruitment. For Grade IV we have 25 per cent promotion and 75 per cent direct recruitment. So, Sir, all these things have to be done within the framework of these rules which have been framed. Direct recruitment as well as promotion will have to come within these rules which have been framed. So, Sir, keeping this in view, every care is being taken to see that they get promotions according to these rules which have been framed.

MR. SPEAKER: Next question—Member absent.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: In lieu of Q.No. 521, why not we take up Q. No. 530? Both are identical questions.

MR. SPEAKER: Q. No. 522. Shri Horo—absent. Shri Chintamani Jena.

Measures taken to develop industries in rural backward areas

*522. **SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:**
SHRI N. E. HORO:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state the practical measures that have been taken to develop new industries in rural areas and backward areas particularly based on local resources which have not so far yielded the desired results?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): In addition to various existing schemes, Government have recently taken up a comprehensive package of measures to promote industries in rural and backward areas. These include the launching of the nucleus plant programme

with wide ancillarization: coverage extending to rural areas, expansion of scope and coverage of integrated rural development programme and the decision to set up the National Bank for Agricultural & Rural Development to widen the coverage of rural credit.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: May I know from the hon. Minister who would be the beneficiaries who would be getting the benefit after this new scheme is implemented? As a result of this, what would be the increase in industrial production in our country?

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: Of course the beneficiaries cannot be classified into different strata. But I can say that the beneficiaries by and large will be the people of the area who will be covered by these schemes. And our objectives in having such nucleus plants is to have as wide and as deep a coverage as possible. Regarding growth rate, it differs from area to area. I can assure the hon. Member that our effort is to achieve the maximum possible growth rate in these areas.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: May I know when actually the new scheme will be implemented in the country? What are the States concerned? How many people approximately will come within the fold of this particular scheme?

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: I have already said about this in the House. I have already written to all the Chief Ministers of the States to give us information identifying at least two districts, or areas equivalent to them, which fall in industrially backward areas. In respect of that scheme, we have already received some proposals from 12 States and we are working on the plans. We are asking them to give us the detailed plans. The names of the State from which we have asked for details are:

Andhra Pradesh

Bihar

Kerala

Jammu & Kashmir

Madhya Pradesh

Nagaland

West Bengal

Gujarat

Punjab

Orissa

Himachal Pradesh and

Uttar Pradesh.

SHRI HARINATHA MISRA: Are the Government aware that the North Bihar region happens to be one of the most backward areas of the entire country? But the North Bihar region is ideally suited for the establishment of bagasse based paper industry. May I know what steps the Government propose to take for the establishment of a bagasse based paper industry in North Bihar

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: The hon. Member is also aware that we have asked all the States which have potentialities for promoting the bagasse based paper mills in whatever areas it is possible. In fact we are asking them to identify the clusters of sugar mills. That is No. 1. Secondly, we have gone to the extent of asking them to promote not only the sugar plant but bagasse plant also which would ultimately promote the paper plants.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDAR: Sir, last year, in reply to my question the hon. Minister admitted that the Central Government would take initiative to start industries in backward areas. I mentioned areas like Bankura, Purul'a, Midnapur and the districts of North Bengal. I would like to know how many industries the Central Government has started in these areas. I also want to know the names of the industries that have been established.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not think that it can be done.

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: Sir, I can confirm having told the House that as far as the areas are concerned,

we have asked the State Government to identify the areas. In West Bengal, the areas identified by the Chief Minister are Jalpaiguri and Bankura. The Central Government in fact only promote the industrialisation in these areas in collaboration with the State Governments and for the question the hon. Member has asked, it is too early to say anything because the State Government is still planning and identifying the type of industries which can be done after the techno-economic survey.

श्री मलिक एम. एम. ए. खां : उत्तर-प्रदेश हिन्दूस्तान का एक बहुत बड़ा सूबा है, यहाँ के ईस्ट, वेस्ट के भूगड़े में जो बीच के जिले हैं वह इंडस्ट्रियलाइज होने से बिल्कुल रह गये हैं। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या बैकवर्ड डिस्ट्रिक्ट आइडिफाई करने के लिये उन्होंने कोई उसूल बनाये हैं? यदि बनाये हैं तो वह क्या हैं?

इसके अलावा उत्तर प्रदेश में मॉलैसेज सरप्लस होता है। मॉलैसेज से इंडस्ट्री लगाने के लिये और अल्कोहल के लिये इंडस्ट्री लगाने के लिये क्या सरकार ने कुछ सोचा है या नहीं?

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: The hon. Member should know that there were two Working Groups of the Planning Commission about 12 to 13 years ago which worked out a formula to identify the industrially backward areas or districts. It was only after that that 7 districts in Uttar Pradesh namely Balia, Jhansi, Almora, Basti, Faizabad, Rae Bareilly and Lalitpur were identified.

श्री मलिक एम. एम. ए. खां : मेरी बात बिल्कुल सही थी, बीच के डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स छोड़ दिये गये हैं, किनारे के ले लिये गये हैं। ईस्ट और वेस्ट के डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स को लिया गया है, बीच में छोड़ दिये हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुशीर साहब को भी ले लो।

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: They were identified by the working groups. But the latest is that the Planning Commission had appointed a committee under the chairmanship of Shri Sivraman to identify the industrial backwardness of the areas. The report has already been submitted to the Planning Commission and it is under consideration.

As regards areas in between the western and the eastern part of the State, the whole of State has, in fact, been considered by the Sivraman Committee and on the basis of that report, the areas might be identified.

As far as molasses-based industries are concerned, the State Government has already taken up the job of identifying the types of industries which can come up in these areas. And, I have only to say that no district is an exception as far as the development of the State is concerned.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: The hon. Minister is talking of Balia and Basti districts in eastern U.P.? Eastern U.P. is the most backward area of U.P. and in this House, it has been discussed several times that bagasse-based paper industries should be established in that particular area. In eastern U.P. there are a number of sugar mills and plenty of bagasse is available. Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government is going to conduct any survey to establish a paper industry based on bagasse in eastern U.P. so that unemployment and poverty could be eradicated from that area.

MR. SPEAKER: It is a good suggestion.

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: A study is already being conducted by the State Government including the districts mentioned by the hon. Member.