Government of India
Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare
Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers Welfare
Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi-110001

READY RECKONER

Plant Protection Division
Plant Protection - I Section (Pesticide Unit)
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## OFFICERS DETAILS &
### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF DUTIES

Office of Joint Secretary (PP) Room No.247-C, Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi

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<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Designation</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Contact Number</th>
<th>E-mail &amp; Mobile No.</th>
<th>Photo</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Shri. Atish Chandra</td>
<td>Joint Secretary (PP)</td>
<td>K-52, Nivedita Kunj, R.K. Puram, New Delhi</td>
<td>23386849 I/com-1194</td>
<td><a href="mailto:catish@ias.nic.in">catish@ias.nic.in</a></td>
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</table>

Office of Director (PP) Room No.143, Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi

| 2.     | Shri Rajesh Malik     | Director (PP) | 011-23384348 I/com 4798 | rajesh.malik1@gov.in |       |

Under Secretary (Plant Protection-I), Room No.573, Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi

| 3.     | Shri C. R Ajayan US (PP.I) | Branch Officer Technical Unit PP-I & PP-Estt. Section | cr.ajayan64@nic.in Ph. 011-23382922 |       |

(Pesticide Unit) Plant Protection – I Section, Room No.493, F-Wing, Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi

<p>| 4.     | Dr. Brijesh Tripathi, Assistant Director | Technical officer on Pesticide and Insecticides Act, 1968 related matter | <a href="mailto:brijesh.tripathi@nic.in">brijesh.tripathi@nic.in</a> I/com - 4693 011-23097053 |       |
| 5.     | Dr. Vivek Uppar, APPO | Matters related to Pesticides, PMO references, CIB&amp;RC matters etc., other technical | <a href="mailto:vv.uppar@gov.in">vv.uppar@gov.in</a> I/com - 4693 |       |</p>
<table>
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<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Matters.</th>
<th>New Delhi</th>
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<td>Shri Ashok Kumar, APPO</td>
<td>Matters related to Pesticides, Court cases, Insecticides Act, 1968 matters, other technical matters</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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Work Allocation (Pesticide Unit) PP-I Section, PP Division, Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi

1. **Joint Secretary (Plant Protection): Room No. 247 C, Krishi Bhawan**
   - Overall In-charge of Plant Protection Division
   - Formulation & Execution of Policy related to Pesticides and Issues thereof.
   - Administration of Insecticides Act, 1968
   - Administration of Insecticides Rule, 1971
   - Administration of Plant Protection Division and organizations under its control.
   - All parliamentary matters concerning PP Division
   - Coordination with the Departments / Ministries of Government of India and State Government son Plant Quarantine matters.
   - Functioning as Appellate authority for Appeals under section 10 and 11 of Insecticides Act and rules.

2. **Shri Rajesh Malik, Director (Plant Protection): Room No.143, Krishi Bhawan.**
   - Designated National Authority (DNA) for Pesticides in India.

3. **Shri C. R Ajayan, Under Secretary (PP.I) and Plant Protection-Esst. Sections: Room No. 573, Krishi Bhawan.**

4. **Dr. Brijesh Tripathi, Assistant Director (Chemistry): Room No. 493, Krishi Bhawan**
   Supervising timely delivery of following works:
   1. Matters related to Pesticides Management Bill.
   2. Central Insecticides Board and Registration Committee (CIB&RC) registration related matters of various individuals/ firms/ associations/ State Government/ Central Government.
   3. Matters related to International issues involving Pesticides registration, safe disposal, notifications involving CIB&RC.
   4. Matters involving Central Insecticide Laboratory (CIL) and Bio-pesticide testing.
7. Matters related to technical issues of Vigilance cases pertaining to CIB&RC.
10. Subjects pertaining to deletion of crops from insecticides Label Claim for whom Maximum Residue Level (MRL) are not fixed as per Food Safety Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) Act, 2005.
11. Facilitating Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC)/ Interface/ and other pesticides related meetings.
12. Matters related to Boric Acid and other dual use pesticides.

❖ To perform the duties of Insecticides Inspector, as enshrined in section 20 to 22 of Insecticides Act (IA), 1968 and Insecticides Rule (IR), 1971, when at DPPQ&S.
❖ To perform the duties of Insecticides Analyst (If in CIL), as enshrined in section 19 IA, 1968 and IR, 1971, when at CIL, DPPQP&S.

5. Dr. Vivek Uppar, Assistant Plant Protection Officer (APPO)

1. Matter/Receipts received from Prime minister Office (PMO)
3. Appeals filed under section 10 of Insecticide Act, 1968 for challenging decision of the Registration committee (RC) of CIB&RC, DPPQ&S.
4. Representations received from various pesticide industries viz. PMFAI, CCFI, ACFI, CLI etc and related to registration.
5. Matters/Representations received from different pesticides industries.
6. Receipts on Work related to Pesticide Management Bill
7. Receipts related to State Governments on Insecticides Act and matters related therewith.
8. Receipts and Issues related to Boric Acid
9. Matters related to spurious pesticides import, manufacturing, storage etc.
10. Matters related to task force constituted to check illegal import of pesticides

6. Shri Ashok Kumar, Assistant plant Protection Officer (APPO)

3. Matters related to Nomination of members in Central Insecticides Board (CIB) and Registration Committee (RC)
5. All matters related to court cases in respect of pesticides and IA, 1968 and IR, 1971 in various courts.
7. Matter raised under Zero hours in respect of pesticides and IA, 1968 and IR, 1971
8. Matter raised under Rule 377 in respect of pesticides and IA, 1968 and IR, 1971
9. Calling attention matters related to pesticides in respect to IA, 1968 and IR, 1971
10. Matters/Representations received from different pesticides industries also regarding issues arise from administration of IA, 1968 & IR, 1971
12. Notification for deletion of crops from label & leaflets of insecticides
14. Matters related to Inter-ministerial Committee meeting.
15. Interface meeting between pesticides Industry and PP Division.
16. Matters related processing of logo use and support of department for various seminars, conferences, workshops by pesticide associations/ companies etc.
Priority Areas for Pesticide Unit PP-I Section of PP Division

1. Pesticide Management Bill Final Cabinet Note and passing of the Bill to replace the existing Insecticides Act (IA), 1968.
2. Timely coordination for defending of Union of India in various Court cases in the matter relating to Insecticides Act, 1968 and issues related to CIB&RC, DPPQ&S.
3. Processing and facilitating the publication of various Gazette notifications amending Insecticides Rule (IR), 1971 from time to time.
5. Matters related to Nomination of members in Central Insecticides Board (CIB) and Registration Committee (RC).
8. Matters related to Inter-Ministerial Committee meeting formed under the direction of Hon’ble Supreme Court of India by the Cabinet Secretariat.
9. Matter on pesticide issues received from Prime Minister Office (PMO), Agriculture Ministers office and Minister of State office respectively.
10. Facilitating Appellate Authority in Appeals filed under section 10 of Insecticide Act, 1968 for challenging decision of the Registration committee (RC) of CIB&RC, DPPQ&S.
11. Matters related to Boric Acid and other dual use pesticides.
12. RTI and CP Grams matter related to pesticides and IA, 1968 and IR, 1971only.

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## Charter of Duties and level of Disposal

**Sh. Vivek Uppar, APPO, (PP-I), Room No. 493, (Pesticide Unit) PP-I Section, PP Division, Krishi Bhavan**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Item of work</th>
<th>Check-list/Rules/Conditions to accomplish the task</th>
<th>Level of final Disposal</th>
<th>Time required for disposal (approx...)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td><strong>Matter/Receipts received from Prime minister Office (PMO)</strong></td>
<td><strong>Check-list/Rules/Conditions to accomplish the task</strong>:&lt;br&gt;- Examination of the matter&lt;br&gt;- In urgency, scanning whole document and mailing to DPPQ&amp;S for seeking comments expeditiously&lt;br&gt;- Seeking comments from DPPQ&amp;S, Faridabad.&lt;br&gt;- Compilation of information/comments received from DPPQ&amp;S&lt;br&gt;- Put up and submission for approval/issue of letter to concerned <strong>AM/MoS/ Secretary DAC&amp;FW/AS/ JS (PP)</strong></td>
<td><strong>Level of final Disposal</strong></td>
<td><strong>2-4 days.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td><strong>Matter/Receipts/representations received through Agriculture Minister/MoS , Ministry of Agriculture &amp; Farmer Welfare’s office.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Check-list/Rules/Conditions to accomplish the task</strong>:&lt;br&gt;- Examination of the matter&lt;br&gt;- In urgency, scanning whole document and mailing to DPPQ&amp;S for seeking comments expeditiously&lt;br&gt;- Seeking comments from DPPQ&amp;S, Faridabad.&lt;br&gt;- Compilation of information/comments received from DPPQ&amp;S&lt;br&gt;- Put up and submission for approval/issue of letter to concerned <strong>AM/ MoS</strong></td>
<td><strong>Level of final Disposal</strong></td>
<td><strong>2-4 days</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td><strong>Appeals filed under section 10 of Insecticide Act, 1968 for challenging decision of the Registration committee (RC) of CIB&amp;RC, DPPQ&amp;S.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Check-list/Rules/Conditions to accomplish the task</strong>:&lt;br&gt;- Examination of the matter&lt;br&gt;- Seeking para-wise comments from DPPQ&amp;S, Faridabad.&lt;br&gt;- In urgency, scanning whole document and mailing to DPPQ&amp;S for seeking comments&lt;br&gt;- Put up and submission to Appellate Authority.&lt;br&gt;- Consideration by Appellate authority.&lt;br&gt;- Allotment of hearing date in respective appeals by Appellate Authority&lt;br&gt;- Drafting of hearing notices meeting notices <strong>JS (PP)</strong></td>
<td><strong>Level of final Disposal</strong></td>
<td><strong>5-10 days</strong></td>
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<td>4.</td>
<td><strong>Representations received from various pesticide</strong></td>
<td><strong>Check-list/Rules/Conditions to accomplish the task</strong>:&lt;br&gt;- Examination of the matter&lt;br&gt;- In urgency, scanning whole document and mailing to DPPQ&amp;S <strong>JS (PP)</strong></td>
<td><strong>Level of final Disposal</strong></td>
<td><strong>JS (PP)</strong></td>
</tr>
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</table>
| 5. | Matters/Representations received from different pesticides industries. | - Examination of the matter  
- Seeking comments from DPPQ&S, Faridabad.  
- In urgency, scanning whole document and mailing to DPPQ&S for seeking comments expeditiously.  
- **Seeking comments from DPPQ&S, Faridabad.**  
- **Compilation of information/comments received from DPPQ&S**  
- Put up and submission for approval/issue of letter to concerned. | JS (PP) |
| 6. | Receipts on Work related to Pesticide Management Bill | - Examination of the matter  
- Seeking comments from DPPQ&S, Faridabad if required.  
- In urgency, scanning whole document and mailing to DPPQ&S for seeking comments expeditiously.  
- Compilation of information/comments received from DPPQ&S and other stakeholders.  
- Put up and submission for approval/issue of letter to concerned. | AM/Secretary/As/JS (PP) |
| 7. | Receipts related to State Governments on Insecticides Act and matters related therewith. | - Examination of the matter  
- Seeking comments from DPPQ&S, Faridabad.  
- In urgency, scanning whole document and mailing to DPPQ&S for seeking comments expeditiously.  
- **Seeking comments from DPPQ&S, Faridabad.**  
- **Compilation of information/comments received from DPPQ&S**  
- Put up and submission for approval/issue of letter to concerned. | AM/Secretary/As/JS (PP) |
| 8. | Receipts and Issues related to Boric Acid | - Examination of the matter  
- **Seeking comments from DPPQ&S, Faridabad.** | JS (PP)/AS/Secretary DAC&FW/MoS/AM |
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| 9. | Matters related to spurious pesticides import, manufacturing, storage etc. | • Examination of the matter  
• Seeking comments from DPPQ&S, Faridabad.  
• Compilation of information/comments received from DPPQ&S  
• Put up and submission for approval/issue of letter to concerned. | JS (PP)  
4-5 days. |
| 10. | Matters related to task force constituted to check illegal import of pesticides | • Examination of the matter  
• Seeking comments from DPPQ&S, Faridabad.  
• Compilation of information  
• Put up and submission for approval/issue of letter to concerned. | JS (PP)  
4-5 days. |
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</table>
| 1.    | Matters related to Laying of notifications published under IA, 1968 and IR, 1971 on the table of both the Houses of the Parliament. | As per section 36 (3) of the Insecticides Act, 1968 every rule made by the Central Government under this Act shall be laid as soon as may be after it is made before each House of Parliament. Authentication of MoS is solicited before sending requisite number of the copies to the Table Office of the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha.  
  - Put up for authentication of notification to Hon’ble MoS.  
  - Processing of Authenticated notification and performa for sending the same to both the table offices of Parliament. | MoS | 30 days |
  - Preparation of drafted notification  
  - Approval of A.M.  
  - Legal vetting of draft notification from Ministry of Law and Justice and  
  - Hindi translation from Official Language Wing, Ministry of Law and Justice. | AM | 45-90 days after consultation with Board. |
3. **Matters related to Nomination of members in Central Insecticides Board (CIB) and Registration Committee (RC)**

- Seeking nomination as per section 4 and section 5 of the Insecticides Act, 1968 nominates members in the CIB and RC.
- Approval of A.M.
- Legal vetting of drafted notification from Ministry of Law and Justice.
- Hindi translation from Official Language Wing, Ministry of Law and Justice.
- Publication in the Gazette of India

| AM | 30-45 days |

4. **Matters related to Amendment in the Insecticides Act, 1968 or Insecticides Rules, 1971.**

- As per section 36 of the Insecticides Act, 1968.
- Consultation with Central Insecticides Board
- Preparation of draft notification for inviting objection/suggestions.
- Approval of A.M.
- Publication of draft notification in the Gazette of India.
- Preparation of Final Notification
- Approval of A.M.
- Legal vetting of drafted notification from Ministry of Law and Justice

| AM | 90-180 days |
|   | Hindi translation from Official Language Wing, Ministry of Law and Justice.  
|   | Publication in the Gazette of India  
|   | Uploading on the website of DAC&FW.  
|   | Put up for authentication of notification to Hon’ble MoS.  
|   | Processing of Authenticated notification and performa for sending the same to both the table offices of Parliament.  
| 5. | All matters related to court cases in respect of pesticides and IA, 1968 and IR, 1971 in various courts.  
|   | Examination of the matter  
|   | In urgency, scanning whole document and mailing to DPPQ&S for seeking comments  
|   | Seeking comments/ draft affidavit from CIB&RC, DPPQ&S, Faridabad.  
|   | Examination and put up the draft affidavit for approval.  
|   | Forwarding the approved affidavit to CIB&RC, DPPQ&S, and Faridabad for onward filling in the respective courts.  
|   | Secretary / JS(PP)  
|   | As per time limit fix by the Hon’ble Court.  
| 6 | Parliament Assurance in respect of pesticides and IA, 1968 and IR, 1971  
|   | Examination of the matter  
|   | In urgency, scanning whole document and mailing to DPPQ&S for seeking comments  
|   | Seeking comments from DPPQ&S, Faridabad.  
|   | Compilation of information/comments received from DPPQ&S  
|   | Preparation of draft reply  
|   | Put up for Approval of A.M.  
|   | AM  
|   | As per procedure and time line schedule prescribed by the Parliament.  

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<th>Issue of letter to concerned.</th>
<th>Examination of the matter</th>
<th>AM/ MoS</th>
<th>As per procedure and time line schedule prescribed by the Parliament.</th>
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<tr>
<td>Examination of the matter</td>
<td>In urgency, scanning whole document and mailing to DPPQ&amp;S for seeking comments</td>
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<td>Preparing of draft reply</td>
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<td>Compilation of information/comments received from DPPQ&amp;S</td>
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<td>Preparing of draft reply</td>
<td>Put up for Approval of A.M.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Compilation of information/comments received from DPPQ&amp;S</td>
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<td>Preparing of draft reply</td>
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<td>Seeking comments from DPPQ&amp;S, Faridabad.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Compilation of information/comments received from DPPQ&amp;S</td>
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<tr>
<td>Preparing of draft reply</td>
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<td>Issue of letter to concerned.</td>
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<tr>
<th>Am/MoS</th>
<th>3-5 days</th>
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|    | - Seeking comments from DPPQ&S, Faridabad.  
- In urgency, scanning whole document and mailing to DPPQ&S for seeking comments expeditiously.  
- **Seeking comments from DPPQ&S, Faridabad.**  
- **Compilation of information/comments received from DPPQ&S**  
- Put up and submission for approval/issue of letter to concerned. |
|    | [Signature] / Secretary / JS(PP) |
|    | AM | 30-45 days |

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>12</th>
<th>Notification for deletion of crops from label &amp; leaflets of insecticides</th>
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|    | - Receipt of proposal  
- Seeking comments from CIB&RC/DPPQ&S.  
- **Examination and Compilation of comments/ notifications received from DPPQ&S**  
- Put up for Approval of A.M.  
- Legal vetting of drafted notification from |
<p>|    | AM | 30-45 days |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Ministry of Law and Justice</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>Hindi translation from Official Language Wing, Ministry of Law and Justice.</td>
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<td>Publication in the Gazette of India</td>
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<td>Uploading on the website of DAC&amp;FW.</td>
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<td>Put up for authentication of notification to Hon’ble MoS.</td>
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<td>Processing of Authenticated notification and performa for sending the same to both the table offices of Parliament.</td>
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<tr>
<th></th>
<th>13. Representations received in lieu of various notifications published in respect to IA, 1968 and IR, 1971</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Receipt of the representations.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Examination of the issue.</td>
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<td>If necessary, Seeking comments from ICAR or CIBRC or DPPQS</td>
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<td>Preparation of draft status/brief.</td>
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<td>Submission for approval/consideration.</td>
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<td>Informing the concerned depending up on case.</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Compilation of participant information</td>
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<td>Put up of minutes for approval.</td>
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<td>Issuance of approved minutes.</td>
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<th>15. Interface meeting between pesticides</th>
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| Industry and PP Division | • Drafting of meeting notices  
• Issuing of notices  
• Compilation of participant information  
• Put up of minutes for approval.  
• Issuance of approved minutes. | JS(PP) |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| 16. Matters related processing of logo use and support of department for various seminars, conferences, workshops by pesticide associations/companies etc. | • Receipt of the representations.  
• Examination of the issue.  
• Preparation of draft status/brief.  
• Submission for approval/consideration.  
• Informing the concerned depending up on case. | Secretary (DAC&FW) | 3-5 days |

*****
**Brief note on Pesticide Regulation**

Although most of the dangers from unregulated and indiscriminate use of pesticides were brought into focus as early as in the year 1958 when the Government of India appointed a Commission of enquiry to suggest *Inter-alia* remedial measures following a number of deaths in Kerela and Madras (Tamil Nadu) by poisoning through the consumption of imported wheat contaminated by pesticide accidentally which was shipped together with food grains. The whole question of pesticide use and legislation was studied in 1964-67 by an Expert Committee of Indian Council of Agricultural Research headed by Prof. M.S. Thacker. Based on the recommendations of the Expert Committee a comprehensive Insecticides Act was passed in 1968 to regulate the import, manufacture, sale, transport, distribution and use of insecticides with a view to prevent risks to human beings and animals and for other matters connected therewith. The enforcement of Act was transferred to the Ministry of Agriculture in the year 1970 by the Ministry of Health and family Planning. The Department of Agriculture Cooperation and Farmers Welfare of this Ministry took immediate steps to frame the Rules and constituted Central insecticides Board and Registration committee. The states were simultaneously advised to appoint all functionaries mentioned in the Act. After the stage was fully set, all the provisions of the Insecticides Act were brought into force with effect from 1st August, 1971.

In the Act and the Rules framed there under, there is compulsory registration of the pesticides at the Central level and licence for their manufacture; formulation and sale are dealt with at the State level. With the enforcement of the Insecticides Act in the country pesticides of very high quality are made available to the farmers and general public for house-hold use, for protecting the agricultural crops from the ravages of their pests, humans from diseases and nuisance caused by public health pests and the health hazards involved in their use have been minimised to a great extent. For the effective enforcement of the Insecticides Act, the following bodies have been constituted at the Central level –

1. Central Insecticides Board under section 4 of the Act
2. Registration Committee under section 5 of the Act

The secretariat of Central Insecticides Board & Registration Committee (CIB& RC) headed by Secretary/ Additional Plant Protection Advisor (APPA) functions under the aegis of Plant Protection Advisor (PPA) who is the head of the organization Directorate of Plant protection Quarantine and Storage (DPPQS) with is headquarters at Faridabad, Haryana.
DIRECTORATE OF PLANT PROTECTION, QUARANTINE & STORAGE

The Directorate of Plant Protection Quarantine & Storage was established in the year 1946 on the recommendation of ‘Woodhead Commission’ as an apex organization for advising the Government of India and state governments on all the matter related to Plant Protection. The Directorate is headed by Plant Protection adviser. Plant Protection strategy and activities have significant importance in the overall crop production programmes for sustainable agriculture. Plant protection activities encompasses activities aimed to minimizing crop losses due to pests through integrated pest management, plant quarantine, regulation of pesticides, locust warning & control and training in desert areas besides training and capacity building in plant protection. It is an attached Office of Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare. It has various Sub-Offices throughout India.

Mandate of DPPQ&S

- To popularize adoption of integrated pest management (IPM) through training and demonstration in crops inter-alia promotion of biological control approaches in crop protection technology.
- To ensure availability of safer and effective pesticides through regulatory measures under the Insecticides Act, 1968.
- To prevent introduction of exotic pests inimical to Indian agriculture by implementation of Destructive Insects and Pests Act, 1914 supported by Plant Quarantine Order (Regulation of Import into India), 2003.
- To advise and assist the union government on all matters including international obligations related to plant protection.
- To keep watch and control over locust in scheduled desert area.
- Human resource development in plant protection technology.
- Monitoring pesticides’ residues at national level.

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Page 21 of 40
Central Insecticides Board & Registration Committee (CIB & RC)
(Directorate of PPQ&S)

Insecticides Act, 1968 regulates the import manufacture, sale, transport, distribution and use of insecticides with a view to prevent risk to human beings or animals and matters connected therewith.

Central Insecticides Board U/s 4 of Insecticides Act, 1968:

The Central Government constituted a ‘Board’ called the Central Insecticides Board to advise the Central Government and State Governments on technical matters arising out of administration of this Act and to carry out the other function assigned to the board by or under this Act. The Board is an Apex body constitutes a Chairman (Director General of Health Services) and 28 members including 16 ex-officio members and 12 nominated members.

The matters on which Board may advise under sub-section (2) shall include matters relating to

(a) The risk to human beings or animals involved in the use of insecticides and the safety measures necessary to prevent such risk;

(b) The manufacture, sale, storage, transport and distribution of insecticides with a view to ensure safety to human beings or animals.

Other functions of the Board specified under Rule 3 of Insecticide Rules, 1971 are

(a) Specify the use of Insecticide classification on the basis of toxicity and their being suitable for aerial application,

(b) Specify the self-life of Insecticides

(c) Advise tolerant limits for insecticides, residues and on establishment of minimum interval between the application and harvest in respect of various commodities

Suggest colourisation, including colouring matter which may be mixed with concentrates of Insecticides.
Registration Committee U/s 5:

The Registration Committee (RC) consists of a Chairman and not more than 5 persons who shall be the members of the Board including the Drugs Controller and Plant Protection Advisor to the Government of India (ex-officio). The RC may co-opt such number of experts and for such purpose or period as it may deem fit.

RC register the insecticides after scrutinizing their formulae and verifying claims made by the importer or the manufacturer, as the case may be, as regards their efficacy and safety to human beings and animals and perform such other functions as are assigned to it by or under this Act.

Other functions specified under Rule 4 of Insecticide Rules, 1971 are:

(a) Specify the precautions to be taken against poisoning through use & handling of insecticides.

Secretariat of CIB&RC:

Secretariat of CIB&RC is entrusted with implementation of Insecticides Act, 1968 / Rules, 1971 and to carrying out all activities and responsibilities entrusted to the functioning of Central Insecticides Board (CIB) and Registration Committee (RC). These involve:

1) Processing of applications for grant of registration of Insecticides, including scrutiny of
   (i) legal requirements;
   (ii) scientific data on Chemistry of the molecule / formulation and verification of shelf-life claims of insecticides
   (iii) scientific data on the efficacy, including metabolism, persistence and residues and working out approved usage of the insecticide formulation(s);
   (iv) scientific data on safety (toxicity) of the insecticide;
   (v) information /data on packaging of the insecticide; and.

2) Issuing of certificates of registration after approval by the RC;

3) Dealing with the cases for inclusion of new insecticides in Schedule to the Act with the approval of CIB;

4) Processing of post-registration matters of insecticides;
5) Issuing import permits for import of sample quantities of insecticides for research, test and trial purposes;

6) Issuing import permits for import of insecticides for non-insecticidal uses;

7) Dealing of matters related to appeals, RTIs, court cases etc.

8) Formulating draft guidelines for technical data generation and prescribing data requirements for registration of insecticides;

9) Rendering advice on technical matters to Central and State Governments as well as pesticide Industry;

10) Amendments to the Act as well as the Rules;

11) Review of insecticides for restricting, banning or continued use; and

12) Organizing CIB Meetings for deciding policy issues and RC meetings;

The Secretariat of CIB&RC is supported by technical experts in various fields including Chemistry, Toxicology, Bio-efficacy, Packaging & Legal having hierarchical team under these officers, at the level of Joint Director/Deputy Director on the technical side besides, Senior Administrative Officer, Section Officers and supporting secretarial staff.

The working of the scheme is monitored through Physical and financial activities and achievements by the Administrative ‘Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare’ through periodical reports and reviews.

*****
Brief note on Registration Procedure for pesticides

1. **Registration of Insecticides Under Insecticides Act, 1968** The very purpose the Insecticides Act, 1968 is “to regulate the import, manufacture, sale, transport, distribution and use of insecticides with a view to prevent risk to human beings or animals and for matter connected therewith.

2. The Act provides for a statutory Scientific Body namely, the Registration Committee (hereinafter referred to as ‘RC’) constituted under section 5 of Insecticides Act 1968, to register insecticide after scrutinizing their formulae and verifying claims made by the importer or the manufacturer, as the case may be, as regards their efficacy and safety to human beings and animals. It comprises a Chairman and five members, of which the Plant Protection Adviser to the Government of India and the Drugs Controller General of India are the permanent members. (Section 5).

3. That the RC registers insecticides/pesticides as per the provisions under Section 9 of the Act. There are three types of registrations, viz.

   (i) Provisional registration under Section 9(3B) for a period of two years in case of first time introduction of a pesticide in the country. It is mainly for generation of scientific data, which is necessary to generate under domestic conditions, viz. Bio-efficacy and Shelf-life;

   (ii) Regular (original) registration under Section 9(3) after submission of complete scientific data to the satisfaction of the RC; and

   (iii) Repeat or ‘Me Too’ registration under Section 9 (4) on the basis and same conditions as those of original registration.

4. Section 10 of the Act, provides that any person aggrieved by a decision of the Registration Committee under section 9 may, within a period of thirty days from the date on which the decision is communicated to him, appeal in the prescribed manner and on payment of prescribed fee to the Central Government whose decision thereon shall be final:

   Provided that the Central Government may entertain an appeal after the expiry of the said period, if it is satisfied that the appellant was prevented by sufficient cause from filling the appeal in time.
Central Insecticides Board (CIB) members list:

1. The board shall consist to the following members, namely:

i. The Director-General of Health Service, ex officio, who shall be the Chairman;

ii. The Drugs Controller, India, ex officio;

iii. The Plant Protection Adviser to the Government of India, ex officio;

iv. The Director of storage and inspection, ministry of food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Department of Food) ex officio;

v. The Chief Advisor of Factories, ex officio;

vi. The Director, National Institute of Communicable Diseases, ex officio;

vii. The Director-General, Indian Council of Agricultural Research, ex officio;

viii. The Director-General, Indian Council of Medical Research, ex officio;

ix. The Director, Zoological Survey of India, ex officio;

x. The Director-General, Indian Standards Institution, ex officio;

xi. The Director-General of shipping or, in his absence, the deputy Director-General of shipping, Ministry of Transport and Shipping, ex officio;

xii. The Joint-Director, Traffic (General), Ministry of Railways (Railway Board), ex officio;

xiii. The Secretary, Central Committee for Food Standards, ex officio;

xiii.a. The Animal Husbandry Commissioner, Department of Agriculture, ex-officio;

xiii.b. The Joint Commissioner (Fisheries), Department of Agriculture, ex officio;

xiii.c. The Deputy Inspector-General of Forests (Wild life), Department of Agriculture, ex officio;

xiii.d. The Industrial Adviser (Chemicals), Directorate-General of Technical Development, ex officio;

xiv. One person to represent the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals, to be nominated by the Central Government;

xv. One Pharmacologist to be nominated by the Central Government;

xvi. One Medical Toxicologist to be nominated by Central Government;
xvii. One person who shall be in charge of the department dealing with public health in a state, to be nominated by the Central Government;

xviii. Two person who shall be Directors of Agriculture in States, to be nominated by the Central Government;

xix. Four persons, one of whom shall be expert in industrial health and occupational hazards, to be nominated by the Central Government;

xx. One person to represent the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, to be nominated by the Central Government;

xxi. One ecologist to be nominated by the Central Government.

Central Insecticides Board and Registration Committee, Faridabad

For further details the official website of CIB&RC, DPPQ&S i.e. http://ppqs.gov.in/divisions/cib-rc/about-cibrc may be visited.
Note on Techno-legal Cell (TLC)

TLC was initially, established as Chemistry Co-ordination Cell for the purpose of co-ordination between Directorate of PPQ&S (Head Office) and remaining two RPTLs located at Chandigarh and Kanpur. In addition to above Co-ordination Cell was also coordinating between State Pesticide Testing Laboratories (SPTLs), Directorate and DAC&FW. The name Co-ordination Cell was changed to Techno-Legal Cell in XIth EFC five year plan. It is located at Headquarters, Faridabad.

Scheme

Component of Implementation of Insecticides Act (IIA) under central sponsored scheme “Strengthening and modernisation of Pest management Approach In India” (SMPMA)

The objectives of Techno-legal Cell are:

i. Making concerted efforts to ensure timely availability of quality pesticides to the farming community by ensuring effective implementation of the provisions of The Insecticide Act, 1968.

ii. Co-ordination between SPTLs and DAC for various purposes like NABL accreditation of the laboratories, grant-in-aid to the states and UTs for setting up of new State Pesticides Testing laboratories (SPTLs) and strengthening of existing SPTLs and Bio-pesticides Testing Laboratories in the states.

iii. TLC also co-ordinates between RPTLs and Directorate, Directorate and DAC and extends technical and legal expertise to SPTLs, RPTLs and Central Insecticide Inspectors starting from drawl of samples up to launching of prosecution in case of misbranded samples.

Goals

- Constitution of an exclusive task force comprising Central Insecticide Inspectors to check the menace of illegal manufacturing, import and trading/selling of pesticides for ensuring availability of superior quality pesticides to Farmers.
- Setting up and strengthening of SPTLs and State Bio-Pesticides Testing laboratories in states and UTs for effective quality control of pesticides
- NABL accreditation of all SPTLs for maintaining high standard in testing of pesticides to win the confidence of all stakeholders.
➢ To spread awareness among the dealers for recommending right pesticide on right crop to the farmers.

Sub-divisions/Units/Field Stations
Regional Pesticide Testing laboratories at Chandigarh and Kanpur

Functions/Activities and Workflows
➢ Co-ordination of work of RPTLs at headquarters
➢ Updating / upgrading the analytical facilities at RPTLs / SPTLs.

Regional Pesticide Testing laboratories, Chandigarh and Kanpur
Central Insecticides Laboratory (CIL)

The Central Insecticides Laboratory was established under section 16 of Insecticide Act, 1968 on 28th February, 1981, by Gazette Notification. Central Insecticides Laboratory comes under Implementation of Insecticides Act. CIL is referral Laboratory which analyzes Pesticides Samples received from different Courts of Law /Govt. authority under Insecticides Act, 1968 and Insecticides Rules, 1971. It has four Divisions Namely Bioassay, Chemistry, Medical Toxicology and Packaging and Processing. CIL is accredited by National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratory (NABL) for Biological and Chemical Testing. In the last 12th FYP a total of 4,025 samples have been analyzed, out of which 1,997 (49.6%) samples have been found misbranded. The CIL has the following four divisions:

a. CHEMISTRY DIVISION

The activities of chemistry division are:

- To analyze such samples of insecticides sent to it under the Act by any officer or authority and submission of certificates of analysis to the concerned authority;
- To carry out such investigations as may be necessary for the purpose of ensuring the conditions of Registration of Insecticides;
- To carry out such other functions as may be entrusted to it by the Central Government or by a State Government with the permission of the Central Government & after consultation with the Central Insecticides Board.
- Facilitating Bureau of Indian Standards by providing methods of analysis of pesticide Formulations and Technical
- Participating in Proficiency testing and Inter Laboratory Testing Programme with RPTLs and SPTLs.
- Hazardous Waste Management: CIL has obtained membership registration certificate from Haryana Environment Management Society (HEMS). It has executed registration agreement with GEPIL-H for five years for disposal of pesticide along with containers. CIL and GEPIL-H also signed a Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) with a validity period of 5 years. So far, more than 19.9 MT of pesticides stockpiled in various divisions of CIL has been lifted by GEPIL-H.
b. **BIOASSAY DIVISION**

The activities of bioassay division are:

- Post registration verification of bio-effectiveness and phyto-toxicity of chemical and biological pesticides against target pests on approved crops/habitat under the Insecticides Act, 1968 for quality control.
- Pre-registration verification of bio-pesticide samples, received from CIB &RC.

c. **MEDICAL TOXICOLOGY DIVISION**

The Medical Toxicology Division is created in CIL in order to verify the safety claims made by the manufacturers of pesticides in the field of Toxicity Study which is also approved by EFC. This Division has to generate data and advice to the Government to take suitable course of action. In such cases, there is a need for adopting the risk management strategy in order to reduce the hazards to the human beings and the environment. For this purpose, various objectives were decided to undertake earlier like Acute, Oral/Dermal LD 50 study, Short term studies/ Sub-acute/ sub-chronic toxicity study, Chronic toxicity study, Health monitoring study training to Medical doctors on Diagnosis, Management and Treatment of Pesticide Poisoning.

d. **PACKAGING AND PROCESSING DIVISION**

The functions of Packaging and processing division are:

- Pre and post registration verification of packaging and labeling claims/requirements made by the manufactures/registrants.
- Pre and post verification of packaging material used in the packaging.
- Verification / analysis of the packaging and labeling samples received under section 5 (C) of the Insecticides Rules, 1971 in the context of conditions laid down on the certificate of registration issued under Insecticides Act.
- Technical guidance to the Bureau of Indian Standards, in formulating, updating and amending the standard of pesticides quality control, safety storage, transportation and use.
• Verification of shelf life data of the applicants received from the Secretariat of Central Insecticides Board and Registration Committee.
• To render technical guidance to the state department of agriculture functionaries and other Scientific bodies dealing with matters relating to the packaging, labeling, quality control, safety and other aspects of pesticides.
• Developments of eco-friendly and economical pesticides formulations packaging system / devices at laboratory scale.

The objectives of CIL are:

i. To analyze such samples of insecticides sent to it under the Act by any officer or authority and submission of certificates of analysis to the concerned authority;
ii. To analyze samples of materials for insecticide residues under the provisions of the Act.
iii. To carry out such investigations as may be necessary for the purpose of ensuring the conditions of Registration of Insecticides;
iv. To determine the efficacy and toxicity of insecticides;
v. To carry out such other functions as may be entrusted to it by the Central Government or by a State Government with the permission of the Central Government & after consultation with the Central Insecticides Board.

National Pesticides Reference Repository (NPRR)

NRPR was considered essential and approved during the XII Five Year Plan for developing, standardizing and providing Certified Reference Material (CRM)/reference standards to pesticides testing laboratories across the country for bringing uniformity in use of such standards, thereby bringing more accuracy and efficiency in monitoring quality of pesticides. Obtaining such standards is not only time-consuming but also a near impossibility at times, thereby leading to unusual delays, which leads to failure of prosecutions. The Act provides time-bound analysis of pesticides so that they could be available to the farmers at the time of need.

National Pesticides Investigation Laboratory (NPIL)

NPIL was considered essential and approved during the XII Five Year Plan for investigations on lacing of bio-pesticides with chemical pesticides, investigations on
pesticides imported illegally, method development & validation for newly introduced pesticide molecules and randomly verifying the test results of the analysts of all pesticides testing laboratories.

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Central Insecticides Laboratory, Faridabad
Note on Endosulfan issue

Since 1980, the Plantation Corporation of Kerala (PCK) has been conducting aerial spraying of Endosulfan an Organo-chlorine, cyclodine group Insecticide, twice in a year to protect the cashew crops in their plantation in Kasargod district of Kerala, form tea Mosquito bug. From 1999 onwards, local environmentalists in a village called Padre in Kasargod district started alleging that unusual health problems existed in their village on account of aerial spraying of Endosulfan in PCK plantations located nearby.

2. Endosulfan was reviewed by several committees in the past against the backdrop on illness in certain villages of Kasargod district of Kerala, reportedly caused by aerial spraying of Endosulfan over cashew plantation against normal protocol. In view of lack of consensus amongst various experts on this issue, the Government constituted another committee under Dr., C. D. Mayee, the then Agriculture Commissioner, in September, 2004 to examine previous reports and to make recommendations regarding future use of Endosulfan. The review conducted in 2004 *inter alia* concluded that use of Endosulfan was not clearly linked to the alleged health problems in Kasargod district of Kerala and the Committee recommended its continued use. However, the use of Endosulfan in the State of Kerala was kept on hold vide notification dated 31.10.2006.

3. The Supreme Court, in writ petition (civil) No. 213 of 2011 filed by “Democratic Youth Federation of India vs Union of India has passed an ad-interim order on 13.05.2011 banning the production, use and sale of Endosulfan all over India till further orders. The Court has also appointed a Joint Committee headed by the Director General of Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) and the Agriculture Commission to conduct a scientific study on the question whether the use of Endosulfan would cause any serious health hazard to human being and would cause environment pollution. The Committee was also directed by the Court to suggest alternatives to Endosulfan. Accordingly, the Central Government issued instructions on 14.05.2011 to all State Government/ U.T. Administrations to implement interim order of the court in toto, which are binding on all manufacturers. Hon’ble Supreme Court vide its order dated 30.09.2011 has allowed export of 1090.596 MT on Endosulfan Technical from the existing quantity. Hon’ble Supreme Court of India vide its order dated 13.12.2011 has also allowed export of 2698.056 KL of Endosulfan Formulation from the existing quantity.
4. Hon’ble Supreme Court of India vide its order dated 23.04.2012 directed the Government to ascertain the quantity of raw material of Endosulfan, Endosulfan technical, Endosulfan formulation available with the State Governments/UTs, Manufacturers and formulators. The Hon’ble Supreme Court also directed to submit a report on the manner of disposal of raw material of Endosulfan i.e. HCCP and Endosulfan Technical and Endosulfan Formulation. In pursuant to aforesaid order a report on manner of disposal of Endosulfan has already been submitted by DAC in the Supreme Court of India on 23.07.2012. This report inter alia recommends as follows:

(i) Stop further import of raw material HCCP
(ii) Allow manufacture of Endosulfan technical and formulations from existing stock of HCCP
(iii) Endosulfan technical and formulation be allowed for export
(iv) Endosulfan formulation be allowed for use in the country other than Kerala and Karnataka.
(v) Endosulfan be phased out as per Stockholm Convention
(vi) It may take 5 years to phase out the stocks through exports and domestic consumption. As per international practice, products are phased out by making an advance announcement of the cut off dates for import or manufacture. The manufacturers plan production in a manner to completely exhaust the raw materials by the cut off dates.

5. The expired stock may be disposed of through incineration/or exported. In this connection, it is submitted that various committees were examined issues related to the use of Endosulfan and there is no consensus between scientific communities whether Endosulfan is the only reason for health problems of the particular area. The Hon’ble SC has also appointed a committee headed by DG (ICMR) and Commissioner (Agriculture), ICMR to examine the issues related to use of Endosulfan and its adverse affect. The committee has submitted its report to the Hon’ble Supreme Court on 19.11.2012.

6. The said report states that 13-35% of the registered pesticides are known to have health/biological effects to varying degrees as published in peer reviewed journals from various parts of the world, hence endosulfan alone cannot be singled out for potential risks. However, it also recommended phasing out endosulfan within period of 2 years. The committee noted that before registration of any pesticides in the country for commercial use, health risk assessment is carried out by Central Insecticides Board and Registration
Committee (CIB&RC). The recommended dosage and methods of use of pesticides and precautions to be taken for use are also mentioned on the label/leaflets of the pesticides containers are also duly approved by the CIB&RC. It further, opined that appropriate use of pesticides (in consonance with Good Agricultural Practices) is essential to ensure adequate production and availability of agricultural commodities for the food security for Indian Population.

7. The Writ Petition was last heard on 10.01.2017 for final disposal, the Hon’ble Supreme Court has stated that it shall be open to the State Government to recover the compensation, quantified as Rs 5 lakh each, to all the affected persons, within three months from today, either from the concerned industry or from the Government of India, in case it is open to make such recovery, in consonance with law. The State Government to take into consideration the feasibility of providing medical facilities/treatment for life-long health issues, arising out of the effects of endosulfan, keeping in mind, that there seems to be large number of such affected persons.

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Brief note on Review of 66 pesticides by Expert committee

Recommendations and Observations of the Expert committee:

- The Expert committee under the chairmanship of Dr. Anupam Verma reviewed 66 pesticides based on the available information, science based discussions on status of banning, restriction withdrawn and current use in various countries, approved usages of registered formulations under the Insecticides Act, 1968; MRLs fixed, quantum of production, import, export and consumption of technical grade pesticides in the country; WHO classification by hazard, environmental, ecological and human safety concerns and other reasons.

- **Recommended for completely banning-13 Pesticides:**
  
  Benomyl, Carbaryl, DDT, Diazinon, Fenarimol, Fenthion, Linuron, MEMC, Methyl Parathion, Sodium Cyanide, Thiometon, Tridemorph, Trifluralin are recommended to be completely banned.

- Pesticides recommended to be phased out by 2020, **Six pesticides:**
  
  Alachlor, Dichlorovos, Phorate, Phosphomidon, Triazophos, Trichlorofon.

- Endosulfan was not reviewed as it is under consideration of the Hon’ble Supreme Court.

- Pesticide already banned for use in Agriculture- **1 pesticide.**

- Pesticides recommended to be reviewed in 2018 after completion of the recommended studies -**27 pesticides.**

- Pesticides recommended to be continued -**18 pesticides.**

******
**Brief Note on Inter Ministerial Committee (IMC)**

- Pursuance to the orders of the Supreme Court, in the judgment of the case W.P No. 1094 of 1988; Cabinet Secretariat vide OM No. 91/1/5-CA.IV dated 26.06.1997 constituted a committee to review the use of insecticides and chemicals found hazardous to health and to take suitable remedial measures in this regard.

- The composition of the committee is as under:-
  1. Secretary, DAC&FW - Chairman
  2. Secretary, D/O Chemicals & Petrochemicals - Member
  3. Secretary, M/o Health & Family Welfare - Member
  4. Secretary, M/o Environment & Forest - Member

- The terms of Reference of the committee are:-
  a. The committee will review once every three months, the use of insecticides and chemicals found hazardous to health and take suitable remedial measures in this regard.
  b. It may take the assistance of technical experts as may be considered necessary.
  c. The committee will start functioning from the date of issue of this order.
  d. The Department of Agriculture & Cooperation will service the committee.

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## Pesticide Testing Capacity and Number of Laboratories (2018-19)

<table>
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<th>S. No.</th>
<th>State/UTs</th>
<th>Number of Laboratories</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Target / Capacity of analysis per annum</th>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Jharkhand</td>
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<td>Ranchi</td>
<td>500</td>
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<td>11.</td>
<td>Karnataka</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Bangalore, Bellary, Dharwad, Shimoga, Kotnoor and Mandya</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Kerala</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Trivendrum</td>
<td>2500</td>
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<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Madhya Pradesh</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Jabalpur</td>
<td>1500</td>
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<td>14.</td>
<td>Maharashtra</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Pune, Amaravathi, Thane &amp; Aurangabad</td>
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<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Manipur</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Mantripukhri</td>
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<td>19.</td>
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<td>Amritsar, Ludhiana &amp; Bhatinda</td>
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<td>20.</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>Jaipur, Bikaner, Udaipur, Kota, Jodhpur and Sriganganagar, Bharatpur</td>
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<td>21.</td>
<td>Tamil Nadu</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Coimbatore, Kovilpatti, Erode, Madurai, Trichy, Aduthrai, Salem, Cuddalore, Kanchipuram, Nagapattinam, Dharmpuri, Vellore, Sivaganga, Theni and Thirunelveli</td>
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<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>Telangana</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Rajendra Nagar and Warangal</td>
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<td>23.</td>
<td>Tripura</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Agartala</td>
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<td>24.</td>
<td>Uttarankhand</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Rudarpur, Srinagar(Pauri Garhwal)</td>
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### Regional Pesticide Testing Laboratories

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>State/UTs</th>
<th>Number of Laboratories</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Target/Capacity of analysis per annum</th>
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<td>1.</td>
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### Central Insecticides Laboratory

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>State/UTs</th>
<th>Number of Laboratories</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Target/Capacity of analysis per annum</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>Faridabad</td>
<td>1600</td>
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