

**CIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN):** (a) The Government of India has been rendering financial assistance to the Namgyal Institute of Tibetology in Sikkim to the extent of Rs. 50,000 per annum since 1958-59. It has been decided to raise the quantum of assistance to Rs. 1 lakh per annum from the current financial year.

(b) The power to appoint the Director of the Institute vests in the Executive Board of the Institute.

(c) Dr. A.M.D. Rozario, a retired officer of this Ministry has been appointed as new Director of the Institute with effect from 1st July, 1971. Dr. Rozario retired from the service of the Government in the normal manner after attaining the age of superannuation. He was not made to retire due to unsatisfactory work.

(d) The qualifications of Dr. Rozario as recorded in this Ministry do not include any qualification in the field of Tibetan Culture or History. It may be added that the duties of the Director are mainly of an executive nature and do not involve any teaching.

#### Encouragement to Production of Commercial Crops

1963. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps Government have taken to ensure that along with the growth of production of foodgrains, the commercial crops are also encouraged for more production; and

(b) what targets have been fixed for 1972 for the different commercial crops as compared to the targets achieved for these crops during 1971?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) To encourage production of commercial crops a number of schemes/programmes have been

implemented. Particular mention in this behalf may be made of the Centrally Sponsored Schemes under which funds are earmarked for the development of each commercial crop. An expenditure of Rs. 19.21 and 28.86 million was incurred on these schemes during 1969-70 and 1970-71 respectively. Problem oriented demonstration and incentives by way of subsidies on plant protection chemicals and equipments etc. have been provided under these schemes. Recently two new schemes i.e. Intensive Cotton Distt. Programme and Soybean Development Scheme involving an aggregate outlay of Rs. 160.00 million during the remaining period of the 4th Plan, have been put into effect. In addition, Development Councils have been set up for each commercial crop to advise the Government of India, from time to time, on the problems relating to the development and marketing of these crops.

Research scientists are working on evolving high yielding varieties of commercial crops. Recently these efforts have been stepped up under coordinated schemes.

(b) The following table indicates the production targets fixed for 1970-71 and 1971-72 as also the actual production achieved during 1970-71 in respect of major commercial crops:

|                                     | 1970-71 |                   | 1971-72 |
|-------------------------------------|---------|-------------------|---------|
|                                     | Target  | Actual Production | Target  |
| Oil seeds<br>(Million tonnes)       | 9.00    | 9.19              | 9.50    |
| Sugarcane (Gur)<br>(Million tonnes) | 13.20   | 13.19             | 3.20    |
| Cotton<br>(Million bales)           | 6.50    | 4.56              | 6.50    |
| Jute<br>(Million bales)             | 6.70    | 4.91              | 6.40    |

#### Decision of Bay of Bengal/Japan Conference Re. Deferred Payment System

1964. SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state;

(a) the decision of Bay of Bengal Japan Conference regarding Deferred Payment system ; and

(b) the steps taken by the Government to ensure fair practices ?

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) :** (a) and (b). The Bay of Bengal/Japan/Bay of Bengal Conference covering the trade from East Coast of India to South East Asia and Japan has abolished the system of deferred payment from 1.7.1971 on account of continuous pressure exerted by the Trade and Government. The Conference has, subsequently announced introduction of dual rate system (Contract and non-contract rates) effective from 1.9.1971, the net Tariff rates being treated as contract rates and the non-contract rates being 10% above that level. The Shippers who enter into contract will be entitled to the benefit of lower rates. The Conference took this step to safeguard their interests as movement of cargo was at a low level and in this manner they could have some hold on Shippers. Most Shippers have willingly signed contracts with the Shipping Lines without protest, and it has been felt that there is justification in the Conference making this arrangement.

**दिल्ली के सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिये आवास की समस्या**

1965 डा० संकटा प्रसाद : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार अपने कर्मचारियों की आवास समस्या अब तक हल नहीं कर पाई है;

(ख) सरकार किस वर्ष की नियुक्ति तक के विभिन्न श्रेणियों के कर्मचारियों को किन्-किन् प्रकार के मकान दे सकी है;

(ग) सरकार मकान किस आधार पर एलाट करती है; और

(घ) सरकार का इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

**निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आइ. के. पुनराल) :** (क) दिल्ली/नई दिल्ली में सामान्य फूल में पात्र कार्यालयों में कार्य कर रहे 41.82 प्रतिशत कर्मचारियों के लिए बास की व्यवस्था करना संभव हो पाया है।

(ख) विभिन्न टाइपों के बास की पात्रता के वेतन-क्रम तथा 22-11-1971 तक जिस प्राथमिकता की तारीख तक मकान दिए जा चुके हैं, उनका एक विवरण संलग्न है।

(ग) दिल्ली / नई दिल्ली के पात्र कार्यालयों में काम कर रहे सरकारी कर्मचारियों को सामान्य फूल बास से आवंटन विभिन्न टाइपों के लिए उनकी पात्रता के आधार पर किया जाता है। प्रत्येक टाइप के लिए उस टाइप के पात्र अधिकारियों की प्राथमिकता की तारीख के आधार पर प्रति मास अलग अलग प्रतीक्षा सूची तैयार की जाती है और प्रतीक्षा सूची में प्रत्येक अधिकारी की स्थिति को ध्यान में रखकर आवंटन किया जाता है। टाइप IV और उससे निचले टाइपों में प्राथमिकता की तारीख, अधिकारी की केन्द्रीय सरकार अथवा राज्य सरकार के अधीन निरन्तर सेवा की तारीख से जिसमें विदेश-सेवा की अवधि भी शामिल है, शुमार की जाती है। उनके मामलों में केन्द्रीय सरकार/राज्य सरकार में की गई समस्त सेवा को ध्यान में रखा जाता है। उन अधिकारियों के मामलों में, जो टाइप V और उससे ऊपर के टाइपों के पात्र हैं, उनकी प्राथमिकता की तारीख उस तारीख से शुमार की जाती है। जब से एक अधिकारी, केन्द्रीय सरकार या राज्य सरकार अथवा विदेश-सेवा आदि में एक पद पर, टाइप विशेष या उससे ऊपर के टाइप के लिए उचित परिलब्धियां निरन्तर प्राप्त कर रहा हो।