

## ABSTRACT

*This thesis focuses on the effectiveness of The International Code of Conduct on Pesticide Management regarding the use and distribution of pesticides in Kerala, India during the years 2003-2017. Kerala has been using pesticides in 1948, when India used DDT to eliminated malaria for the first time. In 1962, the Plantation Cooperation of Kerala began spraying pesticides by plane regularly three times every year. The problems of pesticides increasingly whidspread due to the use and distribution which are uncontrolled in Kerala. Until 2000s because of the impact of pesticides use to human and environment, there were many conflicting about it in Kerala. Therefore, the Governement of Kerala began to drafting regulation regarding to the use and distribution of pesticides based on the international regulation on pesticide management.*

*Under the qualitative approach, this thesis mostly uses library research to collect the related data. The framework of thinking begins with the concept of International Environmental Regime and theory of Compliance Bargaining. The theory has two viewpoints of the effectiveness of a regulation, Enforcement School and Management School. The Management School emphasizing in the regulation ambiguity. The more ambiguous a regulation is, the more ineffective. The result of this research shows that The International Code of Conduct on Pesticide Management effective to handle the use and distribution of pestisices in Kerala. The Code of Conduct have already set the use and distribution of pesticides and the clarity of the Code of Conduct on the objectives are important factors. In Addition, the awareness of society and government are more important. Data shows that the rate of pesticide use and contamination in Kerala has decreased during this period. The effectiveness of this Code of Conduct hopefully spread throughout the state of India.*

**Keywords : Pesticide, Kerala, Code of Conduct, Effectiveness**