

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 746
TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 25TH JULY, 2023

PARAMPARAGAT KRISHI VIKAS YOJANA

746. DR. G. RANJITH REDDY:
SHRI VENKATESH NETHA BORLAKUNTA:

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

- (a) the aims and objectives of Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) and the details of clusters formed in the country, State-wise particularly Telangana;
- (b) the details of areas of land in hectares which have been covered and farmers benefited under organic farming in the country, State-wise particularly Telangana;
- (c) the extent to which organic farming has helped farmers to double their income; and
- (d) whether the Government is considering to help farmers to take up natural farming either side of river Godavari and Krishna in Telangana in the same the way it is helping farmers of UP, Uttarakhand, Bihar, Jharkhand to take up organic farming on either side of River Ganga under Namami Gange programme and if not, the reasons thereof?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE

कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्री (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR)

(a) to (c): Government of India has been promoting Organic farming in the country through dedicated scheme namely Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) since 2015-16. The scheme provides end to end support to organic farmers i.e. from production to certification and marketing. Trainings and capacity buildings as well as post harvest management support including processing, packing and marketing are made integral part of the scheme to encourage organic farmers.

Under PKVY, farmers are provided financial assistance of Rs 50,000 per hectare/ 3 years, out of which Rs. 31,000 is provided directly through DBT for inputs (bio fertilizers, bio-pesticides, organic manure, compost, vermi-compost, botanical extracts etc).

Aims and objectives of the PKVY Scheme:

- 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 bring large contiguous traditional/ default organic areas under organic certification and empowering the farmers of such areas with market linkages;
- To facilitate certification access to individual and small farmer groups not covered by any scheme.
- 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 in value chain mode;
- To make farmers entrepreneurs through direct market linkages with local and export trade houses/ chains.
- Ensuring professional handholding for transforming so developed cluster into business enterprises for better value realization of their premium organic produce

The cost of production in organic farming is less as compared to conventional farming, as organic farming is based on on-farm resource management avoiding use of chemical fertilizer and pesticides. Moreover, farmer gets premium from their certified organic produce which helps them to increase their income.

The State- wise details of clusters formed, area covered and farmers benefitted including the State of Telangana under PKVY since 2015- 2016 is given at **Annexure-I**.

(d): The selection of the area for natural farming/ organic farming is done by the State Government and it can take up areas on either side of river Godavari and Krishna in Telangana.

Annexure- I

The state-wise details of clusters formed, area and farmers benefited including Telangana under PKVY since 2015-16

S. No.	State	Clusters	Area (in ha)	
			Area under PKVY	Farmers
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5300	206000.00	265000
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	19	380.00	950
3.	Assam	220	4400.00	11000
4.	Bihar	427	24600.00	21350
5.	Chhattisgarh	1200	109000.00	60000
6.	Goa	504	10080.00	25200
7.	Gujarat	100	2000.00	5000
8.	Haryana	20	400.00	1000
9.	Himachal Pradesh	285	17700.00	14250
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	28	560.00	1400
11.	Jharkhand	1000	23940.00	50000
12.	Karnataka	1045	20900.00	52250
13.	Kerala	619	96380.00	30950
14.	Ladakh	250	10000.00	12500
15.	Lakshadweep	135	2700.00	6750
16.	Madhya Pradesh	3828	175560.00	191400
17.	Maharashtra	1608	32160.00	80400
18.	Manipur	30	600.00	1500
19.	Meghalaya	45	900.00	2250
20.	Mizoram	34	680.00	1700
21.	Nagaland	24	480.00	1200
22.	Delhi	500	10000.00	25000
23.	Odisha	1040	44800.00	52000
24.	Pondicherry	8	160.00	400
25.	Punjab	350	7000.00	17500
26.	Rajasthan	6150	123000.00	307500
27.	Sikkim	150	3000.00	7500
28.	Tamil Nadu	312	8240.00	15600
29.	Telangana	690	13800.00	34500
30.	Tripura	50	1000.00	2500
31.	Uttar Pradesh	1120	78580.00	56000
32.	Uttarakhand	4485	140540.00	224250
33.	West Bengal	120	2400.00	6000
34.	Daman Diu & Dadar Nagar	555	11100.00	27750
35.	Andaman & Nicobar	68	1360.00	3400
36.	Chandigarh	65	1300.00	3250
	Total	32384	1185700.00	1619200
