Karnataka at a glance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Districts</th>
<th>30</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Revenue sub-divisions</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taluks</td>
<td>176</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hoblis</td>
<td>769</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gramapanchayaths</td>
<td>6,019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Villages</td>
<td>29,340</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geographical area</td>
<td>190.50 lakh ha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forest</td>
<td>30.73 lakh ha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land put to non-agricultural use</td>
<td>14.61 lakh ha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barren and uncultivable land</td>
<td>7.87 lakh ha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cultivable waste land</td>
<td>4.09 lakh ha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permanent pastures and other grazing land</td>
<td>9.04 lakh ha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous trees, crops, groves</td>
<td>2.77 lakh ha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current fallow land</td>
<td>15.72 lakh ha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other fallow lands</td>
<td>5.23 lakh ha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net area sown</td>
<td>100.44 lakh ha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross area sown</td>
<td>122.47 lakh ha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net irrigated Area</td>
<td>35.91 lakh ha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cropping intensity (%)</td>
<td>122</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Organic farming in Karnataka

- Total cultivated area under certification (including in-conversion) 93,963 ha
- Total certified production (tons) 2,82,633
- Total under wild harvest collection 39,683 ha
- No. of certified operators 246
- Total no. of farmers 96,612
- No. of organic farming research institutes 08
- No. of model private farms 109
- No. of NGOs involved in promotion of organic farming 129
- No. of marketers 19
- No. of private outlets/retailersSTORES 513
- No. of mega stores with organic shelves 48
- No. of exclusive organic restaurants/caterers in Bengaluru 20
- No. of operators/processors and exporters 124

Agricultural holding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Area operated (000 ha)</th>
<th>Area operated (000 ha)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Marginal Farmers (&lt;1 ha)</td>
<td>38.49 lakhs</td>
<td>1851</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small Farmers (1-2 ha)</td>
<td>21.38 lakhs</td>
<td>3020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium to large farmers (2 to 10 ha)</td>
<td>17.78 lakhs</td>
<td>6297</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Important crops grown under organic farming:

- Cereals and millets: non-basmati paddy, maize, bajra and ragi
- Fruits: mango (alphanso, neelam, totapuri, kesar, sindura), pineapple, banana
- Dry fruits: cashew nuts
- Spices and condiments: arecanut, black pepper, chilli, cinnamon, cloves, ginger, turmeric, nutmeg, parsley, bay leaves
- Sugar crops: sugarcane
- Plantation: coffee, coconut
- Pulses: black gram, green gram, bengal gram, horse gram, pigeon pea
- Oilseeds: sesame, ground nut, soyabean
- Medicinal & aromatic plants: amla, ashwagandha, brahmi, tulsi, citronella, chia, gymnena, lemon grass, moringa, palmarosa

Important organic commodities exported directly from the State: mango pulp, cane sugar, (based on export TC issued by certification bodies) cashew nuts and pineapple juice

- Crops having high export potential: coffee, coconut, spices, pulses, medicinal and aromatic plants
- Future potential crops/products: fruits and fruit products, vegetables and millets

(Source APEDA 2015-2016)
MESSAGE

Karnataka State is a pioneer in agricultural development. It has always remained a leader in the development of Agricultural Sector ever since independence, all popular Governments in Karnataka have been giving major thrust for the development of Agricultural Sector. The State Government implemented several new innovative programmes and also introduced many policy initiatives for the welfare of the farming community. Based on the need and changed scenario in the Agricultural Sector over the years, it revised various Agricultural Development Policies.

For promoting Organic Agriculture, the State Government brought out an Organic Farming Policy during 2004. With several initiatives implemented under the policy, we could achieve substantial progress in the Organic Sector.

Now suiting to the current dynamic market conditions, our Government has brought out a revised Organic Policy - 2017. I confident that this policy will help to provide the much needed support to develop an organized market to the organic produces of the State.

The Commissioner,
Department of Agriculture,
Seshadri Road,
BENGALURU – 560 001.
MESSAGE

Karnataka has been pioneer in many agricultural programmes. It was the first state to come out with organic policy in 2004. Currently it has its own comprehensive organic programme “Savayava Bhagya Yojane” covering cultivation to farmer aggregation to market linkages. Karnataka is marching towards becoming the predominant organic producing and consuming state within the country.

With that objective, Organic Farming Policy, 2017 has been developed by the State Government, incorporating new objectives and strategies giving major thrust to marketing. The policy emphasizes on back ward integration and forward linkages more effectively suiting to the current dynamic market situations and consumer preferences. The ultimate objective of the policy is to develop an organised market & to popularize organic produce and millets as “Super Foods”. I am confident that the initiatives envisaged in the policy would go a long way in providing quality produce to the consumers besides providing much needed market linkages to organic produce & millet growing farmers of the State.

(KRISHNA BYREGOWDA)
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<td>11-12</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Implementation Strategies</td>
<td>13-17</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Annexure I to V</td>
<td>18-23</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Organic farming movement was initiated in Karnataka by the innovative farmers of the State and the movement gained momentum during 1990s. The advent of chemical intensive farming and its prevalence in Karnataka during the later part of green revolution resulted in the near stagnant levels of productivity in many crops. The farmers were into debt trap owing to the high cost of farming as these crops demanded more external inputs such as chemical fertilizers, pesticides and water. Cost of cultivation increased drastically thereby, declining the net income. These factors led to increased instances of farmer suicides. Many farmers of Karnataka felt that they are fighting a losing battle with the ‘high yield variety-fertilizer-pesticide package’ of Green Revolution and realized that Organic Farming is the only alternative at this juncture. They were convinced that the only way is to return to the traditional sustainable way of cultivation without harming the ecosystem. Thus, organic farming, a system with the broad principle of ‘live and let live’, is recognized as the best sustainable production system, which promises and enhances agro eco-system health, including biological cycles and soil biological activity with higher productivity and profitability.

1. Introduction

Organic farming is a system where the broad principle of 'live and let live' is recognized as the best system of farming under the prevailing conditions.
In order to keep the momentum of agricultural development, Government of Karnataka formulated a State Policy on Organic Farming during March 2004 with focused approach towards conservation of biodiversity, mixed farming, soil and water conservation including rain water harvesting, on-farm production of organic manures, land regeneration, assistance for certification, processing, marketing, credit, export promotion, training and publicity among other initiatives.

With the policy initiatives of the Government, the State witnessed a steady growth in the Organic Sector with an increased certified area from a mere 2,500 ha during 2004-05 to 93,963 ha as on March 2016. Presently, Karnataka stands 5th in the country in terms of total organic certified area and 3rd in terms of certified production.

Due to the spurt in consumers’ consciousness towards health and nutrition, the demand for organic foods and millets is on the rise. However, due to the paucity of effective and organized linkage between the producers and the actual marketers, the gap between demand and supply still exists. Eventually, farmers are looking at the Government to bridge this gap between demand and supply. With several organic production programmes in place and increased demand for organic produce, there lies an urgent need to develop an organised marketing system for organic produce and millets. Since the promotion of organic farming is directly linked with the market development, greater efforts are required to ensure adequate support through policy interventions to give focused attention towards strengthening supply chain components, getting consumers connected to the farmers directly, supporting the existing marketers and also encouraging the new entrants to the organics and millets marketing fold.

Hon’ble Chief Minister, Government of Karnataka, in the annual budget of 2015-16, announced that, to strengthen and consolidate the gains made through Savayava Bhagya Yojane, the Government would provide support for certification process, establishing farmers’ federations and developing marketing linkages. To facilitate systematic marketing of organic produce, 14 Regional Federations of Organic Farmers’ Associations have been established in the State. The funds are proposed to assist these federations to take up organic produce collection, grading, value addition, processing, packing, brand development and marketing apart from consumer awareness programme and related activities.

This journey has created a huge market opportunity for the farmers to expand area under organic farming as more and more public are convinced about the health and nutrition benefits of organics and millets. It is time to explore this opportunity for the benefit of farmers of the state.

The policy is aimed at integrating backward-forward linkages more effectively to suit the current dynamic market conditions and consumer preferences towards health consciousness. The ultimate objective of the policy is to provide farmers an organised market for their produce and to popularize organic foods and millets as “Super Foods”.

Organic crop production management shall cover all agricultural food, fiber crops, herbal, medicinal and aromatic plant crops grown in the country from production to processing as well as collection of non-timber forest produce from the wild areas - Bureau of Indian Standards
The organic sector in Karnataka, which was “supply driven” at one point of time with organic produce/products introduced by the farmers is being driven today by the “consumer demand”. While farmers struggle to find market for their produce, retailers struggle to procure sufficient quantity to meet the demand. Therefore, there is an urgent need to bridge the gap between supply and demand and provide adequate market linkages. Hence, there is a need to revise the present Organic Farming Policy to suit the present day market scenario and thereby reach the benefits of organic farming to farmers as well as consumers.

Vision:
To transform agriculture in Karnataka into a sustainable, remunerative, respectable occupation and to enable the farmers of the State to reap the benefits of dynamic market opportunities.

Mission:
- To bring organic farming into mainstream agricultural production system which would help in transforming at least 10% of the cultivable area of the state into organic farming by 2022
- To enable organics and millets farmers of the State realise 25 to 30% additional income by leverage the demands of organic market
- To focus on commodity/crop specific clusters to generate bulk quantity of organic foods and millets to meet the growing demand of domestic as well as export market
- To improve the quality of organic foods and millets by extending state support to investors for the establishment of necessary supply chain and infrastructure facilities to process and market
- To safeguard the interest of the consumers by putting in place suitable regulatory measures, which would facilitate in upholding the principles of traceability, accountability and transparency in production, handling and marketing of organic produce. This helps in ensuring higher level of confidence among the public about organic produce.

New Perspectives
Five Dimensions
- Ecologically Sound
- Economically Viable
- Socially Just
- Culturally Diverse
- Transparently Accountable
The vision of the policy is to transform agriculture in Karnataka into a sustainable, remunerative, respectable occupation and to enable the farmers of the State to capture the benefits of dynamic market opportunities.

Objectives:
The policy aims to achieve the following objectives for the overall growth of organic sector as well as promotion of millets in the State with an ultimate goal of achieving sustainability in agriculture, providing safe and nutritious food for consumers and ensuring remunerative price for producers.

- To maximise production and productivity of organics and millets
- To enable farmers to mitigate and adapt to the climate change and drought situations effectively
- To maximise crop and farm diversification thereby enhancing protection against crop losses due to adverse weather conditions
- To increase farmer’s income by facilitating value addition to organic produce and millets thereby reducing post harvest losses and other wastages
- To create and strengthen local institutions for effective service delivery and sharing of knowledge and skills
- To bring in more transparency in production, handling and marketing of organic produce and to safeguard the consumers interest

Call for action
- Culture of innovation
- Continuous improvement towards best practices
- Diverse ways to ensure transparency
- Wider sustainability interests
- Holistic empowerment from farm to final consumer
- True value and fair pricing
3. Implementation Strategies

3.1 Enabling organic production practices for sustainability

3.1.1 Conservation and protection of agro biodiversity involving indigenous and traditional varieties of crops, herbs and shrubs, local breeds of animals, poultry, native and wild species of fishes, etc. in order to achieve sustainance in agriculture production system

3.1.2 Increasing crop diversity through mixed cropping and intercropping involving cereals including millets, pulses, oil seeds, vegetables, fruits, plantation crops, spices, medicinal, aromatic, dye plants and fodder for sustainability

3.1.3 Integrating all land based activities viz., crop husbandry, dry land horticulture, dairy, poultry, piggery, fisheries, sericulture, permaculture, beekeeping, social forestry for maximising farm production

3.1.4 Establishing Organic Poultry, Dairy, Piggery unit and others using local/indigenous breeds suitable to agro-ecological regions in order to meet the demand for organic dairy, poultry and other animal based products

3.1.5 Formulating special programmes such as crop rotation, tree crops, cover crops, leguminous crops, bio-fencing, etc. to ensure enough biomass and organic manures in the dry land areas

3.1.6 Promoting on-farm production of inputs viz., green manures, compost, vermicompost, any other bio-nutrients and bio-control agents thereby reducing the burden of purchasing external inputs

3.1.7 Educating and supporting farmers to ensure soil and water conservation including ground water recharging and rain water harvesting

3.1.8 Encouraging renewable energy resources in organic farms

3.1.9 Enhancing and amplifying local knowledge on farming and ethno veterinary practices related to animal health care
3.2 Create awareness and opportunities leading to organic area expansion

3.2.1 Intensify organic farming as a popular movement by involving people representatives, local and civic bodies and all other enthusiasts of the society

3.2.2 Promote cultivation of millets as health foods and as a shelter against climate change and global warming

3.2.3 Popularising commodity/crop focused production clusters in potential areas to generate bulk quantity for domestic and export markets (Annexure-1)

3.2.4 Popularising organic farming in cities and towns in the form of urban farming, kitchen/terrace/vertical gardening, etc.

3.2.5 The subsidies on chemical fertilizers, pesticides and irrigation extended to conventional farmers to be treated as opportunity cost to organic farmers as price incentive

3.2.6 Incentives to fully certified organic farms with no parallel production

3.2.7 Certain favourable taluks/districts of western ghats shall be identified as fully organic

3.2.8 Encouraging Eco Agri Tourism by extending additional incentives over the tourism policy covering all the components of an organic farm especially in bio/organic villages and organic farms involved in training and educating farmers/public on organic agriculture

3.3 Adoption of group centric approach in production, certification, produce handling and marketing

3.3.1 Assist, support and guide in the formation of Farmers Associations/ Farmer Producer Organisations/ Companies/ Federations, etc.

3.3.2 Adoption of participatory approach in planning and implementation of all schemes and programmes related to organic farming

3.3.3 Encouraging groups in production of seed and planting materials by adopting the concepts of seed village, seed banks and local seed distribution

3.3.4 Involving groups for creation of awareness, training and hand holding of farmers on a continuous basis

3.3.5 Involving groups in establishment of Goshalas, Pinjrapoles, livestock farms and composting units

3.3.6 Entrusting the responsibilities to groups in crop planning, production of on-farm inputs, collection, grading, packing, transportation and marketing of organic produce and for other service deliveries

3.3.7 Involving farmers’ groups in the process of building traceability documents and adoption of Participatory Guarantee System of certification

3.3.8 Revolving fund to farmers federations/FPOs/farmers associations, etc. to tie up their working capital needs to facilitate purchase of organic produce to avoid distress sale

3.3.9 Promotion of contract farming through confidence building measures between farmers and processors and / or marketers of organic foods and millets

The policy shall take firm stand against GM crops and shall make adequate mechanisms to check unscrupulous elements to push GMOs in the certified/notified organic areas.
3.4 Promoting processing and value addition of organics and millets

3.4.1 Encouraging setting up of processing, supply chain infrastructures and logistics for organic foods and millets by providing additional incentives (Annexure-II)

3.4.2 Collaborating with R&D institutions and external agencies in market survey, demand estimation and product development

3.4.3 Strengthening linkage between processing industries and R&D institutions to increase value addition

3.4.4 Creating and/or earmarking separate storage facilities for organic produce at agro-parks, APMC yards and at other state owned agro centres and the infrastructure facilities owned by Government agencies

3.4.5 Encouraging baby food industry to explore the benefits of organic produce and millets in their preparations

3.4.6 Encouraging start-ups and business incubators of organic produces and millets

3.5 Branding, labelling, packing and marketing and export

3.5.1 Developing Karnataka’s unique brand to ensure authenticity of the produce cultivated, processed, packed and distributed from Karnataka

3.5.2 Uniform labelling of the produce to be made mandatory with state hologram to facilitate traceability

3.5.3 Processed food shall be labelled as per food safety and standards (FSSASI) regulations

3.5.4 Encouraging use of biodegradable, recyclable, reusable and eco-friendly packaging materials

3.5.5 Creating separate facilities for marketing in the existing channels viz., SAFAL/ APMC/ HOPCOMS / NCS/ KAPPEC/ KVIB, etc.

3.5.6 Encouraging retailers to establish eco-stores/ modern retail outlets with public private partnerships (Annexure-III)

3.5.7 Encouraging consumption of organics and millets in schools, hostels, hospitals, public sector canteens, corporate food joints, etc.

3.5.8 Promoting export of organics and millets through special incentives for packing, labeling and branding and taking part in the product specific international exhibitions

3.5.9 True value and fair pricing to internalise costs, encourage transparency for consumers and to empower farmers as full partners

Labelling shall convey clear and accurate information on the organic status of the produce

- When all requirements are compiled with, products shall be sold as “organic products” and in conversion shall be sold as “produce of organic agriculture in conversion” under 3rd party certification. Separate logos shall be developed to depict this on the label.
- PGS - India Green logo for area under conversion and PGS India Organic Logo for completely converted organic area
- The name and address of the person or company legally responsible for the production of the product shall be mentioned on the label
3.6 Strengthening certification and quality control

3.6.1 Third party certification process will be encouraged with more transparency and accountability to facilitate export and niche markets.

3.6.2 Participatory Guarantee System of Certification shall be made compulsory for domestic market.

3.6.3 Bringing in animal husbandry, dairy, poultry, fisheries and minor forest products under certification process.

3.6.4 Framing suitable regulatory measures and effectively enforce to ensure the quality of organic produce.

3.6.5 Mandatory registration under FSSAI for wholesale dealers and retailers to transact and sell organic produce and products in domestic and export market.

3.6.6 Support to set up laboratories for pesticide residue testing and nutrition analysis. Pesticide residue analysis and soil testing shall be made mandatory in certification process.

3.6.7 Government of India shall be requested to bring organic inputs, bio-fertilizers and botanicals under the purview of existing Fertilizer Control Order/Insectisides Act/Seed Act to facilitate strict control and enforcement.

3.6.8 The responsibility of ensuring the quality of the organic inputs shall be entrusted to State Agricultural Universities.

3.7 Strengthening Education, Research and Extension network

3.7.1 Educating students on the importance of eco-friendly farming and consumption of safe food at various levels.

3.7.2 Introducing degree course on organic agriculture with integrated and holistic farming syllabus at the State Agriculture and Horticulture Universities.

3.7.3 Undertaking participatory research programmes involving organic farmers at different agro-climatic zones and developing integrated, remunerative and adaptive organic farming systems.

Need of Mandatory regulations to develop organic sector:

- Giving organic agriculture a more respectable and credible image
- Development of the local market
- Access to export market
3.7.4 Scientific validation and documentation of ancient wisdom, knowledge and existing practices of successful organic farmers
3.7.5 Rewarding Farmers’ innovations in organic agriculture
3.7.6 Conserving local varieties of crops, animal breeds and fish species. Crop breeding and development of varieties, suitable to organic production systems
3.7.7 Developing framework and creating opportunities for organic farmers in carbon trading

3.8 Creating public awareness by building mutual relationships
3.8.1 Building the feeling of goodwill and loyalty amongst the producers in rural areas and consumers in towns and cities through sponsorships and partnerships
3.8.2 Organising regular events such as trade fairs, workshops, melas, savayava santhe to demonstrate the importance of organic food and millets and creating consumer awareness on their health benefits
3.8.3 Pitching media releases and success stories through the print, electronic and social media and draw public attention
3.8.4 e-platform and mobile Apps for direct marketing of organic produce
3.8.5 Establishment of producers, traders, industrialists, Promotional Council to promote organic trade

3.9 Administrative set up to plan, monitor and implement policy guidelines
3.9.1 Establishing Mission Directorate with a full pledged team of professionals drawn from different sectors to implement the policies and programmes of organic farming in the State
3.9.2 The State Level Empowered Committee (SLEC) in consultation with the State Advisory committee on organic farming shall evolve guidelines and finalise the quantum of assistance/ subsidy to be provided for policy programmes (Annexure IV and V)

3.10 Financial Implication
Policy shall be implemented through convergence of all related schemes of different departments in an integrated approach. The state level empowered committee shall have the powers to allocate the funds to different schemes and agencies.

3.11 Validity of the Policy
The policy will be subject to review from time to time as per the need with prior approval of the Government.
Annexure –I

Commodity/Crop focused production clusters

Main Objective is to encourage bulk and quality production through cluster approach among farmers/farmer groups with focus on one or two predominant crops of the region to produce the required quantity and uniform quality produce for export and domestic market. Assistance will be provided for capacity building, technology transfer and hand holding support to group in the initial years.

Potential Crops and Districts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.No.</th>
<th>Crop Clusters</th>
<th>Potential Districts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Sugarcane (for organic jaggery)</td>
<td>Belagavi, Vijayapura, Bagalkote, Mandya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Pulses</td>
<td>Kalaburagi, Yadagiri, Bidar, Vijayapura</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Minor millets</td>
<td>Haveri, Chitradurga, Davanagere, Koppala</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Paddy</td>
<td>Hassan (Holenarsapur Taluk for Rajmudi Rice) Davangere, Raichur, Mandya, Mysuru, Belagavi, Ballari, Uttara Kannada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Other cereals</td>
<td>Raichur, Mysuru, Dharwad, Bagalkote, Gadag, Haveri,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Honey, Spices and Coffee</td>
<td>Chickmaglur, Shivamogga, Dakshina Kannada, Hassan, Kodagu, Uttara Kannada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Vegetables</td>
<td>Bengaluru Urban, Bengaluru Rural, Chikkaballapur, Kolar, Belagavi, Mysuru, Bidar, Vijayapura</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Fruits</td>
<td>Dharwad, Chitradurga, Koppal, Vijayapura, Bagalkote, Belagavi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Onion</td>
<td>Ballari, Raichur, Vijayapura</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Oil seeds</td>
<td>Tumkur, Dharwad, Belagavi, Haveri, Vijayapura, Bagalkote, Koppala, Bidar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Cotton</td>
<td>Chamarajanagar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Byadagi chilli</td>
<td>Haveri, Gadag, Dharwad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Dried Grapes (Raisins)</td>
<td>Vijayapura, Bagalkote, Belagavi</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Organic Grains, Pulses and Oilseeds

Organic grains, pulses and oilseed production relies on ecologically based practices where storing and shipping these produce should be kept separate from conventionally grown produces. These cannot be packed or shipped in containers containing synthetic fungicide, preservative or fumigant.

Organic Meat, Poultry and Eggs

Animals are raised under organic management. All organically raised herds and flocks shall be raised separate from their conventional counterparts. The animals shall not be given growth-producing hormones or antibiotics. Producers shall provide living conditions that accommodate the health and natural behaviour of the animals.
Strategies

- Encouragement for formation/upgradation of the Farmers Associations to form farmer producer organizations/federations/companies etc. with focus on specific crop at taluk/hobli level
- Upscaling of organic practices developed by State Agricultural Universities
- Crop planning with crop varieties which have market demand and cropping pattern with specific cropping area
- Detailed survey of potential areas
- Training to farmers - skill development, good production practices, on farm value addition, etc.
- Identification of nodal agencies/coordinating agencies for each of the focused crop clusters and providing financial assistance to nodal agencies for training, technology transfer and monitoring of the production programme

Ex.:  
Vegetables - Jaivik Krishik Society, UHS, Bagalakote  
Fruits – IIHR, Hesaraghatta, UHS, Bagalakote  
Minor millets – UAS, Dharwad, UAS, Benagaluru  
Sugarcane, onion, chillies - UAS, Dharwad  
Onion, chillies, sesame - KAPPEC  
Pulses and oilseeds – UAS, Raichur, UAS, Dharwad  
Technology transfer from CFTRI/DFRL for potential value added products.

- Establishment of common collection, grading and value addition, packing centres equipped with all necessary equipments and machineries
- Providing separate space at subsidised rates in existing go downs and cold storages (depending upon crop and produce) for storing organically grown produce in APMC/KAPPEC go downs and cold storage units
- Revolving fund to farmers groups/associations/producer companies to purchase organic produce from individual farmers to avoid distress sale during peak season
- Assistance to quality testing of produce as per international/domestic standards
- Assistance to transportation vehicles viz., refrigerated vans and other suitable transport vehicles
- Market development, publicity and promotion – viz., e-business, website/portal, participation in trade fairs, etc. through identified external agency

Target Beneficiaries

Identified farmers associations/FPOs/producer companies/federations, etc. with recommendations of District Organic Farming Committee/KSOCA.
Annexure II
Collection Centres/Processing Centres for value addition, processing and marketing on project mode

Main Objectives:
- To ensure better economic returns to organic farmers
- Value addition and processing facilities in the vicinity of production centres
- To facilitate establishment of processing industries to meet growing demand for processed organic food
- Providing direct marketing linkages to farmer groups/associations
- Providing backward linkages to marketers/exporters/bulk processors
- To minimize post harvest losses or distress sale during the peak season
- Potential crops for processing in the State: paddy, pulses, millets, sugarcane, vegetables, fruits, spices, etc.

Strategies
- Encouragement for establishment of common collection, grading and value addition, packing centres equipped with all necessary equipments and machineries
- Upgradation of the existing collection, grading and value addition centres and modernization and upgradation of the conventional centres to cater to the needs of organic value addition/processing
- Location specific encouragement for setting up of processing units depending on the availability of specific raw material. Ex: Jaggery units at Belagavi, Tur units at Kalaburagi, Chilli units at Haveri, etc.
- NABARD and other agencies to help the farmers’ associations/producer companies to prepare viable project proposals
- Inviting proposals on project mode for establishment of collection/value addition centres/processing centres with appraisal reports from banks and financial assistance and recommendation from district organic farming steering committees
- Providing free/subsidised technology from CFTRI, DFRL, KCTU, IICPT, SAUs, etc. for establishment of value addition/processing units
- Encouraging private entrepreneurs/companies to take up organic produce value addition and processing
- To involve banks and other financial institutions for extending financial assistance for the establishment of units

Conditions for development of organic market
- Strong consumer demand
- High degree of involvement by food companies
- Sales through conventional supermarkets
- Moderate (less than 50%) organic price premiums
- One dominating label
- Professional promotion

Target Beneficiaries:
Farmers’ associations, producer companies, farmer federations, private companies and individuals.
Annexure – III

Assistance for creation of eco stores/modern retail outlets

Main Objectives:
- To create more demand for organic produce/products by increasing the number of outlets and turnover
- To ensure safe, reliable, cost effective, eco-friendly organic food products to the consumers
- To maintain the shelf life of perishable organic produce

Strategies:
- Jaivik Krishik Society shall open more number of exclusive organic outlets in Bengaluru city and other major cities of the state
- To provide financial assistance for creation of infrastructure facilities to open modern organic outlets by individuals/farmers associations/producer companies/private organizations
- Separate organic corners in the existing HOPCOMS outlets to sell organic products in closed pockets
- Encouraging organic products sales in consumer exhibitions and fairs by providing space
- To organise EDPs for the interested entrepreneurs to take up organic products sales/marketing through Agri-Business Management Departments of State Agriculture Universities

Target Beneficiaries:
Jaivik Krishik Society, HOPCOMS, KVIC, Farmers associations, Producer companies and individuals.
Annexure -IV

Functions and Responsibilities of State Level Empowered Committee (SLEC)

1. Shall review from time to time, the State policy for organic farming with the advice of the Advisory Committee in the State
2. Ensure co-ordination among different departments/sectors and agencies involved in organic farming
3. To approve guidelines and schemes proposed for the development of organic farming
4. To decide the quantum of assistance/subsidies to various components of organic farming envisaged in the policy
5. To formulate legislative measures if any, relating to organic farming
6. To co-ordinate with national and international organizations in all matters relating to organic farming
7. To constitute sub-committees where ever necessary for focused action
8. To guide and issue directions to sub-committees
9. To review the progress in implementation of organic farming programmes by various agencies as per the policy
10. Any other issues related to organic farming in the State
11. The committee shall meet at least once in three months
Annexure – V

Functions and Responsibilities of the State Advisory Committee

1. To formulate programmes and operational guidelines for promotion of organic farming
2. To develop guidelines, implement programmes through single window approach/to facilitate implementation of the programmes in a convergent manner among different implementing departments/organisations
3. Screening and recommendation of project proposals received/invited
4. Recommendation for release of grants for implementation of programmes and to oversee the implementation of organic farming programmes
5. To appraise State Level Empowered Committee on various projects/schemes
6. To prepare annual plans and action plans with budgetary allocations for different sectors and put up for the approval of the Empowered Committee
7. To decide subsidy level/assistance level for promotion of organic farming and to recommend to State Level Empowered Committee for approval
8. To formulate quality control guidelines for production and marketing of organic inputs, establishment of quality control laboratories for detection of pesticide, nitrate and heavy metal residues
9. To co-ordinate with NGOs, farmers’ organizations, federations, processing industries, marketing agencies, export organizations, certification agencies in promoting organic farming in the state
10. To draw action plans in relation to transfer of technologies on organic farming, organic certification, quality control of organic input and related matters
11. Any other tasks assigned by State Level Empowered Committee from time to time for promotion of organic farming
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Organic Policy 2017

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ಮಾರ್ಚ್ 31 ರಿಂದ 2017ರ ಸಮಯವಿಧಾನ ತತ್ವರೆಂದರೆ ಮೂರು ಪದ್ಧತಿಗಳ ಸಮಯವಿಧಾನ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಮೂರು ಪದ್ಧತಿಗಳ ಮೂರು ಪದ್ಧತಿಗಳ ಸಮಯವಿಧಾನ ತತ್ವರೆಂದರೆ ಮೂರು ಪದ್ಧತಿಗಳ ಸಮಯವಿಧಾನ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಮೂರು ಪದ್ಧತಿಗಳ ಸಮಯವಿಧಾನ.

(ಎಂಬುತ್ತಾದಿ)

ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಮಂಡಳಿ ಮಂಗಳೂರು(ಕ),

ಆರ್. ಮು. ಮುಂದುವರಿ.

1. ದೀಪಂಗಕರ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಯ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿ, (ಪ್ರ & ಹೊಸ ಎಣ್ಣೆ), ಎಂಬುತ್ತಾದಿ ಮಂಗಳೂರು, "ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿ", ಎಡೆ ಎಣ್ಣೆ ಸಂ: 5398, ಭೂಮಿಯಿಯಲ್ಲಿ=560001.
2. ದೀಪಂಗಕರ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಯ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿ, (ಪ್ರ & ಹೊಸ ಎಣ್ಣೆ), ಎಂಬುತ್ತಾದಿ ಮಂಗಳೂರು, "ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿ", ಎಡೆ ಎಣ್ಣೆ ಸಂ: 5398, ಭೂಮಿಯಿಯಲ್ಲಿ=560001.
3. ದೀಪಂಗಕರ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿ (ಪ್ರ & ಹೊಸ ಎಣ್ಣೆ) ಎಂಬುತ್ತಾದಿ, ಎಡೆ ಎಣ್ಣೆ ಸಂ: 5398, ಭೂಮಿಯಿಯಲ್ಲಿ=560001.
4. ಎಂಬುತ್ತಾದಿ ಎಣ್ಣೆ (ಸಮ್ಮುಖದಾರಿ), ಎಡೆ ಎಣ್ಣೆ (ಸಮ್ಮುಖದಾರಿ), ಭೂಮಿಯಿಯಲ್ಲಿ=560001.
5. ಎಂಬುತ್ತಾದಿ ಎಣ್ಣೆ (ಸಮ್ಮುಖದಾರಿ), ಎಡೆ ಎಣ್ಣೆ (ಸಮ್ಮುಖದಾರಿ), ಭೂಮಿಯಿಯಲ್ಲಿ=560001.
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10. ನೂಲು ಸಹವಾಗಿ ಅರ್ಥಾರೋಗ್ಯದ ಅಧಿಕೃತ ಅಂತರ್ರಂಧ ಕಾನೂನುಗಳ ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ ತೊಡಗಿಸಿ.

11. ಪರಿಚಯ ಕೋಷಾಂಶ, ಸಮಸ್ಯಾಸ್ಕರಣ ತೊಡಗಿಸಿ, ಸಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ.

12. ಪರಿಚಯ ಕೋಷಾಂಶ, ಸಮಸ್ಯಾಸ್ಕರಣ ಸ್ಥಾನದ ಮಾರ್ಗದ ಅಂತರ್ರಂಧ ವಿಧಾನ ತೊಡಗಿಸಿ, ಸಂಯೋಜನೆಯ.

13. ಸಮಯದ ತಿಳಿದು ಅಥವಾ ಅಡುಗೆ ಹೂಡಿ ಅಥವಾ ಅಂತರ್ರಂಧವು ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ (ಹೂಡಿ ಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಸಂಪನ್ನುಳ್ಳ).

14. ಹೂಡಿಗೆ, ಹೂಡಿ / ಅಡುಗೆಯನ್ನು ಅನುಮೋದಿಸಲಾಗದು, ಸಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ.

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'We have not inherited this earth from our forefathers, but have borrowed it from our future generations. It is our duty to protect it by living in complete harmony with nature and environment.'

   -American Red Indian Community Leader, Seattle

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