



GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE



ORGANIC FARMING POLICY 2017



Karnataka at a glance

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

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/retailers/stores | 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

| | |
|--|---------------------|
| • Marginal Farmers (<1 ha) Area operated (000 ha) | 38.49 lakhs 1851 |
| • Small Farmers (1-2 ha) Area operated (000 ha) | 21.38 lakhs 3020 |
| • Medium to large farmers (2 to 10 ha) Area operated (000 ha) | 17.78 lakhs 6297 |

Important crops grown under organic farming:

- Cereals and millets: non-basmati paddy, maize, bajra and ragi
- Fruits: mango (alphonso, 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)





Government of Karnataka

G.O. No. AGD/48/ACT/2017, Bengaluru, Dated 25.04.2017

ORGANIC FARMING POLICY - 2017



Department of Agriculture
Bengaluru



SIDDARAMAIAH
CHIEF MINISTER



VIDHANA SOUDHA
BENGALURU - 560 001

Date : 27/04/17

NO/CM/PS/79/17



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 am confident that this policy will help to provide the much needed support to develop an organized market to the organic produces of the State.


(SIDDARAMAIAH)

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



ಕೃಷ್ಣ ಬೈರೆಗೌಡ

Krishna Byre Gowda



ಕೃಷಿ ಸಚಿವರು ಹಾಗೂ
ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಉಸ್ತುವಾರಿ ಸಚಿವರು

Minister for Agriculture &
In charge - Bengaluru Rural District

ಕ್ರ.ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ / Sl.No. 20 / 2017

ದಿನಾಂಕ / Date: 26. 04. 2017



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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CONTENTS

| | | |
|---|--------------------------------|-------|
| 1 | Introduction | 9-10 |
| 2 | Vision, Mission and Objectives | 11-12 |
| 3 | Implementation Strategies | 13-17 |
| 4 | Annexure I to V | 18-23 |



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.

1. Introduction

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.



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

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



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".

2. Vision, Mission and Objectives



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.

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.

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.

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

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 safe guard the consumers interest

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 sustenance 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

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.

3.3 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





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

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

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/ Insecticides 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 net work

- 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



- 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

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

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

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**



- 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

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 wherever 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





ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ನಡವಳಿಗಳು

ವಿಷಯ: ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾವಯವ ಕೃಷಿ ನೀತಿ-2017 ನ್ನು ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತರುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ.

ಓದಲಾಗಿದೆ: ಕೃಷಿ ಆಯುಕ್ತಾಲಯದ ಏಕಕಡತ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಉಕ್ಕನಿ/ಸಕ್ಕಾಫ/ಸಾಶಕೃನೀ/2017
2016-17 ದಿನಾಂಕ 03.04.2017.

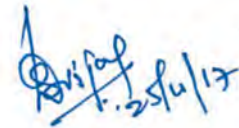
ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾವನೆ:

ಮೇಲೆ (1) ರಲ್ಲಿ ಓದಲಾದ ಕೃಷಿ ಆಯುಕ್ತರ ರವರ ಏಕಕಡತ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾವನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ, ಕೃಷಿ ಆಯುಕ್ತರು ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು 2004 ನೇ ಸಾಲಿನಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಸಾವಯವ ಕೃಷಿ ನೀತಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊರತಂದ ಮೊದಲ ರಾಜ್ಯವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿಸುತ್ತಾ, ಈ ನೀತಿಯಡಿ ಹಲವಾರು ಸಾವಯವ ಕೃಷಿ ಉತ್ತೇಜನ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಹಮ್ಮಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಅದರಂತೆ, ರಾಜ್ಯವು ಸಾವಯವ ಕೃಷಿ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಥಿರ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯನ್ನು ಕಂಡಿದೆ. ಇದರ ಪರಿಣಾಮವಾಗಿ 2004-05 ನೇ ಸಾಲಿನಲ್ಲಿದ್ದ 2500 ಹೆ. ಪ್ರಮಾಣೀಕೃತ ಸಾವಯವ ಕೃಷಿ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರವು ಮಾರ್ಚ್, 2016 ರ ಅಂತ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ 93,963 ಹೆ. ಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಳವಾಗಿದೆ. ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ, ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಜ್ಯವು ಪ್ರಮಾಣೀಕೃತ ಸಾವಯವ ಕೃಷಿ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಐದನೇ ಹಾಗೂ ಸಾವಯವ ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮೂರನೇ ಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿದೆ ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿಸಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಸಾವಯವ ಕೃಷಿಯ ಮಹತ್ವವನ್ನು ಅರಿತ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ರೈತರ ಬೇಡಿಕೆಗೆ ಅನುಗುಣವಾಗಿ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮುಖ್ಯಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು 2015-16ನೇ ಸಾಲಿನ ಆಯವ್ಯಯ ಭಾಷಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಚಾಲ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಸಾವಯವ ಕೃಷಿ ಉತ್ತೇಜನ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮವಾದ “ಸಾವಯವ ಭಾಗ್ಯ ಯೋಜನೆ”ಯನ್ನು ಬಲಪಡಿಸಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಲಾಭ ಒದಗಿಸುವ ಉದ್ದೇಶದಿಂದ ಸಾವಯವ ಪ್ರಮಾಣೀಕರಣ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆ, ಒಕ್ಕೂಟ ರಚನೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆ ಸಂಪರ್ಕವನ್ನು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಪಡಿಸುವ ಉದ್ದೇಶವನ್ನು ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅದರಂತೆ, ರಾಜ್ಯಾದ್ಯಂತ 14 ಪ್ರಾಂತೀಯ ಸಾವಯವ ಕೃಷಿಕರ ಸಂಘಗಳ ಒಕ್ಕೂಟಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಲಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

2004ನೇ ಸಾಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾವಯವ ಕೃಷಿ ನೀತಿ-2004 ಯನ್ನು ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾವಯವ ಕೃಷಿಯನ್ನು ಪರಿಸರ ಸ್ನೇಹಿ ಸುಸ್ಥಿರ ಕೃಷಿ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯಾಗಿ ಹಾಗೂ ನೈಸರ್ಗಿಕ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲಗಳ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತ ಬಳಕೆಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರಚಾರ ಮಾಡುವ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಉದ್ದೇಶಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ರೈತರಿಂದ ಪ್ರೇರಿತ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಲಾಗಿತ್ತು.

ಇತ್ತೀಚಿನ ದಿನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಗ್ರಾಹಕರಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾವಯವ ಆಹಾರದ ಉಪಯುಕ್ತತೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅರಿವು ಮೂಡಿ ಸಾವಯವ ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆಯು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ರೈತರು, ಸಾವಯವ ಕೃಷಿಯತ್ತ ಆಕರ್ಷಿತರಾಗಲು ಅವಕಾಶಗಳನ್ನು ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಸಿದೆ. ಸಾವಯವ ಕೃಷಿಯನ್ನು ಒಂದು ಸುಸ್ಥಿರ ಕೃಷಿ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯಲ್ಲದೇ, ಸಾವಯವ ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಲಭ್ಯವಿರುವ ಈ ಅವಕಾಶಗಳ ಲಾಭ ಪಡೆಯಲು ಇನ್ನೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಹುರುಪಿನಿಂದ ಸಾವಯವ ಕೃಷಿಯನ್ನು ರಾಜ್ಯದ ರೈತರು ಅಳವಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

..2)


: 2 :

ಈ ದಿಸೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾವಯವ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನಗಳ ಸಂಗ್ರಹಣೆ, ವಿಂಗಡಣೆ, ಮೌಲ್ಯವರ್ಧನೆ, ಸಂಸ್ಕರಣೆ, ಪ್ಯಾಕಿಂಗ್, ಬ್ರಾಂಡ್ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಈ ಮುಂತಾದ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಬೆಂಬಲವನ್ನು ನೀಡಿ ಪೂರೈಕೆ ಸರಪಳಿಯನ್ನು ಬಲಪಡಿಸಿ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಸಾವಯವ ಕೃಷಿಕರಿಗೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಬೆಳೆಯುತ್ತಿರುವ ಸಾವಯವ ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆಗೆ ಸೂಕ್ತ ಸಂಪರ್ಕವನ್ನು ಕಲ್ಪಿಸುವುದು ಮಹತ್ವವಾಗಿದೆಯೆಂದು ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಪಡಲಾಗಿದೆ. ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಸಾವಯವ ಕೃಷಿ ಚಳುವಳಿಯನ್ನು ಮುಂದುವರೆಸಲು ಸೂಕ್ತ ಕಾಯ್ದೆ ಹಾಗೂ ನಿಯಮಾವಳಿಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಸಾವಯವ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನಗಳ ಗುಣಮಟ್ಟ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣವನ್ನು ಸಾಧಿಸಬೇಕಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಗಳಿಗೆ ಮಾರ್ಗದರ್ಶನ ನೀಡಲು ಒಂದು ಸೂಕ್ತ ನೀತಿಯ ಮಧ್ಯಸ್ಥಿಕೆಯ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆಯಿರುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ಕೃಷಿ ಇಲಾಖೆಯು ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಿಸಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

ಈ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ, ಕೃಷಿ ಇಲಾಖೆಯು ಹಾಗೂ ಕೃಷಿ ಸಂಬಂಧಿತ ಇಲಾಖೆಗಳಿಂದ, ಸಾವಯವ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಪಾಲುದಾರರುಗಳಿಂದ ಹಾಗೂ ಹಲವಾರು ಮೂಲಗಳಿಂದ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಸಲಹೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸಿ ಕರಡು ಸಾವಯವ ಕೃಷಿ ನೀತಿ-2017ನ್ನು ಸಿದ್ಧಪಡಿಸಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾವಿತ ಕರಡು ಸಾವಯವ ಕೃಷಿ ನೀತಿ-2017 ಒಂದು ಸಮಗ್ರವಾದ ನೀತಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಇದು ಸಾವಯವದ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಕ್ಕೂ ಅನ್ವಯವಾಗುವಂತಹ ನೀತಿಯಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಸದರಿ ನೀತಿಯಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವೊಂದು ಯೋಜನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೃಷಿ ಇಲಾಖೆಯಡಿ ಸಾವಯವ ಕೃಷಿಗೆ ಒದಗಿಸಲಾಗುವ ಆಯವ್ಯಯದಲ್ಲಿ ನೇರವಾಗಿ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಗೊಳಿಸಲಾಗುವುದು. ಬೇರೆ ಇಲಾಖೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳಿಗೆ ಆಯಾ ಇಲಾಖೆ/ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು ಅವರ ಆಯವ್ಯಯದಲ್ಲಿ ನೇರವಾಗಿ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಗೊಳಿಸುವುದು. ಸಾವಯವ ಕೃಷಿ ನೀತಿಯಡಿ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಗೊಳಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿರುವ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳು/ಮಾರ್ಗಸೂಚಿಗಳು/ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ನೆರವು ಗಳನ್ನು ರಾಜ್ಯಮಟ್ಟದ ಸಾವಯವ ಕೃಷಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರಯುಕ್ತ ಸಮಿತಿಯ (SLEC) ಅನುಮೋದನೆಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ಕಾರ್ಯಗತಗೊಳಿಸುವುದು. ಸಾವಯವ ಸಂಬಂಧಿತ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಯೋಜನೆ/ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮ್ಮಿಲನಗೊಳಿಸಿ (convergence) ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಗೊಳಿಸಲು ಸಾವಯವ ಕೃಷಿ ನೀತಿ-2017 ಯಲ್ಲಿ ಉದ್ದೇಶಿಸಲಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ, ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾವಯವ ಕೃಷಿ ನೀತಿ-2017 ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತಂದು ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಗೊಳಿಸಲು ಕೃಷಿ ಆಯುಕ್ತರು ಏಕ ಕಡತದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾವನೆ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಮೇಲ್ಕಂಡ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾವನೆಯನ್ನು ಕೂಲಂಕುಷವಾಗಿ ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಿದ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು, ಸಾವಯವ ಕೃಷಿ ನೀತಿ-2017 ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತರಲು ತೀರ್ಮಾನಿಸಿದ್ದು, ಅದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಈ ಕೆಳಕಂಡಂತೆ ಆದೇಶಿಸಿದೆ.

ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಆದೇಶ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಕೃಷಿ 48 ಕೃಷಕ 2017, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ದಿನಾಂಕ 25-04-2017

ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾವನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಿವರಿಸಿರುವ ಕಾರಣಗಳ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ, ಸಾವಯವ ಕೃಷಿಕರಿಗೆ ಬೆಳೆಯುತ್ತಿರುವ ಸಾವಯವ ಆಹಾರದ ಬೇಡಿಕೆಗೆ ಅನುಗುಣವಾಗಿ ಅವಕಾಶಗಳನ್ನು ಕಲ್ಪಿಸುವ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾವಯವ ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆಗೆ ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹ/ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥಿತ ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಪಡಿಸುವ ಉದ್ದೇಶಗಳು ಹಾಗೂ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಂತೆ ಅನುಬಂಧ (Annexure) ದಲ್ಲಿರುವಂತೆ ಸಾವಯವ ಕೃಷಿ ನೀತಿ-2017 ಯನ್ನು ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಗೊಳಿಸಲು ಈ ಮೂಲಕ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತರಲಾಗಿದೆ.

..3)

[Signature]
25/4/17

: 3 :

ಮುಂದುವರೆದು, ಸದರಿ ಸಾವಯವ ಕೃಷಿ ನೀತಿ-2017 ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವೊಂದು ಯೋಜನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೃಷಿ ಇಲಾಖೆಯಡಿ ಸಾವಯವ ಕೃಷಿಗೆ ಒದಗಿಸಲಾಗುವ ಆಯವ್ಯಯದಲ್ಲಿ ನೇರವಾಗಿ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಗೊಳಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ಬೇರೆ ಇಲಾಖೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳಿಗೆ ಆಯಾ ಇಲಾಖೆ/ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು ಅವರ ಆಯವ್ಯಯದಲ್ಲಿ ನೇರವಾಗಿ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಗೊಳಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ಸಾವಯವ ಕೃಷಿ ನೀತಿಯಡಿ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಗೊಳಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿರುವ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳು/ಮಾರ್ಗಸೂಚಿಗಳು/ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ನೆರವುಗಳನ್ನು ರಾಜ್ಯಮಟ್ಟದ ಸಾವಯವ ಕೃಷಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರಯುಕ್ತ ಸಮಿತಿಯ (SLEC) ಅನುಮೋದನೆಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ಕಾರ್ಯಗತಗೊಳಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ಸಾವಯವ ಸಂಬಂಧಿತ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಯೋಜನೆ/ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮ್ಮಿಲನಗೊಳಿಸಿ (convergence) ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಗೊಳಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರ ಆಜ್ಞಾನುಸಾರ
ಹಾಗೂ ಅವರ ಹೆಸರಿನಲ್ಲಿ,

(ಡಿ.ಎಸ್. ವಿಜಯ್)

ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಅಧೀನ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ(ಪ್ರ),

ಕೃಷಿ ಯೋಜನೆ.

ಗೆ,

1. ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಮಹಾಲೇಖಪಾಲರು, (ಜೆ & ಎಸ್ ಎಸ್ ಎ), ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಹೊಸ ಕಟ್ಟಡ, "ಆಡಿಟ್ ಭವನ", ಅಂಚೆ ಪೆಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಸಂ: 5398, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು-560001.
2. ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಮಹಾಲೇಖಪಾಲರು, (ಇ & ಆರ್ ಎಸ್ ಎ), ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಹೊಸ ಕಟ್ಟಡ, "ಆಡಿಟ್ ಭವನ", ಅಂಚೆ ಪೆಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಸಂ: 5398, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು-560001.
3. ಮಹಾಲೇಖಪಾಲರು (ಎ ಮತ್ತು ಇ) ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ, ಪಾರ್ಕ್ ಹೌಸ್ ರಸ್ತೆ, ಅಂಚೆ ಪೆಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: 5329, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು-560001
4. ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ, ವಿಧಾನ ಸೌಧ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು
5. ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಅಪರ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ ಮತ್ತು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಆಯುಕ್ತರು, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು
6. ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಅಪರ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ, ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಇಲಾಖೆ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು
7. ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಅಪರ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ, ಅರಣ್ಯ, ಪರಿಸರ ಮತ್ತು ಜೀವಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ ಇಲಾಖೆ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು
8. ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮುಖ್ಯಮಂತ್ರಿಯವರ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಗಳು, ವಿಧಾನ ಸೌಧ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು
9. ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಗಳು, ಯೋಜನೆ, ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ಸಂಯೋಜನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಂಖ್ಯಿಕ ಇಲಾಖೆ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು.

..4)

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10. ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಗಳು, ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಕುಟುಂಬ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಇಲಾಖೆ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು
11. ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ, ತೋಟಗಾರಿಕೆ ಇಲಾಖೆ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು
12. ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ, ಪಶುಸಂಗೋಪನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಮೀನುಗಾರಿಕೆ ಇಲಾಖೆ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು
13. ರಾಜ್ಯ ಮಟ್ಟದ ಸಾವಯವ ಕೃಷಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಯುಕ್ತ ಸಮಿತಿ ಸದಸ್ಯರುಗಳಿಗೆ (ಕೃಷಿ ಆಯುಕ್ತರು ರವರ ಮೂಲಕ)
14. ಆಯುಕ್ತರು, ಕೃಷಿ / ಜಲಾನಯನ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಇಲಾಖೆ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು.
15. ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು, ಕೃಷಿ / ಜಲಾನಯನ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಇಲಾಖೆ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು.
16. ಆಯುಕ್ತರು, ತೋಟಗಾರಿಕೆ ಇಲಾಖೆ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು
17. ಆಯುಕ್ತರು, ರೇಷ್ಮೆ ಇಲಾಖೆ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು
18. ಆಯುಕ್ತರು, ಪಶುಸಂಗೋಪನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಮೀನುಗಾರಿಕೆ ಇಲಾಖೆ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು
19. ಆಯುಕ್ತರು, ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಕುಟುಂಬ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಇಲಾಖೆ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು
20. ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪಂಚಾಯತಿಯ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಣಾ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು
21. ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಜಂಟಿ ಕೃಷಿ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು (ಕೃಷಿ ಆಯುಕ್ತರು ರವರ ಮೂಲಕ)
22. ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು, ಖಜಾನೆ ಇಲಾಖೆ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು.
23. ಜಂಟಿ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು, ರಾಜ್ಯ ಹುಜೂರ್ ಖಜಾನೆ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು.
24. ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಖಜಾನಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು, (ಕೃಷಿ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ವಿವಿಧ ಹಂತದ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ).
25. ಸಂಶೋಧನ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು, ಕೃಷಿ ಮತ್ತು ತೋಟಗಾರಿಕೆ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ, ಶಿವಮೊಗ್ಗ.
26. ಸಂಶೋಧನಾ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು, ಕೃಷಿ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ಧಾರವಾಡ, ರಾಯಚೂರು.
27. ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು, ಪರಿ ಯೋಜನಾ ರಚನಾ ವಿಭಾಗ, ಯೋಜನೆ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ, ಸಂಯೋಜನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಂಖ್ಯಿಕ ಇಲಾಖೆ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು.
28. ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಉಪಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ-1, ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಇಲಾಖೆ, ವಿಧಾನಸೌಧ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು-1.
29. ಉಪ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಗಳು, ಆಂತರಿಕ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಸಲಹೆಗಾರರು, ಕೃಷಿ ಇಲಾಖೆ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು.
30. ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಅಧೀನ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ, ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಇಲಾಖೆ (ವೆಚ್ಚ-4), ವಿಧಾನಸೌಧ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು-1.
31. ಮಾನ್ಯ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು, ರಾಜ್ಯ ವಲಯದ ಸಾವಯವ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಯುಕ್ತ ಸಮಿತಿ ರವರ ಆಪ್ತ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ, ಕೃಷಿ ಆಯುಕ್ತಾಲಯ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು.
32. ಮಾನ್ಯ ಕೃಷಿ ಸಚಿವರ ಆಪ್ತ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ, ವಿಕಾಸಸೌಧ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು.
33. ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಯವರ ಆಪ್ತ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ, ಕೃಷಿ ಇಲಾಖೆ.
34. ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಜಂಟಿ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ, ಕೃಷಿ ಇಲಾಖೆ ಇವರ ಆಪ್ತಶಾಖೆ.
35. ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಉಪ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ, ಕೃಷಿ ಇಲಾಖೆ ಇವರ ಆಪ್ತ ಶಾಖೆ,
36. ತಾಂತ್ರಿಕ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು, ಕೃಷಿ ಯೋಜನೆ ಎ ಮತ್ತು ಬಿ ಶಾಖೆ, ಕೃಷಿ ಇಲಾಖೆ.
37. ಶಾಖಾಧಿಕಾರಿ, ಕೃಷಿ ಯೋಜನಾ ಘಟಕ ಎ ಮತ್ತು ಬಿ, ಕೃಷಿ (ಸೇವೆಗಳು ಎ & ಬಿ).
38. ಶಾಖಾ ರಕ್ಷಾ ಕಡತ : ಹೆಚ್ಚುವರಿ ಪ್ರತಿಗಳು.



'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



Department of Agriculture

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