

Government are seeking a basic solution to this problem by promoting growth with social justice through appropriate development strategy, institutional change and economic and social policies. Besides general policies, some measures directed specifically to the improvement of the lot of the poor have been initiated or thought out in recent years. Some of the important ones are listed below :—

1. special package schemes for small and marginal farmers and agricultural workers and programmes of animal husbandry to support their economy ;
2. crash programme for rural employment ;
3. encouragement to States for speedier enactment and implementation of land reform measures aimed at completing the abolition of intermediary rights, reducing rents, providing security of tenure, lowering ceilings, restricting exemptions and distributing the surplus land ;
4. attention to improvement of rural housing, allotment of building sites to landless workers, conferment of homestead rights and grant of assistance to building habitable dwellings ;
5. emphasis on the need to extend the new technology in agriculture to dry farming areas, other new areas and to new crops ;
6. administration of forestry schemes to benefit contiguous rural areas and forest labourers and dwellers ;
7. increased emphasis on welfare and development of backward classes and areas ;
8. nationalisation of banking, promotion of new financial institution, schemes and procedures and re-orientation of banking and credit policies to extend credit facilities

for productive purposes to classes and areas that have been neglected in the past ;

9. added emphasis on clearance and improvement of slums and rehabilitation of slum dwellers ;
10. redistributive taxation and pursuit of other socio-economic measures to reduce disparities ;
11. long-term programmes of rehabilitation and development on a viable basis of individual rural industries ;
12. vigorous promotion of family planning ;
13. the provision in the 1971-72 Budget for the benefit of the educated unemployed ;
14. encouragement of industrial activities in backward areas ; and
15. reappraisal of the Fourth Five Year Plan, to be undertaken shortly, to determine, among others, what further measures could be undertaken to benefit the poor.

Percentage of Imports through Public Sector

1660. SHRI BALATHANDAYUTHAM: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state the percentage of import handled by the public sector in 1967-68, 1968-69 and 1969-70 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): A statement showing the items canalised through public sector agencies from 1967-68 to 1969-70 is attached. Calculation of the exact figures of importation through public sector agencies during various past years would involve an amount of labour which may not be commensurate with the results achieved.

Statement

- I. List of items canalised for imports during 1967-68.

1. Artificial Silk Yarn and Thread

2. Mercury
3. Rock Phosphate, Phosphate Mineral
4. Mariate of Potash (Potassium Chloride)
5. Sulphate of Ammonia.

II. List of fresh items canalised for imports during 1968-69.

1. 35, mm Raw Stock, (whether black or white or colour) excluding Sound Negative.
2. X Ray Film
3. Sodium Niterate (Chilean Nitrate).
4. Sulphate of Potash
5. Wool Raw and Wool hops including wool waste, Shoddy wool or woollen rags.
6. All Synthetic non-cellulose fibres including polyester fibre.

III. List of further items canalised for imports during 1969-70

1. Copra
2. Hops
3. Mutton Tallow
4. Soyabean oil
5. Palm oil
6. Nylon Yarn and thread other than Industrial Nylon yarn.
7. Ammonium Nitrate (technical grade)
8. Cresylic Acid
9. Non-processed elemental/non-refined recovered sulphur
10. Titanium Dioxide
11. Cork wood.

Remarks by U.P.S.C. on Government failure to intimate vacancies in advance

1661. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :
SHRI P. GANGADEB:
SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Public Service Commission has criticised Government on its failure to inform in advance about the exact number of vacancies, to avoid delay on the part of the Union Public Service Commission in the declaration of results of the competitive examinations ;

(b) whether it has also pointed out certain other lapses ; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) In their 20th Annual Report the Union Public Service Commission have observed that 'in spite of the instructions of the Ministry of Home Affairs in this behalf, which were reiterated in July 1967, March, 1969 and October, 1969, cases continue to occur where the Ministries / Departments do not intimate their requirements, even approximately for being notified for the information of prospective candidates', and that 'on certain occasions, even the declaration of the result had to be delayed owing to non-receipt of information regarding the exact number of the vacancies from some of the Ministries/Departments concerned.'

(b) Some of the more important observations of the Commission in this regard in the 20th Report, are—

(i) Competitive examinations should be held regularly, as failure to do so detracts from proper maintenance of the efficiency of the administration ;