Annexure
National Policy for Farmers – 2007

Press Information Bureau
Government of India
Ministry of Agriculture

26-November-2007

National Policy for Farmers, 2007

Background

This Policy is intended to help in rejuvenating the farm sector and bringing lasting improvement in the economic condition of the farmers

Background:

The Government had constituted National Commission on Farmers in 2004 under the chairmanship of Dr. M.S. Swaminathan. The terms of reference of the Commission included, inter alia, methods of enhancing productivity, profitability and sustainability of the major farming systems in different agro-climatic regions of the country and suggesting measures to attract and retain educated youth in farming and working out a comprehensive medium term strategy for food and nutrition security.

The Commission submitted its final report in October 2006. Based on the recommendations made by the Commission in its Revised Draft National Policy for Farmers and the comments/suggestions received from various Central Ministries and Departments and State Governments, the “National Policy for Farmers, 2007” has been formulated and approved by the Government of India. The policy, among other things, aims to improve the economic viability of farming by substantially improving the net income of farmers in addition to improving productivity, profitability, land, water and support services and provide appropriate price policy, risk management measures.

Main provisions:

Important provisions and features incorporated in the National Policy for Farmers, 2007 include the following:

(a) Human Dimension: Focus to be on the economic well-being of the farmers than just on production and productivity and this is to be the principal determinant of Farmers policy.

(b) Definition of Farmers: Expanded to include all categories of persons engaged in the sector so that they can be extended the benefits of the Policy.

(c) Asset Reforms: To ensure that every man and woman, particularly the poor, in villages either possesses or have access to a productive asset.

(d) Income per Unit of Water: The concept of maximizing yield and income per unit of water would be adopted in all crop production programmes, stress on awareness and efficiency of water use.

(e) Drought Code, Flood Code and Good Weather Code: To be introduced in drought prone areas, flood prone areas and in arid areas respectively so as to maximize the benefits of monsoon and to be prepared for likely contingencies.

(f) Use of Technology: New technologies which can help enhance productivity per unit of land and water are needed. Biotechnology, information and communication technology (ICT), renewable energy technology, space applications and nano-technology to provide opportunities for launching an “Evergreen Revolution” capable of improving productivity in perpetuity without harming the ecology.

(g) National Agricultural Bio-security System: To be set up to organize a coordinated agricultural bio-security programme.
(h) Inputs and services-Soil Health: Good quality seeds, disease free planting material, including in-vitro cultured propagules and Soil health enhancement hold the key to raising small farm productivity. Every farm family to be issued with a Soil Health Passbook.

(i) Support Services for women: When women work in fields and forests the whole day, they need appropriate support services like crèches, child care centres and adequate nutrition.

(j) Credit & Insurance: Credit counseling centres to be established where severely indebted farmers can be provided a debt rescue package to help them out of debt trap. Need for both credit and insurance literacy in villages. Gyan Chaupals to help in the task.

(k) Setting up of Farm Schools in the fields of outstanding farmers to promote farmer to farmer learning and to strengthen extension services.

(l) Gyan Chaupals to be established in as many villages as possible to harness the help of Information and Communication Technology.

(m) A comprehensive National Social Security Scheme for the farmers for ensuring livelihood security by taking care of insurance needs on account of illness, old age, etc.

(n) Minimum Support Price (MSP) mechanisms to be implemented effectively across the country so as to ensure remunerative prices for agricultural produce.

(o) Market Intervention Scheme to be strengthened to respond speedily to exigencies, specific crops to be identified.

(p) Community Food Grain Banks: To be promoted to help in the marketing of unutilized crops.

(q) Single National Market: To develop a Single National Market by relaxing internal restrictions and controls.

(r) Expanding Food Security Basket to include nutritious crops like bajra, jowar, ragi and millets mostly grown in dryland farming areas.

(s) Farmers of the future: Farmers may adopt cooperative farming, create service cooperatives, undertake group farming through self-help groups, establish small holders’ estates, adopt contract farming and create farmers’ companies. This is expected to increase productivity, efficiency of small farmers and would create multiple livelihood opportunities through crop livestock integrated farming systems as well as agro processing.

(t) A Cabinet Committee on Food Security is to be constituted.

**Mechanism for operationalising the policy:**

1. In order to operationalise the Policy, the Department of Agriculture & Cooperation will constitute an Inter-Ministerial Committee for preparing a suitable plan of action for the purpose.

2. Agriculture Coordination Committee under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister would oversee and coordinate the integrated implementation of the National Policy for Farmers.

**Source:** Government of India, Press Information Bureau Retrieved on 19th September 2012 and reprinted.
Functions and Responsibilities of State level Empowered Committee and Working Committee

State level Empowered Committee

1. Committee shall formulate state policy for promotion of organic farming with the advice of the Mini Mission in the state.
2. To ensure co-ordination among different sectors and agencies involved in organic farming.
3. To accept guidelines and schemes proposed for popularizing organic farming in the state.
4. To fix assistance/subsidies to different components of organic farming.
5. To formulate legislative measures relating to organic farming.
6. To co-ordinate with national and international organizations in all matters related to organic farming.
7. To constitute sub-committees/site specific committees if necessary for focused actions.
8. To guide and issue directions to state and site specific committees.
9. To review the progress in implementation of organic farming programmes by various agencies as per the state policy.
10. Any other issues related to promotion of organic farming in the state.
11. The committee shall meet at least once in three months.

Working Committee on Organic Farming

1. To formulate operational guidelines for promotion of organic farming in the state.
2. To screen and apprise state level board on various projects/schemes.
3. To prepare annual plans and action plans with budgetary allocations for different sectors and put up for the approval of the board.
4. To suggest components of subsidy/assistance for promotion of organic farming.
5. To formulate quality control guidelines involved in production and marketing of organic inputs, establishment of quality control laboratories for detection of pesticide, nitrate and heavy metal residues.
6. To co-ordinate with NGO's, farmers organizations, processing industries, marketing agencies, export organizations, certification agencies in promotion of Organic Farming in the state.
7. To draw action plan in relation to transfer of technologies on Organic Farming, organic certification, quality control of organic inputs and related matters.
8. Any other tasks assigned by State Level Board for promotion of organic farming.
9. Committee would meet at least once in 2 months and as when necessary.

Dakshina Kannada District and Village Profile- Checklist

Background Information
1. Geography,
2. History: Formation of Dakshina Kannada district,
3. Economy: Agriculture and allied sectors, Secondary and Service sector, different crops, systems of agriculture, different agriculture related crisis, income generating activity,
4. Social : Education, gender role , family structure, caste- class hierarchy
5. Political: Contribution of District to State, Land Reform Policy

Current Situation
1. Socio-Economic: population, Gender, Education facilities, literacy, Caste, Class, Occupations, Livelihood, Annual income,
2. Market and Industrial economy: Access, Different Industries
3. Health and Infrastructures
4. Culture and Tradition: District festivals, and different activities
5. Administration: Political Party
6. Agriculture Patterns: Traditional, Organic and conventional farming.
7. Different Irrigation facility
9. NGO's and community organisations

Village Profile: Moodanahalli Organic Village Project

Background Information:
1. Geography: Structure and functions of the village, Historical background of the village- Stories, poems, drama, and kingdoms ruled, Temples, etc.
2. Economy: Agriculture, types of crops, systems of agriculture, agriculture crisis. Income generating activity, different occupations- caste occupation (if any), Source of Irrigation and patterns, economic conditions,
3. Political: Gram Panchayat, political representation of women, infrastructure facility,
Social: Education, existence of School colleges, Gender role and there condition, type of family, caste / class hierarchy.
4. Leaders of the Grama
5. Contribution of the Village in the activity of the district

Current Situation:
1.Socio-Economic: Population, Gender, Education facilities, literacy, Caste, Gass,
2.Occupations, livelihood, Annual income,
3.Market and Industrial economy: Access, Different Industries/small scale industries
4.Health / Infrastructures: Basic Needs, sanitation, power supply (load shedding), health service
5.Political Profile: Role of Panchayat,..
6.Gender roles: Occupation, participations household work sharing and family support
7.Access to services: City (Distant), transportation facility, post office, telephone, Bank
8.Culture and Tradition: Village festivals, marriage, birth, death ceremonies, Folk culture
9.Agriculture Patterns- Agriculture practice, crops patterns, agricultural Income,
10. Irrigation facilities, Traditional knowledge
11. Resources: Human, Natural and Financial resources
12. NGO's and local organisations in the village
13. People: interpersonal relation, family
Title – Karnataka Organic farming Policy: A Case Study From Dakshina Kannada

Checklist for Data Collection

First Phase: About the Village Organic farming project and who are the respondents of the project?

Second Phase: Different Programmes and Constraints in the Implementation of Village

Third Phase: What are changes that have observed over the period of Project?

Fourth Phase: What people’s perception about the Organic farming? Regional and State perspectives

Basic Information
Respondent Number & House Number:
Name of the respondent:
Age of the respondent:
Education qualification:
Age

Age differences between household members
Young, Middle, Old – (numbers) - Is there generational effect in relation to the sustainable agriculture/ organic farming
Are Young farmers are really innovative?
Relationship between age and local/indigenous knowledge of farm environment

Gender: Look for theoretical claim as women are pro-active in pursuit to environment goals-
Number of Male and female at household
Level of involvement: Gender Division of labour, level of involvement of women in production activities.
Allocation of farm tasks by children
Look into the Gender role of Men and Women in decision making of the farm activities.
Key knowledge network, Relationship with off farm organizations- civil societies, SHG- Look who is active in the family – relationship with rural communities.

Household Composition: Collect Social data from farm households:
Type of the household- Joint/ nuclear family?
Who is having decision making power in the farm household?
Who plans the activities of the farm?
Do You Want To Keep The Farming?
Intergenerational transfers of the farm land- look into the dynamics
Do the ideas and practice of agricultural sustainability accumulate though inter-generational transfer?

Caste/ Class Communities in the village

Local/ Indigenous Knowledge perception of nature, landscape/ cultural binaries
Capacity To Act- Issues of Farm household, Different ethical group have differential capacity to act due to differing, kinship, organization, generational responsibilities, cultural expectations, institutional and property relations- Structural discrimination
Note Type of Farm work and Farm workers
Method- Observation, Interview

**Religion and spirituality in relations to Organic farming:**
Look into the association between religious group participation and Organic farming. Which religious people are more open to innovations and ideas?

**Education/ Farm Training:**
What is the education qualification – How it effects on the implementation of the Sustainable farming Practice in the locality?
Any training program attended on Organic farming?
What are the Key knowledge Source and networks operating for Organic farming Practice?
How does knowledge flow around Household farms?
Who are the key sources of knowledge off- farm?
What are the barriers that operate between knowledge and practice?
*What methods farm participant use to learn/ teach practical skill? (Farmers/ NGO People)*
Method: Observation, identification of learning process in qualitative interview

**Production and food**
What are the food products they produce?
Different types of traditional crops they grow and its characteristics?
Do they consume what they produce?
If yes, what the farmers think about the food they produce?
If no, what are the constraints for the production of the food products?
Do they have kitchen garden and how are these managed?

Livelihood: A livelihood comprises the assets (Natural, Physical, Human, financial and Social capital), the activities and the accesses to these (mediated by institutions and social relations) that together determine the living gained by the Individual or Household.
Is farming the main source for living?

**Organic farming:**
What do you mean by Organic Farming?
What are the characteristics of the organic farming?
What are the requirements of the organic farming?
What motivated you to join this Organic farming project?
How long have you been innovated with the Organic project?
Do you know about a policy on organic farming?
How large is your farm?
Do you use a fertilizer/ pesticide now?
How much did you use fertilizer before joining Organic farming project?
Why conventional model is not good for agriculture?
What do you mean by empowerment in Organic farming?
What are the changes that brought to your farm after converted to Organic farming?
What is the annual production now on this farm? How does this compare to your annual production before staring the project?
Do you think Organic farming need certification?
Is it’s a sustainable for farmers?
Are you certified under organic or other labels? What does this certification involve? Who assesses you? How often?
Do you receive any support from NGOs to help with your farm? Who? What do they do? How often?
Do you receive any support from government extension workers or others to help with your farm? Who? What do they do? How often?
Are you involved with Organic farmers association? When did you become involved? How often do you meet? Are you happy with how the group is going?
Check List for Data Collection

**Sustainability:**
What is sustainability for farmers? – look out is it variable or influenced by context for them
Definition and means of assessment
Relationship between notion of sustainability and Organic farming
Relationship between notion of sustainability and sense of the place- (influenced by community)
The idea of sustainability is a specific objective related with organic farming or is it incorporated within economic, environmental and social goals of the farmers?

**Nature:** *Look how farmers construct and position themselves in regard to nature*
What is nature for the farmers?- definition
Relationship between nature and sustainable farm practice (O.F)
Nature in relation to gender

**Animals:**
**What animals do you have in your farm?**
How farmers construct their relationship with animals?
Are animal/insect species are defined in relation to each other in the system?

**Plants:** How farmers relate to their plants on their farms?
Relationship between plants and health- medicinal plants, Home medicines etc

**Seeds:** Where they buy seeds?
How they store traditional seeds?
Why seeds are important in Organic farming?
Is the Soil is good for the farming?
How is the weather in this area?
Any shortage of water/ drought and other problems with relate to natural resources?

**Work/Labour:**
Who does the work? And who does what?
What are the differentiation between leisure and work? What are the motivations and rewards from the work?
What is considered good/bad day for the farmers?
How I work made meaningful? How is the meaning maintained?
Relationship between work and identity
Family labour (farmer) versus hired Labour
What is the wages for hired labour and family labour? Is there gender discrimination in payment?
If yes why?
Hired labour outside the village and their payments?

**Market:**
How short is the pathway for the market?
How is the market for Organic vegetables?
Do you sell your produce? To whom? Who does this person sell it to? (Get as many names of others in the chain as possible).
Do you think that selling locally, in the city, or exporting is the best strategy for you? Why?

**Broader opinions**
What would you like to see happen with your farm in the next five-ten years? Will you continue with the project? With your current crops?
What do think will realistically happen to your farm in this time?
Do you think Agriculture as Industry or Livelihood?
What do you think will happen to the organics industry in the next five-ten years? In village? In Karnataka? In India?

**Locality/Community Linkage:** Locality is a Social concept, people’s identity with the particular locality, sometime with the position themselves according to perceived locality characteristics. This will help in finding out which community farm households are more integrated with in. The farm household members may be the members of the different communities at various scale and relevant to particular social interaction.

Do participant actively associate with a particular locality – are they inhabitants of that place? How locality is defined in terms of Social environmental or other criteria.

Does farm household’s relationship with locality affect Organic farming practice – does this encourage or discourage particular practice or philosophies of management?

Are local social network an important influence on farming practice? If yes how its functioning in this community?

What are the wider hierarchies can be seen in this rural community?

**Method:** Brainstorming of Local community Organizations, interview with farmers and local traders

Length of time living in the District/ Village
Family History- Position of the people in different ways to legitimize their actions
Look into the background of the farmers and how this influences their thinking about things like Organic farming and environment.

**Key issues:** Status in the society, new ideas
## Annexure - 5

### Annual Cycle of Agricultural Production from Moodanahalli

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English Month/ Local terms (Tulu)</th>
<th>Paddy</th>
<th>Arecanut</th>
<th>Coconut</th>
<th>Vegetables</th>
<th>Rubber</th>
<th>Cashew nut</th>
<th>Banana</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>June/Besha, Kanthle</td>
<td>Ploughing, sowing &amp; seedling</td>
<td>Borodo- mixture spray</td>
<td>Planting seedlings &amp; harvesting</td>
<td>Sowing Seeds &amp; use of fertilizer</td>
<td>Tapping, Covering Plastic to protect from rain</td>
<td>Planting</td>
<td>Maintenance-Avoiding rainy water near the Steam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July/Kanthle, Atti</td>
<td>Ploughing , Seedling or direct Sowing</td>
<td>Borodo- mixture spray</td>
<td>Planting coconut plants before July 15</td>
<td>Use of fertilizer</td>
<td>Tapping</td>
<td>Planting cashew nut before July 15</td>
<td>Maintenance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August /Atti, Sona</td>
<td>Removing the unwanted plants</td>
<td>Borodo- mixture spray Providing green manure to plant</td>
<td>Providing Green manure to plants</td>
<td>Harvesting Vegetables</td>
<td>Tapping</td>
<td>Use of Manure</td>
<td>Manure &amp; Maintenance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September/Sona, Nimala</td>
<td>Harvesting</td>
<td>Borodo- mixture spray</td>
<td>Harvesting</td>
<td>Manuring</td>
<td>Tapping &amp; Manuring</td>
<td>Use of Manure</td>
<td>Harvesting &amp; marketing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October/Nirmala Bonthyal</td>
<td>Ploughing, Harvesting &amp; Seedling Post harvesting</td>
<td>Harvesting</td>
<td>Harvesting vegetables</td>
<td>Tapping</td>
<td>Discarding unwanted plants</td>
<td>Harvesting &amp; Marketing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November/Bonthyal, Jarde</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>Harvesting and Post harvest maintenance</td>
<td>Harvesting</td>
<td>Harvesting vegetables</td>
<td>Tapping</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>Harvesting &amp; Marketing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December/Jarde, Peradre</td>
<td>Sowing &amp; harvesting Pattla Crop</td>
<td>Harvesting &amp; Irrigation, marketing</td>
<td>Harvesting Coconut</td>
<td>Sowing seeds &amp; Manuring</td>
<td>Tapping</td>
<td>Sowing seeds &amp; Manure use</td>
<td>Harvesting &amp; marketing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January/Peradre, Panni</td>
<td>Harvesting Suggi, sowing Yedakolake</td>
<td>Harvesting, &amp; Irrigation</td>
<td>Harvesting,</td>
<td>Sowing seeds, use of Soil, manure &amp; water</td>
<td>Tapping</td>
<td>Flowering time</td>
<td>Harvesting &amp; Marketing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February /Panni, Mayyi</td>
<td>Harvesting Suggi &amp; sowing Kalake</td>
<td>Harvesting &amp; Irrigation</td>
<td>Harvesting</td>
<td>Sowing &amp; Harvesting</td>
<td>Tapping</td>
<td>Flowering time</td>
<td>Collecting Seeds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March/Mayyi, Suggi</td>
<td>Harvesting Suggi &amp; sowing Anilu</td>
<td>Harvesting &amp; Irrigation</td>
<td>Harvesting &amp; Irrigation</td>
<td>Harvesting</td>
<td>Tapping</td>
<td>Harvesting</td>
<td>Sowing seedlings with enough water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April / suugi, paggu</td>
<td>Sowing Seeds Anilu Providing compost &amp; Irrigation</td>
<td>Harvesting &amp; Irrigation</td>
<td>Irrigation, Seed collection, Sowing new seeds</td>
<td>Rubber tapping</td>
<td>Harvesting Marketing</td>
<td>Seeding new plant, provide compost with irrigation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May/Paggu, Besha</td>
<td>Sowing, Seedling Harvesting Kolake Crop (no more in the village)</td>
<td>Compost, Borodo- mixture spray</td>
<td>Irrigation, Manuring,</td>
<td>Sowing Seeds</td>
<td>Tapping &amp; fertilizer use</td>
<td>----</td>
<td>Irrigation &amp; Manure use</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>