

പതിനാലാം കേരള നിയമസഭ
ഏഴാം സമ്മേളനം

നക്ഷത്ര ചിഹ്നമിടാത്ത ചോദ്യം നം.2982

21.08.2017 ൽ മറുപടിയ്ക്ക്

കേന്ദ്ര കൃഷി വകുപ്പ് മന്ത്രാലയത്തിന്റെ ഉത്തരവിന്റെ പകർപ്പ്

ചോദ്യം
ശ്രീ.കോവൂർ കുഞ്ഞുമോൻ

മറുപടി
ശ്രീ. വി.എസ്. സുനിൽ കുമാർ
(കൃഷി വകുപ്പ് മന്ത്രി)

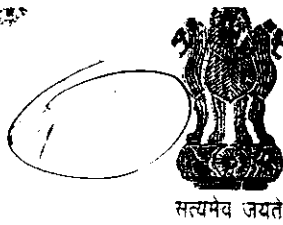
കാർഷിക നയത്തിനു അംഗീകാരം നൽകിക്കൊണ്ട് സംസ്ഥാന സർക്കാർ ഇറക്കിയ ഉത്തരവിൽ പരാമർശിച്ച, കേന്ദ്ര കൃഷി വകുപ്പ് മന്ത്രാലയത്തിന്റെ ഡി ഒ നമ്പർ 2-17/2013-പോളിസി തീയതി 01-01-2014 എന്ന ഉത്തരവിന്റെ പകർപ്പ് ലഭ്യമാക്കാമോ?

കേന്ദ്ര കൃഷി വകുപ്പ് മന്ത്രാലയത്തിന്റെ 01-01-2014 തീയതിയിലെ ഡി.ഒ നമ്പർ 2-17/2013-പോളിസി എന്ന കത്തിന്റെ പകർപ്പ് അനുബന്ധമായി ഉള്ളടക്കം ചെത്തിയിട്ടുണ്ട്.

Mayap

സെക്ഷൻ ഓഫീസർ

शरद पवार
SHARAD PAWAR



कृषि एवं खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्री
भारत सरकार
MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE &
FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

D.O. No. 2-17/2013-Policy
01 JAN 2014

Pr - 26346/13

S (88)

Dear

Shri K.P. Mohanan

Please refer to your D.O. letter dated 20th August, 2013 enclosing therewith the draft Agricultural Development Policy of Kerala.

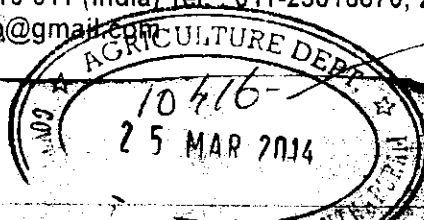
Suggestions/comments of this Ministry on the draft Agricultural Development Policy are forwarded herewith for your consideration.

With regards,

Yours sincerely
(Signature)
(Sharad Pawar)

Shri K.P. Mohanan,
Minister for Agriculture,
Animal Husbandry, Printing & Stationery,
Government of Kerala,
Government Secretariat,
Thiruvananthapuram-I

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9825 / Agri / 14 / AD

Agri (Agri) Dept

May be transferred to Agri (PB) Dept. in

continuation of uo & no. 26346/Agri/13/AD dated 21/2/2014

for n/a.

82
20/3/14

(Signature)
21/3/14
Section Officer

Agriculture (PB) Department

Comments of Ministry of Agriculture on the Draft Agricultural Development Policy of Government of Kerala

Content of Policy	Comments
<i>General</i>	<p>The Policy has taken care of the potential agricultural components such as land, water and soil in an integrated manner for sustainable agriculture in the state of Kerala. The human components viz. IRRD, capacity building, skill development of farmers in the growing scenario of climate change and watershed management perspectives have been addressed amicably. In the plans, efforts to popularize agricultural mechanization has been indicated clearly in the policy document. Envisioning disasters, crop insurance and credit schemes are also put in place for effective environmental risk cover that can help the farmers, from agricultural research and education viewpoints the document has addressed strengthening of agricultural universities in the State with a focus on emerging areas of disciplines for improving the quality of research. The document also emphasizes on the farmers' need based research and technology development, thus providing leads to anticipated ICAR Model Act.</p>
<i>General</i>	<p>The Policy document now needs an action plan with clearly defined priorities, financial provisions and institutions in place, to achieve the desired holistic growth in agriculture.</p> <p>The State Government may consider inclusion of use/ promotion of liquid bio-fertilizers like <i>Azospirillum Azotobacter</i>, Phosphate Solubilizing Bacteria (PSB) and Potash Mobilizing Bacterium (KMB) in the State Policy. A liquid form is superior in total viable count and has two years shelf life in comparison to solid form which has a maximum 6 months shelf life.</p>
Sr. No. 28.10 - Policy 205	<p>It may discourage the dairy farmers who supply more than 50 litre of milk per day and affect the milk production level of the society hence the State Govt. may review the policy in this regard.</p>
Sr. No. 28.15 - Policy No. 210	<p>It may be mentioned that as per provision of Schedule of 2, FSS Regulations, 2011, the registered members of dairy cooperative societies which supply upto 500 litres of Milk per day are exempted from registration under Food Safety and Standards Act 2006.</p>
Sr. No. 28.17 - Policy 211	<p>Policy does not refer/ provide the details of the specific study recently conducted to justify the proposal for lowering of the standards (%SNF) of cow milk as it may affect the nutritive value of cow milk hence the policy is not supported in this regard.</p>
Sr. No. 28.18 - Policy 212	<p>It may be desirable that the financial assistance for the policy may be dovetailed with the 'National Programme of Mid Day Meal in Schools' as a centrally sponsored scheme of the Department of School Education & Literacy under the Ministry of HRD.</p>
Sr. No. 29.5 - 29.8 - Policy 217 - 222	<p>Government of Kerala is giving due importance to the development of poultry sector in the State and the Department support the proposal. However, it may bring to the notice of the State, the content of the representation from Compound Livestock Feed Manufacturers Association of India stating that the State is levying 11.5% tax on breiler live caicken brought into the State which is causing distress to the farmers. In this context, we may request</p>

Sr. No 35.4 - 35.9 Policy 271 - 2275

the State Government to have a re-look into the point and take steps, as appropriate, to encourage more consumption in general, benefitting both producers and consumers. Further, turnover tax may prove counter-productive. The State Government is trying to achieve self sufficiency and looking into long-term sustainability. Therefore, the State may also relook into this issue and take a stand where all-inclusive growth is encouraged. It is also believed that Kerala is treating entire poultry at par with agriculture activity and not only broiler farming and accordingly consider electric tariff parity for entire poultry activities. To give boost to the poultry sector, the State may actually extend additional concession on tariff.

The draft policy covers most of the focus areas of DADEF like promotion of integrated fish farming and intensive aquaculture, reservoir fisheries development and development of fish feed based on locally available material and knowhow. The policy, however, is silent on meeting shortage of quality seed, which is one of the major constraints for increasing fish production in the country and one of the key areas of focus of DADEF's policy. DADEF has also circulated guidelines for development of seed certification and accreditation system for meeting quality seed requirements. The State Government, may incorporate development of hatcheries/ brood banks as key strategy for increase in inland fish production in the State and also setting up of a mechanism for seed certification.

6.3 The agriculturally potential land is to be identified and demarcated with the help of modern technologies such as remote sensing, satellite imagery, etc. and a database is to be made

Soil & Land Use Survey of India (SLUSI) of Department of Agriculture & Cooperation (DAC) is conducting Soil Resource Mapping (SRM) and has centers located in all regions of Country. Besides, National Bureau of Soil Science and Land Use Planning (NBSS&LUP), Nagpur, has developed soil fertility maps for different zones. Data generated by SLUSI and NBSS&LUP need to be utilized for deciding land uses, if already done for Kerala

6.4 The purchase of farmlands should be restricted for cultivators and for farming purpose only.

As per Seventh Schedule of Constitution of India land is State Subject and therefore, it is prerogative of States.

6.5 Cultivable wastes should be brought under plough with immediate effect for augmenting the food production.

It is to be ensured that culturable wasteland, suitable for agriculture is taken up for agriculture.

6.8 A wetland restoration programme should be launched in campaign mode.

Ministry of Environment and Forests (M/o E&F) is already implementing a programme namely; Conservation and management of Wetlands in India (Revised on 12.06.2012).

6.11 Appropriate legislative mechanism may be evolved for the promotion of 'Rent a land for farming'

While doing so the social fabric of the state and equity be also kept in mind.

<p>programmes.</p> <p>The Government should have the aim of employing information technology to transform the existing system of land records maintenance and thereby ensuring efficient, accurate and transparent delivery mechanism and conflict resolution in ownership of land.</p>	<p>Department of Land Resources, Ministry of Rural Development is implementing a programme namely National Land Records Modernization Programme (NLRMP). The major aim of this programme is to build the computerized database of land records as well as registration. State may like to make use of that programme for land reforms.</p>
<p>7.8 Rainwater harvesting and aquifer recharge would be given priority for ensuring the stability and supply of water.</p>	<p>With a view to conserve rain water and to enhance ground water augmentation by adoption of various soil & water conservation measures, DAC have launched Rainfed Area Development Programme (RADP), which could be made use of by the State.</p>
<p>7.9 The micro-irrigation technology is to be popularized in the state with adequate share of state budget.</p>	<p>Department of Agriculture & Cooperation (DAC) is implementing a National Mission on Micro Irrigation (NMI) for enhancing irrigation coverage by improving efficient use of available water. However, any additionality from State budget is welcomed.</p>
<p>7.10 Farm ponds and Thalakkualams needs to be promoted and protected.</p>	<p>Farm ponds are promoted under Rainfed Area Development Programme (RADP), a sub scheme of Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY).</p>
<p>7.16 Irrigation agriculture being the largest water demanding sector, special attention has to be given for creating and sustaining irrigation infrastructure.</p>	<p>Ministry of Agriculture is promoting creation of small water harvesting structures/ farm ponds, which the State Government may make use of</p>
<p>8.6 A cadastral level soil information system is to be launched.</p>	<p>Soil Land Use Survey of India (SLUSI) of DAC is already undertaking Soil Resource Mapping (SRM). Similarly, National Bureau Soil Survey & Land Use Planning (NBSS&LUP), an ICAR institution, is preparing soil fertility maps across the country. State may use these programmes also.</p>
<p>8.7 Make every effort to reduce soil</p>	<p>Department of Land Resources, Ministry of Rural Development is implementing a major Integrated Watershed</p>

<p>erosion on watershed basis.</p>	<p>Management Programme (IWMP) for prevention of soil erosion and land degradation on watershed approach. State may coordinate with them.</p>
<p>9.6 There is need to train skilled personnel in field of climate change adaptation and mitigation.</p>	<p>Department of Agriculture & Cooperation is in process of launching a mission namely; National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA), in which training and demonstration for climate change adaptation and mitigation are one of the major components, which would supplement the efforts of State.</p>
<p>9.8 The Government should make focused approach to facilitate the possibility of strategic planning for systematic Disaster Management, as well as for Contingency planning at District, Block and Grama Panchayat levels against all emergencies, pro-actively (for preparedness, prevention and mitigation) and responsively (for response, relief, repatriation, the whole way to recovery in the full Disaster Cycle).</p>	<p>Ministry of Home Affairs is mandated for Disaster Management. However, Drought Management Division of DAC has already prepared the District Contingency Plan for mitigating the effects of droughts across the Country.</p>
<p>10.1 The watershed development plans are made to improve rural livelihoods and reduce poverty by developing and strengthening community based approach.</p>	<p>Community based approach is adopted under Watershed Development Programmes (WDPs) with emphasis on active involvement of community during planning and implementation of watershed programmes.</p>
	<p>The Institutional Mechanism should comprise of Crop Weather Watch Group to periodically review parameters of rainfall, water storage position in reservoirs, pests and disease, availability of fertilizers etc. and State Drought Monitoring Centre should review, on a regular basis, parameters of precipitation, availability of water for various purposes, crop contingency plans etc. in line with the guidelines contained in the Manual for Drought Management, 2009 and Crisis Management Plan, 2013 for Drought (National) [available in the website of the Department of Agriculture & Cooperation (agricoop.nic.in) in the link Reports and Publications -> Drought Management] encompassing all aspects of Drought Management namely, Drought prevention, Preparedness, Mitigation and Response.</p> <p>The Oil Palm Development Programme under ISOPOM is being implemented in the State of Kerala for increasing the area under Oil Palm cultivation and production of Palm Oil. None of the policies of the State Govt. relate to Oil</p>

	<p>Palm and Oilseeds Development Programme. It is suggested that Oil Palm may be included in the State's Policy. The policies framed for Empower the small and marginal farmers to take up farming, handling of the produce including processing product, value addition and marketing and generate maximum profit by getting them organized with the assistance of the research development and funding agencies are supported.</p>
Para 30.14.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotion of Straw reaper to avoid straw burning • Use of IT tools and application while distribution of agricultural equipments under subsidy programme • Farmers may be given liberty to select agricultural Machinery of their choice • Promotion of small and compact machinery to target small and marginal farmers • For the efficacy and effective implementation of farm mechanization component, State must engage subject matter specialists (Agricultural Engineering). • Demonstrations of improved machinery may be conducted for bringing awareness • Post Harvest equipment may be promoted for value addition of crop and to avoid losses.
Para 30.8 Policy 226	<p>In order to provide seeds to farmers at lower price, the nurseries dealing with non-notified varieties may also be exempted from Value Added Tax (VAT) in addition to notified varieties prepared by Govt. of Kerala.</p> <p>The use of Biotechnology in Agriculture including Tissue Culture under the Central Sector Scheme on "Development & Strengthening of Infrastructural Facilities for Production and Distribution of Quality Seeds" is in operation since 2005-2006 onwards.</p> <p>The aim of this programme is to promote production of elite planting material/ varieties of agricultural crops: horticultural, ornamental plants, fruits, forestry, medicinal and aromatic plants for the farmers, so that elite planting material, which will be free from disease, may be made available by the implementing agency to the farmers which will increase the production and productivity in the country.</p> <p>The Department of Agriculture & Cooperation considered the proposal of State Agriculture Universities and financial assistance was released for Strengthening/Establishment of Tissue Culture facilities at Kerala Agriculture University, Vellanikkara, Thrissur and another at KAU Vytilla, Cochin for production of tissue culture plantlets of various varieties of Banana and ornamental plant like Orchids.</p> <p>Besides, if the State Government required more assistance from the Government of India for production of Tissue Culture plantlets on Horticulture Crops, (vegetable crops & fruits crops) which are the major crops of the State, State Government may forward the proposal to Horticulture Commissioner, Government of India, Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi.</p>
Point no. 30.7, Policy 225	<p>The draft scheme for production of disease free vegetable seedlings/saplings through Plug Type Vegetable Project at larger scale "Sub-Mission on Seeds and Planting Material" a component of National Mission on Agricultural Extension and Technology is under consideration for implementation during the remaining three years of 12th plan period i.e., 2014-15 onwards.</p>

Point no. 45.5

Draft scheme has already been submitted for approval of Competent Authority. Accordingly, the cost of the one unit project would be Rs. 2.50 crores for which land requirement would be 0.5 acre. [All the state Department of Agriculture/Horticulture, State Seeds Corporation including Kerala would cover under implementing agency.]

The policies related to Biotechnology and GM Crops are not dealt in detail in Kerala State, however, policy suggests that it may be framed for protecting interests of the farmers who are the guardians of agriculture to feed the millions. The policy also suggests that research has to continue and environmental, biological, economic and social impacts are to be worked out before launching the GM crops for field trial and widespread adoption. The policy initiative is welcomed. It may however be stated that the Genetic Engineering Approval Committee (GEAC) of the Ministry of Environment and Forests is a nodal agency for grant of permission for environmental release of any crop under the Environment Protection Act, 1986 in the country. Bt. Cotton is the only transgenic crop available in the country for commercial cultivation which is not grown in Kerala State.

May 27
നവകൃഷി വകുപ്പ്