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INTRODUCTION



This dossier prepared by Crop Care Federation of India pertains to the period April 2025 till end of March 2026 listing the achievements made in agriculture, more prominently in the agrochemical Industry

Our dossier this year assumes special due to strides made by corporates to put India on the global map with record Agriculture production and higher exports. The entire credit goes to both men and women farmers, trade channel partners, bureaucrats, our engineers and technicians for pushing agriculture to newer heights.

Comparing the Technology in agriculture, we are looking forward to ensure sustainability. The global demand for food continues to rise and is projected to increase upto 102% to satisfy the requirements of 9 billion people by 2050.

The Indian agrochemicals industry is a critical pillar of the agricultural sector, which employs over 55% of India's workforce and approximately 18% to the country's GDP. The industry is pivotal in reducing crop losses, thus enhancing crop productivity and ensuring food security for India's 1.4 billion population Indian agrochemicals market was at approximately US$10.3 billion in 2024 and is projected to reach US$14.5 billion by FY28, growing at an annual growth rate (CAGR) of 9%. Exports have a significant growth driver, reaching US$5.5 bIllion in FY23, with a CAGR of 14%, surpassing the United State to make India the third largest agrochemical exporter globally. Projections indicate exports could exceed approximately US$I0 billion in the next four years.

Currently, around 22% of India's crop yield is lost to pests, weeds, and diseases, underscoring the critical role of agrochemicals in crop protection.

There is enough space for growth for the industry as domestic remains low at 0.4 kg hectare as compared to the global average of 2.4 kg/ha. Moreover, India imports nearly 40% of its agrochemical requirements, primarily from China followed by USA at 16%.

The Indian agrochemicals industry is poised for significant growth, driven by favorable policies, export and innovation. However, addressing regulatory, environmental, and supply chain challenges will be crucial to sustaining this trajectory. India needs to increase investment in R&D to focuses on innovation and invention. Adoption of agriculture, drone-based spraying, and digital enhances the field performance.

With strategic reforms and a focus on sustainability, India has the potential to emerge as a global leader in contributing to both food security and economic growth.

ROLE OF CROP CARE FEDERATION OF INDIA



Crop Care Federation of India is one of the oldest association formed 63 years ago with over 50 leading Indian companies, not only "Basic Technical Producers" but also major formulators, thus representing the gamut of the agrochemical business.

CCFI is an non- profit, non- organization with its mission to build a responsible image for the industry.

- Among the other leading activity of CCFI is a 'training and services to farmers', to familiarize with the latest technology in agriculture including imparting knowledge on right time and dosage while using agrochemicals.
- CCFI and their members undertake extensive extension activities to supplement the effort by the government. The object is to reverse the widening disparity in rural and urban income by reducing crop losses, improving the yield and quality of the individual cultivators
- Act as a catalyst from growth and development we are in constant dialogue with the Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers welfare, Ministry of Chemicals & Fertilizers, Ministry of Commerce and Industries, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Women and Child Development, Minister of Civil Aviation and Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change to make them aware of the issues faced by the industry and framing of government policies in the interest of Industry, distribution network and farmers at large.

We are in close liaison with ICAR, IARI, CSIR and bodies, interface with Agriculture Universities, Research stations and specialized government departments like- FSSAI and APEDA. Our members to conform to international standards for the exports markets.

Lastly CCFI has reliable statistical data bank on demand supply, crop and of major molecules in different crop segments.

We also collate data on exports and imports with major countries globally.

We take pride in focusing on Make in India towards Aatmnirbhar Bharat, Our members are committed to make India as a manufacturing hub with indigenoustechnology.

OUR MASCOT: JAGRAT KISAN - KHUSHAL KISAN



Crop Care Federation of India felt the need for creating their own 'mascot' symbolizing the end user —Farmer, for whom as an industry we have a to ensure his safety, well-being and generating higher income thereby resulting in his enhanced awareness for long term prosperity. The tag line "Jagrat kisan- Khushal Kisan" truly syncs with the pictorial mascot.

We are an agrarian country with almost 14.5 Cr. farmers, involved with agriculture which forms a bridge between rural and urban divide.

The mascot depicts visibility of our federation with the farmer depicting no particular state or culture. It is a character, a prosperous farmer with traditional headgear and attire. It also signifies the power of the farmer. The mascot is our goodwill ambassador especially for the farming community, trade partners and government. It also a physical and emotional bond with our target audience.

It would have significant impact on formulating our promotional and social media strategy. We have been using this Mascot in our promotional material in print and in video films. Our bag containing our PPE safety kits also now has this insignia to create awareness among the farming community.

It is a mascot conveying trust, credibility and prosperity.

Who uses pesticides judiciously and more efficiently in agricultural production?

Certainly, not the EU!

Pesticide Use



EU
320,941 tons

China
235,760 tons

India
40,094 tons

Source: FAOSTAT (Accessed on 2nd July 2025) | **Year:** 2022

Agriculture Production (GVA)



China
$1,270 bn

India
$571 bn

EU
$307 bn

Source: World Bank Database (Accessed on 2nd July 2025) | **Year:** 2023



The European Commission must look into the mirror to see the real face of EU agriculture. The EU uses more pesticides for every unit of agricultural output produced.

In the digital era, all delusions need to stop.

CHALLENGES IN INDIAN AGRICULTURE



Over the years, several legacy issues have emerged in Indian agriculture. One set of challenges is related to increasing labour productivity in the average Indian farm. Increase in area under irrigation since the green revolution and increased use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides manifold. This Green Revolution ensured India going from a cereal deficit country to a cereal surplus one. However the intensification of inputs apart from their rising to farmers is also posing serious environmental costs to the nation and indeed, the world. This is where the second set of challenges comes into play, which are related to the sustainability of the current set of practices being prescribed in India.

Productivity Enhancing Challenges

Labour Productivity is constrained owing to land sizes. The average farm size in India has been consistently becoming smaller, hampering labour productivity and limiting economics of scale.

Owing to small plot size, the labour productivity of these farms is hampered as mechanization is not a viable option. The gains to labour productivity from mechanization accure at the large land holding level. It makes little economic sense to investment in mechanization for a small and marginal farmer.

Despite significant strides independence a large proportion of farms in India still depend on the monsoon for irrigation, limiting their ability to increase cropping intensity. At the national level, 52% of India gross cropped area (GCA) is under irrigation coverage. Increasing irrigation is also critical to the goal of doubling farmers income.

Despite gaps, there has been a substantial expansion in the availability of technologies such as high- yielding verities of seeds, irrigation, fertilizers, and pesticides to farmers. This resulted in an expansion in land productivity, ensuring India's cereal security and resilience to famines. The public procurement and distribution network ensured cereals were procured from farmers at announced Minimum Support Price (MSP).

Dependence on Borrowing

According to NABARD survey, approximately 30% of all agricultural households had borrowed money from non-institutional sources, which is primarily made up of relative/ friends or informal money lenders. As per the survey, farmers with smaller plot sizes a greater share of loans from the institutional lenders than did farmers with larger plot sizes (>2 hectares). This indicates that more small and marginal farmers rely on informal of credits than large ones.

A positive relationship has been found with increased formal credit availability and agriculture GDP growth, primarily through enabling greater input use. A 10% increase in institutional credit flow to agriculture leads to a 2.1% increase in GDP, controlling for inflation. A 10% increase in institutional credit leads to a 1.7% increase in fertilizer consumption, a 5.1% increase in pesticides consumption and 10.8% increase in tractor purchases. Therefore, through enabling the use of more inputs, credit should lead to an increase in land productivity, at least to a certain point.

Role of Extension services

Extension services serve the purpose of bringing best modern practices to the level of the farmer. Extension services are perhaps the most critical link in raising land productivity through industrial agriculture. India as one of the largest agricultural research system in the world, and provide an excellent overview of India's network of agriculture extension. Expanded investment in agriculture research and education to 1% of agri- GDP from 0.7% of agri- GDP to boost land productivity.

The committee on doubling farmers income recognized several short comings with the existing system of extension. They recognized that extension services have been focusing more on production aspects, whereas the need of the farmers had shifted to post production aspects. Public extension services are skewed in favour of the crop sector and needed to take more holistic view of the agriculture sector including animal husbandry for instance. They also recognized that extension services were not focused on serving all aspects of the agricultural supply chain. Nor were the targets set for extension agencies outcome oriented.

The purpose of highlighting the underdeveloped nature of extension services in India Funding constraints lead to manpower constraints. Underdeveloped extension services have not only created a yield gap, but also led to the proliferation of inefficient and unsustainable practices, causing major sustainability chellenges.

IMPORTANCE & BENEFITS OF PESTICIDES IN A GROWING MARKET



Pesticides are important. They help farmers grow more foods on less land by protecting crops from pests, diseases and weeds well as raising productivity per hectare.

Production of major crops has more than tripled since 1960, thanks in large part to pesticides. For example, rice- which feeds almost half the people on our planet- has more than double in production. The amount of wheat has increased nearly 160 percent.

In farming it's super important to deal with pest to get increased productivity of and makes sure there's enough food for everyone around the world. Pesticides play a big role in protecting crops, but they bring lots of different things to think about in farming. Let's take a closer look at pesticides, talking about how they help, what happens because of them, the different and the problems that come with using them.

Without pesticides, more than half of our crops would be lost to pests and diseases. Between 26 and 40 percent of the world's potential is lost annually because of weeds, pest and diseases. Without proper crop protection, these losses could easily double.

Estimates suggest that annual crop losses due to pests and diseases in India are approximately 22%.

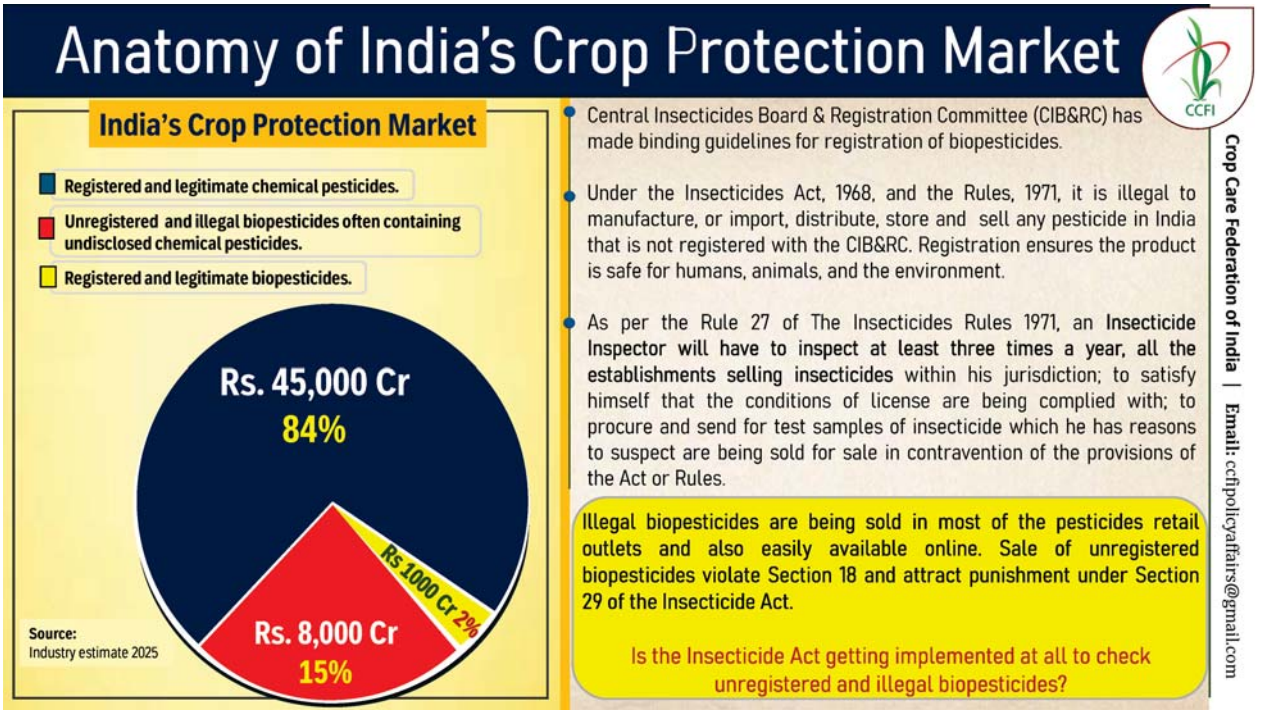
Benefits of Pesticides

Food crops must compete with 30,000 species of weeds, 3,000 species of worms and 10,000 species of plant eating insects. And threats don't stop once leave fields- bugs, molds and rodents can all damage in storage. Pesticides can prolong the life of crops and prevent post-harvest losses.

Currently about 925 million people around the world one in seven of us are going hungry. To hunger, we need to increase food productivity and help farmers do that.

Agrochemicals enable farmers to produce safe foods at affordable Crop quantity rely on Crop protection. They also help farmers provide an abundance of nutritious, all year round foods, which are necessary for human health. Fruits and which provide essential nutrients are more abundant and affordable. Grains milk and proteins, which are vital to childhood development, are more widely available because of lower cost to produce food and animal feed

In the dynamic landscape of modern agriculture, the responsible use of pesticides emerges as a delicate art, requiring a nuanced understanding of their benefits, effects, and potential drawbacks. Striking a harmonious balance between reaping the rewards of enhanced agricultural productivity and mitigating environmental and health concerns is imperative for the sustainable future of agriculture.



POSITIVE PERCEPTIONS TOWARDS AGROCHEMICAL INDUSTRY



Over the years the agrochemical Industry has meticulously to bring a perceptional change towards use of We strive to promote and safeguards the positive image of the industry against the onslaught of negative publicity spread by pseudo activists, scientists with ulterior motive and foreign funded NGO's who are unsuccessfully trying to malign the agrochemical industry, Indian agriculture and our farming community. We strongly feel, this is undermining the effort of the Indian agrochemicals industry and the Indian farmers who have ensured increased quantum production, resulting in self sufficiency of food in the country.

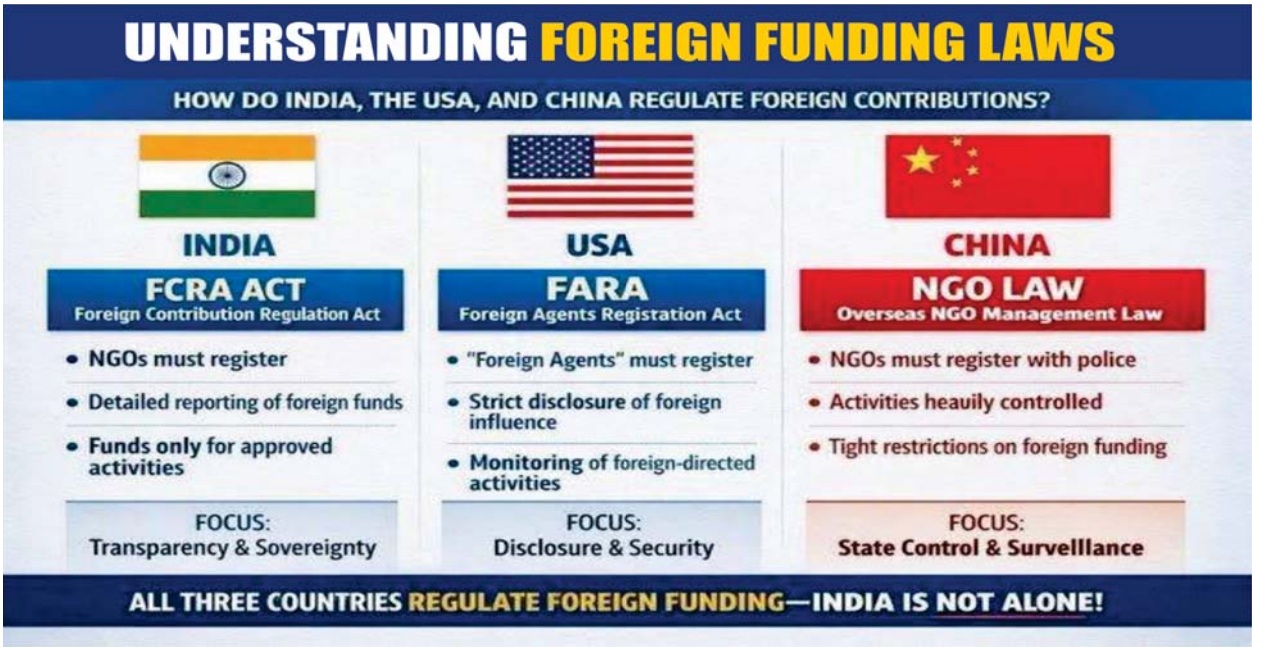
Our member companies over the years have created brands of value with easy recall by the farmer. In fact the sale through the dealers is of brands chosen by the farmer. However in case of "misbranding" pesticides, the origin can possibly be traced by the affected companies as they are sold through a network of distributors and dealers and not directly to the farmers. The move by the government to enforce use of QR code ensures traceability. Though the exact percentage of such pesticides is it is restricted to certain areas.

CCFI is continuously taking up with the bureaucracy the state government and the farmers at large who have understood the importance & the benefits by use of agrochemicals is not only minimizing the crop losses but also facilitating in increasing productivity.

It is worth mentioning that the quality manufactured by our members has found acceptance not only in India, but abroad also as the result of sampling prove that only 1.174% of the drawn did not meet the specification.

Source: *As per Hon'ble Minister Of Agriculture & FW Shri Narendra Singh Tomar, answered for Lok Sabha Unstarred Question no. 309 dated 15th September, 2020.*

UNDERSTANDING FOREIGN FUNDING LAWS



ENSURING SAFE FOOD: MRL DATA ON AGROCHEMICALS



All India Network Project on Pesticide Residues is a state of the art government agency that routinely checks samples of all types of agriculture commodities from across the country for pesticide residues.

Its annual studies over the last 9 years found that on an average barely 2.82% of the agriculture commodities had pesticide residues above the prescribed Maximum Residual Limits (MRL). In Other words, 97.21% of our agriculture commodities have MRL values within the prescribed limits

The finding is based on sample analyses on all India bases, primarily from food grains, wheat, rice and pulses, vegetables (like cabbage, okra, chilies etc). In the category of fruits sample have been drawn of pomegranate, mango, grapes. In case of others category sample drawn from curry leafs, egg, meat, fish, marine, water, Oil seeds, red chili powder, spices, Tea. In the case of Milk the sample had nil traces of pesticides.

This gives us that the Indian food grain vegetables, fruits Milk and other consumable are safe for human consumption even if eaten raw or cooked.

Pesticide residues are traces of in or on agricultural commodities at the time of harvest. Maximum Residue Limit (MRL) is a cap on such residue that is legally tolerated in and agricultural products traded. It is often expressed in parts per million (ppm). MRL is not a toxicological safety standard, but only a trading standard

Agricultural that comply with our national MRLs may often be non- compliant while entering the any country if the 0.01 ppm MRL is applied. This has emerged as the most non-tariff barrier (NTB) between India and the other nation in recent months.

Rejection of exported consignments applying the WTO-inconsistent MRL of 0.01 ppm produces serious consequences on agricultural production, price and farmers income in India.

Our interactions with Indian exporters of spice, Basmati rice, etc, to the country show widespread concern about the adoption of the EU standard. It is time for Indian authorities to immediately solve this through bilateral discussions.

MANDATORY REGISTRATION OF TECHNICAL PRIOR TO FORMULATION IMPORT



In the recent judgment from the Ahmadabad High Court on 13th September, 2023 it has been decided that it would be mandatory for registration of Technical prior to import of formulation mainly imported by traders and MNCs. Registration Committee has already accepted these recommendation in 442nd RC meeting.

Also suggested to increase the import duty of Technical grade pesticides to 20% and formulations to 30% or a delta of 10% between custom Duty of technical and formulation. This will boost local manufacturing and support India's Atmanirbhar Bharat initiative. Saving of foreign exchange would be added advantage.

Technical manufactured in India are continuously monitored by our Govt. agencies for its purity, impurities, shelf-life etc. and are also monitored for raw- materials, manufacturing processes.

On the other hand a Formulation manufactured in a foreign country is neither monitored nor the Technical is checked for its quality. It is quite likely that a formulation may contain expired Technical. This is a huge risk to human/ animal health, environment and product efficacy.

Curtailment in imports of Formulations without registering Technical: It would be pertinent to mention that Import of formulation without registration of Technical is illegal and not permitted in several developed countries like the USA, European Union, Brazil, Australia, Argentina, and even in China.

GENERIC CROP PROTECTION PRODUCTS



What Is a Generic Crop Protection Product?

A generic crop protection product is manufactured and sold by a company other than the original manufacturer, but contains the same Active Ingredient(s) (AI). Generic chemicals usually enter the market 12 -20 years after the initial discovery of the active ingredient(s) once the original product's patent expires.

Most major crop protection molecules available today have had their initial patents expire and farmers have more choice than ever with all of the generics entering the market.

Are Generic Products Held to the Same Level of Regulatory Scrutiny as Branded Products?

Yes! Regardless of whether you're a farmer in the U.S. or Canada, the regulatory agencies follow the same regulation, guidelines, and review process for a generic product or for the original branded product registration.

Do Generic Products Work as Well as the Equivalent Branded Products?

From a regulatory standpoint, generic versions of branded products must have the same AI components to be registered by the government regulator. The AI carries the pesticidal activity but the co-formulants, including surfactants and adjuvants, have a big impact on performance by improving the penetration of the pesticide, allowing targeted application, etc.

Are Generic Products Identical to the Branded Products?

Not always. Generic products usually mirror branded products as closely as they can. However, they are not always identical and can have different uses on the label, different concentrations of AI and other differences.

The label is the best place to find the specifics on a product.

Here are the basics on generics vs. branded products:

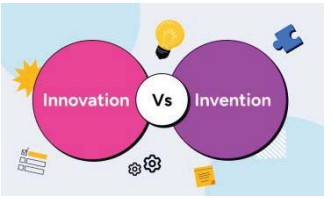
- A generic product is usually similar to a branded product but made by a different company.
- Generic active ingredients are held to the same regulatory standards as branded active ingredients.
- Branded companies may purchase active ingredients from the same manufacturing plant as generic companies.
- Competition is good for farmers! Generic products give farmers more options and lead to lower input prices.
- Generic chemicals tend to cost less than their branded equivalents.

Monopoly is the most important reason for the high price of patented pesticides, mostly produced and supplied by the inventors companies in the western countries.

On the contrary, the generic pesticides are domestically produced in India by many companies. The non – exclusivity, mass production and market competition make a significant difference on the cost and price.

When choosing to use generic products instead of branded products, it's about understanding what you get for the higher price you pay. Is the brand premium you pay worth the extra cost for you? If you're interested in exploring cost-saving and performance-enhancing strategies and don't want manufacturer bundles, generics might be for you.

INVENTION vs INNOVATION



While admiring the invention related research by the western companies, many people tend to undervalue the innovation related research by companies in the developing countries. This is wrong. Innovation is not cheap imitation.

In the world of commerce, both the invention and innovation have unique role to play. Invention is creating something (product or process that has not existed earlier. Innovation refers to adding value to the invention, usually for the consumer's benefits.

The innovation results in reduced cost, improved quality and performance of the invented product. The innovation requires critical thinking, add-on research, clever use of available resources and market wisdom. It is the innovation that brings in evolutionary and contemporary changes to the invented product.

In his article "why innovation beats invention," David Reiss famously observed "Game changing products are often innovations not inventions."

Remember, Thomas Edison did not invent the light bulb. He improved an earlier invention and made the light bulb user friendly, affordable and commercially valuable to all people.

This is not to downplay the importance of invention. The idea is to assert the significant role of innovation in the field of science driven commerce that often remains unrecognized.

NO DATA PROTECTION/ EXCLUSIVITY FOR AGROCHEMICALS



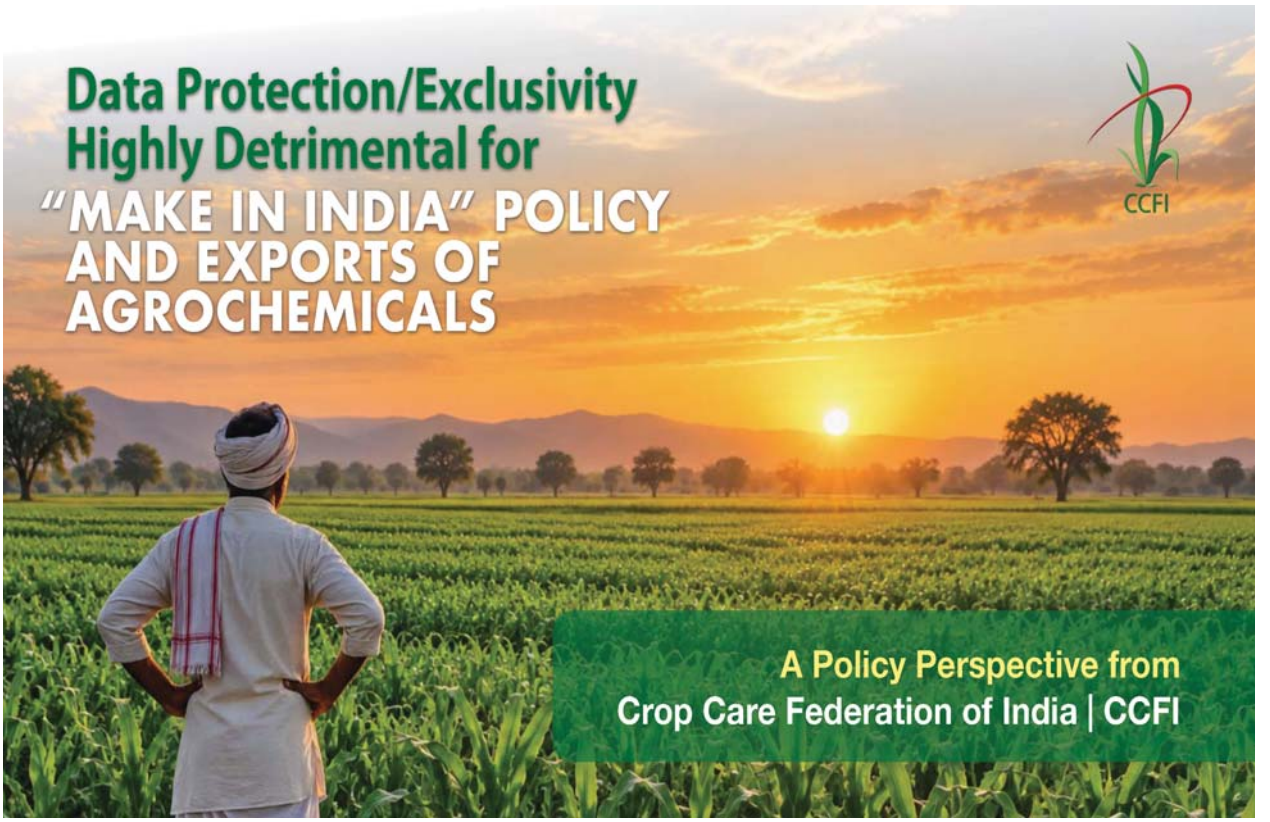
Data exclusivity refers to protection of data submitted by originator (MNC from developed countries) to the regulatory authority for market approval of agrochemicals.

Data exclusivity is different from patent protection, which is an exclusive right that prevents others from commercially exploiting the patented innovation for 20 years under TRIPS agreement India allows this protection.

Crop Care Federation of India (CCFI) opposes the renewal attempts by multinational companies (MNCs) and importers to achieve data exclusivity regime in India.
The agrochemicals industry in India is export intensive, earning valuable foreign exchange byway a of trade surplus. In last five years Indian agrochemical industry earned a trade surplus of over Rs. 94,030 Cr. to the country.

Based on our representation to oppose data exclusivity the government has dropped this issue for the benefits of Indian agriculture.

In 1995, India joined the WTO and the TRIPS agreement. Indian laws do not provide data exclusivity for pharmaceutical and agrochemicals this is perfectly legitimate. Remember the TRIPS agreement does not require countries to grant data exclusivity.




CCFI - Who We Are
An Apex Trade Association of leading Indian Agrochemical Companies
CCFI
Multi-locational grassroot level Manufacturing Facilities
Top rated R&D and innovation facilities (many GLP accredited)
PATENT
Several Product Innovations and Patents (include Global Patents)
Agrochemicals for a Better Tomorrow


India's Agrochemical Export Powerhouse
80% India's Agrochemical Exports are by CCFI members
167+
Countries Worldwide
Top 3
Agrochemical Exporters Globally
US$ 16bn
Trade Surplus from Agrochemical Exports in last 5 years
INDIAN AGROCHEMICALS
SAFE CROPS STRONGER FOOD SECURITY
SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE
MADE IN INDIA
AGROCHEMICALS
FOR A HEALTHIER, SAFER, GREENER WORLD
CROPS
PEOPLE
PLANET
PROSPERITY
CCFI

Our Clear Position

Protect Generic Competition. Strengthen Make in India



Because it:

- Delays introduction of Generics
- Raises prices
- Hurts Indian Farmers
- Weakens Domestic Manufacturing
- Erodes Export Competitiveness

CCFI

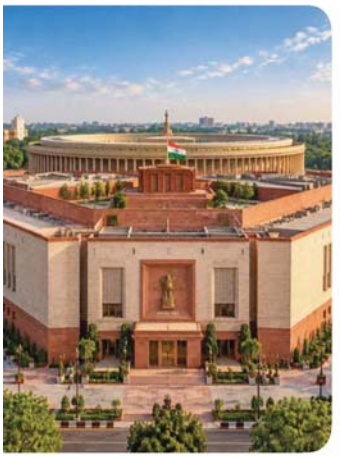
Dominance of Generics is a Global Reality



India is a Global Leader in producing and supplying Generic Agrochemicals



Parliamentary Committees have Opposed Additional Data Protection



2008 88th Report	No provision for data protection for new molecules other than the patent
2015 Govt Appointed Committee	Reiterated no case for data protection
2021 38th Standing Parliamentary Committee	The 20 year patent monopoly itself is considered too long.. Encouraging obsolete technologies with longer protection is not advisable

Neither the Insecticides Act 1968 & Rules 1971 nor the Pesticide Management Bills (2017/2020/2026) contain any provision for data protection/exclusivity

CCFI

TRIPS Does Not Mandate Data Exclusivity

Article 39.3 requires protection against unfair commercial use of regulatory data

Does NOT mandate exclusive rights for a fixed period

During 1986-94 negotiations, a proposed minimum data exclusivity was opposed by India and others, was NOT adopted

India is fully compliant with TRIPS without data exclusivity

CCFI

MNCs Not Commercialising New Pesticides in India



10 For every 10 patents granted since 2010 to Western MNCs for new pesticide molecules...

6 Have NOT been commercially introduced in India



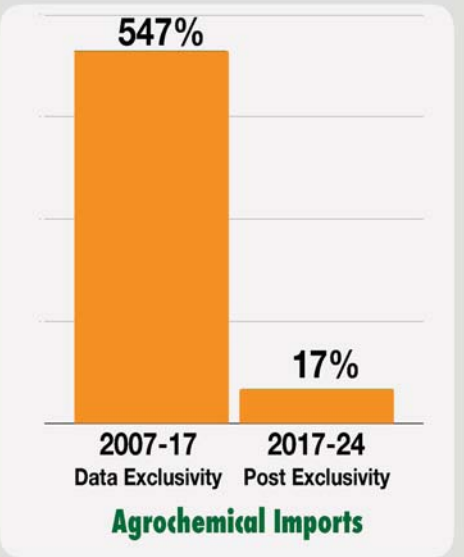
Source: Agribusiness by S&P Global and CIB&RC (Ministry of Agriculture)

? Why create another layer of exclusivity for molecules not brought To Indian Farmers during the patent period?

CCFI

Data Exclusivity Encourages Imports

India's Experience



No Data Exclusivity led to:

- Increased Domestic Production
- Reduced Import Dependence
- Stronger Indian Manufacturing

CCFI

Absence of Data Exclusivity Has Not Hindered New Molecule Registrations

36

New pesticide molecules registered in India in the last 2 years

Record high

Higher than many countries that grant data exclusivity, such as

Malaysia Brazil Thailand

The myth that new introductions are being hampered, is unfounded

CCFI


Critical for India's Small and Marginal Farmers
CCFI
Farm productivity depends on
Availability
Accessibility
Affordability
AI representation
Data Protection will create monopoly and raise prices - hurting millions of Indian Farmers


Strengthening Make in India & Exports
CCFI
India's Global Ranking in Agrochemical Exports
5TH
GLOBAL RANK
2013
Export value
US$ 4.3 bn
Export value
US$ 2.1 bn
3RD
GLOBAL RANK
2023
"Our current registrations effectively address pest and disease challenges. Introducing data protection would be retrograde and counter to Aatmanirbhar Bharat by potentially hindering global supply chain integration"
Rajesh Aggarwal
Vice Chairman, CCFI
Stronger Indian Manufacturing is key to Atmanirbhar Bharat


Protect India's
Competitive Advantage
Data Protection / Exclusivity would allow foreign forces
to exploit Indian Farmers and keep importing- weakening
our export-intensive, generic agrochemical industry
CCFI recommends
NO ADDITIONAL DATA PROTECTION / EXCLUSIVITY
BEYOND THE EXISTING PATENT REGIME
CCFI
Prosperous Farmers | Stronger Industry | Self reliant India

PROMOTIONAL AND AWARENESS CAMPAIGNS: DEMYSTIFYING MYTHS



Normally awareness campaigns are a measure of how well known a brand, firm, or product is perceived by the end user. CCFI adopted promotional tools like educational video films to showcase the activities undertaken by us and our members. We have exclusively developed animation films in different regional languages highlighting various precautions while using agrochemicals right from the time they are procured from authorized dealers, their transportation and storage. Importance of label and leaflet was of immense importance for knowing crop pest matrix, the dosages recommended, steps to make spraying solution etc.

CCFI prepared an 8 min video film demystifying the myths about pesticides use in India this was to counter to deliberate and deceptive narratives pushed to negatively influence the bureaucracy, trade, households, the farming community and the scientific fraternity.

The area of focus was on myths like

1. Indian farmers use excessive Pesticides
2. Agriculture commodities in India carry high level pesticides residues.
3. Pesticides use has led to high cancer Cases in India
4. Accidental exposure to pesticides spray drift affects farmers
5. Indian market is full of spurious pesticides.
6. India's water system, remain highly polluted with pesticides
7. Pesticides are the primary means to commit suicide
8. India uses pesticides that are banned in other countries
9. Organic and bio- pesticides are safer than chemical pesticides
10. Indian manufacturers are not able to manufacture Quality meeting global standards.
11. Introduction of neonicotinoid insecticides adversely affected honey production.
12. Pesticides applied for non-agriculture/ house hold is safe.

In all our events we emphasized to totally avoid tobacco, smoking and drinking during spraying operation particularly by the contract labour. We also discouraged mixing of two or more molecules in the field. Rather the farmers should be using recommended registered combination products available in the market. We distributed safety kits and ran a competition in several states to reward those operators who used them while spraying.

We have also released four Radio spots, of 30 Sec each, which have also been aired on FM channels.

Crop Care magazines, our safety posters and hand bills in other languages were distributed for easy recall of safety aspects by the farmers. We also prepare our pocket Directory for use by our members listing important government contacts in Center and States.

DEMOLISHING MYTHS ON USE OF PESTICIDES IN INDIA



To demystifying the misconception on use of pesticides in India we have listed and logically rebutted the myths for the benefits of readers.

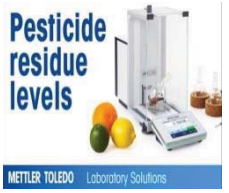
Myth- Indian farmers use excessive Pesticides



Reality- India ranks 2nd in the world in agriculture production after China, but it ranks 12th in pesticide use. Most other countries including USA and those in the EU such as France, Spain, Italy, Germany etc. use more pesticides then India on per unit area and per unit of output basis (source FAOSTAT).

"Indian farmers use excessive pesticides" is a false propaganda by some vested aimed at reducing market success to our agriculture products globally.

Myth- Agriculture commodities in India carry high level pesticides residues.



Reality- Annual studies under All India Network Project on Pesticide Residue show that on average only about 2.2% of the agri commodities show pesticide residues above Maximum Residual Limit (MRL). In other words, 98% of our agri commodities do not carry unacceptable levels of pesticide residue. This compares well with the data from other countries. MRLs are legally imposed commercial standards and not safety standards.

Myth- Pesticides use has led to high cancer cases in India.



Reality- Globally India ranks 172nd in cancer rates. Australia, New Zealand, Ireland, USA and Denmark are the top 5 that leads in cancer rates. (Source WHO)

The largest incidence of cancer in India are in the states like Mizoram, Meghalaya, Sikkim etc that hardly use pesticides in agriculture. Punjab ranks 24th among various states in each standardized cancer rates in India. (Source ICMR)

Group I list of WHO's International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) contains 120 substances considered to be carcinogenic to humans. Not a single agrochemical Figures in this list
Singapore with nil area under agriculture has more cancer rates than India.

Myth- Accidental exposure to pesticides spray drift affects farmers.



Reality- Pesticides are sprayed in ground operations, diluted with water. The water content would be as high as 99% in the pesticides spray when applied to the crops. Accidental short exposures to such pesticides spray drift would not deliver lethal dose to the spraying person.

Of course, it is always recommended that such exposures are avoided by using complete PPE safety kits.

The effects of drift through drones is being studied.

Myth- Indian market is full of spurious pesticides.



Reality- A misconception (fake/ spurious/illegal/duplicate/counterfeit etc.) are coined words, not figuring in the insecticides Act 1968, damaging the image of the Indian agrochemical industry. In fact on analyzing 3,38,182 sample drawn during last 5 years by Govt only 1.17% were found to be not meeting specification or substandard. There were hardly any spurious samples as propagated by importing lobby.

Myth- India's water system, remain highly polluted with pesticides.



Reality- Fish species are highly sensitive to water quality and toxic pollutants.

India ranks the third largest in Inland fish production. This shows that our water system remains conducive to production of fish.
Andhra Pradesh & Punjab have the highest pesticides consumption yet inland fish productivity at 6560 kg per acre of inland water area ,is higher than other states in India.

Myth- Pesticides are the primary means to commit suicide.



Reality- Self hanging is the most common method for suicide in India. Sikkim that does not allow use of pesticide has suicide rates four times then in Punjab. (Source NCRB) 93% of the suicides in the India are by non- farmers i.e, by people not engaged in agriculture.

Myth- India uses pesticides that are banned in other countries.



Reality- Use of pesticides in every country depends on local crops, climate, environment and occurrence of pests and diseases.

Pesticides registration/ use therefore varies from one country to another and are granted after stringent field and laboratory trials, with strong element of sovereignty.
The number of registered pesticide in India is 335 as against over 450 in EU.

Myth- Organic and bio- pesticides are safer than chemical pesticides.



Reality- All substance used as pesticides whether organic, bio or synthetic undergo the same toxicity, safety and efficacy assessments before allowed for commercial introduction.

Crop protection industry in fact offers a variety of pesticides products- organic, bio and synthetic- to farmers enabling a diverse and inclusive approach to pest control.

Stanford University, USA conducted study and found no evidence for differences in nutritional content for over 15 nutrients between conventional and organic produce.
As per AINP vegetable sample (405 samples) were collected from organic outlets across the country. As high as 12.3% among them had measurable crop protection chemical residues.

Myth- Indian manufacturers are not able to manufacture quality meeting global standards.



Reality- Indian manufacturers produce quality which is in fact superior than imported products in terms of purity profile and efficacy. Our members account for 80% of exports to 130 countries with acceptable quality. The price is also not only competitive but lower by 50-75 % once produced indigenously. However, unethical practices are used in India to see that even after an expiry of the patent, MNCs keep their monopoly and Indian manufacturers are denied registration on some dubious grounds. There are now heavy investment in R&D by Indian companies with world class Researchers centers for innovations.

Myths- Introduction of neonicotinoid insecticides adversely affected honey production.



Reality- The truth about the effect of pesticides on the honey production in India is to the contrary.

Contrary to the popular perception, the honey production in India steadily increased fter the introduction of neonicotinoids

Honey production over the last three decades has grown steadfast in India from the first part of the 1990s (45,000MT) until last recorded in 2018-19(1,13,000)

We believe that the allegation spread by the environmentalists that use of pesticides in farming is endangering the India's bee colony is totally false and unwarranted.

Myths- Pesticides applied for non-agriculture/ house hold is safe.



Reality- Pesticides are applied at much higher concentration for non-agricultural pest control, when compared to the ones used against crop pests.

- Household pesticides are toxic pesticides similar to the once sprayed on the field crop.
- Pesticides in the field used on various crop are in open environment whereas sprays and vaporizer used at home are in closed contained spaces.
- The advertisements demonizing pesticides used in agriculture by environmental activists are totally threatening to misguide the public at large.

IMPORTANCE OF PACKAGE OF PRACTICES



Package of Practices promote the adoption of sustainable farming techniques that prioritize soil health, water conservation, biodiversity conservation, and agro ecological principles.

In Indian agriculture, Package of Practices (POP) are crucial for boosting crop productivity, achieving food security, and promoting sustainable farming by providing scientific guidance on optimal resource use and risk mitigation.

They guide farmers on recommended owing methods, water conservation, Nutrient management, and plant protection, ultimately leading to higher yields and better crop quality while addressing challenges like declining soil health. Adoption of POP, including modern techniques and traditional methods like natural farming, is crucial for improving farming efficiency and ensuring long- term environmental sustainability.

Key Aspects and Importance

Enhanced Productivity & yield:

POP provides tailored recommendations for specific crops, ensuring they receive the right inputs and care, which directly translates to higher output.

Resource Optimization:

The guideline helps Farmers optimize the use of water, fertilizers, pesticides and seeds leading to cost reduction and efficient resource management.

Risk Mitigation:

By following scientific practices, farmers can reduce risk association with pests, diseases and adverse weather conditions, ensuring more stable harvest.

Promoting sustainability:

Practices like soil conservation, water harvesting and the adoption Natural farming techniques (using on- farm resources and eliminating Chemicals) contribute to environmental health and long- term soil fertility.

Food & Nutritional Security:

By boosting productivity and improving crop quality, POP plays a vital role in achieving national goals of food and nutritional security for a growing population.

Dissemination of Knowledge:

POP acts as an authoritative guide for farmers, scientists, and extension officers, disseminating the latest agricultural knowledge and technologies effectively.

Modernization & Traditional practices:

POP encompasses both modern scientific approaches and a renewed focus on traditional practices like biological Nutrient Management and cow dung- based inputs, integrating them for more resilient and cost – effective farming system.

Specific Crop Guidance:

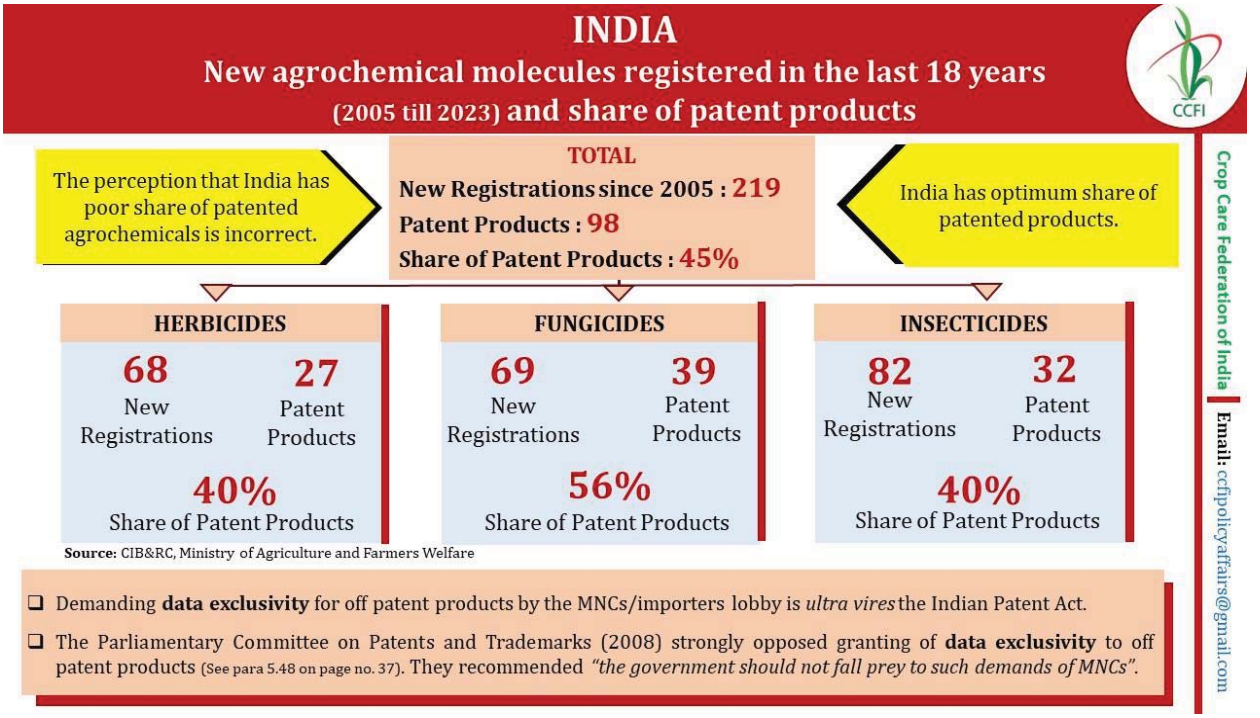
Recommendations cover various aspects of crop cultivation, including:

Sowing: Using appropriate seed drills or dibbling for optimal plant stand and spacing.

Water Management: Techniques like mulching to improve soil moisture retention.

Soil Fertility: Rejuvenating soil biology by reducing synthetic inputs and enhancing organic matter through practices like soil cover.

Plant protection: Applying pesticides and other treatments at the correct time and in the correct dosage to control pests and diseases.



GROWING AGROCHEMICAL EXPORTS AND IMPACT OF IMPORT



India's agrochemicals exports reached a new high of Rs. 36,145 Cr. for the financial year 2024-25 from Rs. 16,497 Cr. during 2017-18 . This growth has been a whopping 119% in our exports . With the government focusing all indigenous agrochemical projects, we expect to achieve over Rs. 80,000 Cr. in the next 5 years.

"According to the latest data released by the WTO, India has emerged as the second largest exporter of agrochemicals in the world. The rank was sixth, 10 years ago. This is indeed a remarkable achievement towards the direction of Make in India and Aatma Nirbhar Bharat".

The USA is the largest buyer of Indian made agrochemicals followed by Brazil and Japan. This is a testimony to the high quality of Indian made agrochemicals which are used in over 167 countries worldwide.

Globally the agrochemicals market is estimated to be US. $78 bn, almost 75% of this is of post-patent products. India is fast emerging as a preferred global hub for sourcing the post-patent agrochemicals. With favorable policy facilitation, the Indian agrochemical industry is confident of doubling exports in the next three years simultaneously working towards reducing imports.

Though there has been a decline during last two years which has been primarily due to global melt down and huge inventory carried by the manufacturers. In terms of exports among the top 2 countries where Indian agrochemicals have been exported, mostly generics are Brazil and USA, accounting for the approximately 45% of our exports.

Our quality matches global specification and presently our 80% of the exports are done by Indian companies to 167 countries without any rejection which is a matter of pride.

India's Agrochemical Export	**2021-22**	**2022-23**	**2023-24**	**2024-25**
Export to Brazil (In Rs. Cr.)	9260	10731	8072	9431
Rank	**1**	**2**	**1**	**1**
India's total Agrochemical Export (In Rs. Cr.)	36498	43164	34707	36141
Brazil's share in India's total Agrochemical Export	**25%**	**25%**	**23%**	**26%**

Source: *Ministry of Commerce*

India's Agrochemical Export	**2021-22**	**2022-23**	**2023-24**	**2024-25**
Export to USA (In Rs. Cr.)	8,199	11,727	7,563	6,494
Rank	**2**	**1**	**2**	**2**
India's total Agrochemical Export (In Rs. Cr.)	36498	43164	34707	36141
USA's share in India's total Agrochemical Export	**22%**	**27%**	**22%**	**18%**

Source: *Ministry of Commerce*

In the mean while import continues to grow primarily by MNCs and the importing traders, it is resulting in reduction of trade surplus during the last 2 years. Among the top two countries where from India is importing are China & USA which account for 55% of imports.

With the current tariff war with USA where supposedly USA has imposed a tariff of 50% on Indian goods including agrochemicals i.e. from 27th August, 2025 the impact both in terms of exports and imports from USA would be severe.

India's Agrochemical Import	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Import to USA& China (In Rs. Cr.)	7787	7549	6321	7711
India's total Agrochemical import (In Rs. Cr.)	13364	14310	11670	13998
USA & China in India's total Agrochemical import	**58%**	**53%**	**53%**	**55%**

Source: *Ministry of Commerce*

- **Capacity expansion**

The Major advantage has been in term of logistics support with manufacturing plants in state like Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh who have port facility.

Indian Companies investments are in establishing larger and new production facilities to cater to the domestic and global markets. Backward integration, capacity expansion and new registrations would foster the growth of Indian agrochemical industry.

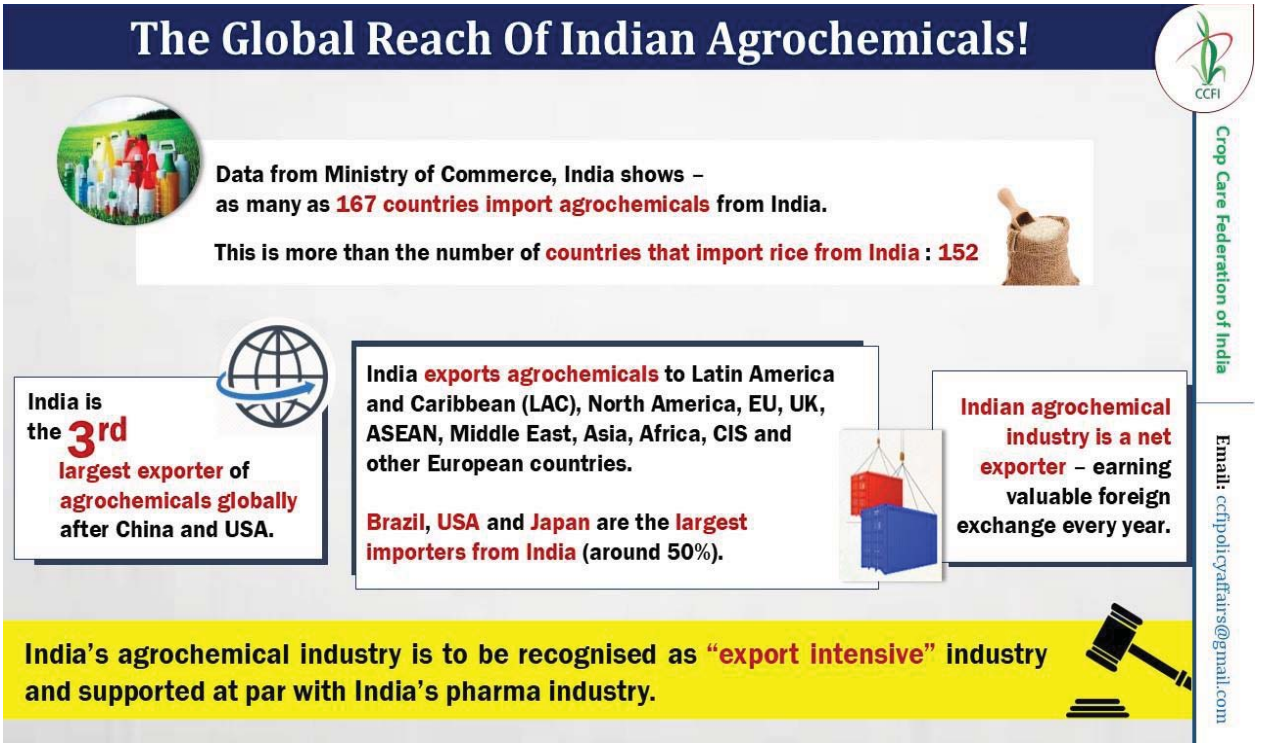
- **Need for specific HSN codes**

Our proposal with government of India is to assign specific HSN Code to all these molecules falling under OTHERS category. Also maintain a delta of 10% in custom duty on import of Technical and formulation which is presently same @ 10% on both giving advantage to importers importing readymade formulations.

- **Our recommendation**

Since there is a surge in imports affecting Indian manufacturers we reiterate our stand for upward revision of custom duty to 30% on all formulation imports from USA, China and all across, and 20% custom duty on import of all Technical grades to safe guard the Indian industry for the onslaught from USA and China.

In case USA levies higher duties India should reciprocate with similar action in future.



NON ESSENTIAL AGROCHEMICAL IMPORTS MUST STOP

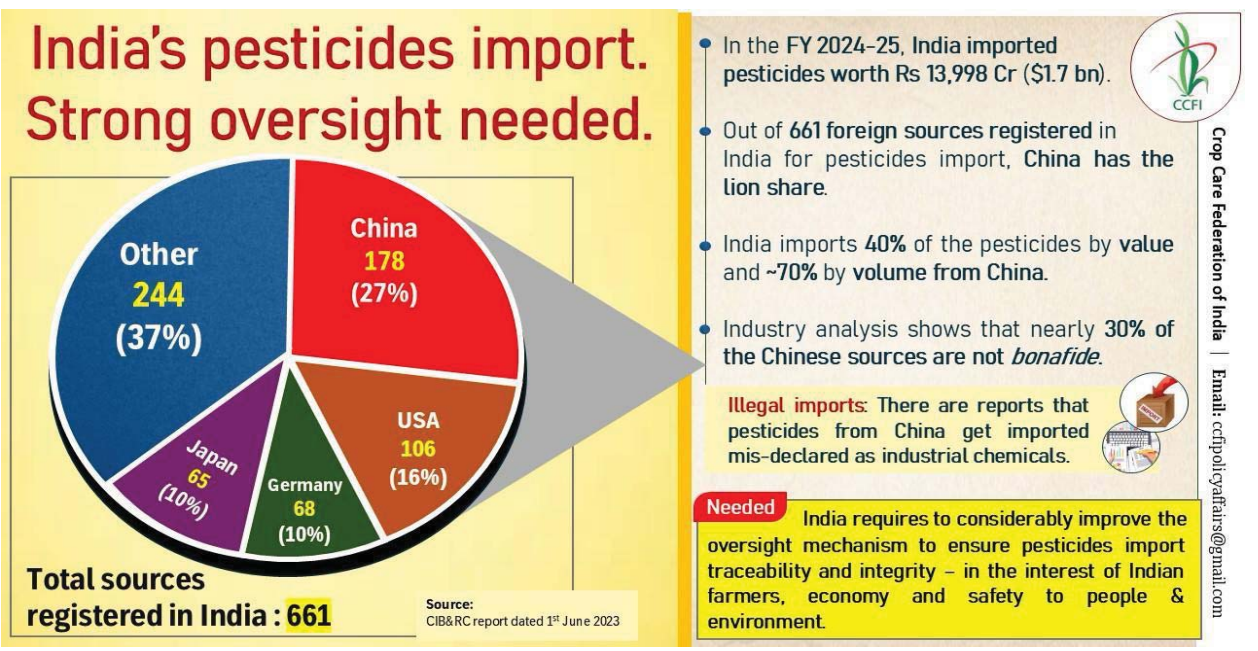


Imported quantity by traders is not for their captive use but for resale which has to be curtailed. A false impression is being created of shortages of agrochemicals in India. Imports under "OTHERS" category are 86% as only 64 molecules are listed in the Custom Tariff Manual. Unfair trade practices & cash rebate by countries like China who have increased the prices of raw material to India and reduced their formulation prices substantially, which resulted in several Indian producers to stop domestic production of such products. China is been offering 13% to 16% export tax rebate/ cash incentive on export of Agrochemicals to India. Major MNCs have invested in China and have no stakes in India. Import of Agrochemicals in year 2024-25 is Rs.13,998 Cr. from previous five year figure of Rs. 9000Cr. (growth by 50%).

Presently the custom duty on Imports is 10% both on Technical and formulations, which gives no incentive to manufacture in India. There is no value addition in India by importing formulations. There is no utilization of domestic manufacture facility and no employment generation by such imports. To counter this anomaly we suggest revising upwards custom duty on all formulation Imports to 30% and custom duty on import of technical to 20%. India has nearly 35% unutilized formulation capacities with various companies including small scale formulators, India has the technology to manufacture variety of formulation, including EC, WB, WG, EW, SC, Granuals and other modern

formulation. Despite capabilities and capacities available, India continues to import large volume of formulations, which needs to be stopped. We have additional capacity for chemicals to be used for grain storage purpose, post-harvest.

To misguide the "CAROTAR" 2020 notification though material is physically shipped from China, showing High Seas Sail (HSS) and invoicing from other countries to avoid disclosing "source of origin" of such consignment.



IMPORT LOBBY MISLEADING FACTS

LOBBY CONTROL

The industry for "Make in India" Government of India policy is all geared up for indigenous production. We would not like to encourage the import lobby on this pretext.

Year	Agrochemicals Import India (Rs. Cr.)
2017-18	8,467
2018-19	9,267
2019-20	9,096
2020-21	12,418
2021-22	13,365
2022-23	14,315
2023-24	11,671
2024-25	13,998

Suitable guidelines may be issued from Government of India to stop import of substandard formulations particularly from China. The industry has been demanding since 2018 imposition of ad-valorem duty of 30% on imported formulations.

Inferior and substandard quality products find their way into the country, to the detriment of Indian farmers. The quality of Indian products is found to be even better than that of original producer, in terms of active content and purity profile. As you would appreciate imported pesticides formulation are majorly imported by Multi-National Companies and traders.

The correct percentage of such substandard material is now not at all speculative. Companies have to also organize raids and take legal action whenever such an incidence is brought to their notice to safe guard their brands. Unfortunately in the recent past no such worthwhile activities have been initiated, giving the impression that these are being encouraged by vested interests. Yet importers are harping on this to their own advantage.

Presently all reputed companies are marketing their products through licensed authorized distributors and dealers and it is their responsibility to safe guard their Brand Image.

Products “misbranded” are primarily on account of margin which are as high as 75% on proprietary or monopolistic molecules or brands imported. Agro Input dealers Association also feels that this issue has been exaggerated largely.

JUSTIFICATION FOR ENHANCEMENT OF BASIC CUSTOM DUTY



NO Differential Custom Tariff: Import tariffs for formulations are at the same level as that of the Technical grade i.e. @ 10%, results in no incentives for establishing formulation activities in India. Import of formulation is mostly done by MNCs and traders who do not have their own or limited manufacturing facilities, depending mostly on tollers for just repacking with no value addition, investment or employment.

It is suggested surge in Imports prevented domestic manufactures of new Technical grade pesticides as Indian companies could not obtain generic registrations aka Me Too registration. There has been an increase every year in imported formulations in quantities much higher than actual usage by the MNCs, traders & importers, used mainly for resale at exorbitant prices with profits even upto 200% which is totally an undesired situation.

Formulations are 2 to 2.5 times more expensive as compared to their manufacturing done in India. The agrochemical industry has been declared as a "Champion sector" with trade surplus. It is our endeavour to not only meet the domestic consumption but cater to the export demand of over 167 countries.

India's Agrochemical Trade (Rs. Cr.)			
Year	**Exports from India (Rs. Cr.)**	**Imports (Rs. cr.)**	**Trade Surplus (Rs. cr.)**
2017 - 18	16,497	8,467	8,030
2018 - 19	22,126	9,267	12,859
2019 - 20	23,757	9,096	14,661
2020 - 21	26,513	12,418	14,095
2021 - 22	36,521	13,365	23,156
2022 - 23	43,224	14,315	28,909
2023 - 24	34,750	11,671	23,079
2024 - 25	36,145	13,998	22,147

Source: *Ministry of Commerce Database (Accessed on 19th May 2025)*

Quantifying the Correct Purity Profile: With increased imports we are unable to quantify the correct purity profile in imported formulations resulting in the supply of substandard material, (possibility of expired stocks) with a toxic profile.

Without proper classification of HSN codes, major imports of agrochemicals are under OTHERS category (estimated > 90%) for which dedicated HSN codes are required to be created on priority by the Dept. of Chemicals & Petrochemicals

India has nearly 35% unutilized capacity and has the technology to manufacturers a variety of other formulation. There is a heavy out go of foreign exchange in $ as compared to import of technical when processed in India. MNCs work on transfer price policy meaning thereby that the profile are parked in the native country before transporting to the country.

Imposition of 30% custom duty on all formulation (ready to use finished goods) imports from China and elsewhere, and 20% custom duty on import of all Technical grades (basic raw material for formulation) is a mandate to be implemented.

In a welcome and logical steps we understand that the Government has decided not to grant any financial assistance or cash subsidy on imported formulation to deter non-essential imports.

The policy of Atmanirbhar Bharat is totally jeopardised by these clandestine imports. These imports have resulted in severe injury to indigenous manufacturers some of which had to slow down operations, relieving factory workers.

GST COUNCIL MAINTAINS 18% GST ON AGROCHEMICALS



Crop Care Federation of India who are the largest manufactures and exporter of pesticides are of the firm view that present GST of 18% on pesticides is logically good. The Indian manufactures will suffer as all the raw materials are levied plants machinery, PPE kits, promotional material has 18% GST. This would have resulted in inverted duty structure' which would be detrimental to Indian manufactures who have the capacity and the capability to manufacture locally, quality pesticides rather than depends on imports. This rate covers more than 90% of the final products and the services sold by the industry across the value chain, are at this rate of 18% with the aim to provide a balancing and seamless flow of credit and its utilization.

The GST council in its wisdom feels that for the pesticides which are imported, if they have lower GST, they will have a distinct advantage against indigenous manufacturers. The step would against the policy towards Atmanirbhar Bharat through 'Make in India' This is will result in increase in imports of agrochemicals which during 2022-23 touched Rs. 14315 Cr. mainly from USA, China, Japan, Israel, Thailand, Europe, Hong Kong etc.

Indian manufacturers are responsible for 80% of our agrochemicals exports to over 167 countries with acceptable quality specification. In fact we have exports now pegged at Rs. 43,000 Cr. higher than domestic consumption of Rs. 37,000 Cr.

The fact that reduction would result in loss of revenue estimated at 4500 Cr. annually to the government, besides blocking of working capital which would increase cost of business. Also as has been observed, the government has been lately working to prune GST exemptions during their GST council meeting.

The logic that reduced benefit would be passed to the farmers is misleading as the importer and traders normally bill the pesticides (including GST) and as such farmer would not have any advantage at all.

CCFI is grateful to the members of GST council and nodal ministries for accepting our contention and maintain 18% GST for the present.

APPLICATION ON USE OF DRONES NEEDS GOVERNMENT SUPPORT



In 2022, the Government of India has launched Kisan Drones for crop assessment, digitization of land records, spraying of insecticides and nutrients.

The Ministry of Civil Aviation, Govt. of India has formulated and notified the operational guidelines for the effective operation and smooth implementation of the Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme.

To facilitate further growth, the government has approved the Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme for Drones and Drone Components in India. The Production Linked Incentive Scheme (PLI) for Drones and Drone Components has been notified.

The Scheme has come into effect from the date of its Gazette Notification. For the implementation of this scheme during 2022-23 to 2024-25, a corpus of Rs 120 crore has been allocated.

The guidelines have been notified on 29th November 2022 for the information of all the stakeholders and the public. These guidelines inter-alia cover the following: Definitions; Qualification and Eligibility; Application, Online Portal, Project Management Agency (PMA), Empowered Group of Secretaries (EGoS), and Competent Authority.

To make India a global hub for the research and development, testing, manufacturing, and operation of drones under the Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan the liberalised Drone Rules, 2021 were released to create a growth-oriented regulatory framework for drones.

Even as industries have supported the move, there are certain concerns too. When sprayed from Drones, pesticides have to be in concentrated form. In ground spraying as much as 400 liters of water is used per hector of spraying. Through drones, water content would be not more than 20 liters. This means that highly concentrated pesticides will be sprayed in the open fields.

It was informed that the coverage by drones would be @ 7min. per acre. There is minimal requirement of water and 4-6 acre would be sprayed with one charging. There was possibility of precision spraying on any hotspot.

The companies will be solely responsible for any accidental case involving human or animals. Drones are an accepted application abroad but it needs scientific vetting on all recommended crops. The final approval will be given only after two years of operations. Much needs to be worked out about the cost too as farmers may need to be subsidized.

ORGANIC FARMING CANNOT DRIVE SUSTAINABILITY



India and the world at large was following practically organic agriculture until 1950s. The organic agriculture is not therefore, the state of art technology. Organic products are grown under a system of agriculture without the use of chemical fertilizers and crop protection chemicals.

However, globally only 1.6% of the agricultural land is under organic agriculture. Two third of the organic agricultural land gross to support livestock while the balance one third grows primary food for our direct consumption.

Globally organic agriculture has grown very sluggishly in the last 25 years from 0.03% to 1.7%in 2024- 25. EU has 15.6mn ha of organic agriculture, out of which nearly 60% under personal grassland and green fodder, only proving the fact that under organic agriculture the focus is on feed crops instead of food crops. Organic agriculture cannot feed large population but is an will continue to remain a niche market for the rich and affluent.

In India the figures is 0.6% of cultivated land. Organic farms have been found to have a crop yield 30% less than conventional farms, with other studies suggesting that the number would be as low as 50% in India. Besides the cost of production is prohibitive with an product higher by at least 45% as compared to conventional produce.

PRODUCTION LINKED INCENTIVES (PLI) SCHEME



India's production –linked incentive (PLI) scheme to encourage domestic manufacturing has generated investment commitments of 2.34 lakh Cr. across 14 Sectors.

The programe, launched two years ago offers a cash incentive for three to five years on the incremental sale of goods made in India over the determined base year sales. Additionally the identified beneficiaries are required to commit to a certain minimum investment in India.

In the next few years PLI units will have additional production to sustain exports on a sustainable basis, Companies will procure more from domestic source which will help our ancillaries to grow and maintain necessary standards to eventually become suppliers to the world.

Highlights of PLI

- The frame work of the PLI scheme is to reward increased production.
- Due to the niche and specificity of PLI linked sectors, that mostly involve careful and attentive focus on man force and creating PLI can enhance building systems to adjust to climate change and even essentially reverse it in the many years to come.
- The PLI scheme can also bring back old designs and product customs that can contribute heavily to the diversity.

Indian agrochemical Industry as a 'Champion Sector' has submitted a detailed proposal to the nodal Ministry during December, 2020, followed by revised proposal during May, 2023 our proposal include

Our dossier included Annexures I to IV

1) Annexure I List of 35 intermediates which are currently being imported.
2) Annexure II List of 81Technical grade products which are currently being imported.
3) Annexure III List of 89 Formulations currently being imported by MNCs & traders.
4) Annexure IV List of 31 Technicals being imported in India despite having indigenous manufacturing capacity.

It would be pertinent to mention that delay in announcing PLI scheme for agrochemicals is hampering fresh investment, which was expected to be Rs. 15,000 Cr. in the next 5 years. This scheme is applicable to those Indian manufacturers who have their own production facility, investment in land plant and machinery coupled with latest equipments for R&D and logically not on imported agrochemicals.

REUSE & DISPOSAL OF CONTAINERS: EFFORT BY CCFI MEMBERS



Agrochemicals are usually toxic and can pose significant environmental risks when stored in bulk storage systems, mainly when accidental spills occur. The use of the agrochemicals in many countries has become highly regulated and permits provided by the government may be necessary for purchasing and applying approved agricultural products. Misuse, including unsafe storage leading to chemical leakage, chemicals washing, and chemical spills, may impose significant penalties. Where such chemicals are used, they also fall under the mandatory rules and regulations, proper storage facilities and marking, emergency clean- up equipment, emergency clean-up protocols, protective equipment, as well as protective methods for treating, applying and disposing off.

Indian agro chemical companies have initiated work on those lines by engaging private contractors and agencies to collect and segregate used pesticides containers in selected cities.

This is also taken up meticulously during the Farmers training program by our members on reuse / safe disposal of containers.

IMPACT OF EDUCATIONAL FILM CAMPAIGN



Several video films like Trail Blazing Visionary, Enriching Lives, Unsung Champion and Demystifying Myths on use of Pesticides have been made in the past basically for the farming community trade channel partners, housewives and the bureaucracy.

As has been observed these video films not only impart technical knowledge but also highlight the achievement of the Indian farmer with the support from CCFI.

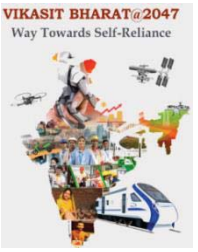
We have covered majorly the safety aspects during spraying operations, quality of pesticides manufactured resulting in exports to over 167 countries, the misconception and myths in the public mind, the usefulness of PPE kits in terms of saving human lives and the commitment of our members to focus on Make in India and to endorse government policy of “Atmanirbhar Bharat”.

The video “Invaders from the West” was specially brought out on the National pandemic when Locust invaded Rajasthan and Western region.

Beside other videos were:

- Invaders from the West
- The unstoppable
- The Kit is a Hit
- Enriching Lives
- Unsung Champions

VIKSIT BHARAT @ 2047



Viksit Bharat@2047 represents the government of India's ambitious vision to transform the nation into a developed entity by the centenary of its independence in 2047. Encompassing diverse facts of development such as economic prosperity, social advancement, environmental sustainability, and effective governance. This vision underscores the critical juncture at which India currently stands. Realizing this vision

demands unwavering dedication, a firm belief in India's destiny and a profound recognition of the vast potential talent and capabilities of its people, particularly the youth. With the largest demographic share, the youth are positioned as the vanguard in leading India towards recessive Bharat by 2047. In response to the nation's call, the Prime Minister has extended an invitation for the youth to actively engage in a transformative agenda through a youth movement called “Ideas from Youth for Viksit Bharat@2047”.

A dedicated web page, Idea for the vision of Viksit Bharat @ 2047, has been established by mygov.in, providing a platform for the youth to contribute their suggestions and shape the collective vision for a developed India by 204

Prime Minister addresses the Viksit Krishi Sankalp Abhiyan

“Under this campaign our team of scientists will go from lab to land providing information about modern agriculture to farmers with all the data to help the farmers before the season starts. This campaign resolves to make Indian agriculture the mainstay of Viksit Bharat. India must not only fulfill its own needs but also emerge as a global food supplier. Viksit Krishi Sankalp Abhiyan will open new avenues of progress for farmers driving modernization in agriculture” Hon’ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi

2000 teams consisting of scientists, experts, officials, and progressive farmers travelled across 700+ districts and reached millions of farmers across villages.

India’s agricultural sector also requires significant transformation. Indian farmers have achieved record production, filling grain reserves, but the market dynamics and consumer preferences are evolving.

Progressive farmers who have successfully experimented with new techniques, achieving impressive yields. Underscoring the importance of ensuring that scientific research and successful farming practices reach the broader farming community, “Viksit Krishi Sankalp Abhiyan presents a valuable opportunity to bridge this knowledge gap, enabling farmers to benefit from cutting-edge agricultural insights, ensuring fair prices for farmers’ produce, strengthening the agricultural economy, and aligning crop production with national requirements not only its own need but also emerge as a global food supplier.

Installing solar panels along field boundaries can generate additional revenue. Sweet Revolution, stating that beekeeping is benefiting farmers and must be expanded to involve more participants. Convert agricultural residues into energy, transforming waste

into wealth. Government has highlighted the significance of identifying suitable areas for cultivating ‘Shri Anna’ (Millets are now known as 'Shree Anna) and enhancing value addition in agricultural products.

VIKSIT BHARAT 2047: AGRICULTURE



India’s Viksit Bharat 2047 vision calls for self-reliant, prosperous, and inclusive society, with rural development and agricultural modernization at its core, Agriculture employs over 55% of India’s workforce while the share of agriculture and allied sectors in India’s total gross value added has a long term trend of around 18%. However the share has fluctuated over the years. Transforming the rural sector requires empowering farming communities particularly women, who form a significant part of the agricultural workforce.

The empowerment of women in agriculture is another essential pillar of Viksit Bharat. Women, who make up a substantial portion of India’s agricultural workforce, often face challenges such as limited access to land, finance and information. By focusing on women farmers India can create a more inclusive and sustainable agricultural economy providing with better access to credit land rights, and technology will foster an environment where they can actively participated in decision- making and innovation.

In line with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, India’s agricultural strategy for a developed 2047 focuses on building a sustainable, tech- enabled and resilient sector. As India moves towards its 2047 goal, the transformation of agriculture into a modern efficient, and technology-driven sector will be pivotal.

The digital infrastructure in rural areas are geared towards uplifting the agrarian economy. Rural communications will pay a crucial role in bridging knowledge gaps and providing farmers access to critical information about weather patterns, market prices and best practices. By facilitating two-way communication, empowering farmers with real time data and promoting knowledge sharing India can unlock the full potential of its rural workforce. Providing with better access to credit land rights, and technology will foster an environmental where they can actively participate in decision- making and innovation.

GLOBAL AGRICULTURE
Food Security With Sustainability

E-Commerce Boom Linked to Illegal Biopesticide Sales in India

25 March 2026, New Delhi:

The Crop Care Federation of India (CCFI) has sounded a strong warning over the rapid proliferation of unregistered biopesticides, alleged adulteration with chemical pesticides, and the growing role of e-commerce platforms in facilitating their sale across India.
These concerns were presented during a meeting with the Joint Secretary – Plant Protection, Department of Agriculture, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare where the federation urged immediate regulatory intervention to safeguard farmers, ensure product integrity, and maintain trust in the crop protection ecosystem. The federation has estimated the size of this illicit biopesticide sale to be about 8,000 crores in the country.

Representing the industry, S. Ganesan, Legal Expert, CCFI highlighted that the biopesticide segment, while critical for sustainable agriculture, is expanding in a largely unchecked manner. According to him, this unchecked growth is not only distorting the market but is also beginning to adversely impact the indigenous agrochemical industry.

Doubts Raised Over Claims of Certain "Biopesticide" Products

A key illustration presented by CCFI during the meeting centred around a product marketed as a biopesticide under the name "Terminator-11." The federation pointed out that the product reportedly contains only 0.9 percent clove oil, equivalent to 9 grams per litre, as its declared active ingredient. Despite this, it is sold at a premium price of approximately ₹4,907 per litre, even as pure clove oil is available in the market at significantly lower prices.

The recommended application of the product further raised concerns. According to the label, a dosage equivalent to just 4 grams of the product per acre or 400 ml in 200 litres of water is claimed to effectively control major crop pests such as Helicoverpa (Heliothis), Spodoptera, aphids and whiteflies. CCFI questioned the scientific validity of such claims, stating that no credible evidence has been demonstrated to support such efficacy at extremely low dosages.

The federation also raised the possibility that such products may contain undisclosed chemical pesticides, suggesting that the "bio" label is, in some cases, being used to exploit farmer trust. It further noted that aggressive promotion through online videos and digital platforms has contributed to widespread acceptance of such products without adequate scrutiny or accountability.

A Market Structure Showing Emerging Imbalances

CCFI's presentation also outlined the current structure of India's crop protection market, estimated at around ₹45,000 crore for registered chemical pesticides, accounting for nearly 84 percent of the total market. Registered and legitimate biopesticides contribute approximately ₹1,000 crore, or 2 percent, while unregistered and illegal biopesticides are estimated to constitute around ₹8,000 crore, or 15 percent.

India's Crop Protection Market Structure (Estimated 2025)

SEGMENT	MARKET SIZE (₹ CR)	SHARE (%)
Registered Chemical Pesticides	45,000	84%
Registered Biopesticides	1,000	2%
Unregistered / Illegal Biopesticides	8,000	15%
Total Market	**54,000**	**100%**

Under the Insecticides Act 1968 and the Rules of 1971, the manufacture, import, sale or distribution of any pesticide without registration from the Central Insecticides Board and Registration Committee is prohibited. Registration ensures that products meet safety standards for humans, animals and the environment.

Despite these provisions, CCFI highlighted that unregistered biopesticides continue to be widely available, both through traditional retail channels and increasingly through online platforms. The federation questioned whether enforcement mechanisms, including periodic inspections mandated under existing rules, are being implemented effectively enough to curb the spread of illegal products.

Data Indicates Limited Share of Substandard Agrochemical Products

Harish Mehta, Senior Advisor with CCFI also presented data to contextualise concerns around substandard pesticides. According to figures shared in the Lok Sabha (Parliament of India) over the past five years, the proportion of samples found to be below standard ranged between 1.17 percent and 2.7 percent. These figures were further supported by Right To Information (RTI) data compiled by the federation from 28 agriculturally important states over an eight-year period, which indicated that approximately 2.45 percent of samples did not meet prescribed specifications.

Period of Sample Drawn	Pesticide Samples Drawn for QualityTesting	Pesticides sample not meeting specification /substandard	Total percentage of samples found substandard
2017-2018	61409	1345	2.19%
2018-2019	59729	1353	2.26%
2019-2020	64123	1619	2.52%
2020-2021	66467	1573	2.36%
2021-2022	39542	1173	2.96%
2022-2023	45251	1201	2.65%
2023-2024	40193	1007	2.50%
2024-2025	41766	1002	2.39%
Total	418480	10273	2.45%

The federation emphasised that the term “spurious” does not have a formal definition under the Insecticides Act. It further noted that Indian agrochemical products consistently meet global quality standards, as evidenced by export consignments to 167 countries that have not faced rejection on quality grounds.

Call for Stronger Enforcement and Market Discipline

In its recommendations, CCFI stressed the need for a more robust and coordinated enforcement framework across the value chain. This includes enhanced physical inspections of manufacturing units, tighter scrutiny during the registration process, and improved monitoring of licensing systems for distributors and dealers.

The federation also highlighted the importance of introducing measures such as pilfer-proof packaging, systematic sampling and testing at ports, and stricter checks on the resale of technical-grade pesticides at unusually low prices. Particular emphasis was placed on the need to monitor e-commerce platforms, which are increasingly becoming channels for the sale of unregistered or illegal products.

Farmers, the federation noted, must also play a role by insisting on proper invoices with GST details to ensure traceability and enable grievance redressal in case of product-related issues.

Government Assures Action, Focus on E-Commerce and PMB 2025

Responding to the concerns raised, the government assured that the role of e-commerce platforms in pesticide sales would be examined more closely. It also indicated that provisions under the proposed Pesticide Management Bill (PMB) 2025 would address regulatory gaps, including distinguishing between intentional and unintentional cases of non-compliance.

https://www.global-agriculture.com/crop-protection/e-commerce-boom-linked-to-illegal-biopesticide-sales-in-india/

8,000 करोड़ का अवैध जैव-कीटनाशक बाजार

ऑनलाइन बिक्री पर CCFI ने जताई चिंता

नई दिल्ली (कृषक जगत)। क्रॉप केयर फेडरेशन ऑफ इंडिया (CCFI) ने देश में बिना पंजीकृत जैव-कीटनाशकों के तेजी से बढ़ते प्रसार, रासायनिक कीटनाशकों के साथ कथित मिलावट, और ई-कॉमर्स प्लेटफॉर्म्स के माध्यम से उनकी बिक्री में हो रही वृद्धि को लेकर गंभीर चिंता व्यक्त की है।

ये चिंताएं कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय के अंतर्गत कृषि विभाग के संयुक्त सचिव (प्लांट प्रोटेक्शन) के साथ हुई बैठक में प्रस्तुत की गईं। फेडरेशन ने किसानों की सुरक्षा, उत्पाद की गुणवत्ता सुनिश्चित करने और फसल संरक्षण प्रणाली में विश्वास बनाए रखने के लिए तत्काल नियामक हस्तक्षेप की मांग की। फेडरेशन के अनुसार, देश में अवैध जैव-कीटनाशकों का यह बाजार लगभग 8,000 करोड़ रुपये का है।

उद्योग का प्रतिनिधित्व करते हुए CCFI के विधिक विशेषज्ञ श्री एस. गणेशन ने कहा कि जैव-कीटनाशक क्षेत्र, जो सतत कृषि के लिए अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण है, वर्तमान में बिना पर्याप्त नियंत्रण के तेजी से बढ़ रहा है। उनके अनुसार, यह अनियंत्रित विस्तार न केवल बाजार संतुलन को बिगाड़ रहा है बल्कि स्वदेशी एग्रोकेमिकल उद्योग पर भी प्रतिकूल प्रभाव डाल रहा है।

कुछ 'जैव-कीटनाशक' उत्पादों के दावों पर संदेह

बैठक के दौरान CCFI ने 'टर्मिनेटर-11' नामक एक उत्पाद का उदाहरण प्रस्तुत किया, जिसे जैव-कीटनाशक के रूप में बाजार में बेचा जा रहा है। फेडरेशन के अनुसार, इस उत्पाद में घोषित सक्रिय तत्व के रूप में केवल 0.9 प्रतिशत लौंग का तेल (लगभग 9 ग्राम प्रति लीटर) बताया गया है, फिर भी इसे लगभग रू. 4,907 प्रति लीटर की ऊंची कीमत पर बेचा जा रहा है, जबकि शुद्ध लौंग का तेल बाजार में इससे काफी कम कीमत पर उपलब्ध है।

उत्पाद के उपयोग की अनुशंसित मात्रा ने भी संदेह उत्पन्न किया। लेबल के अनुसार, मात्र 4 ग्राम प्रति एकड़ या 200 लीटर पानी में 400 मिलीलीटर घोलकर इसका उपयोग करने से हेलिकोवर्पा (Heliothis), स्पोडोप्टेरा, एफिड्स और व्हाइटफ्लाई जैसे प्रमुख कीटों को नियंत्रित करने का दावा किया गया है। CCFI ने इन दावों की वैज्ञानिक वैधता पर सवाल उठाते हुए कहा कि इतनी कम मात्रा में प्रभावशीलता के समर्थन में कोई विश्वसनीय प्रमाण उपलब्ध नहीं है।

फेडरेशन ने यह भी आशंका जताई कि ऐसे उत्पादों में छुपे हुए रासायनिक कीटनाशक हो सकते हैं और 'बायो' लेबल का उपयोग किसानों के विश्वास का दुरुपयोग करने के लिए किया जा रहा है। इसके साथ ही, ऑनलाइन वीडियो और डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्म्स के माध्यम से आक्रामक प्रचार ने बिना पर्याप्त जांच के इन उत्पादों को व्यापक स्वीकृति दिलाई है।

बाजार संरचना में उभरती असंतुलन की स्थिति

भारत का फसल संरक्षण बाजार (अनुमान 2025)

खंड	बाजार आकार (रू.करोड़)	हिस्सेदारी (%)
पंजीकृत रासायनिक कीटनाशक	45,000	84%
पंजीकृत जैव-कीटनाशक	1,000	2%
अपंजीकृत / अवैध जैव-कीटनाशक	8,000	15%
कुल बाजार	**54,000**	**100%**

CCFI की प्रस्तुति में भारत के फसल संरक्षण बाजार की वर्तमान संरचना को भी दर्शाया गया। अनुमान के अनुसार, पंजीकृत रासायनिक कीटनाशकों का बाजार लगभग रू. 45,000 करोड़ का है, जो कुल बाजार का लगभग 84 प्रतिशत है। वहीं, पंजीकृत जैव-कीटनाशकों का हिस्सा लगभग रू. 1,000 करोड़ (2 प्रतिशत) है, जबकि बिना पंजीकृत और अवैध जैव-कीटनाशकों का अनुमानित आकार रू. 8,000 करोड़ (15 प्रतिशत) है।

कीटनाशक अधिनियम 1968 और नियम 1971 के तहत, किसी भी कीटनाशक का निर्माण, आयात, बिक्री या वितरण बिना केंद्रीय कीटनाशक बोर्ड और पंजीकरण समिति से अनुमोदन के प्रतिबंधित है। पंजीकरण यह सुनिश्चित करता है कि उत्पाद मानव, पशु और पर्यावरण के लिए सुरक्षित हैं।



इसके बावजूद, CCFI ने बताया कि बिना पंजीकृत जैव-कीटनाशक पारंपरिक बाजारों के साथ-साथ ऑनलाइन प्लेटफॉर्म्स पर भी व्यापक रूप से उपलब्ध हैं। फेडरेशन ने यह भी सवाल उठाया कि क्या वर्तमान नियमों के तहत आवश्यक निरीक्षण और प्रवर्तन पर्याप्त रूप से लागू किए जा रहे हैं।

फेडरेशन ने यह भी स्पष्ट किया कि 'नकली' (spurious) शब्द कीटनाशक अधिनियम में परिभाषित नहीं है। साथ ही, भारतीय एग्रोकेमिकल उत्पाद वैश्विक गुणवत्ता मानकों पर खरे उतरते हैं, जिसका प्रमाण 167 देशों को निर्यात किए गए उत्पादों की स्वीकृति है।

सख्त प्रवर्तन और बाजार अनुशासन की आवश्यकता

CCFI ने सिफारिश की कि पूरे मूल्य श्रृंखला में अधिक मजबूत और समन्वित प्रवर्तन व्यवस्था लागू की जाए। इसमें उत्पादन इकाइयों का कड़ा निरीक्षण, पंजीकरण प्रक्रिया में सख्ती और वितरकों व विक्रेताओं के लाइसेंस की बेहतर निगरानी शामिल है।

फेडरेशन ने छेड़छाड़-रोधी पैकेजिंग, बंदरगाहों पर नियमित जांच, और अत्यंत कम कीमत पर तकनीकी ग्रेड कीटनाशकों की पुनः बिक्री पर नियंत्रण जैसे उपायों पर भी जोर दिया। विशेष रूप से ई-कॉमर्स प्लेटफार्म्स की निगरानी को अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण बताया गया, क्योंकि ये अवैध उत्पादों की बिक्री का प्रमुख माध्यम बनते जा रहे हैं।

फेडरेशन ने किसानों से भी अपील की कि वे जीएसटी विवरण सहित उचित बिल प्राप्त करें, ताकि उत्पाद से संबंधित समस्याओं की स्थिति में शिकायत दर्ज कराई जा सके।

सरकार का आश्वासन: ई-कॉमर्स और PMB 2025 पर फोकस

सरकार ने इन चिंताओं पर प्रतिक्रिया देते हुए आश्वासन दिया कि कीटनाशकों की बिक्री में ई-कॉमर्स प्लेटफॉर्म्स की भूमिका की गहन जांच की जाएगी। साथ ही, प्रस्तावित पेस्टिसाइड मैनेजमेंट बिल (PMB) 2025 के तहत नियामक खामियों को दूर करने और जानबूझकर तथा अनजाने में हुए उल्लंघनों के बीच अंतर करने के प्रावधान शामिल किए जाएंगे।

निम्न गुणवत्ता वाले उत्पादों की सीमित हिस्सेदारी

CCFI के वरिष्ठ सलाहकार श्री हरीश मेहता ने निम्न गुणवत्ता वाले कीटनाशकों के संदर्भ में डेटा प्रस्तुत किया। पिछले पांच वर्षों में लोकसभा में साझा किए गए आंकड़ों के अनुसार, मानक से नीचे पाए गए नमूनों का प्रतिशत 1.17 प्रतिशत से 2.7 प्रतिशत के बीच रहा है। इसके अतिरिक्त, 28 कृषि प्रधान राज्यों से आठ वर्षों की आरटीआई जानकारी के अनुसार लगभग 2.45 प्रतिशत नमूने निर्धारित मानकों पर खरे नहीं उतरे।

अवधि	परीक्षण हेतु नमूने	मानक से नीचे नमूने	प्रतिशत
2017-18	61409	1345	2.19%
2018-19	59729	1353	2.26%
2019-20	64123	1619	2.52%
2020-21	66467	1573	2.36%
2021-22	39542	1173	2.96%
2022-23	45251	1201	2.65%
2023-24	40193	1007	2.50%
2024-25	41766	1002	2.39%
कुल	**418480**	**10273**	**2.45%**

CCFI pushes back against data exclusivity citing blow to farmers

Move contradicts "Atmanirbhar Bharat" & "Make in India" goals

By ICN Bureau | May 01, 2026

India's top agrochemical exporters have launched a forceful push against extending data protection rules, warning that such a move would entrench monopolies, raise costs for farmers, and undermine the country's global dominance in generic crop solutions.

The Crop Care Federation of India (CCFI), an apex trade body representing companies with extensive manufacturing bases and advanced R&D capabilities, says its members account for nearly 80% of India's agrochemical exports spanning more than 167 countries.

Over the past five years alone, the sector has generated a trade surplus of $16 billion, cementing India's position among the world's top three exporters.

At the heart of the debate is a detailed white paper submitted to Agriculture Minister Shivraj Singh Chouhan, arguing that extending protection beyond the standard 20-year patent period would harm domestic manufacturers and contradict the government's "Atmanirbhar Bharat" and "Make in India" goals.

The federation dismisses claims that innovation would suffer without added protections. Instead, it calls such concerns misplaced, pointing to data showing strong momentum in new product registrations.

In the past two years, India has approved 36 new pesticide molecules—a record that outpaces countries like Brazil, Malaysia, and Thailand, all of which enforce data exclusivity regimes.

CCFI underscores that nearly 90% of the global agrochemical market is already driven by generics, including the world's top-selling products. India has emerged as a global leader in this segment, supplying cost-effective solutions worldwide.

According to the group, extending exclusivity to off-patent chemicals would delay generic entry, erode competitiveness, and ultimately damage export performance.

The white paper draws heavily on past government and parliamentary positions. Multiple committee reports—from 2008 through 2021 —have consistently opposed additional data protection, with one noting that even the existing 20-year patent window may already be excessive in a fast-evolving technological landscape.

The federation also points to India's legal framework, including the Patents Act, which discourages the hoarding of patents without commercialization. It alleges that several multinational corporations have secured patents for pesticide molecules in India but failed to introduce them domestically, despite launching them abroad.

Another key concern is historical precedent. During what CCFI describes as a "de facto data exclusivity" period between 2007 and 2017, agrochemical imports surged by 547%.

After the removal of such protections, import growth dropped sharply to 17% between 2017 and 2024, alongside a rise in domestic production.

CCFI Chairman Deepak Shah did not mince words: "Allowing data protection/exclusivity would create a strong monopoly beyond patents, delay introduction of generics, raise prices and hurt the farm economy and agrochemical exports.

"Data protection/exclusivity should not be granted in India, as other countries which rely on India's supply will also suffer. It will considerably erode our export competitiveness to over 160 countries where our quality is well accepted without any rejections"

The stakes, the federation argues, go beyond trade. With Indian agriculture dominated by smallholder farmers, affordability and access to crop protection products are critical. CCFI warns that extended exclusivity would push prices higher, limit access to generics, and weaken rural livelihoods.

The group concludes that granting data protection would hand undue advantage to multinational firms while undermining India's export-driven agrochemical industry. It frames the issue as not just economic policy, but a strategic choice about self-reliance and farmer welfare in one of the country's most vital sectors.

CCFI pushes back against data exclusivity citing blow to farmers

CCFI: 9-year govt data proves Indian food is safe from chemical residues

97.18% agri commodities within prescribed residue limits; milk samples show zero pesticide traces

*By **ICN Bureau** | June 12, 2026*

Indian food remains overwhelmingly safe for consumption, with nearly 97.2% of agricultural commodities tested over the past nine years found to be within prescribed pesticide residue limits, according to an analysis released by the Crop Care Federation of India (CCFI).

Drawing on data generated by the All India Network Project on Pesticide Residues (AINPPR), a government-backed monitoring programme under the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), the report says only 2.82% of over 2.09 lakh samples collected between 2015 and 2024 exceeded the prescribed Maximum Residue Limits (MRLs).

The findings come amid growing scrutiny of pesticide residues in food products and international debates over residue standards affecting agricultural trade.

“It is unfortunate that Agrochemicals are singled out whenever there are issues on residues or contamination. As a responsible association Crop Care Federation of India (CCFI) undertakes studies and analyses data so as to project the factual position among stakeholders, scientific fraternity, bureaucrats, housewives and public at large The purpose is to establish logically and convincingly that our food is safe healthy and nutritious,” said Harish Mehta, Senior Advisor, CCFI.

The AINPPR, headquartered at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute (IARI), Pusa, routinely collects and analyses samples from across India to monitor pesticide residues in food, soil and water.

According to the report, 209,899 samples were tested during the nine-year period, of which only 5,939 were found above the prescribed MRLs. This translates to 97.18% compliance with national food safety standards.

CCFI noted that the compliance rate compares favourably with figures reported in several developed markets, including the European Union, the United States and China, where residue exceedance levels reportedly range between 3% and 6%.

The report argues that the findings reinforce confidence in the safety of Indian food grains, fruits, vegetables, milk and other consumables for human consumption.

What are MRLs?

Maximum Residue Limits (MRLs) define the highest concentration of pesticide residue legally permitted in food and feed products. They are established through scientific assessments and are intended to ensure consumer safety while supporting good agricultural practices and facilitating global trade.

MRLs also serve as an important regulatory tool. Exceeding prescribed limits can indicate improper pesticide use, including excessive application rates, incorrect timing before harvest, or use on crops for which the pesticide is not approved.

Internationally, organizations such as the Codex Alimentarius Commission work to harmonize residue standards and reduce trade disputes arising from differing national regulations.

Wide-Ranging sample collection

The analysis covered a broad spectrum of agricultural commodities.

Food grain samples included wheat, rice and pulses, while vegetable testing covered crops such as cabbage, okra and chillies. Fruit samples were drawn largely from pomegranate, apples, mangoes and grapes.

Additional testing included curry leaves, eggs, meat, fish, marine products, water, oilseeds, red chilli powder, spices and tea.

Notably, the report states that none of the milk samples tested during the study period showed detectable pesticide residues above prescribed limits.

Export challenges persists

While domestic compliance levels remain high, the report highlights concerns over differing international residue standards.

According to CCFI, agricultural products that comply with Indian MRL requirements can still face rejection in certain export markets where significantly lower residue thresholds are applied. The federation argues that the application of a 0.01 ppm residue standard

by some jurisdictions has emerged as a major non-tariff barrier affecting Indian exports of spices, vegetables, grapes, chillies and basmati rice.

The report warns that export rejections can have significant consequences for agricultural production, commodity prices and farmer incomes.

CCFI has called for greater engagement between Indian authorities and trading partners to address residue-related trade concerns through bilateral discussions.

In concluding the report, Mehta emphasized the broader importance of food safety for consumers, businesses and international trade.

“We as responsible agrochemical federation firmly believe that food safety is essential to protect public health by preventing foodborne illnesses and diseases caused by harmful bacteria, parasites, and chemical contaminants. It safeguards vulnerable populations, prevents costly economic losses, and preserves consumer trust in the global food supply chain”.

“Our effort ensures protecting public health by proper handling, storage, and cooking prevents food poisoning caused by pathogens like Salmonella, besides protecting vulnerable groups who are at greater risk. In commercial dealings rejections can result in devastating product recalls, severe legal penalties, and permanent permanent business shutdown.

"Preserving nutritional value and ensuring the food retains its essential vitamins, minerals, and caloric values are important. Our quality builds brand image and a positive market reputation”.

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India's Agri. Export Rejections, they are mainly due to Non pesticides related issues: CCFI

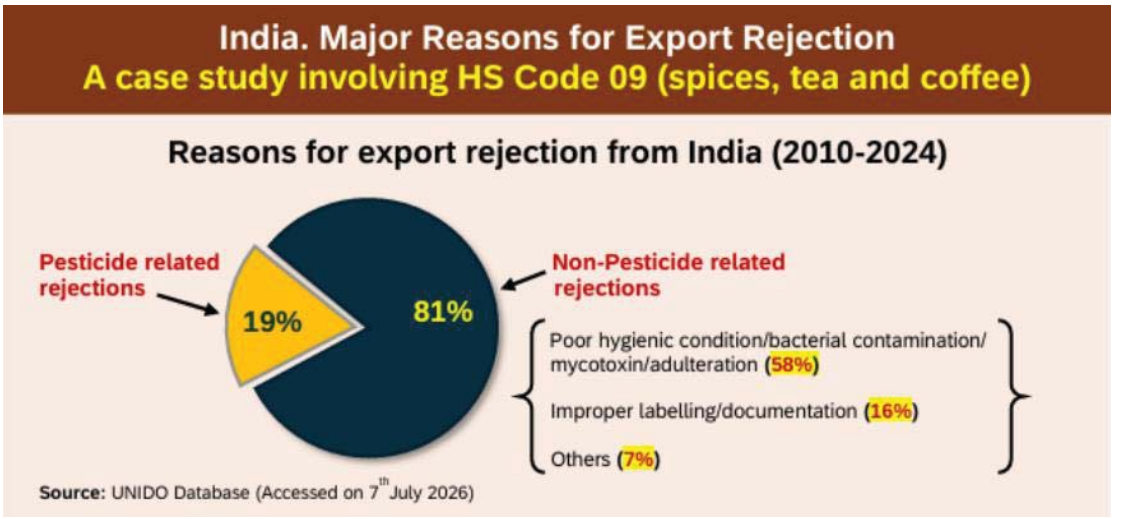
Jul. 17, 2026



Harish Mehta
Senior Advisor
Crop Care Federation of India (CCFI)

Despite having a multitude of export promotional bodies, there is no official source in India on Indian agri. export rejections. Limited and repetitive information available in the print and social media often lead to disinformation and misinformation that drive public opinion and policy decisions. Unknown to many, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) maintains a robust database on export rejections under the Harmonized System (HS) code. Analysis of the same provides useful insights into the most common causes behind India's agri. export rejections. CCFI has conducted one such analysis using UNIDO data.

Analyzing last 14 years data it is evident 81% rejections are related to non-pesticides, whereas only 19% rejections can be attributed to pesticides.



It must be clearly understood that Chemical and Pesticide Residues could be due to

- **Excessive MRLs:** Exceeding the Maximum Residue Limits (MRLs) for pesticides set by importing nations which is at variance with our standards.
- **Banned Substances:** Traces of forbidden chemicals like ethylene oxide, methamidophos, or unauthorized preservation agents not supposed to be used.
- **Heavy Metals:** Dangerous levels of contaminants like lead, arsenic, or cadmium in soil and water transferring to crops.
- **Antibiotics:** Traces of unapproved veterinary drugs or growth hormones in livestock, fruits and aquaculture products.

Another reason reported is Biological and Microbial Contamination

- **Pathogens:** Presence of harmful bacteria like Salmonella, E. coli, or Listeria.
- **Mycotoxins:** Fungal toxins, such as aflatoxins, which develop due to poor drying or high-humidity storage.
- **Pest Infestation:** Detection of live insects, larvae, weeds, or internal parasites during border quarantine checks.

Labeling and Packaging Errors also contributed to rejections, mostly unintentional.

- **Missing Allergens:** Failure to clearly declare common allergens on the product packaging which is mandatory.
- **Incorrect Formatting:** Non-compliance with the specific nutrition panel styles or languages required by destination markets.
- **Poor Insulation:** Weak packaging materials that cause temperature fluctuations, leading to structural rot or moisture buildup during transportation and storage

Documentation and Traceability Issues like:

- **Missing Paperwork:** Lack of authorized phytosanitary certificates, origin records, or required testing reports from accredited/ approved laboratories.
- **Traceability Failure:** Inability to map out a clear "farm-to-fork" supply trail requested by strict trade zones like the European Union.
- **GMO Presence:** Detection of Genetically Modified Organisms in shipments designated or labeled as non-GM which should not be the case for Indian imports as we have not approved GM crops for commercial use.

Physical Product Quality and Presentation affects exports:

- **Uneven Maturity:** Inconsistent color, size, or ripening stages within a single commercial batch.

- **Adulteration:** Mixing foreign matter, insect fragments, rodent hair, or unauthorized dyes into processed food goods.

DIVERSIFIED EXPORTS

We export several agri commodities like Rice (Basmati and Non-Basmati), Spices (Black pepper, Saffron, Turmeric, Cinnamon), Cereals, Fresh Fruits (Mangoes, Banana, Dragon fruit), Millets, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Marine Products, Buffalo meat, Raw cotton and high value processed foods including ready to eat meals, ethnic groceries, beverages are witnessing a progressive shift in value added growth.

- **Spices:** Rejected for high levels of unapproved pesticides (like ethylene oxide), heavy metals, and traces of pathogens like Salmonella.
- **Rice:** Rejected by authorities in countries like China due to excessive pesticide residues, high moisture content, or pest infestations.
- **Mangoes:** Consignments sent to countries like Japan and the US face bans or destruction over fumigation lapses, quarantine compliance failures, or incorrect/missing customs documentation.
- **Marine Products (Shrimps/Fish):** Often face import alerts in the US and EU due to banned veterinary drug residues, unapproved antibiotics, and filth or decomposition.
- **Vegetables & Nuts:** Products such as grapes, peanuts, and okra are frequently held up at borders for containing fungal infections.

OUR DESTINATION MARKETS

As observed Indian agri-exports frequently face rejections in major markets like EU, UAE, Saudi Arabia, US, and China. Primary reasons include excessive pesticide residues (e.g., ethylene oxide), microbial contamination (Salmonella), heavy metals, and documentation or labeling errors. Also at times unfair competition affects business transaction to malign the exporting country.

The rejection of Indian agri-products is often driven by non-compliance with the strict food safety standards and phytosanitary regulations of destination countries.

In conclusion Mr. Harish Mehta, Senior advisor CCFI said ″While pesticide residues often make headlines, bacterial contamination, poor hygienic condition, mycotoxins, adulteration and labeling are among the major reasons triggering export rejections.

Pesticide residue related rejection often arises due to adoption of MRLs that are not science based and inconsistent with the WTO-SPS Agreement. Narratives biased against pesticides misguide both the public and policymakers by distorting the reality. This requires to be corrected to facilitate evidence- based and proportionated policy decisions″.

India’s agriculture exports are appx $51.2 bn, which can be doubled in next 3 years provided the rejection rate is minimized by taking proactive steps both by the exporters and Government agencies like APEDA, MPEDA, Spice Board of India, Tea Board of India, Coffee Board of India, Exim Bank of India, DGFT, etc.

https://news.agropages.com/News/NewsDetail---58275.htm

India's cancer burden far below global average: Crop Care Federation

CCFI urges evidence-based debate on agrochemicals

By ICN Bureau | August 05, 2026

The Crop Care Federation of India (CCFI), representing 50 leading indigenous agrochemical manufacturers, has challenged what it describes as widespread misinformation linking pesticides to cancer, arguing that scientific evidence does not support such claims.

The federation, whose members account for nearly 75% of India's agrochemical exports to more than 167 countries, said its mission is to promote safe, responsible and sustainable crop protection while strengthening a globally competitive domestic agrochemical industry that supports food security and safe agricultural production.

According to CCFI, one of the biggest misconceptions surrounding the industry is the belief that agricultural chemicals are a primary cause of cancer. The organisation said such narratives are increasingly amplified through social media, films and online platforms despite evidence to the contrary.

"Misinformation about cancer is pervasive on the internet and social media. Fear mongering about cancer is a big business and is a profitable online tactic used by influencers and activists," the federation said.

It added that sensational claims linking agriculture and food to cancer generate significant online traffic and revenue while spreading fear among the public. "Sharing and spreading such false information is a major National Security Risk for gullible population," CCFI said.

Citing the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) GLOBOCAN 2024 data, the federation said India ranks 172nd globally in age-standardised cancer incidence, with the country's cancer rate nearly half the global average.

The data, according to CCFI, also shows that seven of the world's ten highest cancer-incidence countries are in Europe, underscoring that high cancer rates cannot simply be attributed to agricultural chemical use.

The federation also referred to the Global Burden of Disease Study (1990–2016), published by the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), noting that Punjab ranks 22nd in age-standardised cancer rates—well below states such as Mizoram, Meghalaya and Sikkim, where organic farming practices are more common.

"Linking use of chemical inputs in agriculture to cancer is utterly malicious. Singapore has no agricultural land. Yet it has higher cancer incidence rate than India," it said.

CCFI said pesticide use is regulated through internationally accepted scientific standards. It noted that the Joint FAO/WHO Meeting on Pesticide Residues (JMPR) establishes Acceptable Daily Intakes (ADIs), which are used by governments and the Codex Alimentarius Commission to set Maximum Residue Limits (MRLs) for food.

These standards, it said, ensure that lifetime dietary exposure to approved pesticide residues remains within safe limits and form the benchmark for global food trade.

The federation also stressed that pesticides used in India undergo safety assessments before receiving regulatory approval.

Referring to guidance from Cancer Research UK, CCFI said there is no strong scientific evidence linking low-level pesticide residues on food with cancer.

It quoted the organisation as stating: "Leftover pesticides on food does not cause cancer.

"Small amounts of pesticides can remain on the surface of food, like fruits and vegetables which can be reduced by washing under running water, or soaking in baking soda solution or peeling the outer skin before cooking , takes care from soil borne diseases and bacteria as well. But this is at low levels that are not harmful to people.

"You don't need to worry about pesticides on your food …. There is no strong evidence that being exposed to pesticides at low levels causes cancer".

Highlighting data from the All India Network Project on Pesticide Residues (AINPPR), an ICAR initiative, the federation said nationwide monitoring conducted between 2015 and 2024 found that, on average, only 2.82% of agricultural commodity samples exceeded prescribed Maximum Residue Limits.

In other words, 97.18% of tested food commodities complied with safety standards.

According to CCFI, the monitoring covered cereals, pulses, vegetables, fruits, spices, tea, meat, fish, eggs, marine products, water and oilseeds. It also noted that milk samples recorded no detectable pesticide residues.

The federation argued that India's compliance rate compares favourably with reported figures from the European Union, the United States and China, where exceedance rates range between 3% and 6%.

Based on these findings, CCFI said Indian food grains, fruits, vegetables, milk and other agricultural commodities are safe for human consumption.

The federation also pointed to the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) list of Group 1 carcinogens, saying many commonly encountered substances and occupations are classified as cancer-causing, while pesticides do not feature among the examples highlighted in its presentation.

According to Harish Mehta, senior advisor, CCFI, “The factors behind cancer may be genetics, lifestyle, environment or constitutional characteristics of the individual. There is no single cause for cancer. It is the interaction of many factors together that produces cancer. Managing and mitigating the causes of cancer can shift in wrong direction when public and policy makers focus too narrowly on chemicals."

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IMPORTANCE OF FARMERS TRAINING



Farmers training and awareness program has been our key focus area non other association has taken such a lead on proper and judicious use of agrochemicals both as part of training and field demonstration. We are grateful to our member companies who have been our fourth coming in not only deputing their field representative but also funding towards the cost of complete PPE kits. We distributed free kits in an eco-friendly jute bag comprising of Headgear, Goggles, face mask, Gloves, Apron and Gumboots. It also included a branded T- shirt of CCFI carrying mascot with the theme “Jagrat Kisan – Khushal Kisan” and our logo.

As part of training we have conducted live dummy demonstration using water, with critical precautions in making spray solution, type of nozzle used, upkeep of spraying equipment , following direction of wind, explain label and leaflet etc. Knowledge on various pest and disease on cotton, rice, vegetables, sugarcane, soybean, wheat to name, few are shared with gathering. Focusing on sucking pest like white fly and borer like pink ball worm which have been the most critical pest on cotton. On paddy the focus was on stem borers, leaf folders and brown plant hoppers.

The use of Agrochemicals has increased considerably primarily due to the fact that they are extremely effective in controlling various pest disease and weeds. We are happy to note that the adoption of using safety kits has resulted in minimal inhalation cases ensuring farmers and their contract labour health wellbeing.

The role agriculture universities, Subject Matter Specialists and scientists have facilitated imparting technical knowledge to the farming community, Government officials supported our initiative on crop recommendation as per Package and Practices the correct dosage, time of application etc.

Over the last year CCFI has distributed free of cost complete safety kits. Total number of CCFI events and training programs so far are above 95 on PAN India basis and we have trained more than 1,45,000 of farmers and their contract labour for judicious use of agrochemicals.

CCFI has trained thousands of farmers, including women have been trained on safe practices on proper methods of storage of grains. We have also ensured that the participating farmers during our Farmers Training Program are also given certificates for participation. This certificate as we understand is very beneficial for the farmer to get loans and for education of their children.

Kisan Kumbh 2025, Pusa, Delhi

Kisan Kumbh 2025 a two day conference was organized on 9th to 10th April, 2025, at AP Shinde Symposium Hall, NASC Complex, Pusa, Delhi. The theme of the conference was "Revolutionizing agriculture with agritech innovation and collaboration. It was organized by CowTrition Foundation under aegis of Unnat Bharat Abhiyan, IIT Delhi.

The deliberation included the workshop and Panel discussion to gain insights from renowned agri-tech pioneers, sustainability champions, and policy experts shaping the future of farming. Innovative Exhibitions- Explore Cutting- edge agricultural tools, AI-Powered machinery, and breakthrough solutions transforming Indian agriculture were the highlights of the conference. It also give an opportunity to Power Networking to connect with policymakers, investors, and industry leaders driving agri- innovation and market expansion. The focus was Farmer – Centric Engagement- empowering farmers with direct access to agribusiness opportunities, smart farming solutions, and financial growth strategies.

The Kisan Kumbh 2025 was inaugurated by Hon'ble Shri. Nitin Gadkari, Union Minister for Road,Transport and Highways who praised the efforts made by the Indian Farming community, in not only increasing production but also the yield per unit area.

The event had six technical sessions as under:

- Sustainability and Climate Resilience.
- Models of Agri Startups
- Technology & Innovation in Agriculture
- Farm Residue Waste and Wealth
- Agriculture Economics & Cooperatives
- Samvad on "Naye Bharat ke Kisan"

The inaugural session was chaired by Prof. B R Kamboj, Vice- Chancellor, CCSHAU, Haryana and moderator was Dr. J C Majumdar. Among the topic shared were on soil and farm stories, sowing ideas and visionary talk.

A workshop on use and promotion of Bio- pesticides was conducted by Mr. Shashank Chaturvedi, Director- Marketing, HIL.

Mr. Harish Mehta from CCFI explained the total market size of agrochemicals both domestic and exports making this a trade surplus industry. He emphasized on the training of farmers through universities so as to reduce inhalation cases while spraying pesticides in the field. The role of dealer to recommend the right chemicals at the right doze was of paramount importance.

The second session was chaired by Mr. Varun Shroff grandson of legendary Padam Bhushan Shri. R D Shroff who had entered in this business of UPL Ltd.

Agri startups wanted the website to be made in local language. It was stated that they would focus on organic cultivation for higher profits in crop like onion sugarcane etc.

Third session on Technology & innovation in Agriculture where water conservation effective, irrigation system and farm machinery for small and marginal farmers were highlighted.

Session four was focused on converting waste as an energy resource. Here traditional methods of using Cow dung, paddy waste and fermented Bio manure was discussed.

Fifth session was on agriculture economics and role of cooperatives It was felt that strengthening Farmer Producer Organisations (FPOs) was the need of the hour likewise supply chain management and logistics added value in agriculture and allied sector.

'Naye Bharat ke Kisan' where the role of the present day farmer was highlited, the importance of adopting new technologies and accepting change for sustainability.

We had setup a stall to promote the use of PPE safety kits. We distributed PPE kits to the farmers who visited our stall. The Inaugural Day lunch was sponsored by us.



The inaugural session



Farmers queuing up at our stall



Honb'le Agriculture and Farmers Welfare Minister of Haryana Mr. Jai Prakash Dalal giving CCFI PPE kit to a progressive farmer

Training program conducted for Agricultural Division at IIMT Meerut

A day long training program was conducted at IIMT Meerut for their agri division with the theme “Control of sugarcane pests and diseases & judicious use of pesticides” in the presence of over 160 progressive farmers.

The event was attended by the Dean Dr. Rajbir Singh and subject matter specialists besides our local UPL team. Ms Nirmala Pathrawal and Harish Mehta talked about the safety and awareness aspects, besides the role of CCFI members in reducing crop losses.

Later post lunch we had final year Agriculture students for which a quiz was organized, certificates and prizes were awarded. We also honoured 10 farmers for their contribution in increasing sugarcane productivity. The safety kits sponsored by our members were distributed to all participants.

The Technical session was conducted by Dr. Mona Joshi and Dr. Neha Bhat from UPL Ltd. who posed question on sugarcane pests and their control.



10 Progressive farmers after being felicitated



Final year students after the quiz program



Farmers rewarded certificates after training

National Conference on
"Advances in Sustainable Plant Protection under Changing Agriculture Scenario, at Udaipur, Rajasthan

National Conference on "Advances in Sustainable Plant Protection under Changing Agriculture Scenario" was organized by Organized by: Entomological Research Association Department of Entomology Rajasthan College of Agriculture Maharana Pratap University of Agriculture & Technology Udaipur on 18-20 September, 2025 at Udaipur, Rajasthan

This was the 10th National Conference organized at a very picturesque location of Udaipur. Among the issues discussed were crop diversification, changes in global climatic conditions and introduction of biotechnology in Agriculture the scenario of pests: insects, diseases, weeds and nematodes which changed frequently. These factors have led to many erratic biotic changes in Agro-Horti Ecosystem leading to conversion of minor to major pests, while major ones developing polyphagy. Excessive use of pesticides to combat these problems have adverse effects on natural enemies disturbing the natural ecological balances and also causing resurgence of potential pests due to chemical resistance and decreased biotic pressure. Sporadic pests appear in epidemic forms and host crossovers have also been recorded that are recognized globally. Pest infestation scenario is changing due to impact of emerging crop pests, particularly the introduction of invasive unfamiliar species; Therefore, it is pertinent to exchange information on the pest status, qualitative and quantitative losses incurred by them to Agri-Horticultural crops and other plants of economic importance; however judicious use of agro-chemicals is always beneficial. Hence, the conference was being organized to address this problem and to find out eco-safe solutions.

This national conference focused on bringing scientist and researchers working in the field of plant protection from leading academic institutes and research organizations to exchange and share their research experiences in the major theme areas, to encourage students and young scientists besides providing a platform to interact with eminent scientists.

- To cover biodiversity, level interactions and population dynamics, natural and applied/ bio-control, behavioral and chemical ecology interface, crop and habitat associations, agro tech practices like push-pull approaches besides beneficial and commercial organisms.

- To provide an interdisciplinary forum for researchers, academicians, industrialists and other relevant stakeholders to present and discuss more recent plant protection innovations, trends, and challenges encountered. Potential future R&D thrusts towards filling in critical knowledge gaps was critical.

The presentation during the sessions was of very high quality. The conference was inaugurated by Dr. A K Karnatak, Hon'ble Vice Chancellor, MPUAT. Besides Dr. S C Bhardwaj (President ERA), Dr. M K Mahla (Dean RCA), Sh. Bhagirath Choudhary, Dr. Kirodilal Meena, Dr. Manna Lal Rawat, Dr. S V S Raju, Mr. Harish Mehta, Sh. N S Barhat was also present at the inaguration.

Dr. M K Mahla (Dean RCA) in his welcome speech highlighted the need to focus on pest and diseases in all crops of economic importance, emergence of new species and recommendation thereon by the various universities and states after field trials.

Mr. Harish Mehta, Sr. Advisor, CCFI and Sh. N S Barhat, MD, Aristo Bio-tech & Life Science Ltd. were the Guest of Honour. Mr. Mehta spoke on the changing agri scenario and the progress made by the farmers in adopting agrochemicals.

Sh. N S Barhat, MD, Aristo Bio-tech & Life Science Ltd. and President of Alumni Association of RCA, narrated the stride made in the State of Gujarat in terms of export and manufacturing capacities and as a hub for exports. The famer today is very hard working and reseptive to adopt latest technologies.

Dr. J P Singh, Plant Protection Advisor, Government of India highlighted their role in granting registration after due diligence and they have approve around 320 Technicals for use in India.

A special lecture on "Myths and Misconceptions of Pesticide Use in India" was delivered by Mr. Harish Mehta. Besides our video films which was screen was well appreciated by audiences. The industry was represented by Dr. Ravi Hegde and Dr. Anand Jha UPL Ltd.

A cultural program followed by a gala dinner was organized at Rani Village, Fateh Sagar road, Udaipur for 400 participants. Program on day one CCFI sponsored the kits along with inaugural lunch.



Mr. Harish Mehta Senior Advisor CCFI being felicitated with
Memento and certificate of excellence



Mr. Harish Mehta addressing the gathering during presentation of
“Myths and Misconceptions of Pesticide Use in India”



The Guest of honour at the inaugural session



Sh. N S Barhat, MD, Aristo Bio-tech & Life Science Ltd. being facilitated on the occasion Aristo Bio-tech & Life Science Ltd is active member of CCFI.

Akhil Bhartiya Kissan Mela
Meerut, Uttar Pradesh

CCFI participated in the Akhil Bhartiya Kissan Mela at Meerut. Uttar Pradesh during the period of 7th to 9th Oct, 2025 at IIMT University campus, Meerut, Uttar Pradesh. In spite of heavy rains, the turnout was encouraging with local farmers and farmers od adjoining KVKs joined in to attend this fair.

Several of our members like IFFCO-MC Crop Science Pvt. Ltd., UPL Ltd. Best Agrolife Ltd., SML Ltd., Parijat Industries (I) Pvt. Ltd. and Insecticides (India) Ltd. sponsored Safety Kits. We also educate them on safe and judicious use of agrochemicals

Dean Dr. Rajbir Singh, IIMT Meerut was very appreciated the contribution made by CCFI members in creating awareness among the farmers and the students of the university.



A view of the CCFI Stall



Ms. Nirmala Pathrwal and Mr. Harish Mehta presenting safety kits to farmers & visitors at the CCFI stall



Farmers queuing up in front of the CCFI stall to register their names

Training on proper use of agrochemicals for Rabi season at Moradnagar, Ghaziabad, UP

One Day program was organized at Lakshmi Jan KalyanSev Sansthan- Moradnagar in the Ghaziabad district of Uttar Pradesh.

The program was conducted under the guidance of the distinguished lady farmer, Ms. Neelam Tyagi, who was awarded the prestigious Dr. Norman E. Borlaug Innovative Farmer Award 2025

She has experience of two decades in looking after the interest of over 30,000 farmers in 10 district of Uttar Pradesh particularly distressed woman and young farmers. Her work is distinguished by a holistic approach that seamlessly integrates sustainable practices, scientific knowledge, and community empowerment.

Welcoming the farmers Ms. Neelam Tyagi praised the work of farmers in adjoining areas and initiative of CCFI to train them further on proper and judicious use of agrochemicals for the Rabi season.

In the technical session Dr. C. B Singh highlighted the role of soil treatment and Dr. Arvind, KVK Head Plant Protection spoke on the crop protection measures on seasonal crops

Dr. Neelam from Hapur detailed on the linkage to market and other essential services to increase farmer's income.

During the training program which was conducted by Ms. Nirmala Pathrawal and Mr. Harish Mehta, complete concept of pesticides spraying was demonstrated followed by video films, live quiz etc.

A Kisan Goshti brought out a view point of farmers and their difficulties which were answered by the expert panel.

Mementos and Safety kids sponsored by our members companies were distributed during the training program.



Ms. Neelam Tyagi, awarded winner of prestigious Dr. Norman E. Borlaug Innovative Farmer Award 2025, welcoming the CCFI Team



Ms. Nirmala Pathrawal explaining the benefits of wearing PPE Kits



Mr. Harish Mehta expressing the agriculture scenario before the farmers present



Farmer’s expressing their enthusiasm after receiving PPE kits.

Agrovision'India's Premier Agri Summit'
Nagpur, Maharashtra

Agrovision 'India's Premier Agri Summit' was held at RTMNU Campus, Amravati Rd. Nagpur, Maharashtra from 21st to 24th November, 2025.

Agrovision, the illustrious 4-day annual event is held in Nagpur, stands out as exceptional platforms for farmers from across India to exchange knowledge and expertise. Pioneered 15 years ago under the distinguished leadership of Chief patron Shri Nitin Gadkari, Hon'ble Union Minister of Road Transport & Highway, Agrovision has continuously elevated its significance and influence with every subsequent edition.

The chief guest was Hon'ble Minister of Agriculture & FW, Shri Shivraj Singh Chouhan,who inaugurated the event. It was a four day event. CCFI participated in the exhibition which attracts diverse range of participants, including corporates, Central and state government Department, public sector undertaking, NGOs, R&D organizations, educational institutes , financial institutes, MSMEs and Self- Help Groups. This national expo, which blends the latest technology, expertise, experience, and business , draws lakhs of farmers every year, and its popularity continues to skyrocket with each edition. As the esteemed national expo, Agrovision seamlessly blends the latest technology, expertise, experience, and business. As the esteemed national expo, Agrovision seamlessly blends the latest technology, expertise, experience and business. Beyond its role in updating agriculturist through the country, one important fact is that the expo offers tremendous business opportunities.

Our main effort was to create awareness of safe use of agrochemicals advising the farming community, precautions to be taken right from time of procurement till the time of actual spray and precautions thereafter. It was highlighted that farmers should use only the recommended pesticides at the specified dose, so as to get desired results.

Besides distributing PPE kits we also distributed calendars for 2026 which list in details the safety measures to be taken right from inception from the time a farmer purchased pesticides from the dealers shop till the time field operations are over.



Farmers being given calendars & Safety Kits



Farmers displaying their safety kits



PPE Kits at stall for distribution



Shri. Shivraj Singh Chauhan addressing the gathering at inaguration

16th Foundation Day of ICAR- Directorate of Floricultural Research at Pune, Maharashtra

The Directorate of Floricultural Research, Pune organized their 16th Foundation Day on 10th December, 2025 at ICAR- Directorate of Floricultural Research Keshavnagar Campus, Mundhwa- Manjri Road, Pune.

CCFI was invited to participate on their foundation Day and the program was attended by Ms. Nirmala Pathrawaland and Mr. Harish Mehta. The program began with ICAR theme song and Vande Mataram sung by the entire gathering of farmers and staff present.

Opening remarks were made by distinguished guests namely Dr. Anil Kumar, Head, ICAR- IARI-Rs, Pune; Mr. Dinesh Honmane, IRS Joint Commissioner of Income Tax, Pune; Mr. Vivek Hoshing, Deputy Conservator of Forest (IFS), Pune; Dr. S K Roy, Director, ICAR- ATARI, Pune; Dr. Vijay Mahajan, Director, ICAR- DOGR, Pune; and Mr. Harish Mehta, Senior Advisor, CCFI, New Delhi.

Mr. Harish Mehta explained the Indian and global scenario of agriculture focusing on use of agrochemicals as recommended by Government of India to ensure pest and disease free flowers. He also praised Dr. K V Prasad, Director, ICAR- DFR, Pune for converting totally arid area into a flourishing floriculture hub with scope for future expansion. On cost of cultivation he also stated that this business was very remunerative and should be replicated whenever soil and climate are favorable both fir domestic markets and exports

After the felicitation of progressive farmers and start-ups, Prof. Sunil S. Bhagwat, Director, IISER, Pune as Chief guest addressed the gathering. He emphasized the importance of research undertaken by Directorate of Floricultural Research (DFR) in creating Pune as a global hub for flowers. He also appreciated the work done over the years by the flower growers round Pune, mainly for export to various countries. He sought more interaction in growing better and varied varieties of flowers in the future.

Ms. Nirmala Pathrawal and Mr. Harish Mehta distributed 200 safety PPE Kits to the progressive farmers present. The program concluded by CCFI hosting lunch for the delegates and farmers



Lamp lighting ceremony at the start of the founder's day celebrations



Mr. Harish Mehta addressing the gathering



Ms. Nirmala Pathrawal and Mr. Harish Mehta felicitating Dr. Prasad, Director DFR



A live demonstration on use of PPE kit while spraying recommended pesticides

Pusa Krishi Vigyan Mela 2026
at New Delhi

The three-day Pusa Krishi Vigyan Mela 2026, organized from 25–27 February 2026 at the ICAR-Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi, was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Union Minister of Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare, Shri Shivraj Singh Chouhan .

On this occasion, Dr. M.L. Jat (Director General, Indian Council of Agricultural Research & Secretary, DARE), Shri Devesh Chaturvedi (Secretary, Department of Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare), Dr. D.K. Yadava (Deputy Director General, Crop Science, ICAR), Dr. Ch. Srinivasa Rao (Director, ICAR-IARI), and Dr. R.N. Padaria (Joint Director, Extension, ICAR-IARI), along with several distinguished guests, were present.

The Hon'ble Minister inaugurated the Mela by planting a sapling and visited live demonstrations showcasing vegetable crops, protected cultivation technologies, urban and peri-urban container gardening models, and climate-resilient varieties of wheat, mustard, chickpea, lentil, and other crops.

In his address, Shri. Shivraj Singh Chouhan congratulated the innovative farmers and acknowledged the pivotal role of agricultural scientists in India's agricultural transformation.

At the Pusa Krishi Vigyan Mela, a national congregation of farmers, Shri Chouhan said that the event is not merely an exhibition but a grand confluence of farmers, scientists, entrepreneurs, and policymakers from across the country. It serves as a platform where laboratory research directly reaches the fields and helps shape the roadmap for a developed, modern, and self-reliant agricultural sector in India.

CCFI put up a stall to create awareness on the judicious use of agrochemicals and distributed free PPE kits sponsored by our members. The event was attended by Nirmala Pathrawal and Harish Mehta.

The exhibition area showcased advanced farm machinery, improved crop varieties, protected cultivation technologies, digital innovations, and value-added products.



Hon'ble Minister of Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare Shri. Shivraj Singh Chouhan addressing on inaugural Day



Distribution of PPE Kits sponsored by Insecticides India Ltd. (IIL)



Farmers displaying PPE Kits



Happy farmers queuing up for kits & discussing on use of agrochemicals

Kisan Mela & Kisan Goshthi
at KVK Bulandshahr, Uttar Pradesh

A one-day programme, Kisan Mela & Kisan Goshthi/Seminar, was organized on 10th March, 2026, at KVK Bulandshahr, Uttar Pradesh.

The event assumes importance as this area has crops like wheat and rice for cereals, sugarcane as a main cash crop, and potatoes. The region also produces maize, mustard, and a variety of fruits like mangoes, and vegetables. Farmers use recommended agrochemicals, which are sold at the adjoining markets.

The program was inaugurated by the Member of Parliament (MP) for Bulandshahr, Dr. Bhola Singh, and was sponsored by CCFI. We distributed 400 PPE kits sponsored by our members after verifying their Aadhaar card and mobile numbers.

Dr. Bhola Singh, in his inaugural speech, complimented the farmer for their higher productivity.

Nirmala Pathrawal, while addressing the farmers, explained the importance of the Package of Practice and the recommendation for safe and judicious use of agrochemicals. The importance of the label and leaflet was highlighted.



Dr. Bhola Singh, Member of Parliament addressing the Kisan Mela



Nirmala Pathrawal demonstrated the proper use of PPE Kits and its upkeep.



A sector of Gathering at the Kisan mela.

Kisan Kumbh 2026
New Delhi

Kisan Kumbh 2026 was organized on 30th to 31st March, 2026, at the Central for Rural Development & Technology, Dogra Hall, IIT Delhi, New Delhi.

The aim was to bring together distinguished experts and thought leaders to discuss diverse perspectives and innovation approaches that can collectively drive sustainable growth and transformation in Indian agriculture, before a gathering of selected participants from adjoining States and Delhi.

Besides farmers entrepreneur and women farmers came from from Nepal and states like Sikkim, Bengal, Rajasthan, etc.

Harish Mehta explained the importance of growing niche crops and vegetables which have a ready market all year round. Several questions on agrochemical were clarified from the benefits to the farmers.

Dr. P K Singh, Agriculture Commissioners was of the view that India has progressed well in agriculture, having moved from importing food grains to becoming self-sufficient.

We had put up a stall and distributed 1000 PPE kits sponsored by members.



Harish Mehta addressing the gathering



General V K Singh and Dr. Krishan Bir Chaudhary at the function



Nirmala Pathrawal and Harish Mehta distributing PPE Kits to women farmers.



Farmers from Nepal, Sikkim, etc. at CCFI Stall

Collage of Important Events during the Year






BRICS
INDIA 2026
BUILDING FOR RESILIENCE, INNOVATION, COOPERATION AND SUSTAINABILITY
BRICS Business Forum 2026
Organised By
ASSOCHAM
FICCI
CII
New Delhi, India




GOLD PARTNERS
Safex
SML




१६वां स्थापना दिवस
Sensitization Workshop
on
Balancing Agrochemical use
Brainstorming Session
on
10 दिसंबर, 2025


१६वां स्थापना दिवस
Sensitization Workshop
on
Balancing Agrochemical use
Brainstorming
on
Draft Seed Bill -20
Impact and Opportuni
Floriculture Secto
14:30-17:30 hrs
10 दिसंबर, 2025


१६वां स्थापना दिवस
Sensitization Workshop
Brainstorming Session
10 दिसंबर, 2025


KISAN KUMBH 2026
30 & 31 MARCH
DOGRA HALL, IIT DELHI




क्रॉप केयर फेडरेशन ऑफ इंडिया


CROP CARE FEDERATION OF INDIA
किसान भाईयों का स्वागत है
जागृत किसान, खुशहाल किसान
अखिल भारतीय किसान मेला
IMT UNIVERSITY MEERUT
दिनांक : 7-9 OCT 2025


National Conference on
Advances in Sustainable Plant Protection under
Changing Agriculture Scenario
18-20 September, 2025
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द्वारा वित्तपोषित एक दिवसीय किसान
विषयः गन्ना उत्पादन में कृषि
एवं छिड़काव
समयः प्रातः 9:30 से
स्थानः आई० आई० एम० टी०
ब्लॉक सभागार भूतल
CCFI


कृषि विज्ञान केन्द्र
ना के अन्तर्गत

सकाळ

हरितक्रांतीत शेतकऱ्यांचे योगदान महत्त्वपूर्ण

प्रा. भागवत : मांजरीत पुष्पविज्ञान संशोधन संचालनालयाचा वर्धापनदिन

मांजरी, ता. १० : "ज्या अमेरिकेकडून कधीकाळी आपल्याला टाकाऊ अन्नधान्य आयात करण्याची वेळ आली होती, त्याच अमेरिकेसह अनेक देशांना आज आपण शेतमालाची निर्यात करत आहोत. त्यामध्ये हरितक्रांतीचे जनक डॉ. एम. एस. स्वामिनाथन यांच्यासह केंद्र सरकारचे सकारात्मक धोरण व शेतकऱ्यांनी दिलेले योगदानच महत्त्वपूर्ण आहे," असे गौरवोद्गार भारतीय विज्ञान शिक्षण आणि संशोधन संस्थेचे (आयआयएसईआर) संचालक प्रा. सुनील भागवत यांनी काढले.

केंद्र सरकारच्या भारतीय कृषी संशोधन परिषदेच्या (आयसीएआर) मांजरी येथील राष्ट्रीय पुष्पविज्ञान संशोधन संचालनालयाचा १६ वा वर्धापनदिन बुधवारी साजरा करण्यात आला. त्यावेळी प्रमुख पाहुणे म्हणून प्रा. भागवत बोलत होते. यावेळी राष्ट्रीय पुष्पविज्ञान संशोधन संस्थेचे संचालक डॉ. के. व्ही प्रसाद, राष्ट्रीय कांदा आणि लसूण संशोधन केंद्राचे संचालक डॉ. विजय महाजन, भारतीय कृषी संशोधन परिषदेच्या पुसा संस्थेचे प्रमुख डॉ. अनिल खर, भारतीय कृषी रसायन उद्योग संघाचे (सीसीएफआय) वरिष्ठ सल्लागार हरिश मेहता, वनविभागाचे उपवनसंरक्षक विवेक होसिंग, प्राप्तिकर विभागाचे सहआयुक्त दिनेश होनमाने आदी उपस्थित होते.

संस्थेचे मुख्य शास्त्रज्ञ डॉ. डी. एम. फिरके यांनी कार्यक्रमाचे संयोजन केले. तारकनाथ साह यांनी सूत्रसंचालन केले. प्रशांत कवर यांनी आभार मानले.



मांजरी : राष्ट्रीय पुष्पविज्ञान संशोधन संचालनालयाच्या वर्धापनदिनानिमित्त फूल उत्पादक शेतकऱ्यांचा सन्मान करण्यात आला.

शेतकऱ्यांचा सन्मान

■ फूल उत्पादनात उत्कृष्ट काम केलेले अनिकेत चौरे, सुयोग चौधरी, ज्ञानेश्वर आडकर, सुमन कदम, सुरेखा कदम, अनिल शिंदे, पुंडलिक निम्हण या शेतकऱ्यांसह कृषी पत्रकारितेतील योगदानाबद्दल पत्रकार गणेश कोरे, संदीप नवले, कृष्णकांत कोबल, किशोर बरकाले यांचा शाल, श्रीफळ व प्रशस्तिपत्रक देऊन भारतीय विज्ञान शिक्षण आणि संशोधन संस्थेचे (आयआयएसईआर) संचालक प्रा. सुनील भागवत यांच्या हस्ते सन्मान करण्यात आला.

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आईआईएमटी में एक दिवसीय किसान प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम आयोजित

मेरठ (एनएफटी रिपोर्टर)। आईआईएमटी विश्वविद्यालय में क्रॉप केयर फेडरेशन ऑफ इंडिया द्वारा वित्त पोषित एक दिवसीय किसान प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम में गन्ने की फसल में सही कृषि रसायनों के संतुलित उपयोग एवं छिड़काव के सही तरीके विषय विस्तार से चर्चा हुई। प्रशिक्षण उदघाटन सत्र की मुख्य अतिथि क्रॉप केयर फेडरेशन ऑफ इंडिया की एग्जीक्यूटिव डायरेक्टर डॉ निर्मला पथरवाल पथरवाल ने सही कृषि रसायनों के उपयोग एवं छिड़काव के सही तरीकों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए कृषि रसायनों के छिड़काव के समय किसान को सेफ्टी किट पहन कर छिड़काव करने पर जोर दिया। प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम के विशिष्ट अतिथि क्रॉप केयर फेडरेशन ऑफ इंडिया के वरिष्ठ सलाहकार हरीश मेहता ने कृषि रसायनों के चुनाव के बारे किसानों को समझाया। प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम के मुख्य वक्ता सरदार पटेल कृषि विश्वविद्यालय के कीट विज्ञान विभाग के विभागाध्यक्ष डॉ गजे सिंह, कृषि विज्ञान केंद्र के अध्यक्ष डॉ विकास एवं आईआईएमटी विश्वविद्यालय के कृषि विज्ञान महाविद्यालय के वैज्ञानिक डॉ हरीश कुमार ने गन्ने की फसलों में कीट नियंत्रण, गन्ने की मुख्य बीमारियों उनके उपचार, गन्ने की बुआई से पहले मिट्टी के उपचार तथा गन्ने से बनने वाले उत्पादों एवं वैल्यू एडेड उत्पादों के बारे में विस्तार से बताया। कार्यक्रम की अध्यक्षा आईआईएमटी विश्वविद्यालय की कुलपति डॉ. दीपा शर्मा ने किसान प्रशिक्षण को किसानों एवं अन्य आवाम के हित में बताया तथा क्रॉप केयर फेडरेशन ऑफ इंडिया के पदाधिकारियों का आभार व्यक्त करते हुए कृषि विज्ञान महाविद्यालय के शिक्षकों के द्वारा की गई किसानों के हित प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम के आयोजन की सराहना की। कृषि विज्ञान महाविद्यालय के विभागाध्यक्ष डॉ राजकुमार ने विश्वविद्यालय प्रशासन, प्रतिभागी किसानों कृषि विज्ञान महाविद्यालय के शिक्षकों एवं छात्रों की सहभागिता के लिए धन्यवाद ज्ञापित किया।



राष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन में सतत् पौध संरक्षण पर जोर



उदयपुर, 18 सितम्बर (पंजाब केसरी): राजस्थान कृषि महाविद्यालय में आयोजित "बदलते कृषि परिदृश्य में सतत् पौध संरक्षण की उन्नति" विषयक त्रिदिवसीय राष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन का उद्घाटन केन्द्रीय कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण राज्य मंत्री भागीरथ चौधरी ने किया। सम्मेलन में उन्होंने प्राकृतिक तरीके से कीट नियंत्रण और किसानों की लागत कम करने पर अनुसंधान की आवश्यकता पर जोर दिया।

कुलगुरु डॉ. अजीत कुमार कर्नाटक ने कहा कि सतत् खेती केवल अवधारणा नहीं, बल्कि आज की आवश्यकता है। उन्होंने मोटे अनाज, दलहन, तिलहन, सब्जियों और सूखा-सहिष्णु फसलों को बढ़ावा देने तथा मक्का, गेहूं की नई किस्मों के उत्पादन पर ध्यान देने की सलाह दी। सम्मेलन में 18 राज्यों से 400 से अधिक कृषि वैज्ञानिक, शोधार्थी और औद्योगिक प्रतिनिधि शामिल हुए। विशेष अतिथियों में डॉ. जे. पी. सिंह, डॉ. एस. एन. सुशील, डॉ. हरिश मेहता, डॉ. एस. के. शर्मा, डॉ. एस. सी. भारद्वाज और एन. एस. बारहट ने भाग लिया। सम्मेलन में पौध संरक्षण के क्षेत्र में योगदान देने वाले 40 वैज्ञानिकों और शोधार्थियों को विभिन्न पुरस्कारों से सम्मानित किया गया।

कार्यक्रम के दौरान डॉ. मनोज कुमार महला एवं टीम द्वारा लिखित तीन तकनीकी पुस्तकों का विमोचन भी किया गया, जिनमें जैविक कीटनाशक, जैव नियंत्रक कारकों से कीट रोग प्रबंधन और ट्राईकोडर्मा फफूंद उत्पादन एवं उपयोग शामिल हैं। सम्मेलन का संचालन डॉ. विशाखा बंसल ने किया।

पुढारी

हरितक्रांतीमुळेच शेतमाल निर्यातीत देश आघाडीवर

- भारतीय विज्ञान शिक्षण आणि संशोधन संस्थेचे संचालक प्रा. सुनील भागवत यांचे गौरवोद्गार

पुणे : पुढारी वृत्तसेवा

सुजमाल सुफलाम असलेल्या आपल्या भारताला स्वातंत्र्यानंतर अमेरिकेकडून धान्य आयात करावे लागल्याची लाजीरवाणी बाब ठरली होती. त्यावर तत्कालीन पंतप्रधान लालबहादूर शास्त्री यांनी जय जवान, जय किसानचा नारा दिला. देशातील हरितक्रांतीमुळे धान्योत्पादन वाढून अमेरिकेसह अन्य देशांना शेतमाल निर्यातीत आपण आघाडीवर आहोत. ही सर्व प्रगती हरितक्रांतीचे जनक डॉ. एम.एस स्वामिनाथन यांच्यासह केंद्र सरकारचे सकारात्मक धोरण, शेतकऱ्यांच्या श्रमामुळे झालेली असल्याचे गौरवोद्गार भारतीय विज्ञान शिक्षण आणि संशोधन संस्थेचे (आयआयएसईआर) संचालक प्रा. सुनिल भागवत यांनी काढले.

केंद्र सरकारच्या भारतीय कृषी संशोधन परिषदेच्या (आयसीएआयआर) मांजरी येथील राष्ट्रीय पुष्पविज्ञान संशोधन संचालनालयाचा १६ वा वर्धापनदिन बुधवारी (दि.१०) मांजरी येथील मुख्यालयात साजरा करण्यात आला. त्यावेळी भागवत हे प्रमुख पाहुणे म्हणून बोलत होते. यावेळी व्यासपीठावर राष्ट्रीय पुष्पविज्ञान संशोधन संस्थेचे संचालक डॉ. के. व्ही प्रसाद, राजगरुनगर येथील राष्ट्रीय कांदा लसूण संशोधन केंद्राचे संचालक डॉ. विजय महाजन, भारतीय कृषी अनुसंधान संस्था, पुणेचे प्रमुख डॉ. अनिल खर, दिल्ली येथील क्रॉप केअर फेडरेशन ऑफ इंडियाचे वरिष्ठ सल्लागार हरिष मेहता, वन विभागाचे उप वनसंरक्षक विवेक होशिंग, आयकर विभागाचे सह आयुक्त दिनेश होनमाने आदी उपस्थित होते. यावेळी व्यासपीठावरील अन्य मान्यवरांनी मनोगते व्यक्त केली. कार्यक्रमात संस्थेचे मुख्य शास्त्रज्ञ डॉ. डी. एम. फिरके यांनी नियोजन, तारकनाथ साह यांनी सूत्रसंचालन, संचालक डॉ. के. व्ही प्रसाद यांनी प्रास्तविक तर मुख्य शास्त्रज्ञ प्रशांत कवर यांनी आभार मानले.



दै.'पुढारी'चे वरिष्ठ बातमीदार किशोर बरकाले यांचा शाल, श्रीफळ व प्रशस्तीपत्र देऊन प्रा. सुनील भागवत व डॉ. के. पी. प्रसाद यांच्या हस्ते सन्मान करण्यात आला. या वेळी व्यासपीठावर उपस्थित मान्यवर.

फूल उत्पादनात उत्कृष्ट काम केलेल्या शेतकऱ्यांचा सन्मान

अनिकेत चौरे (टिळेकरवाडी, हवेली), सुयोग चौधरी (सोरतापवाडी), ज्ञानेश्वर आडकर (पवना फुल उत्पादक संघ), सुमन कदम, सुरेखा कदम (निरगुडी), अनिल शिंदे, पुंडलिक निम्हण (पाषाण) या शेतकऱ्यांचा सन्मान करण्यात आला. तसेच कृषी आणि फुलशेती पत्रकारितेतील उल्लेखनीय योगदानाबद्दल दै.''पुढारी''चे वरिष्ठ बातमीदार किशोर बरकाले यांच्यासह पत्रकार कृष्णकांत कोबल, गणेश कोरे, संदीप नवले आदींनाही सन्मानित करण्यात आले.

Ahilyanagar Edition
Dec 11, 2025 Page No. 06
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दैनिक पश्चिम पुकार

आईआईएमटी में एक दिवसीय किसान प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम आयोजित

पश्चिम पुकार ब्यूरो



मेरठ। आईआईएमटी विश्वविद्यालय में क्रॉप केयर फेडरेशन ऑफ इंडिया द्वारा वित्त पोषित एक दिवसीय किसान प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम में गन्ने की फसल में सही कृषि रसायनों के संतुलित उपयोग एवं छिड़काव के सही तरीके विषय विस्तार से चर्चा हुई। प्रशिक्षण उदघाटन सत्र की मुख्य अतिथि क्रॉप केयर फेडरेशन ऑफ इंडिया की एग्जीक्यूटिव डायरेक्टर डॉ निर्मला पथरवाल पथरवाल ने सही कृषि रसायनों के उपयोग एवं छिड़काव के सही तरीकों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए कृषि रसायनों के छिड़काव के समय किसान को सेफ्टी किट पहन कर छिड़काव करने पर जोर दिया तथा प्रशिक्षण में प्रतिभाग करने वाले सभी किसानों को निःशुल्क सेफ्टी किट भेट की। प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम के विशिष्ट अतिथि क्रॉप केयर फेडरेशन ऑफ इंडिया के वरिष्ठ सलाहकार हरीश मेहता ने कृषि रसायनों के चुनाव के बारे किसानों को समझाया। प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम के मुख्य वक्ता सरदार पटेल कृषि विश्वविद्यालय के कीट विज्ञान विभाग के विभागाध्यक्ष डॉ गजे सिंह, कृषि विज्ञान केंद्र के अध्यक्ष डॉ विकास एवं आईआईएमटी विश्वविद्यालय के कृषि विज्ञान महाविद्यालय के वैज्ञानिक डॉ हरीश कुमार ने गन्ने की फसलों में कीट नियंत्रण, गन्ने की मुख्य बीमारियों उनके उपचार, गन्ने की बुआई से पहले मिट्टी के उपचार तथा गन्ने से बनने वाले उत्पादों एवं वैल्यू एडेड उत्पादों के बारे में विस्तार से बताया। कार्यक्रम की अध्यक्षा आईआईएमटी विश्वविद्यालय की कुलपति डॉ. दीपा शर्मा ने किसान प्रशिक्षण को किसानों एवं अन्य आवाम के हित में बताया तथा क्रॉप केयर फेडरेशन ऑफ इंडिया के पदाधिकारियों का आभार व्यक्त करते हुए कृषि विज्ञान महाविद्यालय के शिक्षकों के द्वारा की गई किसानों के हित प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम के आयोजन की सराहना की। प्रशिक्षण में 172 प्रगति किसानों ने तथा छात्रों प्रतिभाग किया। कृषि विज्ञान महाविद्यालय के डीन डॉ. राजबीर सिंह ने प्रशिक्षण में आए सभी किसानों मुख्य अतिथि व अन्य प्रतिभागियों का स्वागत एवं आभार व्यक्त किया। डॉ. राजबीर सिंह ने किसानों को कीट नाशक के छिड़काव के समय सावधानी बरतने व सेफ्टी किट पहन कर ही कीट नाशक दवाओं के छिड़काव करने की सलाह दी। क्रॉप केयर फेडरेशन ऑफ इंडिया द्वारा किसानों को निःशुल्क दी गई सेफ्टी किट के लिए, प्रगतिशील किसानों के सम्मान करने तथा प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम हेतु पूर्ण वित्त पोषण के लिए क्रॉप केयर फेडरेशन ऑफ इंडिया की एग्जीक्यूटिव डायरेक्टर डॉ निर्मला पथरवाल का आभार व्यक्त किया। कृषि विज्ञान महाविद्यालय के विभागाध्यक्ष डॉ राजकुमार ने विश्वविद्यालय प्रशासन, प्रतिभागी किसानों मुख्य वक्ताओं कृषि विज्ञान महाविद्यालय के शिक्षकों एवं छात्रों की सहभागिता के लिए धन्यवाद ज्ञापित किया।