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IMPLICATIONS OF FUEL SUBSIDY REMOVAL ON THE MARKETING OF PALM OIL IN NSUKKA LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA OF ENUGU STATE, NIGERIA.

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Abstract
The study examined the implication of fuel subsidy removal on the marketing of palm oil in Nsukka Local Government Area of Enugu State, Nigeria. Four research questions guided the study. Data used for the study were collected with the aid of a structured questionnaire, interviews and observations. Descriptive statistics and price index analysis were used to analyse the data generated from the respondents. The result showed that the removal of fuel subsidy has really affected the marketing and distribution cost of palm oil, brought about an increase in the selling price and a reduction in the profit marketers make. Challenges encountered by the marketers include, high transportation, multiple taxation, price fluctuation, and inadequate sales compared to the previous. It is recommended that before pronouncing and implementing subsidy removal, government should prepare well and make provisions for her citizens that will help cushion the negative effects on the consumers. That the removal of fuel subsidy should be done gradually, noiselessly and in stages. Dormant refineries should be revived to full capacity and palm oil marketers should form cooperative societies to help them have a voice, access credit facilities and cross pollinate ideas for profitable palm oil marketing.

Keyword: Fuel subsidy removal, implications, palm oil, marketing, price index..

Introduction
The advent of crude petroleum production activities in the early 1970s drastically changed the structure of the Nigerian economy. Before now agriculture was the most important sector in the Nigerian economy, as it plays an important role in the provision of food, foreign exchange earner and employer of labour. However, from the mid-1970s, the Nigerian economy became monocultural, having been transformed from a diversified portfolio of agricultural products to an economy heavily dependent on crude oil for growth and sustenance (Uloh, 2016).

Ojo (2004) noted that this sudden shift from agriculture to crude oil brought a large foreign exchange earnings to the country to the detriment of domestic manufacturing thereby rendering the agricultural sector less competitive and attractive. This large foreign exchange earning brought about the migration of able-bodied men and youths who are supposed to be involved in crop and animal production to urban areas in search of wage employment. Hence, the agricultural sector, once, the backbone of Nigeria's economy has suffered neglect amid the dominance of the oil industry (Agu, et al, 2018).

Nigeria, being the sixth-largest oil exporting country in the organization of petroleum exporting countries (OPEC) boasts abundant oil reserves that have generated billions of

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dollars over the past fifty years. Ibanga (2011) laments that despite this wealth, the nations refined crude oil products supply has dwindled due to a myriad of issues such as corruption, mismanagement, inefficiency, and excessive subsidizing.Subsidy could be expressed as the differential between the actual market price and the final amount consumers pay for the product. Subsidy is said to be in place when consumers of a commodity are assisted by the government to pay part of the prevailing market price for the product (Soile, Tsaku and Yar Adua, 2014). Subsidy is a very important policy as it is adopted by governments to attain economic, social, environmental, political and developmental objectives. Amongst the nations of the world, especially the developing countries, fuel is one of the areas that have witnessed a tremendous intervention of governments with respect to subsidization.

Nigerian government for years beginning with the military government of Gen. Olusegun Obasanjo in 1978 have always opted for subsidy removal. Their reason for such policy is always hung on the premise that the money realized will be used to provide infrastructures and eliminate fuel smuggling across the nation's boarder thereby eliminating scarcity in Nigeria. Despite all this benefits, anytime subsidy is removed the citizens are usually exposed to untold hardship due to rising cost of fuel, transportation, food and general prices of goods and services. (Ekine and Okidim, 2013). Buttressing on this, Sennuga et al (2024) stated that the removal of fuel subsidies disproportionately affects the poor and exacerbates the existing socio-economic disparities in the nation. Supporting this fact, Amegashie (2006) argued that removal of subsidies on petroleum products by any nation usually have adverse effects on the poor. Nuhu, (2023) commenting on the recent subsidy removal in Nigeria by president Asiwaju Bola Tinubu states that the effect is presently hitting the country hard, ranging from high production cost that translate to high prices of goods and services, high cost of farm implements and transportation which will ultimately result to low agricultural production. This agrees with Arinze (2011) who asserted that upward adjustment of petroleum products or removal of fuel subsidy results to inflation, high cost of living, inefficient marketing and inequitable distribution of income in Nigeria.

The marketing system is concerned with all levels and stages of operation that facilitate the movement of products from farms to the consumers. According to Nwaru, Nwosu and Agommuo (2011), agricultural marketing encompasses all processes and services involved in moving food and farm products from the farm where they are produced to the consumers located in urban and rural areas. Uloh (2015) asserts that two major determinants involved in getting a farm product get to the consumers are the cost of movement and the price of the product. This is because a high product price may limit consumer purchasing power, thereby reducing demand.

The price of the product which is a critical element of marketing mix is the value of the products in terms of money value. In the words of Schnepf (2006), the price of a product represents the equilibrium point where buyers (demand) and sellers (supply) meet in the market place. Commodity prices are very significant, in that it gives signals to producers and consumers regarding what are to be produced and demand. Generally, the prices of agricultural products are volatile in the sense that they are subject to changes over time and space. Reddy, Ram, Sastry and Devi (2004), assert that in any agricultural based country or economy, the prices of farm products undergo wide variations than that of industrial products. These irregular fluctuations in prices of commodities affect the fortunes of individual and families in the country.

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Price analysis is the process of deciding if the price of a product or service is fair and reasonable without examining the specific cost and profit calculations, the marketer used in arriving at the price. It is simply a process of comparing the price with known indicators of reasonableness. In a nutshell, it is a systematic and structured approach to examining and evaluating the prices of goods or services. Various techniques are used in conducting analysis, time series analysis, breakeven, cost-even analysis, cost volume profit analysis and sensitivity analysis. In product marketing there has always been a link between products (industrial or agricultural) to subsidization or non-subsidization of fuel.

Several studies have focused on the effects of fuel subsidies on the Nigerian economy. Most importantly as it impacts on agricultural production and marketing. For instance, Sanchi et al, (2023) noted that from 1966 to 2023, fuel subsidy have been removed 24 times in Nigeria and all along every removal has affected the prices of agricultural products. Sennuga, S. O. et al (2024) revealed that the removal of fuel subsidy negatively impacts agricultural activities, leading to challenges such as increased transportation costs, poor sales and inadequate vehicles for transporting produce to the market. The study of Izom et al (2023), examined the policy of fuel subsidy removal in Nigeria, and argued that the policy has negatively affected citizens and recommends that government develop effective implementation strategies to mitigate future hardships. Adinoyi and Kpae (2023), examined the impact of fuel subsidy removal in Nigeria and recommends that palliative measures be adopted to mitigate its adverse effects. The works of Umar and Umar (2013) and Siddig, Aguiar, Grethe, Minor and Walmsky, (2014), observed that removal of fuel subsidies in Nigeria distorts fiscal planning, encourages ineffective consumption and creates inequality amongst citizens as richer households and individuals benefit more. All along, it has been revealed that the removal of fuel subsidy in Nigeria could cause inflation, reduce economic welfare, injure economic growth, make firms less competitive, reduce household income and affects the marketing of agricultural products. (Ocheni, 2015).

Marketing is the business activity that is associated with the flow of goods and services from its production to its consumption. For any agricultural product such as palm oil to get to the consumer, it must pass through a marketing process known as Agricultural Marketing. In the words of Nwaru et al (2011), Agricultural Marketing encompasses all processes and services involved in moving food and farm products from the farm, where they are produced, to consumers located in urban or rural areas. Marketing is very significant in the production of production process. This is because without efficient marketing in place, production effort goes into the drains of post-harvest losses. This agrees with Olife et al (2015) who asserted that over 50% of agricultural products especially fruits produced in Nigeria are lost in transit between farms and major urban and rural markets.

Distinctively, little or no literature is available on how the removal of fuel subsidy has affected the marketing of palm oil in Nsukka Local Government area of Enugu State. It is on this premise that this research is carried out to examine the implication of fuel subsidy removal on the marketing of palm oil in Nsukka Local Government of Enugu State, Nigeria. Specifically, the study sought to:

1. Examine the socio-economic characteristics of palm oil marketers in the study area.
2. Determine the effect of subsidy removal on the marketing of palm oil in the study area.
3. Examine the prices of palm oil before and after fuel subsidy removal.
4. Identify the constraints encountered by palm oil marketers during the period of subsidy removal in the study area.

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Methodology

Study design: This study employed a descriptive survey research design. A descriptive survey research design makes use of interviews, questionnaires and observations to determine people's opinions, attitudes, preferences and perceptions (Anyakoha, 2009). The survey research design was considered appropriate for this study as it elicits information about the consumption of plant protein by the respondents' households.

Area of Study: This study was carried out in Nsukka Local Government Area (LGA) of Enugu State. Nsukka LGA is bounded geographically in the North by Igbo-Eze North LGA, by the East by Isi-Uzo and Udenu LGAs, by the West by Uzo-Uwani and in the South by Igbo-Etiti LGA's respectively. Nsukka LGA is made up of 16 autonomous communities which includes Alor-Uno, Edem, Eha-Alumona, Ede-Oballa, Eha-Ndiagu, Lejja, Opi-Uno, Nsukka, Obukpa, Okutu, Ibagwa-Ani, Okpaligbo, Obimo, Anuka, Okpuje and Opi-Agu. According to National Population Commission (2022), the population of Nsukka Local Government is estimated to be 444,100. There are seven major markets in the local government and these are Afor Opi, Nkwo Okpuje, Orie Okutu, Eke Ede-Oballa, Orie Ania, Ikpa market and Ogige markets. The occupation of the inhabitants is mostly farming, trading and civil service.

Population of the Study: The population of the study consist of all palm oil marketers in the Local Government Area both in the urban and rural areas. The local government is said to have an estimated population of 444,100 by 2020 (NPC, 2022).

Sample size Selection: a multistage sampling technique was used. In stage one, the LGA was divided into clusters based on the number of autonomous communities that make up the LGA, this gave a total of 16 clusters. Stage two involved a random selection of 12 of the autonomous communities. The purpose of this was to produce a fair representation of the entire Local Government Area. In stage three, 10 active palm oil marketers were purposively sampled from each of the 12 selected communities. This procedure gave 120 palm oil marketers which were used for the study.

Instrument for data collection: A structured questionnaire titled Implication of Subsidy Removal on Palm Oil Marketing questionnaire (ISRPOMQ) was used for data collection. The questionnaire was divided into sections A, B, C and D. Sections A sought information on the socio-economic background of the respondents. Section B determined the impart of subsidy removal on the marketing of palm oil in the study area, section C examined the prices of palm oil before and after fuel subsidy removal while, section D identified the constraints encountered by palm oil marketers during the period of subsidy removal.

Validity and reliability of the instrument: The instrument was validated by three experts, two from the Department of Agricultural Education, Federal College of Education, Eha-Amufu, Enugu State. The instrument was assessed for proper representation, wording and consistency. The internal consistency was determined by the use of Cronbach's Alpha reliability method with reliability coefficient of 0.83. Hence, the instrument was reliable and suitable for the study.

Method of data collection: One hundred and twenty copies of the instrument were administered to the respondents with the aid of four trained research assistants recruited from

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the community. They helped in conducting some oral interviews interpreting the questions to the illiterate respondents and filling out the questionnaire items. All the 120 copies of the questionnaires were retrieved and used for data analysis. This indicates a 100% return rate for the instrument. The administration of the questionnaire by the trained research assistants lasted for three weeks. Data was also collected by the use of oral interviews. Their responses were recorded. The essence of the oral interview is also to give the participants opportunities to express themselves rather than restricting them to the questionnaire items.

Data and Statistical Analysis: Descriptive statistics such as frequency and percentages were used to analyse research questions 1 and 2. Research question 3 was analysed by the use of relative price index analysis. Relative price index analysis is a method used to compare the price movements of a specific commodity or asset relative to a broader market index or benchmark. It is calculated thus. $RPI = \frac{product\ price}{benchmark\ (Base\ period)price}\ x\ \frac{100}{1}$

For research objective 4, items were rated on a 4-point scale of Very High Extent, High Extent, Low Extent and Very Low Extent. The items considered as constraints by palm oil marketers during the period of fuel subsidy removal were accepted if the total percentage of responses for "High Extent" was greater or equal to 50%.

Result

The socio-economic data of the respondents presented in Table 1 revealed that 81.7% of the respondents palm oil marketers were women and many of them (48.3%) were between 40 to 59 years old. Most (68.3%) of the respondents were married, 56.7% had a household size of 5-8 persons, 48.3% had primary education and 26.7% had secondary education. Information gathered from oral interviews showed that females are more involved in the retailing of palm oil, while males are more in the wholesaling than females. Findings showed that more than one-third (44.2%) of the respondents were having occupational experience of 11 – 19 years. Data also showed that 48.3% of the respondents had an annual income between the range of ₦501,000 - ₦1,000,000 per annum.

Table 1: Socio-Economic Characteristics of the Respondents

Socio-Economic Variation	*f*	%
Age		
20 – 39	26	21.70
40 – 59	58	48.30
60 and above	36	30.00
Gender		
Male	22	18.30
Female	98	81.70
Household size		
1 – 4	30	25.00
5 – 8	68	56.70
9 and above	22	18.30
Occupation		
Farmer	42	35.00
Artisan	15	12.50
Trading	51	42.50
Civil servant	12	10.00

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Education		
Primary	58	48.30
Secondary	32	26.70
Tertiary	8	6.70
No education	22	18.30
Marketing Experience		
Less than 10 years	17	14.16
11 – 19 years	53	44.16
20 – 29 years	32	26.70
Estimated Annual Income (₦)		
Less than ₦500,000.00	45	37.50
501,000 - ₦1,000,000.00	52	48.30
901,000 - ₦1,200,000.00	23	19.20
Marital Status		
Married	82	68.20
Single/divorced	16	13.30
Widowed	22	18.40
Cooperative Membership		
Yes	32	26.7
No	88	73.3

Table 2: Effect of Subsidy Removal on the Marketing of Palm Oil in the Study Area

S/n	Effects	Very High Extent (VHE)		High Extent (HE)		Low Extent (LE)		Very Low Extent (VLE)		Total High Extent Rating (THER)		Remarks
		f	%	*f*	%	*f*	%	*f*	%	*f*	%	
1	Increased production and processing cost	61	(50.8)	32	(26.7)	14	(11.6)	8	(6.7)	93	(77.5)	Agree
2	Increased marketing/ distribution cost	52	(43.3)	40	(33.3)	18	(15)	10	(8.3)	92	(76.6)	Agree
3	Reduces market competitive ness	48	(40)	32	(26.7)	25	(20.8)	15	(12.5)	80	(66.7)	Agree
4	Encourages shift to alternative edible oils	35	(29.1)	20	(16.7)	44	(36.7)	21	(17.5)	55	(45.9)	Disagree
5	Increases market price of palm oil	56	(46.7)	35	(29.2)	16	(13.3)	13	(10.8)	88	(73.3)	Agree

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6	Reduces the profitability of the product	54	(45)	40	(33.3)	18	(15)	8	(6.7)	94	(78.3)	Agree
7	Increased cost of transportation	56	(46)	34	(28)	20	(16)	10	(8)	90	(75)	Agree
8	Inadequate sales	58	(48)	38	(31.6)	16	(13.3)	8	(6.7)	96	(80)	Agree

The result gotten in table 2 shows that removal of fuel subsidy really had a negative impact on palm oil marketing in the study area. Out of the imparts mentioned, the following had a higher level of negative impact on the marketing of palm oil in the study area. Inadequate sales of palm oil (80%), increased production and processing cost (77.5%), increased marketing and distribution cost, reduction in the profitability of palm oil business (78.3%) and increases in the market price of palm oil and increased cost of transportation.

Table 3: Price Analysis of Palm Oil Before and After Fuel Subsidy Removal

Price/25 litres (A gallon)	**Afor Opi Market**	**Orie Okutu Market**	**Ikpa Market**	**Ogige Market**	**Eke Ede-Oballa Market**
Before Subsidy Removal					
April – May, 2023	21,500	21,000	21,500	22,000	21,000
Relative price index	100	100	100	100	100
After Subsidy Removal					
June – August, 2023	24,000	24,000	25,000	25,500	24,000
Relative Price Index	111	114	116	115	114
September – December, 2023	27,000	27,000	28,000	28,700	27,200
Relative Price Index	125	128	130	130	129
January – April, 2024	28,200	28,000	28,500	28,800	28,000
Relative Price Index	131	133	132	130	133
May – July, 2024	23,000	25,000	25,700	26,000	25,200
Relative Price Index	116	119	119	121	120
August – October, 2024	37,500	37,000	38,000	38,500	37,000
Relative Price Index	174	176	176	175	176

The result presented in Table 3 shows that before the removal of fuel subsidy the cost of 25 litres (a gallon) of palm oil was ₦21,500, ₦21,000, ₦21,500, ₦22,000 and ₦21,000 with a price relative index of 100 in Afor Opi, Orie Okutu, Ikpa market, Ogige and Eke Ede-Oballa respectively.However, the price of palm oil started increasing immediately after the removal of fuel subsidy. This is evidenced as the price of palm oil per 25litre between June – August 2023 in the sampled markets were ₦24,000 (Afor Opi market), ₦24,000 (Orie Okutu market), ₦25,000 (Ikpa market), ₦25,000 (Ogige market) and ₦24,000 (Eke Ede-Oballa market). The price relatives were 111, 114, 116, 115, and 114 respectively. This means that the market price of palm oil immediately after subsidy removal increased by 11%, 14%, 16%, 15% and 14% than its price in the base period (Jan – May 2023). Subsequently, the table revealed that the price increase continued till the period of this research in October 2024 to ₦37,500 (Afor

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Opi market), ₦37,000 (Orie Okutu market), ₦38,000 (Ikpa market), ₦38,500 (Ogige market) and ₦37,000 (Eke Ede-Oballa market)

Table 4: constraints encountered by palm oil marketers during the period of subsidy removal in the study area

S/n	Constraints	Very High Extent (VHE)	High Extent (HE)	Low Extent (LE)	Very Low Extent (VLE)	Total High Extent (THER)	Remarks
1	Inadequate production/processing	58 (48.3)	33 (27.5)	19 (15.8)	10 (8.3)	91 (75.8)	Accept
2	High cost of transportation	79 (65.8)	22 (18.3)	15 (12.5)	4 (3.3)	101 (84.1)	Accept
3	Price fluctuation of palm oil	66 (55)	30 (25)	17 (14)	7 (5.8)	96 (80)	Accept
4	Multiple taxation	75 (62.5)	36 (30)	9 (7.5)	-	111 (92.5)	Accept
5	Inadequate road infrastructure	61 (50.8)	27 (22.5)	22 (18.3)	10 (8.3)	88 (73.3)	Accept
6	Lack of market information	42 (35)	12 (10)	42 (35)	24 (20)	54 (45)	Reject
7	Distance between farms and markets	40 (33.3)	28 (23.3)	34 (28.3)	18 (15)	68 (56)	Accept
8	Lack of reliable means of transport	50 (41.6)	28 (23.3)	30 (25)	12 (10)	78 (65)	Accept
9	Inadequate government marketing policy						

Table 4 revealed the constraints encountered by palm oil marketers during the period of subsidy removal. Specific issues that ranked high includes multiple taxation (92.5), high cost of transportation (84.1), price fluctuation of palm oil (80), inadequate production/processing (75.8) and inadequate road infrastructure (73.3). however, distance between farms and markets did not constitute major challenge.

Discussion

The research study analysed the implications of fuel subsidy removal on the production and marketing of palm oil in Nsukka Local Government Area of Enugu State, Nigeria. The findings of the study showed that palm oil marketing is a female dominated enterprise in the study area (81.7%). Similar findings was reported by Ada-Okugbowa, et al (2013) and Nwibo and Odoh (2014). Distribution of the respondents were between the age of 40 – 59. This shows that they are still in their active and working age as age is an important variable in making managerial decision, Upton (1987). The result also shows that greater proportion (56.7%) of the respondents had a household size of 5 – 8 persons. Similar findings was reported by Nwibo and Alimba (2013) who reported a mean household size of seven (7) persons among agribusiness entrepreneurs in southeast, Nigeria. This finding ran contrary to that of Ada-Okugbowa et al (2013) and Nwibo et al (2014) who reported an average of three (3) and four (4) persons per household among palm oil marketers in Ethiope East Local Government Area of Delta State and Enugu North Zone of Enugu State, Nigeria respectively.

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Educationally, the study showed that most of the respondents had their primary (48.3%) and secondary (26.7%) education. This could effectively help to enhance their marketing of palm oil as they can easily adapt new technologies and innovations. This is so as people gain more expertise with the length of time they spent in an enterprise activities. The marketing experience of the respondents show that considerable percentage (44.16%) of the respondents have spent between 11 – 19 years in palm oil marketing. Hence, they are well experienced in the marketing of palm oil, and will have a good perception and understanding of socio-economic policies and factors that affect their marketing activities over the years.

Maritally, 68.2% of the respondents were married. This agrees with the findings of Nwibo et al (2014) who reported that (80%) of palm oil marketers in Enugu North Zone of Enugu State were married and that engagement in agribusiness ventures like palm oil marketing keeps the family financially competent in meeting family needs. Respondents' membership to cooperative societies were also ascertained. The result revealed that the palm oil marketers were not members of any cooperative societies, while 26.7% of them claimed to belong to different marketing cooperative societies. It was gathered from oral interview that most of the marketers who claimed to be members of cooperative societies were mostly whosesalers.

The effect of removal of fuel subsidy on the marketing of palm oil in the study area included, increased production and processing cost, increased marketing/distribution cost, reduction of market competitiveness, encourages shift to alternative edible oils, increases market price of palm oil and reduces the profitability of the product. From the findings, the effect of subsidy removal is obvious as it has a negative impact on palm oil marketing in the study area. This is evidenced as most of the respondents claim that it reduces the profit they receive from the sale of the product. It also increases the market price, production, processing, marketing, distribution and transportation cost of palm oil in the study area. This is in tandem with Idisi, et al (2024), who asserts that majority of marketers in Bwari area council of Abuja F.C.T were battling with high cost of transportation to the market, their place of work, farm and other places of social activities.

The findings in table 3 revealed that the price of palm oil started increasing in the study area immediately the announcement of fuel subsidy removal was made on the 29th of May, 2023 by 11%, 14%, 16%, 15% and 14% in the five sampled markets of Afor Opi, Orie Okutu, Ikpa, Ogige and Eke Ede-Oballa in Nsukka Local Government Area. Subsequently, the price increase continued monthly into the year 2024 till the period of this research in October by 74%, 76%, 76%, 75% and 76% in the sampled markets in the LGA. This findings is in tandem with Uloh, et al (2021), who asserted that the price of Nsukka yellow pepper rose sharply during the covid-19 pandemic era. This corroborates with Mgbakor, et al (2016) and Meludu, et al (2023) who assert that the removal of fuel subsidy brought about a sharp increase in the prices of cassava and other major food commodities in southeastern Nigeria.

The constraints encountered by palm oil marketers during the period of subsidy removal is presented in table 4. From the table, it was observed that inadequate sales, high transportation, multiple taxation, price fluctuation, inadequate sales, production and processing of palm oil and inadequate road infrastructure are the major constraints encountered by palm oil marketers in the study area.

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Conclusion

The study was conducted to evaluate the implications of fuel subsidy removal on the marketing of palm oil in Nsukka Local Government Area of Enugu State. Based on the results obtained, the study concludes that the removal of fuel subsidy has really affected the marketing of palm oil in the study area by increased production, processing, marketing and distribution cost. It was also revealed that it brought about an increase in the selling price of palm oil and a reduction in the profits marketers make. Marketers encountered the challenges of high transportation, multiple taxation, price fluctuations and inadequate sales in their palm oil marketing business.

Recommendations

Drawing from the findings of the study, the following recommendations are made:

i. The government should prepare well and make provisions for her citizens before announcing the removal of fuel subsidy. This will help to cushion the effects of fuel subsidy removal that is currently plaguing the masses.
ii. The removal of fuel subsidy policy should be done gradually, noiselessly and in stages. This will help to reduce serious hike in food prices and cushion the negative effects it is having on the consumers (citizens).
iii. The money realized from fuel subsidy removal should be used to develop and address other sectors of the economy such as labour, education, agriculture, transportation, research and industrial sectors. If well harnessed, it will go a long way to restoring the dignity of the nation by providing employment opportunities, desired economic growth and development.
iv. Dormant refineries should be revived to full production capacity. Also, local and private refineries should be licensed and allowed to produce. This will help to foster competition in the oil sector, removing unprofitable bureaucracy and monopolistic tendencies in the oil sector.
v. Palm oil marketers should form cooperative societies. This will help them to have a voice, access credit facilities and cross pollinate ideas and challenges for profitable palm oil marketing.
vi. Transportation cost should be subsidized for the poor and rural people. This will help them to supply their palm oil to the market at a reduced cost and enhance the profits they will make from sales.
vii. Effective price control and multiple taxation mechanism should be organized. This will help to cushion the tendency of price rise and increased taxation at every pronouncement or incidence of increase in fuel price or scarcity.

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