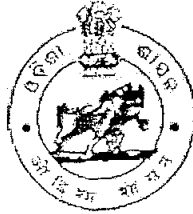


# The Odisha Gazette



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AGRICULTURE & FARMERS' EMPOWERMENT DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION

The 20th September, 2018

**Subject: Odisha Organic Farming Policy, 2018.**

No.17931-SHOF-03/2018— The Odisha Organic Farming Policy has been formulated to make farming climate- resilient, reduce the risk of farmers and enhance farm income. It has been planned to promote healthier soils with eco-friendly approaches, reduce input costs and provide market for the organic products. It was prepared in consultation with all the stakeholders.

2. The policy aims to promote organic farming in the State through knowledge dissemination, soil health management, production & supply of quality indigenous seeds, maintenance of bio-diversity in crop systems along with livestock & fisheries, availability of agricultural credit, appropriate farm mechanization, post-harvest management of organic produces and market development & export promotion of organic products with regulatory frame work.

3. Odisha Organic Mission (OOM) will be established as an institutional mechanism to coordinate & complement promotion of organic farming in the State. The Mission will also be responsible for developing necessary programs, and operational mechanisms for implementing various policy and programmes under organic farming. The institutional arrangements to support Odisha Organic Mission are State Level Steering Committee, State Level Implementation & Monitoring Committee. Department of Agriculture & Farmers' Empowerment will identify the Nodal Agency for implementation of the Odisha Organic Mission in the State

4. It has been targeted to cover 2 lakh hectares of land under organic farming through a combination of activities in Agriculture, Horticulture, Forest and Pasture lands within a period of 5 years. The pattern of assistance proposed to promote organic farming is Rs. 10.00 lakh for a single patch of 50 acre, which may change from time to time. It will be funded through a convergence of PKVY, RKVY, MGNREGA and State Plan budgets. Organic farming will be scaled up both as a sustainable and economically viable alternate methodology for farmers of Odisha.

5. The Odisha Organic Farming Policy has been approved by the State Cabinet in its 61st meeting held on 7.9.2018 as communicated vide Memo No. 4726/CAB-17/2018, 07.09.2018 of Parliamentary Affairs Department.

6. A copy of the Odisha Organic Farming Policy, 2018 is enclosed for wide publication.

ORDER

Ordered that the notification be published in the Extraordinary issue of *Odisha Gazette* and copy thereof be forwarded to all Departments of Government / all Heads of Department / Accountant General (A & E), Odisha / all RDCs / All Collectors / all DDAs / All DDHs / all P.D., Watershed.

By Order of the Governor

Dr. SAURABH GARG

Principal Secretary to Government

**ODISHA  
ORGANIC FARMING POLICY**

## ODISHA ORGANIC FARMING POLICY

### 1. The Changing Trends of Agriculture

Modern agriculture with focus on chemical input was introduced during 1960s. This gave a tremendous boost to agriculture production in India. Modern agriculture transformed Indian agriculture from subsistence to surplus generating enterprise. Introduction of high yielding varieties (HYVs), extension of irrigation facilities, use of high NPK (Nitrogen, Phosphorus, and Potash (Potassium)) fertilisers and increase in cropping intensity propelled food production.

However irrational use of chemical inputs over the years has resulted in loss of natural habitat balance, loss of soil health, soil erosion, depleted ground water buffers, soil salinisation, pollution due to chemical fertilisers & pesticides, genetic erosion, ill effects on environment, reduced food quality and increased the cost of cultivation in many areas.

In addition, public awareness of the irreversible damage done to the environment by some of the agriculture practices has led to calls for a more responsible attitude towards natural resource management. Against this background, Organic/Ecological/Natural or LEISA (Low External Input Sustainable Agriculture) farming with its integrated approach offers a viable alternative.

### 2. The Concept of Organic Agriculture

Organic agriculture is defined as "holistic food production management systems, which promotes and enhances agro-ecosystem health, including biodiversity, biological cycles and soil biological activity. It emphasizes the use of management practices in preference to the use of off-farm inputs, taking into account that regional conditions require locally adapted systems. This is accomplished by using, where possible, agronomic, biological and mechanical methods, as opposed to using synthetic materials, to fulfill any specific function within the system." (*FAO/WHO Codex Alimentarius Commission*).

Organic Farming is the farming with multiple objectives of being sustainable in production, reduce and avoid use of synthetic chemicals in agriculture, treating soil as living entity and maintain the soil health (i.e., structure, fertility, productivity), to maintain genetic diversity, conserve and protect biodiversity.

There are multiple organic farming approaches. Some of the successful approaches practiced by farmers are Zero Budget Natural Farming, Natural Farming, Organic Farming, Biodynamic Farming, and Non-Pesticidal Management among others.

#### Scope and Economics

India has shown rapid progress in organic sector since 2003. From just 0.19 million ha of organic agricultural land in 2005, the total area under organic certification reached to 5.71 million ha in 2015-16. This includes 26% cultivable area with 1.49 million ha and rest 74% (4.22 million ha) forest and wild area for collection of minor forest produces (Source: [apeda.gov.in](http://apeda.gov.in)). India-

ranked eleventh globally in terms of organic agriculture land (including in-conversion areas (Source: 17<sup>th</sup> edition of The World of Organic Agriculture – Statistics and Emerging Trends 2016 – by Research Institute of Organic Agriculture of FiBL & IFOAM).

In 2012, ASSOCHAM published a study, "Organic Odisha" which indicated that promotion of organic farming process would generate six million jobs in the State directly and an additional two million jobs in packaging and processing, etc., in the next five years, if implemented. In 2013-14 the share of organic in agriculture for Odisha was 69,035 ha, but there is a large untapped potential for the organic sector to grow in the State (Source: apeda.gov.in). There is a huge export potential for organic products which can increase income of the farmers. Realising the necessity and potential of organic farming, Government of India (GoI) started promotion of various aspects related to organic farming through various initiatives such as National Project on Organic Farming (NPOF), National Programme for Organic Production (NPOP) and Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY).

### **Context**

Government of Odisha intends to build upon the natural agro ecological and bio- diversity advantage to harness growth potential of sustainable and climate resilient organic agriculture. In the next five years, the state intends to identify, map and bring 2.0 lakh ha of agriculture area (including horticulture and forest) into organic farming.

Within a timeline of 5 years, the organic agriculture policy of Odisha intends to achieve the following:

- To provide healthier, diverse, nutritive and chemical free food for local consumption in rural and urban areas.
- To promote healthier soils and viable farms with agro-ecological approaches to farming substantially reducing the input costs and enhancing environmental services.
- To promote and harness the growth potential of organic markets; both internal and external.

There is a great potential for organic farming in food grains, oilseeds, vegetables, plantation crops, spices, agro-forestry products, medicinal and aromatic plants, horticulture crops, livestock products and fisheries. This potential can be harnessed for agriculture growth and livelihoods development.

This policy document provides the broad contours of state policy on promoting organic farming in Odisha. It is envisaged that a detailed and time-bound programs with institutional mechanisms and budgets will be developed within a period of 2 months from the official notification of the state policy.

### **3. Focus Area**

Four strategic focus areas targeted for the purpose are as follows:—

Stream 1: Default organic areas of the State : Intensify agro-ecological approaches in default organic areas that have natural agro-ecological advantage (and are ecologically sensitive) for large scale conversion into organic farming zones to enhance growth and livelihoods while improving the ecology. The agro-ecologically well-endowed tribal areas in the state with low penetration of chemical based technologies will be delineated for strategic interventions under stream 1.

Stream 2: Areas where use of chemical fertilizers, herbicides and pesticides is moderate and INM practices are being promoted: Promote agro-ecological approaches for restoration of soil health & management of pests without using chemicals. These efforts will help in reducing the chemical load in the food baskets of consumers at large.

Stream 3: Areas where organic certification is going on targeting organic export markets and niche markets: Certified organic areas and products for exports or niche markets will be supported by the Government. To enable this, farmer collectives, start-ups, NGOs, entrepreneurs and others intending to develop commercial organic farms will be facilitated.

Stream 4: Areas where use of chemical fertilizers, herbicides and pesticides is very high: Intensive efforts along with awareness campaign will be taken up in these areas for motivation of farmers to shift away from chemical farming methods.

Implementation strategies will be worked out for these four different streams as per local need.

#### **Strategic Areas for State Interventions and Investment:**

The supportive measures in achieving the purpose of the Organic Farming Policy of the state are detailed under the following sub-heads:

### **3.1. Promotion of Agro-ecological Approaches**

There are several approaches to organic farming known with different names. The common principles across these approaches are strengthening the natural resources and their ecosystem functions, promotion of regenerative and integrated processes, biodiversity, and such others without using synthetic chemical inputs. The approach also recognizes that *"agriculture that fails to protect and improve rural livelihoods, equity and social well-being is unsustainable."*

The important elements of promotional efforts in agro-ecological approaches by the Government are as follows:

#### **3.1.1. Knowledge Dissemination:**

Many of the practices and much of the knowledge of agro-ecological practices evolved outside of the formal agriculture research institutions. Experiences in Odisha and elsewhere suggest that experiential learning and dissemination through farmers' resource persons and farmer to farmer extension systems can help in faster and easier scaling up of the approaches. This will be the core strategy in the programs of the organic farming. Efforts will be made within the formal

system for research, education and extension to work with, learn from and improvise the wealth of indigenous knowledge and to blend modern scientific tools in refining and validating the approaches.

An Organic Portal shall be developed as one stop source for information (production, consumption, value addition, markets, and others) related to organic farming available to everyone.

### **3.1.2. Soil Health Management:**

Soil health management is crucial for organic farming. The 3-M framework (Moisture, soil organic Matter and Microbes) will form the core strategy. Focus will be on integrated location-specific and decentralised approach towards soil health integrating local scientific knowledge and farmers' knowledge. Appropriate incentive structures shall be devised for promoting soil health.

Restoring soil health through in situ measures for addition of organic matter would be the priority. Soil organic matter is key to the productive capacity of the soils and is a foundational requirement for organic farming. In addition to the soil and moisture conservation measures, the in situ measures include, promotion of on-farm biomass, diverse and soil enriching crop systems and rotations, composting of on farm residues and composting at homesteads.

Focus will be to encourage farmers/local SHGs/Local entrepreneurs to prepare organic manure using locally available materials.

Appropriate measures to integrate livestock with farming systems including measures of low-tillage will be considered for promotion. Integration of beekeeping, sericulture and other allied activities will also be promoted as part of the policy.

### **3.1.3. Seeds:**

Availability of quality seeds, including indigenous seeds, of locally appropriate diverse crops and varieties in time and in required quantities is a prerequisite for healthy organic farming. As per NPOP guidelines, use of high yielding varieties and hybrids may not be restricted.

Seed sovereignty will be promoted through community managed seed centres for organic seeds. Multiplication of organic seeds will be carried out with the help of Centres of excellence, farmers' groups and in government farms. Specific farms shall be identified for this purpose.

### **3.1.4. Crop Systems:**

Biodiversity in crop systems and integration with livestock are important elements of organic farming. Certain crops such as millets, pulses including minor pulses have natural advantage in organic farming systems. Specific focus will be on avoiding mono crops and promotion of diverse crop systems. Apart from developing/ improving such systems the programme will emphasise on setting up key drivers for promotion; making seed available, appropriate technology – for sowing, weeding etc. For example, developing aggregate markets are indicative areas for action.

**3.1.5. Credit:**

Organic farmers shall be allowed to avail agricultural credit as per scale of finance applicable for that crop. The entire loan will be disbursed in cash.

**3.1.6. Appropriate mechanization:**

The mechanization requirements for organic farmers will be assessed locally. Suitable gender friendly implements/ small-machinery will be developed, preferably locally, and made available for organic farming.

**3.1.7. Post-harvest management of organic produce:**

Requirements will be assessed locally and suitable measures will be promoted through programmes. Enterprises will be promoted in handling, processing and storage of organic produce that may need additional capacities without using chemical inputs.

**3.2. Livestock and Fisheries Development in Organic landscapes**

Organic landscapes provide good opportunities for developing livestock and fisheries integrated with crop farms. Not using chemical pesticides will open up scope for fisheries within agriculture areas. Besides, developing these sectors integrates well with agriculture in terms of sectoral linkages, strengthening environmental/ input flows or recycling and enhancing viability of farming.

Integrated promotion of backyard poultry, rearing of goats/ sheep and pigs etc., and grazing based cattle economy (including draft power) will be part of the programme. Household level foraging based backyard poultry with local birds has multiple advantages in terms of supplying locally healthy eggs and meat and in generating incomes to women. Such systems will be given emphasis in establishing proper health care service delivery and other such support systems. Complementary interventions that complement organic farming such as promotion of biogas units will also be taken up.

Animal / birds biodiversity is an important part of agro-ecology. Such locally adapted indigenous animal genetic resources will be identified and necessary conservation and promotional efforts will be instituted in partnership with local communities. Indigenous herbal remedies will also be validated and promoted. Policy aims to bring dignity to agricultural livelihoods based on indigenous biodiversity and traditional knowledge.

**3.3. Harnessing growth potential of default organic areas including forest and non-timber products**

One of the primary planks of this policy would be to clearly identify and protect areas of 'default organic agriculture'. Government will take steps to halt, suspend or reverse any initiatives or programmes that seek to further the introduction of green revolution technology in these areas, as their environments are unsuitable or inappropriate for chemical-based farming and these areas

are better suited for organic agriculture whose resource use (including water use) is intelligent, minimal and climate change adoptable.

Similarly, efforts will be initiated to identify and protect the environment of several crops, either domesticated or wild, which fall largely in the class of default organic but, with certification, can be enabled to enter into the class of quality assured organic. In the case of Non-Timber Forest Product (NTFP), women farmers' PGS groups can be created for certification of the forest produce gathered mostly by women as organic and for better marketing opportunities.

In effect, default organic areas and products will now be supported with formal certification and marketing support (which includes processing and value addition).

Odisha has rich forest resources. Conservation of these natural resources through sustainable ecosystem management and development is key to the ecological balance.

Government will identify and declare suitable forest areas as organic zones, and develop time-bound plan for replacing chemical fertilizers and synthetic pesticides with environmentally friendly approaches. **Vana Samrakshana Samithi** (VSS) members/ Forest Rights Committee members will be involved in these processes.

Necessary action plans will be drawn in support of organic farming in these zones particularly in terms of large scale supply of organic manures and supplementary fodder for livestock resources.

#### **4. Market development and supply chains**

##### **4.1. Quality assurance, certification and labelling**

Traceability, product differentiation and assurance of quality and organic nature of the produce are crucial for market development of organic products. The intent of the policy is to support an affordable, credible, transparent system of certification of organic produce. The following measures will be in place in due course:

- PGS Certification for organic products will be promoted in the State to help the small and marginal farmers as the third party certification is costly for the small holders. But it will be applicable to other category of farmers.
- Third party certification or Internal Control System (ICS) will be promoted for export and niche markets. Incentives will be provided to farmers/agencies adopting for third party certification.
- KVKs, experienced NGOs and private agencies will be encouraged to be the local service providers for necessary internal controls, documentation and supporting the PGS. These agencies can also be a link with formal certification agencies.
- *Regional Pesticide Residue Testing Laboratories* will be developed specially for the purpose of promotion of organic products. These may be developed under private or



public-private partnerships or under the aegis of the Universities/ Institutes/ State Departments. The purpose is to instill confidence in the consumers and establish credibility of the PGS system.

- Suitable incentives will be provided for meeting certification charges.

#### **4.2. Market Development**

Marketing of organic products requires special focus. To ease the marketing constraints, appropriate platforms will be developed including investment in supply chains, certification, packaging, e-markets etc.

Separate branding strategy & tagging shall be promoted for the organic products. Efforts for Geographical Indication (GI) will be made for products that have a specific geographical origin and possess qualities or a reputation that are due to that origin. It will make for more value addition.

Incentives will be made available for supply chain actors in establishing storage, processing, logistics and marketing facilities.

Concessional outlets will be provided for establishing retail-market outlets for organic produce especially in urban areas. Events such as organic bazaars and consumer awareness campaigns will be taken up by the state to promote appreciation for organic products. Organising regular byer- seller meets will also be taken up to foster linkages. Celebration and promotion of local organic food linked to indigenous biodiversity through food festivals will be taken up.

Conducting publicity campaigns for creating awareness about importance of quality, nutritious and safe food, clean environment, nature conservation will be taken up to create demand for organic produce.

#### **4.3. Export Promotion:**

Necessary support will be provided for export promotion of organic products.

Organising international buyers & sellers meets, especially linking organic farmers with the export markets, participation in International Fairs & Exhibitions would be some of the strategic initiatives.

### **5. Enabling Regulation and Regulatory Framework**

Regulatory mechanisms will be strengthened to ascertain quality of organic inputs such as seeds and bio-fertilisers and organic products. Odisha State Organic Certification Agency (OSOCA) shall look after the regulatory mechanisms pertaining to organic products.

Inter departmental co-ordination and convergence protocol shall be developed to restrict use and promotion of chemical inputs in organic areas.

## 6. Research, Education and Extension on Organic Farming

Organic farming will be included in the curriculum of schools, colleges and universities.

There is shortage of trained personnel in ecological approaches. An agriculture skill development courses on organic farming/ agro-ecological approaches will be initiated to provide necessary trained human resources for furthering organic farming in the state.

Regular training programs on organic farming will be institutionalized for officers in the relevant Departments. Special efforts in this regard will be made to train the grass-roots staff of the Departments. The agro-ecological approaches such as System of Crop Intensification, NPM, Zero-budget natural farming etc., with emphasis on knowledge development will be of focus in the agriculture-extension system. Practicing Farmers as Community Resource Persons will be the core extension strategy.

Special focus will be given for promoting research on organic farming. Scope of such research will be enhancement of location specific knowledge of agro-ecological approaches, validation and improvisation of various non-chemical approaches on soil fertility enhancement and pest and disease management, and to evolve an effective policy framework for agro-ecological approaches.

Model organic farms will be established in selected state government farms and Krishi Vigyan Kendras which will serve as learning centres of organic farming along with Centre of Excellence.

Organising and strengthening organic farmers' collectives will be a key strategy to strengthen knowledge sharing.

## 7. Odisha Organic Mission - Institutional Mechanism

### 7.1. Structure:

Odisha Organic Mission (OOM) will be established by the state Government as an institutional mechanism to coordinate various efforts that complement promotion of agro-ecological approaches/ organic farming in the state. The mission will also be responsible for developing necessary programs, and operational mechanisms for implementing various policy and programmes under organic farming.

The Odisha Organic Mission will develop necessary executive structure with appropriate institutional and monitoring mechanisms at state and district levels to accomplish the following functions:

- Delineate the three types of niche areas (streams 1, 2 and 3) with high potential for organic farming.
- Bring out necessary guidelines for declaring the organic zones at the village, GP, Block and District level.
- Coordinate the efforts in promotion and strengthening of organic farmers' collectives that includes empanelling and supporting the Resource Organisations, Individuals entrepreneurs, start ups, NGOs and others.
- Approval of annual budgetary provisions and programmes. Provide guidance and directions relating to issues of inter departmental coordination and convergence. Approve a time-bound action plan for identifying, mapping and bringing 2.0 lakh ha of area into organic farming in the next 5 years.

## 7.2. Funding of the Odisha Organic Mission:

Funding of the Odisha Organic Mission will be made through convergence of funds from PKVY, RKVY, MNRREGS and State Plan.

### Year wise target area for promoting organic farming by Odisha Organic Mission

(fig. in Ha)

Sl. No.	Implementing Agency/ Department	1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year	5th Year	Total Area to be covered
1	Directorate of Agriculture & Food Production, Odisha	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	1,00,000
2	Directorate of Horticulture, Odisha	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	35,000
3	Forest & Environment Department	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	25,000
4	Fisheries & Animal Resources Development Department	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	15,000
5	Other institutions / NGOs	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	25,000
<b>TOTAL :</b>		<b>40,000</b>	<b>40,000</b>	<b>40,000</b>	<b>40,000</b>	<b>40,000</b>	<b>2,00,000</b>

## 7.3. Institutional Arrangements:

The institutional arrangements to support the Odisha Organic Mission are as follows:—

### 7.3.1. State Level Steering Committee:

The Steering Committee under Chairmanship of Chief Secretary, Odisha will review the progress of the Mission from time to time. The Committee will be constituted with the following members:

1. Agriculture Production Commissioner
2. Secretary, Department of Agriculture & Farmers' Empowerment
3. Secretary, Finance Department
4. Secretary, Fisheries and Animal Resources Development Department
5. Secretary, Department of Cooperation
6. Secretary, School & Mass Education Department
7. Secretary, Panchayati Raj & Drinking Water Department
8. Secretary, Department of Forest & Environment
9. Secretary, Food Supplies & Consumer Welfare Department
10. Vice Chancellor, Orissa University of Agriculture & Technology
11. Director, Horticulture, Odisha
12. Director, Soil Conservation & Watershed Development
13. Director, ICAR- NRRI, Cuttack
14. Director, ICAR-CIFA, Bhubaneswar
15. Director, Nabakrushna Choudhury Centre for Development Studies
16. Representative of Sambhav
17. Representative of Rajendra Desi Chasa Gabesana Kendra

18. Director, Agriculture & Food Production, Odisha - Member Convenor

The State Level Steering Committee will be reconstituted as and when required by the Department of Agriculture & Farmers' Empowerment.

### 7.3.2. State Level Implementation & Monitoring (I&M) Committee:

The I&M Committee under the chairmanship of Principal Secretary, Department of Agriculture & Farmers' Empowerment will look after the successful implementation of organic farming in the State. The Committee will monitor and review the various activities of the programmes from time to time.

The Committee will be constituted with the following members:

1. Secretary, Department of Agriculture & Farmers' Empowerment
2. Director, Agriculture & Food Production, Odisha
3. Director, Horticulture, Odisha
4. Director, Soil Conservation & Watershed Development
5. Director, Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Services, Odisha, Cuttack.
6. Dean, Extension, OUAT, Bhubaneswar
7. Director, Agriculture Marketing
8. Director, OSOCA
9. Principal Chief Conservator of Forest, Odisha, Bhubaneswar
10. M.D., APICOL
11. Regional Director, Regional Centre for Organic Farming, Bhubaneswar
12. Director, Nabakhrushna Choudhury Centre for Development Studies (NCDS), Bhubaneswar
13. Representatives of State Resource Centres under PKVY & Programme Secretariat under Mission on Millet.

The State Level Implementation & Monitoring (I&M) Committee will be reconstituted as and when required by the Department of Agriculture & Farmers' Empowerment.

### 7.3.3. Nodal Agency:

The Department of Agriculture and Farmer's Empowerment shall identify the nodal agency for implementation of the Odisha Organic Mission in the State. A state project management unit will be set up under the nodal agency for monitoring of the progress of organic farming initiatives.

## 8. Conclusion

In order to bring a sustainable change, Government, Public and Market should complement each other. State Organic Farming Policy aims to support and enable the organic eco system in Odisha so that crop bio-diversity will be maintained to make farming climate resilient, reduce the risk of farmers and enhance farm income. Through this enabling framework, Government of Odisha believes that it will achieve scaling of organic farming in both sustainable and economically viable alternate to millions of farmers of Odisha.

**Pattern of assistance as per the revised guidelines of Government of Odisha under PKVY for 2018 \***

Sl. No.	Component	Pattern of assistance for 3 years for one group of 20 Ha (fig in Rs.)
<b>A.</b>	<b>Programme implementation through Service providers</b>	
1	a) Conducting of meeting / discussions of farmers in targeted areas to form organic farming groups @Rs.5000/group for one year	5000
	b) Capacity Building of cluster Members @ Rs.300/farmer for 50 farmers for two trainings per year for two years	60000
	c) Exposure visit of group members to organic farming fields @Rs.400/ farmer for 50 farmers during 2nd year	20000
	d) Training of field functionaries @ Rs. 1000/Group per year for 2 years	2000
	<b>Sub Total of Sl. No.1</b>	<b>87,000</b>
2	a) Remuneration of Lead Resource Person (LRP) @ Rs.800/month/Group . One LRP will be deployed for 5 groups for 3 years	28800
	b) Management cost for implementation of programme including data management and uploading for 3 years i.e. Rs. 20400 in 1st year, Rs. 16400 in 2nd yr and Rs. 16400 in 3rd yr	53200
	<b>Sub Total of Sl. No.2</b>	<b>82,000</b>
	<b>Total of A (Sl No.1+2)</b>	<b>1,69,000</b>
<b>B.</b>	<b>PGS Certification through Regional Council</b>	
3	a) Training on PGS Certification for LRP for 2 days in a year for 3 years @Rs.100 per Group/day	600
	b) Training of Trainers(TOT) / LRP LRP for 2 days in a year for 3 years @ Rs.100/Group/day	600
	c) Service charges to R.C. for physical verification, certificate endorsement and certificate issue @ Rs. 13600 per year for 3 years	40800
	<b>Sub Total of Sl. No.3</b>	<b>42000</b>
4	Residue analysis through Zonal Councils/State Departments in NABL accredited laboratories @ 3 samples/100 ha. (LRP area) for 2nd year & 3rd year	12000
	<b>Total of B (Sl No.3+4)</b>	<b>54,000</b>

<b>C.</b>	<b>Incentive to farmers through DBT</b>	
5	a) Conversion of land from inorganic to organic @ Rs.3300/- Acre/year for 50 acre for 3 years	4,95,000
	b) Vermi Compost & other composting @ Rs.2500/- per acre for 50 acres for 1st year.	1,25,000
	<b>Sub Total of Sl. No.5</b>	<b>6,20,000</b>
<b>D.</b>	<b>Value addition, marketing and publicity</b>	
6	a) Transportation of Organic Produce & Space rent @ Rs. 6200/ year for 2nd & 3rd year.	12,400
	b) Packaging & branding of Organic products of cluster @ Rs. 8800/ year for 2nd & 3rd year	17,600
	<b>Sub Total of Sl. No.6</b>	<b>30,000</b>
7	Value addition, infrastructure creation through FPC/FPO (case to case basis) @ Rs. 20000/ year for 2nd & 3rd year	40,000
	<b>Sub Total of Sl. No.7</b>	<b>40,000</b>
8	a) Brand building of Organic produce @ Rs. 10000 in 2nd year	10000
	b) Organic fairs/Melas, Local publicity, Local marketing initiative, Exhibitions @ Rs. 9000 in 1st year, Rs. 19000 in 2nd yr and Rs. 19000 in 3rd yr	47000
	c) Participation in National trade fair @ Rs. 15000/ year for 2nd & 3rd year	30000
	<b>Sub Total of Sl. No.8</b>	<b>87,000</b>
	<b>Total of D (Sl No. 6+7+8)</b>	<b>1,57,000</b>
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>10,00,000</b>

(\* Subject to changes from time to time)