

Directorate of Agriculture Development and Farmers' Welfare

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No: ADFW/7920/2023-TQ2

Date:22-08-2023

CIRCULAR

Sub:- Annual Plan - 2023-24 - Scheme on Modernisation of Departmental Laboratories - Enforcement and Compliance of Statutory Regulations on Agricultural Inputs - Working Instructions Issued-reg

Ref:- 1)G.O(Rt)No.456/2022/Agri dated 26/05/2022
2)Order No.ADFW/4586/2023-TP2 dated 24-06-2023

As per the references cited, Continuous Administrative Sanction was accorded for the Scheme Modernisation of Departmental Laboratories - Enforcement and Compliance of Statutory Regulations on Agricultural Inputs during 2023-24. An amount of Rs 68.5 Lakh has been earmarked for implementation of the scheme.

The role of the state in agricultural development has shifted considerably in recent years. Seeds, pesticides and fertilisers are now more likely to be distributed by traders and merchants, rather than by the government input enterprises. Government involvement in the provision of inputs has been accompanied by a regulatory role.

The Central Government enacted various Acts, Rules and issued Orders to regulate the production, movement, distribution and quality of seeds, fertilisers and pesticides. The Seed Act 1966, The Seed Rules 1968 and the Seed (Control) Order 1983 framed by the Central Government regulates the quality of seed of any kind or variety to be sold for the purpose of use in agriculture.

The Fertilizer (Control) Order 1985 and the Fertilizer (Movement Control) Order 1973 framed under Section 10 of the Essential Commodities Act 1955 determine the regulatory mechanism on the import, manufacture, movement, distribution/sale and quality control of fertilizers in the country.

The Insecticides Act 1968 and the Insecticides Rules 1971, form the legal framework for the manufacture, distribution, sale and use of pesticides.

The compliance is the full implementation of legal requirements. Enforcement is the set of actions that competent authorities take to achieve compliance by the regulated community with regulatory requirements and/or to halt situations that may endanger public health or the environment. Government enforcement usually includes activities such as investigations, negotiations and legal actions. The monitoring of quality of registered agricultural inputs on the market is also a key role of regulation.

Enforcement is an important and essential aspect of agricultural inputs management. The Quality Control Enforcement Wing constituted at state and district level has the primary responsibility to oversee enforcement of the above mentioned statutory regulations.

The Fertilizer / Insecticide / Seed Inspector is an officer who is authorized under the law of the nation to enforce the provisions of the law, including taking samples from the market and taking prosecution actions in cases of non-compliance.

This circular is being issued by the undersigned with the powers vested upon for ensuring the enforcement of the law, its monitoring and ensuring compliances at all levels with immediate effect.

1. Drawal of Enforcement Samples of Fertilizers, Pesticides and Seeds for Quality Control (Rs. 18.00 lakh)

(a). For the purpose of the enforcement under the State Sector Scheme, Quality Control (QC) is defined as the set of planned and systematic activities focused on fulfilling quality requirements. It covers a wide range of matters that influence the quality of a product or service.

(b). Quality Control is the process of detecting and correcting mistakes in operational outputs such as products and services. This involves taking statistically significant test samples that provide confidence that results are according to specifications.

1.1 Drawal of Seed Samples

(a). The annual analyzing capacity of seed samples in the State Seed Testing Laboratory, Alappuzha and Seed Testing Laboratory, Thiruvananthapuram is estimated to be minimum of 3000 and 1000 samples respectively. The Block level Assistant Directors of Agriculture are designated as Seed Inspectors and they shall draw samples of seeds and send to the seed testing laboratory to ensure whether it conforms to minimum seed certification standards as per the Seed Act 1966, The Seed Rules 1968 and the Seed (Control) Order 1983.

(b). The seed samples shall be drawn for quality analysis from input dealers, seeds for export or import and seeds produced by farmers. The Assistant Directors of Agriculture shall also draw samples from seeds produced under the Registered Seed Growers Programme of the State for the award of the seed certification.

1.2 Drawal of Fertilizer Samples

(a). The Fertilizer Inspector is the main functionary of Fertilizer Control Order enforcement machinery. It is primarily, the duty of fertilizer inspector to ensure that the farmers get the right quality of fertilizers at a right place on a right price and time which is

the basic idea behind the promulgation of Fertilizer Control Order 1985.

(b). There are two Fertilizer Quality Control Laboratories (FQCL) in the state situated at Parottukonam, Thiruvananthapuram and Pattambi, Palakkad with annual analyzing capacity of 2500 samples in each laboratory. Samples drawn from Thiruvananthapuram, Kollam, Pathanamthitta, Alappuzha, Kottayam, Idukki, and Ernakulam districts shall be sent to FQCL Thiruvananthapuram and samples from Thrissur, Palakkad, Malappuram, Kozhikode, Wayanad, Kannur and Kasargod to FQCL Palakkad.

(c). Fertilizer Inspectors shall draw enforcement samples from all the fertilizer depots within their jurisdiction. It shall be observed that 70 % of the samples drawn shall be of physical mixtures of fertilizers. If qualified inspector is not present as per The Fertilizer (Control) Order 1985 and the Fertilizer (Movement Control) Order 1973, samples shall be drawn by an officer having such qualification and respective area of jurisdiction as notified by the State Government.

(d). The designated officers such as the Assistant Directors of Agriculture (QC) shall primarily focus on manufacturing/wholesale units. Micro nutrients fertilizer samples also to be drawn by ADA(QC) for quality analysis. Assistant Directors of Agriculture (QC) shall draw organic manure and bio fertilizer samples from the manufacturing/distribution/wholesale units and send the samples to Biofertilizer and Organic Manure Quality Control Laboratory(BOQCL), Pattambi, Palakkad for the analysis report.

(c). It was found that more than 60% samples of organic manures and biofertilizers analysed by laboratories under National Centre for Organic and Natural Farming (NCONF) were substandard. In order to ensure the quality standards of biofertilizers and organic manure, sampling of all manufacturing units shall be conducted in a mission mode basis and as a check, send at least 10% of samples of biofertilizers and organic manure to NCONF for analysis.

(d). Department of Fertilizer, GoI has made it mandatory to submit the Quality Certificate (B2 Certificate) for releasing fertilizer subsidy on central allocation to the distributing firms. B2 certificate is also required to be uploaded in the Fertilizer Monitoring System (FMS) website, on a regular basis. As such, quality inspection, sampling and sample analysis have to be performed for each batch/lot of fertilizer arriving in every district in the State. The Assistant Director of Agriculture (QC) in charge of the district shall be responsible for performing this activity and the number of samples under this programme shall be over and above the target allotted.

(e). All fertilizer inspectors shall record the batch number and quantity of the lot from which samples are drawn and shall invariably put down the details in the Preliminary

Report and submit to Director of Agriculture within 5 days, if sample is found non standard. The fertilizer Inspector shall submit reports to the State Licensing Authority and take appropriate action as per the provisions of the Act/Order.

(f). Apart from the statutory samples as above, Fertilizer Quality Control Laboratories have the mandate to analyze fertilizer samples brought directly by farmers/firms also. However, the results of such tests shall not form the basis to initiate any legal action.

1.3 New Regime for Fertilizer Sampling

(a). Fertilizer Control Amendment Order 2023 issued as per SO.623(E) dated 8-2-23 has notified new regime for analysis of fertilizer samples from 1st March 2023. Under this new system, the fertilizer inspector shall draw three samples and send the first sample to the state notified laboratory and deposit the remaining two parts with the authority designated by the state, who is an officer not below the rank of Joint Director for the custody of the samples.

(b). As per Gazette Notification Vol XII, No. 25 dated 20-06-2023 the Principal Agricultural Officers of the districts viz., Thiruvananthapuram, Kollam, Pathanamthitta, Alappuzha, Idukki, Kottayam, Ernakulam, Thrissur, Kozhikode, Kannur, Wayanad, Malappuram, Palakkad and Kasargod are appointed as authorized officers and shall act as the custodian of fertilizer samples.

(c). The manufacturer or dealer has an option to apply, within 7 days from the date of drawing of samples for sending one of the two samples with the state authorized officer for the simultaneous analysis at any of the authorized laboratory of National Test House (NTH). The Fertilizer Inspector has to provide the specific mail ID or other necessary details of the designated officer to the dealer / manufacturer for submitting the request for analysis of second sample at NTH. In case there is variation in two reports, then such samples shall invariably be sent for a referee analysis at Central Fertilizer Quality Control and Training Institute (CFQC&TI), Faridabad.

(d). In case of 100 % water soluble mixture or mixture of fertilizer or micronutrient mixture or NPK mixture with micronutrient, the specification of all the parameters shall be provided to the NTH/ Referee laboratory.

(e). The custodian shall create suitable/additional storage space within the jurisdiction for the safe custody of fertilizer samples deposited by the Fertilizer Inspectors. The expenses for creating the storage space can be met from the present scheme component "Miscellaneous" after obtaining approval from the undersigned.

1.4 Drawal of Enforcement Samples of Pesticides

(a). The annual analyzing capacity of the State Pesticide Testing Laboratory, Thiruvananthapuram is 2500 samples. The insecticide inspector has to draw enforcement samples in such manner that all the pesticide depots within the area of jurisdiction is adequately covered. Samples of pesticides may be drawn based on the past performance of the manufacturer/formulator. Target of pesticide samples to be drawn by the insecticide inspector may be decided on the basis of the failure rate of pesticide samples drawn from the firms in the past and with a view to cover all pesticides and manufacturing units. Greater focus may be given on sampling of products reported to be less effective or ineffective by the farmers.

(b). Assistant Director of Agriculture (QC) shall primarily focus on manufacturing and distribution/wholesale units. They are also required to draw samples of bio-control agents and send it to Regional Centre of Organic Farming (RCOF) stations for quality analysis. Approximately 10% of biopesticide samples analysed each year at NIPHM are found to be adulterated with chemical pesticides at concentration more than 0.01%. Hence the Insecticide Inspectors shall focus on drawing samples of biopesticides that are not registered with CIB&RC /has no label claim on the pesticide active ingredient/ under suspicion and send for analysis at NIPHM.

1.5 Insecticide Samples for testing label claim

(a). The pesticide label is the information approved by the CIB&RC to comply with all instructions and use directions provided on the pesticide container/leaflet for safe and judicious use of the product. It also includes information about active ingredient(s), targeted pests and the targeted crop(s).

(b). Pesticide sample for testing of packaging, labelling and leaflet parameters are required to be drawn by State Department of Agriculture functionaries on regular basis as per the target earmarked to each state. A copy of each label, leaflet and the certificate of registration are required to be sent with the samples of pesticides drawn under Rule 5(C) of Insecticides Rules 1971 while forwarding the sample to Central Insecticides Laboratory, Faridabad. For the year 2023-24 , 3 targets have been assigned to Kerala State. The target is given below.

SL. No	District	Physical Target
1	ADA (QC) Thiruvananthapuram	1
2	ADA (QC) Thrissur	1

3	ADA (QC) Kozhikode,	1
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1.6 Drawal of pesticides samples to determine efficacy and phytotoxicity

(a). Bioassay Division of Central Insecticides Laboratory (CIL) is established under rule 5(d) of Insecticides Rules, 1971 of the Insecticides Act, 1968 to study the bio-efficacy of pesticides against target pest species including quality control of bio-pesticides. The bio-efficacy of pesticides is evaluated in terms of pest mortality/reduction in pest population due to the application of pesticides.

(b). Pesticide sample for testing efficacy and phytotoxicity are required to be drawn by State Department of Agriculture functionaries on regular basis as per the target earmarked to each state. For the year 2023-24, a total of nine samples have been assigned to Kerala State viz., 3 bio pesticides, 2 insecticides, 2 fungicides, 1 weedicide and 1 household pesticide. The pesticides samples has to be send to the Divisional Head, Bioassay Division, Central Insecticides Laboratory(CIL), Directorate of Plant Protection, Quarantine, and Storage, NH IV, Faridabad, Haryana Pin -121001.

The targets are given below.

SL. No	District	Physical Target
1	ADA (QC) Thiruvananthapuram	3 bio pesticide samples
2	ADA (QC) Alappuzha	2 insecticide samples
3	ADA (QC) Thrissur	2 fungicide samples
4	ADA (QC) Kozhikode	1 weedicide 1 household pesticide

(c). The following guidelines shall be followed while drawing samples for the above purpose.

i. The sample quantity should not be less than 250mg/ml, except in case of Zinc phosphide, the minimum quantity should not be less than 100 grams. Expired samples or pesticides which are nearing expiry should not be send to CIL.

ii. The minimum quantity of packaging size should be submitted in case of low volume introduced pesticides. The samples should be send in original containers along with labels and leaflets in registered post.

iii. Half of the required number of samples should be send before commencement of

Kharif season and remaining half before commencement of Rabi season for the financial year. While sending sample, complete postal address of insecticide inspector, office pin code, telephone and email has to be forwarded.

2. Enforcement samples of Fertilizers, Pesticides and Seeds for Quality Control

District-wise Physical and Financial target

District	Fin. Target (Rs Lakh)	Physical Target							
		Fertilizers	Micronutrient	Organic Manures	Bio fertilizer	Pesticides	Bio control agents	Seeds	
								Paddy Seeds	Veg. Seeds
Thiruvananthapuram	1	240				160		20	5
TVM ADA (QC)	1.5	260	25	15	15	160	15		
Kollam	0.7	240				120		20	5
Pathanamthitta	0.6	180				70		20	5
Alappuzha	1	290				170		50	5
Alappuzha- ADA (QC)	1.5	260	25	15	15	160	15		
Kottayam	1	290				160		20	5
Idukki	0.8	370				180		20	5
Ernakulam	1	320				175		50	5
Thrissur	1	360				160		50	5
Thrissur ADA (QC)	1.5	260	25	15	15	160	15		
Palakkad	1	370				165		250	5
Malappuram	1	370				165		20	5
Kozhikode	1	370				150		20	5
Kozhikode ADA (QC)	1.5	260	25	15	15	160	15		
Wayanad	0.4	180				65		20	5
Kannur	1	180				90		20	5
Kasargod	0.5	100				30		20	5
TOTAL	18	4900	100	60	60	2500	60	600	70

(a). Quality control of seeds, fertilizers and pesticides is one of the major services of Agriculture Department rendered to the farming community. The implementation of this programme is ultimately envisaged to ensure economic benefit to farmers. The quality analysis of samples shall ways be collaborated with the ensuing cropping seasons. Hence 70% of the drawal of samples as per physical target are to be completed during the period from April to October so as to commensurate with Virippu and Mundakan seasons and 30%

during the Pancha season every year. The inspectors need not wait for allotment of targets and shall follow standing instructions.

(b). Principal Agricultural Officers should ensure, that the targets given as above are achieved in full and in time. The target given for seed sample analysis does not include Registered Seed Growers Programme. The monthly progress report on the implementation of the programme on drawal of samples for quality control should be submitted to the Director of Agriculture by 5th of every month.

(c). An amount of Rs 18 Lakh is set apart for drawal of samples and related expenses.

3. Pest Control Operators

(a). The Insecticide Inspector being authorised officers of the Department of Agriculture Development and Farmers' Welfare are responsible for enforcing provisions in regards to pest control operations under The Insecticides Act 1968 and The Insecticides Rules 1971. The role of the insecticide inspector is to ensure that pest control activities are properly carried out by Pest Control Operators (PCO) and do not adversely affect consumers, the general public and the environment.

(b). Insecticide Inspectors shall conduct routine inspection of the premises of the PCO under their jurisdiction not less than three times a year. The Assistant Director of Agriculture shall co ordinate the activities and submit report to district authorities in the prescribed proforma. The Principal Agricultural Officer shall submit the consolidated report to the State Licensing Authority during April, August and December every year. The detailed guidelines will be issued from the headquarters.

3. Drawal of non-enforcement samples for surveillance on pesticides under the category of bioproducts (Rs. 10.00 Lakh)

(a). The pesticide market in India is filled with various kinds of chemical, biological pesticides and pesticides under the category of bioproducts (herbal products/plant stimulants). Some of these bioproducts are mixed with chemical pesticides and some are sold without registration of Central Insecticide Board and Registration Committee (CIBRC). Unregistered pesticides from other countries are also sometimes mixed in these products through illegal imports and sold under the name of bio-products. Hence surveillance on bioproducts like organic protectants, biopesticides and biostimulants available in the market is crucial in ensuring the quality of the products.

(b). Pesticide samples are taken from the market for analysis to obtain information on the general status of their quality. Such samples are taken not for enforcement purposes, but the results of analysis could provide useful information for subsequent corrective actions to

be taken.

(c). Pesticide Management Division of National Institute of Plant Health Management (NIPHM) is notified laboratory and designated as Central Insecticide Laboratory for the analysis of bio-pesticides under Section 16 the Insecticides Act 1968. The insecticide Inspectors shall draw samples of herbal or bio-products or organic pesticides or bio-pesticides under suspicion to contain chemical pesticides as per the provisions of Insecticide Act,1968 and send to NIPHM for analysis.

(d). The Assistant Directors of Agriculture (QC) shall be primarily responsible for the sampling. Other insecticide inspectors can also send such samples after obtaining sanction from the Deputy Director of Agriculture (E&T).

(e). The inspector shall purchase a single non-enforcement sample of the product under suspicion from dealers only after proper documentation of purchase, including cash bill, formulation, active ingredient and its percentage, name of the manufacturer, batch number, date of manufacture and expiry. The results of analysis are not meant for enforcement purposes, but the outcome of the analysis would provide information for taking enforcement samples as well as for further investigations and necessary corrective actions.

3.1 Surveillance on pesticides under the category of bioproducts Physical and Financial Targets

SL.No	District	Physical Target	Finanacial Target (Rs Lakh)
1	ADA (QC) Thiruvananthapuram (Thiruvananthapuram, Kollam, Pathanamthitta, Kottayam)	15	2.5
2	ADA (QC) Alappuzha (Alappuzha,Idukki, and Ernakulam)	15	2.5
3	ADA (QC) Thrissur (Thrissur, Palakkad, Malappuram)	15	2.5
4	ADA (QC) Kozhikode, (Kozhikode,Wayanad, Kannur and Kasargod)	15	2.5
	TOTAL	60	10.0

(a). The analysis shall incur a cost in a range of Rs 4000/- to Rs. 26000/- per sample depending on the sample to be analysed and methodology adopted for analysis.Hence on exhaustion of the financial target the physical target allotted will be limited to actual

achievement.

(b). An amount of Rs. 10 Lakh is earmarked for this programme for need based allocation for meeting the cost of samples and related expenses.

4. Capacity Building Programmes

(a). Training has to be provided to enforcement officers on various aspects of statutory regulations on agricultural inputs. Training also has to be provided to input dealers on regulations and quality standards of agricultural inputs and online licensing system.

(b). Focused training and orientation programme for farmers on judicious use of pesticides and Integrated Pest Management strategies shall be conducted through Farmer Field Schools (FFS). Awareness programmes on the need to follow instructions related to usage and application of pesticides as printed on labels and leaflets of pesticide containers shall be organised by agricultural extension functionaries along with various department trainings conducted under ATMA, VDP, BPKP etc.

4.1 Training to Input Agencies (Rs. 2.10 Lakh)

(a). Agricultural input dealer is one of the important agencies functioning in the farming sector. The department has the mandate to ensure the quality of inputs available in the market and safe-guard the interests of the stakeholders. However, stringent enforcement actions initiated by the department, have caused certain misapprehensions among the input dealers and this is primarily due to ignorance of the statutory provisions in the respective Acts, Rules or Orders.

(b). Trainings have to be provided to input agencies to empower them on compliance of statutory regulations as laid down by acts/rules/ orders and online licensing system. An amount of Rs 10000/- per training can be utilized for conducting one day training programme to input agencies. A total amount of Rs 2.10 Lakh is set apart for the training.

District wise Physical & Financial Target for Training to Input Agencies

District	No.of trainings	Financial target (Rs.)
Thiruvananthapuram	1	10000
Kollam	1	10000
Pathanamthitta	1	10000
Alappuzha	2	20000
Kottayam	1	10000
Idukki	3	30000
Ernakulam	2	20000
Thrissur	2	20000
Palakkad	2	20000
Malappuram	2	20000
Kozhikode	1	10000

Wayanad	1	10000
Kannur	1	10000
Kasargod	1	10000
TOTAL	21	210000

4.2 Training to Enforcement Officers (Rs. 4.20 Lakh)

(a). The enforcement officer has to keep himself abreast with all the provisions of acts and rules, amendments, orders and executive circulars issued from time to time in order to exercise powers and discharge duties diligently.

(b). Master Trainers are selected from all districts who will play a key role in the programme's multiplier effect strategy through their responsibility of training trainers and other officers in the district. The Principal Agricultural Officer will select 3 potential Master Trainers from each district. The training programme will be organised by SAMETI and sufficient funds will be provided by department.

(c). Master trainers will be developed to train officers in statutory regulations on agricultural inputs and online licensing system. These master trainers will impart training to all inspectors in the district in the first phase. The master trainers will also have the responsibility to develop adequate trainers in the district. The master trainers and trainers will train akshaya centres and other service providers on online licensing system in the second phase.

(d). The training will be organised for a batch of 50 master trainers selected from the districts. A total amount of Rs 2.00 Lakh is set apart for conducting 2 one day training programmes @ Rs 1 Lakh per training.

(e) An amount of Rs 10000/- is sanctioned for conducting one day training to enforcement officers in the district by master trainers. The target for training is allotted based on the number of enforcement officers in the district and the trainings may be conjoined accordingly. An amount of Rs 2.2 Lakh is set apart for training to enforcement officers.

District wise Physical & Financial Target for Training to Enforcement officers

District	No.of trainings	Financial target (Rs.)
Thiruvananthapuram	2	20000
Kollam	1	10000
Pathanamthitta	1	10000

Alappuzha	2	20000
Kottayam	1	10000
Idukki	1	10000
Ernakulam	2	20000
Thrissur	2	20000
Palakkad	2	20000
Malappuram	2	20000
Kozhikode	2	20000
Wayanad	1	10000
Kannur	2	20000
Kasargod	1	10000
TOTAL	22	220000

A total amount of Rs 4.2 Lakh is set apart for the master trainer development and training to enforcement officers.

5. Purchase of Handbooks / Publications and Strengthening of Enforcement Wing (Rs 3.00 Lakh)

(a). Publications incorporating the new amendments in Insecticides Act / Insecticides Rule, Essential Commodities Act / Fertilizer Control Order, Seed Act / Seed Rule, etc. need to be made available to all enforcement officers and quality testing laboratories.

(b). Other necessary infrastructural facilities such as chairs, furnishing, air conditioning etc., for the functioning of the State Enforcement Cell shall also be provided under this component. An amount of Rs 3.00 Lakh is set apart for these activities during the current financial year.

6. Disposal of seized/ banned insecticides, insecticide samples and remnant sample portion in testing laboratory (Rs.20.00 Lakh)

(a). The law enforcement authorities target the sale of counterfeits, banned products and illegal trading of the agricultural inputs. During the operation, the authorities seize or confiscate such chemicals. Similarly remnant portion of samples after analysis which pile up in quality control laboratories, and the sample restored with the enforcement officer are either to be utilized properly or disposed in a safe manner. The samples found standard may be transferred to department farms sufficiently before expiry period for use in farms. This requires transportation, proper sealing and storage and handling of seized stock/remnant sample portion and disposal of banned/seized stock by incineration or other appropriate methods. The fund can also be utilised for handling and disposal of fertilisers seized during inspections.

(b). The fertilizer samples deposited with the designated authority by the fertilizer inspectors shall be disposed off to departmental farms free of charge after completion of

analysis and follow up procedures by the Principal Agricultural Officer.

(c). The insecticide inspector who has jurisdiction of a Panchayat or Block shall tender the fair price of one sample (sample sent for analysis) to the dealer, only if the sample is found to be standard and return the sample portion restored with the inspector to the dealer itself.

(d). In the case of ADA(QC) who has jurisdiction of more than districts, the sample may be disposed off as above within the realm of possibility. If not, the inspector may tender the fair price of two samples (sample sent for analysis and restored with inspector) and transfer the restored sample to departmental farms free of charge after obtaining appropriate orders from the Principal Agricultural Officer.

(e). An amount of Rs 20.00 Lakh earmarked for the component can be utilized for the above purposes.

7. Computer infrastructure and other accessories (Rs.1.00 Lakh)

It is sanctioned to support the State Enforcement Cell, District Enforcement Cell, sub offices and quality control laboratories by providing computer infrastructure and accessories required for proper functioning of the Quality Control Enforcement Wing. This shall include other facilities such as multi-functional printer, scanner and maintenance charges of computer and accessories for the State Enforcement Cell under this component. An amount of Rs 1.0 Lakh is earmarked for the component.

8. Development of web portal for online licensing of agricultural inputs (Rs.0.17658 Lakh)

The licensing of fertilizer and insecticide business in the State has been made online through KSWIFT portal. A web portal facilitating an on-line management system shall enable fast tracking of all the processes of licensing and quality enforcement of seeds, fertilizers and pesticides by the State Enforcement Wing. The web portal shall facilitate a Database / Registry of Certification, Registration and Licensing of seeds, fertilizers and pesticides and updated on a regular basis. An amount of Rs 0.17658 lakh is sanctioned for the component can be utilized for development/refinements of the existing portal.

9. Miscellaneous Activities (Rs.9.6 Lakh)

(a). The quality analysis of samples is one among the important activities of enforcement. The enforcement officers have to conduct frequent inspections, searches, raids, seize stock of fertilizers/pesticides, transport and store the seized stock etc when contravention of Act/Order is noticed. The officers incur expenses during the process of enforcement

activities. Many exigencies arising in head office, sub offices and quality testing laboratories need to be managed in due course of quality control enforcement.

(b). Purchase of stationery, packing materials and related articles for dispatch of referee samples etc are required at head office.

(c). Sub offices may need to create proper storage facilities for storing samples as per new procedure for fertilizer analysis. The amount will be allotted based on the need based fund proposal submitted by Principal Agricultural Officer.

(d). The State Licensing Authority may need to call periodical meetings of District Licensing Authorities or State/District Enforcement Cells during the course of scheme implementation .

(e). An amount of Rs 9.6 Lakh is earmarked for meeting the above purposes.

10. Committed expenses/ Queue bills 2022-23

(a). An amount of Rs.0.42342 Lakh which was expended during 2022-23 and not encashed under the scheme component is to be met from the current years budget provision. An amount of Rs.0.42342 Lakh is set apart for encashment of the queue bills 2022-23.

ABSTRACT OF FINANCIAL ALLOCATION FOR QUALITY CONTROL ENFORCEMENT WING

SL.NO	COMPONENT	AMOUNT (Rs in Lakh)
1	Drawal of Samples of Fertilizers, Pesticides and Seeds for Quality Control	18.00
2	Drawal of non-enforcement samples for surveillance on pesticides under the category of bioproducts	10.00
3	Training to Input Agencies	2.10
4	Training to Master Trainers	2.00
5	Training to Enforcement Officers	2.20
6	Purchase of Handbooks / Publications and Strengthening of Enforcement Wing	3.00
7	Disposal of seized/ banned insecticides and remnant sample portion	20.00
8	Computer infrastructure and other accessories	1.00
	Development of web portal for online licensing of	

I/123230/2023

9	agricultural inputs	0.17658
10	Miscellaneous activities	9.60
11	Committed expenses / Queue bills 2022-23	0.42342
	TOTAL	68.50

(b). The expenditure towards implementation of various components of this programme shall be debited under Head of Account 2401-00-105-86-Plan. All rules formalities and procedures must be strictly followed for the implementation of the programme. The norms of financial propriety in store purchase rule should be strictly adhered to for all kinds of purchases. Tender/ e-Tender formalities shall be followed wherever necessary.

(c). The Deputy Directors of Agriculture (E&T) will be responsible for implementing the scheme in the districts and prepare an implementation schedule to complete the project in time and send regular progress report on financial and physical progress on 5th of every month. The Principal Agricultural Officer in the respective districts shall monitor the implementation of the programme. The Additional Director of Agriculture (CP) will monitor progress of the programme at the state level and will ensure that the implementation of the entire programme is as per the existing procedures, rules and regulations.

GEORGE SEBASTIAN

ADDITIONAL DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE(PLG)

Director of Agriculture

I/123230/2023

To All Additional Directors of Agriculture & SAE

All Principal Agricultural Officers & Executive Engineers (Agri.)

Deputy Director of Agriculture FQCL, Thiruvananthapuram and Palakkad

Deputy Director of Agriculture ,SPTL, Thiruvananthapuram

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