

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

LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO. 163
TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 1ST MARCH, 2023

PROMOTION OF ORGANIC FARMING

*163. SHRIMATI RITI PATHAK:
SHRI SUNIL KUMAR PINTU:

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

- (a) whether the Government proposes to provide incentives to the farmers for producing organic fertilizers and to promote organic farming of food- grains in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) the details of the Schemes being run by the Government in this regard along-with the number of farmers who received assistance under the said Schemes:
- (d) the details of the funds allocated, released and utilized so far during 2021-22 State – wise and Scheme-wise; and
- (e) the details of the Central sponsored Schemes being implemented to promote agriculture in the country?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE

कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्री (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR)

(a) to (e): A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT IN RESPECT OF PARTS (a) TO (e) OF THE LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 163 DUE FOR ANSWER ON 01.08.2023 REGARDING “PROMOTION OF ORGANIC FARMING”.

(a) to (c): Government has been promoting organic farming on priority in the country since 2015-16 through the schemes of Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) and Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region (MOVCDNER). Both the schemes stress on end-to-end support to farmers engaged in organic farming i.e. from production to processing, certification and marketing and post-harvest management, training and Capacity Building are integral part of the scheme. Incentives to farmers for producing and using organic fertilizers/manure are inbuilt in these schemes as on-farm and off-farm organic inputs. Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) is provided to the farmers for using organic inputs including organic fertilizers which in turn helps the organic fertilizers producing farmers in big way. Because of DBT, many local organic fertilizer producers find a readymade market in the vicinity. PKVY is being implemented in all the States other-than North Eastern States across the country whereas MOVCDNER scheme is being implemented exclusively in the NE States.

Under PKVY assistance of Rs.50,000 per ha for a period of three years is provided for promotion of organic farming to cover different components like Training & Capacity Building, Data Management, PGS Certification, value addition, marketing and publicity including the assistance of Rs. 31,000 per ha for a period of three years is provided to farmers through DBT for on- farm /off –farm organic inputs. Whereas under MOVCDNER, an assistance of Rs. 46,575/ha for 3years is provided for creation of FPO, support to farmers for organic inputs, quality seeds/ planting material and training, hand holding and certification. Out of this, assistance @ Rs. 32500/ ha for 3 years is provided to farmers for off -farm /on –farm organic inputs under the scheme including Rs. 15,000 as DBT to the farmers and Rs. 17,500 for the planting material to be given to the farmers by State Lead Agency (SLA) in kind.

Under PKVY scheme 16.19 lakh farmers have been benefitted and 11.86 lakh ha area has been brought under organic farming while under MOVCDNER scheme 1.89 lakh farmers have been benefitted and 1.73 lakh ha area has been brought under organic farming.

(d): The scheme-wise and state-wise details of funds allocated, released and utilized under organic farming (under PKVY & MOVCDNER) schemes during the year 2021-22 are given at **Annexure –I**.

(e): The details of Centrally Sponsored schemes being implemented by Ministry of Agriculture to promote agriculture in the country is given at **Annexure – II**.

Annexure-I

Scheme-wise (PKVY & MOVCDNER) and State-wise details of funds allocation, released and expenditure under organic farming during the year 2021-22.

Rs in lakh

S. No.	Name of the State	Allocation	Release	Expenditure*
PKVY scheme				
1	Andhra Pradesh	1607.45	0.00	0.00
2	Bihar	994.84	0.00	1578.13
3	Chhattisgarh	1327.77	0.00	766.81
4	Gujarat	20.81	0.00	469.04
5	Goa	0.00	0.00	152.05
6	Haryana	10.40	0.00	0.00
7	Jharkhand	270.50	0.00	929.48
8	Karnataka	20.81	0.00	158.95
9	Kerala	1212.71	0.00	1110.25
10	Madhya Pradesh	1606.84	0.00	0.00
11	Maharashtra	41.62	0.00	87.37
12	Odisha	618.12	0.00	1849.16
13	Punjab	241.94	221.13	0.00
14	Rajasthan	4100.09	4048.07	1696.22
15	Tamil Nadu	63.65	0.00	311.83
16	Telangana	31.21	0.00	139.99
17	Uttar Pradesh	1960.10	865.56	2756.30
18	West Bengal	0.00	0.00	0.00
19	NE States (Aspirational districts)	218.48	96.39	20.00
20	Himachal Pradesh	401.17	0.00	0.00
21	Uttarakhand	2984.87	2953.66	5233.99
22	All UTs	952.68	0.00	0.00
	Total	18686.05	8184.81	17259.57
MOVCDNER scheme				
1	Assam	2281.07	0.00	0.00
2	Manipur	5498.90	4911.50	4911.50
3	Meghalaya	737.43	92.88	92.88
4	Nagaland	2451.36	2114.20	2114.20
5	Mizoram	1638.36	1291.74	1291.74
6	Arunachal Pradesh	2589.60	2776.10	2776.10
7	Sikkim	2121.42	795.69	795.69
8	Tripura	2681.86	1178.27	1178.27
	Total	20000.00	13160.38	13160.38
*This also includes expenditure made in the FY 2021-22 on the releases made in the previous years				

The details of various centrally Sponsored schemes being implemented to promote Agriculture in the country

1. **Rastriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY):** The scheme focuses on creation of pre & post-harvest infrastructure in agriculture and allied sectors that help in supply of quality inputs, market facilities, etc to farmers. It provides flexibility and autonomy to states to implement projects as per the local farmers' needs and priorities from a bouquet of activities in agriculture and allied sectors. The scheme aims to fill the resources gap of agriculture and allied sectors by providing financial support to states for undertaking various activities to increase in overall growth of agriculture and allied sectors and farmers' income.
2. **Soil Health Card (SHC):** Soil Health Card is used to assess the current status of soil health and, when used over time, to determine changes in soil health that are affected by land management. A Soil Health Card displays soil health indicators and associated descriptive terms. The indicators are typically based on farmers' practical experience and knowledge of local natural resources. The card lists soil health indicators that can be assessed without the aid of technical or laboratory equipment.
3. **Rainfed Area Development (RAD):** The Scheme aims to promote integrated farming systems by focusing on multi-cropping, crop rotation and allied activities like livestock, apiculture etc. Integrated farming systems helps in minimizing adverse impact of crop failure through diversified systems thereby enhancing production and productivity of rainfed area and helping in sustaining the income of small and marginal farmers even in climatic variability.
4. **Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY):** Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) aims at development of sustainable models of organic farming through a mix of traditional wisdom and modern science to ensure long term soil fertility build-up, resource conservation and helps in climate change adaptation and mitigation. It primarily aims to increase soil fertility and thereby helps in production of healthy food through organic practices without the use of agro-chemicals.
5. **Sub-Mission on Agriculture Mechanization (SMAM):** Sub Mission on Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM) is being implemented w.e.f. April, 2014 which aims at catalyzing an accelerated but inclusive growth of agricultural mechanization in India with the objectives of Increasing the reach of farm mechanization to small and marginal farmers and to the regions where availability of farm power is low, Promoting 'Custom Hiring Centres' to offset the adverse economies of scale arising due to small landholding and high cost of individual ownership, Creating hubs for hi-tech& high value farm equipments, Creating awareness among stakeholders through demonstration and capacity building activities and Ensuring performance testing and certification at designated testing centers located all over the country.
6. **Per Drop More Crop (PDMC):** Per Drop More Crop scheme mainly focuses on water use efficiency at farm level through precision/micro irrigation. Besides promoting precision irrigation (drip and sprinkler irrigation systems) and better on-farm water management practices to optimize

the use of available water resources, this component also supports micro level water storage or water conservation/management activities to supplement micro irrigation.

7. **Sub-Mission on Agriculture Extension (SMAE):** The scheme aims at making the extension system farmer driven and farmer accountable by disseminating technology to farmers through new institutional arrangements viz. Agricultural Technology Management Agency (ATMA) at district level to operationalize extension reforms in a participatory mode.
8. **National Food Security Mission (NFSM):** The Mission aims at increasing production of rice, wheat, pulses coarse cereals (maize & barley), nutri-cereals (jowar, bajra, ragi & other small millets) and commercial crops (jute, cotton & sugarcane) and oilseeds through area expansion and productivity enhancement in a sustainable manner in the identified districts of the country.
9. **Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH):** Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), a Centrally Sponsored Scheme was launched during 2014-15 for holistic growth of the horticulture sector covering fruits, vegetables, root and tuber crops, mushrooms, spices, flowers, aromatic plants, coconut, cashew, cocoa and Bamboo.
10. **Sub-Mission on Seed and Planting Material (SMSP):** SMSP covers the entire gamut of seed production chain, from production of nucleus seed to supply of certified seeds to the farmers, to provide support for creation of infrastructure conducive for development of the seed sector, support to the public seed producing organisations for improving their capacity and quality of seed production, create dedicated seed bank to meet unforeseen circumstances of natural calamities, etc.
11. **National Mission on Edible Oils (NMEO)-Oil Palm:** National Mission on Edible Oil (NMEO)-Oil Palm (NMEO-OP) has been launched during the year 2021-22 with the aim to enhance the edible oils availability in the country by harnessing Oil Palm area expansion, increasing CPO production and to reduce the import burden on edible oil. The Mission will bring additional area of 6.5 lakh ha under Oil Palm plantation.
12. **Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region (MOVCDNER):** The MOVCDNER scheme aims at development of commodity specific, concentrated, certified organic production clusters in value chain mode to link growers with consumers and to support the development of entire value chain starting from inputs, seeds, certification, to the creation of facilities for collection, aggregation, processing, marketing and brand building initiative in Northeast Region (Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, and Tripura).
13. **National Bamboo Mission (NBM):** To increase the area under bamboo plantation in non-forest Government and private lands to supplement farm income and contribute towards resilience to climate change as well as availability of quality raw material requirement of industries.
