FARMERS AS CONSUMERS
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Seminar on
FARMERS AS CONSUMERS

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7th December, 1996

at
SUNDARAYYA VIGNANA KENDRAM
Baghlingampally, Hyderabad.

PEDDIREDDY THIMMAREDDY FARM FOUNDATION

AND

CONSUMER EDUCATION CENTRE
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Dr. 15/-
Brief Note on PTRFF and Consumer Education Centre

Keynote Address
Hon’ble Justice K. Ramaswami
Judge, Supreme Court of India

Presidential Address
Hon’ble Justice A. Venkatarami Reddy
President, A.P. State Consumers’ Grievances Redressal Forum.

Recommendations of Seminar
Dr. G.R.S. Rao
Director, Centre for Public Policy and Systems
INAUGURAL SPEECH BY
HON’BLE MR. JUSTICE K. RAMASWAMY,
JUDGE, SUPREME COURT OF INDIA
AND
CHAIRMAN, NALSA
ON
“FARMER AS CONSUMER’
DELIVERED
ON
DECEMBER 7, 1996
ON
THIMMAREDDY FARMERS FOUNDATION DAY
Mahatma Gandhi, the father of the Nation had said that India lives in villages. Majority of 94 crores of population lives in rural India and to them agriculture is the main avocation. Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru as early as in 1930 had said that the future of India lies with its peasantry which bears ever relevance today. The agricultural economy is one of the important sectors but unfortunately, due attention is not given to it on par with other industries. In a recent judgment delivered by me in Dalmia (Jt 1996 (4) SC 565) the Supreme Court had pointed out that agriculture sector should be declared on par with industry as priority sector. The reason I have given is that the Constitution has given fundamental right, i.e., equality of status and opportunity with socio-economic justice to every citizen. 96.7 percent of the population live in rural India and 60.5 per cent of the work force depends on agriculture. Agriculture, animal husbandry and allied activities constitute single largest distribution to the gross domestic products accounting for about 33 per cent of the total production. Article 48 enjoins the State to organise agriculture and animal husbandry on modern and scientific lines and shall, in particular, take steps for preserving and improving the breeds, and prohibit the slaughter, of cows and calves and other milch and draught cattle. They are vital to well being of the nation apart from sources for basic needs for food and other raw material for domestic consumption as well as export to other countries. Agriculture is the main source of livelihood not only to the farmers but to the agricultural labour who constitute main source of employment in rural India. India is the second largest producer of milk among the world countries next to United States. By sheer hard work and application of modern methods of cultivation and short-term crops the food grains have been increased from 72 MTs in 1960s to 191 MTs in 1995-96, the buffer-stock of 22 MTs in the year 1965-66 has risen to 31 MTs in 1995.

As mentioned earlier, socio economic justice, equality of status and dignity of person would be secured only when the agriculturist has the right to land. I have held in a number of cases that the tiler of the soil viz, agriculturist has fundamental right to his property. I have held in Madhu Kishwar v/s. State of Bihar (Jt 1996 (4) SC 375) that agricultural land is the foundation of security and freedom from fear. Assured possession is the lasting road for development of an agricul-
exist economically, intellectually, culturally and morally. It provides for peace and social harmony. Agriculture is the only source of livelihood for the rural people. They have attachment to the land they till and consider it their only world in which they live, grow and die. Therefore, to them agriculture is the main source of livelihood. Accordingly, I have held in Dalmia case that farmers have the fundamental right to socio and economic justice and agricultural lend is their main source to realise those fundamental rights. Therein, Jute and Jute Products Act was challenged by industrialists and traders on the ground that it is a class legislation and unconstitutional violating Article 14 of the Constitution. I rejected the contention and upheld the Act on the ground of socio-economic justice.

I have surveyed in Dalmia’s case “the diversity of agro-based economy in India and the crop pattern through out the country. There is no uniformity in the pattern of cultivation, of a particular crop throughout the country except paddy cultivation. A part from paddy cultivation, due to its climatic conditions, soil condition and availability of water resources, crop pattern varies from State to State throughout the country. I have held that the diversity is so vast that no comparison would be possible in terms of crop cultivation and population in that behalf. In South India, paddy cultivation is the primary economy while in Kerala, spices and in Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu, sugarcane, tobacco, pulses, cotton and other commercial crops would supplement paddy cultivation. In Gujarat and Maharashatra, commercial crops would supplement the paddy cultivation. In coastal Andhra Pradesh, jute and other commercial crops are raised as second crop. In South-Eastern regions, apart from paddy cultivation, jute is also the main agricultural product. In Uttar Pradesh, a part from paddy and wheat, sugarcane gets intensive cultivation. In Gangetic plaatue, a part from agriculture, intensive sugarcane cultivation is the special feature. In Punjab and Haryana, wheat and paddy are the main cultivation. In Rajasthan, bajara, pulses etc. are main cultivated crops. Therefore, throughout the rural India, people live upon agro-based economy.”

From this perspective, it is important to note that the farmers must be aware of their rights, entitlements and sources from where they are can know what their rights are and under what law. Unfortunately, unlike the trading community which is an organised one, agriculturists are unorganised and they have no common platform. Therefore, they are not able to ventilate their difficulties through an organised forum. Though, all leading senior advocates had argued on behalf of industrialists and traders in Dalmia’s case and batch, none appeared for
cultivators. I had to reserve the judgment, did research and delivered the judgment on behalf of three Judges. I have emphasised the need to provide in the planned economy greater allocation for agricultural sector and got the judgement sent to the Planning Commission to take action. Government of India was also directed to do that.

It is, therefore, of necessary that agriculturists should come together and organise themselves on a common platform as a pressure group to ventilate the problems they are facing in cultivation and other consequential handicaps with which they are confronted. In a democracy organised and peaceful campaign is constitutionally legal, unless it is done, there would be little scope to get their problems focused; make the legislatures and bureaucrats attend to and redress their grievances. Legal literacy and awareness in that behalf is their dire need. They must know what laws are made for them by the respective legislatures, viz., the Parliament and the State Legislature; what are the rights and remedies provided to the farmers; forum before which they can represent to ventilate their grievances and the handicaps they are suffering from; the sources which would be available to them to secure necessary means to improve their socio-economic status by improved methods of cultivation, marketing of their products, realisation of the maximum price for their produce etc. Each State Legislature has passed the Market Act to regulate the sale and purchase of the agricultural produce in the market yards and realisation of the best price. It is common knowledge that agriculturists due to pressure of money to discharge the loans taken for the cultivation and family needs sell the produce at throw-away prices even less than the minimum price fixed by the Government of India. The middlemen pockets the largest share in the profit from sale of the agriculture produce without any investment. The agricultural market yards are intended to fulfil the object of realisation of the maximum price of the agricultural produce, by storage of the produce in the godowns it set up and sell the same at the appropriate time when maximum price is prevailing in the market. The sale is by auction in a competing market. The market yards are supposed to cater to the needs of the agriculturists in the sale of the agricultural produce, realisation of the maximum price and payment thereof in time to the growers. As a fact and in reality the agriculturists do not realise even in the market yards the maximum price even at the rate fixed by the Government of India or the State Governments. I had held as a Judge of the Andhra Pradesh High Court that the Secretary of Market Committee should ensure sale of agricultural products in open auction, realise the price and pay over to the grower of agricultural
produce, in his failure to do so, he was held liable to pay personally from his pocket the loss to the agriculturist.

The sugarcane growers are often victimised and are exploited by the factories in that either the cane was kept for long time to dry the cane so that the weight will be lost, proper price is not paid to them for years or they are made to sell their produce at throw-away price at the time of realisation at a belated stage. In a judgment as a Judge of the Andhra Pradesh High Court speaking for Division Bench, I had held that the unpaid price of the sugarcane is a first charge on the sugar and the factory. The Bank, as a secured creditor, does not get parity over agriculturists for payment. It was in Andhra Bank vs. Challappa Sugars. In a case arising from Punjab overruling Full Bench judgment of five Judges. I had held that the landlord, who had prescribed 10 standard acres of land, cannot evict a tenant from the lands for reserving the land for personal cultivation. In a case relating to eviction of small tenants from Devasthanam lands as a Judge of Andhra Pradesh High Court, I had held that such tenant is entitled to purchase the lands from devasthanam. Amended Endowments Act introduced a Section unsettling grant of Ryotwari patta to the tenants and service holders declaring such lands shall belong to the endowments and the tenants or service holders have no right therein. The Section was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court in which I had spoken to the Court holding that under the relevant provisions of Apportion Act, once pattas were granted to the Ryotwari and service holders and became final, the legislature cannot endow that by the Amendment Act. The supply of sub-standard seeds or adulterated fertilisers or chemicals causes loss to the agriculturists. When substandard or misbranded agricultural seedlings, implements pesticides, insecticides etc. are sold to the agriculturists they must know the remedies and redressal of their complaints.

The Consumer Protect Act has long history throughout the world and now it has reached a take off stage in our country. The consumerism has become a strong movement. Agriculturists as consumers, therefore, must be taught their rights under the various enactments like Pesticides Act and other enactments where in when they purchase the adulterated or sub-standard pesticides. Instead of filling a suit in the court of law, they are entitled to file a complaint before the consumer forum depending upon the value of damages they claim in a district forum, the State Commission or National Commission. They can claim substantial amount but generally they do not do so due to their high sense of morality, honesty and belief of good faith.
Under the Consumers Protection Act, complaints for damages for supply of adulterated seeds, pesticides, insecticides etc. can be laid in the appropriate Consumer Forum. After the Act came into force, it can be declared that “sellers beware” of whereas previously the instinct was “buyers beware” of.

The question therefore, is whether Agriculturist is a consumer. Generally speaking, consumer is a person who buys goods or services for his own use and need and not for resale or use in the production of other goods for resale “as opposed to production”. Purchase of goods and services for production of commercial purpose stands excluded from the definition of consumer. However, under the Act, a consumer is one who buys goods or services for his own use and need or for the production of his goods. An agriculturist, therefore, is a consumer because he buys the fertilisers, pesticides, seeds etc. He buys the services of specialised people for the purpose of better or improved cultivation and also uses the commodities. So, purchase is for cultivation purpose. Therefore, agriculturist is not a consumer, in diverse ways and he can avail of a cheap, inexpensive and expeditious remedy through the consumer forum. In Maharashtra Hybrid Seeds Co. V.R.S. Bannimati & Anr. ((1992) 1 CPJ 248 at 250 - 51), a farmer purchased hybrid variety of seeds but the supply was found to be of sub-standard. As a result, he incurred losses. As a consumer, he laid a complaint for damages. However, the selling company claimed that it sold bazaar foundation seeds and therefore, it was contended that loss of crop, i.e., one quintal of crop per acre, while normally 10 quintal per acre be the outlet, was not on account of its fault. The Commission did not accept the contention and held that the purchaser of the foundation seeds from the company were not for commercial purpose but for use for production in the agricultural operation. Therefore, it was held that the farmer was a consumer. In M/s. Laxmi Agriculture Seed Store V. Dhop Singh & Ors. ((1994) 1 CPJ 184) the question was whether purchase of sunflower seeds by an agriculturist for raising crop could be said to be for commercial purpose as contended by the manufacturer. It was held that sunflower seeds were purchased to grow sunflower in the field which yield seeds as a commercial crop. It was held that since commercial purpose is a thing a part and distinct from an agricultural purpose, purchase was for agricultural purpose. Accordingly, the purchaser was held to be a consumer under the Act. In Bhupendra Jang Bahadur Gurne V. Regional Manager & Ors. ((1995) 2 CPJ 139) the appellant had purchased a tractor for use along with the trolley for carrying agricultural goods therein. He purchased the tractor by taking loan of Rs. 1
lakh from State Bank of India by mortgaging his agricultural land. When a complaint was laid that there was deficiency in the services by the Bank, it was held that the appellant was using the tractor for commercial purpose by charging Rs. 60/- per hour to carry the goods in the tractor trolley. Therefore, he was not a consumer. The National Consumer Commission held that the primary object of the appellant was to use the tractor for his agricultural operations. The dominant purpose to purchase the tractor was the performance of agricultural operations. During off season, instead of keeping tractor idle, he had used it incidentally for hire. Since the dominant purpose was agriculture, he was held to be a consumer. Therefore, he is entitled to the damager for the deficiency of the services by the Bank, damages were awarded. The courts have interpreted Consumer Protection Act, being a social legislation, broadly to bring within its sweep all complaints except when deficiency in service or sale of goods was for commercial purpose.

Recently, I have decided a case where substandard pesticides were sold by the manufacturer. When a complaint was filed, the Pesticides Inspector who had taken the sample for analysis had committed mistake in not dividing the same in three parts and giving one of them to the manufacturer. He also delayed in filing the complaint. After the expiry of the period of life of the pesticides it was contended that the manufacturer was denied his right to have one copy sent to the Central Laboratory for testing. The Court was constrained to uphold the objection because of the fault committed by the inspector. Therefore, awareness of the procedure to be followed in taking the samples should be made known to the agriculturist consumer so that in case of supply of adulterated or misbranded pesticides, fertilisers seeds etc. immediate action could be taken by the consumer himself, instead of relying upon the authorities to initiate action for violation of law. Equally, they should organise campaign for making compulsory group insurance of their crops in particular due to the floods and cyclones. In Andhra Pradesh, loss or damage to their crop and produce is a routine one, compulsory group insurance would relieve them from their hardships. The scheme must be simpler with nominal premium so that in the event of the crop being damaged or destroyed due to cyclones, floods pests, etc. they can recover the value from the insurance companies. I have held in one case as Judge of the Andhra Pradesh High Court that crops of the agriculturists should be compulsorily insured. Equally, the payment of the money to the sugarcane growers by the factories, the incentives to be given by the management of the factory or the owner of the sugar/khandusari...
factory must be made known to the agriculturists. They are entitled to
supply of manures, seedlings, pesticides etc. at subsidised rates by
the factory. These must be made known to the agriculturists so that
they can avail of the remedies, rights and benefits. I have also held in
one case that manipulation of the revenue records by the village
officers should be made punishable under the Act as a penalty.

I, therefore, request the participants to go deep into these aspects
and spread awareness as to the rights and entitlement of the agricultu-
rists as consumers.

I have great pleasure to inaugurate and open the Seminar for
discussion. I also deeply thank Sri P. Chengal Reddy, President of this
Centre and all others for inviting me to be the Chief Guest to share with
you all some of my thoughts on the subject.

JAI BHARAT
PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS
Justice A. Venkatarami Reddy,
President,
A.P. State Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission

Consumer Protection Act, 1986 was enacted to provide for better protection of the interests of consumers and for that purpose to make provision for establishment of Consumer Councils and other authorities for the purpose of settlement of disputes and the matters connected therewith.

Chapter 1, 2 and 4 of the Act came into force on 15-4-1987 and Chapter III which deals with the Consumer Redressal Agencies came into force on 1-8-1987.

The Act specifically mentions 6 objects i.e.
1. Protection against marketing of goods hazardous to life and property.
2. Protection against unfair trade practices.
3. Right to access to variety of goods at competitive prices.
4. Right to be heard and to be assured that Consumer's interests will receive due consideration at appropriate forums;
5. Right to seek redressal against unfair trade practice or unscrupulous exploitation of consumers; and
6. Right to consumer education.

The Act contemplated three tiers of adjudicatory agencies.
1) District Forums with pecuniary jurisdiction of Rs. 5 lakhs located at District level in each District presided over by the person who is or has been or is qualified to be a District Judge and two other members of ability, integrity and one of them being a woman. At the State level, State Commissions located at State Capital was constituted with appellate and revisional jurisdiction in respect of cases decided by the District Forums and having original pecuniary jurisdiction up to Rs. 20 lakhs, headed by sitting or retired Judge of High Court who is to be the President and two other members one of whom shall be a woman. Apex of the Redressal Agencies, is the National Commission having appellate and revisional jurisdiction over the District Forums and State Commissions with original jurisdiction with regard to claims exceeding
rights under the Consumer Protection Act and inexpensive, speedy remedies provided, by redressal agencies constituted under the Act, the very purpose and intent of the Act for protecting the rights of the consumers will be defeated.

One of the rights of the consumers enumerated is a right to consumer education. But no specific machinery is provided under the Act or constituted by the Central or State Government for educating the consumers.

Therefore the first and foremost thing that is to be done in respect of the rural consumers such as farmers is to make them aware of their rights as consumers and the reliefs that are available to them in respect of defects in the goods, or deficiency in service agreed to be rendered to them for consideration and the nature of grievances that can be agitated before forums and the procedure to be followed.

This can be achieved through several methods and the following are some of the measures that can be taken.

Since most of the farmers are not educated and not so literate the information regarding their rights and remedies may be disseminated through Radio, TV as these facilities are available in all most all the villages. The leaflets and pamphlets and small books published in the language commonly used in the villages can be distributed free of cost among the villagers for the benefit of those who can read. The information sought to be provided must explain the rights of the consumers and the nature of the grievances with regard to which they could obtain reliefs in the various fora. This naturally requires money which has to be provided by the Centre as well as the State Govts. or can be met from the Consumer Welfare fund which was created recently for the welfare of the consumers.

In spite of having the necessary information, an individual farmer who purchased small items having regard to their conservative outlook and immobility and poverty may not be able to travel to the District headquarters where the District Forums are located to file a complaint and ventilate his grievances which involves the expenditure of travelling etc.

The farmers can form into an association in each village and register same in which event on behalf of an individual or a group of individuals, one of the office bearers of the associating can file complaints and seek appropriate reliefs. It can also be visualised that at the State level a farmers association can be formed and the associations at the village level and District level can get themselves
affiliated in which event a grievance of an individual farmer can be taken up and canvassed by the association at the District level, as well as at the State level. It is not out of place to mention that there are number of associations/organisations in Urban areas representing various types of consumers such as FLAT OWNERS ASSOCIATION, ELECTRICITY CONSUMERS ASSOCIATION etc.

This Act provides sitting of the District Forums at Dist. Headquarters i.e. there will be one Dist. Forum for each District sitting at the District Headquarters. Having regard to number of villages in each District, it is not possible or practicable to hold sitting in each village by the District Forum. It is also not possible to hold sitting at Mandal Headquarters as it involves cumbersome procedures of the members of the District Forum and staff, camping in various Mandal headquarters which is not practicable. There are also no sufficient funds to enable the District Forum to hold camp courts at Mandal headquarters or at Taluk headquarters. Hence this method of taking the fora to the doorsteps of the villagers is impracticable. Hence the burden of educating the farmers and also taking steps for filtering of the complaints in the District Forum mainly has to be looked after by the Societies formed in the villages or at Mandal headquarters or at District Headquarters.

For educating the future generation in the villages simple lessons explaining basic rights of the consumers and the machinery provided for vindicating their grievances and the nature and extent of the grievances which can be redressed in the various fora can be introduced in the curriculum of the schools.

In the prevailing situation as on today and having regard to the provision of the C.P. Act the solution for proper redressal of the grievances of the individual farmers in the villages who are poor and un-educated seems to be formation of Societies by the farmers at village level, District level and at State level and get the Societies affiliated to the State level association.
FARMERS AS CONSUMERS
Report of the seminar and an Action Plan

Inaugural Address:

Hon’ble Justice K. Ramaswamy, Judge, Supreme Court of India in his inaugural address brought into sharp focus the jurisprudence postulated especially by the Supreme Court of India in regard to the rights of the farming community. He lamented that though agricultural economy is an important sector, due attention is not given to it on par with other industries. He also emphasized the need to attune policies that would uphold the socio-economic rights of the farmers as agricultural land is the main source to realize their fundamental rights.

He emphasized that the farmers must be aware of their rights, entitlement and sources from where they can know about their rights and under what law. He furthered observed that being an unorganized sector and without a common platform the agriculturists are not able to ventilate their problems and difficulties. He advised the agriculturists to come together and organize themselves on a common platform as a pressure group to ventilate the problems that they are facing in cultivation and consequent handicaps. Justice Ramaswamy pointed out that, legal literacy is vital prerequisite in order to fulfill the constitutional mandate.

Presidential observation:

Hon’ble Justice A Venkata Rami Reddy, President, A.P. State consumers Grievances Redressal Forum in his presidential observations explained the purview of the consumer legislation and the tiered machinery for the redressal of complaints. Focusing on the nature and range of cases that are coming up before the consumer courts, he observed that the insignificant number of cases from the rural/agricultural sector reveals lack of awareness among the farming communities. Legal literacy among rural/farming communities is a vital prerequisite and invaluable to deliver the benefits of consumer legislation.
An Action Plan:

Presenting a summary of the day's deliberations in the seminar, Dr. G.R.S. Rao brought out nine components of an action plan that emerged from the deliberations which the P.T.R. Farm Foundation would carry out.

1. Policy Lobbying:

Promoting awareness among the policy makers of the problems of farmers as consumers is very important. Farmers problems as consumers can and should be addressed not only through remedial policies and mechanisms but more through positive/promotive policy initiatives that prevent their problems in the first place.

Providing extensive insurance to the rural communities to cover their lives, crops, cattle and houses against natural calamities and man-made disasters as originally hoped for by Dr. C.D. Deshmukh at the time of nationalization of insurance; treating the farmers as consumers in the sphere of agricultural operations; participative managements in the sphere of irrigation in order to ensure efficacy and effectiveness and drastic reduction of bureaucratic costs; privatization of electric power distribution are some of the areas where policy lobbying will promote the interests of farmers as consumers.

2. Campaign for fresh legislative cover:

Fresh legislative cover has to be in two directions viz. a) reform/ updating/amendments to the existing legislation, so as to make law simple, as, even the regulatory administrators do not precisely know what law exists and the import of law; and b) fresh legislation such as appropriate insurance cover for life, property and agricultural operations; and quality of seeds etc...

3. Administrative Advocacy:

Farmers interests as well as the interests of Indian agriculture can best be served by campaigning for better enforcement of the existing legislation and by promoting transparency and accountability for results among the administrators. The whole administrative ethos is characterised by red tape and corruption which have to be brought down to levels where the system is not damaged.

4. Aggressive use of consumer codes:

The interests of agriculture and the farming communities can best be realized by promoting awareness among rural communities or population and thus enabling resort to consumer codes for remedial...
5. Public Interest Litigation (PIL):

The higher judiciary at the level of high courts and supreme court are expanding the frontiers of justice through public interest litigation, with significant results - not only in substantial terms, but also in making the executive accountable for results. In the famous Dalmia case theSC held that (JT 1996 (4) SC 555) the farmers have the fundamental right to socio-economic justice and agriculture land constitutes the main source in realising their fundamental rights. The claim of the industrialist and traders that the Jute and Jute Products Act is violative of article 14 of the constitution has been rejected. This demonstrates the potential of PIL in promoting the interests of farming communities and that of agriculture itself. It must be made use of for achieving dramatic turns in securing benefits.

6. Consumer Organisation to be set up from village level to district and state levels and networking them:

Apart from decentralisation in areas such as organisation management, village level forum will help the community to get better services such as energy supply, load shedding and maintenance and keep watch on implement of government schemes/projects.

Even more important is the promotion of Commodity-Wise Farmers Associations, at district level; and state wide Chamber of Agriculture will help strengthen the agricultural community articulate their concerns and secure their interests on par with industry.

7. Consumer Education:

It is recognised that eliminating ignorance and promoting awareness are not only the twin process in promoting organisation of farmers, but itself adds to empowerment. Such empowerment will make the administration less secretive, more open and transparent, and even more, accountable for results. Educational campaigns, using all the available technology and methods (face to face contacts, print and electronic media) must be used extensively.

8. Setting up testing labs:

Organisation will help pressure the government to set up testing labs for agricultural inputs so that damage is prevented rather than conducting post-mortem as it's happening today, ending up into fault finding.
Once confederated as Chamber of Agriculture, the farmers themselves can secure funds, and set up and run such testing labs on their own in order to keep them efficient, less costly, and eliminate corruption.

9. Direct Action:

Direct, peaceful action is a fundamental democratic and constitutional right; it can be best secured through direct action appropriately organised.

These strategies and action modes are neither exhaustive nor operate in exclusive terms but, are interdependent and can be exercised in combinations. These are aimed at addressing the various problems of farmers that manifest in the form of scarcities, quality, pricing, access, transparency, reform of law including decentralisation of administration and thus promote the cause of individual as well as collective problems of farmers. These action modes can be effective in solving the problems of farmers as consumers of agricultural inputs such as fertilisers, seeds, pesticides, and water services such as power, water, insurance, infrastructure such as warehousing, marketing, transport, apart from remunerative prices for their produce. Cumulatively, they will protect the farmers as consumers.

P.T.R. Farm Foundation will chalk out and launch an action plan incorporating all these components.
## CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Page No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Organising and developing Consumer Consciousness among farmers.</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. G.S. Desai</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Role of Agriculturist as Consumer</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. O.V. Sastry</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumer Movement - Rural &amp; Farmer Orientation</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sri P. Subba Rao</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Battles of farmers in the Consumer Forum</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sri C. Malia Rao</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Consumer Protection Act - 1986</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seed Consumer with reference to Consumer Protection Act. 1986</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sri S. Venkat Reddy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insecticides Act 1968 and Insecticides Rules 1971</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sri P. Parthasarathy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farmers as Consumers</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pesticide Manufacturers Association - Hyderabad</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fertilisers, Precautions and Steps for Redressal of Grievances</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sri K. Chakrapani</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Irrigation Water - Insufficient and Irregular Supply
Govt. Monopoly - Preventive and Redressal Measures
Sri A. Raghveer Chander

Agricultural Electricity Consumers - need for establishing Forums to educate and create awareness
Sri O. Rama Subba Reddy

Agricultural Credit Flows
Dr. O.V. Sastry

Addresses of Redressal Agencies under the Consumer Protection Act - 1986

Govt. Depts. fall under MRTP Per View

మేరించరించడానికి జరుగుతుందను, మందిరించి ప్రతి మంది చేయాలంటే

సాధారణత్వం రుచి పిక్చర్ పిలువడాన్ని సాధించాలంటే

సాధారణత్వం పురావస్తు ప్రపంచ పిలువడాన్ని

మేరించరించడానికి జరుగుతుందను,

52

సాధారణత్వం పురావస్తు ప్రపంచ పిలువడాన్ని సాధించాలంటే

55
PEDDIREDDY THIMMA REDDY FARM FOUNDATION

Regd. No. 329/1992

Inspired by the life time dedication of late Shri Peddireddy Thimma Reddy to the cause of agriculture and rural development the Farm Foundation was set up in 1992, as an organization adopting as its mission, the vision of Shri Thimma Reddy of a resurgent rural India.

The mission of the P.T.R. Farm Foundation is carried out carried out by a dedicated Board of Trustees and highly qualified team of professionals representing various branches of knowledge skills and experience. The Foundation has initiated a wide range of programme of action.

The Foundation:

Peddireddy Thimma Reddy Farm Foundation, a nonprofit, nonpolitical, nonsectarian, voluntary and an autonomous charitable organization established in January 1992 and registered in March 1992. It is dedicated for the welfare of the farmers, farming community and rural people. It is an organization for farmers with their participation and partnership.
CONSUMERS EDUCATION CENTRE
Regd. No. 538/1984-

Aims and Objects:

i) To educate the consumer through educational courses, workshops, lectures, conferences, seminars and to publish information, newsletters, journals and books on matters relating to consumer education and protection, without any profit motive.

ii) To establish, form and maintain library and reading room, slides, tapes, periodicals, films etc. on topics of consumer interest without any profit motive.

iii) To sponsor research, collect and disseminate information which is in the interest of consumers, environmental protection and ecology.

iv) To ensure effective enforcement of legislations meant for protecting the consumer and to take legal measures to protect the consumers interest and welfare.

v) To carry out testing of consumer goods with regard to their quality, standards, weights & measures, guarantees etc.

vi) To do all lawful things as the Society may consider incidental or conducive to the attainment of the objects of the Society.
ORGANISING AND DEVELOPING CONSUMER CONSCIOUSNESS AMONG FARMERS

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Farming is the backbone of any country for which India is no exception. As such, farmers constitute a crucial segment in the sustainable development of a vast country like India where 70% of the population still depends on farm based activities. However, of late, this segment of population has been subjected to various types and forms of exploitation, threatening their own living.

The changing scenario:

Three decades ago, farmers were found to be an independent lot. The profession was self sustaining. They did not have much dependency on external systems, except for paying the land tax to the Government. The farmers had farming skills passed on to them through generations of experience in their own homes. They used the seeds by selecting the best of the lot they had produced, and the seeds were reusable and recycled. They used the FYM for building the nutrient level at the farms which was generated by the animals they owned. They used the equipments which were manufactured at the village level by carpenters. The whole requirements of farming were met by them from their own resources or services available within the village on whom they have a reciprocal relationship. With this arrangement, farmers used to get outputs sufficient to meet their own needs, which were limited, sufficiently.

With the advent of agricultural development and the introduction of new order of technologies from the west from the 1960s and 1970s, there has been a tremendous amount of change in the agricultural output, but the process of development has reversed the position of the farmers. Since the country needed increased food grain production which was not coming forth from the existing systems and technologies, we have introduced the hybrids in major crops like Jowar, Bajra, Ragi and so on. Hence, farmers had to change out to the use of these seeds. Since hybrids respond more to irrigation and fertilizers they were introduced as the new technologies to be used by
the farmers. Large scale irrigation projects were constructed along with fertilizer plants to provide the nutrients. Another weakness of the hybrid crops is their general susceptibility to pests and diseases. Accordingly, use of chemicals to protect crops was introduced which was to be followed by the farmers. Some of the farmers started building up their own irrigation source through wells or canals, tanks or rivers and hence they needed electricity and pumps or oil engines to draw the water. Hence a farmer if he has to survive and be successful has to use all the above inputs which costed him. To help the farmer meet his demands a facility of credit through Bank was also provided.

Ultimately, what has happened? we have made the farmers dependent upon external systems on which they do not have control. Now, if the farmer has to be successful, he has to purchase hybrid seeds, produced by some companies, corporations which are beyond his control, at the cost and quality provided by them; purchase chemical fertilizers which he can’t produce; depend on external systems for the electric power supply, depend on chemicals, irrigation and ultimately for credit on systems external to him; follow procedures not known and developed by him and feel helpless for the whole situation of dependency. It is, of course, a debatable point whether this process has yielded or not yielded any benefits to the country and the farmers. But, if one looks at the farmers, it could be observed that he has been made totally dependent on external forces on which he has little or no control, hence has to suffer in isolation. This is apart from the fact that Govt. is placing certain regulations like movement restrictions of foodgrains, levy prices for certain foodgrains supported through PDS, which again force him to share a part of his real benefits.

The whole situation has made the Indian farmer a consumer of crucial inputs for his own survival. Though the efforts of the GDI and the states have helped establish systems to produce these inputs but there are problems at various stages in the process. The problems faced at the level of farmer consumers are as follows:

1. The seeds which are very crucial for the establishment of the crops have to be purchased from the market. There are various problems consumer face regarding seeds. They are spurious, or are of mixed type or do not have the right germination percentage, or are not of right quantity. In any of these problems, the farmer has already paid the money but is not getting the right service for the money.
2. Secondly, in relation to the chemical fertilizers and plant protection chemicals, farmers face the problem of spurious items, sometime beyond expiry dates, not of right quantity and mixtures.

3. Similarly, the situation is with power. Power has become a necessity for drawing water from wells. Even though they pay the rate fixed but there is lack of service in terms of supply interruption, low voltage, delay in repairs, lack of safety measures etc.

4. With regard to equipments and implements like pumps sets, oil engines, tractors, electrical equipments etc., the situation is similar. The problems are lack of proper material, and more than that lack of support services available in the rural areas.

5. Similarly, it is when the farmers take the produce to market, they are affected by wrong weighing, grading and pricing aspects.

All the above facts, along with the situation that farmers are all individualised, unorganised vastly spread out entities, makes their position highly vulnerable to be exploited by outsiders.

WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE:

1. **Building Awareness among the Farmer consumer about their rights:**

   One of the basic reasons for the unpleasant helplessness among the farming community is their lack of awareness about the availability of the mechanism for redressal. Hence, it is necessary that their level of awareness is built up. This can be done through Mass media like TV, Newspapers Radios, posters and Bulletins in local regional languages.

2. **Organising Farmer Consumer Groups:**

   One of the main problems of the farmer, a part from their ignorance about their rights is the high degree of individuality in terms of operation. Generally farmers are individualistic and spread over vast areas and hence are not able to make a dent on the delivery system in their individual capacities. What is required is to get them organised. Once they are organised, it could get them the bargaining power to boycott the producer, enforce their control on the product service and quantity. As such, it is very much necessary to organise the farmers at each village into FCG’s or Farmer consumer groups.

   One of the farmers on rotation to take up the leadership each time. It should also have a small body of 2-3 members volunteering to keep records and do the follow-up action.
3. It is not just sufficient to have farmers organise at the village since their major problems surface up many times beyond villages. Hence, it would be necessary to have an organisation of the farmers at the block level. This could come up as Block level Farmer Consumers Association. All the heads of the village level FCGs can become members here. There could be an executive body created which can help take up the farmers causes with block level officials and also liaise with the District forums.

4. The third level of organisation of the farmers consumers could be at district wherein all the heads of Farmers Consumer Association at block level become the members. This body can take up the follow up at the district level and support; on the block level.

5. It is strongly felt that unless farmers are organised, and educated on their rights and privileges, it would be difficult for them to make a dent on the external systems. However, to do this, they need to be educated put on track and guided in the initial years. It is here that the Department of Agriculture which has a linkage with the farmers at the grass roots levels along with some NGOs or consumer activists should take up this cause of developing the capacity of the farmers to organise themselves and get the consumer education thereby is able to counteract the exploitation and humiliation they are subjected to.
ROLE OF AGRICULTURIST AS CONSUMER

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Despite the fact that the Government is taking all possible steps to help the agriculturist at all levels, it is distressing to note that he is exposed to many institutions - a list of evils and legal redressal has become inevitable to many of his persistent grievances. The comprehensive legislation of consumer protection Act, 1986 has provided enough teeth to protect all classes of consumers including agriculturists in this country. However, the main problem is that the agriculturists as consumers failed to avail themselves of the provisions of the Act due mainly to ignorance, illiteracy and lack of consumer awareness. Many of the agriculturists in this country do not know that the provisions of CPA apply to them. This basic doubt to seek redressal of their grievances was cleared in several judgements awarded by National and State Commissions. It is agreed that the agriculture cannot be classified as commercial activity and hence the goods and services purchased for the purpose of agriculture come under the provisions of CPA. The agriculturist who is already experiencing hard financial position in this country is exposed to many problems especially in purchase of seeds, fertilizers and other capital acquisitions like pump sets, tractors etc. Besides, seeking insurance relief is a major problem faced by him due to illegal repudiation of even just claims by Insurance companies. Thus, the agriculturist who is making several purchases out of scarce agricultural credit is left with no option excepting to seek legal redressal availing himself of the provisions contained in CPA. In most cases, the agriculturists are unable to seek reliefs under the Act due mainly to their lack of knowledge on the one hand and due to not taking proper care at the time buying goods and services for consideration, lack of organised consumer movement amongst agriculturists especially at the village level appear to be the chief source of exploitation at all levels.

The provisions of the Act explicitly pronounce adequate safeguards particularly to protect themselves against sale of spurious and sub-standard goods like seeds, fertilizers, pesticides and insecticides. Similarly, it may be noted that where there is deficiency in services hired, there is a right of the consumer/hirer of services to
claim compensation irrespective of any conditions.

The agriculturist needs to be educated on these rights as consumers to protect themselves from the nefarious trade practices that have come to stay in this country and proved to be detrimental to their economic well-being. Incapacity of the farmer backed by ignorance and illiteracy being the chief impediment, consumer awareness at village level is an absolute necessity. Otherwise, ill-prepared agriculturist will continue to suffer irreparable damages and sustain heavy losses pulling him down with the acute problem of indebtedness despite earnest efforts made by the Government to ensure adequate credit flows.

The case law and the provisions contained in the Act are illustrated hereunder for the benefit of farmers as consumers:

1. 'Consumer' under CPA need not necessarily be an individual but a body of persons bound together by a common purpose can join in the single complaint acting jointly in pursuance of common purpose and have a common cause of action (National Commission, New Delhi).

2. The main limitation of the Act is that the members of the cooperative societies cannot seek protection in case of any dispute between the society and its members. In such cases they are required to seek redressal as per the provisions contained in Sec. 70 of the cooperative societies act.

3. Any service offered to agriculturists on payment of consideration will come within the purview of CPA. To quote: 'Where the State Minor Irrigation Corporation' agreed to provide water for irrigation on payment of consideration, it is considered as a service within the meaning of section (2) (1) (0) of the Act (State Commission, Haryana).

4. Collection of excess price that what has been notified on the goods such as fertilizers, pesticides and insecticides is an offence under Sec. 2 (1) (c) (iv) of the Act and a complaint can be preferred against such erring trader (National Commission, New Delhi).

5. Purchase of seed for agriculture is not a purchase for commercial purpose (National Commission, New Delhi). This also applies in respect of fertilizers, pesticides and insecticides. Sale of any spurious sub-standard and defective product constitute an offence under CPA. However adequate precautions as valid proof of purchase are required.
6. Purchase of Tractors, Pumps, Sprayers etc. meant for agricultural purpose directly come under the purview of CPA. Even in cases where these items are purchased for joint family farming, the disputes, if any, are maintainable within CPA (National Commission, New Delhi).

7. Today T.V. has become a powerful medium allowing aggressive advertisements making tall claims. In fact, ignorant public lured by aggressive advertisements have been fairly prey and sustaining heavy loss. It may be noted that any misadvertising creates liability for payment of compensation (State Commission, Madras).

8. Illegal repudiation of Insurance claims by Insurance companies amount to clear deficiency. Most of the agriculturists engaged in allied agricultural activities are exposed to heavy loss due to illegal repudiation of even just claims. Several judgements under CPA are clearly in favour of the complainants. To quote : A complainant took insurance of Eucalyptus plantation and after substantial growth, due to heavy gale entire plantation is damaged leading to heavy loss. The insurance claim made by the complainant is repudiated leading to filing a complaint before the State Commission. On examining the merits of the case the State Commission awarded compensation @ Rs. 3,347 per acre, as per the provisions laid down in Sec. 2 & 14 of the CPA (State Commission, Andhra).

9. Seed purchased for agricultural purpose comes under the purview of CPA and cannot be labelled as commercial purpose. In a recent case of selling defective hybrid chilly seeds, the State Commission awarded heavy compensation of Rs. 4 lakhs (State Commission, Andhra).

The aforesaid instances are a few illustrations to establish the fact that the CPA is a powerful legal tool provided by the Government to create awareness among farmers and help exercise their rights as consumers. Unless every rupee of the credit supplied to the agriculturist is productively utilised, any effort made by the Government towards improving the agricultural credit system will prove futile and the cultivators in this country continue to suffer with the problem of indebtedness exposing themselves to endless exploitation. Therefore, consumer awareness and consumer education through organised consumer movement at village level is a compelling necessity and the only answer to answer the problem of rural indebtedness.
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The riyot cannot afford to make No. of trips to the forum specially during Agricultural operations and also bear the expenditure. The No. of adjournments and the time for disposal of the complaint should be the minimum. For any evidence or proof the Forum may call for the concerned departmental officers or others as the riyot cannot afford nor in a position to produce them. We cannot expect the farmer to know the legal interpretations and implications and he may be saved from these to the extent possible. Justice delayed may be denied in his case and the farming community may develop aversion to approach the Forums.

Press, All India Radio, Doordarshan, Agricultural Universities, National Institute of Rural Development, Departments of Agriculture, Administrative Staff College and Information and publicity may examine this suggestion and take appropriate action.
BATTLES OF FARMERS IN THE CONSUMER FORUM
C. Mallarao
Secretary: Consumer Education Centre

1. India is predominantly an agricultural country. In good olden days the agriculturists mostly dependent on the locally available manure to increase the productivity of the land and the local artisans for the implements required for the agricultural activity. Even the labor is procured locally and paid for in the shape of goods grown in the field. However, with the increase in the population and the need for production of agricultural produce, there has been a grand revolution in the implements required and the laboratory tested seeds and fertilisers. Use of pesticides has also increased due to protect the crops from pests.

2. It was argued by the manufacturers that Agriculture is a commercial activity since the produce raised is being sold to earn huge profits. This argument has not been accepted by the Consumer Fora since the farmer invests his own labor, besides the labour of the family, while working on the land. It has also been put forth that the produce is raised to feed his family and to meet the growing needs of his family and maintain a decent living.

3. The illiteracy of the farmers is being taken by the affluent as a blessing to take the farmers for a ride and exploit his ignorance. In an instance where the farmer has purchased an Electric motor which the seller has guaranteed good performance for a specific period, has failed to function within one week from the date of purchase. The seller refused to replace the Electric Motor with a new good Motor. The seller has put forth the plea that the motor failed due to fluctuations in the voltage of the electric supply. The farmer has produced evidence to show that the motor failed twice and had to repair the same whose expenditure has come to about 75 percent of the cost of the motor. The consumer fora has agreed with the view that the agricultural activity is not a commercial activity and ordered the seller of the motor to refund the price of the motor and the repairing charges incurred by the farmer.

4. In another case some farmers intended to make best use of their lands by cultivating by the same by tractors and approached a dealer who gave a proforma invoice, assuring them to secure tractors. The farmers approached Banks for loans, booked
Thus it could be seen that the Govt. of India has ensured the 
supply of quality Seed to the Farming Community and the sales and 
Prices are regulated through Licensed Dealers and by display of stock 
and prices. Contraventions of the provisions of Seed Act 1966, Seed 
Rules 1968 and Seed Control Order 1983 are dealt by launching 
prosecutions in Criminal Courts against the Violators of law. There is 
no provision either in the Seed Act 1966 or Seed Control Order 1983 for 
payment of Compensation to the affected parties (Farmers) who 
have suffered on account of supply of bad quality of seed by Seed 
Producers, Seed Marketers and Seed Dealers. This lacuna in the 
Seed Act 1966 and the Seed Control Order 1983 has been removed 
under the provisions of Consumer Protection Act 1986.

**The Consumer Protection Act 1986:**

Important provisions of the Act are enclosed

In the past the Seed Industry had a feeling that the Seed 
Consuming Farmers donot come under the purview of the definition 
of a Consumer, but several consumer Forums i.e., Dist. Consumer 
Forum, State Commission, National Commission and Supreme Court 
of India have pronounced judgements that the Seed Consuming 
Farmer comes under the purview of Definitions of a Consumer in the 
Category of Self employment. This ambiguity has been removed by 
adding suitable explanations to the definition of Consumer.

Most of the complaints lodged with the Consumer Disputes 
Redressal Forums, pertains to :-

01. Defects in germination of seed at Field level.
02. Genetic purity of the Seeds sown.
03. Failure to give yields as claimed.

In case the farmers feels that the Seed supplied is substandard/ 
spurious which do not confirm to the standard prescribed in the Indian 
Minimum Seed Certification Standards, they may seek redressal of 
their grievances against the Marketers / Seed Producers / Seed 
Dealers by invoking the provisions of Consumer's protection Act 
1986.

While submitting the complaints to the Consumer Redressal 
Forums they should endeavour to submit the complaints along with 
the following documentary evidence.

01. Purchase bills of seed.
THE CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT 1986

The Consumer Protection Act 1986 is to provide for better protection of the interest of consumers and for that purpose to make provision for the establishment of Consumer Councils and other authorities for settlement of consumers disputed and matters connected there with.

The act seeks, inter alia, to promote the rights of Consumers such as:

a) the rights to be protected against marketing of goods which are hazardous to life and property.

b) the right to be informed about the quantity, potency, purity, standard and price of goods to protect the consumer against unfair trade practices.

c) the right to be assured, wherever possible, access to variety of goods at competitive prices.

d) the right to be heard and to be assured that consumers' interests will receive due consideration at appropriate forums.

e) the right to seek redressal against unfair trade practice or unscrupulous exploitation of consumers and

f) right to consumer education.

3. The objects are sought to be promoted and protected by the Consumers Protection Councils to be established at the Central and State Level.

4. To provide speedy and simple redressal to consumer disputes, a quasi-judicial machinery is sought to be set up at the District, State and Central Levels. These quasi-judicial bodies will observe the principles of natural justice and have been empowered to give reliefs of a specific nature and to award, wherever appropriate compensation to consumers. Penalties for non-compliance of the orders given by the quasi-judicial bodies have also been provided.

For proper appreciation of the meaning of certain words used in the Act, we have to know how these words are defined in section 2 of the Act.

The definitions of the most important words with which the Industry is concerned are:-
2. (b) Complainant means:
   a) a consumer or
   b) any voluntary consumer association registered under the Companies Act 1956 or under any other law for the time being in force or
   c) the Central Government or any State Government who or which makes a complaint
   d) one or more consumers where there are numerous consumers having the same interest.

(c) "Complaint" means any allegation in writing made by a Complainant that
   (i) an unfair trade practice or a restrictive trade practice has been adopted by any trader.
   (ii) the goods bought by him or agreed to be bought by him,
   (iii) the services hired or availed of or agreed to be hired or availed of by him suffer from deficiency in any respect.
   (iv) a trader has charged for the goods mentioned in the Complaint a price in excess of the price fixed by or under any law for the time being in force or displayed on the goods or any package containing such goods. With a view to obtaining any relief provided by or under this Act.
   (v) Goods which will be hazardous to life and safety when used, are being offered for sale of the public in contravention of the provisions of any law for the time being in-force requiring traders to display information in regard to the contents, manner and effect of use of such goods.

(d) "Consumer" means any person who
   (i) buys any goods for a consideration which has been or promised or partly paid and partly promised, or under any system of deferred payment and includes any user of such goods other than the person who buys such goods for Consideration paid or promised or partly paid or partly promised, or under any system of deferred payment when such use is made with the approval of such person, but does not include a person who obtains such goods for resale or for any commercial purpose or
(ii) hires or avails of any services for a consideration which has been paid or promised or partly paid and partly promised, or under any system of deferred payments and includes any beneficiary of such services other than the person who (hires or avails of) the services of consideration paid or promised, or partly paid and partly services are availed of with the approval of the first mentioned person.

Explanation: For the purposes of sub-clause (i) Commercial purpose, does not include use by a consumer of goods bought and used by him exclusively for the purpose of earning his livelihood by means of self-employment.

(e) "Consumer Dispute" means a dispute where the person against whom a complaint has been made, denies or disputes the allegations contained in the complaint.

(f) "Defect" means any fault imperfection or short-coming in the quality, quantity, potency, purity or standard which is required to be maintained by or under any law for the time being in force or (under any contract, express or implied or) as is claimed by the trader in any manner whatsoever in relation to any goods.

(g) "Deficiency" means any fault, imperfection, short coming or inadequacy in the quality, nature and manner of performance which is required to be maintained by or under any law for the time being in force or has been undertaken to be performed by a person in pursuance of a contract or otherwise in relation to any service.

(i) "Goods" means goods as defined in the sale of Goods Act 1930.

(j) "Manufacturer" means a person who

(i) makes or manufactures any goods or parts thereof or,
(ii) does not make or manufacture any goods but assembles parts thereof made or manufactured by others and claims the end-product to be goods manufactured by himself or,
(iii) puts so causes to be put his own mark on any goods made or manufactured by any other manufacturer and claims such goods to be goods made or manufactured by himself.

Explanation: Where a manufacturer despatches any goods or part thereof to any branch office maintained by him, such branch office shall not be deemed to be the manufacturer even though the parts so despatched to it are assembled
at such branch office and are sold or distributed from such branch office.

(Members: includes the President and a Member of the National Commission or a State Commission or a District Forum as the case may be).

(m) "Person" includes:

(i) A firm whether registered or not.

(ii) A Hindu Undivided family.

(iii) A Co-operative society.

(iv) every other association of persons whether registered under the Societies Registration Act 1860 (21 of 1860)

(o) "Service" means service of any description which is made available to potential users and includes the provisions of facilities in connection with banking, financing, insurance, transport, processing, supply of electrical or other energy, board or lodging or both (housing construction) entertainment, amusement or the purveying of news or other information, but does not include the rendering of any service fee of charge or under a contract of personal service.

(q) "Trader" in relation to any goods means a person who sells or distributes any goods for sale and includes the manufacturer thereof, and where such goods are sold or distributed in package form includes the packer thereof.

(r) "Unfair Trade Practice" means a trade practice which for the purpose of promoting the sale, use or supply of any goods or for the provision of any service, adopts any unfair method or unfair or deceptive practice.
SEED CONSUMER WITH REFERENCE TO
CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT 1986

S. Venkat Reddy
Director (Retd.)
A.P. Seed Certification Agency

Seed is the basic material on which the prospects of Agriculture depends. Quality seed offers great potentialities in increasing the Agriculture production. The Economic prosperity of the Farming Community depends on increased Agricultural Production on their Farms.

With the introduction of Hybrids of Maize, Jowar and High yielding varieties of Dwarf Wheat and Paddy, the importance of quality seed for increasing the Agricultural Production and Productivity has gained enormously among the Farming Community. This necessitated the Government of India to enact a law and accordingly Seed Act was passed in the year 1966. One of the features of the Seed Act 1966 is specifying the minimum limits of purity and germination to ensure the quality of seed put on the market by the seed producing firms.

The Sale of seed is regulated under section (7) of Seed Act 1966. This section stipulates that the Seed cannot be sold unless it meets certain conditions.

**Regulations of sale of Seeds of notified kinds of Varieties:**

Section 7: No person shall, himself or by any other person on his behalf, carry on the business of selling, keeping for sale, offering to sell, bartering or otherwise supplying any seed of any notified kind or variety unless:

a) such seed is identifiable as to its kind or variety.

b) such seed conforms to the minimum limits of germination and purity specified under clause (a) of Section 6,

c) the container of such seed bears in the prescribed manner, the mark of label containing the correct particulars thereof specified under clause (b) of Section 6 and

d) he complies with such other requirements as may be prescribed.

To give effect to the various provisions of the Seed Act 1966, Seed Rules 1968 have been issued by the Government of India. The
Most important Rule concerning Farming Community is Rule 23-A where at, procedure has been prescribed to be followed by the Complainant in respect of bad quality of seed. The relevant rule is extracted below.

23-A: Action to be taken by the Seed inspector if a Complaint is lodged with him.

If a farmer has lodged a complaint in writing that the failure of the crop is due to the defective quality of seeds of any notified kind or variety supplied to him, the Seed Inspector shall take in his possession the marks or labels, the seed containers and a sample of unused seeds to the extent possible from the complaint for establishing the source of supply of seeds and shall investigate the causes of the failure of his crop by sending samples of the lot to the Seed analyst for detailed analysis at the State Seed Testing Laboratory. He shall thereupon submit the report of his findings as soon as possible to the competent authority.

2. In case, the Seed Inspector comes to the conclusion that the failure of the crop is due to the quality of seeds supplied to the farmer being less than the minimum standards notified by the Central Government, he shall launch proceedings against the supplier for contravention of the provisions of the Act or these Rules.

Due to entering of Private Seed Industry into the Field of Research and Development many Private Bred Hybrid/Varities of various crops have been evolved and released for crop production. This necessitated the Govt. of India to bring all the Crop Seeds maintained in India, whether notified or not under Regulation by issuing a Seed Control Order in 1983 under the provisions of Essential Commodities Act 1955. The main features of this order are :-

01. obtaining a Seed Licence to deal in seeds by way of purchases/ sales, import and export of seed and notifying the authorities for grant of licence.

02. making available the seeds wherever they are required.

03. notifying the Law Enforcing/Regulating authorities.

04. making compulsory issue of bills, display of stocks and prices and maintenance of records and submission of returns to notified authority.

05. ensuring quality of seed.
Thus it could be seen that the Govt. of India has ensured the supply of quality Seed to the Farming Community and the sales and prices are regulated through Licensed Dealers and by display of stock and prices. Contraventions of the provisions of Seed Act 1966, Seed Rules 1968 and Seed Control Order 1983 are dealt by launching prosecutions in Criminal Courts against the Violators of law. There is no provision either in the Seed Act 1966 or Seed Control Order 1983 for payment of Compensation to the affected parties (Farmers) who have suffered on account of supply of bad quality of seed by Seed Producers, Seed Marketers and Seed Dealers. This lacuna in the Seed Act 1966 and the Seed Control Order 1983 has been removed under the provisions of Consumer Protection Act 1986.

**The Consumer Protection Act 1986:**

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In the past the Seed Industry had a feeling that the Seed Consuming Farmers donot come under the purview of the definition of a Consumer, but several consumer Forums i.e., Dist. Consumer Forum, State Commission, National Commission and Supreme Court of India have pronounced judgements that the Seed Consuming Farmer comes under the purview of Definitions of a Consumer in the Category of Self employment. This ambiguity has been removed by adding suitable explanations to the definition of Consumer.

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01. Defects in germination of seed at Field level.

02. Genetic purity of the Seeds sown.

03. Failure to give yields as claimed.

In case the farmers feels that the Seed supplied is substandard/spurious which do not confirm to the standard prescribed in the Indian Minimum Seed Certification Standards, they may seek redressal of their grievances against the Marketers / Seed Producers / Seed Dealers by invoking the provisions of Consumer's protection Act 1986.

While submitting the complaints to the Consumer Redressal Forums they should endeavour to submit the complaints along with the following documentary evidence.

01. Purchase bills of seed.
04. Purchase bills of other inputs such as Chemicals and Fertilizers used.
05. Data pertaining to Labour Charges incurred to carry-out the Field Operations.
06. Photographs of the affected Field/Crops.
07. Literature pertaining to the yield potential of particular variety/hybrid seed published by the Company to promote their product.
08. Any other useful information for achieving success of their cases.

A word of caution that the following precaution should be observed while purchasing the seed.

01. Seed should be purchased through a Licensed Seed Dealer. Before purchase of Seed, the Farmers should ascertain from the Agricultural Officers of the concerned area, whether the seed which is being purchased suits the Agro- Climatic conditions of the area, Soil, duration of the Crop and fit in the cropping system of the area.
02. Sealed seed containers with labels and certification tags as the case may only be purchased.
03. Literature published/supplied by the Company about the package of practices to be adopted, for successful Crop production should be obtained, more particularly where new varieties of seed are being introduced.
04. Whenever crop failures are observed in respect of (1) Germination at field level, (2) Genetic Purity of Seed, (3) Failure to give as claimed by the farmer, the farmer should approach the concerned Seed Inspector (Agri. Officer) of the Area and lodge a complaint with him.

Under Rule 23(a) of Seed Rules 1968, obtain a copy of his report. Based on the Report of the Seed Inspector he may approach the Competent Consumer Redressal Forum for award of compensation.
INSECTICIDES ACT 1968 AND INSECTICIDES RULES 1971

Sri P. Parthasarathy,
Deputy Director of Agriculture (Retd.),
Govt. of Andhra Pradesh

The legislation had its origin to the reports of various food poisoning, the first of which came to light in April and May 1958 the contamination of food with an organo phosphorous compound in Kerala and Tamilnadu. The act was accorded the Presidents assent on 2nd September 1968 but became enforceable from 31st October 1971. The incubation period of thirteen years to bring insecticides into a regulatory legislation, looked from that aspect is too long a period considering the gravity of hazardous situation, which were being caused in some form or other by indiscriminate and unfiltered use of insecticides. The remedy was naturally not to abolish their use considering its vital importance.

David Bull in his book entitled 'A growing problem' has analyzed the evil effect of a pest on crops, live stock, animals and environment concluded by stating that a pest is an undesirable animal plant being where people would prefer if not to live, at least in such large numbers and defined pesticide as a substance which kills the pest or otherwise modifies the pest pollution. It is also pointed out that pesticides do not kill only pests most of them are also capable of killing other plants or pests or animals or in sufficient dosage human beings.

Nearly twenty years have passed since the legislation came into force and after the long years based on experience of the working with the act the provisions were amended in the years 1972 and 1977 and the rules amended twice in 1977, once in 1988 and in 1993. A detailed study one of the amended act and rules still ultimate the existence of loopholes which are detrimental to the farming community and other hears. The deficiencies are exploited by antisocial elements and vested interests to their advantage thereby reaping rich fortunes. The very purpose of the enactment is defeated and the ultimate sufferers are the poor and ignorant farmers.

The forum should be thanked profusely for organizing the consumer awareness in the proper usage of pesticides so that their
exploitation is reduced to the maximum if it could not be likely eliminated.

It should be made known to the farmers that pesticides are substances which are used to kill or control pests and which may be inimical to the humans and livestock. Here selection of pesticides should be done properly keeping in view the nature of pest population and used when population crosses the enormous levels of injury (i.e. when potential damage by the pests is likely to result in economic loss). Use only the pesticide recommended by the qualified extension worker but not the dealer since he is not competent to give advice. If the recommendation is not properly made the farmers may fare adverse results.

Pesticides must be purchased from a reliable and authorized dealer. An authorized dealer one who is having selling, stocking licence from the competent authority.

If pesticides are purchased from unauthorized dealer action against him for sale of substandard and spurious pesticides would be difficult and a drawn process.

Before purchase of the pesticide read the label on the container which contains the chemical name, trade name, emblem of the manufacture (if he has any) batch number, date of manufacture, date of expiry and price of the product. The label should be printed very clearly. The date of manufacture, expiry, batch No. and price shall have to be printed with indelible ink. If they are not printed the product should not purchased.

On every container the receipt approved by the CIB-RC (Central Insecticides Board and Registration Committee) should be printed in full indicating the active ingredient with % either w/wts or vol/volume along with other filler materials. In case where active ingredient is furnished and percentage of other inert materials are not provided is a clean violation of the act and such stock should not be purchased. Make sure that the label on the container is not defaced and purchase of such containers may be avoided.

Collect the leaflet provided by the manufacturer with each container of the pesticides as it provides details about the product and its proper usage. Insist the dealer to provide the leaflet which would help in many ways.

Andhra Pradesh with its varied agro climatic zones and extensive areas under cultivation with multiple cropping systems consumers
about 1/5th quality of pesticides consumed at the national level. Therefore there is every scope for the inscrupulous traders to adopt various means to push through low quality pesticides or adulterated or spurious pesticides in the State. Of late a new type of trading known as 'flying business' during peak season is being carried on surreptitiously during Peak season to hoodwink the enforcing authorities thereby causing undue hardships to the Farming Community. Try to buy only that much of Quantity of Pesticide which you expect to use with in a short period. Pesticides should be in their original containers keeping their labels in tact and legible. Do not transfer them into containers used for showing food water or liquor. Pesticides should not be store along with food stuffs etc.

Keep the pesticides away from the reach of children, irresponsible persons and keep them locked cupborads.

Follow the guide lines given by the manufacture using having pesticides before application, during application and after application. Take safety measures while mixing and handling a pesticides to avoid accidental poisoning. Follow guidelines strictly while disposing of empty container. Keep record of use of agro chemicals which would of somehelt if complication such as toxicity to untargeted plants and poisoning symptoms in human beings or live stock are observed.

When adequate pest control is not obtained with recommended use of pesticides do not resort to the use of a higher concentration of the pesticide. The failure may be due to spurious/substandard/adulterated due to the development of resistance in pests. In such situation an Pesticide overdose will be wastefull as no fruitful purpose will be served. Such application will leave an overdose or excessive residue on crops and even damage plants due to phyto-toxicity.

To avoid such situation the farmers is advised to purchase pesticide from an authorized and licensed dealer / distributor and insist for valid receipt containing the following details:

Name of the shop
Name of farmers Date
Farmers Name
Name of Village
Rate / quantity
Brand name of pesticide
Chemical Name
Batch No.
Date of manufacturing
Date of expiry

Signature of the farmer  Signature of the dealer

Where the farmers feels supply of substandard spurious or product not conforming to the prescribed quality by the dealer, the sample product could be got analyzed at any state pesticide testing laboratory located at Rajendra Nagar, Ananthpur, Guntur and Tadopalli-gudem free of charge.

The sample if found misbranded could be brought to the notice of the quality control inspector of the area who would draw the sample as per the provisions of the act, send for analyses and if found misbranded would initiate prosecution as per the relevant provisions of the act and rules there under.

A critical analysis of the Insecticide Act and rules made there under indicate that they are regulatory in nature defining various offences, types of punishments for violations mostly concerning the importer, manufacturer, formulator and dealer for supply of substandard spurious adulterated promoters. The act and rules have not brought out any relief to the farmers for use of such substandard products sold by the concerned.

Therefore it would be appropriate to consider to amend the act/rule for payment of compensation to farmers if it is established beyond reasonable doubt that the loss incurred is purely due to use of substandard/spurious/adulterated pesticides supplied by the concerned.
"FARMERS AS CONSUMERS"

Association of Pesticide Manufacturers
Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad

The purpose of the seminar is to create awareness amongst the farmers in the value of the agricultural inputs. Crop Protection Chemicals are one of the important agri-inputs in modern agriculture.

Crop Protection Chemicals include insecticides, fungicides & weedicides etc.

Judicious and right use of crop protective chemicals will give the desired results.

The manufacturers does not stand warranty for the end result as the result is dependent on many factors which are beyond the control of the manufacturer except for the quality of the product.

However, we feel that the farmer should be made aware of the following:

Before buying a pesticide, the farmer has to ensure:

1. Farmer should purchase pesticide from authorised source only i.e., the dealer possessing the licence to sell the pesticides.
2. To obtain a bill/receipt towards the purchase of pesticide.
3. Bill should contain the details of the -
   a) Name of the chemical
   b) Brand Name
   c) Pack
   d) Batch No.
   e) Date of expiry and the price
   Farmers should ensure all these.
4. It should be signed by the dealer and farmer. Government of India has enacted legislation the Insecticides Act & Rules - 1968 to protect the interests of the farmers.

Before using a pesticide, the farmer should ensure the following:

1. That he is using on the crop on which it is recommended for use.
2. That he uses against the pest or pests for which it is recommended.
3. At the dosage at which the pesticide is recommended on the
particular crop particular pest/s and at the particular stage of the pest/s and crops.

4. Pesticide should be applied at correct time.

5. Pesticide should be applied with a correct type of sprayer/duster.

6. Depending upon the stage of the crop, the type/ intensity of the pest and the type of sprayer, correct quantity of water should be used.

7. Water used for spraying should be clean without mud particles and organic matter.

8. Do not spray when the weather indicates heavy rainfall within next 4 - 6 hours.

9. Precautions as indicated on the label/ leaflet given along with pesticide pack should be followed carefully.

10. In case of accidental poisoning, the farmer/consumer should consult a doctor to administer the antidote besides following first-aid practices.

11. The empty containers of pesticides should be destroyed and buried deep.

12. The pesticides containers/packs/bottles should not be stored in extremes of temperature, light & humidity.
It should be stored in dark, cool, dry and secure place.

As the use of the a pesticide in the field is beyond the control of the manufacturer, the manufacturers gives guarantee for the chemical quality of the product only.
FERTILISERS, PRECAUTIONS AND STEPS FOR REDRESSAL OF GRIEVANCES

Sri. K. Chakra Pani
Dy. Director of Agril. (Retd.)

Fertilisers are carriers of concentrated plant food. They are necessary to enrich the soil and sustain high crop production.

Fertilisers are classified under three categories, namely (i) Straight Fertilisers, (ii) Complex or compound Fertilisers and (iii) Mixed Fertilisers.

The Straight fertilisers are those which supply single plant food ex: Nitrogen, Phosphorous or Potash.

The Compound or Complex fertilisers are those which supply more than one nutrient, generally two (N & P or N, P & K) to the soil in a single application. Compound fertilisers are single chemical compounds like Ammonium Phosphate or Di-ammonium Phosphate, while Complex fertilisers are a combination of two or more compounds like Urea, Ammonium Phosphate, Ammonium Nitrate Phosphates.

Mixed Fertilisers: The Chemical Mixtures, of two or more straight, Compound or Complex fertilisers are called Mixed fertilisers. They may also have organic concentrates like Cakes in them. Their use is now less frequent in view of the availability of high analysis complex/compound fertilisers.

A complete fertiliser is one which meets the total nutritional requirements of the crops, including Micro Nutrients.

High analysis fertiliser is one which contains nutrients above 30%.

The nutrient needs of a soil cannot be determined once only, but continuous study is needed, because when Nutrient is applied another may soon become limiting and when all the three nutrients are applied, one or more may accumulate in the soil. Nutrients work together.

Before purchase of fertilisers by farmers it is essential to know the soil status, crop requirement etc. of their soils. For this purpose Soil testing needs to be done.
Soil Testing is the Chemical examination of the Soils to evaluate the available nutrient status. Soil Testing serves the following useful purposes.

1. Assess nutrient content of soil and determine accurately the amounts to the soil as fertilisers & manures.
2. Determine presence or absence of abnormal Soil conditions such as salinity, Alkalinity and acidity; determine their magnitude and suggest ameliorative methods for reclamation.
3. Recommend economic doses of fertilisers as per crop requirements and avoid waste through excess application.

Farmers who went to get maximum fields and profits need specific information based as soil test of their own soil and through study of previous fertilisation and crop history of their fields.

Soil Testing provides basic information on the most efficient and economic use of fertiliser for crops. It identifies deficient areas and avoids the risk of wastage, toxicity in fertiliser use.

Soil Test is done for soil reaction (pH), Electrical conductivity (EC), Organic Carbon (OC), available P₂O₅, K₂O and gypsum requirement in case of alkaline soils.

In the State, based as Soil Testing, areas where soils are acidic and where P₂O₅ is deficient are demarcated.

Soil Testing laboratories are located in every district of the State. In addition Mobile Soil Testing laboratories are also functioning in the three regions of the State.

QUALITY CONTROL

Extensive use of fertilisers is a recent phenomenon in India. The farmers in India are mostly uneducated and their faith in the utility and importance of fertilisers can only be established if good quality fertilisers are supplied to them. They would be able to judge the profitability of those fertilisers only by getting higher yields. It is therefore imperative that good quality fertilisers are supplied to them so that their faith is not shaken.

With this object in view the Fertiliser control order and other regulations are framed to ensure that both quality and plant food content in fertiliser are of highest standard.

In the FCO itself, Schedule 1 indicates the specifications of fertilisers. Sale of any fertiliser which does not conform to the speci-
fications given in Schedule I to FCO is not permitted and a penal
offence unless special permission is obtained from the State Regis-
tering Authority for sale of non-standard fertilisers at a price fixed by
State Registering Authority.

State Govt. appoints inspectors of fertilisers in different areas to
to ensure that provisions of FCO are not violated. It is the responsibility
of fertiliser inspector to acquaint himself with the quality of fertiliser
sold by dealers in his area and ensure standard fertilisers are sold by
dealers and regulation about the price of fertilisers, packing and
distribution there of are not violated by dealers.

PRECAUTIONS

Farmers while purchasing their requirements of fertilisers need to
keep in their mind several aspects like - Soil status, Crop requirement,
quality, appropriateness etc. This is essential to get the best for the
money they invest as well for efficient crop production. Crop econom-
ics should be his guiding factor in this regard.

Some of the precautions to be observed while making purchases
are enumerated below.

a. While purchasing mixtures of fertilisers there is a possibility of
adulteration. So go in for standard and approved Mixtures made
by reputed firms.

b. It is advantageous to purchase complex fertilisers by farmers as
possibility of adulteration is less; each granule is homogeneous
in nutrient content, can be drilled easily, cost transportation and
application to crops and application to crops is much less.

How ever one disadvantage with complex fertilisers is that the
ratio of nutrients are fixed and the farmers may have to supplement
with straight fertilisers to meet the crop requirements.

3. Purchase granulated fertilisers for easy handling and storage.
They have lower caking, tendency and less dusting loss and easy
for distribution.

4. Purchase hygroscopic fertilisers only when they are packed in
polythene bags.

5. Non-acid forming or neutral fertiliser to be preferred against acid
forming fertiliser (ammoniated) and fertilisers having a basic
residue (Nitrate).
8. Purchase appropriate fertiliser based on crop requirement since, Nitrogen may be in ammoniates and/ or amide or nitrate forms and phosphoric acid may be in water soluble or citrate soluble forms or both.

7. Some fertilisers can be mixed and used. Some fertilisers can be mixed only just before use. Some fertilisers cannot be mixed and used. Adequate precautions to be taken by farmers purchasing fertilisers for mixing before applications to crops.

8. Purchase always high value nutrient fertiliser to save transport costs, storage and handling.


10. Purchase always white crystalline Am. Sulphate Never go in for coloured (Brown, Blue, Yellow & Gray) Am. Sulphate.


12. For slightly acidic soils purchase Di. Calcium Phosphate & basic slag.

13. For strongly acidic soils and organic soils purchase Rock Phosphate and Raw and Steamed Bone meal.

14. For long term fruit and plantation crops like Tea, Coffee and Rubber grown in acid soils purchase Rock Phosphate & Raw and Steamed Bone meal.

15. Purchase complex ammonised Nitro-Phosphates as they are as effective as Am. Phos. and combination of Am. Sulph and SSP on rained and light irrigated crops. They are quick acting due to Nitrate (N) and Water soluble P2O5 giving boost to plant growth. The Am. Nitrogen and citrate soluble P2O5 mountain sustained growth.

16. For heavy potash feeder crops like G. Nut, Coconut, Banana & Grapes purchase high potash fertilisers.

17. For spraying fertilisers on crops use fertilisers which do not scorch the crops. Such fertilisers have low Bi-Content (1.5%).

18. For short season, fast growing crops and those with restricted
root system, water soluble P2O5 fertilisers to be purchased and not citrate Soluble P2 O5.

**REDRESSAL**

Laws and Regulations relating to sale of fertilisers are intended to protect the interest of farmers in so far as the price and quality of fertilisers are concerned. The regulations are so framed as to ensure both the quantity and quality of plant food nutrients present in fertilisers. With these objections in view fertiliser has been declared as an essential commodity under Essential Commodities Act - 1955 to regulate distribution of fertilisers at fair price.

Fertiliser control order 1955 has been repealed by Govt. of India and new FCO Act 1985 was brought into effect.

Fertiliser control order also lays down regulations for Registration of dealers, Terms and Conditions of manufacture and sale etc. of fertilisers and fertiliser mixtures, duties of dealers, specifications of fertilisers and packing thereof in containers, drawing and analysis of fertiliser samples and allied matters.

The following restrictions on sale and distribution of fertilisers are placed. Sales stocking and distribution is not permitted if:

1. Fertilisers which are not of presented standard.
2. Fertilisers not packed and marked in the manner laid down in FCO.
3. Initiation or substitution of another fertiliser.
4. Fertiliser which is adulterated.
5. Fertiliser whose label or container marks false and misleading claims.
6. Any substance which is not a fertiliser.
7. Fertiliser without showing minimum % by weight of plant nutrient.

For the benefit of farmers who are likely to be cheated by dealers with adulteration etc. there are deterrent provisions of Cr. P.C. as detailed below.

Sections Cr.P.C. which apply to searches and seizures of fertilisers—

Provision of Sections 102 & 103 of Cr.P.C. 1998 relating to search and seizure shall apply.
Sections of Cr.P.C. which apply to the custody and disposal of seized fertilisers:

1. Provisions of Sections 523 & 524 of Cr.P.C apply to the Custody and disposal of such fertilisers.

In addition to the above provisions available for redressal grievances faced by farmers, it is suggested that the following suggestions may also be taken serious notice of by administrations:

1. In all cases of FCO Violation by dealers action to be taken for summary enquiry to quicken the pace of justice instead of present practice which is time consuming.

2. In cases of FCO violation by the dealers / manufacturers the farmer consumer has to be compensated to the extent of loss sustained by him.

3. District Consumer Forums to be strengthened with additional bench to hear the FCO Violation cases exclusively to facilitate early redressal.
IRRIGATION WATER - INSUFFICIENT AND IRREGULAR SUPPLY - GOVERNMENT MONOPOLY - PREVENTIVE AND REDRESSAL MEASURES

A. Raghuvire Chander
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Govt. of A.P.

Consumer Protection Act 1986:

Building of irrigation sources using surface water is the monopoly of the government. No group of farmers can take up building of dams across rivers without the sanction of the government. Consequently the government owns all the surface irrigation sources. It operates and maintains them through government employees. The government employees have no stake in the good management of these sources. They are not in any way affected if water is not supplied to farmers in required quantity at the required time. Their salaries are not in any way reduced if the farmers lose their crop due to their negligence. The only remedy available as understood today is that of complaining to higher authorities, who are also government servants and in one way or the other have the same mental makeup. The process is tedious because government servant has security of job and can not be punished without due process of enquiry etc. The net result is complainant in the end realizes that he wasted his time and money by making the complaint. The stake of the government servant is in keeping his bosses including the minister, MLA's and other influential people happy. This he manages by taking care of them.

There is no water budgeting and accounting. Even if the Irrigation Projects pretend that they do it. They never submit details for public scrutiny. The water is wasted partly by the operations of the government and partly by farmers. Farmers waste the water because they pay for the water cropwise irrespective of the quantum used. Further system of regulation and localization does not give any scope for innovations in water use like use of sprinklers by farmers etc.

The situation can be remedied in the following manner.

Preventive:

Irrigation facilities are beneficiary specific. Only people who have land with command are benefitted. It is not like a road on which any
body, can pass. Such facilities should be managed by only beneficiaries. Of late there is talk of beneficiary participation. This will not be effective if it is done by executive action with presence of government servants still on the scene. The effective way to do it is to pass an act empowering the beneficiaries to manage and construct irrigation projects as a matter of right.

The second thing which has to be done is to scrap localization and supply water only in the shape of number of wettings of certain predetermined depth at prefixed intervals. Each farmer will have the pass book of wettings to be signed by the supplier. Charges should be for wetting. The farmer may grow what ever he likes. May collect the wetting supply into lined pond boost and use sprinklers. There should be no restriction on farmer in the use of irrigation water supplied according to schedule.

**Redressal Measures:**

Redressal by way of complaints to consumer forums under the Consumer Protection Act 1986 without specifying the damage will be of no much use. The farmer should clearly assess the loss like % of fall in the yield, waste of labour, mental agony etc. and demand compensation.

Farmer is a consumer under S 2 (d) because he pays for the water. It does not matter whether he receives it under subsidized cost or pays full. To make the case strong pressure should be brought by the farmers' organisations forcing the government to declare the schedule and quantum of water deliveries before the crop season. Of course any deficiency arising due to act of government will be exempted. In case if the government does not notify the schedule the farmers must notify the schedule to the government. Deficiency due to human defaults, negligence and mismanagement have to be compensated. The defect and deficiency can be established in terms of S2(f) and (g) of the consumer protection act 1986.

I think farmers' organisations have to encourage and help farmers in assessing damage and making complaints before appropriate forum under the consumer protection act 1986.

The service rules should be suitable amended duly fixing clear accountability of different ranks, so that the damages paid by the government recover from the concerned government employee or employees and are not passed on to the general tax payer. The normal protection of official acts should be only available to governments servants in the law and order and tax collecting departments.
It should not be available to employees engaged in economic activity like supply of water, electricity, transport etc. The employees should be made a party to the proceedings and when the order is final the amount of damages should be recovered from him without any further departmental enquiry. In case, the amount is too high to be recovered he should be removed from the service without any further departmental enquiry.

Till the system are taken over by the beneficiary this will create a stake for the government servants in proper management of irrigation water.
AGRICULTURAL ELECTRICITY CONSUMERS -
NEED FOR ESTABLISHING FORUMS TO EDUCATE
AND CREATE AWARENESS

O. Ramasubba Reddy,
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The farmers in the state particularly in rural areas who depend on
electricity for pumping out water from wells are facing with numerous
problems and are undergoing many hardships. They are very much
disheartened with cultivation of lands. They are only carrying on with
the agricultural operations as they do not know any other means to
make their livelihood. The main reasons for their grievances are:

1. Erratic Power Supply.
2. Low Voltage.
3. Low Frequency.
5. Unhelpful and non-co-operative attitude of Vice Supervisory staff
   and the workers of A.P.S.E.Board.

Electricity Board reviews frequently the availability of energy from
various sources of generating stations and earmarks certain quota for
agriculture sector and announces that supply will be made available
for so many hours in a day in two or three spells. Based on the
announcements of the Board, the farmer chooses the pattern of
cropping and extent of land that he can cultivate with the available
Electric Power supply and accordingly makes investments on various
inputs. Unfortunately it is normally observed by the farmers that the
supply is erratic and the voltages are very poor. The farmer finds it very
difficult to wet the fields at critical times when the crop needs watering
with the result there is low production. The yield is far less than the
expected yield. This situation occurs particularly in Rabi Season and
remedial steps have to be searched out to avoid recurrence of such
situations. The farmers should have a forum to discuss such issues
and fixed remedies.

As per I.E. Act 1910 and I.E. Rules 1956 which are framed under
the Act, there should not be 6 percent variation over the declared
voltage. Many farmers in villages complain that the voltages in their
areas will be at (-) 20 percent and on account of low voltage the motors
are burning frequently and they are incurring heavy expenditure to get
the motors repaired. The farmers can know the homely voltage condi-
tions from a nearly 33/11 K.V. substation and should avoid running their pumps where there are poor voltages in order to see that their motors do not burn.

The declared frequency of the Electricity is 50 cycles per second as per I.E. Rules, it should not vary by more than 3 percent. When the demand for power supply is more (in the morning from 6 A.M. to 8 A.M. and in the evening from 7 P.M. to 9 P.M.) the frequency tends to go down and the motors are susceptible for damage, when they are run at low frequency. The farmers can know the power frequency conditions from nearby substation and avoid running of pumps where there is low frequency.

Due to defective line constructions, over loading of transformers, direct tapping of power supply by authorized people and poor voltage, the distribution transformers are failing often and they are not replaced with healthy ones for days together. Even though the Board informs that the failed transformers will be replaced it is not kept in practice. In such situations, the farmers should immediately bring it to the notice of the respective sub divisional Divisional Engineer and get replacement without much loss of time to save the crops.

The usual complaint from the villagers is that the attitude of the staff is unhelpful and they are non-cooperative and that they do not stay in their head quarters so much so they find it difficult to trace even when their services are required. The staff also do not post them with daily to daily power position prevailing in the power system. These issues can be taken up with appropriate authorities by the farmers and can be got redressed. The Board has given instructions to field Engineers to convene meetings with the consumers regularly to get feedback on their grievances. But the meetings are not taking place. The officers inform that there will be either no response at all or there will be poor attendance when such meetings are convened.

An organised consumer forum is necessary to participate in the meetings. Regular interaction between the officers and consumers will facilitate in finding solutions for the grievances of the farmers.

Several laws are enacted to protect the interests of the Consumers and most of the people are not aware of these laws. There is need to establish Consumer Forums at mandal / District levels to educate and create awareness among the people regarding safeguarding of their interests by making use of the provisions of the existing laws and specially Consumer Protection Act and monopoly and Restrictions trade Practices Act.
AGRICULTURAL CREDIT FLOWS

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Multi-dimensional complexities in Indian Agriculture amidst perplexing global economic changes call for a pragmatic approach not only to help strengthen our traditional agrarian base but also to emerge as a powerful exporting nation to meet the challenges posed by disturbing global food shortages. Needless to state, India witnessed impressive growth in the reached a stage of self-sufficiency despite disproportionate and alarming growth of population. Yet, paradoxically Indian peasant is confronting with the problem of high cost cultivation while the credit flows are regarded as inadequate from the institutional sources due to poor percolation effects in the present multi-tier system of administration. As a result, the Indian farmers are being fleeced by non-institutional agencies still to meet nearly 35 percent of their credit needs while there are many impediments to avail themselves of 65 percent of credit made available by institutional sources due to inbuilt deficiencies in the system. Besides, it is perplexing to note that the India agriculturist being exposed to frequent natural disasters, ad hoc measures initiated by the Central and State Governments in authority towards disaster management proved to be absolutely inadequate and failed to help agriculturists in distress leading to a continuous feeling of insecurity. Thus, the basic issues that require urgent attention of both the authorities in power and the agriculturists include (i) careful review of credit flows amidst heavy administrative costs and poor percolation effects, (ii) Statutory and Legal protective system to guard against possible exploitation by sale of spurious and sub-standard agricultural inputs and inadequate insurance cover to withstand the damages posed by a variety of factors in farming operations.

* President, Consumers Association, Bhimavaram and recepient of National Awards in the field of Consumer Protection:

(1) Outstanding young persons National Award, 1984, Indian Jaycees, Varanasi, (2) Praveen Chandra V. Gandhi Endowment award 1986, Indian Merchants Chamber, Bombay, (3) Best Consumer Organisation Award, Ministry of Civil Supplies, Govt. of India, New Delhi, 1988.
Despite the fact that a multi-stage agency with a comprehensive approach is adopted to meet the compelling agricultural credit needs of our cultivators, it is unfortunate to note that the less privileged illiterate agriculturist is feeling sofarated by the problem of indebtedness due to soft-state administration. As a result, he is looking pathetically in a state of helplessness for redressal of his grievances, whether the problem relates to the flow of agricultural credit or supply quality inputs or matters pertaining to insurance cover under disaster management. Besides, undue overlay of middlemen in agricultural marketing not only paved the way for continuous exploitation of agriculturist but also in preventing marketable surplus to reach the consumers by creating conditions of artificial shortage and undue price hike of agricultural commodities that appear in the market place for common consumers. Therefore, it is an inevitable pre-requisite to review the existing practices and provide the necessary legal assistance through consumer awareness to guard the agriculturist against possible dangers of continuous insecurity and endless exploitation.

Review of Agricultural Credit System:

There is an appreciable increase in the share of institutional credit vis-a-vis non-institutional credit to meet the needs of agriculturists. Presently, out of a total of 65 percent of total credit needs met by institutional agencies, the contribution of co-operatives work out to 30 percent especially through PACs and LDBs and other institutional agencies, while 30 percent contribution is made by commercial banks both directly and indirectly through priority lending and RRBs. NABARD which is recently entrusted with the task of financing agricultural and allied activities has been trying its best on designing the ways and means to mitigate the sufferings of Indian agriculturist.

However, the major problem faced in institutional financing especially through co-operatives and RRB's is the increasing proportion of overdues. It is estimated that the ratio of overdues is around 40 percent in respect of co-operatives and the picture with RRB's indicate around 50 percent of the overdues. In the light of the excessive overdues, the planning commission has cautioned as follows: 'Willful default and overdues are mounting in a number of states. By writing off agricultural loans and providing subsidies out of state exchange, some states have set a bad example to the entire country. If this trend is not reversed and if the banks are reduced to institutions providing grants rather than recycling scarce resources to get the maximum benefits to the country as a whole, the banking system will be unable to provide more credit to meet the growing needs of farmers'.

38
Service Area Approach:

'Service Area Approach' adopted by the commercial banks to ensure credit planning is expected to answer many of the rural credit problems at least in phased manner as follows:

1. Identification of service area for each branch in the rural and semi-urban centres;
2. Survey of service areas to assess the lending potential and identification of beneficiaries;
3. Co-ordination of credit plans for effective implementation;
4. Preparation of credit plans on annual basis; and
5. Continuous monitoring of progress in the implementation of credit plans.

Thus, the 'Service Area Approach' is expected to rationalise the credit flows so that there will be no duplication of efforts while the end-use of credit can be properly assessed to establish proper linkages in the credit flow mechanism. Above all in the existing credit structure NABARD is expected to play a pivotal role and effectively monitor not only co-operative credit but also agricultural credit offered by commercial banks and RRB's.

Comprehensive Crop Insurance:

The Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme that has come into vogue, since 1965 is being implemented by the General Insurance Corporation on behalf of Government of India, in collaboration with the State Governments. Under this scheme, the Government desired to provide insurance cover to the farmers availing themselves of crop loans from cooperative credit institutions and also scheduled commercial banks including RRB's for crops such as paddy, wheat, Millet, Oilseeds and Pulses. The premium rates to be paid are subsidised by the States especially in respect of small and marginal farmers. However, the present scheme in operation is restricted to a maximum insurance coverage up to Rs. 10,000/- and 100 percent value of the crop loan for farmer. Yet, the Agricultural Credit Review Committee observed that the present crop insurance scheme is deficient in many ways as it basically failed to help mitigate the real sufferers. Besides, the agriculturists allege that while extending insurance coverage, they are subjected to heavy loss as the loss estimated by revenue authorities for notified villages is contrary to the real picture. As a result, there is a persistent demand for a statutory crop insurance
corporation. The ACRC also, having perused the complexities experienced by agriculturists, recommended for setting up of an Expert Committee to make the scheme operational and objective assessment of damages caused to crop need proper consideration to help agriculturists in critical situation.

Critical Situation of Agriculturists:

Against the backdrop of inadequate credit flows through institutional agencies due to soft state administration and poor percolation effects, the fate of the agriculturist is quite alarming due to vagaries of monsoon despite Technological Breakthrough and Green Revolution. While matter stood thus, the institutional agencies offering credit are unable to cope with due to mounting overdues problem. Besides, high and increasing cost of cultivation on the one hand and inadequate insurance cover backed by unproductive realisation amidst conditions of uncertainty on the other posed formidable challenges especially in respect of small and marginal farmers. It is alleged that the cooperatives and scheduled commercial banks have been supporting only large farmers, while small and marginal farmers incapable of offering adequate securities to pledge are unable to get adequate support from these institutions. As a result of the discriminatory practices, the interests of large percentage of agriculturists who constitute small and marginal farmers continue to suffer seriously.

Indubitable, the planning authorities laid a good deal of stress to offer credit facilities to agriculturists at low rates of interest and PACs are expected to play a key role at the village level. However, All India Rural Credit Review Committee made the following observations.

1. The credit facilities offered by PACs constitute only a small fraction of the total borrowings made by farmers;
2. Inability of the farmers in complying with the rules in force often resulted in disputes between the members of the primary cooperatives and the administration;
3. Excessive overdues due to bad financial position of its members and poor insurance coverage;
4. Failure of PACs to ensure adequate and timely credit. Besides, review of cooperative credit system at All India level indicate State-wide disparities on political considerations.

The situation thus demands a structural approach for allocation of credit on well formulated guiding principles.
## ADDRESSES OF REDRESSAL AGENCIES UNDER THE CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT, 1986

### NATIONAL COMMISSION

President
NATIONAL CONSUMER DISPUTES REDRESSAL COMMISSION
5TH FLOOR, JANPATH BHAVAN, NEW DELHI
PH. 3712456, 3016613, 3327666, 3016613, 3317690, 3712459

### ANDHRA PRADESH STATE COMMISSION

The President
Andhra Pradesh State Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission
- Eruvaka Building, Khanarabad, Hyderabad - 500 004.
- Tel.: 391273

### DISTRICT FORUMS

1. **SRIKAKULAM**
   - President
   - District Forum,
   - O/o the Distt. & Sessions Judge
   - Srikakulam - 532 001
   - Ph. 2342

2. **VIZIANAGARAM**
   - President
   - District Forum,
   - O/o the Distt. & Sessions Judge
   - Vizianagaram - 531 202
   - Ph. 3527

3. **VISAKHAPATNAM**
   - President
   - District Forum,
   - O/o the Distt. & Sessions Judge
   - Visakhapatnam - 530 001
   - Ph. 63026

4. **EAST GODAVARI**
   - President
   - District Forum,
   - O/o the Distt. & Sessions Judge
   - Rajamundry
   - Ph. 74786

5. **WEST GODAVARI**
   - President
   - District Forum,
   - O/o the Distt. & Sessions Judge
   - Eluru - 534 006
   - Ph. 21250

6. **GUNTUR**
   - President
   - District Forum,
   - O/o the Distt. & Sessions Judge
   - Guntur - 522 004
   - Ph. 34315

7. **PRAKASAM**
   - President
   - District Forum,
   - O/o the Distt. & Sessions Judge
   - Ongole - 532 001
   - Ph. 2222

8. **CHITTOOR**
   - President
   - District Forum,
   - O/o the Distt. & Sessions Judge
   - Chittoor - 517 002
   - Ph. 24100

9. **CUDDAPAH**
   - President
   - District Forum,
   - O/o the Distt. & Sessions Judge
   - Cuddapah - 516 001
   - Ph. 2383
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“GOVT. DEPTS. FALL UNDER MRTP PURVIEW”

In a significant judgement, the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission has ruled that the provisions of the MRTP Act are applicable to Government departments rendering service for a consideration. If they are found indulging in restrictive, monopolistic or unfair trade practices.

Holding that a complaint against the Irrigation Department of Uttar Pradesh was maintainable in the Commission, a Division Bench of the Commission observed that Government departments rendering "service" in terms of Section 2(r) of the MRTP Act will be covered by the provisions of the Act.

In the 31-page Judgment passed on Monday the Bench comprising Mr. Sardar Ali, Acting Chairman of the Commission, and Dr. S. Chakravarthy, a Member of the Commission, observed that providing irrigation facilities to the farmers is a service covered under Section 2(r) of the MRTP Act.

Since the irrigation facility is being provided after levying a “water rate” in terms of the Northern India Canal and Drainage Act 1873, these services accordingly are provided for a consideration and thereby these are covered under the MRTP Act, the Bench observed.

The complainant, Mr. Gir Prasad, a resident of Dayanatpur village in Bulandshahr district, had moved the Commission alleging that the respondents - the Irrigation Department of Uttar Pradesh; the Executive Engineer, Matt Branch Division, Ganga Canal; and the Deputy Revenue Officer-I, Matt Branch Division - had indulged in certain restrictive trade practices.

Mr. Prasad had submitted that he owns certain lands in Dayanatpur village and for getting irrigation supply from Channel No. 61 of Jewar Reservoir he was paying a consideration from time to time. However, as Channel 61 was heavily loaded land owners served by this channel had been adversely affected in rearing their crops, he submitted.

The Bench has listed the case for further hearing on September 18 for arguments on the question of issuance of notice of inquiry and also on the prayer of the respondents for vacating the injunction order of the Commission dated September 27, 1996.

Courtesy: The Hindu
హర్రుపాట ప్రోం రాష్ట్రం ప్రాచుర్యంలో, కుమారియా, దండాభిమానం ప్రారంభం కోసం

నిర్ణయించబడిన విధానం 19 (1) ఎంపిక సహాయం సంశేషంచే పాటించాయ. ఆది ప్రధాన దృశ్యం ప్రతి సిద్ధాంతానికి ఉపయోగం ఉంది. అప్పుడం హనంగా ప్రతి సిద్ధాంతానికి ఉపయోగం ఉంది. దీని మొదటి విధానం ప్రతి సిద్ధాంతానికి ఉపయోగం ఉంది.

మున్నను యుద్ధానికి, తల్లి రాతి మంచంతరం, నృత్యానికి ఆధారం పెట్టడానికి విధానం ప్రతి సంశేషంచే పాటించాయ. ఇందులో నృత్యానికి ఆధారం పెట్టడానికి విధానం ప్రతి సంశేషంచే పాటించాయ. ఇందులో లోపారాందికి ఆధారం పెట్టడానికి విధానం ప్రతి సంశేషంచే పాటించాయ.

ధారాలు ముందు మెటామాటికి, కుమారి ఉచ్చిలించాయ. నృత్యానికి ఆధారం పెట్టడానికి విధానం ప్రతి సంశేషంచే పాటించాయ. ఇందులో లోపారాందికి ఆధారం పెట్టడానికి విధానం ప్రతి సంశేషంచే పాటించాయ.

ధారాలు ముందు మెటామాటికి, కుమారి ఉచ్చిలించాయ. నృత్యానికి ఆధారం పెట్టడానికి విధానం ప్రతి సంశేషంచే పాటించాయ. ఇందులో లోపారాందికి ఆధారం పెట్టడానికి విధానం ప్రతి సంశేషంచే పాటించాయ.

1. కారణం, మరో సంచారం కేంద్రం.
2. మరో కారణం, మరో సంచారం కేంద్రం అంటే ప్రతి సంశేషం పాటించాయ.


2. 

1. న్యూటన్ తెలియజమ వేటాలు ప్రామాణిక ఆధార్మిక మార్గం లో ఉండాలి.

2. ప్రస్తుతం వేటాలు ప్రామాణిక ఆధార్మిక మార్గం లో ఉండాలి.

3. 

1. ప్రస్తుతం వేటాలు ప్రామాణిక ఆధార్మిక మార్గం లో ఉండాలి.

4. 

1. ప్రస్తుతం వేటాలు ప్రామాణిక ఆధార్మిక మార్గం లో ఉండాలి.

5. 

1. ప్రస్తుతం వేటాలు ప్రామాణిక ఆధార్మిక మార్గం లో ఉండాలి.

45
2. ప్రతియోగిత సంశయాత్మకమైన యాంత్రిక సమస్యల పరిశీలన పరిధిలో, విశేషాధిక్యాల ప్రాంతాలలో ఉపయోగించే ఉపయోగికంతరం పరిమితి నిర్ధారించారు.

3. ఐదువైపుల, సిద్ధమైన, బాధ్యతలను ఎక్కడ పట్టించారు.

6. దృశ్యం అధిక మిలియన్ రూపాయల్ ఆమెన్

1. దృశ్యం సంఖ్య వంటి పరిమితిలో ఉన్నాయం, వారికి ప్రతియోగిత పరిశీలన పరిధిలో ఉపయోగించే ఉపయోగికంతరం పరిమితి నిర్ధారించారు. ఉపయోగికంతరం పరిమితి లోకాల పరిమితి నిర్ధారించారు.

2. వర్గం సంఖ్య వంటి పరిమితిలో ఉన్నాయం, పరిశీలన పరిధిలో ఉన్నాయం, వారికి పరిశీలన పరిధిలో ఉన్నాయం నిర్ధారించారు. కానను పరిశీలన పరిధిలో ఉన్నాయం నిర్ధారించారు.

వికాసత్వ పరిశీలన పరిధిలో ఉన్నాయం నిర్ధారించారు.

7. ప్రతియోగిత పరియోజనలు మద్యం

1. దృశ్యం సంఖ్య పరిశీలన పరిధిలో ఉన్నాయం నిర్ధారించారు.

2. మిలియన్ రూపాయల్గా 30 సంఖ్య పరిశీలన పరిధిలో ఉన్నాయం.తరంగం సంఖ్య, దృశ్యం సంఖ్య పరిశీలన పరిధిలో ఉన్నాయం నిర్ధారించారు.

3. పరిశీలన పరిధిలో ఉన్నాయం, పదమృదులు కాకుండా విలువ పరిశీలనలు నిర్ధారించారు.

4. దృశ్యం పరిశీలన పరిధిలో ఉన్నాయం నిర్ధారించారు. విలువ పరిశీలన పరిధిలో ఉన్నాయం నిర్ధారించారు.
8. కారణాల ప్రకారం విధానాన్ని నిర్ధారించండి.

1. ముఖ్యమైన కారణం ముఖ్యమైన పండిత్యంలో ఉండటం వల్ల కారణాలు సమీక్షించడం వల్ల

2. కారణాలను సమీక్షించడం ప్రతి కారణానికి లభించిన అదికి వాటి ప్రతి నిమిషము 50 రూ. ప్రతి ప్రతి నిమిషము నాణ్యం నిర్ధారించండి.

3. కారణాలను సమీక్షించడం అధికారం నిర్ధారించండి. అధికారం సమీక్షించడం అదికి వాటి ప్రతి నిమిషము 5000 రూ. ప్రతి ప్రతి నిమిషము నాణ్యం నిర్ధారించండి.

9. కారణాల నిర్ధారణ పనుల పండిత్యం అధికారం.

కారణాలను సమీక్షించడం సమయం నిర్ధారణ పనుల అధికారం నిర్ధారించడం 10 రూ. ప్రతి ప్రతి నిమిషము నాణ్యం నిర్ధారించండి.

10. బ్యాంకు (ప్రకారం)

బ్యాంకు నిర్ధారించిన కారణాల ప్రకారం బ్యాంకు నిర్ధారించిన కారణాలకు క్రమానుకు (సమీక్షా, అధికారం, పదార్థాలు) రూ. 50 ప్రతి ప్రతి నిమిషము నాణ్యం నిర్ధారించండి. బ్యాంకు నిర్ధారించిన 30 దినాలు వరకు నాణ్యం నిర్ధారించండి. బ్యాంకు నిర్ధారించిన కారణాలను సమాధానం చేయడానికి బాధ్యత ఉంటుంది.

11. పాలిసుమ్భరము నిర్ధారించండి.

పాలిసుమ్భరము నిర్ధారించడం సమయం నిర్ధారించండి. పాలిసుమ్భరము నిర్ధారించడం బ్యాంకు నిర్ధారించిన కారణాలకు క్రమానుకు (సమీక్షా, అధికారం, పదార్థాలు) రూ. 50 ప్రతి ప్రతి నిమిషము నాణ్యం

12. లెండింగు ఆధారాన్ని - నిర్ధారించండి.

లెండింగు ఆధారాన్ని వెలుగు పండిత్యం నిర్ధారించడం నిర్ధారించడం 10 రూ. ప్రతి ప్రతి నిమిషము నాణ్యం నిర్ధారించండి.

13. విధానాన్ని నిర్ధారించండి.

1. విధానాన్ని నిర్ధారించడం పనుల అధికారం నిర్ధారించండి.

2. అధికారాన్ని పల్లవిచారాలు నిర్ధారించడం అవకాశం ఉంది అందించండి.

47
పండిత రాంభారాయం శ్రీమత్తుడు.

హైదరాబాద్ స్థానంలో రామప్రసాదం - అరుణాచల జిల్లా, అంధ్రప్రదేశ్, ప్రమాడ, అంధ్రప్రదేశ్, కర్నాటక రాష్ట్రం, ఎంపరాత వారి సారి రామప్రసాదం ఒక పత్రికలో కృతి మాత్రము చేసినంత నిద్రలు ప్రస్తుతి చేసాడు. ఏ పత్రిక మాత్రం పత్రికలో ప్రస్తుతి చేసాడు. ఇది చేసినంత వారి పదార్థ ప్రస్తుతి చేసాడు. సమాచార పత్రికలోపా పత్రికలో ప్రస్తుతి చేసాడు ఉండే మాటాడాడు. సమాచార పత్రికలోపా పత్రికలో ప్రస్తుతి చేసాడు.

ఈ పత్రికలో ఫలితం ఉండాలి పత్రికలో ప్రస్తుతి చేసాడు ఉండాలి. వారి పదార్థ ప్రస్తుతి చేసాడు ఉండాలి. ఈ పత్రికలో ప్రస్తుతి చేసాడు ఉండాలి.
మధురగాంధ్రప్రదేశ్‌ సుఖు - తిరుపతిపల్లి విస్తీర్ణ

ప. మార్గులు

ప్రధానం ప్రాంతాలు, మండలాలు (పాట్లు) -

ప్రత్యేకం

మధురగాంధ్రాన్ని భాగంగా మండలాలు ఉన్నాయి. మండలాలు, పట్టించిల్లి, చర్చించిల్ప, పేడించిల్ప, పాలకుడు ప్రపంచంలో ప్రాముఖ్యాన్ని ఉంది. ఇది మండలాలు వన దైఖి నిగ్రహ వద్ద నిదాలు జిల్లాలలో వైవిధ్యం ప్రాముఖ్యాన్ని చేస్తాయి. రాష్ట్రం వన దైఖి నిగ్రహ వద్ద నిదాలు జిల్లాలలో వైవిధ్యం ప్రాముఖ్యాన్ని చేస్తాయి. మధురగాంధ్రాన్ని మధురగాంధ్రాన్ని చూపించి, మధురగాంధ్రాన్ని ప్రాముఖ్యాన్ని చేస్తాయి.

1996 మధురగాంధ్రాన్ని ప్రాంతం యొక్క పరిస్థితి 1987 యొక్క పరిస్థితితో పరార్థ పోస్టు కామాని. 4 వ పరిస్థితి సమయంలో ప్రాంతం యొక్క పరిస్థితితో పరార్థ పోస్టు కామాని. మధురగాంధ్రాన్ని ప్రాంతాలు 1) స్వాస్థ్యం, పంచాయతీ 2) ప్రాంతం మండలాలతో పరిశ్రామ 3) ప్రాంతాలతో ప్రాంతం పొందు 4) ప్రాంతం ప్రాంతాలతో పరిశ్రామ 5) ప్రాంతం ప్రాంతాలతో పరిశ్రామ 6) ప్రాంతం ప్రాంతాలతో పరిశ్రామ 7) ప్రాంతం ప్రాంతాలతో పరిశ్రామ 8) ప్రాంతం పరిశ్రామ.

మధురగాంధ్రాన్ని ప్రాంతం యొక్క పరిస్థితి 1987 యొక్క పరిస్థితితో పరార్థ పోస్టు కామాని. మధురగాంధ్రాన్ని ప్రాంతం యొక్క పరిస్థితితో పరార్థ పోస్టు కామాని. మధురగాంధ్రాన్ని ప్రాంతం యొక్క పరిస్థితితో పరార్థ పోస్టు కామాని. మధురగాంధ్రాన్ని ప్రాంతం యొక్క పరిస్థితితో పరార్థ పోస్టు కామాని. మధురగాంధ్రాన్ని ప్రాంతం యొక్క పరిస్థితితో పరార్థ పోస్టు కామాని. 2 వ పరిస్థితితో పరార్థ పోస్టు కామాని.
మాద్రిసులు ఉపరిపరి పేరు లేదా ప్రపంచాన బలౌలు, వీటిలో మనుష్య పరిమాణం, ఉత్తమ పరిస్థితి, స్థాయి పరిస్థితి, వాయువ్య పరిస్థితి, వాయువ్య పరిస్థితి వంటి పరిశ్రమలు.
4) రాష్ట్ర సేవల పాటల.
5) సర్వసాధారణ సేవల పాటల.
ఇది సాధారణ సేవల పాటలలో కనిపించబడిన సంస్థానంగా కులపత్ర వాడడానికి కులపత్ర వాడడానికి రాష్ట్ర సేవల పాటలలో జరిగిన పాటల పై గొప్పం వాడడానికి సాధారణ సేవల పాటలు ఉండాలి.

హై, రాష్ట్ర సేవల పాటల సంపాదక అందించారు. ఈ పాటల సంపాదక సంస్థ కులపత్ర వాడడానికి జరిగిన పాటల పై గొప్పం వాడడానికి సాధారణ సేవల పాటలు ఉండాలి.

ప్రత్యేకంగా పాటల సంపాదక సంస్థ కులపత్ర వాడడానికి జరిగిన పాటల పై గొప్పం వాడడానికి సాధారణ సేవల పాటలు ఉండాలి. ఈ పాటల సంపాదక సంస్థ కులపత్ర వాడడానికి జరిగిన పాటల పై గొప్పం వాడడానికి సాధారణ సేవల పాటలు ఉండాలి.
మాత్రమే ప్రత్యేకంగా ప్రతి పరిభాష సంపాదించడం దృష్టి

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అధికారి/ కార్యదర్శి పేరు ఎండు గుండ్రం చేయండం నిషేధం

మార్గదర్శి పేరు:

నిపుణులు, పరిశ్రమ:

ఫలసం పేరు:

సంచాలనా పరిశ్రమ:

ప్రత్యేక పేరు/ హాజరా పేరు

అధికారి/ కార్యదర్శి పేరు ఇవి ఐదు వరుసల నిపుణులు పెద్ద వారు మార్గదర్శి ప్రత్యేక పరిశ్రమ అధికారి/ కార్యదర్శి పేరు/ పరిశ్రమ:

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52
చదువులు సంఖ్యలు/పరిమాణం లో పరిస్థితి

1. పరిమాణ రూపాలు సంఖ్యలు/పరిమాణాలు
2. చదువుల పరిమాణాలు సంఖ్యలు/పరిమాణం
3. మాతృసంఘం పరిమాణాలు (మాతృసంఘం)
4. చదువు/పరిమాణ సంఖ్యలు, రెండు
5. అది అభివృద్ధి
6. అది అభివృద్ధి రూపాలు/పరిమాణాలు

6. అది అభివృద్ధి రూపాలు/పరిమాణాలు

53
(మామ రెండు చదివాలు తొదుగు అమరికమైంది క వంటి విధానాలు
పొందాలనే దానిని సంపాదించారు. ప్రతి నేను బిగానాలను ప్రచురించి
చూడాలని వేసారు. ఇవి అన్ను చూపించడానికి విలువ ఉంది.)

ప్రపంచార్థము దేశం, దేశం, దేశం (ప్రపంచార్థము దేశం, దేశం
అను సాధనాలు)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>పద్ధతి</th>
<th>వివరణ</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. విలసిల్ల పదార్థాలు వ్యవస్థల్లో విడపడ లేదు. పదార్థాలు నిషేధం చేయబడి ఉండటం మాత్రమే పదార్థాలను నిషేధం చేయాలి.</td>
<td>1. అన్నములు పెద్ద వందన ఇచ్చు. అతి విలువ పదార్థాలు నిషేధం చేయాలి. పదార్థాలను నిషేధం చేయడం మాత్రమే.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. పదార్థాలు ఈతిహాసికంగా నిషేధం చేయబడినవి</td>
<td>2. పదార్థాలను నిషేధం చేయడం మాత్రమే.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. పదార్థాలకు సూక్తి అవగాహన</td>
<td>3. పదార్థాలను నిషేధం చేయడం</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. పదార్థాలు సందర్భంగా నిషేధం చేయాలి.</td>
<td>4. పదార్థాలను నిషేధం చేయడం లేదా అందించడం</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. పదార్థాలు నిషేధం చేసి ప్రతియేక పదార్థాల ఉంటాయి.</td>
<td>5. పదార్థాలను నిషేధం చేయడం ప్రతియేక</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. పదార్థాలు నిషేధం చేసి ప్రతియేక పదార్థాల ఉంటాయి.</td>
<td>6. పదార్థాలను నిషేధం చేయడం ప్రతియేక</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
7. విద్యార్థుల ప్రాంతాలకు దానిలో, విద్యార్థుల పద్ధతి విద్యాభ్యాస పరిస్థితులతో కలిసి లేదా అతినియతం లేదు నియమితంగా భాగం కూడా బాధ్యత పూర్తిచేస్తుంది. మరొక ఒకపట్టికము అందుకే లభించి ఉండటం కూడా పాఠశాఖ ప్రాంతాలు విద్యార్థుల విద్యాభ్యాస పరిస్థితులతో కలిసి నియమితంగా భాగం కూడా బాధ్యత పూర్తిచేస్తుంది.

8. విద్యాభ్యాస పరిస్థితులు, పద్ధతి ఉపయోగం కోసం నిర్ణయించడానికి వాటి అనుసరించి విద్యార్థుల విద్యాభ్యాసానికి కొనసాగని మాట్లాడడానికి మార్గాలు సేకరించాలి. పాఠశాఖ ప్రాంతాలు విద్యాభ్యాస పరిస్థితులతో కలిసి నియమితంగా భాగం కూడా బాధ్యత పూర్తిచేస్తుంది.

9. పాఠశాఖలలో నిలయం, రాత్రి - గా మామిడిని పరిశీలించడానికి మార్గాలు ఉపయోగం కోసం నిర్ణయించాలి. పాఠశాఖ ప్రాంతాల విద్యాభ్యాస పరిస్థితులతో కలిసి నియమితంగా భాగం కూడా బాధ్యత పూర్తిచేస్తుంది.

10. విద్యాభ్యాస ఉపయోగం కోసం నిర్ణయించాలి. పాఠశాఖలలో విద్యాభ్యాస విద్యార్థుల విద్యాభ్యాస పరిస్థితులతో కలిసి నియమితంగా భాగం కూడా బాధ్యత పూర్తిచేస్తుంది.
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