



रा व स्वा प्र सं
NIPHM

राष्ट्रीय वनस्पति स्वास्थ्य प्रबंधन संस्थान
National Institute of Plant Health Management

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Theme Article



Quality Control of Pesticides in India

Special Event



FTF ITT Training

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From the Director General's Desk

India has achieved self-sufficiency in food production due to untiring efforts of farming community with the consistence research of scientific fraternity. Three important components that helped India to achieve food production are High Yielding Varieties, Fertilizers and Pesticides, but however, indiscriminate use of fertilizers and pesticides led to many deleterious impacts on soil health, plant health, environmental health and ecological balance. The availability of quality pesticides also an important factor for achieving desired plant protection without undesired effects. During 2016-17, about 57,000 Metric Tonnes active ingredient of pesticides consumed in the country, and about 13,500 Insecticide Inspectors appointed under Section 20 of Insecticide Act regularly inspect the premises of manufacturing, storage, retail outlets and collect the samples, and send to 68 State Pesticide Testing Labs (SPTLs) spread across the country, for quality control of pesticides. Insecticide Analysts appointed under section 19 of Insecticide Act, analyses the samples following BIS methods and test reports are send to Inspectors, and the Inspectors initiate legal action against manufacturer, dealer if the samples is found to sub-standard / mis-branded. The lead article in this issue, describes in detail about the procedures and protocols followed for Quality Control of Pesticides in India, and importance of SPTLs.

As per Insecticide Act, 1968, Government of India ensures through all systems that pesticides available in the country are according to the standard, helps in achieving the self-sufficiency in food production and also protects overall health of environment.




(V. Usha Rani, IAS)
Director General

Theme Article: Quality Control of Pesticides in India

Dr. Cherukuri Sreenivasa Rao, C. Venkateswara Rao, T. Sridevi & Dr. Baby Rani

Introduction and Background

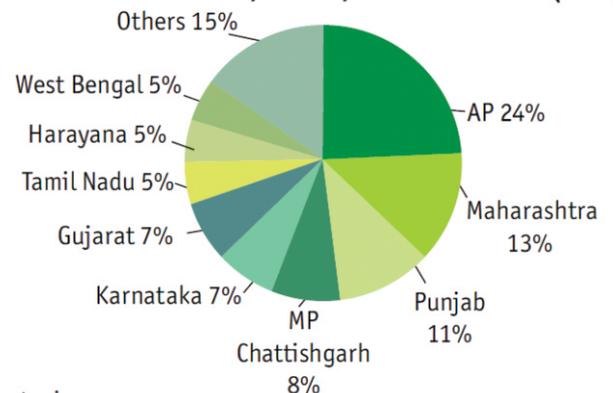
The pesticides are important components of the plant protection tools across the world in spite of various other practices are advocated and practiced. The pesticide use is started well before 2000 years ago in various forms and the first form of pesticide was elemental sulphur dusting which was used around 4,500 years ago. Elemental sulphur occurs naturally, abundantly, and was known in ancient times, being mentioned for its uses in ancient India, and is used as fungicide and insecticides. Around 15th century, toxic substances like arsenic, lead and mercury were used. Nicotine sulphate was extracted from tobacco leaves and was used as insecticide in 17th century, and around 19th century, two more natural substances like pyrethrum which is derived from chrysanthemums, and rotenone which is derived from the roots of tropical vegetables came into existence. In 1950's, Paul Muller discovered that dichlorodiphenyl trichloro ethane or DDT, yet another chemical, was a better option and was more effective than the rest of the variants. DDT replaced all the other types by 1975. Since then, DDT and pyrethrin compounds have dominated the insecticide and pesticide industry. Besides this, herbicides also gained lot of popularity. Herbicides contained triazine and other nitrogen-based compounds.

In India, the production of pesticides started in 1952 with the establishment of a plant for the production of BHC near Calcutta, and India is now the fourth largest global producer of agro-chemicals after US, Japan and China. The usage of pesticides is increased with time and demand for increased food production with the increase in the world population. The availability of various modern synthetic pesticides to control plant pathogenic microbes and weeds apart from insects also contributed for large scale increase in the usage of pesticides. Today there are 279 pesticides registered in India including bio pesticides. These pesticides are made available in more than 675+ different kinds of formulations for use in the agriculture, domestic and other uses. The pesticides are not only used in Agriculture but also many areas like ornamental plants and forest trees, general soil treatment, for treatment of animals and pets, household pest management, storage places, wood or wood structure protection treatments, aquatic sites, non-crop wide areas and general indoor & outdoor treatments, building protection etc. The annual consumption of pesticides in our country is estimated at about 40 thousand metric tonnes of pesticides in our country.

As per the “A report on Indian Agrochemical Industry, 2016” published by FICCI with TATA Strategic Management Group, Andhra Pradesh (including Telangana & Seemandhra), Maharashtra and Punjab are top three states contributing to 45% of pesticide consumption in India. Andhra Pradesh is the leading consumer with 24% share. The top seven states together account for more than 70% of crop protection chemicals usage in India.

Indian State-wise Crop Protection Market Split

State-wise consumption of pesticides in India (FY15)

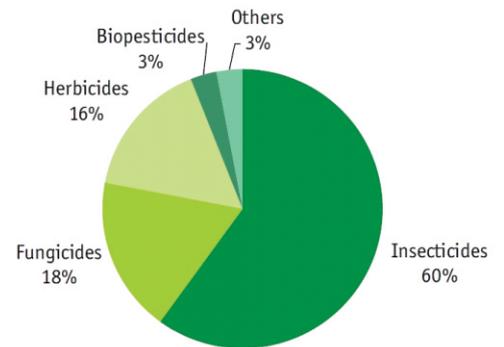


Source: Analysis by Tata Strategic

Note: Contribution of Seemandhra and Telangana is not available

The Indian crop protection market is dominated by Insecticides, which form almost 60% of domestic crop protection chemicals market. The major applications are found in rice and cotton crops. Fungicides and Herbicides are the largest growing segments accounting for 18% and 16% respectively of total crop protection chemicals market respectively. As the weeds grow in damp and warm weather and die in cold seasons, the sale of herbicides is seasonal. Rice and wheat crops are the major application areas for herbicides. Increasing labour costs and labour shortage are key growth drivers for herbicides. The fungicides application is more in fruits, vegetables and rice. Currently bio-pesticides market share is 3%, and the growth is expected due to increasing concerns on food safety and environmental safety, stringent regulations and government support. (Source: A report on Indian Agrochemical Industry 2016, published by FICCI and TATA Strategic Management Group)

Indian Crop Protection Market Split (FY15)



Source: Industry reports, Analysis by Tata Strategic

State-Wise Consumption of Chemical Pesticides during 2010-17 (in Metric Tonne Active Ingredient)

S.No	States/UTs	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1	Andhra Pradesh	8869	9289	2803	4253	4050	2713	1884
2	Bihar	675	655	687	765	787	831	840
3	Chhattisgarh	570	600	812	1016	1589	1625	1495
4	Goa	9	8	9	9	12	48	22
5	Gujarat	2600	2190	1210	2330	1730	1980	1713
6	Haryana	4060	4050	4050	4080	4070		4050
7	Himachal Pradesh	328	310	325	344	379	450	341
8	Jammu & Kashmir	1818	1711	1789	1723	1921	2251	2188
9	Jharkhand	84	151	151	430	650	493	541
10	Karnataka	1858	1412	1615	1735	1793	1434	1279
11	Kerala	657	807	712	1276	910	1123	1070
12	Madhya Pradesh	633	850	846	987	696	732	694
13	Maharashtra	8317	6723	6618	10969	8663	11665	13496
14	Orissa	871	555	606	1219	1075	723	770
15	Punjab	5730	5625	5730	5723	5689	5743	5843
16	Rajasthan	3623	2802	2559	2736	2694	2475	1252
17	Tamil Nadu	2361	1968	1766	2142	2096	2096	2000
18	Telangana				3812	2862	2950	3840
19	Uttar Pradesh	8460	8839	9057	10164	9736	10457	10142
20	Uttarakhand	199	206	247	174	172	217	131
21	West Bengal	3515	3670	3465	3190	3060	3712	2624
22	Arunachal Pradesh	10	17		18	18	17	18
23	Assam	150	160	183	190	190		306
24	Manipur	30	33	31	31	31	30	33
25	Meghalaya	10	9	24	44	28		
26	Mizoram	4	4	4	508	805		

S.No	States/UTs	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
27	Nagaland		15		16	20	20	
28	Sikkim							
29	Tripura	12	266	272	310	346	293	298
30	Andaman & Nicobar		15	7		8		
31	Chandigarh							
32	Dadra & Nagar Haveli							
33	Daman & Diu							
34	Delhi	48			48			88
35	Lakshadweep							
36	Pondicherry	39	38	41	41	42	43	42
Sub Total		87	54	48	89	50	43	130
Grand Total		55540	52979	45619	60282	56121	54121	57000
Source: States/UTs Zonal Conferences on Inputs (Plant Protection). NR: Not Reported								

The availability of Quality Pesticides is vital for food production, and also to protect health of Humans and Environment. In India, both State and Central Governments play very active role in inspection of manufacturing units, and retails shops and check the quality of pesticides following various clauses and provisions of Insecticide Act, 1968 and Insecticide Rules, 1971, respectively.

Insecticide Act, 1968

Although most of the dangers from unregulated and indiscriminate use of pesticides were brought into focus as early as in the year 1958 when Government of India appointed a committee of enquiry to suggest Inter-alia remedial measures following a number of deaths in Kerala and Madras (Tamilnadu) 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 (ICAR) headed by Prof. M.S. Thacker. Based on the recommendations of 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 risk to human beings and animals, and for the matters connected therewith.

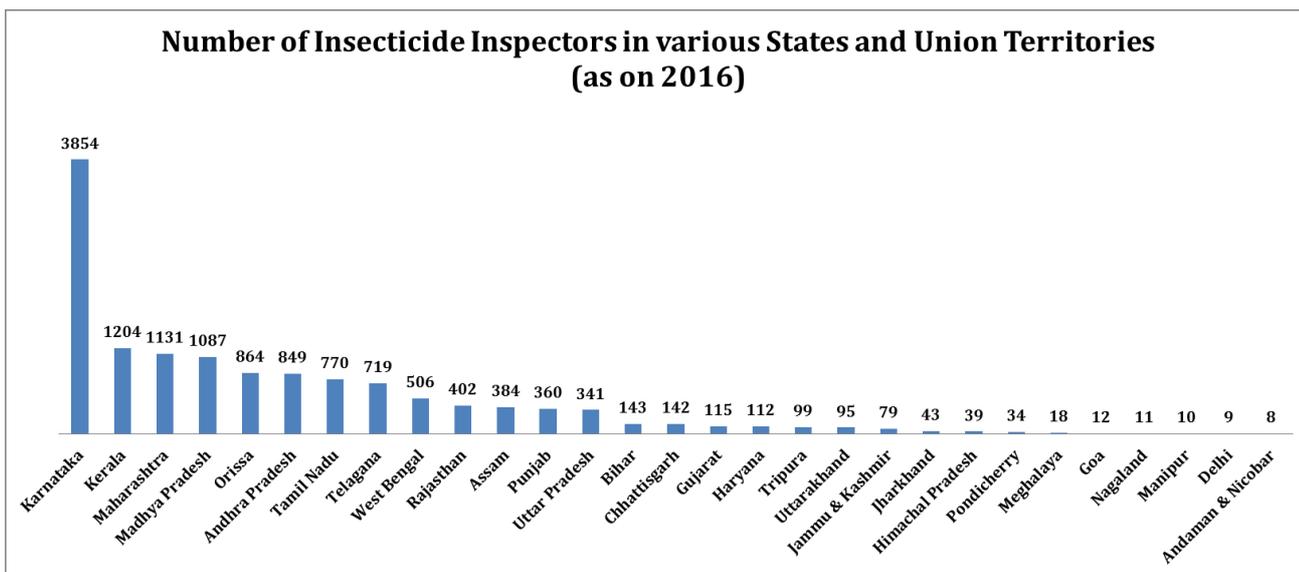
The enforcement of Act was transferred to the Ministry of Agriculture in the year 1970 by the Ministry of Health and family Planning. The department of Agriculture of this Ministry took immediate steps to frame the Rules (Insecticide Rules, 1971) and constituted Central insecticides Board and Registration committee (CIBRC). The states were simultaneously advised to appoint all functionaries mentioned in the Act. After the stage was fully set, all the provisions of the Insecticide Act was brought into force with effect from 1st August 1971. In the Act and Rules framed there under, there is a compulsory registration of the pesticides at the Central Level, and license for their manufacturing, formulation and sale are dealt with at the state level. With the enforcement of the Insecticide Act in the country, pesticides of high quality are made available to the farmers and general public for house-hold use, for protecting agricultural crops from the ravage of their pests, humans from diseases and nuisance caused by public health pests, and the hazards involved in their use have been minimized to a great extent.

The regulation of pesticides start with the registration with Registration committee, Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India, which verify the claims made by the manufacturers and importers with respect to the Chemistry, Bio efficacy, Toxicology and packing & packaging so as to prevent risk to human beings, animals and environment, before issuing the Registration Certificate. The Registration verifies the recipe, Label and Leaflet information for safe and appropriate use of pesticides. The Registration committee also verifies the safety data and manufacturing capabilities before issuing the Registration certificate. The issue of manufacturing license to the industry and post registration & license verification is enforced by the respective State Departments of Agriculture. This is done by the State Licensing Officers and his technical officers who discharge the duties as Insecticide Inspectors.

Insecticide Inspectors

The Insecticide Inspectors are appointed by both State Departments of Agriculture and the Central Government under section 20 of the Insecticides Act 1968. The Central Government or a State Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint persons in such number as it thinks fit and possessing such technical and other qualifications as may be prescribed to be Insecticides Inspectors for such area as may be specified in the notification: Provided that any person who does not possess the required qualifications may be so appointed only for the purposes of clauses (a) and (d) of sub-section (1) of section 21: Provided further that no person who has any financial interest in the manufacture, import or sale of any insecticide shall be so appointed. Every Insecticide Inspector shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of section 21 of the Indian Penal code (45 of 1860), and shall be officially subordinate to such authority as the government appointing him may specify in this behalf.

The State Department of Agriculture appoints their Insecticide Inspectors for a specified jurisdiction within the state. They inspect the retail outlets and distributors in their jurisdiction regularly as per the policy and targets fixed by the State Departments of Agriculture. Some of the Insecticide inspectors are specially appointed to inspect the manufacturing units. The Insecticide Inspectors are appointed by the Government of India for a larger jurisdiction covering sometimes few states and they conduct inspections and draw samples as per the instructions of the Plant Protection Advisor to the Government of India, Directorate of Plant Protection, and Quarantine & Storage.



Presently, more than 13,500 officers are designated as Insecticide Inspectors throughout India by various States and Union Territories, and as on 2016-17, there are more than 2.2 lakh licensed sale points for distribution of pesticides (Source <http://ppqs.gov.in/divisions/pesticides-monitoring-documentation>).

An Insecticide Inspector (Section 21 of Insecticide Act 1968) shall have power:

- a) to enter and search, at all reasonable times and with such assistance, if any, as he considers necessary, any premises in which he has reason to believe that an offence under this Act or the rules made thereunder has been or is being or is about to be committed, or for the purpose of satisfying himself that the provisions of this Act or the rules made thereunder or the conditions of any certificate of registration or licence issued thereunder are being complied with;
- b) to require the production of, and to inspect, examine and make copies of, or take extracts from, registers, records or other documents kept by a manufacturer, distributor, carrier, dealer or any other person in pursuance of the provisions of this Act or the rules made thereunder and seize the same, if he has reason to believe that all or any of them may furnish evidence of the commission of an offence punishable under this Act or the rules made thereunder
- c) to make such examination and inquiry as he thinks fit in order to ascertain whether the provisions of this Act or the rules made thereunder are being complied with and for the purpose stop any vehicle
- d) to stop the distribution, sale or use of an insecticide which he has reason to believe is being distributed, sold or used in contravention of the provisions of this Act or the rules made thereunder, for a specified period not exceeding twenty days, or unless the alleged contravention is such that the defect may be removed by the possessor of the insecticide, seize the stock of such insecticide
- e) to take samples of any insecticide and send such samples for analysis to the Insecticide Analyst for test in the prescribed manner; and
- f) to exercise such other powers as may necessary for carrying out the purposes of this Act or the rules made thereunder. The provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (2 of 1974), shall, as far as may be, apply to any search or seizure under this Act as they apply to any search or seizure made under the authority of a warrant issued under section 94 of the said code. An Insecticide Inspector may exercise the powers of a police officer under [section 42 of the code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (2 of 1974)], for the purpose of ascertaining the true name and residence of the person from whom a sample is taken or insecticide is seized.

Procedure to be followed by Insecticide Inspectors (Section 22 of Insecticide Act, 1968)

1. Where an Insecticide Inspector seizes any record, register or document under clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 21, he shall, as may be, inform a Magistrate and take his orders as to the custody thereof
2. Where an Insecticide Inspector takes any action under clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 21-
 - a) He shall use all despatch in ascertaining whether or not the insecticide or its sale, distribution or use contravenes any of the provisions of section 18 and if it is ascertained that the insecticide or its sale, distribution or use does not so contravene, forthwith revoke the order passed under the said clause or, as the case may be, take such action as may be necessary for the return of the stock seized
 - b) If he seizes the stock of the insecticide he shall, as soon as may be, inform a Magistrate and take his orders as to the custody thereof
 - c) Without prejudice to the institution of any prosecution, if the alleged contravention be such that the

defect may be remedied by the possessor of the insecticide, he shall, on being satisfied that the defect has been so remedied, forthwith revoke his order and in case where the Insecticide Inspector has seized the stock of insecticide, he shall, as soon as may be, inform a Magistrate and obtain his order as the release thereof

3. Where an Insecticide Inspector takes any sample of an insecticide, he shall tender the fair price thereof and may require a written acknowledgement therefor.
4. Where the price tendered under sub-section (3) is refused, or where the Insecticide Inspector seizes the stock of any insecticide under clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 21, he shall tender a receipt therefor in the prescribed form.
5. Where an Insecticide Inspector takes a sample of any insecticide for the purpose of test or analysis, he shall intimate such purpose in writing in the prescribed form to the person from whom he takes it, and in the presence of such person unless he wilfully absents himself, shall divided the sample into three portions and effectively seal and suitably make the same and permit such person to add his own seal and mark to all or any of the portions so sealed and marked: Provided that where the insecticide is made up in containers of small volume, instead of dividing a sample as aforesaid, the Insecticide Inspector may, and if the insecticide be such, that it is likely to deteriorate or be otherwise damaged by exposure shall take three of the said container after suitably marking the same and, where necessary, sealing them
6. The Insecticide Inspector shall restore one portion of a sample so divided or more one container, as the case may be, to the person from whom he takes it and shall retain the remainder and dispose of the same as follows; One portion or container, he shall forthwith send to the Insecticide Analyst for test or analysis; and The second, he shall produce to the Court before which proceedings, if any, are instituted in respect of the insecticide.

Duties of Insecticides Inspector (Clause 27, Chapter VI of Insecticide Rules, 1971)

1. to inspect not less than three times in a year all establishments selling insecticides within the area of his jurisdiction;
2. to satisfy himself that the conditions of licence are being complied with;
3. to procure and send for test and analysis, samples of insecticides which he has reason to suspect are being sold, stocked or accepted for sale in contravention of the provisions of the Act or rules made there under;
4. to investigate any complaint in writing which may be made to him;
5. to institute prosecution in respect of breaches of the Act and the rules made there under;
6. to maintain a record of all inspections made and action taken by him in the performance of his duties including the taking of samples and seizure of stocks and to submit copies of such record to the licensing officer;
7. to make such inquiries and inspections as may be necessary to detect the sale and use of insecticides in contravention of the Act.]

Duties of Inspectors specially authorized to inspect manufacture of Insecticides (Clause 28, Chapter VI of Insecticide Rules, 1971)

It shall be the duty of any Inspector authorized to inspect the manufacture of Insecticides—

1. to inspect not less than twice a year all premises licensed for the manufacture of insecticides within the area of his jurisdiction and to satisfy himself that the conditions of the licence and the provisions of the Act or

- the rule made there under are being observed;
2. to send forthwith to the licensing officer after each inspection, a detailed report indicating the conditions of the licence and the provisions of the Act or rules made thereunder which are being observed and the conditions and provisions, if any, which are not being observed;
 3. to draw samples of insecticides manufactured on the premises and send them for test or analysis in accordance with these rules;
 4. to report to the government all occurrences of poisoning.

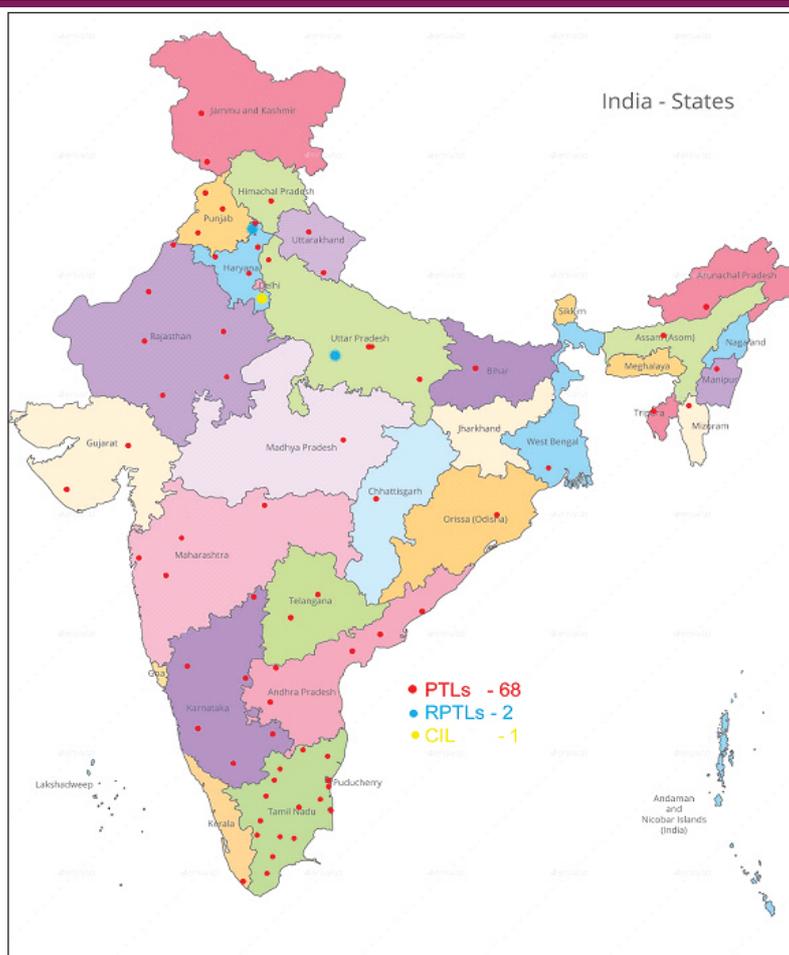
The Insecticide Inspectors inspect the premises of manufacturers, distributors and dealers for compliance to the laid down conditions as stipulated in the Insecticides act 1968 and Rules 1971 periodically and draw the samples of pesticides to ascertain their conformity to the prescribed specifications. The Insecticide Inspector shall draw the sample and divide into three portions and effectively seal and suitably mark the same and permit such person from whom the sample is drawn to add his own seal and mark to all the portions so sealed and marked. If the samples are made up in containers of small volume, instead of dividing a sample as aforesaid, the Insecticide Inspector may, and if the insecticide be such, that it is likely to deteriorate or be otherwise damaged by exposure shall take three of the said container after suitably marking the same and seal them. The Insecticide Inspector shall restore one portion of a sample so divided or one container, as the case may be, to the person from whom he takes it and from the remainders, One portion or container shall forthwith send to the Insecticide Analyst (PTL/RPTL) for test or analysis; and The second, he shall produce to the Court before which proceedings, if any, are instituted in respect of the insecticide.

The Insecticide Inspector on inspection of the display and sale outlets, Distributor shall exercise his powers under section 21(d) to stop the distribution, sale or use of an insecticide which he has reason to believe is being distributed, sold or used in contravention of the provisions of this Act or the rules made thereunder, for a specified period not exceeding 30 days and issue stop sale notice in form no. XVIII, or unless the alleged contravention is such that the defect may be removed by the possessor of the insecticide, seize the stock of such insecticide with seizure notice in form No. XIX.

NIPHM conducts 4 to 5 specialized 5 days training programs per year, for Insecticide Inspectors on “Inspection, Sampling and Prosecution Procedures” (ISPP), and > 100 officers deputed by State and Central Governments are trained in a year.

Pesticide Testing Labs (PTLs):

The Pesticide Testing Laboratories working under the Insecticide Act 1968 and Rules 1971 offers the services in Testing of pesticides for their quality as per the specified standards, label claims of the pesticides and also to verify the adherence to registration conditions in terms of active ingredient(s), physical, chemical and others properties. Government of India has established one Central Insecticides Laboratory (CIL) at Faridabad, Haryana which acts as a Referral Laboratory for synthetic pesticides, another Laboratory at National Institute of Plant Health Management, Hyderabad for Bio Pesticides and Bio products (for identifying the products lacing with synthetic pesticides) and two Regional Pesticide Testing Laboratories (RPTLs); one at Chandigarh and the other at Kanpur to augment and help the State Governments where there are no Pesticide Testing Laboratories(PTLs) of their own or facilities. Most of the State Departments of Agriculture have established their PTLs and there are 68 such Laboratories across the country.



Insecticide Analysts

As per Section 19 of Insecticide Act, The Central Government or a State Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint persons in such number as it thinks fit and possessing such technical and other qualifications as may be prescribed to be Insecticide Analysts for such areas and in respect of such insecticides or class of insecticides as may be specified in the notification: Provided that no person who has any financial interest in the manufacture, import or sale of any insecticide, shall be so appointed.

Qualifications of Insecticide Analyst (Clause 21, Chapter VI of Insecticide Rules, 1971)

A person shall be eligible for appointment as an insecticide analyst under the Act only if he possesses the following qualifications, namely :

- a) A graduate in Agriculture or a graduate in Science with Chemistry as special subject; and
- b) adequate training in analysing insecticides in a recognized laboratory.

NIPHM conducts two training programs per year, with duration of 60 days for Insecticide Analysts on “Pesticide Formulation Analysis” and > 30 officers deputed by State and Central Governments are trained in a year.

Powers of Insecticides Analyst (Clause 22, Chapter VI of Insecticide Rules, 1971)

The Insecticides Analyst shall have the power to call for such information of particulars or do anything as may be necessary for the proper examination of the samples sent to him either from the Insecticide Inspector or the person whom the sample was obtained. investigation with a view to their publication at the discretion of the government.

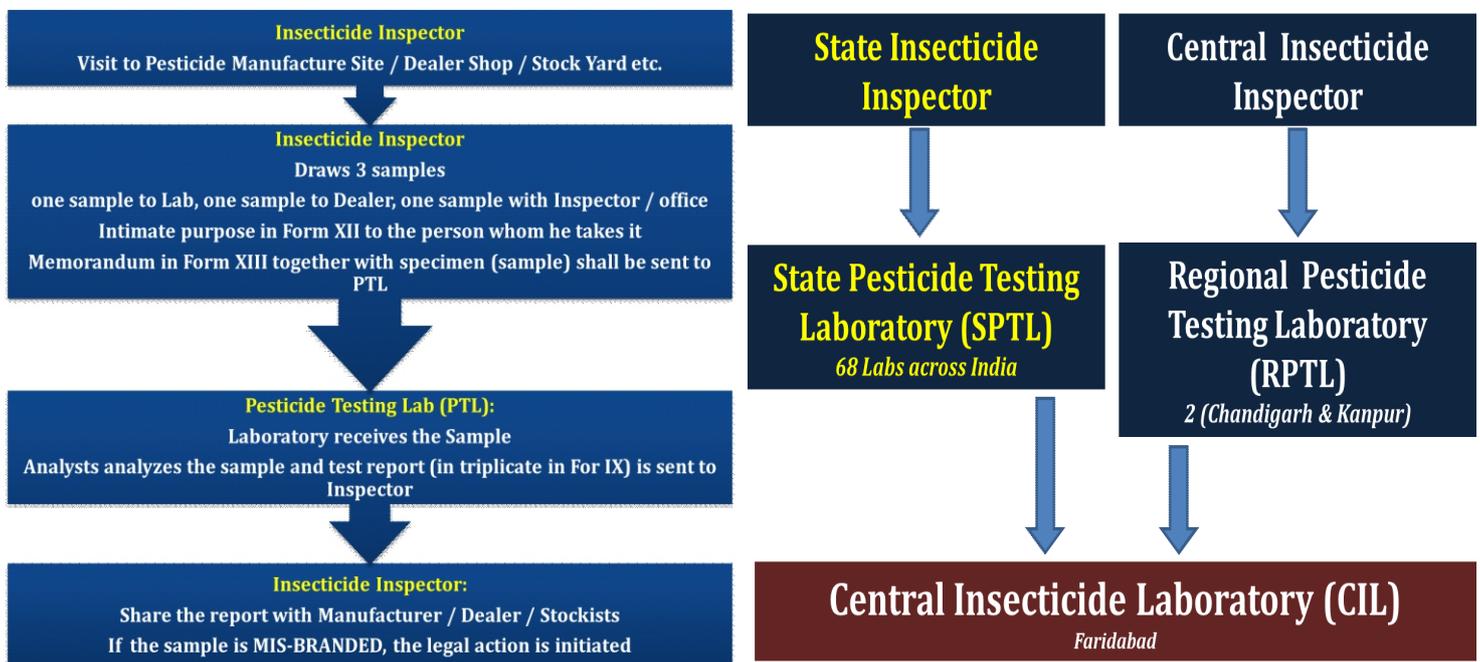
Duties of Insecticides Analyst (Clause 23, Chapter VI of Insecticide Rules, 1971)

1. The Insecticides Analyst shall analyse or cause to be analysed or test or cause to be tested such samples of insecticides as may be sent to him by the Insecticide Inspector under the provisions of the Act and shall furnish report or results of such tests or analysis.
2. An insecticides analyst shall, from time to time, forward to the State Government reports giving the result of analytical work and in

Procedure of Testing & Reporting:

Procedure on receipt of sample (Clause 24, Chapter VI of Insecticide Rules, 1971)

1. On receipt of a package from an Insecticide Inspector containing a sample for test or analysis, the Insecticides Analyst shall compare the seals on the packet with the specimen impression received separately and shall note the condition of the seals on the packet.
2. In making the test or analysis of insecticides, it shall be sufficient if the insecticides analyst follows that specification and the months of examination of samples as approved by the Registration Committee.
3. After the test or analysis has been carried out under sub-rule (2), the Insecticides Analyst shall forthwith supply to the Insecticides Inspector a report in triplicate in Form IX of the result of test or analysis.



The State Pesticide Testing Laboratories analyse the samples drawn and sent by the State Insecticide Inspectors where as RPTLs receive samples drawn by the Central Insecticide Inspectors as well as from the states.

The specifications or the standard parameters for pesticides and pesticide formulations are finalised at the time of registration of pesticides by the registration committee as per the guidelines of Central Insecticide Board. The framing of Bureau of Indian Standard (BIS) Specifications and methods of analysis are taken up later in due course of time deliberating among all the stake holders, namely the Government of India (GOI), the Registration Committee, the Central Insecticides Laboratory, the Regional Pesticide Testing Laboratories (RPTLs) and the State Pesticide Testing Laboratories (SPTL), Bureau of Indian Standard (BIS) and Pesticide Manufacturing Industries. NIPHM is also one of the members of the Food and Agriculture Division1, BIS

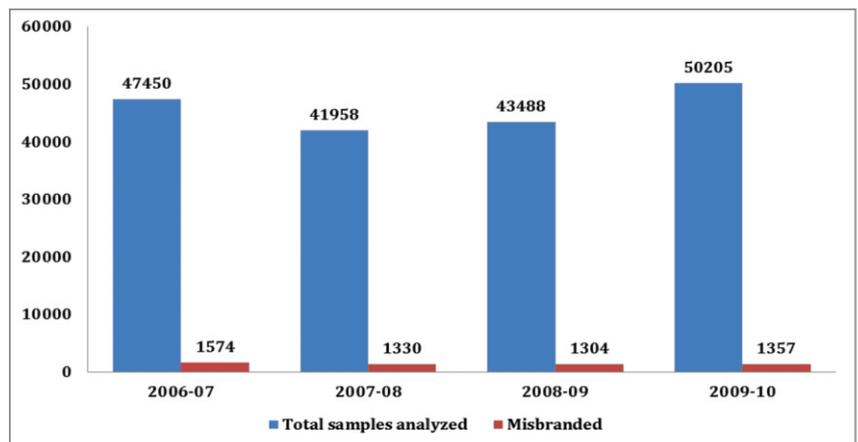
which finalises the specifications for the pesticides. However, the methods approved by the registration committee at the time of registration will be in force till finalisation of BIS and legally valid for the quality control check by the regulating laboratories. The Insecticide Analysts analyse the samples received from the Insecticide Inspectors as per the approved procedures and make available the test reports in the prescribed form no. XVII within 30 days from the receipt of the samples in the laboratory.

The analytical report signed by an Insecticide Analyst shall be evidence of the facts stated therein, and such evidence shall be conclusive unless the person from whom the sample was taken has within twenty-eight days of the receipt of a copy of the report notified in writing to the Insecticide Inspector or the Court before which any proceedings in respect of the samples are pending that he intends to adduce evidence in contra version of the report.

Actions on Misbranded Pesticides:

If the analytical report concluded that the sample is found to be misbranded or does not conformed to the laid down specifications, the Insecticide Inspector or the Licensing officer issues show cause notice to the person from whom the sample is drawn, the distributor and the manufacturer under Section 14 of I. Act 1968.

The data presented in the following explains the number of samples analysed by PTLs and number of misbranded samples.



The Dealer, Distributor or the manufacturer can exercise their right to reanalyse in writing within 28 days from the date of receipt of the show cause notice. The stocks of such misbranded pesticide are confiscated from the dealer issuing seizure notice in form number XIX and obtain the permission for seizure from the Magistrate.

Unless the sample has already been tested or analysed in the Central Insecticides Laboratory(CIL), where a person has notified his intention of adducing evidence in contravention of the Insecticide Analyst's report(from PTLs/RPTLs) the court may, of its own motion or its discretion at the request either of the complainant or of the accused, cause the sample of the insecticide produced before the Magistrate to be sent for test or analysis to the Central Insecticides Laboratory, which shall make the test or analysis and report in writing signed by, or under the authority of, the Director of Central Insecticides Laboratory the result thereof, and such report shall be conclusive evidence of the facts stated therein. The Supreme Court of India has ruled in one of its recent judgements that, the Insecticide Inspector can directly send the third sample for referee analysis to the CIL. The CIL plays an important role in quality control analysis of pesticides as a referee laboratory and its report is the conclusive evidence and final under section 24(4) of the Insecticide Act 1968.

The Insecticide Inspector on receipt of the analytical report from CIL, study the report and act accordingly. In case the report says that the sample is conformed to the laid down specifications, it is informed to the magistrate and release the seized stocks.

If the CIL's Analytical report says that the sample is misbranded or did not conform to the laid down specifications, the stocks will continue to be in the control of the Insecticide Inspector and proceed for prosecution of the Dealer, Distributor and the Manufacturer after obtaining necessary permission from the Licensing Officer. The department will communicate the details of the misbranded pesticide, batch number and the name of the manufacturer through out the state and instruct to confiscate the stocks of the said pesticide to protect the interests of the farmers and the environment.

The following are the steps followed by Insecticide Inspector, after obtaining test report from Insecticide Analyst of PTL/CIL.

1. Inspector receives test report from Analyst.
2. Inspector study the report, and if the pesticide is not following the specifications, the stocks of such misbranded pesticides are confiscated from the dealer issuing seizure notice, obtaining permission for seizure from the Magistrate.
3. If the manufacture approach for reanalysis within 28 days from the date of show causes notice, the samples will be sent to CIL for reanalysis.
4. Inspector receives the test receipt from CIL, study report accordingly, and if the report says that the sample is confirming to the laid down specifications, Inspector informs The Magistrate and release seized stocks.
5. If the CIL report says that the sample is misbranded, stocks will be in the control of Inspector.
6. The inspector proceeds for prosecution of the dealer, distributor and manufacturer after obtaining necessary permission from licensing officer.
7. The department will communicate the details of the misbranded pesticide, batch number and the name of the manufacturer through out the state and instruct to confiscate the stocks of the said pesticide to protect the interests of the farmers and the environment.
8. Launching Prosecution: The prosecutions are launched for the contraventions made by the Dealer, Distributor and Manufacturer in the Courts of Metropolitan Magistrate or a Judicial Magistrate of the first class.
9. Obtaining Verdict and Conviction: The State Departments of Agriculture on the basis of outcome of the cases and the verdict; initiate appropriate action against the Dealer, Distributor or the Manufacturer.

Executive Summary

The Government of India through Insecticide Act, 1968 and Insecticide Rules, 1971 regulate the Quality of Pesticides available in India through systematic procedures and methods. The Insecticide Inspectors (>13,500 throughout India) draws the samples and sent to Testing Labs (68 State Pesticide Testing Labs) and based on the test report, the Inspector initiates the legal action, if sample found misbranded.

The Insecticide Act and the rules under went many amendments since their inception. However, a review of enforcement of Insecticides Act 1968 and Rules 1971 and its outcome signified that the Act and Rules require improvement and be strengthened further so as to help the farming community better and safe guard the environment. Thus, the Government of India has taken up the task of bringing out The Pesticide Management Bill by modifying the present Insecticides Act 1968 and Rules 1971.

International Training Program on “Plant Biosecurity & Food Safety”

Feed The Future India Triangular Training (FTF ITT) program on “Plant Biosecurity and Food Safety” was conducted at NIPHM from 3rd to 17th March, 2018. It is an Inter-Institutional event organized in collaboration with MANAGE, Hyderabad. This unique programme was attended by 23 executives representing two Asian and eight African countries. Out of which 23 officials, 8 are female and 15 are male executives.

The training programme was inaugurated by the chief guest Ms. Rani Kumidini IAS, Executive Director, National Fisheries Development Board, Smt. Usha Rani, IAS, Director General, MANAGE & NIPHM. The program was started with invocation, lighting of lamp by the dignitaries and executive trainees.



The learning process was designed by integrating interactive lectures, field visits and hands-on experiences coupled with cultural exposure. The main objective of the training programme was to impart knowledge on International Regulatory Framework and SPS agreement, Skills on Pest Risk Analysis and Phytosanitary Treatments, Knowledge on Food Safety Regulations, Skills on Pesticide Management, Pesticide Residue Analysis and Risk Mitigations, Knowledge and skills on Integrated Plant Health Management Concepts and Practices based on Agro Ecosystem Analysis and Ecological Engineering for Afro-Asian countries.



The Valedictory programme was graced by Guest of Honour Dr. W. R. Reddy, IAS, Director General, NIRD&PR, Smt V. Usha Rani, IAS Director General, MANAGE and NIPHM, Dr. P. Chandra Shekara Program Director, MANAGE, Dr. Cherukuri Sreenivas Rao, Director (PMD) and Dr. J. Alice R. P. Sujeetha, Director (PBD), NIPHM. Smt Usha Rani, Director General NIPHM and MANAGE presided over the function. All the executive trainees were received the certificate of successful participation in the training programme.



Workshop on “Good Hygienic Practices (GHP) for Export Pack Houses”

One day workshop for exporters on “Good Hygienic Practices (GHP) for Export Pack Houses” was organised by NIPHM on 8th March, 2018. This workshop allowed the 12 lead exporters and Centre Govt. officers to acquire the basic concepts and terms associated with good hygiene practices, fundamental hazard types and a preliminary introduction to risk assessment, main methods/infrastructure/ dos & don'ts, management of pack houses, their obligations and difficulties confronted by exporters in trade. In the panel discussion, Smt. V. Usha Rani, DG, NIPHM chaired the session and Mr. Sudhakar, DGM, APEDA were given valuable inputs to the participants to promote safe trade among the countries.



Inauguration of Nematology Glass House for Research Activities



A glass House facility to screen various germplasm resistance against root knot nematode was developed renovating old glass house at NIPHM. The facility was inaugurated by Shri. Shobhana K. Pattanayak, IAS, Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers Welfare, Govt. of India on 09.01.2018.

Inauguration of low cost Vermicompost Model Unit

A low cost vermicompost demonstration unit has been established at NIPHM to showcase different methods of vermicompost such as NADET method, tank method, heap method, cement ring methods, HDPE method and the unit was inaugurated by Dr. W.R. Reddy IAS, Director General, NIRD and Smt. V. Usha Rani IAS, Director General, NIPHM on 16.03.2018.



All India Coordinated Research Project on Nematodes (AICRP):

The bi-annual technical meeting of All India Coordinated Research Project (AICRP) on Nematodes in Agriculture held in Anand Agriculture University, Gujarat from 15-02-2018 to 17-02-2018 was attended by Dr. B.S. Sunanda, ASO (Nema). During the meeting, ASO (Nematology) presented the outcomes of the action plan for the year 2017-18 of NIPHM Hyderabad centre.



Low cost bottle trap demonstration for area wide fruit fly management

Tephritid fruit flies are responsible for losses in fresh produce economically important fruits and vegetables. Besides causing direct losses in yield and marketability, they are barriers to international trade of fresh fruits and vegetables. India is a major exporter of mango and fruit flies are the major restraint in export. The mango fruit fly is believed to be the single largest crop destructor in India. It accounts for about 27 per cent of harvesting loss. The flies attack semi ripe and mature fruits during the months of April and May. NIPHM organized farmers training programme in collaboration with Directorate of Horticulture and Food processing, Uttar Pradesh on “Low cost bottle trap demonstration for area wide fruit fly management” on 23rd January, 2018 at Village - Kheda Afghan, Saharanpur and Village - Jani Khurd, Meerut and programme was attended by total hundred farmers respectively. They acquired training to prepare low cost bottle traps and lures in order to manage fruit flies in mango orchards.



Farmers training on Rodent Pest Management

One day training programme was organised to the farmers on Rodent Pest management at Karumurivari Palem, Guntur District, Andhra Pradesh and P. Gannavaram, East Godavari District, Andhra Pradesh on 18th January 2018 and 23rd February, 2018 respectively. The programmes were organized in collaboration with Department of Agriculture, Andhra Pradesh and KVK. Shri A. Mariadoss, AD (RPM) explained the farmers on the ethology of rodents in paddy fields, storage places and houses; different species of rodents; damages and diseases caused by them; procedure of poison bait preparation, application; importance of bait stations; effective management of rodents by following integrated approaches; use of local butta trap on rodent control and hands on training in operating the trap and also a practical demonstration was given to farmers about rodent kill traps application, bait stations importance in application of poison baits. Shri. B. Naresh, SRF explained the details in local Telugu language to farmers. A total 272 farmers were participated in both the training programmes (Karumurivari Palem -88 Farmers, P. Gannavaram -184 farmers).



Training for Rural Youth, FPOs on Identification of Stored Grain Pests, Storage and Maintenance of food grain warehouses

Two days training programme was organised to the Rural Youth and FPOs on Identification of Stored Grain Pests, Storage and Maintenance of food grain warehouses at Srikakulam, Andhra Pradesh on 15.02.2018 to 16.02.2018. The programme was conducted in collaboration with department of agriculture, Andhra Pradesh and ATMA. The training was held in Farmers Training Centre Srikakulam, a total of 50 members including farmers and rural youth attended the programme. The first day Shri A. Mariadoss AD (RPM) was handled the sessions and detailed about the major stored grain pests and the nature of damage in the storage; biology of the stored grain pests; management of the stored grain pests using different methods and integrated

approaches.

Second day the sessions was started with rodent pest management in storage structures, Shri B. Naresh explained the status of the rodent damage in the stores houses and the effective management methods of rodents in the godowns and houses. After the session the participants were taken to FCI godown, Amdalavalasa and demonstrations were made to understand them about the scientific storage, stacking of food grain bags, pesticides used to control the stored grains and the fumigation procedures and precautions to be taken.



Diploma in Plant Health Management

NIPHM is offering six months diploma in Plant Health Management as regular course to impart hands on training on various aspects of plant health management, plant biosecurity, pesticide management, vertebrate pest management and plant health engineering. Diploma in PHM (6 months course) was completed for the year 2017-18 and four participants received the diploma certificate by Smt. V. Usha Rani, Director General, NIPHM on 05.02.2018.



World Water Day 2018

NIPHM organized World Water Day 2018 event on 22nd March 2018 where all the staff actively participated. All the staff has participated in Pledge lead by Director General Smt. V Usha Rani, I.A.S. A short video on “Save water – Save Life” was played to create awareness about the water crises in near future. Opening remarks for the event was taken up by Ms. D. Chanchala Devi, Registrar and Special address to the gathering was given by Director General. Dr. B. Krishna Rao, Principal Scientist (SWE) from CRIDA was invited as guest of the day. A small quiz was organized and all the staff has enthusiastically participated.



The International Women's day

The International Women's day was celebrated on 08-03-2018 by all the officers and staff of NIPHM with much enthusiasm.



Capacity Building Training Programmes on Plant Biosecurity

Plant Biosecurity is of paramount importance to any country to safeguard food-security, sustainability of agricultural/horticultural production and also in protecting livelihood of people. Though incursion of alien pests into newer areas is not a new phenomenon, increased global trade has paved way for quicker entry of many exotic pests to hitherto unknown areas. The division organizes a number of training programmes in Biosecurity & Incursion Management, Rodent Pest Management and special capacity building programmes to promote safe trade in compliance of SPS. The following training programmes was organized by Plant Biosecurity Division during the month January - March, 2018:

Sl. No	Name of The Programme	Duration (Days)	Date	
			From	To
1	Stored Grain Pest Management for FCI QC Officials	5	08.01.2018	12.01.2018
2	Orientation For PSC Issuing Authority	5	29.01.2018	02.02.2018
3	Stored Grain Pest Detection, Identification and Management	5	29.01.2018	02.02.2018
4	Phytosanitary Treatments - Methyl Bromide & Phosphine Fumigation	15	05.02.2018	19.02.2018
5	Fruit Fly: Surveillance & Management	5	26.02.2018	02.03.2018
6	Orientation for PEQ Inspection Authority	5	12.03.2018	16.03.2018
7	Forced Hot Air Treatment	5	19.03.2018	23.03.2018
8	Rodent Pest Management	5	05.02.2018	09.02.2018



Capacity Building Training Programmes on Plant Health Management

Plant Health Management has great importance in sustainable agriculture and now-a-days much significance is being given to the eco-friendly management of insect pests and plant pathogens. Hence, the subduing of pest population under this concept is mainly by the use of natural enemies and also by bio-fertilizers which helps in the improvement of soil health also. The newly introduced pest management concepts like Ecological engineering and AESA based Plant Health Management are also given much importance. The training programmes organised by the division are designed to include the non-chemical pest management strategies for the management of insect pests and diseases of crops.

The following training programmes were organised during January to March, 2018.

Sl. No	Name of The Programme	Duration (Days)	Date	
			From	To
1	On-farm production of bio-control agents and microbial bio-pesticides	10	02.01.2018	11.01.2018
2	Agro Ecosystem Analysis (AESA) based Plant Health Management in conjunction with Ecological Engineering for Pest Management – vegetables	21	18.01.2018	07.02.2018
3	Field diagnosis and management of plant parasitic nematodes	5	22.01.2018	26.01.2018
4	Training program to the Facilitator of DAESI on Soil and Plant Health Management	2	31.01.2018	01.02.2018
5	Training on ‘Pest Surveillance and integrated pest management practices’ to FCV tobacco officials of Andhra Pradesh	5	05.02.2018	09.02.2018
6	Farmers Field Schools Methodology	5	12.02.2018	16.02.2018
7	Fundamentals of Plant Health Management for Plant Health Doctors	21	13.02.2018	05.03.2018
8	Integrated Soil Nutrient and Rhizosphere Management (ISNRM)	8	19.02.2018	26.02.2018
9	Good Agricultural Practices	5	05.03.2018	09.03.2018
10	On farm production of biocontrol agents and microbial biopesticides	10	08.03.2018	17.03.2018
11	Production protocol for biocontrol agents and microbial biopesticides	21	08.03.2018	28.03.2018
12	Production Protocol for bio fertilizers and bio- pesticides	10	19.03.2018	28.03.2018



Capacity Building Training Programmes on Pesticide Management

The Pesticide Management Division continuously makes efforts to organize various capacity building programs in order to provide awareness among all the stakeholders on the use of pesticides besides conducting the mandated training programs viz. Pesticide Formulation Analysis, Inspection, Sampling and Prosecution Procedures under Insecticide Act, 1968 etc. for the extension officials of State and central Agriculture departments so that the use of Pesticides can be reduced significantly.

The following training programs were conducted during January-March, 2018.

Sl. No	Name of The Programme	Duration (Days)	Date	
			From	To
1	One day contact classes for Diploma on Agri-Inputs for Agri-Input Dealers of Andhra Pradesh & Telangana States	1	24.01.2018	
2	Sampling of Fruits, Vegetables and other items for Pesticide Residue Analysis & Calibration of Laboratory Equipment for PRA	5	29.01.2018	02.02.2018
3	Pesticide Formulation Analysis	60	05.02.2018	05.04.2018
4	One day contact classes for Diploma on Agri-Inputs for Agri-Input Dealers of Andhra Pradesh & Telangana States	1	21.02.2018	
5	Laboratory Quality System Management and Internal Audit as per ISO/IEC17025:2005	5	19.03.2018	23.03.2018
6	Quality Analysis and Quality Management of Microbial Bio-pesticides	5	19.03.2018	28.03.2018
7	Diploma on Agri-Inputs – Monthly contact classes	1	21.03.2018	

The following special programs were also conducted in addition to the scheduled on campus programs during the period, January to March, 2018.

Special Programmes				
Sl. No	Name of The Programme	Duration (Days)	Date	
			From	To
1	Inspection, Sampling and Prosecution Procedures under IA, 1968	5	08.01.2018	12.01.2018
2	Workshop on safe use of Pesticides for Pesticide Dealers of Telangana	1	19.01.2018	
3	Organisation and Management of Pesticide Testing Laboratories (PTLs)	2	01.02.2018	02.02.2018



Capacity Building Training Programmes on Plant Health Engineering

Application of pesticides continues to play a significant role in reducing crop losses due to pests even under IPM as a last resort. The success of pest management operations depends on proper technique of application of pesticide and the equipment used. Selecting the right equipment for pesticide application is vital for successful pest control to ensure safe and judicious use of pesticides. In view of this, Plant Health Engineering Division organized following training programmes during January - March, 2018:

Sl. No	Name of The Programme	Duration (Days)	Date	
			From	To
1	Training on Pesticide Application Techniques and Safety Measures	5	15.01.2018 12.03.2018	19.01.2018 16.03.2018
2	Training on Farm machinery and post harvest management for B. Tech Agricultural Engineering students	30	20.12.2017 29.01.2018	19.01.2018 27.02.2018
3	Training on Pesticide Application Techniques and Safety Measures	1	09.03.2018	



General Council Meeting

The 12th Meeting of the General Council of NIPHM was convened on 09-01-2018 under the Chairmanship of Shri. S. K. Pattanayak, IAS, Secretary (AC&FW) Ministry of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers Welfare, Govt. of India.

The other GC members who attended the meeting are Shri Ashwani Kumar, Joint Secretary (PP), Dr. B.S. Phogat, PPA and non-official members Shri. Mohini Mohan Mishra, Shri. Umendra Dutt, Shri. Ayyengari Surender Reddy and Shri. Pudi Tirupathi Rao.



Academic Committee Meeting

The 12th meeting of Academic Committee of NIPHM was convened on 08-01-2018 at 2.30 p.m. under the chairmanship of Ms. G. Jayalakshmi, IAS, Director General, NIPHM. Shri. Ashwani Kumar, Joint Secretary (PP), Dr. B.S. Phogat, PPA and other members Dr. Subhash Chander, Professor, IARI, Dr. K Anitha Principal Scientist, NBPGR, Dr. Kennedy, Professor, TNAU, Dr. R D Prasad, Principal Scientist, ICAR-IIOR have attended the meeting. The calendar for the training programmes proposed to be taken up during 2018-19 was approved.

Project report on 'Implementation of District Pest Management Plan (DPMP)' at Warangal

Project review meeting was held at MANAGE, Rajendranagar, Hyderabad on 06.02.2018 under the chairmanship of Smt. V. Usharani, IAS, DG NIPHM & MANAGE and Dr. Ch. Sreenivasa Rao (Director-PHM), Dr. E. Sreelatha (AD-PHM) and Dr. M. Narsi Reddy (ASO-Ento) have attended the meeting. Under District Pest Management Plan, meetings are conducted to Farmers, Agriculture officers, Horticulture officers, Input dealers. The purpose of these meetings is to educate the farmers regarding the status of the crop and the pest situations prevailing in the villages.

Field visits conducted in Warangal Urban and Rural Districts under DPMP Project from 1st January 2018 to 31st March 2018 are given below -

Month	Number of Agro advisories Conducted	Number of Field visits Conducted	Place	Stake holders
January, 2018	18	13	Adopted villages (Mucherla, Shambhunipally, Relakunta, Nallabelli, Varikole) and few other villages	Farmers
February, 2018	8	14	Relakunta, Nallabelli, Shmanbhunipally and few other villages	Farmers
March, 2018	18	18	Adopted villages (Mucherla, Shambhunipally, Relakunta, Nallabelli, Varikole) and few other villages	Farmers

Advisories/ Press statements/ Radio talks: As a part of District Pest Management Plan, weekly agro advisories are sent to farmers through bulk SMS and through social media like Whats-App.

Distribution of materials: As a part of District Pest Management Plan, distribution of bio-fertilizers and bio-pesticides in the adopted villages to the selected farmers is done to encourage the use of bio agents by the farmers. About 420 Ltr *Pseudomonas*, 20 Ltr of *Azospirillum*, 20 Ltr of Phosphorus Solubilizing Bacteria (PSB) is distributed for Paddy field in the month of January, 2018.



Project report on “Study on impact of indiscriminate use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides”

Annual workshop of DAC Project "Study on impact of indiscriminate use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides" was organized during 26th - 27th March, 2018 at NIPHM under the Chairmanship of Smt. V. Usha Rani, IAS, Director General, NIPHM, Dr. Ch. Sreenivasa Rao, Director, PHM Division, concerned faculty of the project in PHM division and 15 officers / scientists of the project implementing universities have participated in the meeting.

The Scientists and Senior Consultants of PHM division visited different Agricultural Universities for the evaluation of field trials (IPM, organic and farmer fields) conducted under the research project “Study on impact of indiscriminate use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides”.

Republic Day Celebrations

The 69th Republic Day has been celebrated at National Institute of Plant Health Management on 26th January, 2018. Smt. V. Usha Rani, Director General i/c., NIPHM has hoisted the National Flag and paid homage to the father of the Nation. While addressing the gathering, DG, NIPHM has acknowledged the work done by our great leaders who had written the Constitution of India. DG, NIPHM has urged all the staff of NIPHM to work with more dedication for betterment of farming community in India.



एनआईपीएचएम में राजभाषा हिंदी के क्रियान्वयन से सम्बंधित क्रियाकलाप

दिनांक 02-01-2018 को राजभाषा कार्यान्वयन समिति (राकास) की बैठक के दौरान श्रीमती जी.जय लक्ष्मी, भा.प्र.से., महानिदेशक, एनआईपीएचएम ने कई निदेश दिये। महानिदेशक राजभाषा अधिनियम की धारा 3(3) का अनुपालन शत-प्रतिशत करने के लिए निदेश दिये। आगे उन्होंने एनआईपीएचएम के सभी अधिकारियों एवं कर्मचारियों द्वारा लिये गए हिंदी प्रशिक्षण या हिंदी से संबंधित पाठ्यक्रम या हिंदी कार्यसाधक ज्ञान रखने वाले कर्मचारियों के बारे में अद्यतन रोस्टर तैयार करने तथा एनआईपीएचएम वेबसाइट को हिंदी में अनुवाद करने हेतु निदेश दिये।

दिनांक 18-02-2018 को संस्थान के अधिकारियों एवं कर्मचारियों के लिए एकदिवसीय हिंदी कार्यशाला का आयोजन किया गया। आमंत्रित अतिथि वक्ता डॉ. संतराम यादव, सहायक निदेशक(राजभाषा), क्रीडा-हैदराबाद ने पाँवर प्वाइंट के जरिए संस्थान के कर्मचारियों को राजभाषा नीति-नियम, वार्षिक कार्यक्रम, इसके क्रियान्वयन एवं केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों की राजभाषा हिंदी के प्रति जिम्मेदारियों के बारे में बतलाया। इसके अलावा, राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण विकास एवं पंचायतीराज संस्थान(नराकास-2), हैदराबाद के तत्वावधान में



दिनांक 21-03-2018 को एनआईपीएचएम में तकनीकी हिंदी कार्यशाला का आयोजन किया गया। उक्त कार्यशाला श्रीमती वी.ऊषारानी,भा.प्र.से., महानिदेशक-एनआईपीएचएम की अध्यक्षता में आयोजित की गई। कार्यशाला के अतिथि वक्ता श्री अरूण कुमार मंडल, वरिष्ठ राजभाषा अधिकारी, रेलवे उप मंडल, सिकंदराबाद ने उपस्थित प्रतिभागियों को संसदीय राजभाषा समिति के निरीक्षण से संबंधित प्रश्नावली को सही तरीके से भरने से संबंधित महत्वपूर्ण जानकारी दी।

New Year 2018 celebrations

NIPHM has celebrated the New Year on 1st January, 2018 wherein, Ms. G. Jayalakshmi, IAS, Director General has interacted with the officers and staff and discussions were held on the new initiatives and progress of ongoing activities of NIPHM along with the action plan for the upcoming year.





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ADMISSION OPEN TO

Post Graduate Diploma in Plant Health Management - (PGDPHM) 2018-19 (12 months)

Aim of the Course: Develop a highly committed and competent cadre of agricultural professionals to promote environmentally sustainable plant health and biosecurity management in India and her neighbourhood.

Course Design & Framework: The one year course is spread over 2 Semesters of 30 credits each. Special classes will be conducted by faculty of ICAR-IARI & NCIPM, New Delhi. The programme consists of four major components:

1. Participatory learning in classroom and laboratory.
2. Field visits for enhancing observational skills.
3. Agro-ecosystem based analysis through Farmers Field Schools (FFS)
4. Specialization in one of the following selected areas:
 - a. Biocontrol Input Production Management
 - b. Biosecurity Incursion Management,
 - c. Pesticide Management,
 - d. Vertebrate and Structural Pest Management,
 - e. Plant Health Engineering,

Eligibility: A person possessing either of the educational qualification of B.Sc. (Agri. or Hort.); B. Sc in Agri.& Rural Dev.; B.Tech. (Agri. Engg.); M.Sc. in Life Sciences

Fee*: The candidates not In service have to pay Rs. 62,500/- as course fee in four instalments and boarding charges as per the prevailing rates of catering service. They shall also be provided **free accommodation in NIPHM hostel**. For the employees of private organization, the course is offered on full payment basis i.e Rs.2,00,000/-.

* 1.Unemployed students will be paid stipend up to Rs. 20000/- (@ Rs.2000 per month for 10 months).

2. Students will be provided opportunity for working under Earn While you Learn (EWL) programme (@60/- per hour).

3. Scholarship is also provided to a maximum of 10 students at the rate of Rs. 10,000/- per student. 5 scholarships for the students securing 80% in their graduation, 2 scholarships for children of poor farmers based on economic criteria, 3 scholarships for weaker sections SC-2 & ST-1.

The facility shall be provided subject to availability of funds and fulfilling other conditions.



Diploma in PHM 2018-19 (6 Months)

The institute also offers Diploma programmes in PHM, Plant Biosecurity, Pesticide Management, Vertebrate & Structural Pest Management and Plant Health Engineering.

Eligibility: Graduates in Agriculture/ Horticulture/ life sciences/ B. Sc in Agri.& Rural Dev /B.Tech. (Agri. Engg.).

Fee: The unemployed candidates have to pay Rs. 25,000/- as course fee in two instalments and boarding charges as per prevailing rates of catering services. They shall also be provided **free accommodation in NIPHM hostel**.

Last date of application: 16th July, 2018.

Please visit <http://niphm.gov.in> for updates

Filled in applications can be sent to registrarniphm@nic.in



For more information contact: jdagroniphm-ap@nic.in or visit website: <http://niphm.gov.in>

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