

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, COOPERATION AND FARMERS WELFARE

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1062
TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 24TH JULY, 2018

ORGANIC FARMING

1062. SHRI S. RAJENDRAN:
SHRI T. RADHAKRISHNAN:
SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:
SHRI S.R. VIJAYAKUMAR:
SHRIMATI RANJANBEN BHATT:
SHRI ASHOK SHANKARRAO CHAVAN:
KUNWAR HARIBANSH SINGH:
SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:
SHRI GAJANAN KIRTIKAR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्री be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is promoting organic farming in the country through the Schemes of Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Government has revised the guidelines of Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) scheme and if so, the details thereof along with the aims and objectives thereto;
- (c) the assistance provided by the Government under the said scheme for eligible farmers;
- (d) whether the Government has conducted any study to assess the benefits of the said Yojana and if so, the details thereof along with the outcome thereto; and
- (e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to promote organic farming in the country?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE

कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA)

(a) to (c): Yes, Government is promoting Organic Farming under the scheme Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) of National Mission of Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) implemented by State Governments. The detail of the scheme, its aims, objectives as per revised guidelines along with the assistance provided under the said scheme to the farmers is given at **Annexure-I & I A.**

(d): The Government has conducted study to access the benefit of Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) scheme through Management Agricultural National Institute of Extension (MANAGE), Hyderabad and the detail outcomes of the study is given at **Annexure-II**

(e): The Government is encouraging and promoting organic farming in the country by various ways and it is also supported by Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) and National Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palm (NMOOP), National Food Security Mission (NFSM) and Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR). The details of the steps being taken by the Government to promote organic farming in the country is given at **Annexure-III.**

Parampragat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) is the first comprehensive scheme launched as a Centrally Sponsored Programme (CSP) since 2015-16, which now has been revised for next 3 years. The scheme is implemented with a 90:10 (GoI: State Govt.) funding pattern in 8 NE states and 3 hilly states of J&K, Himachal Pradesh, and Uttarakhand, 100% in Union Territory and 60:40 funding pattern in remaining states of the country. The new guidelines of the scheme has been uploaded in the website www.agricoop.nic.in/guidelines/integrated-nutrient-management

The scheme PKVY is implemented by the State Government on per hectare basis for 500-1000 hectare area in each cluster. A group of farmers having a total area of 20 hectare as far as possible in contiguous patch within a village. The farmer within a group can avail benefit to a maximum of 2 ha., and the limit of assistance is Rs.50, 000 per ha., out of which 62% i.e., Rs. 31,000 is given as incentives to a farmer for organic conversion, organic inputs, on farm inputs, production infrastructure, etc., shall be provided directly through DBT during the conversion period of 3 years. The target of an area of around 4 lacks ha is proposed to be covered in the 3 years which is double the area covered in last three years.

OBJECTIVES

- To promote natural resource based integrated and climate resilient sustainable farming systems that ensure maintenance and increase of soil fertility, natural resource conservation, on-farm nutrient recycling and minimize dependence of farmers on external inputs;
- To reduce cost of agriculture to farmers through sustainable integrated organic farming systems thereby enhancing farmer's net income per unit of land
- To sustainably produce chemical free and nutritious food for human consumption.
- To protect environment from hazardous inorganic chemicals by adoption of eco friendly low cost traditional techniques and farmer friendly technologies
- To empower farmers through their own institutional development in the form of clusters and groups with capacity to manage production, processing, value addition and certification management;
- To make farmers entrepreneurs through direct market linkages with local and national market

Criteria of the scheme as per new guidelines

A) For selection of areas/ Farmers' groups:

- Organic farming under PKVY will be promoted preferably in hilly, tribal and rain-fed areas.
- Cluster approach will be adopted in large patches of up to 1000 ha area in plan areas and 500 ha area in hilly areas.
- Cluster chosen shall be in contiguous patch, as far as possible, may be extending over few adjacent villages (but not over large areas in sparsely distributed villages).
- Formation of Gram Panchayat based Farmer Producer Organizations will be encouraged or already existing FPOs will be promoted under the scheme
- In a cluster, there should be maximum number of small and marginal farmers. Women farmers/ SHGs should be given preference.
- Success in marketing shall be one of the key components taken up for outcome evaluation along with other indicators such as soil health improvement, reduction in cost of cultivation etc.

B) The Norms for provision of fund :

Rs.10.00 lakh for 20 ha. (1 group) over a period of three years for different activities like- Programme implementation, through Support agencies, PGS certification through Regional Council, Incentives to farmers through DBT and Value addition, Marketing, publicity in the revised guidelines of PKVY .

C) For allocation of funds to States:

- Timely submission of quarterly reports on financial (fund utilization/submission of Utilization Certificates) and physical progress (area, crop details) reports.
- Effective use of existing FPOs convergence with other schemes, adoption of innovative value addition and marketing strategies will be considered while allocating the funds.

Status of the Scheme

Total amount allocated for the scheme 2015-2018 is Rs. 947 crore and fund released Rs 582.47 crore till date for total 11891 clusters. Under PKVY scheme 237820 hectares of land has been converted into organic farming land and 3,94,550 farmers have been benefited

The details of funds released to States including is given at **Annexure-IA**.

Annexure-I A

Details of the State-wise physical & financial progress report under PKVY schemes being implemented by DAC&FW during 2015-16 to 2017-18												
									2017-18 (Rs in lakh)			
S. No.		No of clusters	2015-16 (Rs in lakh) 1st year		2016-17 (Rs in lakh) 2nd year		2017-18 (Rs in lakh) 3rd year		No. of New Clusters	Allocation for new clusters	Release for new clusters	Release in 2018-19
	Name of the State		Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release				
1	Andhra Pradesh	433	1854.47	1100.15	1308.50	798.17	759.88	292.93	867	1563.21	363.25	0.00
2	Bihar	327	1400.49	1050.37	988.17	664.26	573.86	0.00	100	428.28	214.14	0.00
3	Chhattisgarh	188.00	805.17	603.88	568.12	314.78	329.92	314.16	12.00	51.39	25.70	0.00
4	Gujarat	100	428.28	178.45	302.19	238.83	175.49	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Goa	4	17.13	7.14	12.09	0	7.02	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	Haryana	20	85.66	53.53	60.44	45.98	35.10	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	Jharkhand	100	428.28	321.21	302.19	203.14	175.49	0.00	150	642.43	321.21	0.00
8	Karnataka	545	2334.15	1945.12	1646.96	815.27	956.43	1224.64	0	0.00	0.00	408.21
9	Kerala	119	509.66	382.22	359.61	0	208.83	307.24	500	2141.42	1070.71	0.00
10	Madhya Pradesh	880	3768.90	2826.67	2659.31	1787.6	1544.33	1813.94	500	2141.42	1070.71	0.00
11	Maharashtra	932	3991.61	2598.51	2816.45	2957.59	1635.58	0.00	326	1396.21	698.10	0.00
12	Odisha	320	1370.51	1027.88	967.02	650.03	561.57	610.60	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
13	Punjab	50	214.14	160.6	151.10	0	87.75	0.00	200	856.57	428.28	0.00
14	Rajasthan	755	3233.55	2373.69	2281.56	1491.13	1324.96	0.00	395	1691.72	845.86	0.00
15	Tamil Nadu	112	479.68	399.73	338.46	207.2644	196.55	194.64	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
16	Telangana	300	1284.85	1070.71	906.58	448.77	526.47	0.00	390	1670.31	835.15	0.00
17	Uttar Pradesh	575	2462.64	2052.2	1737.62	1270.64	1009.08	838.58	45	192.73	96.36	0.00
18	West Bengal	120	513.94	214.14	362.63	393.66	210.59	374.07	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
19	Assam	220	1413.34	576.39	997.24	0	579.12	1804.19	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
20	Arunachal Pradesh	19	122.06	51.41	86.13	81.08	50.02	94.50	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
21	Mizoram	34	218.43	89.08	154.12	138.65	89.50	211.94	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
22	Manipur	30	192.73	107.07	135.99	0	78.97	48.82	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
23	Nagaland	24	154.18	154.18	108.79	0	63.18	128.98	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
24	Sikkim	150	963.64	409.105	679.94	0	394.86	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	656.81
25	Tripura	50	321.21	133.84	226.65	308.83	131.62	164.81	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
26	Meghalaya	45	289.09	144.55	203.98	296	118.46	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
27	Himachal Pradesh	110	706.67	395	498.62	0	289.56	797.58	100	642.43	321.21	0.00
28	Jammu &Kashmir	28	179.88	74.95	126.92	87.81	73.71	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
29	Uttarakhand	550	3533.35	1962.97	2493.10	2019.4	1447.81	2668.08	35	224.85	112.42	0.00
30	Andman & Nicobar	68	485.39	130	342.49	0	198.89	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
31	Daman & Diu								55	392.59	235.55	0.00
32	Dadar & Nagar Haveli								500	3569.04	1000	0.00
33	Delhi								500	3569.04	471.45	0.00
34	Puducherry								8	57.10	28.55	0.00
32	Other Expenses			24.85		0.00						55.98
	Total	7208	33763.09	22619.60	23822.96	15218.88	13834.58	11889.70	4683	17604.61	8138.68	1121.00
Total fund released in 2017-18 is Rs 20346.29215 lakh (Including fund released for model organic clusters Rs 307.91 lakh and 10 lakh for the salary). Total clusters 11891 sanctioned												

Major outcome (Impact) of the study conducted by Management Agricultural National Institute of Extension (MANAGE), Hyderabad

1. Cost reduction (cost saving): There is an immediate reduction in the cost of cultivation (cost saving) up to 10 to 20 % as the beneficiaries are not using purchased fertilizers and pesticides.
2. Due to reduction in costs, there was increase in net returns ranging from 20-50%.
3. Savings in purchased inputs (cash expenses): The benefits are significant in crops like paddy and cotton, for which farmers spend huge amount of money on purchase of fertilizers and pesticides before PKVY.
4. Price premium was observed in some clusters, which are nearer to large cities and have good linkages with large markets (the price premium was ranged from 10% to 30% based on the type of market linkage, commodity and market linkage).
5. Yield improvement observed only in farmers who do all PKVY practices since last few years, but in general there was no significant yield increase in first conversion year.
6. There was huge scope of area increase of organic area in tribal, rainfed, hilly and remote areas.

Annexure III

The Government is promoting organic farming in the country by focusing on creating awareness and educating the farmers about organic farming practices in the areas where clusters are formed. This is being done by following ways:

- I. The provision of financial assistance allocated under PKVY scheme for the mobilization of farmers in groups and clusters through their capacity building, day-to-day handholding in standards implementation, assisting farmers in peer appraisal and documentation and data management and by data uploading.
- II. Similarly, under MOVDNER scheme the financial assistance is provided for North Eastern Region to create awareness and publicity through lead agencies.
- III. The National Centre of Organic Farming (NCOF), Ghaziabad, a subordinate office of DAC&FW undertakes various extension and publicity activities like exhibitions, radio talks, TV programmes, distribution of literature on organic inputs/ organic farming etc. to educate the farmers. NCOF is also publishing biannual Newsletter "Biofertilizers" as well as quarterly Newsletter called Organic Farming. In addition, various books on production and use of bio-fertilizers have been published in various languages for distribution to the farming community. Radio jingles on organic agriculture are broadcasted on 4 different FM Radio Stations including Delhi, Bangalore, Nagpur and Lucknow. NCOF organizes 30 days certificate course on organic farming for skill development in organic agriculture sector for youth. It also conducts 10 days Refresher course for analysts under Fertilizer Control Order (FCO); 5 Days Trainers Training & 2 Days training for field functionaries and extension staff of the State Government. NCOF has also been organizing Farmers' Training and Field Demonstration (FTFD) programmes on organic farming since 2015-16 in various villages adopted by the Hon'ble Members of Parliament under "Sansad Aadarsh Gram Yojana" (SAGY), through its Regional Centres of Organic Farming (RCOFs). It has completed 298 no. of FTFD in 2015-16, 294 nos, in 2016-17 and 110 nos. in the year 2017-18.
- IV. **National Mission of Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA)-Organic & INM Components of Soil Health Management (SHM):**
 1. Setting up of State of art liquid/ carrier based Biofertilizer/ Biopesticide units, 100% assistance to State Govt/Govt. Agencies upto a maximum limit of Rs.160.00 lakh /unit and 25% of cost limited to Rs.40 lakh/unit for individuals/ private agencies through NABARD as capital investment of 200 TPA production capacity.
 2. Setting up of Bio-fertilizer and Organic fertilizer testing Quality Control Laboratory (BOQCL) or Strengthening of existing Laboratory under FCO, assistance up to maximum limit of Rs. 85 lakh for new laboratory and up to a maximum limit of Rs. 45 lakh for strengthening of existing infrastructure to State Government Laboratory under Agriculture or Horticulture Department.
 3. Promotion of Organic Inputs on farmer's field (Manure, Vermi-compost, Bio-Fertilizers Liquid / solid, Waste compost, Herbal extracts etc.), 50 % of cost subject to a limit of Rs. 5000/- per ha and Rs. 10,000 per beneficiary. Propose to cover 1 million ha area.
 4. Setting up of mechanized Fruit/ Vegetable market waste/ Agro waste compost production unit 100% financial assistance to State Government/ Government Agencies upto a maximum limit of Rs.190.00 lakh per unit and 33% of project cost maximum limited to Rs.63 lakh per unit for individuals/private agencies through NABARD as capital investment for establishment of agro/vegetable waste compost production units of 3000 Total Per Annum (TPA) production.

V. Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH)

Vermicompost Units/ Organic input production - 50% of cost conforming to the size of the unit of 30'X8'X2.5' dimension of permanent structure to be administered on pro-rata basis. For HDPE Vermibed, 50% of cost conforming to the size of 96 cft (12'X4'X2') and IS 15907:2010 to be administered on pro-rata basis (Rs. 100,000/ unit for permanent structure and Rs. 16,000/unit for HDPE Vermibed).

VI. National Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palm (NMOOP): Financial assistance@ 50% subsidy to the tune of Rs. 300/- per ha is being provided for different components including bio-fertilisers, Supply of Rhizobium culture/Phosphate Solubilising Bacteria (PSB)/ Zinc Solubilising Bacteria (ZSB)/ Azatobacter/ Mycorrhiza and vermi compost.

VII. National Food Security Mission (NFSM): Under NFSM- Pulses, financial assistance is being provided for promotion of Bio-Fertilizer (Rhizobium/PSB) @50% of the cost limited to Rs.300 per ha.

Under Bringing Green Revolution to Eastern India(BGREI), a sub scheme of RKVY, also supplied bio-fertilizer @50% of the cost limited to Rs. 300 per ha for Rice and Wheat crops.

VIII. Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY): Organic Farming project components are considered by the respective State Level Sanctioning committee according to their priority choice.

IX. Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR): The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), is implementing under Network project on "Soil Biodiversity-Biofertiliser" and developed improved and efficient strains of biofertiliser specific to different crops and soil types.

In order to promote use of organic manures in the country, the council has developed technologies to prepare various types of organic manures such as phosphorcompost, vermicompost, bio-enriched compost, municipal solid waste compost, etc. from various organic wastes. These organic manures have been tested on different soils using various crops and found useful in improving soil health and crop productivity. All these technologies are being popularized among the farmers through Front Line Demonstrations (FLDs), farmer's trainings, publishing extension materials in local languages.
