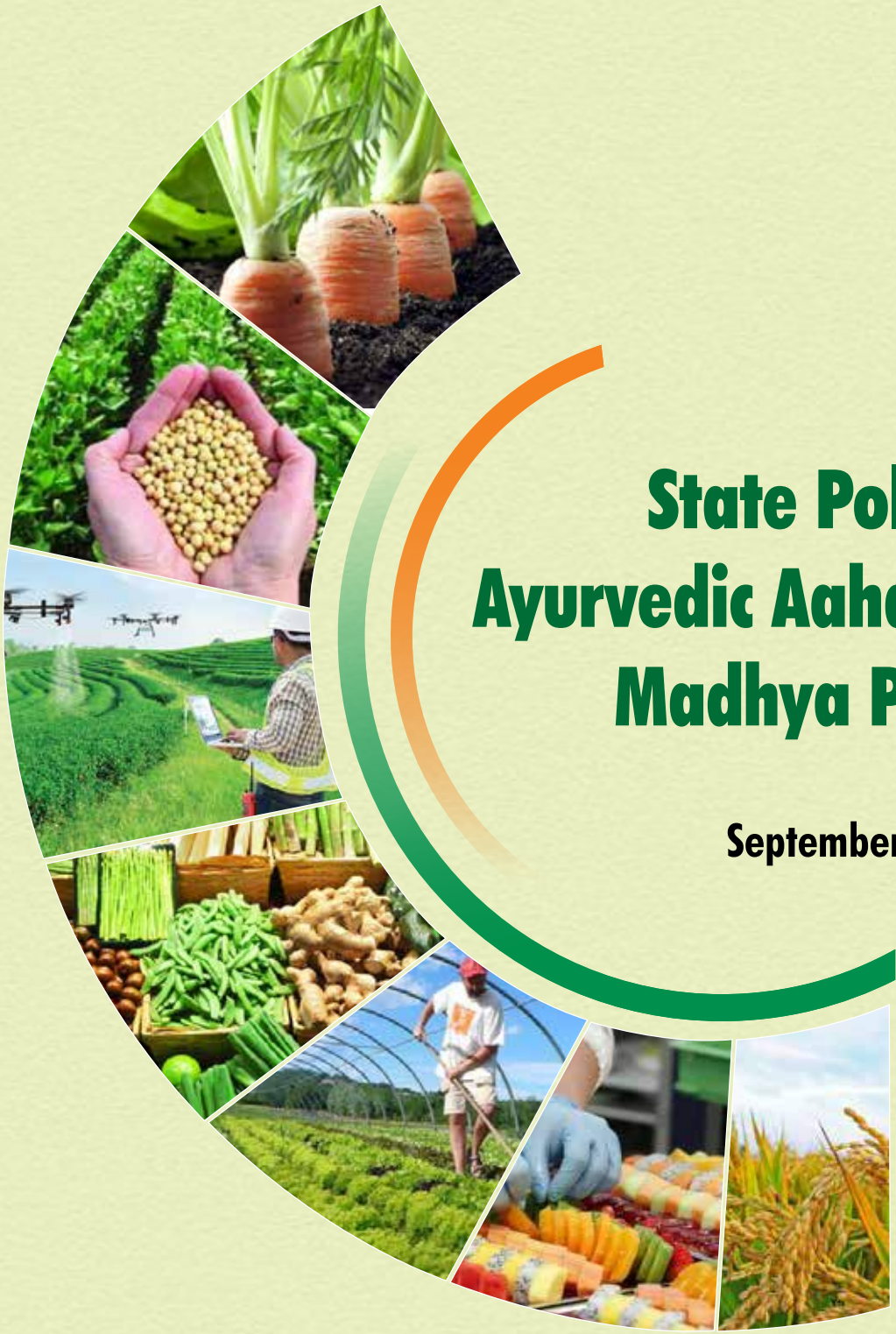
CONFEDERATION OF ORGANIC FOOD PRODUCERS & MARKETING AGENCIES

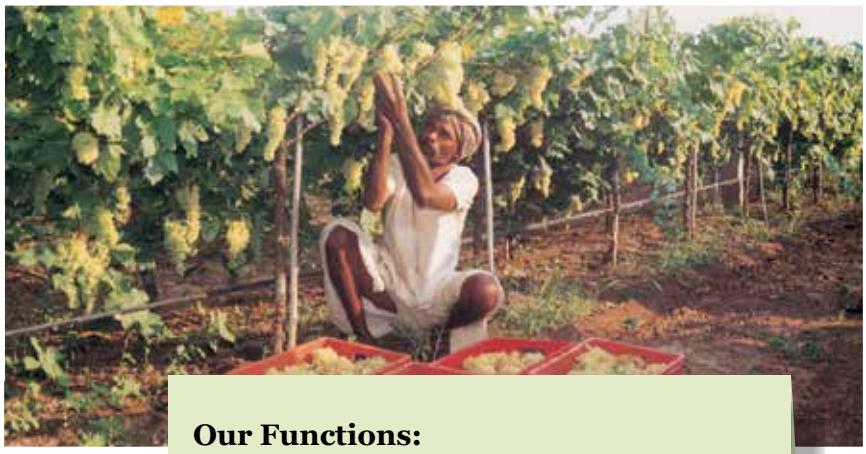


State Policy on Ayurvedic Aahar & Organic Madhya Pradesh

September 2022

THE CONFEDERATION OF ORGANIC FOOD PRODUCERS AND MARKETING AGENCIES (COII)

National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development



Our Mission: Promotion of sustainable and equitable agriculture and rural prosperity through effective credit support, related services, institution development and other innovative initiatives.

- Research and Development on matters of importance pertaining to agriculture, agricultural operations and rural development including the provision of training and research facilities.
- Consultancy services related to Agriculture & Rural Development through subsidiary (NABCONS).

Our Functions:

- Provide Credit/Refinance for production credit and investment credit to eligible banks and financing institutions.
- Development functions undertaken through Farm Sector Promotion Fund (FSPF), Financial Inclusion Fund (FIF), Watershed Development Fund (WDF), Tribal Development Fund (TDF), Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF), etc.
- Supervisory functions in respect of Cooperative Banks and Regional Rural Banks.

Head Office Plot C-24, 'G' Block Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra (East) Mumbai - 400 051

State Policy on Ayurvedic Aahar & Organic Madhya Pradesh

September 2022

The Confederation of Organic Food Producers and Marketing Agencies (COII)

मंगुभाई पटेल
MANGUBHAI PATEL

राज्यपाल, मध्यप्रदेश
GOVERNOR OF MADHYA PRADESH

राज भवन
भोपाल-462052
RAJ BHAVAN
BHOPAL-462052

क्रमांक 733/राजभवन/2022
भोपाल, दिनांक-15 सितम्बर, 2022

संदेश

हर्ष का विषय है कि माइक्रो, स्मॉल एंड मीडियम एंटरप्राइजेज एक्सपोर्ट प्रमोशन काउंसिल, द फाउंडेशन ऑफ मिलेनियम सस्टेनेबल डेवलपमेंट गोल्स और बिलमार्ट फिनटेक के सहयोग से कॉन्फेडरेशन ऑफ ऑर्गेनिक फूड प्रोड्यूसर्स एंड मार्केटिंग एजेंसीस द्वारा **आयुर्वेद आहार एण्ड ऑर्गेनिक मध्यप्रदेश : एडवांटेज फार्मर्स** सम्मेलन का आयोजन भोपाल में किया जा रहा है। विषय पर संस्थान की अनुसंधान टीम द्वारा प्रतिवेदन का प्रकाशन सराहनीय है।

वैश्विक कृषि वातावरण के 25 क्षेत्रों में से मध्यप्रदेश में 11 क्षेत्र हैं। राज्य सरकार द्वारा आयुर्वेद और औषधियाँ उत्पादन को बढ़ावा देने के प्रभावी प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं। अनुसूचित जनजाति वर्ग के लिए आयुष आधारित आर्थिक उन्नयन योजना देवारण्य के माध्यम से आयुष औषधियों के उत्पादन की एक पूरी वैल्यू चेन को राज्य में विकसित किया जा रहा है।

आशा है, संगोष्ठी ऑर्गेनिक कृषि के उत्पादन एवं विपणन के क्षेत्र में विस्तार की संभावनाओं को तलाशने में सफल होगी।

शुभकामनाएं,

मंगुभाई पटेल

(मंगुभाई पटेल)

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मुख्यमंत्री
मध्यप्रदेश

दिनांक:- 19-09-2022
पत्र क्रमांक - 693/22

संदेश

प्रसन्नता का विषय है कि जैविक खाद्य उत्पादकों और विपणन एजेंसियों के परिसंघ द्वारा 'आयुर्वेदिक आहार और जैविक मध्यप्रदेश : लाभ किसान' विषय पर भोपाल में शिखर सम्मेलन का आयोजन किया जा रहा है।

मध्यप्रदेश की 70 प्रतिशत आबादी कृषि क्षेत्र पर निर्भर है। नई तकनीक और कृषि उपकरणों के साथ ही जैविक खेती को भी बढ़ावा देना जरूरी है। आत्म-निर्भर भारत और आत्म-निर्भर मध्यप्रदेश के लिए किसानों को कम लागत पर अधिक उपज प्राप्त करने के लिए प्रोत्साहित किया जाए।

आशा है कि सम्मेलन में भाग ले रहे विषय विशेषज्ञों तथा विद्वानों द्वारा प्रस्तुत सुझावों से जैविक खेती के अधिक से अधिक उपयोग तथा किसानों की आय दोगुना करने में सहायता मिलेगी।

हार्दिक शुभकामनाएं।

(शिवराज सिंह चौहान)

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क्रमांक 1002/रा.मं./आ.(स्व.प्र.) ज.सं./2022

दिनांक 15/09/2022

//संदेश//

अत्यंत हर्ष का विषय है कि कॉनफिडरेशन ऑफ ऑरगनिक फूड प्रोड्यूसर्स एंड मार्केटिग एजेन्सीज द्वारा दिनांक 22 सितम्बर 2022 को भोपाल में आयुर्वेदिक आहार एवं ऑरगनिक मध्यप्रदेश पर एक शिखर सम्मेलन का आयोजन किया जा रहा हैं। इस सम्मेलन मे नवाचार, निवेश, विपणन,वित्तपोषण, कौशल, आयातको/निर्यातको और प्रौद्योगिकी के उपयोग पर ध्यान केंद्रित किया जावेगा तथा इस अवसर पर एक प्रदर्शनी भी लगाई जावेगी ।

शिखर सम्मेलन के सफल आयोजन हेतु मेरी ओर से हार्दिक शुभकामनाएँ।

(रामकिशोर 'नानो' कावरे)

डॉ. डी.एस. रावत,
चेयरमेन,
कॉनफिडरेशन ऑफ ऑरगनिक फूड
प्रोड्यूसर्स एण्ड मार्केटिंग एजेन्सीज
नई दिल्ली

Assistance to Re-Energize Capital Investments by SMEs (ARISE)

Objective:

- Financial assistance shall be provided to brownfield / existing entities for undertaking expansion / modernization / capital expenditure in the same line of business.

Key Features:

- Attractive RoI
- 100% financing for loans upto ₹3 crore, based on FD upto 25% (interest bearing)
- Quicker sanction
- Facility of TL/FCTL available

Eligibility:

- Minimum two years of operation and audited accounts [for at least two full years]
- Cash profits in last audited financial results
- Standard Norm apply (CIBIL/CMR, due diligence etc.)

Target Group:

- MSMEs engaged in high growth and priority sectors (including sunrise sectors)

Loan Amount:

- TL upto ₹700 Lakh, subject to maximum of 80% of the project cost

Validity of Scheme :

- Till Further Instruction

Interest Rate and Repayment:

- Interest Rate- 5.50% to 6.80% pa for first year with reset applicable thereafter (as per internal rating)
- Repayment – Generally upto 7 years
  Moratorium-Upto 2 years

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Thank You

एपीडा
APEDA

India Organic

NABARD

sidbi

MP Organic

Eat Right India
सही भोजन. बेहतर जीवन.

mpsoca

KASTURI
KRISHI FARM

MSME
EXPORT PROMOTION COUNCIL

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
MSDGs

ORGANIC FARMING AND AYURVEDIC AHAAR
MADHYA PRADESH LEADING THE NATION

Organic Madhya Pradesh

Madhya Pradesh has attained a leading position among the Indian States of India in organic farming. With more than a lakh organic farmers registered, Madhya Pradesh accounts for more than 40 per cent of India's organic farming share. The state tops the list with more than 0.76 million ha. of area under organic cultivation. The state enjoys different climatic and soil conditions of its economy. The state is ahead of all others in producing soybean, gram, lentil, tur, and urad, second position in ramtil, and moong.

According to the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) report, for the year 2020-21, five lakh tones of organic products were exported from the state, which was more than 2.5 thousand crore rupees. Mandla, Dindori, Balaghat, Chhindwara, Betul, Katni, Umaria, Anuppur, Umaria, Damoh, Sagar, Alirajpur, Jhabua, Khandwa, Sehore, and Bhopal are some of the districts engaged in organic farming. In fact the state is full of possibilities for organic farming. To demonstrate the importanceof agriculture in development of the state's economy, the Madhya Pradesh government has taken several effective steps.

The state government has prepared itself with efficient resource management and technological development. Moreover, the practical research for production enhancement, achieving progressively increasing growth rate at par with several other progressive states of the country.

Organic industry is one of the fastest growing agricultural sectors in Madhya Pradesh. It has important benefits such as the protection of soil. It is considered an immediate demand of the world's population, which is suffering greatly from chemical-based food grains, vegetables and fruits. Nowadays, like every field, farmers are racing to increase their production using heavy doses of chemical fertilizers, growth hormones, pesticides, herbs, fungicides and many harmful chemicals. Despite the use of all these chemicals, the number of pests and diseases is consistently increasing, as in the amount of chemicals used to treat them. To overcome all these problems, organic farming is considered to be one of the solutions.

Modern organic techniques have the potential to sustain and even increase yields for a long time while improving soil fertility, biodiversity, and other ecosystem services that affect agriculture. In organic farming, crop rotation provides more habitat, breeding, and nutrient supply. Since synthetic

agrochemicals are prohibited in organic farming, their use can help prevent an estimated 3 million cases of severe pesticide poisoning and 300,000 deaths as a result of the use of agrochemicals in conventional agriculture each year. The rate of nitrate leaching in organic system is 57 per cent lower than in other agricultural systems, and there is zero risk of surface water pollution. Depending on the benefits of climate change, various studies show that organic farming uses 20 to 56 per cent less energy per crop than conventional agriculture and that the organic sector consumes three to eight more tons of carbon per hectares.

Recognizing the role of agriculture in the overall development of the state economy, the government of Madhya Pradesh has taken some practical, future steps. Agriculture in the state consists of many farms and non-farming activities, which support the livelihood of its dependents. Organic farming will play an important role in state agriculture.

Organic farmers use methods that;

- Maintain and improve fertility, soil texture, and biodiversity, and reduce erosion.
- Reduce the risks of exposure to toxic substances to humans, animals, and the environment.
- Excellent farming methods to meet local production conditions and satisfy local markets.

Organic farming is the solution to the problem of harmful wastes caused by the use of chemicals. The use of organic fertilizers will not only help reduce input costs but also save soil, water, and the environment. Agricultural waste can be easily recycled to convert into compost, bio-fuel, and biogas. Madhya Pradesh has the largest certified organic farming area, but it has failed to turn it into a profit. Lack of certifying agents and poor government support has crippled production and deprived farmers of the opportunity to get 10 per cent more market value than the world standard.

Madhya Pradesh Organic

- Under organic farming, Madhya Pradesh has the largest area, followed by Rajasthan and Maharashtra. In terms of organic farming, Madhya Pradesh tops the list with an area of 0.76 million hectares – more than 27 per cent of India's total organic farming area,.
- MP organic is a brand created by the Madhya Pradesh government to promote organic farming and to provide a large number of organic seeds and food grains to farmers and people. To this end, the Madhya Pradesh Rajya Beej Evam Farm Vikas Nigam (MP Beej Nigam) is acting as the nodal agency for the production, distribution, and expansion of organic seeds and food commodities. Madhya Pradesh Rajya Beej Evam Farm Vikas Nigam is the government of Madhya Pradesh certified organization engaged in the production, marketing, and distribution of high quality certified seeds of cereals, pulses, oilseeds, and vegetables.

- Organic Madhya Pradesh was established as an innovative business model that will serve as a one-stop model for organic health farming. Organic health farming involves the use of AI technology in the cultivation, selection, and processing of all types of crops.
- Organic Madhya Pradesh is rapidly gaining popularity for its use of global technology in European standard farming with the sole purpose of providing organic precision farming techniques for the benefit of farmers.
- In Madhya Pradesh, sustainable farming methods are used and promoted that do not deplete any natural resources. Their fields produce a full line of medicinal plants and fresh produce year-round at poly-houses.

1.00 Preamble:

1.10 Madhya Pradesh signifies the heart of India, bestowed with ever flowing and most reverend rivers like "Narmada", "Betwa" "Ken and "Chambal", rich diversity of flora and fauna, picturesque forests of high value Teak, Sal, Bamboo, vast grasslands with Fascinating wildlife in their natural habitat, yet local and original communities living in harmony with mother nature ever since human civilization.

1.20 The vast expanse of great ranges of Vindhyanchal and Satpura, highly productive plains of Malwa, ravines of Chambal and hills of Kaymore, rich heritage of Bundelkhand all provides unique opportunities for its development.

1.30 The state has unique distinction of earning huge foreign exchange through high value exports of farm produce like soybean DOC, soybean oil, variety of pulses, best quality bread wheat, fruits like mango, banana, vegetables of all types and seasons, spices, condiments, aromatic and medicinal herbs, produce from forests both timber and non timber, minor forest produce like leaves, fibre, natural dyes and many products of plant and animal origin. Yet the depending population remain in the clutches of poverty and state bears a stigma of under developed region in the country.

1.40 The state has 11 agro – climatic zones, with > 20 million ha of gross cropped area with cropping intensity in excess of 135%. The state has over 40% irrigated area and possess large portfolio of crops seasonal, perennial and perishable.

1.50 The state occupies prime position in terms of having **more than 1.48 Lakh ha area under certified organic out of a total certified area of 3.40 Lakh ha in the country. According to an estimate 5.86 Lakh MT of production was organically produced in the country out of which 19456 MT was exported worth RS 300 Million during the year 2007 – 08. In the recent past a staggering growth of 39% has been registered in terms of certified area under organics country wide taking it over 12 Lakh ha as per ICCOA and a target of 20 Lakh ha is set by 2012. India commits for taking its global share in organic exports from 0.2% to 2.5%. This provides great opportunity for the state to maintain its lead and continue to harness its potential. The state has large area under extremely low external** and chemical input agriculture of tribal population both in the eastern and western extremes of the state, natural grasslands, forests proves to be organic and or natural niches by **"default".** The external input use especially inorganic fertilizers, agro – chemicals and hybrids and genetically modifies species remain well below national average[i].

1.60 Despite the lowest consumption of the nasty agro – chemicals, the state bears the deep scars of Bhopal Gas Tragedy, which is one of the most dreadful of the man made tragedy of genocide. The ill famous MiC[ii] – an **intermediary used for producing pesticides** proved counter productive and provides all the reasons to reduce the use of such inputs for productivity enhancement.

1.70 Ecosystem[iii] consists of mainly floral and faunal biodiversity, habitat diversity and landscape conservation. The findings of many studies suggest that organic farming clearly performs better than conventional farming in respect to floral and **faunal diversity hence enhances the biodiversity and shall complement the action plan of state bio – diversity board.**

1.90 Recognizing the role of agriculture in the overall development of the state economy, the government of Madhya Pradesh has taken several pragmatic, futuristic initiatives. Agriculture in the state comprises of a conglomerate of several farm and non-farm activities, which support livelihood of those dependent on it. Organic farming shall play a vital role in the state agriculture. Hence the state is obliged to come up with a comprehensive policy on Organic Farming.

2.00 State Commitment:

2.10 The state government had reverberated a comprehensive and cohesive commitment to convert the existing agriculture in to a profitable venture for millions of small holders, marginal farmers, landless and agriculture labours in the year 2009 under which, serious thoughts on various issues related resource management, market reforms, technology generation and dissemination, breaking barriers of yield through effective and harmonious research and development efforts, attaining a healthy and upwardly spiralling growth rate comparable with forward looking states in the country. The Department of Farmers' Welfare and Agriculture Development, MP State Krishak Aayog, Department of Horticulture and Food Processing, Department of Animal Husbandry, Department of Fisheries and other allied sectors identified the areas of concern specific to the their domain, which needs intervention of the state government, and prepared a comprehensive strategy to fulfil the state commitment.

2.20 MP State Organic Farming Policy is the statement of intent to create, facilitate, and strengthen the enabling environment for developing integrated value chains of the organic farm produce encompassing end-to-end solutions for both primary producers and consumers. The policy entails on **"farm – to – fork"** approach reassuring abundant supply of **"healthy food for all".** The policy statement provides concurrent thinking of the state with its futuristic, pragmatic pro-farmer initiatives.

2.30 The policy enshrines the spirit of developing organic farming as an apt answer to many burning issues like increasing threats to agriculture due to devastating impacts of global climate change, ever spiralling costs of production and associated ill effects of skewed subsidy regime applicable to external agriculture inputs, increasing ingress of trans – national players in the domain of agribusiness, increasing significance of global research and development efforts, neo – colonization of the global food market and diminutive, conservative and conventional technologies offered to small holders, marginal farmers and agrarian community at large. The policy endows long term commitment to creating opportunities for the rural community engaged in primary production activities and formally interfacing with industry on equal terms to share the benefits of value added domain in the agriculture sector.

2.40 The policy proposes a pragmatic vision, achievable set of targets, proposes niche areas, customized strategies to develop value chains of the organically produces farm commodities and evolves mechanisms to convert the lowly paying **"farm commodities"** in to most sought after **"high value brands"** "**ultimately declaring itself as organic state". *The state further resolves that all efforts related to organic farming promotion in the state such as strengthening state organic certification agency, establishing State Organic Farming Research and Development Institute, National Organic Farming University, Community based Organizations of Organic Growers, Traders, Processors, Quality Control Laboratories shall work under an umbrella organization Of State Organic Mission. The mission would be the harbinger of the organic farming initiatives and dovetail programs for ease and efficiency.***

3.00 Vision:

3.10 "Capitalizing inherent potential by converting weakness and threats of low production agriculture in to booming opportunities through **Organic Farming** attaining **sustainability** by **agro – eco system management** and **harnessing hyper markets** for **premium farm products."**

3.20 The vision reiterates converting Madhya Pradesh as one of the leading states in the systematic and scientific, yet sustainable organic state, wherein the farming communities derive their livelihoods, produce safe contamination free food, conserve natural resources, manage soil health, redeem safe ground and surface water and generate new employment avenues within villages.

4.00 Policy Goals:

The **"MP State Organic Farming Policy 2010"** envisions three fold goals considering cross sectoral, temporal and spatial factors across the contours of productivity enhancement from the low production potential regions, threats of climate change, markets and above all holistic development paradigm especially encompassing agrarian communities in the hinterlands.

4.10 **Long term:** Attaining environmental sustainability through agro – eco – systems management strategies leading to improved soil health measured by increased sequestered Soil Organic Carbon (SOC) stocks, exterminate ground water contaminations especially of heavy metals and anthropotoxic chemicals and increased biomass unit area^{-1} through inherently conserved biodiversity;

4.20 **Medium term:** Enhancing return rates unit area^{-1} within the existing farming systems by rationalizing cost of production of the farm produce on one hand and increasing cash returns by augmenting market driven processes;

4.30 **Short term:** Ensuring enabling environment by developing capable and professional human resources and institutions necessary to both technology and market securities especially for small holders and families on the fringes of agrarian economies, creating suitable infrastructures, assuring quality input supplies necessary for organic production processes, harnessing in situ biodegradable resources and addressing ever increasing demands for energy;

5.00 Organic Farming:

5.10 **Definition**

5.10.1 **The National Program on Organic Production (NPOP)** denotes organic agriculture as "a system of farm design and management to create an eco system, which can achieve sustainable productivity without the use of artificial external inputs such as chemical fertilizers and pesticides".

5.10.2 **Codex Alimentarius Commission** argues that the *"organic agriculture is holistic production management system, which promotes and enhances agro – eco system health, including biodiversity, biological cycle and soil biological activities".*

5.20 **Scope**

5.20.1 The scope of organic farming in the present purview of the MP State Organic

Farming Policy 2010 includes all field food and non food crops especially emphasising the crops grown in the low external input regimes of fertilizers and agro chemicals, crops and varieties of the point of origin[iv], crops like hill millets (e.g. Kodo, Kutki, Sawna, Ragi), landraces of Maize, sorghum, pearl millet, grain pulses, oilseeds like Niger, Safflower, Castor. All fruits, vegetables grown in homestead, fruits grown in natural habitat, cultivated under designed and registered certified organic farms, spices and condiments, herbs of aromatics, medicinal use and importance.

5.20.2 Major crops cultivated on the farmland under low external input regimes like soybean, wheat, grain pulses, cotton and other fibre crops of high economic importance, oilseeds, vegetables and fruits grown for hyper markets and or processing would be of higher importance.

5.20.3 Forest based Food Products and Derivatives: The state' vast expanse of forest with huge diversity provides wide range of forest based produce. The agencies responsible for managing forest based produce and derivatives thereof would be encouraged to accelerate process of market orientation and shall be given high priority to optimize the under-utilized potentialv.

5.20.4 All farm produce from plant and animal origin, inputs like manures, composts, MSW[vi], liquid microbial solutions, biofertilizers, bio insecticides, fungicides, hormones and enzymes of plant and microbial origin allowed as per the legal provisions of the organic standards under certified organic farming regime required for production under organic regime shall form main body of the scope of the new policy.

5.30 **Spectrum**

5.31 **Organics by Default:** The state has large area under serviced by the external inputs of inorganic and chemical origin; the policy envisages promoting those areas where such contraband inputs as per the legal provisions of the organic standards[vii] are least used by the primary producers, growers and farmers. There a number of strategies e.g. Permaculture, **NATUECO** Farming wherein organic and bio degradables are allowed to deposit and decompose on the earth crust with least human interface, the seeds are allowed to grown in the natural environ with mutually beneficial processes[viii].

5.31.1 **Identification of the niche areas:** The organic farming in the state is in the nascent state despite the largest area under certified organic farming in

the country. These areas remain unserviced by the agencies responsible to facilitate systematic and scientific organic farming. Regions, districts, blocks, Gram Panchayats having 50 – 60 % below state average in terms of external input use i.e. fertilizers of inorganic origin, agro – chemicals should targeted as primary niches for promoting organic farming. The state is the heart land of tribal population in the country, most of the tribal blockix provides excellent opportunities as the tribal farming communities in most part of the state still follows the principals of organic farming an d sustainable agriculture by default.

5.31.2 **Institutional areas:** State owned institutions like department of farmers' welfare and agriculture development' farms, state seed farms, KVK farms, state horticulture farms, sericulture farms, fish farms, state agriculture university farms, farms managed by corporate bodies, large private farms, Animal husbandry farms managed and or owned by civil society organizations involved in agriculture and rural development, Gaushala farms, Kanji-housex farms owned by public charities and trusts shall be encouraged to convert to organic farms. The large number of such institutional entities shall provide excellent opportunities for systematic and scientific demonstrations of well managed organic farming sites on one hand shall be the institutions for training, learning, research and development on the various aspects of organic farming.

5.31.3 **Notification to declare as natural organics:** The state has vast expanse of forest lands, natural grasslands, natural groves, uncontaminated farmlands in the deep interiors of the tribal farming systems, which could be notified as natural organics through appropriate legislative provisionsxi. A similar legislation will be passed to notify such areas in the state.

5.31.4 **NTFPs, Medicinal and Aromatics:** Non Timber Forest Produce (NTFPs), plants of medicinal and aromatic value derived from natural groves and or cultivated under certified organic farms provides unique untapped opportunity in the state, these products enters the hyper markets for use as primary products or derivatives after scientific value addition and processing, the local communities mostly poor, tribal and women possess unique indigenous technical knowledge (ITK) related to these products and commodities, the new policy envisions to cover this vast under utilized resources and knowledge through systematic and scientific cataloguing and following the formal certification as products of organic and natural origin. The best example of this could be the certified organic honey, lac and mashrooms collected by tribal communities from the natural groves and forest areas.

5.31.5 **Organic and Natural Dyes:** The flowers (e.g. Palash)[xii], produced in abundance in the natural groves and the fringe forest areas in the state, besides the flowers, fruits, plant parts, leaves, roots, bark etc... provides opportunity to accrue the gains from the organic farming policy. The systematic and scientific processes necessary to qualify the organic certification regime could fetch higher prices, meaningful engagement of the local communities collecting these materials and entering in to hyper markets as unique products. This may form part of the alternate livelihood for the poor and landless, create opportunities for employment and proliferate in the rural enterprises of higher return.

5.31.6 **Products of Animal Origin:** The products of animal origin, milk, wool, Hyde, remain beyond contemplated list of products; such vast resources could enter in to organized value chains and may fetch price premium for the primary producers.

5.32 **Organics by Design:** The state has over a decade long history of sincere and sustained efforts to popularize organic farming among farmers in all districts among all contingents of the farming communities, the Department of Farmers' Welfare and Agriculture Development started development of organic and sustainable agriculture (DOSA) in the year 2001 – 02[xiii]. Even before these efforts of the state Kasturba Gandhiji National Memorial Rural Trust started practicing organic agriculture in its 200 ha since in 1969[xiv]. These efforts led to adoption of many techniques and technology packages in those areas. The new policy envisages continuing with such efforts with renewed vigour and systematic and strategic actions.

5.32.1 **Consolidating the gains from existing certified areas:** It is perceived that state has largest registered certified organic area under various crops mostly in better off and high potential production farming systems. The target crops vary from cotton, chillies to soybean and wheat besides other crops. These areas could providing a leading edge to the policy impetus and gain further momentum in terms of popularizing formal and scientific organic farming.

5.32.2 **Identifying the low external input areas:** Besides the area under natural organics by default in the hinterlands and under serviced areas in tribal regions, forest areas, and low production potential farming systems, the policy thrust areas where the use of purchased external inputs of inorganic and chemical origin is lower than the state averages. These regions, villages, Gram Panchayats, blocks and districts provide yet another opportunity to expand the organic portfolio within the purview of the new policy.

5.32.3 **Designing value chains of important organic produces:** The current policy proposes integrated value chain management, which includes primary producers as vital integral part of the whole chain and not seen as suppliers of the raw material to organic food and other product industry. The value chain spectrum both at back-end and front-end must have primary producer as the key stakeholder. The current organized retail management initiatives through corporate induced investments must recognize the role of primary organic producer as equal stakeholders in the whole value chain management. The policy encourages incorporation of the commercially viable producer owned institutions, associations, and cooperatives to take on this responsibility and to work shoulder to shoulder with corporate entities in the state. The integrity of the organic chain must be unbroken and continuously avoid interface with conventional produce during harvest, storage process, packing and marketing till the end user.

5.32.4 **Developing Organic hubs:** The state has shown a pathway showcasing its organically produced commodities by organizing Jaivik Haats[xv], the policy pays fresh and renewed impetus to such efforts and shall promote the initiatives taken up by a range of stakeholders to establish **Organic Hubs** in and around the organic farming areas. These hubs would be managed by Primary producers' institutions, producers of the organic inputs, processors, marketers of the certified organic produce, trade and industry and corporate interested in dealing and promoting organic farming in the state. These hubs would be the nodal points of produce aggregation, besides being **"One – Stop – Shop"** for a wide and varied portfolio of organically produced stuffs.

5.33 **Organics for Sustainable Agriculture:** In addition to the "Four Principles of Organic Farming[xvi] postulated by International Federation of Organic Agriculture Movements (IFOAM), the new policy emulates the principles of self reliance and economic interdependence; it enshrines and encompasses the best practices for sustainable agriculture, the state has many niches wherein the influx of modern day diminutive technologies for short term yield gains causing serious concern for future of the agriculture in those areas. The increasing use of inorganic fertilizers, indiscriminate use of synthetic and obnoxious pesticides, use of genetically modified varieties of the key crops of very high value in terms of their economic importance and human use, unsustainable practices like burning of crop residues, Stover after the harvesting by machines like large combine harvesters polluting the air, killing the soil micro flora and fauna

and restricting the availability of the biodegradable material for use as animal feed and composting are some of the glaring examples. The new policy takes cognizance of these ill designed and prevailing practices and shall tide over the unscrupulous elements more systematic and scientific manner. The new policy initiatives once grounded well within such areas through state and non – state interventions, awareness building, capacity building and incentivising research and development portfolio shall be precursor to GAP[xvii] regime.

5.34 **Organics for Hyper Markets:** The market for certified organically produced commodities is witnessing exponential growth in past decade. The transnational market providing export opportunities[xviii] to a great extent however, the dataset suggest a large home market for the products of organic origin. The huge demand for safe and quality food is ever growing with the growth in the purchasing power of the urban communities within country. This vast untapped potential provides greater opportunities for the organic farming in the state. The policy places high priority to this segment of the organic farming with due earnest and shall put in all out efforts to seize the immense opportunity favouring millions of small and marginal primary producers and organic farmers.

5.35 **Organics for Carbon Market:**

5.35.1 The way to mitigate the crisis in agriculture is to increase soil organic matter (SOM) and Humus. The living soils function through a mixture of substances that originate from decomposition of plants and animal material. In common language, this called Farm yard Manure used for millennia in Indian and Chinese agricultural systems. They have capacity to absorb 100 times more water and nutrient to be released to the plants later. The accumulation of Organic Matter (OM) in the soil is the key factor in lowering the amount of CO2, methan etc.... in the atmosphere[xix].

5.35.2 Modern organic techniques have the potential to maintain and even increase yields over the long term while improving soil fertility, biodiversity and other ecosystem services that underpin agriculture. Crop rotations in organic farming provide more habitats for biodiversity due to the resulting diversity of housing, breeding and nutritional supply. As synthetic agro-chemicals are prohibited in organic agriculture, its adoption can help prevent the recurrence of the estimated 3 million cases of acute severe pesticide poisoning and 300,000 deaths that result from agrochemical use in conventional agriculture every year. Organic systems have 57% lower nitrate leaching rates compared

with other farming systems, and zero risk of surface water contamination. In terms of benefits for climate change, various studies have shown that organic farming uses 20-to-56% less energy per produced unit of crop dry matter than conventional agriculture, and that organic fields sequester three-to-eight more tons of carbon per hectare[xx].

5.35.3 The new policy envisions to tap this vast potential for carbon sink may provide opportunities to sequester 0.3 – 0.6 t C ha-1 Y-1 and may develop a framework for converting this in to CERs[xxi].

5.36 **Organics for Processing Industry:** The organic food, feed and processed and or packaged products needs special mention and this policy considering huge potential in the state would encourage primary producers, processors and marketers to seize this opportunity[xxii].

6.00 Statutory Obligations:

6.10 **Organic Certification:** "Certification is the procedure by which officially recognized certification bodies, provide written or equivalent assurance that foods or food control systems conform to requirements of organic operation"[xxiii]. Consumers want assurance that products labelled "organic" are indeed produced according to organic production methods, and producers want to know that other producers also claiming to produce organic products are competing fairly. The "organicness"[xxiv] of a product cannot be established by looking at the harvested product or by testing it. Rather, it is ascertained through documentation and inspection of the whole production process. Organic certification systems were developed in the early 1970s and by 2000 GOI took serious steps to formalize organic farming in the Country. The Ministry of Commerce launched the National Organic Programme in April 2000 and Agricultural and Processed Food Products Exports (APEDA) is implementing the National Programme of Organic Production (NPOP) (Gouri, 2004). Under the NPOP, documents like National Standards, accreditation criteria for accrediting inspection and certification agencies[xxv], have been prepared and approved by the National Steering Committee.

6.11 **State Level Agency:** The new organic policy lays fresh impetus to make fully functional the already existing state level organic certification agency[xxvi] with all necessary facilities and expertise to meet the current and future challenges and statutory obligations of national and international nature. The current challenges of identifying and deploying trained and professional human resources would the ardent task and shall be accomplished with due diligence as top priority area in the ambit of new policy

guidelines. **The policy would ensure a time bound program to achieve this within three months.**

6.12 **Grower Group Certification (GGC):** Grower Group Certification is the internal quality system and shall apply to small holding farmer groups, farmer's cooperatives, contract production and small scale processing unit. Certification of a group of producers who share common elements are organized under one management and marketing system. Grower group certifications have been used for crops and groups of producers located in a geographical or social region, whose crops are marketed collectively. Grower groups must establish and implement their own system of Internal Control, supervision and documentation of production practices, as well as other important aspects of each member's operation, to insure compliance with organic certification standards. Growers' groups must utilize centralize processing, distribution and marketing facilities and systems. The new policy domain would encourage the GGC on a wider scale to rationalize the cost of certification, yet maintain the quality standards (NPOP, NOP, EU, JAS any other) with due diligence, care and caution.

6.12.1 **Internal Control Systems:** An Internal Control System (ICS) is a documented quality assurance system that allows the external certification body to delegate the annual inspection of individual group members to an identified body/ unit within the certified operator. ICS operators work as binding force among farmers, and allow developing and using single window for buying, trading and training. The new policy domain cease the opportunity to broad base the GGC (refer para 6.12anbove) and encourage a wide range of institutions like specially "designated accredited and certified organic agri-clinics operators", CBOs, CSOs, NGOs, Commodity Associations, FPC, Cooperatives, SHGs and federations thereof, KVKs, zonal and regional agriculture and horticulture research stations to develop their competencies and assume the responsibilities of providing high quality services as ICS Managers.

6.12.2 **Chartered quality assurance managers, inspectors, ICS Auditors, Operators:** A large scale organic operation both under default and designed regions with full utilization of the wide spectrum of opportunities would require the high quality and competent services for quality assurance system in compliance to the statutory and legal requirements binding to declare and denote organic produce. The policy put highest emphasis to develop such competencies among the rural youth, graduates and post graduates in agriculture and allied sciences to attain such levels of accredited and certified

competencies to provide such services on full economic cost price to all who demands such services. The new policy promulgates the philosophy of paid extension services to dawn a new era in the agriculture extension and technology management through such bold yet timely initiatives. This would help generate local employment for the rural literate youth and encourage them to take up systematic and scientific quality professional education to register themselves as independent or corporatized ICS operators in the hinterlands.

6.13 **Participatory Guarantee System (PGS):** The PGS is an internationally applicable organic quality assurance system [like ISO 9000 and 14001] implemented and controlled by the committed organic farmer-producers through active participation, along with the consumers, in the process based on verifiable trust. The farmer pledges that the production process is free from manufactured chemicals [fertilizers, insecticides, herbicides, hormones, etc] and lives by his word of honor. The "Local Group" of five or more organic farmers is the fulcrum of the self- regulatory support system of PGS. The quality assurance standards are harmonized by the PGS Organic India Council, which permits the use of its PGS label on a product as a mark of quality. The International Federation of Organic Agriculture Movements or IFOAM defines PGS thus: "Participatory Guarantee Systems are locally focused quality assurance systems. They certify producers based on active participation of stakeholders and are built on a foundation of trust, social networks and knowledge exchange."

6.14 A precursor of PGS is already being practiced in MP initiated during the year 2002 by constituting a village level standing committee and empowering it to certify the primary producers' claim of being truly organic in terms of use of inputs and process[xxvii].

6.15 **Level of Equivalency with National and International Standards:** The issue of level of equivalency is well thought and emphatically dealt by APEDA as one of the key national accreditation agency, the new policy would work in tandem with APEDA's quality assurance system and encourage all the stakeholders within the fold of organic farming in the state to strengthen the state level agency on par with national and international agencies.

6.16 **Stand on GM:** The new policy shall take firm stand against GM crops[xxviii] and shall make adequate mechanisms to check unscrupulous elements to push GMOs in the certified/ notified organic areas.

6.17 The state commits itself for a "GM free status of its agriculture", this requires strong resolve on the part of statutory agencies engaged in enforcement of agriculture legislations on one hand, input agencies and farmers on the other hand. The state shall reprimand actors and elements promoting GM seeds and gradually attain a GM Free environment.

7.00 Organic Inputs:

The organic inputs of appropriate quality with assured supply and rationalized price plays crucial role in accelerating the growth rate of organic farming. The new policy pays top most priority to this aspect of organic farming and shall abide to the obligation of making organic input portfolio a real time growth engine of organic farming. The key inputs[xxix] in the organic farming are soil and plant nutrition supplements, plant protection agents[xxx], seeds and varieties of the crops and technologies that work in harmony with principles of organic farming. The earlier three are input based technologies and can be delivered to the practioners of organic farming, the later one fall in the category of knowledge based technology, which by virtue requires more participatory strategy. The quality control, quality assurance, packaging, pricing and delivery mechanism are some of the key issues that requires state interventions through quasi – legal and statutory provisions. The current legal provisions do not suffice the purpose hence the new policy shall postulate a new set of guidelines and control orders for the organic inputs.

7.10 **Connecting Bio – Energy and Organic Inputs:** The availability of unabated supply of power/energy remains elusive in the remote rural areas, however, alternate or non conventional sources of energies like solar and biomass could play a critical role in achieving energy security in the rural areas. The bio energy especially bio – gas and gober gas produces energies as well as high quality manures. The new policy shall pay utmost attention to develop the bio – gas/gobar gas interventions with the twin objective of producing domestic fuel, captive power and enriched organic manure. There are adequate mechanisms and technologies that can be deployed to achieve the twin objectives simultaneously making the initiative a profitable and environment friendly venture.

7.11 **Bio gas producers' companies in the hinterlands:** To make the bio – energy – organic input production a commercially viable and sustainable stand alone initiative, the new policy would encourage the rural youth, primary organic producers, CBOs, CSO, private and corporate to develop bio energy producers companies, suitable mechanisms would be developed to support incorporation, handholding and technology backstopping to

nurture these budding institutions. These producer Companies once grounded firmly in their areas of operation shall provide meaningful employment to the rural youth on sustained basis.

7.12 **Urban bio – degradable waste management – tapping the commercial opportunities under PPCP mode:** The urban areas in the state produces huge amount of solid and liquid waste, the civic bodies struggle to manage such waste in environmentally benign manner. In the recent past some of the civic bodies have come up with the plans to manage such waste in PPP mode. The new policy shall work in tandem with civic bodies and extend the PPP mode in to PPCP[xxxi]. MSW, night soil compost, partnership with institutions like Sulabh International[xxxii] shall be of great importance to use their expertise, technologies and institutional support for the benefit of organic farming. The peri – urban agriculture a neglected field in the farm sectors holds high promise and shall be yet another appropriate niche to strengthen organic farming around urban conglomerates. The urban dairy hubs, fruit and flower cultivation farms shall be developed wherein urban population may work on the principle of **"own a cow for fresh milk"** philosophy. The peri – urban agriculture provides easy access to markets for the organically produced perishables and products of animal origin. The new policy shall strategies to cease these opportunities upfront as priority area. Similarly peri – urban agriculture at times plays havocxxxiii as the external input use especially inorganic fertilizers, pesticides is much higher and indiscriminate, the new policy taking cognizance shall notify such areas for pure organic farming areas.

7.13 **Developing framework and augmenting opportunities for carbon trading:** The issue of generating CERs through organic farming has been a fascinating opportunity for the farm sector, however, appropriate R & D in this field and adequate framework to measure the carbon sink is conspicuously absent. The new policy would encourage R & D institutions to develop a framework to monitor and measure carbon sink. The most appropriate opportunity could be bio energy and use of organic manures that hasten the process of restricting GHG sources and expands the sink within the system. The future CER would generate a carbon fund to continue with financing the sector even without state aid and shall be a viable option for earning higher returns from the hitherto low paying activity.

7.20 **Towards Indigenous Cow Based Rural Economy:**

"Madhvee gavo bhuvantu nah"[xxxiv]

Cows in the farming system play the role of mother since Vedic times, the Vedas define cow as **Kamadhenu**[xxxv], organic farming ever since its inception depends hugely on the cows for proving the inputs that supports organic farming. **Panchgyva**[xxxvi] has been used since Vedic times as magic input to produce more sustainably, similarly **Amrut Pani**[xxxvii] have been used since ancient time as soil enhancer. The new policy sees the bovine wealth as a boon to herald a breakthrough in the rural economy. The new policy would tread the path to establish and strengthen Cow Based Rural Economy in the state with its 20[xxxviii] m bovine population. The policy takes a non religious, non political and strictly economic view point to achieve sustainable development of rural economy. The policy enshrines with the encouragement[xxxix] of bovines emphasising research and development efforts[xl] to break the barriers and produce such technologies enhancing quality cows rearing and hence shall put in place such schemes that incentivise the small holder to increase their herds. Fodder development has always been an elusive factor limiting the scope of animal husbandry especially for small holders; the department of veterinary will be directed to develop such schemes[xli].

7.21 **Dry Dairies:** A large number of nondescript bovine population remain unproductive and under utilized resource left to lurch around in the urban, semi – urban and rural areas. Poor feeding and breeding management makes this population a burden on the agro – eco system. The concept of dry dairies will ensure a systematic and scientific feeding and breeding management especially when the animal is in dry period. The dry dairies would keep such animals during the dry period and see that they produce pedigree generations with selection for breed purification, breed improvement using the indigenous germplasm, on calving the animal would be return to the owner in the milch, appropriate operational modalities would be worked out to implement such schemes on mass scale. These dairies provide the opportunities to produce bio energy, manures and other such products that add to the organic input telly. A large number of landless farmers, women, rural youth and agriculture labourers or small herders would be the target population providing them opportunities for meaningful employment and sustainable livelihood.

7.22 **Gobar gas (Kamdhenu Natural Gas KNG) – Cleaning and bottling as domestic fuel:** Research have shown that Gobar gas can be purified for the impurities like Hydrogen Sulphide (H2S) excessive water vapours and other such contents impeding its bottling for easy transportation and use as and when required. The bio – energy/ Gobar gas Producing Companies would be encouraged to harness the potential of such technology advancement and produce KNG for domestic and auto fuel. This will help them generate yet another account of CERs by saving fossil based hydrocarbons.

7.23 **Power Generation – decentralized captive power generation:** Besides the dry dairies producing enriched manures, they would be encouraged to produce power by setting of appropriate size captive power plants using gobar – gas as feedstock.

7.24 **Managing Cold Chains:** Developing and managing cold chains in the remote rural areas have been a challenge restricted by power supply greatly hindering the chances of producing and marketing perishables. The captive power generation capacities harnessed through the use of gobar – gas/bio – gas would be primarily utilized for developing and managing small cold storages and cold chains to augment the opportunities of organic farming of perishables.

7.25 **Enriched Manures with quality assurance, standards:** The enriched manures with certified quality assurance system with adequate quality standards would be the key business venture and shall put the cow based rural economy on firm footing.

7.26 **Employment opportunities and rural entrepreneurship:** The rural youth would be the key target for engaging them in to meaningful rural enterprises. The RBH[xlii] scheme would provide the right platform for this to take shape.

7.30 **Organic Input Enterprises and Rural Youth:** Organic input enterprises within the ambit of RBH or similar such schemes would further provide the opportunities to rural youth and educated youth interested to develop organic input production and marketing enterprises.

7.40 **Quality Control Facilities for Inputs:** The QC remains an elusive factor making room for unscrupulous elements cheating the poor farmers on many counts. The new policy commits to put in place such statutory enforcement mechanisms and appropriate legal framework to cover all organic inputs within its fold[xliii]. Common Quality Assurance Facilitators can also be trained.

8.00 Converting Certified Organic Farm Commodities into High Value Brands;

8.10 A unique state level umbrella brand would be developed for the organic products justifying and qualifying the statutory standards under certified regimes under GGC, PGS and other systems of organic certification. The farm commodities when converted to high value brands fetches higher market premiums. Farmers have been genius to develop such unique selling points (USPs)[xliv].

8.20 The conversion process from commodities to brands requires standardized production processes, bulk aggregations, and managing fair average qualities

of the produce, following certification, traceability, collective marketing etc..... these operations are part of organic farming due to the four cardinal principles of organic farmingxlv. The organic farming as envisioned in this policy document shall accelerate the process of brand building with appropriate **logo** like **"India Organic[xlvi]" "PGS Organic[xlvii]".**

9.00 State Organic Mission:

9.10 The new policy would be implemented in a mission mode, for this to take deep roots in shortest possible time a state mission on organic farming (appropriately names? May be .....**Mission on Organic Farming)** would be instituted immediately ***to provide an umbrella organization institutionalizing efforts promoting organic farming in the state.*** Such mission would be chaired by Minister of Agriculture under the patronage of Chief Minister of the state. The mission would be headed by a full time professional with requisite expertise and experience as Mission Director drawn from within the government system or outside.

9.20 The mission would be the implementing agency within the Ministry of Agriculture with a full team of professionals on all aspects of organic farming. The mission would work in all districts in the identified niches and shall develop full scale operational facilities at district, block and cluster level[xlviii].

9.30 The state organic mission would create an enabling environment within the new policy domain and shall encourage the organic producers by holding district and state level competitions, institute awards[xlix], the mission would also organize annual events like regional, state, national, international growers conferences, seminars, symposiums, workshops, exposure tours and **jaivik hats** for all the stakeholders engaged in organic farming. **Ascertaining the functionality within one month time the mission document will be prepared detailing its objectives, Organogram, thrust area, geographical spread, key activities, working strategies, resource mobilization plan, budgetary provisions, funding options, action plan for the approval of the authorities.**

10.00 Developing Organic Producers' Institutions:

10.10 **Building Linkages:** The new policy attempts to emancipate primary producers from the clutches of unproductive and unfriendly channels of markets and encourages setting up such institutions that provide end – to – end solutions for backward and forward linkages, knowledge and financial linkages to meet the challenge.

10.11 **Backward Linkages with Primary Organic Producers:** The policy, taking cognizance of the recent developments in the field of retail management and increased interest of organized sector and corporate giants and implication thereof on the small and marginal primary producers of the organically produced commodities and those involved in the unorganized retail especially of NTFPs, MFPs, herbs, medicinal and aromatics and other products from the natural or default organics, emphasize the urgent and immediate need for setting up institutions and processes that are inclusive in nature. It is worth recognizing that the organic food and other products are produced by small and marginal farmers and at the other end of the chain are consumed by rich people who can afford to pay higher prices for such products, however, the benefits are not accrued by the primary producers. The certification to qualify for organic standards, collection, aggregation, bulking, sorting, grading, packing and other operations necessary to place these products in the hyper markets requires specialized operations, hence new policy pays due emphasis to build such **"organic producers' collectives"** to establish and strengthen back – end operations of the organic value chain.

10.12 **Forward Linkages with Local, Regional, National and International Markets:** A whole range of front – end operations are required for appropriate placement of organic produce in the hyper markets, moreover, the GGC and PGS requires collective marketing under an umbrella brand, the organic producers' collectives engaged in back – end operations would be the right choice of institutions to work in partnership with hyper markets and enter the value chain to the utmost benefits of the primary producers. Fair trade practices, bulk supplies, speciality products and intermediaries and derivatives require scientific operations to augment and optimize benefits. MP State Agriculture Marketing Board would be directedl to provide separate market shades for the organic produce to avoid any chances of commingling with non – organic produce. The Mandi would also be directed to notify such arrangements to attract the buyers from all across nation to enter in the Mandi for organic produce. The arrangement shall then develop market niches within state.

10.13 **Linkages for Technology Management:** Organic farming is as much a technologic centric issue, the quality of product depends on the quality of inputs, appropriate processes within the ambit of the statutory standards and management of the operations to avoid contamination and commingling with non – organic produce. The new policy understands the technology needs of the systematic and scientific organic farming and imbibes the spirit of building linkages between primary producers and R & D institutions.

10.14 **Financial Linkages:** The large scale operations would require fresh investments both public and private, the financial linkages between the institutions of primary organic producers and the financial institutions like CCB, nationalized banks, RRBs, MFIs, NABARD and host of other institutions would be encouraged to enter in to financial agreements with primary organic producers institution to kick start the process.

11.00 State Level Organic Farming Research and Development Institute:

11.10 **Developing local, regional and state level facilities to impart short-term courses:** Based on CBNA using 360° feedback loop local, regional and state level facilities would be created to take on the task of imparting skill-building trainings through short courses. The Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVKs) and the Farmers' Training Centres of Department would be encouraged to start Organic Farming Development Programs (ODPs) for rural youth to take up organic farming as key economic activity for their future vocation. A dedicated and specialized institute under the aegis of "..... **Institute of Organic Farming Research and Development"** with technical and infrastructural facility within state offering such services would be established as a key initiative under the new policy domain. An institute of international repute would be established within 1 year of the policy implementation.

11.20 **Capacity Building Need Assessment:** The new policy shall give utmost priority to capacity building need assessment at all levels of all stakeholders to understand current status of skill sets possessed by the key personnel. A gap analysis would help estimate the capacity building needs and to develop a trained cadre of food processing experts and personnel. The indigenous knowledge and innovation of the farmers will be validated, recognized and promoted.

11.30 **Handholding Support:** The vocational training institutes or R & D establishment associated with Organic Farming would be encouraged to extend handholding support to the new initiatives during the early phase of the projects. Besides, a special Organic Farming Mission would enable the new policy to hire specialist Advisors and Consultants on task basis to provide such support from time-to-time. Farmer-to-Farmer transfer of technology and hand-holding will be actively promoted.

11.40 **On-line end-to-end solutions:** Information technology enabled services (ITES) like e2bli (electronic to business) and b2blii (business to business) portals would be established dovetailing with **"Vision 2007 every village a knowledge centre"**

of Government of India. The on-line end-to-end solution on **"e-sanchar"** through wireless telephony would accelerate the pace of converting hitherto weakness and threats in to opportunities and strengths as depicted in the Policy Vision in the state. The new policy would harness the hidden potential of front age information technology (IT) and advise State Organic Mission to develop a dedicated website[liii], in fact this would be a statutory requirement for the state level CB to develop and manage on – line database of all the organic growers in different categories and shall be available in public domain. Practicing Organic farmers familiar with internet/ ITES would always be on the board of such initiatives.

11.50 **Developing state – of – art and futuristic facilities for higher learning, research and development in the field of organic farming:**

11.50.1 To safeguard the future and make further advancement in the organic farming portfolio, constant research and development would be utmost important. Academic and professional institutions would be advised to start fresh higher education courses in the field of Organic Farming and its allied activities. The new policy would envisage a dedicated institution of higher learning in the name of .....**National University of Organic Agriculture** to establish at an appropriate place where the heritage of organic farming and active interest of scientific academia and professionals deemed enticing. **The policy commits establishing such facility within 1 year of the policy implementation.**

11.50.2 The new policy would encourage the school education to include Organic farming as new stream of Knowledge in the curricula. The board of secondary education may then start separate stream on Organic Agriculture in their syllabi.

12.00 Convergence to Optimize the Efforts:

12.10 **The new policy envisages public – private – community partnership to establish and strengthen the organic farming as the harbinger of new orbits of growth in the farm economy. The Ministry of Agriculture and MP Rajya Krishak Aayog in the state will coordinate all efforts to dovetail programs, projects, schemes from within the state with all relevant departments like RD and PR, horticulture and food processing, animal husbandry and veterinary, forest, urban development water resources, energy and school education etc....**

12.20 The **State Organic Mission** (to be names appropriately) would publish the details of all the schemes programs and initiatives encouraging organic agriculture by Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India. Besides programs and schemes steered by NPOP, especial projects like Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojna (RKVY), programs launched and steered by National Rainfed Area Authority, donor funded initiatives etc.... would also provide the required resources to meet the targeted estimates.

12.30 Looking to the potential for job creation in situ and prospects of the proliferation of organic input, service, technology back stopping, certification, quality testing and assurance system at both ends of production processes, processing industry for organically produced commodities, collective marketing, and all other aspects of organic farming, special efforts would be made to bring in fresh investments from both private/corporate sources from within state, country and abroad.

12.40 Formation of Joint Liability Groups is an ideal credit delivery channel, which takes care of the problem of collateral. NABARD pilot project may be extended to organic cultivation intensive areas. Capacity building of bankers in the realm of organic farming may be required. To begin with it may be started in intensively cultivated areas. This may lead to credibility to the organic farming system, and encourage banks to take up a few pilot projects on their own[liv].

12.50 The Department of Farmers' Welfare and Agriculture Development shall continue with renewed vigour and budgetary outlays under its program of Development of Organic and Sustainable Agriculture (DOSA) and shall expand many activities identified and found necessary under the obligatory fulfilment of the state commitment under the new policy domain.

13.00 Incentives:

13.10 **Incentivising Stakeholders:** All incentives as declared by the state government under the provisions of incentives to the stakeholder under the MP State Food Processing Policy – 2008 shall be extended to the primary producers, processors, marketers, R & D agencies and others engaged in Organic Farming in the state. These provisions would be dovetailed with new the **MP State Organic Farming Policy 2010** for the purpose of avoiding duplication on one hand and encouraging organic farming in the state on the other hand. The new policy delves on instituting a **"State Organic Farming Fund"** to be managed by state organic mission. The fund could garner support **primarily from regular budgetary allocations of the department of farmers welfare and agriculture development, a minimum of 20% of the**

budget could allocated to the activities approved by the State Organic Mission, besides this, allocation from the Mandi Board cess regimelv, carbon credits earned through various interventions and other such untied funds that may be utilized for extending grants and subsidies to popularize organic farming in the state.

13.20 **MP State Agriculture Marketing Board Tax moratorium for producers and intermediaries promoting organic farming:** In line with such exemptions extended to producers and others engaged in production processes of perishables[lvi] shall be extended to producers of certified organic produce.

13.30 **Nutrient Value Based and/or Soil Organic Carbon (SOC) based compensation for production, promotion and use of organic manures, soil additives:** The new policy is inclined to induce the soil heath parameters to the crop nutrient subsidy regime. Organic carbon plays major role in biological activity and fertility of the soil. Indian soil ecosystems are very dynamic due to its sub-tropical climate, resulting rapid degradation of organic matter in these soils. Soil organic carbon content up to 1.5 - 2.0% increases soil porosity that supports growth of the soil micro – organisms. This increases availability of different nutrients to the plant, resulting in better crop yield. Thus organic carbon is a true indicator of the soil health. Also it is true that soils with sufficient organic carbon in it definitely contains other major elements like Nitrogen, Phosphorous and Potassium in more available form. Despite complications to measure the SOC, policy believes that there are sufficient technological advancements that may help measure the SOC with ease and efficiencyl[lvii]. The state may decide a subsidy regime[lviii] on production and use of organic manures based on such empirical measures.

13.40 **Compensation for Certification Fee:** The new policy shall compensate registered organic producers by subsidizing 25 – 75% of the certification fee under individual farm certification, GGC and facilitate the free membership of PGS. Then state may them claim all such subsides from Ministry of Agriculture, GOI under appropriate scheme or program[lix].

13.50 **Technology Support Subsidy:** Technologies for production, processing, storage, documentation, testing, traceability, impact assessment of the organic farming on overall agro – ecology would require state funds, special projects would be encouraged with state grants. The primary producers would be given technology support under appropriate programs or special organic area development program. The funds for such initiatives would be dovetailed from RKVY, NRAA, National Mission on sustainable Agriculture and state sponsored schemes from within the departmental funds.

13.60 **Transport Subsidy:** The organic produce comes from hinterlands and far-flung remote areas, the perishable nature and shorter shelf life, issues of contamination and commingling, shortage of adequate and appropriate storage are some of the bottlenecks in developing the organic farming as remunerative initiatives. To deal with such issues the new policy opined that an appropriate transport subsidy may be offered to primary producers or groups, institutions and individuals facilitating remunerative marketing there of. Such subsidies may be as applicable in case of State' Food Processing Policy 2008. The long haul subsides may be garnered from NPOP and or APEDA as the case may be under export promotion schemes of GOI.

13.70 **Subsides as applicable in case of bio gas and gobar gas:** The non conventional energy department/corporation, MP state Agro Industries Corporation, KVIC, National Board on Biogas extends subsidies for development of bio/gobar gas units of both small and large size. Such subsidies and program implementation shall be dovetailed with organic farming under the new policy regime. Efforts would be made to develop a strong bio/gobar gas based power generation portfolio with twin objectives of producing captive energy at local level and produce high quality enriched certified organic manure. The energy generation may accrue and earn carbon credits and convert them in to carbon funds for future financing of the program giving impetus to organic farming in the state. The new policy enunciates its firm commitment to develop model dairy farms, dry dairy farms, Gaushalas and small scale demonstrable models for small and marginal farmers in any socio – economic category with appropriate state aid and or centrally sponsored schemes applicable to this intervention.

13.80 **Fee charges for capacity building:** Adequate funds are available with NCOF for training and capacity building of the stakeholder under the NPOP and other programs, the primary organic producers and their institutions, ICS institutions, PGS institutions and groups, CBs, VOs, FPS, CSOs, R & D establishments shall be given adequate trainings with state funds dovetailed from various sources. The CB funds would be allocated from the ATMA funds and agencies managing ATMA in various blocks and districts under PPP mode shall be advised to give priority to such initiatives.

13.90 **Technical consultancy charges and fee:** Special fund would be created under RKVY to give impetus to organic farming in the state, any agency aspiring to higher technical consultancies for the purpose of developing/formulating projects on one

or many aspects of organic farming would be given state support to accelerate the process of project development and project cycle management with adequate and appropriate technical inputs.

13.91 **Sponsorships for higher learning in the field of organic farming to rural youth:** Literate and educated rural youth would be the critical mass to be quickly bring on the board to accelerate the pace of policy implementation, generate meaningful livelihood and employment opportunities, developing a cadre of independent trained and professional service providers to the millions of organic producers. The policy enshrines with the spirit of developing the future of the state by sponsoring rural youth to the institutions of higher learning for graduating in the different fields of organic farming. The certificate, diploma, bachelor and masters' courses would be started with these sponsored students. The policy would support such institutions providing opportunities for higher learning in the filed of organic farming.

14.00 Consumer Awareness:

14.10 The new policy consolidating the principles of health and principle of care[lx] shall abide to the public health and create an environment of trust and care for the ultimate consumers. The policy would lay emphasis on consumer awareness about the organic products and encourage consumers to use more and more organics. This in effect would be a marketing strategy for the organic products as well.

14.20 A rational media mix would be devised and state and national electronic and print media would be encouraged to undertake the issue of organic farming and its impacts on food basket and environment conducive to human habitat.

Strategic Action Plan for Policy Implementation

S. No.	Strategic Action	Action by	Time
1.	Formation of a state level **Policy Implementation Committee**	Director, DoFW &Ag D	Immediately after the policy approval
2.	Developing a detailed report on establishing **State Organic Mission**	Policy Implementation Committee	With 1 Month of the Committee formation
3.	Strengthening the **State Organic Certification Agency**	MoFW & AgDev	Within 3 month of the policy approval
4.	Establishing State Institute of **Organic Farming Research and Development**	MoFW & AgDev	Within 1 year of the policy approval
5.	Establishing A **National University of Organic Agriculture** at an appropriate place	MoFW & AgDev	Within 1 year of the policy approval
6.	**Provision of Incentives** to organic growers, operators and other stakeholders as per the **provisions of the approved policy**	Policy Implementation Committee	
	1. Develop **Annual Action Plan and Budget** for all the provisions	State Organic Mission	Within 1 Month of the constitution of the State Organic Mission
	2. Develop **Program Guidelines** for all the stakeholders	State Organic Mission	On approval of the State Organic Plan and provision of the separate budget
	3. **Deployment of the professionally trainned, technical and competent staff sourced from open market in case it is not available from within the existing staff.**	**State Organic Mission**	**Within 1 Month of the constitution of the State Organic Mission**
	3. **Capacity Building** of the officials and Professionals deployed in the State Mission	State Organic Mission	Immediately after the deployment of the staff.
	4. **Formation of Inter – Ministerial Coordination Committee** comprising of ministries and or departments of Finance, Agriculture, Horticulture, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries, Rural Development and	State Organic Mission	Within 1 Month of the constitution of the State Organic Mission

S. No.	Strategic Action	Action by	Time
	Panchayats, State Watershed Mission, MPDPIP, MPRLP, Forest, State Forest corporation, State Agro – Industries Corporation, State Seeds Corporation, SAUs, State Organic Certification Agency, APEDA, NABARD, Department of Renewable Energy, State Mandi Board, selected NGOs, representatives from trade and industry engaged in organic agriculture and representatives from organic farming community.		
7.	Developing **status paper on the organic input and nutrient based subsidy scheme** for the deliberation in a National Level Workshop	State Organic Mission	Commissioning the study to experts identified by the Mission.
8.	Developing a **dedicated website** of the State Organic Mission to enable the organic farmers and operators to start E2B and B2B	State Organic Mission	Within 1 Month of the constitution of the State Organic Mission
9.	Develop a draft of **Organic Farming** Act for public consultation, expert consultation and to be tabled in the State Assembly to legislate the same. (on the lines of the Act passed by Government of Mizoram)	MoFW & AgD	Within 3 Months of the approval of the policy
10.	**Develop the State Plan** for Organic Horticulture, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries and Forest based Organic Produce,	Concern department as per the guidelines of the Inter – Ministerial Coordination Committee	Immediately after the first meeting of the Committee
11.	Organize Annual Events like National Organic Farming Fair, State and district level events	State Organic Mission	As per the approved State plan and program
12.	Establish Organic Haat, Dedicated Auction Shade in all the major APMC premises	APMCs	Within 6 Month approval of the guidelines and programs of the State Mission
13.	State Awards to Organic Growers	State Organic Mission	Annually

i The agriculture scenario of the state suggest that the inorganic fertilizer use in terms of NPK is 52 kg ha-1 as against national average of 89.8 kg ha-1 and ¼th of agriculturally advanced states like Punjab (210 kg NPK ha-1). The agro – chemical use remain as low as 0.178 kg ha-1 as against national average of 0.44 kg ha-1. The state' agrochemical consumption is 10 – 25 times below Japan and USA, which are the two largest importers of organic food.

ii MiC – Methyl iso Cyanide a chemical compound used by Union Carbide to produce insecticide in its production facility at Bhopal, MP got released on the ill fated night of December 3 1984 directly killing hundreds of inhabitants around the factory and make thousands, blind and chronic ill forever. The generations born after the catastrophe remain challenged due to the long lasting ill effects of the incidence and give a living testimony of such evils.

iii Incidence have been reported from many places wherein indiscriminate use of nasty agro – chemicals and pesticides have killed wild life, natural flora and fauna e.g. peacocks (national bird) were killed in large number in of the district in MP eating treated seeds from the fields;

iv Refer definitions for the crops and varieties of point of origin

v Refer MP state Food Processing Policy 2007

vi MSW – Municipal Solid Waste of biodegradable nature

vii Refer list of inputs in the restricted or contraband list as per the NPOP, NOP or any other standard under which the organic certification is applied for;

viii The live demonstration of such efforts are available within state like Malpani Trust Farm, Bajwada, the Khategaon district Dewas, MP. The word NATUECO derives from words Nature and Ecology, wherein all the processes adopted in this system of farming are in complete harmony with nature.

ix Tribal Areas as per PESA Notification;

x The facilities created to house the stray animals and managed by civic bodies in the urban, semi – urban and rural areas;

xi Refer The Mizoram Organic Farming Act 2004 Act 6 of 2004 passed by Mizoram Assembly on 21/07/2004; xii Palash - Beauta monosperma(linn) also known as " Flames in the natural groves and forest areas produce the flowers could be used as feedstock for chromaculture;

xiii The program started with financial assistance and support of use of organic inputs, developing bio – villages, popularizing new compost techniques like NADEP, use of bio pesticides etc.. the efforts got impetus by converting over 3130 villages as bio villages, decline in fertilizer use in these villages by 25% in terms of purchase cost, 38% in terms of reduction in cost on pesticides, installation of >31000 bio gas units, adopting the practices of organic certification by Gram Sabha. The state received many accolades and developed model villages like Malgaon in Khandwa district visited by many dignitaries. Information collected from presentations on organic farming by Director of Agriculture, MP 2004 – 05;

xiv Presentation on Organic Farming by Director of Agriculture 2004 – 05;

xv Jaivik Haat - a special state sponsored orgnic fair wherein organic producers and other stakeholders were encouraged to display their products, such events were started by DoAg in 2003;

xvi Refer Annex Principles of Organic Farming as postulated by IFOAM; The four principles namely Principle of Health, Principle of Ecology, Principle of Fairness and Principle of Care could ensure the sustainable agriculture in the first place and make the living earth a better place to leave for all future generations.

xvii GAP – Good Agriculture Practices - The GOI has entered in to developing India specific GAP under the aegis of Bureau of Indian Standards postulating crop wise region wise good agriculture practices and developing enabling mechanisms to make these statutory conditions for trans – national trade of agriculture commodities; xviii Refer APEDA report 2006 – 07 showing a total production of organic commodities 585970 MT, total quantity exported 19456 MT, value of total export RS 3012.4 million, total area under certified organic production 339113 ha with total number of organic farmers 141904 across country.

xix Climate debate cannot ignore small farmers – Pandurang Hedge LEISA INDIA, June, 2009,

xx Best Practices for Organic Policies CBFT, UNEP – UNCTAD 2008

xxi CER – Certified Emission Reduction is measure of sequestered carbon variable in the long term;

xxii Refer MP State Food Processing Policy 2007

xxiii Shree Sandeep Bhargav, CEO, Oncecert Asia - Growers Group Certification

xxiv Modern Concepts of Agriculture – Organic Agriculture – Dr. Rajendra Prasad, IARI, 2007

xxv The Minister of Agriculture, GoMP has reiterated the issue and raised to constitute an Organic Authority under the aegis of MoAg, GOI refer letter # 4867 dated Jan 08, 2010;

xxvi The MP State Organic Certification Agency has been incorporated in 2008 and under the early stage of development;

xxvii Personal communication Dr. G.S. Kaushal Ex Director of Agriculture, GoMP

xxviii GM – Genetically modified organisms are any way contraband under certified organic regime

xxix The State reiterates it s commitment to rationalize the cost of production under organic regime and shall encourage the farmers to produce inputs like soil and plant nutrition supplements (manures and Composts of all types), pest control agents, seeds, varieties and other technologies. The farmers would be encouraged to develop their local germplasm, varieties, seeds and continue using strategies like developing gene banks, seed banks;

xxx The state sees the opportunity of re - designating the place of Neem Tree (Azardiricta indica linn) as Kalpavirksha – the celestial tree that blesses the grower with its divine qualities. Neem plays a similar role in organic farming, the Vedic scripture e.g. Surpalas - Vrukshayurveda deliberates on some such species like Giripushpa, Neem etc...

xxxi PPCP – Public – Private – Community Partnership Mode shall provide an opportunity to the rural communities to work for the urban areas and charge for the environmental services, besides making the meaningful use of bio waste generated by the urban societies.

xxxii A not for profit organization working in the urban areas providing community toilet facilities in many urban and semi – urban areas;

xxxiii Contamination of surface water with heavy metals, POPs and other anthropotoxic elements - as in the case of Bada Talab of Bhopal, wherein the affluent and heavy metals from the catchment pollutes the lake and destroys aquatic life;

xxxiv "Let our cattle (cows) provide prosperity to us" – Rigveda 1.90

xxxv The Celestial Cow that blesses and grants prosperity to worshiper;

xxxvi Five products of cow origin namely milk, whey, butter oil, dung and urine all put to gather makes Panchgyva and has been used in communion as magic input to enhance soil and crop productivity and pest control agent;

xxxvii Amrut pani is prepared by mixing 10 kg cow dung, 250 gm ghee and 500 gm honey. The resultant mixture is stirred, allowed to ferment and diluted in 200 litres of water. It is used, after proper stirring, for seed dressing and seedling treatment. When sprayed on fields and plants, it enriches the soil and improves fertility (Deshpande, 2003).

xxxviii As per the Cattle Census of 2004;

xxxix The Minister of Farmers' Welfare and Agriculture Development, GoMP has already requested GOI (refer letter # 4866 dated Jan 08, 2010) to support establishment of a Bovine Research Institute under the aegis of ICAR and state shall provide all the possible support to such initiative. The issue was raised by the Minister of Agriculture during the 81 Annual General Meeting of ICAR;

xl Institutions like Deen Dayal Reseach Institue (DRI), Chitrakoot district Satna already persuing research on indegineous cow breeds would be supported and strengthen to continue with their efforts.

xli There are examples wherein schemes provides subsidies for purchase of pedigree bulls or purchase of farm machines, however no schemes are in vogue to encourage the smallholder to purchase cows and bullocks;

xlii Rural Business Hubs – a scheme of GOI under the MOPR and CII would be an appropriate platform for this to take shape;

xliii Refer para 7.00 of the new policy

xliv Chinnor rice , Sehore Wheat, Pigeonpea Dal from Narsinghpur, Papaya from Badwani are some of the bright examples of the brand building process in the field of farm commodities;

xlv Refer IFOAM Principles cited elsewhere in the policy document;

xlvi See Logo in the Annexure section;

xlvii See log in the Annexure section;

xlviii A separate strategy note detailing the State Organic Mission would be developed in consultation with experts from with the government and outside

xlix The State honors like "Rajya Jaivik Shree" under various categories like for primary organic producers, scientists, development professionals, trade and industry partners, State Officials and Public Workers, the Award Investiture Function would be organized and or coincides with "Balram Jayanti" every year, the state would also declare the model Jaivik Gram as "Jaivik Tirtha" and shall use these villages for the exposure trainings and demonstration sites;

l Such demands have been raised by organic growers from time to time in the state, the separate arrangements would encourage all such farmers to continue their efforts and reap the appropriate prices with the Mandi premises

li e 2 b - Electronic to business

lii b 2 b – Business to business

liii Possible website could be www.mpjaivik.org

liv Credit issues for organic farmers - NABARD Consultancy Services (NABCONS), Report prepared within the framework of the Technical Cooperation Project on Organic Agriculture, Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India and Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (TCP/IND/3003)

lv The MP State Agriculture Marketing Board cess contributes a portion to rural road funds, allocates resources for infrastructure development and for conservation and development of bovines in the state to MP Rajya Gausamvardhan Board.

lvi Refer Food Processing Policy 2008 for provisions applicable to production, processing, marketing of perishables

lvii Soil Organic Carbon Detection Kit (SOCDK) developed at BARC, ideally a quick, accurate and field test will be able to guide the farmer for this purpose.

lviii The State may have to set up a special task force of experts in this stream of science, agriculture economists and fertilizer pricing experts to delve on the subject and provide recommendations in a time bound fashion. The state then may decide on ways and means for administering such pragmatic subsidy regime.

lix Efforts may be made to approach GOI funds from Mission on Sustainable Agriculture;

lx Refer four principles of organic farming as postulated by IFOAM

ABBREVIATIONS

APEDA	:	Agriculture Produce Export Development Agency
ATMA	:	Agriculture Technology Management Agency
CBO	:	Community Based Organization
CBs	:	Certifing Bodies
CCB	:	Central Cooperative Bank
CER	:	Certified Emission Reduction
CSO	:	Civil Society Organization
DOSA	:	Development of Sustainable Agriculture
EU	:	European Union
FPC	:	Farmers Producers Company
GAP	:	Good Agriculture Practices
GDP	:	Gross Domestic Product
GGC	:	Growers Group Certification
GHG	:	Green House Gases
GMO	:	Genetically Modified Organization
ICS	:	Internal Control System
IFOAM	:	Internal Forum for Organic Agriculture Movement
ISO	:	International Standards Organization
ITES	:	Information Technology Enable Services
JAS	:	Japanese Agriculture Standards
ITK	:	Indigenous Technology Knowledge
KVK	:	Krishi Vighyan Kendra
KNG	:	Kamdhenu Natural Gas
MiC	:	Methyl iso Cyanide
MFP	:	Minor Forest Produces
MFI	:	Micro Finance Institutions
MSW	:	Municipal Solid Waste
NGO	:	Non Government Organization
NRAA	:	National Rainfed Area Authority
NOP	:	National Organic Programme
NPOP	:	National Programme On Organic Product
NTFP	:	Non Timbre Forest Produce
OM	:	Organic Matter
PGS	:	Participatory Guarantee Scheme
RKVY	:	Rashtiya Krishi Vikas Yojna
RRB	:	Regional Rural Bank
SHGs	:	Self Help Group
SOC	:	Soil Organic Carbon
SOM	:	Soil Organic Matter
QC	:	Quality Control
USP	:	Unique Selling Point
USDA	:	United State Development Agency
VOs	:	Voluntary Organizations

NOTES

NOTES

AGRICULTURAL AND PROCESSED FOOD PRODUCTS
EXPORT DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY (APEDA)
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY
GOVT. OF INDIA
एपीडा
APEDA
FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE SCHEME
INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT
QUALITY DEVELOPMENT
MARKET DEVELOPMENT
1. PROCESSING SUPPLY CHAIN & INFRASTRUCTURE
a.Integrated Pack House and processing facilities for addressing missing gaps.
b.Purchase of Insulated, Reefer Transport.
c.Cable Handling System for Banana and other Crops.
d.Equipment for Addressing Missing Gaps.
e.Up-Gradation of facilities mentioned at (a) to (d) above.
f. Common Infrastructure facilities. (Integrated pack houses, Laboratories, Processing Units etc.)
1. STANDARDIZATION, HARMONIZATION WITH INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS
a.Training and Study Tours in India and abroad.
b.Seminars / workshops /outreach programs etc.
2. STRENGTHENING OF TECHNICAL AND MANAGERIAL SKILLS
a.Certification of Quality and Food Safety Management Systems for all APEDA Scheduled Products.
b.Adoption of International Standards.
c.Procuring Hand-Held Devices.
3. ASSISTANCE TO NATIONAL REFERRAL LABORATORY (NRL)
4. TESTING OF ALL SCHEDULED PRODUCTS
5. INTRODUCTION OF NEW PLANT / SEED / GERMPLASM VARIETIES
6. LABORATORY FOR EXPORT TESTING AND IN-HOUSE LAB EQUIPMENT
1. DEVELOPMENT AND DISSEMINATION OF DATABASE, MARKET INTELLIGENCE.
2. PARTICIPATION IN FAIRS / EVENTS / BUYER-SELLER MEETS / REVERSE BUYER SELLER MEETS, TRADE DELEGATIONS, PROMOTION OF GI PRODUCTS ETC.
3. ASSISTANCE FOR PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT, R&D, ENHANCEMENT OF TRACEABILITY, ETC.
4. ASSISTANCE FOR NEW MARKET / ASSISTANCE FOR TRIAL SHIPMENT AND REGISTRATION OF BRAND / IPR OUTSIDE INDIA
[The detailed information is available at APEDA Website: www.apeda.gov.in]