

The company executed legal agreement with Joint Chief Controller of Imports & Exports, Madras on 26.8.1986. As such, the export obligation in this case commenced with effect from 1.3.1988 and will run upto end of February, 1993 by which time the company is required to fulfil their export obligation undertaken by them.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) M/s. Kothari General Foods Corporation Ltd. have executed a legal undertakings in terms of the provisions contained in the handbook of imports and exports procedure 1985-88 in the prescribed form to meet its export commitment of Rs. 99.60 crores over a period of 5 years with the Joint Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, Madras.

**Recommendations about the pay scales and other amenities for the agricultural scientist**

1008. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPA-YEE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the recommendations of the M. V. Rao Committee about the pay scales and other amenities for the agricultural Scientists;

(b) when these recommendations were submitted to Government and since then what reliefs have been provided to the Scientists; and

(c) what is Government's response to each of the recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI): (a) Dr. M. V. Rao Committee recommended that out of the various pay packages available, the University Grants Commission scales of pay were by far the most appropriate to be adopted for ICAR system as a total package, subject to the condition that rules and regulations as applicable to the University teachers including *inter alia* for purposes of recruit-

ment, promotion and career advancement should be adopted in ICAR.

(b) The Committee submitted its report on the 17th July, 1987 to the President, ICAR. Following reliefs have been provided to the Scientists:

(1) Interim relief at the rate of 20 per cent of the basic pay w.e.f. 1.4.1986.

(2) Payment of increased D.A. w.e.f. 1.7.1986.

(c) Government have decided that the U.G.C. package may be extended to ICAR Scientists engaged in teaching, research and extension. The U.G.C package will have to be applied without any alteration i.e. the recruitment qualifications, promotion policy and appointments at various levels on all India competition basis etc., etc.

**क्षतिग्रस्त धान की खरीद**

1009. श्री सोहन लाल धूसिया :

श्री दुर्गा प्रसाद जामुदा :

क्या खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार किन-किन जिलों में क्षतिग्रस्त धान को खरीदने का विचार रखती है, क्या ऐसा पहले कभी हुआ है ;

(ख) अच्चे किस्म के धान तथा क्षतिग्रस्त धान के तुलनात्मक मूल्य क्या-क्या है ;

(ग) क्षतिग्रस्त धान में से कितने प्रतिशत चावल प्राप्त होने का अनुमान है तथा किन-किन राज्यों में इस चावल का लोगों में उपभोग हेतु वितरण किए जाने का विचार है ; और

(घ) क्या क्षतिग्रस्त धान में से प्राप्त होने वाला ऐसा चावल मानव उपभोग के लिए उपयुक्त है ?

खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री जी० एल० बेंठा) :

(क) भारत सरकार का किसी क्षतिग्रस्त धान को खरीदारी करने का विचार नहीं है।

(ख) से (घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते।

#### Demands of farmers

1010. SHRI M. S. GURUPADA-SWAMY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the recent agitation of FARMERS and their Rally in Delhi held on the 25th October, 1988;

(b) if so, what were their demands; and

(c) whether Government have considered any of the demands?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See below].

(c) The demands of the farmers have been examined. Remunerative prices are assured through minimum support/procurement prices for agricultural commodities. While fixing minimum support/procurement prices it is ensured that the price covers the cost of production and also provides a reasonable margin of profit to give incentive to farmers for investment and adoption of improved technology. The views of the farmers are fully considered by the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices and its reports are published.

There is no levy on crops on farmers. Writing off of loans and land revenue is for the State Governments to consider. The withdrawal of court cases/prohibitory orders against farmers is a matter within the States' purview. The Electricity & Water rates are determined by the State Governments. These are considerably subsidised. There are regular Plan schemes for drought proofing and there is also a National Programme on flood control.

#### Statement

*Demands made by Bhartiya Kissan Union*  
**Demands**

#### *Problems of farmers relating to crops*

(a) Farmers should be provided remunerative prices for their produce. The price should be determined after adding 12 per cent profit over the cost of production. In future the price should vary according to the price index numbers.

While determining the cost production the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Price (CACP) should hold public hearing and publish its report and data. It may be made clear that the cost of production should include the wages of each worker and each person who is working on farm which should be at par with the salary of a jawan.

(b) Abolition of levy on crops.

(c) No restriction be imposed on the inter-State movement of crops throughout the country.

#### *Remission of Loans*

(a) Dues of loans advanced by Government, banks of cooperative societies to farmers may be written-off.

(b) Electricity rate for agricultural use should be uniform throughout the country.

(c) Court cases and prohibitory orders imposed on farmers in connection with different movements of peasants in the country should be withdrawn.

(d) Government dues, electricity charges, water charges and land revenue in respect of farmers of Uttar Pradesh which became due during the drought period should be written off.

(e) Permanent arrangements may be made to mitigate the loss caused on account of flood, drought and other natural calamities.