1. Introduction

1.1 Background

1.1.1 Organic agriculture in India has its roots in traditional agricultural practices that evolved in countless villages and farming communities over the millennium. The richness of Indian traditional farming system was recognized by Sir Albert Howard (1873-1947), an English botanist, who observed and came to support traditional Indian farming practices over conventional agricultural science. He was president of the 13th session of the Indian Science Congress in 1926. Howard has been called the father of modern composting, for his refinement of a traditional Indian composting system into what is now known as the Indore method. He went on to document and develops organic farming techniques. Thus, the basic roots of international organic movement lie in India.

1.1.2 Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of UN (United Nation) published a well appreciated report in 2010 entailed “Save and Grow”. It says, “It is now recognized that those enormous gains (achieved through Green Revolution Technologies) in agricultural production and productivity were often accompanied by negative effects on agriculture’s natural resource base, so serious that they jeopardize its productive potential in the future.

1.1.3 There is now widespread awareness that an ecosystem approach must underpin intensification of crop production. The UN conventions – UNCBD, UNCCD and UNFCC also recognizes the challenges posed by industrial agriculture.

(i) UNCBD: United Nation’s Convention of Biodiversity through decision at COP5 in year 2000, announced which included element of Mainstreaming national plans and strategies for the conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biodiversity into relevant agriculture sectors.

(ii) UNCCD: United Nation’s Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) was formulated as an outcome of the conference where the world community agreed that land degradation specifically in the context of dry lands is a major environmental challenge.

(ii) UNFCCC: United Nation’s Forum to Combat Climate Change Modern Agriculture practices are increasingly being recognized as major cause of anthropogenic green house gases.

Thus, Sustainable agriculture practices can clearly play a major role in meeting goals and objectives all the three UN conventions, to which India is also a signatory.

1.1.4 In general, it is observed that crop productivity declines under organic farming. The extent of decline depends on the crop type, farming systems practices followed at present etc. The decline is more in high yielding and high nutrient drawing cereals as compared to legumes and vegetables and in irrigated systems as compare to rain-fed and dry land farming systems. According to a study by Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (UNFAO), the performance of organic agriculture on production depends on the previous. Specific study was commissioned by IFOAM (International Federation for Organic Agriculture Movements) to understand the potential of organic Agriculture both to avoid and to sequester Greenhouse Gases (GHG). The study shows that organic agriculture can play a role both for reducing GHG emissions and to sequester carbon

1.1.5 Agricultural management system. An over-simplification of the impact of conversion to organic agriculture on yields indicates that:

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Noot: संकल्पना पुंजा द्वारा ईमेल में भली नकल कराई छ। संपादक मंडण तेस्रा सुधारी न करी थे।
a. In industrial countries, organic Systems decrease yields; the range depends on the intensely of external input use before conversion;

b. In the so-called Green Revolution areas (Irrigated lands), conversion to organic agriculture usually leads to almost identical yields;

c. In traditional rain-fed agriculture (with low-input external inputs), organic agriculture has the potential to increase yields.

1.2 National perspectives

1.2.1 Government of India is promoting organic farming through various projects and schemes. Some state Govts. are supporting large scale projects on organic farming. At least 8 states (Kerala, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Sikkim, Mizoram, Madhya Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh and Nagaland) have declared their organic farming policy and 5 more (Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Chhattisgarh, Uttarakhand and Goa) have the policy draft. Apart from these states Union Territory Andaman and Nicobar has also prepared a policy draft.

1.2.2 Consequently the National Program for Organic Production (NPOP) was implemented by APEDA in 2001 to set standards for organic agriculture. Alongside this National Center for Organic Farming (NCOF) was initiated to support the sector. With these initiatives the organic farming sector in India has grown exponentially from about 42,000 hectares under organic agriculture in 2003-04 to about 1 million hectares in 2013-14. The total area under organic certification is 4.72 million Hectare of which 15% is cultivable area while the rest 85% (3.99 million Hectare) is forest and wild area for collection of minor forest produces.

1.2.3 In 2012-13 India produced around 1.24 million MT of certified organic products which includes all varieties of food products named Sugarcane, Cotton, Oil Seeds, and Basmati. rice, Pulses, Spices, Tea, Fruits, Dry fruits, “Vegetables, Coffee and their value added product along with organic cotton fiber, functional food products etc. India exported 135 products in 2013-14 with the total volume of 194088 MT including 16322 MT organic textiles. The organic agri export realization was around 403 million US $ including 183 US $ organic textiles registering a 7.73% growth over the previous year. Organic products are exported to US, European Union, Canada, Switzerland, Australia, New Zealand, South East Asian countries, Middle East, South Africa etc. Oil seeds-Soybean (70%) lead among the products exported followed by Cereals & Millets other than Basmati. (6%), Processed food products (5%), Basmati. Rice (4%), Sugar (3%), Tea (2%), Pulses and Lentils (1%), Dry fruits (1%), Spices (1%) and others.

1.2.4 In 2012, the global market for certified organic food and drink was estimated to be 70 billion US Dollars. Global organic food & beverages market is expected to reach USD 211.44 billion by 2020, growing at a CAGR (Compound Annual Growth Rate) of 15.7% from 2014 to 2020.

1.2.5 Domestic and Export Demand for Organic Produce

Export market for organic sector was the main driver for the growth of organic sector in the country. India is best known as the exporter of organic tea and has carved a niche in the organic market for spices. There is also a good response for organic rice, coffee, cashew and oilseeds. Among the fruit crops mango, banana and orange are the main products. Organic products which were largely being exported are now finding place in the domestic market as well.

1.2.6 Scope: Areas left out of the Green Revolution while at the same time boosting the growth of organic agriculture. Such initiatives require a targeted approach which has already been laid down by the government in the step-wise approach to be brought under organic agriculture. India has made huge strides in setting up the norms for certification. The NPOP standards for production and accreditation system have been recognized by European Commission and Switzerland as equivalent to their country standards. Similarly, USDA has recognized NPOP conformity assessment procedures of accreditation as equivalent to that of US. With these recognitions,
Indian organic products duly certified by the accredited Certification Bodies of India are accepted by the importing countries. Also, many international certification bodies are now providing services in India.

1.3 Gujarat State Perspectives

1.3.1 Geographical area of the state is about 196 lakh ha., net area Sown is about 98.01 lakh ha whereas total cropped area is about 128 lakh ha. with cropping intensity of 1.30. The net Irrigated area is 43.24 % of a total cultivable area. Total 47.38 lakh operational land holdings engaged in farming, majority of the farmers are small and marginal. An average land holding size is 2.11 ha.

1.3.2 During the post Green Revolution period, the production of food grains has increased four-folds. An average area under food grain crops is 45 lakh ha., Oil seed crops is 30 lakh ha. where area under cotton is 30 lakh ha. and sugarcane is 2 lakh ha. The production of food grain crops is 83 lakh tones., Oil seed crops is 45 lakh tones. where production of cotton is 95 lakh bales and sugarcane is 13.27 lakh tones( Jaggary). The major crops are Wheat, Cotton, Groundnut, Castor, Rice, Bajra, Maize, Mustard, Sesame, Green Gram, Sugarcane and Pigeon pea.

1.3.3 Area under fruit crops is estimated about 3.79 lakh ha., vegetable crops is about 5.82 lakh ha., seed spice crops is about 6.17 lakh ha. whereas for flowers is about 0.17 lakh ha. The production of fruit crops is estimated about 80 lakh tones., vegetable crops is about 115.71 lakh tones., spice crop is about 10.24 lakh tones. whereas for flower crops is about 0.17 lakh tones. Major fruit crops are Banana, Mango, Citrus, Sapota (Chiku), pomegranate, papaya and custard apple are the major fruit crops. Major vegetables are Potato, Onion, Brinjal, Cabbage, Okra, Tomato, Cauliflower. State mainly produces seed spices crops like Cumin, Fennel along with Garlic, Chilly and Ginger.

1.3.4 As per the provisional results of livestock census 2007, total livestock population of Gujarat was ~24 million (including Dogs), with 7 million cattle and an equal number of poultry population which contributes nearly 5% of state GDP.

1.3.5 In terms of the standard climatic types, tropical climates viz., sub-humid, arid and semi-arid, are spread over different regions of the state. Out of total area of the state 58.60 per cent fall under arid and semi-arid climatic zone. The arid zone contributes 24.94 per cent, while the semi-arid zone forms 33.66 per cent of the total area of the state. Gujarat weather, an inevitable part of the geography of Gujarat, has certain characteristics that mark it special among the other western regions of India. Gujarat weather is marked by an arid and dry climate, with a little bit of rain during the monsoons.

   i. Indiscriminate and excessive use of chemicals during this period has put forth a question mark on sustainability of agriculture in the long run calling attention for sustainable production, which shall address social, ecological and economical issues together

   ii. In Gujarat 68.43% of land is undergoing desertification. The most significant process is water erosion (34.64%) followed by salinasation (14%) vegetal degradation (13.97%) and erosion(2.77%). Ground water of 31 talukas are over exploited, 22 districts have nitrate more than permissible level.

1.3.6 Recognizing the adverse impact of excessive use of chemicals on soil health and human health, there has been a realization for integrated management system. Since organic farming addresses soil health, human health and environmental health and is eco-friendly, appears to be one of the options for sustainability. Therefore, organic farming is receiving a focused attention of Government.

1.3.7 Gujarat has remained a pioneer state in adopting organic farming. There are more than dozen groups and networks across the state working voluntarily for promotion, training and marketing of organic produce. Collective
efforts of many organizations have led to growing consumer demand of organic food in domestic market. Agricultural universities of the state are now getting equipped with technologies and training facilities related to organic farming. Gujarat has pioneered some of the best promotional activities like seed festival, organic food festival and biennial conventions of organic farmers, which is now followed by other organization at national level. Services of expert resource persons, trainers and movement organizers are available.

1.3.8 Lack of organized market support system, quality organic agro-inputs, professionally trained human resource, produce quality assurance, demonstration & training facilities that restrict growth of the sector. Limited efforts have been made to document the experiences, data base and achievements. It is widely observed that there is a great need of “Hand Holding Service” during the conversion period of initial three years including technological, market support, social and emotional support. Organic farming is a vast field with many sub fields and subjects. At this stage this policy is mainly focusing on field crops, horticultural crops, forestry and animal husbandry as initial intervention.
2. Definition and Principles of Organic Farming

Ideally organic farming (Sajiv Kheti) can be defined as a system of farming which nurtures and conserves natural resources to provide enough and nutritious food as well as basic needs to all organisms including humans living on a unit like a farm, a village or an eco-zone.

The National Program on Organic Production (NPOP) defines 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 as well as genetically modified crops, organisms and products thereof.”

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

The International Federation of Organic Agriculture Movements (IFOAM) defines Organic Agriculture as, “Organic Agriculture is a production system that sustains the health of soils, ecosystems and people. It relies on ecological processes, biodiversity and cycles adapted to local conditions, rather than the use of inputs with adverse effects. Organic Agriculture combines tradition, innovation and science to benefit the shared environment and promote fair relationships and good quality of life for all involved.” IFOAM has established four principles of organic agriculture as follows:

1. **The Principle of Health** - Organic agriculture shall sustain and enhance the health of soil, plant, animal and human as one and indivisible.

2. **The Principle of Ecology** - Organic agriculture shall be based on living ecological systems and cycles, work with them, emulate them and help sustain them.

3. **The Principle of Fairness** - Organic agriculture shall build on relationships that ensure fairness with regard to the common environment and life opportunities.

4. **The Principle of Care** - Organic agriculture shall be managed in a precautionary and responsible manner to protect the health and well being of current and future generations and the environment.
3. Aims and Objectives

3.1 The policy shall support scientifically evolved organic farming practices for sustainable farming system along with the trustworthy marketing and supply chain of the produce. It is aimed to promote technically sound, economically viable, environmentally non-degrading, and socially acceptable use of natural resources in favor of organic agriculture. The Policy seeks to actualize the area and crop potential for organic farming, sustaining soil fertility, conserving bio-resources, strengthening rural economy, promoting value addition, accelerating the growth of agro-business and securing a fair standard of living for the farmers and agricultural workers and their families. 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”. It is an aim to convert 10 times more area under organic farming in last five years compared to base line.

3.2 This policy is framed to achieve following objectives.

I. Maintenance of soil fertility by encouraging and enhancing the biological cycle within farming systems involving micro-organisms, soil flora and fauna, plants and animals.

II. Identification of areas and crops suitable for organic farming.

III. Development of organic package of practices.

IV. Setting up of model organic farms for getting seed material for organic cultivation.

V. Assurance of production and supply of quality organic input.

VI. Adoption of biological methods for pest and disease control.

VII. Adoption of biological and mechanical methods for weed management.

VIII. Harnessing of traditional and indigenous knowledge relating to organic farming.

IX. Creation of awareness among farmers towards organic agriculture.

X. Development of Domestic market for organic produce.

XI. Improvement of farmers’ income through production of quality produces.

XII. Promotion of group certification.

XIII. Development of regulatory mechanism for various organic input and organic produce.
4. Thrust Areas

4.1 Landscape & Farm Ecology Management

Establishing bio-diversity in landscape and ecologically balanced farm with plant species of the local area is a key factor for successful organic farming. A combination of tree crop species to meet fodder/timber/fuel and biomass demand apart from providing habitat for birds and beneficial insects shall go a long way in ensuring the sustainability of agriculture system under consideration. Thrust shall be made on mixed farming, border tree plantation, agro forestry, beekeeping, live hedges, water bodies and niches to harbor beneficial organisms. In-situ water conservation shall be promoted.

Approach shall be made to identify appropriate plant/tree species. Agri-Horti-Silvi-Pastoral-Fodder system shall be encouraged on individual farm to make it ecologically balanced and robust. Encouraging local community like Village Panchayat, Gram Sabha and/or bio-diversity committee to play role to own and conserve Gauchars and other common lands.

4.2 Soil and Nutrient Management

I. The policy on organic farming shall encourage the use of crop rotations and manures to maintain soil fertility. Green manuring, mulching and inter cropping of legumes is another important aspect with regard to adding fertility, reducing the leaching of nutrients as well as soil erosion. The Policy shall give importance on conserving soil organic matter and biotic life through minimum tillage practices etc.

II. Efforts shall be made to ensure supply of organic manures like Farm Yard Manure, poultry manure, urban compost, rural compost, biogas slurry etc. for improvement and maintenance of soil organic matter which ultimately improve soil structure and enhance nutrient supply. Mixed farming systems based on Animal Husbandry shall be promoted. Adoption of organic farming reduces the use of inorganic fertilizers and thereby reduce burden of fertilizer subsidy.

III. The Organic farming policy shall encourage recycling of crop residues for its incorporation into the soil. Thrust shall be provided on use of green manuring, use of crop residue shredders, inter cropping with legumes, incorporation of bio-fertilizers in the soil and in situ soil and water conservation.

IV. The policy shall encourage conversion of all kinds of farm/organic waste including organic waste in urban areas into methane and various kinds of composting by scientific ways. Organic farming shall focus on the use of earthworms for composting purpose. Bio-mass conversion shall be made with various schemes including MANREGA that supports infrastructure establishment for composting units. Gaushalas, Panjarapols running under various trusts and NGOs and big cattle farms shall be encouraged for establishment of composting units.

V. Bio-fertilizers containing living micro-organisms are renewable energy resources, pollution free and cost effective supplement to chemical fertilizers. Strains of bacteria, algae, and fungi used in bio-fertilisers are known to have capacity of fixing atmospheric Nitrogen or solubilising soil phosphorous for stimulating plant growth through synthesis of growth promoting substances. The policy shall encourage the production of bio-fertilisers like Rhizobium, Azospirillum, Azotobacter, VAM, BGA, Azolla, etc. on mass scale. It shall support also use of biodynamic preparations, seaweed extracts by encouraging farmers groups, farmers organizations, public sector institutes and entrepreneurs for establishment of bio-input production laboratories/units.
4.3 inputs for Organic farming:

The organic inputs of appropriate quality with assured supply and rationalized price plays crucial role in accelerating the growth rate of organic farming. The 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 in the organic farming are soil and plant nutrition supplements, plant protection agents, 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 practitioners of organic farming, the later one fall in the category of knowledge based technology, which by virtue requires more participatory strategy. Organic seed and planting material, manures and nutrition, botanical and bio pesticides are the major challenges for organic farming.

4.3.1 Bio-nutrients:

Green manuring, crop rotation, mixed farming, inter cropping, in situ production of manures and production of organic pest control material shall be encouraged. Proven practices like amrutpani, jeevamrut, panchgavya, Integrated Bio nutrient Management shall be promoted. The traditional wisdom and local technical knowledge of the farmers shall be given due importance and such local experts shall be felicitated. Validation support to such techniques shall be given by the Govt.

4.3.2 Seed Management

Identification, conservation, research and multiplication of seeds suitable for organic farming shall be the thrust area. State agriculture universities, Certification and Seed Development Corporation shall be entrusted for the development of seed and planting material supply system for the organic farming. Conservation of traditional varieties, heirloom cultivars and indigenous germ-plasm of crop species at farmer’s fields and research stations shall be promoted. Innovative farmer breeders shall be felicitated and crop varieties developed by them shall be given due importance in the schemes.

4.3.3 Gobar gas:

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 gobar 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. Convergence with Bio gas plants: To make the bio – energy – organic input production a commercially viable and sustainable stand alone initiative, the new policy shall encourage farmers, Gausala, panjarapols, APMCs (From fruits/vegetable waste) and related farmers organizations for establishment of Gobar gas and bio gas plants at their premises. Due awareness, training and gapping fund shall be supported by convergence of existing schemes.

4.3.4 Plant Health and Weed Management:

It is proven by many farmers that soil health and farm ecology are keys to plant health. Degraded, polluted and poor soil as well as imbalanced farm ecology leads to the problem of disease and insect pests. As described earlier Govt. shall give priority to measures, which builds plant health and farm ecology, still there shall be a problem of insect and diseases especially for initial years and some sensitive crops. They shall be solved by non-chemical methods like physical, cultural and biological methods and preparations including botanicals.

4.3.5 Biological control of pest and diseases:

(13)
Efforts shall be made on biological pest management which includes collection of biotic agents namely, parasitoids and predators, isolation of antagonizing microbial organisms, mass production of biotic agents and microbial pesticides as well as use of botanical pesticides. Special training programs on rearing of bio agents shall be started at KVKs & SAUs for the farmers. Certificate linked training programs shall also be started for the dealers of insecticides and pesticides with a view to provides right information to the farmers on use of inputs.

4.3.6 Biological and mechanical control of weeds:
Generally, weeds in organic farming are considered as a cover to protect soil, source of bio-mass for manure, live mulch, an important part of bio-diversity to help balance farm ecology, source of food and fodder and a home for beneficial organisms. Still some obnoxious weed may require to be controlled. The policy shall promote non-chemical methods to control the weeds like biological cultural and physical methods.

4.4 Finance and Credit:

4.4.1 Financial Linkages: The large scale operations shall require fresh investments both public and private, the financial linkages between the institutions of primary organic producers and the financial institutions shall be encouraged to enter in to financial agreements with primary organic producers institution to kick start the process of organic farming

4.4.2 Credit facilities
Organic certification process requires three years of conversion period, leads to depletion of the production and no premium price. It is required to support farmers during such conversion period by ensuring agricultural operational loan at reasonable interest rates along with prolonged repayment period.

4.5 Rural employment Generation:
I. The rural youth shall be the key target for engaging them in to meaningful rural enterprises by providing opportunities to rural youth, SHG, Sakhimandal and educated youth interested to develop organic input production and marketing enterprises

II. Organic farming offers the most effective opportunity for generation employment and income in rural areas. Organic farming is sustainable farming and therefore depends on locally available inputs as bio fertilisers. The policy shall encourage on-farm production of organic manure, compost, vermi-compost, azolla, blue green algae by farmers/self-help group/sakhi mandal. Local manufacturing means no packing or transport cost. Therefore it shall save the money of the farmer. MNREGA provides supports for establishment of organic compost making and vermi-compost units that can be conversed.

III. The organic agriculture movement offers farmers new possibilities for helping themselves rural employment. Organic agriculture, with its emphasis on local resources and local ecological knowledge, bring farmers together in their communities. Organic farmers and consumer groups work to support markets, cut out monopolies and increase farm income.

IV. Organic beekeeping as well as organic honey has growing demand and it may generate rural income sufficiently.

V. Organic produce gets high premium and this shall increase farm income. The policy shall encourage farmers for generating higher income with organic produce.

VI. Organic milk and milk product is the another avenue to add value in the produce and provide synergy in the organic farming
VII. Farmers’ group (including women and tribal) and shall be encouraged to improve, produce, distribute and make business of seeds for organic farming through innovative ways like producer companies and cooperative model.

4.6 Regulation of Bio-inputs:

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. Common Quality Assurance Facilitators shall be trained.

4.7 Research:

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. Organic input industries also need strong research supports. State Agricultural Universities shall be the hub for technical linkages for organic farming. Comprehensive research on organic farming to be undertaken to broaden the scope and research.

4.8 Database and Documentation:

Generating database is important to overcome the knowledge gap by quickly producing basic information tailored to various agro climatic zones of the state on organic crop production packages, input production and utilization and certification issues, including legal and institutional aspects. Efforts shall be made to document techniques, experiences, comparative analysis of organic farming. Successful technologies of organic farmer shall be promoted by mainstream agriculture extension system. Data base management system shall be promoted for generation and updating of information about organic farmers, area and crop, production, sell and export data, bio-input producers & dealers, voluntary and non-govt. organization, solution providers, farm produce buyers & retailers, research projects, training institutes package of practices, subsidy schemes

4.9 Awareness, Promotion and Motivation:

4.9.1 Promotion of organic farming involves educating the farmers about its benefits. It is necessary to familiarize extension staff, input dealers, farmers etc. about the concept and practices of organic farming. Facility shall be provided for organizing training programme for farmers and NGOs not only in organic agricultural methods, but also on how to sell, promote and diversify their markets and how to fulfill certification requirements as per NPOP.

4.9.2 On-line end-to-end solutions: Information technology enabled services like, I-KISAN portals shall be established dovetailing with organic farming. The new policy shall harness the hidden potential of front age information technology (IT) 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 cyber extension shall always be on the board of such initiatives.

4.9.3 Consumer Awareness: The new policy consolidating the principles of health and principle of care shall abide to the public health and create an environment of trust and care for the ultimate consumers. The policy shall lay emphasis on consumer awareness about the organic products and encourage consumers
to use more and more organics. This in effect shall be a marketing strategy for the organic products as well. All classes of society in general as well as farmers, students and women in specific need to make aware about the organic farm produce and food.

4.10 Capacity Building and Training:

4.10.1 Harnessing of traditional and indigenous knowledge:

The history and traditional knowledge of agriculture particularly of tribal communities, relating to organic farming and preservation and processing of food for nutritional and medicinal purposes is one of the oldest in the world. Concentrated efforts shall be made to pool, distill and evaluate traditional practices, knowledge and wisdom and to harness them for sustainable agricultural growth.

4.10.2 Development of Human resources:

Knowledge and expertise on Research on organic farming practices, crop production, disease pest management, input production and quality control mechanism, postharvest handling, certification, internal control systems, product quality control mechanism, processing, marketing etc. is crucial. Brigades researches, scientists, farmers advisors, extension machineries, trainers, quality control inspectors, analysts experts is required to fulfill the knowledge gap along with sufficient training and Capacity building facilities. Due weightage shall be given on education and capacity building of the program implementing machineries and produces under the policy.

4.10.3 Hands holding:

Trial, Technology development & validation, demonstrations, training and organic seed and input production shall be supported at resource institute level under the policy. Model Organic Farms with facilities of demonstration, seed and onsite organic input production, extend handholding support to the new initiatives during the early phase of the projects and training facilities shall also be supported under the programs through Resource Institutes.

4.10.4 Education:

To safeguard the future and make further advancement in the organic farming portfolio, constant research and development shall be utmost important. The policy shall envisage short term courses as well as special subjects on Organic Agriculture. The new policy shall encourage the school education to include Organic farming as new stream of Knowledge in the curricula.

4.10.5 Developing facilities to impart short-term courses:

The Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVKs) and the Farmers’ Training Centers of Department shall 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.

4.11 Post Harvest Management, Processing and Storage:

The organic food, feed as well as processed and/or packaged products needs special mention and this policy considering huge potential in the state shall encourage primary producers, processors and marketers to seize this opportunity. Schematic support shall be provided through convergence of the programs of the Gujarat Agro industries policy. Food-based industries in Gujarat to procure and use organic produce in their products by supporting branding and traceability shall be encouraged.

4.12 Quality Assurance and certification:

4.12.1 Ensure value addition does not compromise organic produce quality. The State Agricultural Universities have
facilities for testing of pesticide and chemical residues. The same facilities can be utilized by the farmers or traders. Support shall be provided for the strengthening of the facilities if required, to meet national and international standards. It is also ensured that the national and international standards and procedures for certification does not restrict small and illiterate individual farmer from certification.

4.12.2 State Level certification Agency:

Gujarat Organic Production Certification Agency (GOPCA), a society under aegis of Department of Agriculture has been formed and get accredited by the APEDA for organic certification in the state. The current challenges of identifying and deploying trained and professional human resources shall the ardent task and shall be accomplished with due diligence with the support of Gujarat State Seed Certification Agency and State Agriculture Universities.

4.12.3 Certification Approaches:

Various kinds of certification approaches like Third party certification (TPS), Grower Group Certification (GGC), Internal Control Systems (ICS), Participatory Guarantee System (PGS) shall be promoted. The policy put highest emphasis to develop 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 shall 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. Like all concepts of organic agriculture, the Participatory Guarantee System has also received very strong support. However without certification, it does not allow the participating farmers to get a premium price as in the case of certified organic produce. The group certification component of the third party certification has already ensured lower certification costs. A more moderate view of the PGS system was that it could potentiality serve as a first step towards organic conversion. As the farmers are more aware, and want to engage in exports they can switch to third party certification.

4.12.4 Authenticity of the Produce is important to generate faith of the consumer in the organic marketing system. Authenticity of the organic market, packaging & traceability of the produce shall be encouraged by ensuring traceability of the produce and by providing support for branding and packaging. Component of traceability and transparency shall be introduced to ensure genuine organic products reaching to the consumers.

4.13 Market Support

4.13.1 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 policy encourages incorporation of the commercially viable producer owned institutions, associations and cooperatives to take on this responsibility for procurement, processing, packing, brand promotion and distribution of certified organic produces with the support of consumer’s forum.

4.13.2 Converting Certified Organic Farm Commodities into High Value Brands.

A unique state level umbrella brand shall be developed for the organic products justifying and qualifying the statutory standards under certified regimes NPOP. The farm commodities when converted to high value brands fetches higher market premiums. 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. The organic
farming as envisioned in this policy document shall accelerate the process of brand building with appropriate logo like “Guj Organic” or Garvi Gujarat, Organic Gujarat

4.13.3 A rational media mix shall be devised and state and national electronic and print media shall be encouraged to undertake the issue of organic farming and its impacts on food basket and environment conducive to human habitat benefits of the primary producers. Fair trade practices, bulk supplies, specialty products and intermediaries and derivatives require scientific operations to augment and optimize benefits. Gujarat State Agriculture Marketing Board shall be directed to provide separate market shades for the organic produce to avoid any chances of commingling with non-organic produce. The Mandi shall 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.

4.13.4 Domestic market:

While considering the organic scene in Gujarat, it is very important to rationalize the importance of domestic market development. Efforts shall be made to develop organic Bazaar as a local marketing programme which shall provide assured organic products, fair prices for producers and consumers and opportunities for new relationship between producers and consumers.

Buyer and Seller corners shall be developed through IT Based Portal to establish direct linkages among farmers, consumers and processors.

Special provision of display, electronic auction, storage and separate transportation shall be created at APMCs level. Municipal corporations and Nagarpalika shall facilitate direct marketing by earmarking space for weekly “Organic Farmers Market” for the certified organic produces in consultation with producers or consumers organizations.

4.13.5 Branding and Market promotion: With a view to ensure higher price realization, branding and proper marketing is crucial. The policy shall provide assistance for the creating of branding, brand promotion, arrangement of buyers sellers meet, market led extension and exhibition to the producers.

4.13.6 Export:

Simultaneously the product of organic producer shall be linked with Agri. Export Zone.
5. **Implementation**

5.1 **Area approach**

The area having very low level of fertilizer consumption, namely dry land/ rained areas, hilly areas, the dry land/rained agriculture which constitutes about of the net sown area could play an important role for promoting organic farming.

Agriculture is by and large natural farming. Eastern Part of the state consisting districts of sabarkantha, Dahod, Panchmahals, Chota-Udaipur, Narmada, Surat, Tapi, Dang, Valsad are the most potential area of the organic farming as social-economical condition of the farmers and traditional cropping pattern leads minimal use of chemicals.

State is endowed with varied types of climatic conditions ranging from arid – semi arid to mild humid. The rainfall and temperature vary considerably from region to region besides the soil and land topography including the vegetation. Considering the varied agro-climatic conditions the state has been divided into 8 agro-climatic regions which provide the opportunity to cultivate a variety of crops. Detail of agro climatic zone wise soil type, rainfall and possible crops for organic farming is as under.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agro climatic zone</th>
<th>Type of soil</th>
<th>Rain fall (mm)</th>
<th>Suitable crops for organic farming</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>South Gujarat (Heavy Rain Area).</td>
<td>Deep black with few patches of coastal alluvial, laterite and medium black</td>
<td>1500 and more</td>
<td>Sorghum, Nagli, Ragi, Cashewnut, custard apple, vegetables, turmeric, ginger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Gujarat</td>
<td>Deep black clayey</td>
<td>1000-1500</td>
<td>Sorghum, Mango, Custard apple, Banana vegetables, Pulses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle Gujarat</td>
<td>Deep black, medium black to loamy sand</td>
<td>800-1000</td>
<td>Sorghum, Papaya, Custard apple, vegetables, Pulses, Soyabean, cotton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Gujarat</td>
<td>Sandy loam to sandy</td>
<td>625-875</td>
<td>Pearl millet, cotton, groundnut, vegetables, chilles, coriander, cumin, papaya, pomegranate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhal &amp; Coastal Area</td>
<td>Medium black, poorly drained and saline</td>
<td>625-1000</td>
<td>Cotton, cumin, Pulses, Durum Wheat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Saurashtra</td>
<td>Shallow medium black calcareous</td>
<td>625-750</td>
<td>Pearl millet, cotton, groundnut, pulses, Mango, Custard apple, chilles, coriander, cumin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Saurashtra</td>
<td>Shallow medium black</td>
<td>400-700</td>
<td>Pearl millet, cotton, groundnut, Pomegranate, papaya, chilles, garlic, coriander, cumin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North West Zone</td>
<td>Sandy and saline</td>
<td>250-500</td>
<td>Pearl millet, Pomegranate, Cumin</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Based on above, priority zones for organic farming have been identified:

**Category I**: Organics by Default: Are those areas which are rainfed and mostly under mono crop and traditionally no chemical input has ever been used. Area hinterlands and under serviced areas in tribal regions, forest areas, and low production potential farming systems. They can easily be classified as organic produce areas. Broadly, these areas exist in the eastern part of the state.

**Category-II**: Identification of the niche areas: Are those areas primarily under rainfed farming having little irrigation support. These are normally under mono cropping rarely under double cropping. Broadly located near coastal region & low lying area of Ahmedabad & Surendranagar Districts etc..

**Category- III**: 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.

**Category- IV**: Are those areas which have moderate to heavy use of chemical fertilisers as well as pesticides. The areas are mostly under multiple cropping. The conversion of these areas into organic farming shall initially cause some loss of productivity. For these areas balanced and conjunctive use of biomass, organic and inorganic fertilisers and controlled use of chemicals shall be reduced gradually through integrated nutrient and pest management (INM & IPM) to achieve the sustainable increases in agricultural production.

**Category-V**: 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. Animal husbandry in “Gir-nesh” and Banni grassland and near forest area having traditional benefit to convert in to the organic produce.

**Category-VI**: 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, farms owned by public charities and trusts (like education, cultural and religious organizations) 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.

5.2 **Identification of crops:**

Organic agriculture accounts for a very negligible part of total agricultural production in the State. Though very nascent the Indian organic sector is growing very rapidly and has already made inroads into the world organic market in certain key sectors such as spices, fruits, vegetables, cotton, cereals, oilseeds, pulses, etc. Based on above, thrust shall be given to grow the following crops organically.

i. Major horticultural crops including vegetables. It shall include mainly banana, mango, papaya, guava, cashew nut, pomegranate, custard apple and fresh vegetables.

ii. Export oriented cereals like sorghum and pearl millets.

iii. All pulses, soybean, groundnut and cotton.

v. Spices like chilies, cumin, garlic, turmeric, coriander, ginger

vi. Forest produce and plants for use of Ayurveda.
5.3 Phasing:

It is of utmost importance that the policy shall be executed phase wise. The promotional activities have direct linkage with four major areas

a. Development of Technology and Hand Holding: Research and development of technology including package of practices, supply of in-puts
b. Training and Production Management: Promotional, awareness and extension and training services
c. Market Management: Creating and satisfying consumer demand with assured quality and quantity
d. Availability of Resources: Making especially financial and other resources available.

So, the promotion is a four prong approach and all of them shall be gradually and simultaneously upscale to achieve the expected outcome, failing to which shall lead to fruitless efforts, distress and may boomerang against the most progressive and badly needed technology.

Government shall ensure that the sector grows steadily and on firm footings. The investment shall be made judiciously to strengthen all the four aspects simultaneously and cohesively.

5.4 Developing Organic Producers’ Institutions

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. GOI policy to promote Farmers producers Organizations (FPOs) shall leverage for formation, strengthening and empowerment of the FPO, NGOs and producers organizations can be entrusted for facilitation and creations of farmer’s institutes. Small farmer’s agribusiness consortium (SFAC) and Gujarat Agro Industries Corporation ltd. (GAIC) can provides support to identify Resources institutes for the formation of linkages

5.5 Regulatory and governing mechanism:

5.4.1 Implementation: Adoption of organic agriculture necessarily involves a sequence of steps that need to be followed by the growers and verified by certification and inspection agencies. This is necessary to ensure that the consumer is not duped and genuine organic cultivator is not put to disadvantage. Department of Agriculture and Cooperation shall be the Nodal department for the implementation of the Gujarat Organic Policy. Appropriate arrangement shall be made for regulations and effective implementation of the Policy. The Department of Agriculture shall continue with renewed vigour and budgetary outlays under program of Development of Organic and Sustainable Agriculture under the new policy domain. 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 shall be made to bring in fresh investments from both private / corporate sources from within state, country and abroad,

5.4.2 Monitoring and Evaluation:

Government shall establish a monitoring and evaluation system to find the lacuna in implementation, to judge and understand the benefits of organic farming on local ecology, public health and socio-economic condition of the farmers. Necessary actions including improvement of policy, schemes, projects and offers shall be made regularly.

5.4.3 Governing Committee: State Level Organic Farming Committee (SLOFC) shall be formed headed by Principal Secretary (Agriculture) under Department of Agriculture and cooperation for the overall implementation and monitoring the proposed activities under the policy. The committee can suggest new programs, schemes and modification of the existing programs for effective implementation of the scheme.
## 5.5 Role of various Agencies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Activities</th>
<th>Implementing Authority</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Schematic support of the scheme</td>
<td>From Concern Departments-Agriculture/ Horticulture/ Animal Husbandry Gujarat State Seed Corporation Ltd./ Gujarat State Seed Certification Agency/Government of India</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Awareness, Motivation and Guidance to the farmers</td>
<td>From Concern Departments-Agriculture/ Horticulture/ Animal Husbandry Gujarat State Seed Corporation Ltd./ Gujarat State Seed Certification Agency/Government of India</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Monitoring &amp; Governing Committee</td>
<td>State Level Committee/ Technical support group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Over All coordination, other schematic activities and administration, bridging gaps, compilation and dissemination of information</td>
<td>Organic Cell - Director of Agriculture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Inspecting Authority</td>
<td>GOPCA &amp; other, APEDA certified agencies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Marketing Arrangement</td>
<td>Gujarat State Agriculture Marketing Board/ Other public sector institutes, Cooperatives, Producers or consumers associations/ NGOs/ Private entrepreneurs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Branding and Market Promotional activities</td>
<td>Gujarat Agro Industries Corporation Ltd., Producers or consumers associations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Research, Documentation and Development of Package of Practices</td>
<td>State Agricultural Universities / Krishi Vigyan Kendras/ NGOs/ Successful farmers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Model Farm/ Training courses and training centres / Academic Experts</td>
<td>State Agricultural Universities / Krishi Vigyan Kendras/ NGOs/Farmers/ ATMA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Conversion strategy and hand holding</td>
<td>Special purpose vehicle/ Krishi Vigyan Kendras/ NGOs/Farmers/SAUs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Internal Control Systems</td>
<td>Organic Cell/ATMA/ Special purpose vehicle/ GOPCA and Other Certification Agencies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Chartered quality assurance managers, inspectors, ICS Auditors, Operators</td>
<td>Organic Cell/ATMA/ Special purpose vehicle/NGOs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Participatory Guarantee System (PGS):</td>
<td>Organic Cell/ATMA/ Special purpose vehicle/NGOs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Input production and Management including seeds, manures, bio-fertilizers, bio-pesticides etc.</td>
<td>Private entrepreneurs/ Self help groups/ village youth/ women groups/ SAUs/ Municipal corporations and Nagarpalikas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Organic input Approval</td>
<td>GOPCA &amp; others APEDA accredited Certification Bodies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>Organic input Quality assurance system</td>
<td>Department of Agriculture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>Building Linkages and FPO formation</td>
<td>Concerned Departments/ Resource Institutes / SFAC / NGOs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>Organic Resource Institutes</td>
<td>State Agricultural Universities, Departmental institutes/ SAME KVKs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>Market infrastructure</td>
<td>Marketing board/ APMC/ Municipal corporations and Nagarpalikis NGOs/ Self help groups</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6. **Incentives**

6.1 **Input incentives for conversion period:**

Generally conversion period for the certificate linked organic farming is for three years. There is a chances of reduction in the crop yield during initial period. The income losses can be mitigated out of the higher price realization and reduction in the input cost. Incentives should be provided on authenticated organic inputs to meet the difference of cost of cultivation. Incentive shall also be provided to promote use of small tools & implements necessary to employ techniques of organic farming.

6.2 **Organic input production:**

Organic seed, planting material, manures and nutrition, Botanical and bio pesticides are the major challenges for organic farming, Insitu production of manures and pest control martial shall be encouraged. Multiplication of seeds suitable for organic farming will also be encouraged under suitable programs. State Agriculture Universities, Gujarat State Seed Corporation, departmental seed farms, recognized farms of the farmers shall be entrusted for the development of seed supply system for the organic farming. Rural youth, Self help Group Sakhimandal , Farmers Groups etc interested to develop organic input production unit shall be incentivized by convergence of various organic input production programs of the Government.

6.3 **Community Organic Input production :**

To make the bio – energy – organic input production a commercially viable and sustainable stand alone initiative, the new policy would encourage farmers, Gausala, panjarapols, APMCs (From fruits/vegetable waste) and related farmers organizations for establishment of Compost /Vermi compost making, Gobar gas and bio gas plants at their premises. Due awareness, training and gapping fund shall be supported by convergence of existing schemes.

6.4 **Subsides as applicable in case of bio gas and gobar gas:**

The non-conventional energy department / corporation, Gujarat 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, Gausalas 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.

6.5 **Production technology and Capacity building**

6.5.1 **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. SAUs shall be the hub for technical linkages for organic farming. 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 requirement for such initiatives shall be met out of conversions of state and Central government sponsored schemes.

6.5.2 Development of resource centers and Model organic farms:

State Agricultural University has their own system for research and development for organic farming that can be strengthened as an Organic Resource Centers. The centers shall perform following activities.

i. Identification of conducive area for organic farming.

ii. Standardization of crop and area specific production packages

iii. Validation of traditional knowledge of organic farming,

iv. Research and development to ensure effective disease -pest management practices for organic farming.

v. Collection, conservation, recommendations and multiplication of organic seed


vii. Offer specialized research & development program for crucial technology.

viii. Develop Model Organic Farms at SAUs campus.

ix. To provide supports for establishment of Model Organic Farms at farm of KVKs, Progressive farmers, NGOs, Public institutes.

x. The RI institute if required shall enable to hire specialist Advisors and Consultants on task basis to provide such support from time-to-time.

xi. Farmer-to-Farmer transfer of technology and hand-holding shall be actively promoted

xii. Academicians, researchers and officers working in the field of agricultural development shall be trained;

xiii. Attention shall be paid to research done by farmers. Due incentives, training and related help shall be extended.

6.5.3 Training and Education: To safeguard the future and make further advancement in the organic farming portfolio, constant research and development would be utmost important. The policy would envisage short term courses for Organic Agriculture at State Agriculture universities. The new policy would encourage the school education to include Organic farming as new stream of Knowledge in the curricula. The Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVKs) and the Farmers’ Training Centers 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.

6.6 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

6.7 Post harvest management:

Only organically certified produce with due traceability can only be supported under the policy. The organic certification shall be according to the norms and standers of the APEDA. and certifying agency should have accreditation with APEDA for the produce to be certified.
6.7.1 **On-farm Value addition:** Support shall be provided to encourage farm gate processing, on-farm packing, grading, sorting of organic produces along with traceability in the policy. Support for traceability and post harvest infrastructures shall be provided to the organic clusters. Community based exclusive organic transport systems and processing by farmers groups, SHGs and Farmer Producer Companies for value addition shall be support.

6.7.2 **Branding and Market promotion:** With a view to ensure higher price realization, branding and proper marketing is crucial. The policy shall provide assistance for the creating of branding, brand promotion, arrangement of buyers sellers meet, market led extension and exhibition to the producers along with producers consumers net work.

6.7.3 **Quality assurance:** Ensure value addition does not compromise organic produce quality. The State Agricultural Universities have facilities for testing of pesticide and chemical residues. The same facilities can be utilized by the farmers or traders. Support shall be provided for the strengthening of the facilities if required, to meet national and international standards. The facilities can be subsidize for the producers or producers’ organizations to ensure affordable cost of testing

6.7.4 Support shall also be provided to encourage food-based industries in Gujarat to procure and use organic produce in their products by supporting branding, marketing and traceability.

6.7.5 Establish separate and decentralized storage facilities for organic farm produce through APMC and Cooperatives to ensure its organic integrity and help farmers in marketing of certified organic produce.

6.7.6 **Transport Subsidy:** The long haul subsides may be garnered from NPOP and or APEDA as the case may be under export promotion schemes of GOI.

6.8 **Marketing support:** Marketing support shall be extended for the certified organic produces.

6.8.1 **Organic Markets:**
Gujarat State Agriculture Marketing Board would be directed 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. APMC shall also develop Market intelligence services to inform farmers about the price and arrival of the produce.

6.8.2 **Consumer Awareness:**
The new policy consolidating the principles of health and principle of care 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.

6.8.3 **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 shall be extended to producers of certified organic produce.

6.8.4 **Bio Village:** Formation of clusters of organic farms will be the key of success. With a view to promote end to end approach; from input to market, concept of Bio Village (Whole organic village) shall be promoted. Community
based facilities for input production, capacity building, institutional development, farming practices, organic milk production, postharvest management, value addition, storage and retail marketing shall be supported. Bio Villages also can be linked with the agro-tourism.

6.9 Interest subsidy:
Interest subsidy shall be provided to the farmers, farmer’s producer’s organizations, organic processing units to minimize the burden of loan at during conversion period and for infrastructure development.

6.10 Award and Felicitation: Government shall provides awards to felicitate and honour genuine and successful farmers or farmers organization working in the field of Organic farming.
1. प्रतिवाद

1.1 पूर्णभूमिका:

1.1.1 वर्तमान में सेंद्रिय जैव-विविधता नियोजनानुसार विभिन्न रूप से मापे जा रहे हैं। यह जैव-विविधता के लिए और जीवनविवाह के लिए आवश्यक है। वर्तमान में, जीवनविवाह के लिए आवश्यक है। वर्तमान में, जीवनविवाह के लिए आवश्यक है। वर्तमान में, जीवनविवाह के लिए आवश्यक है। वर्तमान में, जीवनविवाह के लिए आवश्यक है। वर्तमान में, जीवनविवाह के लिए आवश्यक है। वर्तमान में, जीवनविवाह के लिए आवश्यक है। वर्तमान में, जीवनविवाह के लिए आवश्यक है। वर्तमान में, जीवनविवाह के लिए आवश्यक है। वर्तमान में, जीवनविवाह के लिए आवश्यक है। वर्तमान में, जीवनविवाह के लिए आवश्यक है। वर्तमान में, जीवनविवाह के लिए आवश्यक है। वर्तमान में, जीवनविवाह के लिए आवश्यक है। वर्तमान में, जीवनविवाह के लिए आवश्यक है। वर्तमान में, जीवनविवाह के लिए आवश्यक है। वर्तमान में, जीवनविवाह के लिए आवश्यक है।
Sequester

Avoid

National Federation for Organic Agriculture Movements - IFOAM

Organic Farming - NCOF

1.2.3

2012-13

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18.3

15.7

CAGR
1.2.4 Sector agriculture (Domestic) are not included in the present study. The sector agriculture mainly includes rice cultivation. It is a major activity in the state as it contributes significantly to the economy. Rice cultivation is mainly concentrated in the coastal areas due to the favorable climatic conditions. The study also focuses on the different types of rice crops grown in the state, their cultivation practices, and the challenges faced by the farmers. The results of the study provide valuable insights into the rice sector in the state, which can be used to develop targeted interventions to improve productivity and sustainability.

1.2.5 In the present study, the focus is on the rice sector in the state. The study includes a detailed analysis of the rice cultivation practices, the challenges faced by the farmers, and the potential avenues for improvement. The study also provides insights into the different types of rice crops grown in the state and their cultivation practices. The results of the study can be used to develop targeted interventions to improve productivity and sustainability in the rice sector.

1.2.6 The study also focuses on the different types of rice crops grown in the state, their cultivation practices, and the challenges faced by the farmers. The results of the study provide valuable insights into the rice sector in the state, which can be used to develop targeted interventions to improve productivity and sustainability.

1.3 Cultivation of rice in the state is mainly concentrated in the coastal areas due to the favorable climatic conditions. The study also focuses on the different types of rice crops grown in the state, their cultivation practices, and the challenges faced by the farmers. The results of the study provide valuable insights into the rice sector in the state, which can be used to develop targeted interventions to improve productivity and sustainability.

1.3.1 The state has a large rice cultivation area, which contributes significantly to the state's economy. The study also focuses on the different types of rice crops grown in the state, their cultivation practices, and the challenges faced by the farmers. The results of the study provide valuable insights into the rice sector in the state, which can be used to develop targeted interventions to improve productivity and sustainability.

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1.3.6 NyS FPSDP 68.43% Sudy (34.64%), study (13.97%) and study (2.77%) are the main components of the study.

1.3.7 Integrated Management System

1.3.8 Integrated Management System

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2. **National Programme on Organic Production—NPOP**

The National Programme on Organic Production—NPOP (National Programme on Organic Production-NPOP) is an organic farming programme funded by the Government of India. The programme aims to promote organic farming methods and practices in India to improve the quality of agricultural produce and to ensure that farmers have access to organic inputs and services. The programme covers various aspects of organic farming, including training, extension services, organic certification, and research and development.

**Funding and Sponsorship:** The programme is funded by the Government of India through the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare. It is implemented by the National Agricultural Research Centre (NARC) and the National Research Centre for Organic Agriculture (NRC-Organic), both under the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare.

**Objectives:** The primary objectives of the programme are to increase the area under organic farming, improve the quality and quantity of organic produce, and enhance the livelihoods of farmers by providing them with organic inputs and services.

**Implementation:** The programme is implemented at the state level through State Organic Farming Co-ordination (SOFCo) units and at the district level through district-level organic farming co-ordination (DoFCo) units. The programme provides support to farmers in the form of input subsidies, training, extension services, and marketing assistance.

**Significance:** The programme has significant implications for sustainable agriculture, environmental conservation, and social development. It helps in reducing the use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides, which are harmful to human health and the environment. The programme also helps in improving the health and nutrition status of agricultural workers and their families, as well as in promoting rural economic development.
3. लाखो अने हेतुओ

आ नीति भेत-पेदालो बलास्तिय वेशावाहण अने पुळ्यकाळसंगणनी साथे विरंच्यावेल भेत व्यवस्था माटे वैज्ञानिक रीते उपभोक्ता सेन्ट्रिय भेतींचा कीवे काढणे केले आपणे. सेन्ट्रिय भेतींचा लागायथे प्राकृतिक सोतांना अेञ्य उपभोक्ताने लाभमां राहे च ते तांत्रिक रीते म्हणून, आंतरिक रीते पोषण तयाने, प्राथमिक दृष्टीने भाग न करून असे सामाजिक दृष्टीने स्वीकार होय. आ नीति वेळेत, भेतांना क्रम करून अने तेमना परिशोधणा व्यावस्था जाणे घोषणे पाऊनु करा उपरांत सेन्ट्रिय भेती माटे तक घरावांचे पाठे अने विस्तार वाहन वाहन परिषद तयार, भर्मीनी क्रुणाशालाने पोषण, प्रेम संसाधनांना संस्थापन मार्ग, नागीन अन्यर्थनांना मश्तूर भनणे, नूतनत्वाचे प्रोत्साहन आपणा धारण केले. आ नीति लागवड, हातोत्साह तेवा आता तक विस्तार, विशेष रीती तयार केलेले व्युत्पन्न बढी. "कोणती क्रांती आपली" भेत पेदालो वयश मांगलेची "क्रांती संगीत" माणे इतर वाते मान्य सेन्ट्रिय भेतींची भूत साहित्य असताना असताना वाढू च. ते भेट वाचनातील तुलनामध्ये भागामध्ये सेन्ट्रिय भेती हेकणा विस्तारांमध्ये 10 गाजो वाढत दरम्यान तपशी घडवी. 3.2 आ नीति गौरविलेने वस्तू करा घडवावे. 1. भेत व्यवस्थानुसार अवसंत करो, भर्मीन अंतर्वित सेन्ट्रिय सृष्टि, प्रामाणित, प्राविधीयोने सामजिक करी भेत वर्गाने स्वदृढ भनणारी भर्मीनी क्रुणाशालाची श्रमणाची करा. 2. सेन्ट्रिय भेती माटे योग धारण अने विस्तारांना आयोजना. 3. सेन्ट्रिय भेती माटे भेत काढणा वेळेवर विकास करा. 4. सेन्ट्रिय भेती माटे प्रेम संसाधना. आहे सेन्ट्रिय भेती/वेळी तयार करा. 5. गुरुवारात सहित सेन्ट्रिय भेत सामाजिक उपाधि अने फटकारण्याची आपली आपली. 6. गाज अने गाज निर्माणातील जैविक रीती स्वेच्छास्वीकार नाशन. 7. निर्माणप्रणाली मात्रातील जैविक अने वांतर रीती स्वेच्छास्वीकार नाशन. 8. सेन्ट्रिय भेती माटने परिवर्तन असे स्वयंभू श्रमणाने अछूत करू. 9. सेन्ट्रिय भेती माटने पुस्तक संग्रहालय करून. 10. सेन्ट्रिय भेतींची पेदालो धार्मिक पुरस्कार धारा. 11. गुरुवारात सहज वेळी बही भेतींची आपला धाराव. 12. फूट प्रमाणाने प्रोत्साहन आपल. 13. विविध सेन्ट्रिय भेत-सामग्री अने भेत-पेदालोंची निष्पादन व्यवस्थाणे विकास करा.
4. भार मूल्यालेक्ष-अंतर लेखांक आधार श्रेणी (Thrust Areas):

4.1 भेंटपंच अने पेट्र/वायरल नियस्ततन्त्र व्यवस्थापन:

राष्ट्रीय संस्थान एंती मात्र भेंटपंच अपने नियस्ततन्त्रिय द्वितीय स्तर की राष्ट्रीय स्तर की विविध क्षेत्रों में स्थापना, वित्तीय विस्तार, व्यापार विकास और इत्यादि कार्यों को संयोजित करते हैं। भेंटपंच में प्रारंभिक नियस्ततन्त्र कार्य की तरह मुख्य अध्यायों में स्थापित किया गया है।

4.2 जीवन अने पोषण व्यवस्थापन:

1. जीवन और सन्तान व्यवस्थापन का निर्देशन

2. अन्य विषयों में जीवन और सन्तान व्यवस्थापन का संचालन

3. जीवन और सन्तान के विषयों का संचालन

4.3. भेंटपंच अने पेट्र/वायरल नियस्ततन्त्र की संदर्भात

4.4. भेंटपंच अने पेट्र/वायरल की संदर्भात

5. भेंटपंच अने पेट्र/वायरल नियस्ततन्त्र की संदर्भात
4.3.1 域驟 授受の相関:

域驟 授受の相関

4.3.2 域後 沈黙の相関:

域後 沈黙の相関

4.3.3 懇請 意向の相関:

懇請 意向の相関

4.3.4 信頼 意想の相関:

信頼 意想の相関

4.3.5 舍て 舎ての相関:

舍て 舎ての相関
4.3.4 मिर्शुभन हेविक अने पांढ्रिक नियंत्रण:

सामान्य रूप से सेंद्रिय अंतरिम नियंत्रण करने वाले अभ्यासक मात्री आईकंडान. पात्र मात्र बिभाग—विभागों भोग, निम्नतम आईकंडान, पेट्र—पेट्रविभागों संयुक्त करता है जिन्होंने अनेक बाग तरीके अने उ(49,775),(270,845)
dकोषों संबंधी बात आये थे। तेस छात्र हेदरहाउस मिर्शुभन नियंत्रण करते हैं। ज्ञानी मिर्शुभन मात्री हेविक, श्रेणीवाध्यक्ष अने ज्ञानी जेबी निर्म—रासायनिक रूप से प्रोत्साहन आपसी.

4.4 विषयः

4.4.1 विषयः अशेषा:

सेंद्रिय पेली हेंज़ा मोटा पारी काम करता बाहर अने ज्ञानी हेंज़ा नयाँ विषयक हेड़त पड़े। सेंद्रिय पेली निविद्यालयां अस्तिरी शह करता प्राथमिक सेंद्रिय उपरांक अने विषय करता संस्पर्श या विषय उजर संस्तान आपसी.

4.4.2 विषयः संक्षिप्त:

सेंद्रिय पेलीने आपूर्वशापण में परसों प्रश्नों प्रश्नात्मका भूलें हित थे। आ गणा द्रष्टान्त उपरांकां यादां कार्य थे अने सेंद्रिय पेले—पेलों इंड सिरिश भाग व्याख्या मात्रों नथी। आ गणा द्रष्टान्त नैसी भाषात्मका अने अंशात्मके परभाग करी शह तेसी कृपया लोच द्वारा भेजते हेंजा ब्रेड़ पेटे थे।

4.5 आयम सेल्वार रेड़ा करोः

1) सेंद्रिय पेली मात्रीने पेल सामान्या उपरांक अने व्याख्या मात्रों साहसिक विकासवान रस धारवता आम युवको, श्रवस्तवष्ट्रो, सभी मंडण अने विकलित युवाविक अर्थपूर्ण विवेक—साहस बढ़े रेडवानी तको आपात आभारी युवकों तथा व्यवसाय रहानी।

2) आमृत्तिक विश्लेषणां रोजगारी तको अने आयम व्यापार सेंद्रिय पेली सोची यथू अस्तिरी तक पूरी पाले थे। सेंद्रिय पेली विश्लेषण पेली थे अने स्थानिक रूप से प्राप्त पेल—सामान्य उपर आपात आयम आयम थे। आ नैतिक सेंद्रिय भारोत्त, उपरांक, वर्गकोट, आकाश, बूढ़ी ठीठी रोजगारी भेजरी/श्रवस्तव भूलो/सभी मंडण द्वारा वेतन उपर उपरांक यात्र तेने उल्लेख आपात। स्थानिक उपरांकां अत्यंत थे आ पैक्ट अने बाहरत अने बाहरत नहीं, बेडी पेलुना नाश्चा बाध्य। MNREGA द्वारा सेंद्रिय उपरांक भेजर अने वर्ग—उपरांक भेजर भन्नां भेजे थे। तेस आयम उपरांक बाध्य सह।

3) सेंद्रिय पेली आपात भेजुनो भेजे—भेजे मात्रयां नम्वी तक उक्ती करे थे। स्थानिक भोजो अने पाथविश्लेषण संयुक्त स्थानिक धारण पर भार आपात होई सेंद्रिय पेली समुदायमा भेजुनो नाकार लाये थे। सेंद्रिय पेली करार भेजुनो अनी आकाशों घृणामा आभार उक्ती हुने, इस्तेमालकरी हुन रामी, भेजुनी आयम पायो थे।

4) सेंद्रिय पेली हार्वर्ड त्योहार बागदी रागम होरी थे, तेस थी आयम कालमे पूर्ती आयम उक्ती बाध्य सह।

5) सेंद्रिय पेले पेलद्वारा विश्लेषण रूप से उपर उद्योग भर्ज थे। अने नैतिक भेजोनी आयम वर्ज थे। आ नैतिक भेजोनी सेंद्रिय पेल पेलद्वारा उपरुक्त भर्ज भन्नां भर्ज भने भन्नां प्रोत्साहन आपात।

6) सेंद्रिय द्वारा भेजर धारण (Organic Milk) अने धूपनी बनायो मूल्यवृद्धि मात्री भेजे यथू तक पूरी पाले थे अने तेस सेंद्रिय पेली साथ व्याख्या भेजा गयो था।

7) उपरांकासह भेजी अने तालाबी मोडल ब्रेड अन्याय रत्नां भेजी सेंद्रिय पेली मात्रों धोरे सुधारना, पेलद राय, वित्तार बढ़ाने अने धूपनी करने भेजे यथू (आपातवी हमी महिलाओ सहित) भने प्रोत्साहन आयममा आपसी।

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\textbf{4.10} ક્ષિતિ નિર્ભર અને તારલી :  

\textbf{4.10.1} પરસ્પર અને ખુદીની માનતા નિયમો :  

આતિ કરતા આલેખાની સુખ્રમતા પોષણ અને આધ્યાત્મક હત્યો માટ સેન્ટ્રિય નેતા અને ઓલોક્ષિની કાલયું તથા પ્રાચીન રાજ દૃઢ પરસ્પર માન અને શૈલકાંઠ વિષયમાં સૌથી ઉચ્ચ પ્રેતક અખ્ચ છે. પરસ્પર પદધાતિરો, માન અને ભારતનું અંદરાવીકરણ, સાદ વહેઠ (તાર્લા) અને ઐતિહાસિક માટ તેમ રીતે દૃઢ વિકાસ માટે તેમનો ઉપયોગ કરવા માટે, સેવક પ્રમાણો કરવામાં આવે છે.  

\textbf{4.10.2} માન સંદર્ભમાં વિકાસ :  

\textbf{4.10.2} માન સંદર્ભમાં વિકાસ :  

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\textbf{4.10.3} સવિવાદ (ખાસ ગ્રહ) :  

\textbf{4.10.3} સવિવાદ (ખાસ ગ્રહ) :  

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\textbf{4.10.3} સવિવાદ (ખાસ ગ્રહ) :  

\textbf{4.10.3} સવિવાદ (ખાસ ગ્રહ) :  

\textbf{4.10.4} સવિવાદ (ખાસ ગ્રહ) :  

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\textbf{4.10.4} સવિવાદ (ખાસ ગ્રહ) :  

\textbf{4.11} કપડી પાદીની પ્રકારનો, સંખ્યા અને અયોક્ષણ :  

\textbf{4.11} કપડી પાદીની પ્રકારનો, સંખ્યા અને અયોક્ષણ :  

\textbf{4.12} ગુજરાતના સિયાલ અને પ્રમાણપતિ :  

\textbf{4.12} ગુજરાતના સિયાલ અને પ્રમાણપતિ :  

\textbf{4.12} ગુજરાતના સિયાલ અને પ્રમાણપતિ :  

\textbf{4.12} ગુજરાતના સિયાલ અને પ્રમાણપતિ :  

\textbf{4.12} ગુજરાતના સિયાલ અને પ્રમાણપતિ :  

\textbf{4.12} ગુજરાતના સિયાલ અને પ્રમાણપતિ :  

(37)


14.12.2  શાખા કસાની પ્રમાણ સંસ્થા સોફિયેલા અહેલ્સની (GOPCA), કૃપા વિમાનની છાપામાં છે રૈલય સ્વાપ સોફિયાટી છ અને તાલેમાં સેનિયર જેતી પ્રમાણ માટે APEDA દ્રષ્ટાંત્ર તેને માનતા પ્રામાણિક છ. તાત્કાલિક અને વયાસરાયી માનવ સંસ્થાન પાદપ્રસાદ અને તયે પણ ગુજરાતનું સંપૂર્ણ પક્ષાર્થ કાર્ય નીચે નાનાવામાં આવાયો. અને ગુજરાત રાજય પ્રમાણ અહેલ્સની અને તાલેમાં કૃપા વિમાનની છે ઉંચાઈ વસ્તુનિષેધકોટીઓ ઉઠત (ઉદિતનકાલ્પના) સાથે તેને પદ્ધતિ કરી શકાય.

14.12.3  પ્રમાણ અહેલ્સની :  વિધિ ક્રાયા થઈ પાટી સોફિયેલા (TPS), અસ્તિ અહેલ્સની (GGC), કવરનેટ ક્રાયશ (ICS), પાઇટિસેટરી ગેરી કિર્ષત (PGS) તેના વિધિ ક્રાયા પ્રમાણને પ્રમાણીકરણ અને આવાયા તયારી અને સીધાને અભ્યાસકર કાઢવા કરાવા, ગ્રામીણ પ્રવાસીની કૃપા તથા વધારણાકારી સ્વભાવી અને અનુસારકારીમાં કાપડલંબ વપરાતુ પેના પર હું નીચી પુણા બણાવું છે. તાત્કાલિક કૃપા વસ્તુનિષેધક અને ટેકનોલોજી મેટામોડલામાં નૂતન પરિપત્ર સફળતાની ગુજરાતી વસ્તુનિષેધક સેવાની કેટલાક મુદ્દા પૂછવા છે. 

14.12.4  અહેલ્સની :  વિધિ ક્રાયા થઈ પાટી સોફિયેલા (TPS), અસ્તિ અહેલ્સની (GGC), કવરનેટ ક્રાયશ (ICS), પાઇટિસેટરી ગેરી કિર્ષત (PGS) તેના વિધિ ક્રાયા પ્રમાણને પ્રમાણીકરણ અને આવાયા તયારી અને સીધાને અભ્યાસકર કાઢવા કરાવા, ગ્રામીણ પ્રવાસીની કૃપા તથા વધારણાકારી સ્વભાવી અને અનુસારકારીમાં કાપડલંબ વપરાતુ પેના પર હું નીચી પુણા બણાવું છે.

14.13  બેઠક આદેશ :  

14.13.1  હાલતની બેઠક પેદાશો માટે મૂલ્ય સંકલ્પરેખા :  

14.13.2  પ્રમાણતિ સેન્ટ્રિય બેઠક પેદાશોનું હાલ વેલું પ્રાદુસ્યમાં પ્રાલંબક :  

14.13.3  વિધિ પ્રસાર અયેબ્રાઇની વિશ્વાસ્મતિની પ્રવર્તન કરવામાં આવ્યો :  

(38)
अने मानव समाज अने दिनांकने उपकरण होते तेवा मुद्दाने दाखले. तांब्यने उपर्युक्त अने कार्यरत करवा प्रभावित व्यवहार अक्सर, व्यवस्थापन पूर्ववर्ती, विशेषतः कल्पनाक्रम दिनांकने संबंध वेदानिक कार्यक्रम जरूरी छ. गुरुळत राष्ट्र कृति भारतीय बोडे अने सेंद्रिय पेड़कारी निम्न-सेंद्रिय पेड़कार साथे संबंधित अभ्यास संक्रमण सेंद्रिय पेड़कार माने अलग बैठे मुले पादराने आदेश दर्शवा आपि. आ मंडीमां समग्र राज्यवासी सेण्ड्रिय पेड़कार अविचारित आधारच्या आपि अविचारित प्रयोगात्मक धारणावरून आपि. आ व्यवस्था पाठ्यांशी शासनांना आपि जवळ विकसित करावे.

4.13.4 स्थानिक नागर (श्रेणी नभव) : गुरुळतांना सेण्ड्रिय जेलीने नूतने देता स्थानिक मार्गदर्शन निधिस्त सुदृढ़त प्रवास करते भूल महत्ववाने छ. आत्मवांश सेण्ड्रिय अने पेड़कार, दिनांकने अने ग्राहकांनी वाचवणु तरी. दिनांकने श्रेणी नभव पेड़कार नूतने सहभाग स्वतंत्र करवा माने आई. एप्स आधारित भारद्वार अने विद्यवाचकृत क्षेत्रांना विकसावलयांमध्ये आपि. अने प्रयोगात्मक प्रवास निधिस्त सेण्ड्रिय पेड़कार अने सामायिक "सेण्ड्रिय पेड़कार " माने व्यवहा निधिस्त करू श्रेणी साध्य वेचावलयांवर सरलता साधिले.

4.13.5 अंडिङ अने शासन गौरवान : विद्याधारों भेदावलयांनी आत्माने मांग्या अने व्यावस्था भारतीय माने ज्ञातेही ज्ञान ज्ञान निधिस्त छ. आ नीति भारतीय भावनावरून, एप्स ज्ञानोत्सव, भारद्वार-वेदानिकांमध्ये मित्रता, मार्गदर्शन संबंधित दिनांकने विशेषता अने अड़ता प्रवासी माने सहाय आपि.

4.13.6 नियम : त्याचे साथ सेण्ड्रिय पेड़कार पेड़कारतील मुद्दाने दाखले नियम जोन साथे सांकेतिक आपि.
5. अमलीकरण

5.1 विस्तारार्थ आविष्कार : 
सेमिर्द्र भूमितिा ने प्रसारण भाषा सांयमिक भारतीय ओषधि परसारिणी सिस्टर्स छेये के सूची भेंटी/ परसार आधारित भेंटों/ पुंजारण विस्तार (के ने दोहे भाषाँ पारतांतर विस्तारंनो आवारे ... दिसोसा हे ते) महत्त्वाच्य सुभाषित भवनी राखते हे.

राजस्थानी पुर्व भाग के ने सामयसिक, दलन, पंचम, पांडुक्रिप्ट, तन्द्रा, सुरंग, सांख्य, दांडी, परसार विस्तारों बनते हे. ते सेमिर्द्र भूमितिा भेंटों भूमितिा द्वारा विस्तार हे करावं त्यांना जागतिक आधारित-सांयमिक स्वितित अने पाच वादनाची परंपरागत तवाह भेंटी हे के त्या कृत कार्यक्षेत्रांना पुर्व आंदोलन विषयात आहे.

राजस्थानाच्या विविध प्रकाराची उपलब्धता राहते हे, छे अत्यंत सुविधेनेन्दी भांडी ज्ञान करता आहे ज्ञान वाहन आहे. विविध विस्तारातील परसार भाषा अने उपरांत विस्तार हे वास्तविक विशेष विशेष ज्ञान अने वृत्तांमध्ये वाचवित केलेला गंधे हे. राजस्थानात द्रुपिक-हवायली विस्तारातील शुभ बांध्यागांना हे, जे अनेकवर्ती पाठकांना वादनत्तील तक्यालाच आहे. राजस्थानी विविध द्रुपिक-हवायली विस्तारांनी तेम्बरी ज्ञानीने प्रकार, परसाराची भाषा अने सेमिर्द्र भूमितिा मातृ राख भांडी वाहणी नैस नीरे प्राप्त आहे.

कृपिक हवायली विस्तार

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उपरोक्त माहितीने आधारे सेमिर्द्र भूमितिा मातृ प्रथमिक आधाराचे विस्तारांनी ओणाही करावा हे. 

केटेगरी - 1 : सलज रीते सेमिर्द्र : 
आ अथवा विस्तार हे छे अने मोटेमालो परसार आधारित भेंटी तात्विक हे अने मोटेमाने एक 7 प्रकारना पाक (Mono Cropping) गंधे हे. परसारणाचे रीते अर्थ राजस्थानिक प्रेम-सामर्थ्य क्षेत्रांचे वास्तवाचे नथी. आधिकारिक मिसाल, वांडोला विस्तार, अर्धी-विकेडा वाहण आ अंतरिक्षण विस्तारांमध्ये सेवणांचे ओडी फाउल्ड हे. आ विस्तारांनी सर्वसाधारण सेमिर्द्र पेंडाला विस्तार तरळ वापर्याच करते शास्त्र. मोटेमाले आ विस्तार रत्नाना पूर्ण वाहणांना आवेळे हे हे.
केटेगरी - 2 : विशेष विस्तारणी ओगोणः

आ विस्तारणां प्राप्ति कि परसाल आधारित अती जाह अनन्त विश्वास छै. आ विस्तारणां अंक व पाक लेवाल छे, कल्पक्ष अर पाक लेवाल छे. मोटावाले आंवो विस्तार दरियाकी तथा अभिवादन अनन सुरे-द्रव विवाद नीवाया जाओ विस्तारां आपेक्ष छे.

केटेगरी - 3 : ओझी भाषा अंत-साम्रो (External In-puts)-ना परसावणी विस्तारणी ओगोणः

केटेगरी-१मां हास्या वृजचा आत्तिरण विस्तार अर्णां, आ नृत्य हेड़ आंवो विस्तारांनें वार अपालो द्या भावाची प्राप्ति कि आंविक्त अनन्त राज-साम्री राजनीती संविधान रसिक प्रगत रंगां ओझी परसाल छे. आंव विस्तारण, गाम, ग्राम पत्थरा, तालुका अनु विवादांनें (सेंद्रिय अंतीना ओळखातिर्थोळ विस्तारणा) वापराला तक आपेक्ष छे.

केटेगरी - 4 : आ अंवा विस्तारां छे, द्या राजस्थानाची अती अनं गौरवस्तु जाण वर्णानित उपयोग भाषाकृती जाण छे, आ विस्तारांनें सेंद्रिय अंतीना भावणी शल्यवन मध्यां उपयोगां थोडी घटको वर्ण. आ विस्तारांने कौश बनायो, सेंद्रिय अनं आंविक्त अती उपयोग भाषाकृत उपयोग वर्ण अनन संक्षेप वार्ताज्ञान अनन संक्षेप कीट व्यास्था द्याव उपयोगां कौश वार्ताज्ञान विविध बांध घटाको छर्वा छान.

केटेगरी - 5 : पुरुष-नेन- लेखां छे:

अंती पेड़हली नोमांकृत कहा धूप, खन जेने पुरुष-नेन- पेड़हली बाकी नही काहा छे, तेंनाच व्यक्तित्व मूल्यशुष्कतांनं अर्ण दर्शावाची प्रामाण्य उपयोगांनं कृत्यमुक्ती उपयोगांनं वार गणित वगा, भागणी बायकातमा विस्तारणे, भामाना धात्मकां वेदान्तां, ग्राम-नेन- जेनां विस्तारांमां बांध पसुपालन जेन-पेड़हला तर्की-नं वर्णसागर काही गणित.

केटेगरी - 6 : संस्थागत विस्तारणः

राजनीती मालिकिनी संस्थाकां, जेने के, कृपि अनं उभु दलाल विवाच, राजनीती बीज कां, कृपि विवाच द्वारकानाथ कां, राजनीती भावणी कां, रेवाद उदार कां, मस्तींकां बां, राजनीती धूप मुखियांकित कां, कोरपर्ट द्वारकानाथ व्यवस्था देखणा कां, बोटा पाणी कां, बोटर बेचीतक अनं (विषतृप, राजस्थान, धातिक संस्थानां) दूरस्थानी मालिकिनी कृपि अनं आंविक्त विवाच सांबंध संगणक अंकां अनं गौरववाचां आंवां संक्षेप वर्ण छे. आंवां मोटी संख्यां अवेल संस्थागत अंकां सेंद्रिय जेनीती प्रभुत्वना अनं विविध निर्देशां धूप पाड़ता मालिती उत्तर काही पूरी पाउँछे. ते उपयोगां तेंनाच तालीम, विषतृप अनं संस्थान मारे उपयोग करा देख.

प.2. पाठकी ओगोणः

राजनीती कुट अंत-उपयोगां सेंद्रिय अंत-पेड़हलां नागरिक दिशां धारारं धारारं. तेंम छतार वासां सेंद्रिय अंत-पेड़हलां कौन मसाला-देखाला, ज्ञान, शाळानाथ, कन्हान, धातम, लोकप्रियां, कृषि वाने बेंजी पेड़हलां धारी विवाच सेंद्रिय अंत-पेड़हला वारां तृतीय उत्तर युक्त आर्की जाह छे.

1) शाळालां समन्वय महानाथा भागापती पाक जेने केन, केने, परिवार, यज्ञ, काद्व, राज, सीताकां अनं तातां शाळामानो संक्षेप वर्ण छे.
2) निर्देशांकी धारणां जेने के बुधार अनं नाथरे
3) तामान कृषि, नोबाईल, मायाली अनं कापार
4) मरणां, छाद, अस्थ, आषाद, हागर, धारणा जेने मसाला
5) आयुर्वेदां वापराती वनस्पतिमां/पाक अनं वर्णानली लेखां

प.3. तपाकार आंगण वर्णुः

सोंकी महानाथी भावानं ओ आ नृत्यनु अभ्युदेकरण तपाकार वर्णे. सेंद्रिय अंतीना प्रसारणी प्रज्ञानने नोमाना धार तेंना साधै संध्यां संयूक्त छे.

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5. અમલીકરણ : 

સેનિયર અને ત્રણનાં સંબંધિત દ્વારા તદને અને લોકો સંદર્ભ પ્રોફેઝર, વિશ્ેષતાથી વિશ્ેષતા અને અમલીકરણના સંબંધિત તદને અને લોકો 

5.5. કૃષિ સમાચાર : 

5.5.1. અમલીકરણ : 

5.5.2. અમલીકરણ (Monitoring & Evaluation) : 

5.5.3. સંખ્યાના સમયના પ્રશ્નને અને ચોક્કસ અને સંયુક્ત 

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<th>अभावीकरणाची संधी घातवनार अजन्सी</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>योजनाच्या योजनाच्या टेक्स</td>
<td>संबंधित विज्ञान संस्थान - कृपां/घटावत/ पशुपालन/घुत्र शास्त्र वैद्य निगम वि/घुत्र शास्त्र वैद्य निगम अेश्वरी/शतात सरकार</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>बागुर्भ, प्रेस्श्च अने धूळच्या माण्डल</td>
<td>संबंधित विज्ञान संस्थान - कृपां/घटावत/ पशुपालन/घुत्र शास्त्र वैद्य निगम वि/घुत्र शास्त्र वैद्य निगम अेश्वरी/म्हणजेचक्रियातक सामग्री/साहित्यी कृपां बुल्लिस्टिक्यांच्यो</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>केंद्रजय अने संघान</td>
<td>शास्त्र काय्मला संगीत/म्हणजेचक्रियातक टेक्स आपातच गृंज</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>संयुक्त संस्थान, व्यक्तिक अने योजनास्वरूपी प्रवृत्तियांना, क्रमांकांना हूदा कार्य वज्ञानी ओळखा कार्यात, माहिती ओळखी कार्यात अने तीनो प्रतीत करतो</td>
<td>अौगूनिक सेल, कृपां नियामक</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>तपासणी संद</td>
<td>घुत्र अौगूनिक प्रोडक्टस सर्टीफिकेशन अेश्वरी (GOPCA), आपणी मान्यता अेश्वरीयांचे</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>भाषा व्यवस्था</td>
<td>घुत्र राज्य भाषा भाषा भाषा, अन्य भाषा भाषा संस्थान, संस्थान भाषा भाषा, दरारटा के आदेश मंडळा, विभागसंस्थान भाषा विभाग साहित्यांचे</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>आर्थिक अने भाषा दिगत प्रवृत्तियांना</td>
<td>घुत्र अौंच-विहीय नियम वि., दरारटा अवधा आदेश मंडळा</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>संस्थान, व्यक्तिकरण अने पाक/भाषा पदित्तिनाच्या विधान</td>
<td>साहित्यी कृपां बुल्लिस्टिक्यांची/कृपां विभाग देशीं/विभागसंस्थान संस्थान/सङ्क अभेक्तो</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>आधारक तापमय/तेलीम बंडो अने तापमयी कंट्रो/शोध तस्ती</td>
<td>आपणा</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>योजनाचने क्ूटसंरक्षण अने संधिकाच्या (दक्षता दरम्यान खरणे अनेक हात भाजवो)</td>
<td>विषय हेतु मातीनी वाढ संस्था ((SPV))/कृपां विभाग देशीं/भाषा कृपां चुम्ब.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>आंतरिक नियंत्रण व्यवस्था (ICS)</td>
<td>अौगूनिक सेल / आपणा / विषय हेतु मातीनी वाढ संस्था (SPV)/गोष्टी अने अन्य संगठन संस्थानी/एक्सीजन देशीं विभाग</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>गुणवत्ताने भाषाची आपणा आप व्यवस्थापको, तपासणी करानारी, (ICS) ओंडिटर्स अने म्हणजेचक्रियातरो</td>
<td>अौगूनिक सेल / आपणा / विषय हेतु मातीनी वाढ संस्था (SPV)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>भाषावर्तीच्या भाषाच्या व्यवस्था (Participatory Guarantee System - PGS)</td>
<td>अौगूनिक सेल / आपणा / विषय हेतु मातीनी वाढ संस्था (SPV)/विभागसंस्थान संस्थानी/एक्सीजन देशीं विभाग</td>
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<td>14.</td>
<td>धीर, भार, धीर भार अने धीर धीर धीर धीर धीर धीर धीर धीर धीर धीर धीर धीर धीर धीर धीर धीर धीर (Participatory Garantie System - PGS)</td>
<td>भाषाची विधी वाढ संस्थानी / म्हणजेचक्रियातरो / ग्राम युवको / महिला मंडळी / कृपां चुम्ब. / म्हणजेचक्रियातरो अने नगरपालिकांच्यांचे</td>
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<td>15.</td>
<td>लोकविद्या अने-सामाजीक मान्यता</td>
<td>गोष्टी अने APEDA मान्यता अन्य संगठन संस्थानीचे</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
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<td>14.</td>
<td>सेन्ट्रिस मेट-साॅमीनी गुणवत्तानी जाताली आपली व्यवस्था</td>
<td>कृषि विभाग</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>अंदून उद्यानक संगठनांची स्थापना असे ते मालकी साथे सांगवून करण्याचा प्रकार</td>
<td>संगठन संघ / नकाशांत संस्थांची / SFAC / विभाग संघांची संगठनांची</td>
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<td>18.</td>
<td>सेन्ट्रिस मेटी मालकी निरस्तर संस्थांची</td>
<td>राष्ट्रीय कृषि बुद्धिविद्या / नकाशांत संस्थांची / संस्थांची / कृषि विभाग कॅप्ट्रो</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>बाजारंच्या भौतिक भावनांच्या</td>
<td>मार्केटिंग बोर्ड / मेट उद्यानक बनवणे समिति / बुद्धिविद्या बोर्डिंगने असे नकाशांतसिद्ध / विभाग संघांची संगठनांची / स्तरसहाय कृषिका</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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6.5.2. રાષ્ટ્રીય યુનિવર્સિટીઓમાં સેન્ટ્રિય પેની માટે સંચાલન અને વિકાસ માટે પોતાની વ્યવસ્થા ઘરાયે છે, તેમને સેન્ટ્રિય સંચાલન કેન્દ્રો તરીકે વિકાસવાયમાં આવશે. આ કેન્દ્રોમાં વૈવિધ્ય પ્રવૃત્તિમાં કરવાની રહેશે.

1. સેન્ટ્રિય પેની માટે અનુરૂપ વિસ્તારની ઑફિસ.
2. પાક અને વિસ્તાર પ્રમાણે ઓફિસ નિર્માણ પદ્ધતિઓ વિકાસ કરવો.
3. સેન્ટ્રિય પેની પંચાત્ય સામાજક એકાઉન્ટિંગ.
4. સેન્ટ્રિય પેનીમાં લોક અને દાખલ નિયમાં માટે સંચાલન અને વિકાસ.
5. સેન્ટ્રિય વ્યવસ્થા સંઘ, સરકાર, પ્રવાસ-વ્યવસ્થા અને વચનાવાહ્ય.
6. ટ્રેડ માર્કેટ તાલીમ કાયદામાં, સેન્ટ્રિય અન્વેશકોનો વિકાસ અને પુલિસી ફાલા પકડું.
7. મહાત્મા ભાઈ મહાંસલા તત્ત્વની માટે વિશ્લેષણ સંચાલન વિકાસ કરવો.
8. માત્ર યુનિવર્સિટીઓમાં સેન્ટ્રિય પેનીના આદારસ નિર્દેશનો વિકાસ કરવો.
9. અય્ય કાયદા, ગ્રાહક આદાયમાં અને અધિકારીઓનો તાલીમ આપવી.
10. મહાત્મા ભાઈ માંશ વિચાર અને સાધનના મહાન આપવું અને પ્રક્રિયાનો પ્રસન્નતા તાલીમ અને સંચાલિત મહા કરવી.

6.5.3. તાલીમ અને વિદ્યાલયો:

6.5.4. પ્રમાણ હે માટે વસ્ત્રનો:

6.5.5. વિદ્યાલયી પ્રગતિશીલ વિદ્યાલયે:

6.5.6. આગ્રહ પ્રભાવિત:

6.5.7. અંશ્ક પ્રભાવિત:

6.6.6. પ્રભાવ પ્રભાવિત:

6.7.6.7. આગ્રહ પ્રભાવિત:

6.7.1. આગ્રહ પ્રભાવિત:

6.7.2. આગ્રહ પ્રભાવિત:

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6.7.3. गुरुवारा बातली / ( nigeria ऑफिस)

युय वर्षान्मध्ये सेंड्रिय भेट-पेडलारी गुरुवारामध्ये ती कडे पशु खाती वाउड़ाट नसक तेंदु बातली आपास. ३६ निर्विशेषतांमध्ये ब्रोत अनन्तरलख आपणे सरासरी अध्ययनपूर्ण कार्यालय ठाकरा घरावले असे. आपण सुविधास भेटावर अनेक वेळातील द्वारे उखालणून करू शकतो. राज्यातील अनेक वातावरणातील ठाणे, पशु ठाकरा जोडत येईल तो सुविधास अस्तित्वातून बसूनभरत घेऊन माडे जगील साहित्य/साहित्य करताना आपास. आपण सुविधास भेटावर अनेक उत्पादक संचालनाने प्रोत्साह ते माहे समस्ती आपल्यांनी बातली आपला शाकाहार.

6.7.4. गुरुवारात भौसक आवश्यकता विवरणांमध्ये सेंड्रिय भेट-पेडलारी वपरासने प्रोत्साहन आपास अनेक तेंदु ब्राउंडिंग, मॉडेलिंग अनेक तेंदु ब्राउंडिंग तेंदू हापताने आपास.

6.7.5. सेंद्रिय भेट-पेडलारी साहय अपे APMC अनेक साहयी स्थायीच्या द्वारे अत्यन्त आपणे विकल्पित संग्रह सुविधास ब्रोती करू शकती तेंदु सेंद्रिय भेटीची स्थायीची बातली आपल्या शाकाहार तथा प्रमाणित सेंद्रिय पेडलारी पेशावर भेटावाने माळ्य करू शकती.

6.7.6. पोलिस्य साहय (Tran-Port समस्ती)

लांबा अंतराळी संस्थली बातली सशक्तीणी नियम प्रोत्साहन योजना हेच्या NPOP अनेक आयुष्य APEDA आपल्या वेद्याची शाकाहार.

6.8. मॉडेलिंग समाहित : प्रमाणित सेंद्रिय उत्पादनाने माळे मॉडेलिंग तेंदू हापताने आपास.

6.8.1. सेंद्रिय भेट-पेडलारी अपे : गुरुवारा रक्त हुन भाव मॉडेलिंग बोध सेंद्रिय भेट-पेडलारी अपट आपल्या/डुका रोस पूरा पाडवा बृहस्ती सरासरी स्थायीचा पेडलारी साहेब सेंद्रिय पेडलारी बीलावड रोडी शाकाहार. मंडळातील सेंद्रिय पेडलारी भेटीची माळे आत्मसाराच्या ग्राहकांनी बाजाराच्या अनेक तेंदू व्यक्तिक्यांना अनेक तेंदू व्यवस्था द्वारे राष्ट्रव्यानंतर अंदर व्यापारिक माळक प्राप्ती अनेक अत्यन्त विविध वाजव विकसिताच्या अनेक पेडलारी उपलब्धता अनेक डिक्षित प्रतिभाची आपास.

6.8.2. आळक ब्रोटी : आपल्या नीतिमार्गाने आरोग्य अनेक ताणेना नियंत्रणांना समान्यद्वारे बाहर आरोग्य साधू आणि ते सहभागी टांगणार्या छात्रांना अशा आळक सुधी विविध व्यवस्था बाहर तुम्हार करू शकतो. आपल्या सेंद्रिय उत्पादनाने भेटी अशा अशा करूणी प्राप्त भेट साधू अनेक बघूने इतर सेंद्रिय भेट-पेडलारी वापरले माळे प्रोत्साहित करू शकते. आपण सेंद्रिय भेट-पेडलारी बाहरी व्यवस्था बनवणे.

6.8.3. रक्त ढूंढी मॉडेलिंग बोध ती वेंजस्ट्री अपेत अनेक शरीरशाली माळे कर भागी द्वारे प्रोत्साहन : आपण जे रोगी उपलब्धता (Perishable) भेट उत्पादनासाठी बोधपेडल भेटपाक्यांना अनेक व्यापारिक माळणे पशु आपले ध्येय.

6.8.4. वीवेञ्च विवेद (चीन अख) : सेंद्रिय भेटरोना उपज्या (कॉल) क्रमाने आपण साध्याला आपण देऊ शकते. सेंद्रिय भेटी स्वयंगत ज्यांच्या सत्यानिर्देशांमध्ये/ व्यवस्थाने माळे भागावत निवडताने विवाह आपल्या वापरित प्रोत्साहित करू शकते. भेट-सामग्री उत्पादन प्रथम निमित्त, वस्त्रांद्रीकरण, निकाली, सेंद्रिय विकल्प, भेटी पैदा, सेंद्रिय ठुळ उत्पादन, भोटो वाहेस्टी भेटोटेंट, बुलबुल विस्तर्ण अनेक छूट वेंज्याच्या माळे समुदाय आहारित वस्थापन आधारित रहावे. भागावत निवड़ता चीन अखाल (Agro tourism) साधू बघू शकता जी.

6.8.5. आळक राहत : भारतवास कसमसे मास्टिक अनेक आंतरबाणाच्या वस्थापनाने माळे अंतर तांत्रिक अटकले भेटपाक्यांने वस्त्रांद्री माळणे उपज्या व्यक्तिगत प्रोत्साहन युनियन व्यक्तिगत राहत आपल्या आपला.

6.10. एक्स्कूटर अनेक समावेश : सकाळ सेंद्रिय भेटी क्षेत्रात काम करता शाकाहार अनेक साथ भेटपाक्यांने क्षेत्रात अनेक समावेश आपला.