## പതിനാലാം കേരള നിയമസഭ ഒമ്പതാം സമ്മേളനം

നക്ഷത്ര ചിഹ്നമിട്ട ചോദ്യം നം.\*138

31/01/2018- ൽ മറുപടിയ്ക്

# റബ്ബർ വിലസ്ഥിരതാ പദ്ധതി

#### ചോദ്യം

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എ) വിവിധ അന്താരാഷ്ട്ര കരാറുകളുടെ (എ) ഫലമായും കേന്ദ്രസർക്കാരിന്റെ നയം കൊണ്ടും സ്വാഭാവിക റബ്ബറിന് ന്യായവില ലഭിക്കാതിരിക്കുന്ന സാഹചര്യത്തിൽ, റബ്ബർ കർഷകരുടെ രക്ഷക്കായി വില സ്ഥിരതാ പദ്ധതിയും സാമ്പത്തിക പാക്കേജ്യം നടപ്പിലാക്കാൻ കേന്ദ്രസർക്കാരിനോട് ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടമോ; റബ്ബറിന്റെ വിലതകർച്ച കാരണം റബ്ബർ ദ്ദരിതമനുഭവിക്കുന്ന കർഷകരെ സഹായിക്കുന്നതിനായി കിലോയ്ക് 150 രൂപ താങ്ങുവില നിശ്ചയിച്ച് റബ്ബർ സാമ്പത്തിക കർഷകർക്ക് സഹായം നേരിട്ട് ലഭ്യമാക്കുക എന്ന ഉദ്ദേശത്തോടു കൂടിയാണ് സംസ്ഥാന സർക്കാർ 'റബ്ബർ സ്കീം ഇൻസന്റീവ് പ്രൊഡക്ഷൻ നടപ്പിലാക്കിയിട്ടള്ളത്. സ്വാഭാവിക റബ്ബറിന താങ്ങുവില നിശ്ചയിക്കണം കേന്ദ്രസർക്കാരിനോട് എന്ന് ആവശൃപ്പെട്ടിരുന്നു. ആത ക്ടാതെ സർക്കാർ നടപ്പിലാക്കി സംസ്ഥാന വരുന്ന റബ്ബർ പ്രൊഡക്ഷൻ ഇൻസന്റീവ് പദ്ധതിയ്ക് കേന്ദ്ര സഹായം നൽകണം സർക്കാർ സംസ്ഥാന എന്നും ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടിരുന്നു. കത്തകളടെ പകർപ്പകൾ അനബന്ധമായി ചേർക്കുന്നു.

(ബി) റബ്ബർ ബോർഡിന്റെ പ്രവർത്തനങ്ങൾ (ബി) ബാധകമല്ല. കേന്ദ്ര സർക്കാർ മന്ദീഭവിപ്പിക്കുകയും ബോർഡിൽ കേരളത്തിന് പ്രാതിനിധ്യം നൽകാതെ വിവേചനം കാട്ടുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നത് തിൽത്താൻ കേന്ദ്രസർക്കാരി നോട് ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുണ്ടോ; (സി) സംസ്ഥാന സർക്കാരിന്റെ വിലസ്ഥിരതാ (സി) കർഷകർക്കണ്ടാകുന്ന പദ്ധതിപ്രകാരം പ്രയോജനം അറിയിക്കാമോ; സ്വകാര്യ പങ്കാളിത്തത്തോടെ സിയാൽ റബ്ബർ കമ്പനിയും അമുൽ മാതൃകയിൽ മാതൃകയിൽ റബ്ബർ കർഷകതടെ സഹകരണസംഘവും ത്രപീകരിക്കാൻ വിശദാംശം ഉദ്ദേശിക്കുന്നണ്ടോ; ലഭ്യമാക്കാമോ?

റബ്ബർ പ്രൊഡക്ഷൻ ഇൻസന്റീവ് സ്കീം താങ്ങുവിലയും ( പ്രകാരം റബ്ബറിന്റെ കിലോയ്ക്ക് 150 രൂപ) റബ്ബർ ബോർഡ് ദൈനംദിന പ്രസിദ്ധീകരിക്കുന്ന വിലസൂചികയും (Daily Reference തമ്മിലുള്ള വിലവൃത്യാസം Price) സമർപ്പിക്കുന്ന ബില്ലകളുടെ കർഷകർ ്ബാങ്ക് അടിസ്ഥാനത്തിൽ കർഷകരുടെ അക്കൗണ്ടുകളിലേയ്ക്ക് നേരിട്ട് നൽകി പ്രസ്തത പദ്ധതി പ്രകാരം വരുന്നു. RSS1,2,3,4,5 റബ്ബറിന്ദം, ഇനം ലാറ്റക്സിനം സബ്സിഡി നൽകി വരുന്നു. ഇത് റബ്ബർ കർഷകർക്ക് താങ്ങുവില ലഭിക്കുന്നത് ഉറപ്പ വരുത്തുന്നുണ്ട്.

സെക്ഷൻ ഓഫീസർ



# ADV. V. S. SUNIL KUMAR

MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE GOVERNMENT OF KERALA

13.10.16

Dear- with the second of a second

I would like to draw your kind attention to the distress caused to the economy of Kerala consequent to the price fall of the major agricultural commodities in the state. Kerala is a state which gives importance to agriculture and has many seasonal, annual and perennial agricultural crops, both in the food as well as non food category providing income to farmers through domestic sale and export. The cash crops of Kerala contribute significantly to the country's agricultural exports. The major cash crops grown in the State are coconut, natural rubber, coffee, arecanut, tea, cashew and ginger.

In the post WTO regime the instability/ uncertainty of the agricultural commodity prices put the farmers into distress. Consequent to the WTO agreements and various other Free Trade Agreements import is another major factor that determines the price. Lowering the tariffs and dismantling the quantitative restrictions under the minimum access commitments of the Agreement on Agriculture had only adversely affected the agriculture in the State. A surge in imports from other countries is seen especially in the case of rubber, pepper, tea, edible oils, cardamom etc. Various Free Trade Agreements and the advance licensing system lead to a crash in the domestic price of these commodities. The lowering of domestic price of agricultural commodities consequent to the imports lead the production to eneconomic levels thereby limiting their capacity to adopt better farm management

practices. As a result is calla is faring a situation where these of its perconnations which were major foreign exchange earners are now rectang under the problem of low productivity, high cost of production, adoption of sanitary and phytosanitary measures etc.

About 98 percent of our farmers are small and marginal farmers with limited resources and our crops are perennial with economic life varying between 10-50 years with no flexibility to shift along with the market signals.

Kerala Government has represented to Government of India on many occasions to take proactive measures to curb imports that cause distress to farming community. This includes enhancing the tariffs to the bound levels agreed upon as well as excluding the Kerala's sensitive crops from the purview of duty free imports.

Kerala Accounts for 96% of the total production of rubber in the country. Over 8 lakhs small growers contribute 87% of the total rubber production of the state. As India has achieved self sufficiency in production it is illogical to allow import of natural rubber even against export entitlement. The prices of Natural rubber after touching a high level of Rs.223 per kilogram for RSS-4 grade during January 2011 declined steadily and now the price has come down to Rs.118 per kilogram

Due to the price fall of Natural Rubber, the farmers in the state are in a distress. The State Government therefore strongly recommend that the following measures may be taken to save the Rubber cultivators in Kerala from the distress caused due to the fall in prices consequent to imports.

- Commerce Ministry may initiate steps to suspend the duty free import of Natural Rubber under advance Authorization.
- 2. The import duty of all dry forms of Natural Rubber may be raised equivalent to the Natural Rubber latex import duty of 70%

- Export subsidy may be given to all focus of Nature Phones without quantitative restrictions.
- 4. Rubber may be included in the "Make in India" Programme
- 5. Ministry of Surface Transport may be directed to use Natural Rubber in their road projects.
- 6. As in the case of Jute and Cotton, Minimum Support Price (MSP) may be fixed for Natural Rubber also.

With best regards

Yours Sincerely

Adv.V.S.Sunil Kumar

To

Smt.Nirmala Sitharaman Hon'ble Minister of State (independent charge) for commerce and Industry. UdyogBhawan, New Delhi 11010

10 0 No 15/19/2016-Plant C

November, 2016

Dear Adr Cunt Kuman

Please refer to your letter No 185/LR/M/(AGRI)/16 dated 13th October, 2016 regarding hardships caused to the small and marginal farmers of Kerala and suggestions on various issues relating to Rubber

A detailed note on the suggestions is enclosed for your information

and perusal

Yours sincerely.

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(Nirmala Sitharaman)

Adv. V.S. Sunil Kumar Minister for Agriculture Government of Kerala Secretariat Annexe-II. I Floor Thiruvananthapuram-695001

NOT: OR ISSUES THIS COLD Adv. V.S. Sumit Emmar, Minister for Agriculture, Govt, of Kerala vide fetter dated 13.10.2016 regarding suggestions on various issues relating to cubber

Ministry 1. Commerce initiate steps to suspend the duty free import of natural rubber (NR) under Advance Authorisation

### Comments

The main duty tree channel of NR import. Advance Authorisation (AA), popularly known as import against advance licenses, is an export incentive which can be modified, suspended or withdrawn as decided by the Central Government. Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) is the designated authority to monitor duty free import and export obligation of all commodities under AA.

The duty free import of NR declined from 99% of total NR import in 2008-09 to 22% in 2015-16. The action taken by the Govt. of India recently with regard to the import of NR under Advance Authorisation are:

Reduction in export obligation period: Reduced export obligation period to six months for NR from the date of consignment Authorisation/DFIA Schemes with effect from 9 January 2015. Suspension of import under Advance Authorisation: Import of NR was not allowed during the period from 21st January 2016 to 31st March 2016 under Advance Authorisations issued or revalidated on or after 21st January, 2016.

2. The import duty of all dry forms of NR may be raised equivalent to the natural rubber latex import duty 70%;

Import of rubber cannot be stopped completely or partially banned as QRs on all tariff lines pertaining to NR were lifted with effect from 1 April 2001 under WTO commitments. However, import can be regulated through tariff policy subject to commitment: under Article,2 of GATT 1994 pertaining to bound rates.

- The WTO bound rate is 25% for all dry forms of NR (HS 400121, 400122 and 400129) and latex (HS 400110) is
- The current Import duty on dry forms of NR was raisedfrom "20% or Rs'30 per kg whichever is lower" 40 "25%" or Rs 30 a kg whichever is lower" with effect from 30 April-2015.

The duty on dry forms of NR cannot be raised to 70% as that of NR latex as the duty cannot be raised above the bound rate of 25%.

3. Export subsidy may be given to all forms of NR without quantitative restrictions:

Restrictions on export of NR were lifted in July 1992. The present production-consumption situation in the domestic NR sector does not support any strategy for massive export of NR.

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particulation in international large promoted desirable responsible particulation in international larges organisming buyer-seller traction being promotion, provision of market intelligence etc. The main branches of expective of expective and expective of expective and expective organisms in the domestic market.

4. Rubber may be included in the "Make in India" Programme: Make in India. Scheme has been launched to bring competitiveness of domestic capital goods sector at par with global standards in association with stakeholder industries in mid-September, 2014. The suggestion of including rubber industry in the scheme has been noted and will be taken up appropriately.

5. Ministry of Surface Transport may be directed to use NR in their road projects; and Forums of rubber growers have been demanding formulation of a national policy on road rubberisation. Several studies have highlighted significant advantages of rubberised roads over normal roads. However, based on commercial trials conducted in India and abroad, additional cost for rubberised roads comes to 15-20% compared to bituminous roads.

The Ministry of Road Transport has been advised to examine the issue for an appropriate response. This inay include the possibility of developing plans by Centre as well as producing and consuming states for road rubberisation.

6. As in the case of Jute and cotton. Minimum Support Price (MSP) may be fixed for NR also.

Section 13 of Rubber Act provides for notification of minimum and maximum prices by the Central govt., if it deems necessary. The clause "it it deems necessary" was added through an amendment of the Rubber Act in 2010. Under this provision, minimum prices were last notified on 12 September 2001 at Rs.3209 per 100 kg for RSS 4 grade and Rs.3079 per 100 kg for RSS 5 grade (as directed by High Court of Kerala). However, the minimum prices could not be effectively implemented.

Raising the price of rubber to a particular threshold level is also difficult as price of NR is determined in free market. Fixing price of rubber at a threshold level requires re-imposition of trade control and monopoly procurement by government agencies. Trade control is not compatible with WTO commitments.

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