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Insecticides act of India

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Abstract

This review contains a brief knowledge about insecticides act of India. The names of the different insecticide act on the India are listed. The tendencies to find new insecticides to control and uses rules and regulation are discussed. Special attention is insecticides act. The use of insecticides, is paving the way in the field of “intellectual” insecticides that “think” before they act. It is worth noting, though, that in the near future, the quantity of produced insecticides will increase due to the challenges associated with food production for a rapidly growing population. It is concluded, that an agreeable interaction of scientists and manufacturers of insecticides should lead to the selection of the most optimal solutions for insect pest control, which would be safe, affordable, and effective at the same time.

Keywords: Insecticide, acts, rules, regulation and uses

Introduction

Indian Famine Commission-1945 felt the need for intensification of plant protection measures on crops and recommended for separate plant protection organization in the country. Accordingly the Directorate of plant protection, quarantine and storage was established under the Ministry of Agriculture, Govt. Of India. Thus the plant protection activities received support from the government and the production, imports and use of Insecticides gained momentum. Though it was one of the positive factors responsible for the success of “Green revolution” in the country, it was also proved as a negative factor, causing major environmental and human health problems, due to indiscriminate use of Insecticides.

Provisions of Insecticides Act 1968 (www.icar.org.ac.in)

There are (38) sections in the Insecticides Act.

Section 1 deals with title, extent and commencement of the Act.

Section 2 indicates that application of other laws not barred.

Section 3 deals with definitions.

Sections 4 to 11 deal with constitution of the central Insecticides board, registration committee and other committees besides the procedure to be followed in registration of insecticides etc.

Sections 12 to 15 deal with the appointment of licensing officers, licensing procedures etc. including the appeals against the decisions of the licensing Officers.

Section 16 deals with establishment of central Insecticides laboratory.

Section 17 deals with prohibition of import and manufacture of certain Insecticides and

Section 18 deals with prohibition of sale of certain Insecticides.

Sections 19 to 23 deal with Insecticides Analysts and Insecticides Inspectors and powers and functions of Insecticides Inspectors.

Section 24 deals with report of Insecticides Analyst.

Section 25 deals with confiscation.

Section 26 deals with notification of poisoning.

Section 27 deals with the prohibition of sale etc., of insecticides for the reasons of public safety.

Section 28 deals with notification of cancellation of registration etc.

Section 29 deals with offences and punishments.

Section 30 deals with defense during the prosecution under this Act.

Section 31 deals with cognizance and the trial of offences.

Section 32 deals with the Magistrates powers to impose enhanced penalties.

Section 33 deals with offences by companies.

Section 34 deals with the Powers of Central Government to give directions.

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Section 35 provides protection of action taken in good faith
Section 36 deals with powers of central Government to make rules.

Section 37 deals with powers of the state Government to make rules

Section 38 exempts the users from the preview of this Act.

Provisions of Insecticides Rules, 1971 (www. tnau.ac.in)

There are 46 rules in the Insecticides rules, 1971

Rule 1 deal with title and commencement

Rule 2 deals with definitions.

Rules 3 to 5 deal with the functions of the Board, Registration committee and laboratory

Rules 6 to 8 deal with registration of Insecticides and related issues.

Rules 9 to 14 deal with the grant of licenses for manufactures, sale etc., and also transfer, varying and amending of licenses.

Rule 15 deals with issuing cash memo and maintenance of records.

Rules 16 to 20 deal with packing and labeling specifications.

Rules 21 to 23 deal with qualifications powers and duties of Insecticides Analysts.

Rule 24 deals with procedure to be followed on receipt of the sample.

Rule 25 deals with fee payable for testing and analysis

Rules 26 to 28 deal with qualifications and duties of Insecticides Inspectors and the Inspectors specially authorized to inspect the manufacture of insecticides.

Rules 29 to 34 deal with procedure to be followed by the Insecticide Inspector from drawl of sample upto its dispatch for test or analysis.

Rules 35 & 36 deal with packing for transport and storage of insecticides.

Rules 37 to 44 deal with precautionary measures to be taken for the safety of workers during manufacturing.

Rule 45 indicates the places from which insecticides may be imported.

Rule 46 indicates about the travelling and other allowances payable to the members of the board.

Guide lines to understand the implication of the Act & Rules.

One has to understand the implications of the Act and Rules from his point of view, may be a manufacturer /dealer/Licensing officer or Insecticides Inspector, as the case may be. The guide lines for the dealers to go through the Act and Rules are as under.

1. Insecticides Act, 1968 deals with various topics under different "Sections". Depending on the quantum of material to be dealt under each topic the "Sections" are divided into "sub-sections" and further subdivided into "clauses".
2. Likewise, Insecticides Rules, 1971, the "Rules" are divided into "Sub-Rules" and further sub-divided into "Clauses".
3. Sections in the Insecticides Act, 1968 are to be read with relevant rules of Insecticides rules 1971 simultaneously so as to have a clear understanding about the topic.
4. Sections 3, 12 to 15, 20 to 23, and 29 are very important for the dealer's point of view.
5. In Section 3, definitions of the words insecticides, label, misbranded, package and premises are important and required to be understood clearly.
6. Sections 12 to 15 deal with licensing procedures.

"Principal Certificate" is the important document to be submitted by a dealer for obtaining dealers license. It indicates the source of supply of insecticides.

7. Sections 20 to 23 deal with appointment of Insecticides Inspectors, their powers and procedures to be followed by them. Clear understanding of these procedures that are to be followed by the Insecticide Inspectors will help the dealers to be cautious about the related issues.
8. Section 29 deals with offences and punishment. The punishments for violations under this Act are severe and the information about this section may serve as a deterrent to the dealers from committing offences.

Precautions to the dealers

The precautions to be taken by the dealers in conducting their day to day business are:

1. Erecting the name board of the shop at the entrance.
2. Displaying the license at a prominent place in the shop.
3. Fixing the boards and indicating update stock position of all the products and prevailing prices of all the commodities.
4. Maintaining stock book with up to date entries.
5. Maintaining bill book and issuing bills after obtaining the signature of the purchasers.
6. Ensuring proper labeling on the containers as per specifications.
7. Stocks are to be brought only from authorized sources.
8. The purchase bill and Way Bills are to be filed in the order of stock book entries to facilitate easy verification.
9. Stock balances and stock book balances are to be verified and tallied daily.
10. Certificate in Form X is to be furnished to the licensing officer every year besides submission of reports and returns as prescribed to be inspected.
11. Details of time barred chemicals are to be maintained in Form XI.
12. Any material other than the products shown in the license should not be stored in the shop, to the extent possible so as to ensure safety.

References

1. www. tnau.ac.in
2. www.icar.org.ac.in
3. Sections 4, 7, 8 and 36 came into force on 1-3-1971; vide G.S.R. 300, dated 27th February, 1971, published in the Gazette of India, Extra. Pt. II, Sec. 3 (i), dated 1st March, 1971. Remaining provisions came into force on 1-8-1971, vide G.S.R. 1108, dated 28th July, 1971, published in the Gazette of India, Extra., Pt. II, Sec. 3(i), dated 29th July, 1971.
4. <https://indiankanoon.org/doc/1313723/>