

Subhash Palekar Natural Farming (SPNF) Prakritik Kheti Khushhal Kisan (PK3) Yojna Government of Himachal Pradesh





HIMACHAL PRADESH
On way to Become-A Natural Farming State

State Project Implementing Unit (SPIU)

Department of Agriculture, Krishi Bhawan, Shimla 5 (HP)

Guidance

Sh. Onkar Chand Sharma, I.A.S. Principal Secretary (Agriculture)

Sh. Rakesh Kanwar, I.A.S. State Project Director (SPNF)-cum-Special Secretary (Agriculture)

Administrative Support

Sh. Naresh Thakur, H.A.S. Executive Director (SPNF)

Editor

Prof. Rajeshwar Singh Chandel
Executive Director (SPNF)

Technical Support

Dr. Dig Vijay Sharma Deputy Director

Dr. Sunil Patial Subject Matter Specialist

> Dr. Sushil Sood Veterinary Officer

Sh. Rohit Prasher
Assistant Public Relation Officer

Sh. Iqbal Singh Consultant, Digitization

Annual Report

Prakritik Kheti Khushhal Kisan' (PK3) Yojna

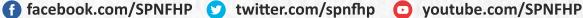


State Project Implementing Unit, Government of Himachal Pradesh

Announcement of Scheme- 'Prakritik Kheti Khushhal Kisan' Yojna through adoption of 'Zero Budget Natural Farming' and now 'Subhash Palekar Natural Farming' by the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Himachal Pradesh on 09 March 2018 with the objective to double farmers' income by 2022 as envisioned by Hon'ble Prime Minister of India, Sh. Narender Modi.

- Government of Himachal Pradesh institutioned a 'State Project Implementing Unit' in the Department of Agriculture for the execution by adopting 'Subhash Palekar Natural Farming' methodologies to meet the objectives of the Yojna.
- Pioneered by Padmshri Sh. Subhash Palekar about 25 years ago, SPNF is a "Regenerative agriculture" for holistic land management practice involving a complete paradigm shift from external input based Green Revolution.
- The yojna was formally lauched at Gopalpur, Palampur (Kangra) on 17th May 2018 by the Hon'ble Governor, Acharya Dev Vrat. The official launch of the SPNF programme in Himachal Pradesh marked an unprecedented commitment and Key Role evinced by Acharya Dev Vrat, His Excellency, the Governor, Sh. Jai Ram Thakur, Hon'ble Chief Minister, Dr. Ram Lal Markanda, Hon'ble Minister of Agriculture and Padamshri Sh. Subhash Palekar, the inventor of Natural Farming to promote the regenerative agriculture to transform and protect local farming and long-term well-being of mountainous farmers.

SPNF- Natural, nutritive and nursing









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MESSAGE



Hon'ble Minister of Agriculture, Tribal Development & Information Technology

Our state is known as 'Land of Gods'. However, the farmers of this abode of deities are currently engulfed with problems related to indiscriminate use of various agrochemicals, increased cost of cultivation, gradual decrease in farm income, water depletion and degradation of our soil and environment. Hence, our government launched 'Prakritik Kheti Khushhal Kisan' Yojna with an intention to 'Double farmers' Income by 2022' through adoption of Subhash Palekar Natural Farming. I am happy that the 'State Project Implementing Unit' with its ATMA team has undertaken this task on a mission mode and time lined its activities to make our State a chemical free by 2022. I believe that this minimal cost, farmers' and environment friendly method is a timely initiative.

I congratulate the SPIU team for coming out with the summary of its activities in the form of Annual Report 2018–19.

Dr. Ram Lal Markanda

MESSAGE



Principal Secretary
(Agriculture) to the Government
of Himachal Pradesh

Ensuring food security for future generations is of vital concern to any government. Producing more with fewer resources for building the resilience of small farmers is an equally important issue. Indiscriminate use of agro-chemicals has increased the cost of crop production to such an extent, where the farmer is either burdened with debt or is leaving agriculture as a means of his livelihood. The 'Subhash Palekar Natural Farming' model has now taken a practical shape,as envisioned in the 'Prakritik Kheti Khushhal Kisan' Yojna, and targeted to address these most pertinent problems of our farms. This farming model is being seen as a boon to the mountainous peasantry of the State, who are facing tribulations of the market-driven costly agro-inputs and stagnating crop productivity. I am confident that the dedication and focused approach of the SPIU, formed for implementing this Yojna will ensure achieving its targeted goals. I am happy to see the compilation of Yojna activities as Annual Report 2018-19.

Sharma

Onkar Chand Sharma, I.A.S.

MESSAGE



Special Secretary (Agriculture)
- cum- State Project Director
SPNF

The 'State Project Implementing Unit' has been undertaking the responsibility to implement 'Prakritik Kheti Khushhal Kisan' Yojna in the State. The natural farming method invented by Padamshri Subhash Palekar has been adopted as a mean to enhance farmers' income by detaching them from market based costly farm inputsand sustaining soil fertility. The team has planned a meticulous annual action plan by fixing a small target of 500 farmers to be converted after the end of the year. The accurate planning and painstaking efforts of SPIU and the commitment and diligence of ATMA team at district level helped converting 2,669 farmers in 78 blocks in all 12 districts of the State. This compilation reflects the earnest attempt of our team in going much beyond the target fixed to achieve in the first year. I congratulate my team for their dedicated approach. My best wishes for this noble endeavour.



Rakesh Kanwar, I.A.S.

Foreword

This report describes the vision, mission, objectives and strategies planned to achieve the target of expansion of the 'Prakritik Kheti Khushhal Kisan' (PK3) Yojna. The adoption of 'Zero Budget Natural Farming (SPNF)' is a cheap, affordable, viable and profitable method of farming in Himachal Pradesh. As a technique it attempts to address the acute economic distress caused to farmers by input intensive chemical farming that over the time has resulted in farmers' dependency on market, reduction in cost benefit ratio, soil degradation, pollution of water bodies, biodiversity loss, water scarcity and finally impacting the farmers' and consumers' health. It has the potential to deliver self-sustaining growth of agriculture sector of the state by providing a set of tool-kit for individual farmer to minimize cost of cultivation, improve productivity, add value and access markets which are the keys to the achievement of the envisioned targets. It has attracted both political and administrative support thus being foreseen as a Yojna that promises to achieve its target of 'Doubling Farmers Income' by the end of year 2022.

Since the launch of PK3 Yojna, against an initial small target of converting 500 farmers to Natural farming till March 2018, a total of 2669 farmer families have adopted this non-chemical farming practice. Thereafter, the 'State Project implementing Unit', entrusted with the responsibility to implement the Yojna, has planned to take a bigger jump by covering 50,000 farm families in the following year. SPNF reduces farmers' costs by eliminating external synthetic inputs and utilizing in-situ biological resources to rejuvenate the soil, whilst simultaneously increasing yields, restoring ecosystem health and climate resilience through diverse cropping systems.

I am falling short of words to express my gratitude to Acharya Dev Vrat, the then His Excellency Governor of Himachal Pradesh for the genesis of this natural scientific wisdom in the state and for becoming our manager and role model. Thanks for providing a great leadership which enabled managing of SPIU team with diverse professional backgrounds. Our whole team would like to express sincerest gratitude to our professional mentor, Padamshri Subhash Palekar for taking arduous efforts in diligently training our officers and peasantry. Thank you for helping me to be recognized as an expert in this field.

The Hon'ble Minister of Agriculture, Dr. Ram Lal Markanda deserves an extra note of thanks for his ongoing leadership and support. I feel very grateful for having Sh. Onkar Chand Sharma, Principal Secretary (Agriculture) as our mentor and guide in implementation of the Project. I admire the leadership and decision making skills of Sh. Rakesh Kanwar, our State Project Director-cum-Special Secretary (Agriculture), and appreciate all his guidance, encouragement and support. The initial impetus, which was urgently needed at the time of start of the Yojna, provided by the Executive Director-cum-Joint Secretary (Agriculture), Sh. Naresh Thakur deserves special appreciation. I am fortunate enough for having our Project Implementing Unit Team of Officers, Consultant, APRO, Ministerial and other supporting staff for their dedication and

commitment towards achieving the goal of the Project. The implementation of activities in a focused manner by our teams at district level, headed by PDs, supported by DPDs and SMSs is duly acknowledged with appreciation. The BTMs and ATMs, who are the mainstay of this Yojna, have involved themselves in true spirit and put their heart and soul in making a visible impact on the ground. I duly recognize their earnest and selfless efforts. I would also convey our gratitude to the support provided by the SMS-cum-BTT conveners at block level and other computer staff working under ATMA. My gratitude is also due to the then Director of Agriculture, Sh. Desh Raj Sharma, for his constant support and special efforts to structure the project at initial level.

The overwhelming support at the Government level in administration to this Yojna, envisages its commitment for successful conversion of the targeted number of farmers into the natural farming methods in the following years. The SPIU has been undertaking different activities that support natural farming in such a way so that every year we will be contributing to the humankind i.e. by eliminating the use of agrochemicals, sustaining soil fertility year after year, stop contamination of water, protect biodiversity, enhance crop productivity and finally the farmers' income. We as a team assure one and all of gradually moving ahead in small steps by contributing towards our country's assurance under the Paris Agreement for reducing its GDP emission levels by 33-35 per cent from those of 2005. Very soon, each one of us will see the mountainous state converting in to a Natural Farming State.

Prof. Rajeshwar S. Chandel
Executive Director
State Project Implementing Unit

Subhash Palekar Natural Farming-Rationale





The post Green Revolution era has recommended cultivation of fertilizer responsive high yielding varieties, which led to enhanced use of fertilizers, resulting into succulent crop plants. These luxurious crop plants have invited high incidence of pests and diseases. The new situation led to the indiscriminate use of fertilizers, pesticides and other chemicals. The agrochemical industry has successfully created a myth that pesticides are an inevitable requirement in modern production systems. Thus, farmers started using them carelessly, and continue to use till today. A few economists are happy that these agrochemicals have increased the agricultural production. Although, farmers are not aware of the hazardous effects of pesticides, but increasing cost of cultivation vis-à-vis static or decreasing is being now realized by them.

The enormous impacts of high and indiscriminate usage of these agrochemicals on agriculture crops have been reported on soil, water, environment and socio-economic conditions of farmers. As per ISRO's SAC, Ahmedabad report, 29.3% of the land in the country has become degraded. The current increase in degradation compared with 2003-2005, was high for Delhi, Himachal Pradesh and the NE states.

Himachal Pradesh, the most developed hilly state has earned the crown of 'Fruit bowl' of the country. Vegetable production is also generating revenue of ₹ 3,500-4,000 crore annually and has emerged as an alternate economic activity in the horticulture sector. However, this shift from traditional to cash crop farming has also resulted in misuse of agrochemicals particularly pesticides. The residue level in various food commodities has been reported to

exceed by 1% (3.47%) in Himachal Pradesh compared to the country (2.4%). All the major vegetables and fruits grown in the State have been reported to be laced by one or more unapproved pesticides, thereby burdening them with much higher cost of cultivation. A daily vernacular report states that around 25% farmers had left agriculture in the last one decade, owing mainly to the non-profitable kind of farming in Himachal Pradesh.

The other alternative, widely promoted as 'Organic Farming' as a whole proved an expensive process, and thus, is away from the reaches of an average farmer on the grounds of affordability. It has also been reported to take more land to grow the same amount of organic food, leading to more deforestation in the tropics and contributing to more CO2. The recommended use of FYM under present household conditions has also become unaffordable. An article published in 'Nature' on 12 Dec 2018 says 'Organic food and biofuels have a much bigger climate impact than conventionally farmed food due to greater areas of land required to produce these alternative foods. This situation has initiated a debate to save farmers from migration to cities and sustain their farm based livelihood opportunities. So the challenge continuously remained to convince farmers to shift to organic, which alsoresults in an immediate impact on their income.

The 10% contribution of agriculture, horticulture and allied sectors to the state gross domestic product (SGDP) provides employment to 69% of the population in the State. The challenge before us today is to double the income of farmers in such a way that fertility of the soil improves along with quick increase in their income. It is neither possible with chemical based farming and nor with organic methods. The only alternative with the farmers is 'Natural Farming' invented and promoted by Padamshri Subhash Palekar, which is successfully tested and validated in various parts of the country.

The announcement of the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Himachal Pradesh to launch 'Prakritik Kheti Khushhal Kisan' Yojna in his budget speech for 2018–19, with a budgetary provision of ₹ 25.00 crorehas now become a flagship programme of the State. The sole motive of the Yojna was to double farmers' income by 2022 and paved the way to adopt 'Subhash Palekar Natural Farming (SPNF)' in the State as a mean to meet the objectives of the Yojna. Under this Yojna, the 'State Project Implementing Unit' has taken important steps in transforming present day chemical based market driven farming into a natural farming system by recognizing its significant benefits for farmers' economy, society and the environment. Subhash Palekar's Natural Farming (SPNF) is one such low-input, climate-resilient type of farming that encourages farmers to

use low cost locally-sourced inputs, eliminating the use of artificial fertilisers and industrial pesticides. It is altogether different from organic farming. SPNF is not an 'organic input agriculture'. There are no external inputs such as 'bio-fertilisers', compost or vermi compost or exotic and expensive 'bio' products etc. The output of SPNF meets the requirements of 'organic' certification. It requires almost no monetary investment and envisages use of locally made inoculations prepared with cow dung and urine.

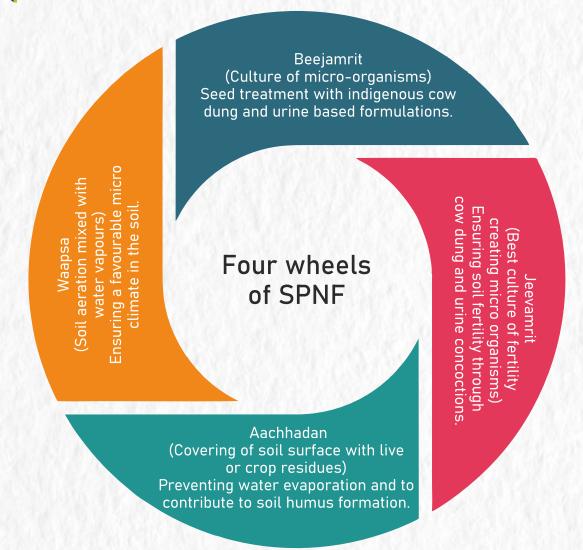
This Natural Farming is a complete paradigm shift from external input based Green revolution. Subhash Palekar developed the SPNF with his own efforts. SPNF is a regenerative agriculture with a set of agriculture methods that counters the commercial expenditure and creates the humus around plant root zone which contains all the inputs required for the growth and development of the plant.

He identified 04 wheels which require locally available material: seeds treatment with cow dung and urine (Beejamrit); soil rejuvenated with cow dung, urine and other local material to increase microbes (Jeevamrit & Ghanjeevamrit); cover crops, straw and other organic matter to retain soil moisture and build humus (Aachhadan); and soil aeration for favourable soil conditions (Vaapsa). These methods are combined with natural insect-disease management methods. In SPNF, crops yields have been found to increase significantly when compared with chemical farming.

Mr. Erik Solheim, Head of UN Environment says 'This is an unprecedented transformation towards sustainable agriculture on a massive scale, and the kind of bold change we need to see to protect the climate, biodiversity, and food security. 'We're pinning a great deal on the Zero Budget Natural Farming programme, which I hope will inspire the widespread adoption of a natural farming scheme. It's a better deal for farmers, consumers, and the planet'.

The official launch of the SPNF programme marked an unprecedented commitment by the state of Himachal Pradesh to promote the regenerative agriculture to transform and protect local farming and long-term well-being of farmers. The success of climate-resilient, SPNF in Himachal Pradesh will not only help India in meeting its SDGs but it can also inspire and transform the lives of millions of farmers across other developing world.

The four wheels of SPNF



1. Beejamrit (Culture of micro-organisms): It is a treatment used for seeds, seedlings or any planting material. Beejamrit is effective in protecting young roots from fungus as well as from soil-borne and seed-borne diseases that comment affect plants after the monsoon period. It is consists of local cow dung, cow urine, flour of gram, jaggery (gur), a pinch of soil and water.



Jeevamrit and Ghanjeevamrit (Best culture of fertility creating micro 2. organisms): It is a fermented microbial culture. It provides nutrients, but most importantly, acts as a catalytic agent that promotes the activity of microorganisms in the soil, as well as increase earthworm activity; during the 48 hour fermentation process. It is composed of local cow dung, cow urine, flour of any pulses, jaggery (gur), a pinch of soil and water. The aerobic & anaerobic bacteria present in the cow dung & urine multiply as they eat up organic ingredients present in the Jevamrit.



















3. Mulching (Covering of soil surface with live or crop residues): It is necessary to create the micro climate under which micro-organisms can develop well. Usually 25-320 C temperature and 65-70% moisture is required for a plant to develop well. Mulching promotes humus formation, suppresses weeds and maintains the water requirement of crops.







4. Waapsa (Soil aeration mixed with water vapours): Waapsa is the condition where there are both air molecules and water molecules present in the soil, and encourages reducing irrigation, irrigating only at noon, in alternate furrows SPNF farmers report a significant decline in need for irrigation in SPNF.





In this system, various aadans (decoctions) are made with indigenous cow's dung and urine, garlic plants and green chilly extracts:

- For management of insect-pests and diseases
- For crop protection by biological control system with friendly insects







Other important principles of SPNF

Intercropping – This is primarily how SPNF gets its "Zero Budget" name. It doesn't mean that the farmer is going to have no costs at all, but rather that any costs will be compensated for by income from intercrops, making farming a close to zero budget activity. As per Palekar, the crop and tree associations work well for the south Asian context.



Contours and bunds – In order to preserve rain water, it is necessary to make the contours and bunds, which promote maximum efficacy for different crops.







Local species of earthworms – Contrary to the use of vermicompost, Palekar has claimed that the revival of local deep soil earthworms through increased organic matter is most recommended.



Cow dung - Indigenous cow Bos indicus (humped cow) is the base of the Subhash Palekar Natural Farming. Cow dung and urine based formulations are used in this farming method instead of chemical fertilizers and pesticides. It has proven to be a miraculous cure to revive the fertility and nutrient value of soil. According to Palekar, dung from the Bos indicus (humped cow) is most beneficial and has the highest concentrations of micro-organisms as compared to European cow breeds such as Jersey and Holstein. The entire SPNF method is centered on the Indian cow, which historically has been part of Indian rural life.











Why SPNF?

Continuous use and abuse of chemical pesticides and fertilizers to achieve better yields has triggered many negative impacts in the natural environment (biodiversity, natural enemies/ predators, pollinators, soil microbes, birds, aquatic life). Hence the state of Himachal Pradesh has decided to follow the Subhash Palekar Natural Farming (SPNF) model pioneered by Padamshri Sh.Subhash Palekar.

Various workshops, presentations and trainings in the state of Himachal since launch of the SPNF scheme have provided an option for the farmers in Himachal to practice agriculture by a technique that reduces cost of cultivation, increase yield, increases income through inter crops, ensures fairer returns and freedom from indebtedness. It is a more sustainable method of farming in which smallholder farmers can feed the world in harmony with nature.

Unique quality of SPNF

- Natural farming method emphasizes on the natural growth of various crops without the use of any fertilizer and pesticides. Thus, it aims at eliminating the use of chemical fertilizers and increases the use of biological fertilizers in agriculture.
- > SPNF emphasizes on zero net cost of production of all crops, which means that farmers need not to spend on fertilizers and pesticides for crop production.
- > Reduced cost of cultivation and aims to develop new cost-effective farming methods to lower the farming input cost. The monetary investment under the scheme is likely to be zero or minimal
- Higher Yield
- > Increase in income through inter- crops
- > Fairer Returns
- Debt free farmers
- > SPNF is not 'organic input agriculture'. There are no external inputs such as bio-fertilizers, compost or vermi- compost, exotic and expensive bio-product etc. Organic input-based agriculture has proved very expensive.
- > The output of SPNF meets the requirements of 'organic certification'.

- > SPNF is not 'traditional agriculture'. It conceptualizes the use of different formulation made out of dung and urine of indigenous cow. These formulations are not a bio-fertilizer, but applied in a very small quantity or volume as inoculum to enhance soil microbial interactions.
- > This system not only protects the soil from erosion but also helps in maintaining soil fertility.

To prepare package of practices for different SPNF grown crops for broader outreach to the masses. (6)

To reduce cost of cultivation and increase productivity to double farmers' income through sustainable farming. (1)

To produce and feed chemical free produce and to promote climate resilient farming in harmony with nature. (5)

Objectives

To create awareness amongst farming community and society about natural farming. (2)

To detach farmers from buying any input from the market by discouraging use of agrochemicals. (4)

To improve soil fertility, porosity, water infiltration, water holding and soil micro flora & fauna. (3)

Beginning of mission design in the State

Chemicalization of agriculture and thereby significant increase in cost of cultivation, static/decreasing production and increasing farm credit are the reasons encouraging farmers' leaving agriculture resulting in migration to cities in search of livelihood opportunities. These prevailing circumstances in Himachal Pradesh led His Excellency, the Governor, Acharya Dev Vrat to spearhead a campaign in the State since 2017. The objective of this campaign was to motivate farmers to adopt 'Subhash Palekar Natural Farming' (then, Zero Budget Natural Farming) as a mean to cut farmers dependency on market led chemical inputs, reduce use of water, use of farm based inputs and sustain yield to 'Double Farmers Income' by 2022. He organized different sensitization programmes in collaboration with various non-governmental organizations in the State to start and spearhead this movement.









National Conference at YSP UHF, Nauni, Solan

A two days National Conference was organized by YSP University of Horticulture and Forestry, Nauni, Solan in collaboration with Indian Ecological Society, Solan (Himachal Chapter), which encompassed 'Zero Budget Natural Farming' as one of the key topics for deliberations in 165 participating scientists across the country and 300 farmers from all districts of Himachal Pradesh. This Conference was inaugurated by His Excellency, the Governor Acharya Dev Vrat. The conscious presence Sh. Subhash Palekar, very effectively conveyed the concept of natural farming to the participating scientists and farmers.



Mission implementation- at a glance

> The official launch of the SPNF programme in Himachal Pradesh marked an unprecedented commitment and Key Role evinced by Sh. Acharya Dev Vrat, His Excellency, the Governor; Sh. Jai Ram Thakur, Hon'ble Chief Minister and Padamshri Sh. Subhash Palekar, the inventor of Natural Farming to promote the regenerative agriculture to transform and protect local farming and long-term well-being of mountainous farmers.

Following this inventiveness of the then His Excellency, the Governor of the State, and in view of ill effects of chemical based farming and to revitalize rural economy, address health issues and environmental concerns, the Government notified **A Task Force** for promotion of Organic Farming/Zero Budget Natural Farming in Himachal Pradesh, under the chairmanship of Chief Secretary (Agriculture) on 23 January 2018 with the Department of Agriculture declared nodal department. In addition, the Departments of Animal Husbandry, Rural Development, Fisheries, Forest and Ayurveda were involved as other stakeholders. Thereafter:

On 5 February 2018, Hon'ble Ministers of Agriculture, Horticulture, Animal Husbandry and Rural Development & Panchayati Raj, Chief Secretary, Addl. Chief Secretary (Agriculture), Vice-Chancellors and scientists of the Farm Varsities, Heads of line departments, officers from the department of Agriculture and Horticulture and some progressive farmers of the State, made an On-Farm visit to Kurukshetra to study the 'Zero Budget Natural Farming (ZBNF)' concept on Gurukul Farm.









Thereafter, a team of scientists from CSK HPKV, Palampur and YSP UHF, Nauni, Solan and Extension Officers from Department of Agriculture and Horticulture were deputed to visit Guntur district of Andhra Pradesh w.e.f. 7-11 March 2018, to study ZBNF practices on farmers' fields and interaction with State ZBNF team and practicing farmers.





Prakritik Kheti Khushhal Kisan Yojna- Announcement

The Hon'ble Chief Minister announced a new Yojna 'Prakritik Kheti Khushhal Kisan' in his first budget speech for 2018-19 on 09 March 2018to promote 'Zero Budget Natural Farming' so as to bring down the cost of cultivation of SPNF in the State with budgetary provision of ₹25.0 crore.

HP STATE GOVERNMENT BUDGET FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR:

NEWS & UPDATES

Hon'ble Speaker Sir,

- 1. With your permission, I rise to present the Budget Estimates for 2018-19. At the outset, I would like to extend my thanks
- 29. Speaker Sir, Now, Our Government intends to encourage Zero Budget Natural Farming, so as to bring down the cost of cultivation. We are highly thankful to His Excellency, the Governor for guiding us in this matter. A team of Ministers and Officers visited Gurukul at Kurukshetra to understand the natural farming. All of them were quite convinced that this is the best way to reduce the cost of farming in Agriculture/Horticulture and also to provide healthy food to the people.
- I propose to take the following actions to promote organic and zero budget natural farming in the State:
- Farmers and extension staff of Agriculture, Horticulture and Animal Husbandry Departments will be trained in this farming. Awareness campaign will be launched
- Package of practice will be developed by the Universities.
- The use of chemical fertilizers and chemical pesticides will be discouraged.

- The budget provided for pesticides/ insecticides to the department of Agriculture and Horticulture will be used for providing bio-pesticides and bio-insecticides.
- Policy will be framed and implemented for promotion of 'Desi Cow'.
- Government will facilitate certification and marketing of organic produce.
- I propose to provide investment subsidy of 50 percent for establishment of bio-pesticides plants for promotion of organic farming in the State.
- 8. A new scheme called "पाकतिक खेती खुषडाल किसान " will be launched under which farmers would be provided training, necessary equipments, biopesticides, bioinsecticides, etc. I propose a budget provision of Rs. 25 crore for 2018-19.

Speaker sir, I am happy to announce that by taking the above integrated approach, we aspire to make Himachal Pradesh an Organic Farming State in next five



Vision of Yojna

The scheme envisions enhancing farm income in harmony with nature by adopting low cost climate-resilient 'Subhash Palekar Natural Farming' system. The scheme aims to follow Hon'ble Prime Minister, Sh. Narender Modi's vision of increasing agriculture production and double the farmer income by the year 2022. A phased manner timeline for covering all the 9.61 lakh families by 2022 to aware SPNF practices is given below:

Year	Number of farmer families	Families to be covered (%)
2018-19	500	0.05
2019-20	50,000	5.2
2020-21	2,00,000	20.8
2021-22	3,50,000	36.4
2022-23	3,60,265	37.5
Total	9,60,765	100

Scope- Scheme will cover all programmes and activities being implemented by the department for promotion of organic farming viz. under RKVY, Establishment of vermicomposting (State Plan), PKVY, ATMA or any other scheme where related components are being implemented.

Onset of Yojna by State Project Implementing Unit (SPIU)

The activities of the Yojna, thereafter, were officially undertaken by the SPIU. The staff as designated in the guidelines, was got transferred from the Departments of Agriculture, Horticulture and Animal Husbandry. Others supporting workforce was got appointed on outsource basis through Palampur (district Kangra) based outsource agency 'Farm Technocrat Forum (FTF)' as per the MOU signed between Department of Agriculture and the FTF, Palampur.

Sensitization programmes

The 1st State level Sensitization Workshop organized on 17 March 2018 at Shimla. The Hon'ble Governor was the Chief Guest and the Hon'ble Chief Minister presided over the Workshop. It was also attended by Cabinet Ministers, MLAs, Secretaries, Vice- Chancellors, University scientists, Heads of Departments, officers from department of Agriculture, Horticulture and Animal Husbandry, representatives from NGOs and progressive farmers from different parts of the State. The occasion was attended by around 400 other participants comprising of Hon'ble Ministers, MLAs, Secretaries, ViceChancellors, scientists from farm varsities, Heads of Departments, PRI representatives, extension officers and progressive farmers across the State.

> Sh. T. Vijay Kumar, Advisor to Govt. of Andhra Pradesh and progressive SPNF farmers of that State also shared their experiences.













Hon'ble Chief Minister visited Gurukul, Kurukshtra on 14 May 2018 to understand the concept of SPNF and observed the ongoing SPNF activities on the Farm.



The guidelines for the implementation of the Yojna were notified on 14 May 2018, which included the formation of a 'State Project Implementing Unit (SPIU)' at State level. To be headed by a State Project Director. Sh. Rakesh Kanwar I.A.S., Director, Department of Rural Development, government of Himachal Pradesh was appointed as State Project Director; whereas, Prof. Rajeshwar Singh Chandel, Principal Scientist-cum-Joint Director Research from YSP University of Horticulture and Forestry, Nauni, Solan (HP) and Sh. Naresh Thakur H.A.S., Joint Secretary (Agriculture) were designated as Executive Director(s) in the SPIU.





Field launching of Yojna

The Yojna was formally started by organizing 03 launching workshops in districts Kangra (Gopalpur) w.e.f. 17–19 May, Mandi (Gohar) w.e.f. 23–25 May and Solan (Nauni)w.e.f. 27–29 May 2018. A total of 2083 farmers and 217 officers were sensitized through these inaugural workshops. His Excellency, the Governor Acharya Dev Vrat inaugurated all these workshops at the respected places.









Farmers' SPNF training inception

The farmers' training initiative was first taken by YSP University of Horticulture and Forestry, Nauni, Solan by organizing 02 training programmes each of 01 month duration w.e.f. 2 May – 1 June and 4 June – 3 July 2018 for 50 farmers from 11 districts of the State.





Sensitization-cum-training workshops

One day State Level workshop was organized on 31 May 2018 to sensitize officers of the line departments i.e. Agriculture, Horticulture and Animal Husbandry at the 'State Agriculture Management and Extension Training Institute (SAMETI)' campus Mashobra, Shimla. His Excellency, the Governor Acharya Dev Vrat graced the occasion as the Chief Guest.









- Sh. Onkar Chand Sharma (Principal Secretary, Agri.), Sh. Rakesh Kanwar (Dirctor, Rural Development-cum-State Project Director, SPNF), Sh. Desh Raj Sharma (Director, Agri.) and Sh. Naresh Thakur (Joint Director, Agri.-cum-Executive Director), visited Vijayawada and Guntur area of Andhra Pradesh w.e.f. 1-4 June 2018, to study 'Subhash Palekar Natural Farming' models on farmers' fields.
- > Three days basic trainings were imparted in six batches w.e.f. 29 June 2018 to 21 July 2018 to all ATMA functionaries consisting of 291 officers/officials (PDs, DPDs, BTT conveners and members, BTMs and ATMs) at Mashobra.









Figure 2018, which was presided over by Padamshri Subhash Palekar and attended by officers of Tea Board, Agriculture department and tea planters.





A one day workshop was organized on 08 August 2018 and attended by Govt. Officers, ATMA officers/officials and SPNF starter farmers at Shimla. Hon'ble Governor, Chief Minister and Agriculture Minister graced the occasion. Padamshri Sh. Subhash Palekar, addressed the gathering and explained the concept of SPNF to the audience.









A Mass awareness campaign on SPNF was organized in all 78 development blocks of the State on 9 Sept 2018 in which, 8417 farmers participated.









A one day Special Awareness Camp was organized on 12 September, 2018 at Dharamshala in **collaboration with the NCC-5 HP** cadets wing. This was attended by 2149 NCC cadets and their families. His Excellency, the Governor Acharya Dev Vrat Addressed the gathering as Chief Guest and the Hon'ble Minister of Food and Civil Supply and Elections presided over the occasion.





Administration exposure to SPNF

Exposure visit for DCs of 9 districts, SPs of 2 districts, 5 IAS probationers, 8 HAS probationers, 15 Press correspondents and 02 officers of the SPNF programme was organized to Gurukul, Kurukshetra on 28 Sept 2018.









After attending the exposure visit to Gurukul, Kurukshetra, the Deputy Commissioners immediately ushered in to farmers' motivational programmes in their respective districts









Regional workshop-cum-exposure programme- A 2 days Workshop-cum-Exposure visit was conducted to Gurukul Kurukshetra for the farmers of Haryana, Punjab and Himachal Prades on 6-7 October 2018. The Workshop was inaugurated by Dr. Trilochan Mohapatra, Director General, ICAR inaugurated the Workshop and had a view of the SPNF model on Gurukul farm in the presence of His Excellency, the Governor of Himachal Pradesh, Acharya dev Vrat and Padamshri Subhash Palekar. Himachal Pradesh was represented by 3 Deputy Commissioners, Executive Director (PK3 Yojna), 16 officers and 69 Sugarcane farmers from Una, Sirmour and Kangra districts.









- Sensetization workshop on apple A one day workshop was organised for apple orchardists of Shimla district on 10 October 2018 at Mashobra. Padamshri Subhash Palekar addressed the gathering of 100 orchardists and 25 officials and discussed about various queries of farmers on the application of natural methods on apple cultivation and possible productivity issues without application of fertilizers and pesticides.
- At Bagi Gawas, Rohru (2 days) The first farmers' training programme on SPNF was organised on a farmer's field at 'Singh Orchards, Bagi Gawas on 5-6 August 2018. His Excellency the Governor of Himachal Pradesh, Acharya Dev Vrat addressed the participants of the training (165 Nos) as the Chief Guest. Padam shri Sh. Subhash Plaekar, the inventor of SPNF technique imparted the training to 165 attending participants from Shimla, Kinnaur, Sirmour and Chamba districts. The trining programme was also attended by sh. Srikant Baldi, Principal Secretary to the Hon'ble Chief Minister. The state Project Director, Sh. Rakesh Kanwar, thanked the visiting diginitories and other participants on the concluding day.









Mega training programmes

At Jhansi (6 days) - A group of 28 farmers from districts Chamba, Kangra, Hamirpur, Bilaspur, Kinnaur, Kullu, Sirmour and Una, and 2 officers were sent to Jhansi to acquire 6 days training w.e.f. 21–26 September 2018, which was to be imparted by Padamshri Sh. Subhash Palekar.





At Palampur (6 days) - The first mega training programme was organised w.e.f. 30 September - 05 October 2018 in the Auditorium of CSK HPKV Palampur, Distt Kangra. The training was imparted by Padamshri Sh. Subhash Palekar, the inventor of the SPNF technique. A total of 851 farmers from districts Bilaspur, Chamba, Hamirpur, Kangra, Kullu, Mandi (9 blocks) and 150 officials were trained in this programme. The programe was inagurated by Hon'ble Governor, Acharya Dev Vrat and presided over by Principal Secretary (Agri.), Sh. Onkar Chand Sharma.









Farmers' individual interactions with Padamshri Sh. Subhash Palekar





At Kufri, Shimla (5 days) - The second mega training programme was organised w.e.f. 12-16 October 2018, at Kufri, Shimla which was imparted by Padamshri Sh. Subhash Palekar, the inventor of the SPNF technique. A total of 667 farmers from districts Kinnaur, Sirmour, Solan, Shimla, Spiti (Lauhal & Spiti) and Mandi (2 blocks) and 75 officials were trained in this programme. The programme was inagurated by Hon'ble Governor, Acharya Dev Vrat and presided over by Hon'ble Minister of Agriculture, Dr. Ram Lal Markanda (Agri.).





➤ The Chief Guest on the 4th day was Hon'ble Minister of Irrigation & Public health and Horticulture Sh. Mahender Singh Thakur. Principal Secreatry to the Hon'ble Chief Minister, Sh. Srikant Baldi; Principal Secretary (Agriculture), Onkar Chand Sharma and other diginitories were the regular visitors.









The 5th days' session was initiated with the presence of Hon'ble Agriculture Minister as Chief Guest. He assured the commitment of the Government of Himachal Pradesh to provide all support to convert the State into a Natural farming State by 2022.









Hon,ble Chief Minister of Himachal Pradesh, Sh. Jai Ram Thakur graced the occasion on 16 October during the closing ceremony as Chief Guest and addressed the gathering. He also interacted with Padamshri Sh. Subhash Palekar and the SPNF State and ensured governmen's resolution to transform the State into chemical free and cheap Subhash Palekar Natural Farming, which has established its potential to double farmers' income.









On-farm implementation

- A year wise action plan was set to sensitize the entire 9.61 lakh farming families of the State by 2022. To achieve the target of 500 farming families for the year 2018-19, the annual action was formulated in a timeline manner through organization of various capacity building programmes and through provisions of various assistance to the farmers as approved in the Yojna. The actual field level implementation of the Yojna commenced from the rabi season in Oct-Nov 2018.
- > The entire programme was planned by the 'State Project Implementing Unit' and its implementation at district level was effected through 'Agriculture Technology Management Agency (ATMA)'.
- Farmers' training cum exposure visit programme at Pune, Maharashtra A group of 102 farmers from districts Bilaspur, Chamba, Hamirpur, Mandi, Kangra, Kullu, Sirmour, Solan and Una alingwith 8 officers attended a 5 days training programme w.e.f. 16–20 February 2019 at Pune (Maharashtra). The training was imparted by Padamshri Sh. Subhash Palekar to trainees across the country.





Kisan Samman Smaroh (Farmers Falicitation Programme) – A Kisan Samman Samaroh was organized by ATMA, district Kangra at Nagrota Bagwan on 18 Dec 2018 to facilitate the best 45 farmers/farmer groups of the district. Hon'ble Minister of Agriculture, Dr. Ram Lal Markanda was the chief Guest and Hon'ble MLA, Nagrota Bagwan, Sh. Arun Kumar Kuka









Hon'ble Prime Minister's Visit on SPNF Model – Hon'ble Prime Minister, Sh. Narender Modi specially visited the SPNF Exhibition installed by the 'State Project Implementing Unit' on the occasion of one year completion celebration of State government at Dharamshala on 27 February 2018. He was accompanied by His



Excellency, the Governor, Acharya Dev Vrat and the Hon'ble Chief Minister, Sh. Jai Ram Thakur. The Hon'ble Prime Minister took keen interest on this green initiative of the State Government and enquired about its implementation plan.

Training programme on Pruning in apple (2 days) - A two day training programme 'Pruning in apple' was organized w.e.f. 16-17 Jan 2019 at Jubbal (district Shimla). Prof. B.S. Thakur (Former Professor and Head, Deptt. of Pomology, YSP UHF, Nauni, Solan), imparted on-farm training to the farmers of Shimla district.









Constitution of an Apex State Level Committee - An 'Apex State Level Committee' for monitoring of 'Prakritik Kheti Khushhal Kisan' Yojna was notified on 01 January 2019. The detail of 'Administrative Structure of this Committee has been depicted in Administrative Set up section.

State Level Farmers' meet – A one day farmers meet was organized for best practicing SPNF farmers from all districts of the State on 4 January 2019 at Nauni, Solan. The meet was inaugurated by His Excellency the Governor of Himachal Pradesh. The participating farmers discussed their problems, shared their experiences, success stories and expressed their views for the successful implementation of the programme. During his concluding remarks, the State Project Director, Sh. Rakesh Kanwar appreciated the efforts of the ATMA officers and other functionaries for their dedicated approach to surpass the target fixed for the year. He also congratulated the SPNF farmers for their dedicated and selfless contribution to the mother soil and the society. He detailed the success of the programme achieved till date and stressed upon the need to carry forward the programme in a systematic way to reach out to maximum panchayats till the end of the year.





State level workshop for ATMA staff – A Workshop was conducted for district level officers and other ATMA functionaries of the State on 12 February 2019 at Shimla to discuss various implementation issues, opportunities and to share individual experiences of officers and practicing farmers. The State Project Director, Sh. Rakesh Kanwar inaugurated the workshop. Executive Director Prof. Rajeshwar Singh Chandel, presented the data on achievements of the

scheme. The stock of detailed activities undertaken at district level was taken in the presence of SPD. The possible intervention required from SPIU to facilitate the Yojna activities were also discussed. The State project Director presented the concluding remarks along with necessary instructions to the district officers.







Yojna Administrative Structure



State Level Task Force
Headed by Chief Secretary

State Project Implementing Unit
Headed by State Project Director

District Unit

Headed by Project Director (ATMA)

Block Unit

Headed by BTT Convener cum SMS and monitored by district Unit

Panchayat Unit

Each cluster of panchayats- Headed by BTM/ATM

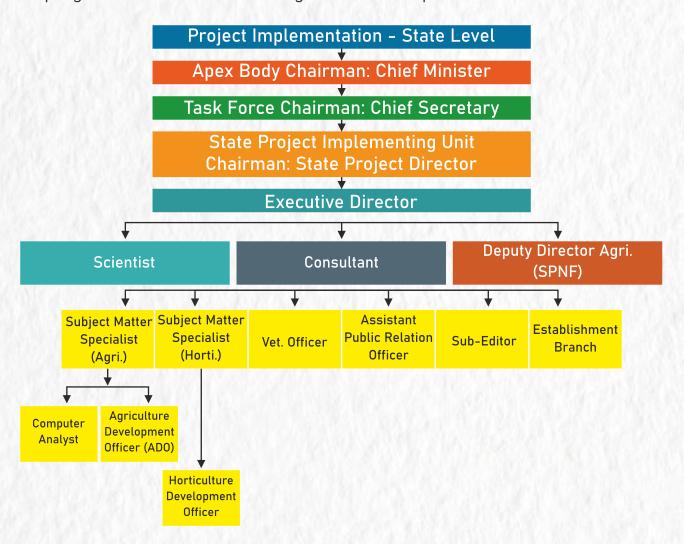
1. State Level Apex Committee - This Apex Committee monitors 'Prakritik Kheti Khushhal Kisan' Yojna under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Chief Minister. The constitution of the committee is as:

1	Chief Minister, HP	Chairman		
2	Horticulture Minister, HP	Member		
3	Agriculture Minister, HP	Member		
4	Animal Husbandry Minister HP	Member		
5	Panchayati Raj & RD Minister, HP	Member		
6	Pr. Secretary/Secretary (Animal Husbandry) to the	Member		
	Govt. of HP			
7	Pr. Secretary/ Secretary (Horticulture) to the Govt. of HP	Member		
8	Pr. Secretary/ Secretary PR &RD to the Govt. of HP Member			
9	9 Pr. Secretary/Secretary (Agriculture) to the Govt. of HP Member Secre			

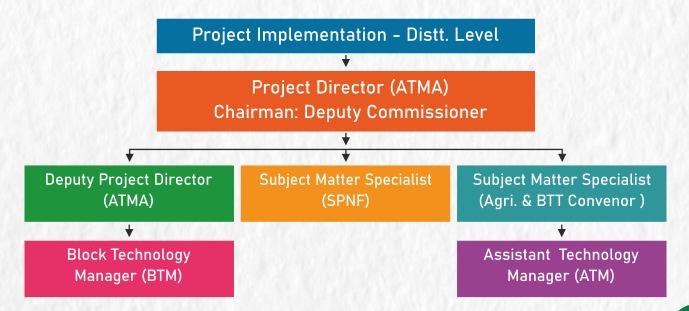
2. State Level Task Force- Headed by Chief Secretary to the Government for promotion of Natural Farming in Himachal Pradesh. The constitution of the Committee is as:

1	01:	Ol i	
	Chief Secretary to the Government of HP	Chairman	
2	Additional Chief Secretary (Agriculture) to the Govt.	Member	
	of HP		
3	Additional Chief Secretary (Agriculture) to the Govt.	Convener	
	of HP		
4	Additional Chief Secretary/Secretary (A.H. &	Member	
	Fisheries) to the Govt. of HP		
5	Principal Secretary/Secretary (Forests) to the Govt.	Member	
	of HP		
6	Additional Chief Secretary (Ayurveda) to the Govt. of HP	Member	
7	Principal Secretary/Secretary (Horticulture) to	Member	
	the Govt. of HP		
8	Principal Chief Conservator of Forests, HP	Member	
9	Director (Ayurveda) HP	Member	
10	Director Horticulture, HP	Member	
11	Director Animal Husbandry, HP	Member	
12	Director Fisheries, HP	Member	
13	Director (Research) CSKHPKV, Palampur, HP	Member	
14	Director (Research) UHF, Nauni, Solan, HP	Member	
15	Managing Director, HP State Agriculture Marketing Board	Member	
16	Director Agriculture, HP	Member Secretary	

3. State Project Implementing Unit (SPIU) - A dedicated State Unit - Headed by the State Project Director, has been set up in the Krishi Bhawan, Shimla, which is responsible for planning, implementation and monitoring of the programme in the State. The organization set up of SPIU is as:



District Unit- The district setup of ATMA has been declared as the SPNF implementing agency at the district level. The unit will work under Project Director ATMA at each district



Division of Responsibility

At State Level

At District Level

At Block Level

- Executive Director -Mainly supervised 6 districts; Kinnaur, Lahaul-Spiti, Bilaspur, Hamirpur, Mandi and Kullu.
- Deputy Director Responsibility of 3 districts

 Shimla, Solan and Sirmaur.
- Subject Matter Specialist-Responsibility of 3 districts Una, Kangra and Chamba.
- Veterinary Officer-Exploring and monitoring availability of good quality indigenous cows and monitor their distribution
- Horticulture Development Officer-

within the state.

Responsible for the Horticulture Component of the Project. Agriculture Development Officer/Extension Officer - Responsible to assist in ATMA anf PKVY component.

- Consultants Responsible fo digitisation,
 designing and social media
- Asstt. Public Relation Officer-

Developing success stories, article publication and other public relation assignments

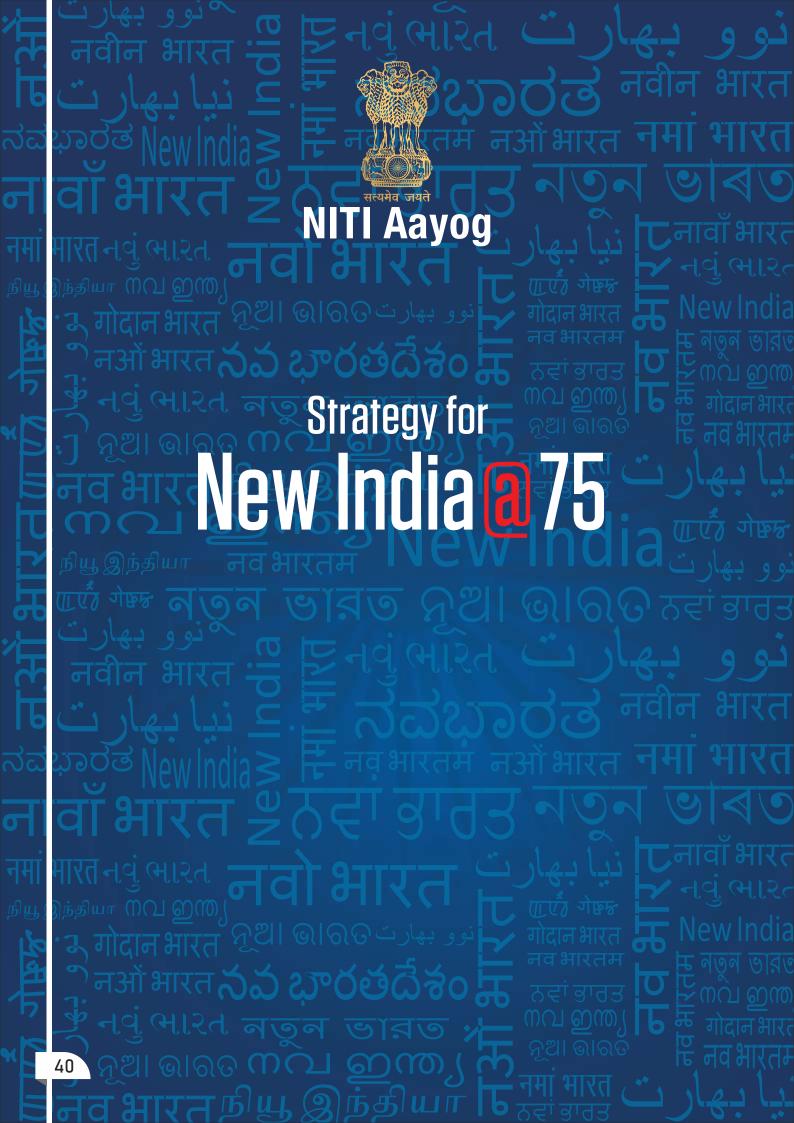
Assistant Editor -Asstt. in literature devlopment and publication Project Director > (PD), Deputy Project Director (DPD) and Subject Matter Specialist (SMS)

They are supervising the Panchayats of their districts in > 10:30:60 ratio.

- Each block of the district has one Block Technology Manager (BTM) and 2 Assistant Technology Managers (ATM).
- The Panchayats of the block are divided in equal proportion to each (BTM/ATM).
- Each BTM/ATM visits 3-3 panchayats in a week and thus visits these panchayats again after every three weeks.
- Every district officer is monitoring the BTM/ATM in the farmer's fields on these days.
- Panchayat has been considered as a unit for implementation.
- For the authenticity of the SPNF farmers, there is a plan to upload details of each of these farmers on the PGS Portal.

Assistance to Farmers

- > SPNF concept advocates use of farm made inputs in the production system to minimize the dependence on external inputs. Basic inputs are to be prepared at farm level from cow dung and urine of indigenous cows and other locally available material. Thus, to facilitate on-farm input generation, financial assistance will be provided to the practicing farmers. The incentives being provided to the farmers include:
- > 50% Subsidy (maximum ₹ 25,000) for purchase of one indigenous cow per farming family.
- > 80% assistance on lining of cowshed (maximum ₹ 8,000) per farming family to facilitate collection of cow urine.
- > 75% subsidy (maximum ₹ 750/drum) on purchase of maximum 3 plastic drums per farming family to facilitate preparation of different decoctions.
- ➤ Assistance of ₹ 10,000 for establishment of a Sansadhan Bhandar at village level to the farmers having indigenous cow/cows to cater to the requirement of needy farmers.
- ➤ Assistance of ₹ 50,000 for procurement and rearing of indigenous bulls (of any Indian breeds like Sahiwal, Red Sindhi, Gir or Pahari bull etc.) to improve the prospects and availability of high yielding indigenous cows, as per the approved provision of Department of Animal Husbandry.



Strategy for New India @ 75

by 2022-23 is essential for generating sufficient jobs and achieving prosperity for all. Four key steps, among others have been spelled out for achieving this GDP growth rate. These are:

- a. Increase the investment rate as measured by gross fixed capital formation (GFCF) from present 29 per cent to 36 per cent of GDP by 2022. About half of this increase must come from public investment which is slated to increase from 4 per cent to 7 per cent of GDP. Government savings have to move into positive territory. This sharp increase in investment-to-GDP ratio will require significantly higher resource mobilization efforts as elaborated in the chapter on Growth.
- b. In agriculture, emphasis must shift to converting farmers to 'agripreneurs' by further expanding e-National Agriculture Markets (e-NAMs) and replacing the Agricultural Produce Marketing Committee (APMC) Act with the Agricultural Produce and Livestock Marketing (APLM) Act. The creation of a unified national market, a freer export regime and abolition of the Essential Commodities Act are essential for boosting agricultural growth.
- c. A strong push would be given to 'Zero Budget Natural Farming' (ZBNF) techniques that reduce costs, improve land quality and increase farmers' incomes. This is a tested method for putting environment carbon back into the land. Therefore, ZBNF allows India to significantly contribute to reducing the global carbon footprint.
- d. To ensure maximum employment creation, codification of labour laws must be completed and a massive effort must be made to upscale apprenticeships.

The second section on infrastructure deals with the physical foundations of growth. A lot of progress has been made across all infrastructure sectors. This is crucial to enhancing the competitiveness of Indian business as also ensuring the citizens' ease of living. Three key steps, among others, are:

- a. Expediting the establishment of the Rail Development Authority (RDA), which is already approved. RDA will advise or make informed decisions on an integrated, transparent and dynamic pricing mechanism for the railways. Investment in railways will be ramped up, including by monetising existing railway assets.
- b. The share of freight transported by coastal shipping and inland waterways will be doubled. Initially, viability gap funding will be provided until the infrastructure is fully developed. An IT-enabled platform would be developed for integrating different modes of transport and promoting multi-modal and digitised mobility.
- c. With the completion of the Bharat Net programme in 2019, all 2.5 lakh gram panchayats will be digitally connected. In the next phase the last mile connectivity to the individual villages will be completed. The aim will be to deliver all government services at the state, district, and gram panchayat level digitally by 2022–23, thereby eliminating the digital divide.

New India @ 75

Research & development

- o Focus on precision agriculture: Support research on energy friendly irrigation pumps, micro irrigation, climate smart technologies, internet of things (IoT), and use of technology in animal husbandry to monitor animal behaviour, health and production to prepare for future challenges.
- o Raise research spending: Research spending, currently at 0.3 per cent, needs to be increased to at least 1 per cent of agricultural GDP.
- o Create a knowledge hub to disseminate best practices: It is essential that new technology be adopted at the farm level. The performance of Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) should be regularly reviewed by external agencies and well performing KVKs must be strengthened to disseminate best practices at the field level.
- o `Develop models of integrated farming:
 Research so far has focused on
 practices for individual crops or
 enterprises. The Indian Council of
 Agricultural Research (ICAR) and State
 Agriculture Universities (SAUs) should
 focus on providing recommendations
 across the farming value chain,
 covering production, postproduction,
 processing and other valueaddition
 activities.

Innovation

Several breakthroughs have the clear potential for quickly doubling farmers' income.

o One is the recorded success of zero budget natural farming by Subhash Palekar. It is

now being adopted across the country and providing notable increases in

farmers' net income by sharply reducing costs of production and improving incomes by raising yields and improving the quality of agricultural produce.

- o Two, there are patented herbal inputs that improve soil quality and make plants more pest resistant. These herbal inputs, for which actual performance data is now available for a few thousand farmers, need to be applied across the country.
- o Three, rapid progress has also been made in organic farming techniques, which have also helped improve incomes of cultivators and dairy farmers. These should be carefully examined for possible application across the country.

Non-farm income

- o Moving labour out of agriculture into manufacturing will go a long way towards the goal of doubling farmers' income. According to estimates prepared by Chand, Srivastava & Singh (2017), nearly twothirds of rural income is generated in nonagricultural activities. In non-agricultural activities in rural areas, another avenue is shifting farmers to agro-business and farmrelated skills which are currently in short supply. Create and nurture agripreneurs for achieving greater value addition through agroprocessing and propagation of modern extension services.
- o India will also have to accelerate growth in the manufacturing, services and exports sectors to wean labour away from agriculture. This will result in higher productivity and income for farmers.

Dignitaries' Quotes on SPNF

Addressing the 14th Conference of Parties (COP14) to the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)- We are focusing on Zero Budget Natural Farming (ZBNF).

-Narendra Modi

Prime Minister of India

My government will promote Zero Budget Natural Farming (ZBNF) to reduce cost of production of farmers. We need to 'Go back to basics' and to 'replicate this innovative model that can help in doubling our farmers' income in days to come.

-Ms. Nirmala Sitharaman Union Finance Minister, GoI

I promise to keep on propagating Zero Budget Natural Farming (ZBNF), which has been my mission since 2015. It preserves land fertility, saves water and helps reduce global warming. It was a matter of satisfaction that many states had started work on it, and very soon other will adopt this regenerative practice to save the farmers sovereignty.

-Acharya Dev Vrat

Hon'ble Governor of Himachal Pradesh

As 90 per cent of our population is dependent on farming, the state needs to follow Prime Minister Narendra Modi's vision to increase agriculture production and the income of farmers by the year 2022, for which I believe that ZBNF programme should be pushed in a big way.

Jai Ram Thakur

Chief Minister of Himachal Pradesh

Around 50 lakh farmers are working on ZBNF in different states, and it has potential for India and also global. It is a practical method and would not only benefit small and marginal farmers, but also the medium and large farmers could successfully adopt it at no cost.

-Dr Rajiv Kumar

Vice-Chairman, NITI Aayog

ZBNF is an unprecedented transformation towards sustainable agriculture on a massive scale, and the kind of bold change we need to see to protect the climate, biodiversity, and food security. We're pinning a great deal on the Zero Budget Natural Farming programme, which is a better deal for farmers, consumers, and the planet.

-Erik Solheim,

Head of UN Environment

ZBNF has positive ecological effects on soil quality, fertility and water retention capacity as well as socioeconomic benefits. There is also evidence of positive impacts on food security and climate change resilience.

-Salman Hussain

Coordinator, United Nations Environment Programme

Zero Budget Natural Farming (ZBNF) is a set of farming methods, and also a grassroots peasant movement, which has spread to various states in India. Zero budget' farming promises to end a reliance on loans and drastically cut production costs, ending the debt cycle for desperate farmers.

-FAO of United Nations

Chemical farming did not give farmers any income. Organic farming is also expensive. Both these farming lead to global warming on large scale. Only ZBNF provides the sustainable solution to the distressed farmers of the country.

-Padamshri Subhash Palekar Founder of ZBNF

Budget details

During the year 2018–19, a total budget of $\stackrel{?}{=}25$ crore was allocated under the Yojna, out of which 20 crore was allocated to Agriculture Department and $\stackrel{?}{=}5$ crore to Horticulture Department.

To meet out the targets of the Yojna, a budget of 18.31 crore was drawn, against the allocation of $\stackrel{?}{\sim}20$ crore to the Department of Agriculture. Funds amounting to $\stackrel{?}{\sim}1.69$ crore under the regular salary head were surrendered due to non-filling of different posts as approved under the guidelines like those of ADOs & JOA at district level and Data Entry Operators at block level.

Total Budget allocation- ₹ 25 Cr

Department of Agriculture		Department of Horticulture		
Budget Allocated	₹ 20.00 Cr.	Budget Allocated	₹ 5.00 Cr.	
Budget Drawn	₹ 18.31 Cr.	_		

Component wise Budget Allocation

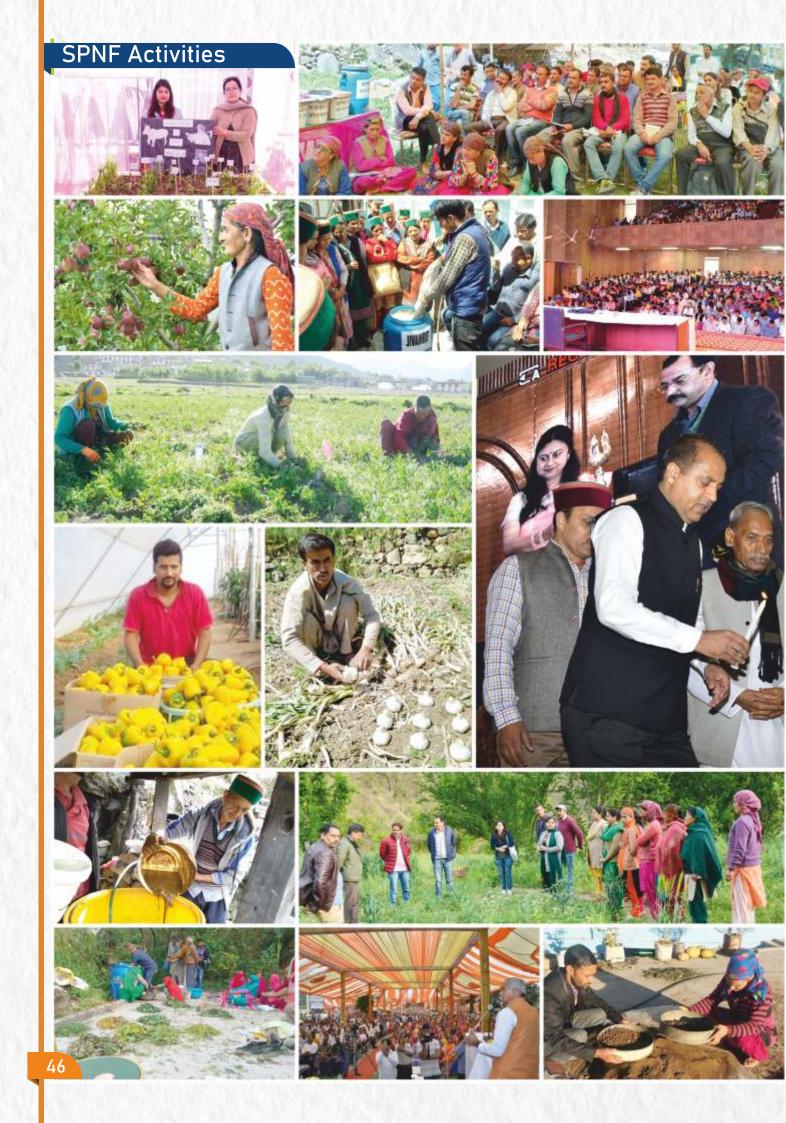
Sr. No.	Component	Budget Allocated (in crore)
	Capacity Building	5.30
II	Mass Media and Communication	1.59
Ш	Assistance to Farmers	1.68
IV	Refinement and Revalidation of Technology	5.00
V	Administrative Head	4.74
	GRAND TOTAL	18.31

Targets and Achievements (District wise)

Sr.	Total no. of Number of farming families cover			milies covered in 2018
No.	DISTRICT	farming families	Target	Achieved
1	Bilaspur	57422	15	200
2	Chamba	70630	25	230
3	Hamirpur	76140	15	195
4	Kangra	235904	50	565
5	Kinnaur	10757	13	110
6	Kullu	74444	15	149
7	L&S	4274	15	3
8	Mandi	154302	147	475
9	Shimla	110005	50	290
10	Sirmour	50721	20	194
11	Solan	53456	130	115
12	Una	62710	5	143
	Total	9,60,765	500	2,669

Key Success Indicators

Key Indicators				
Indicator	Target	Achieved		
Districts	-	12		
Development blocks	78	76		
Panchayats	3,226	1,126		
SPNF Mega Trainings	2	2		
SPNF Trainings (2 days)	-	73		
Farmers' Exposure Visits	-	45		
Farmers Trained	2,000	2,740		
SPNF Farmers	500	2,669		
Area under SPNF	-	357 ha		





SPNF Outreach

जीरो बजट खेती आने लगी पसंद



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प्राकृतिक खेती रसायन आधारित खेती का बेहतर विकल्प : राज्यपाल

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दैनिक भारकर 04-May-2019 शीरक भारकर व्यक्ति प्रतास प्रतास प्रतास Page 2

देशी गाय से बढ़ेगी किसान की आय

अपने की रोकरी तथ अपन्य केते - अनुसर

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प्राकृतिक खोती अपनाने के लिए नीति आयोग ने भी की सरकार की सराहना : राज्यपाल



किराल के इंजीनियर मनजीत सिंह दूसरों के लिए वने प्रेरणास्रोत **पढ़ाई के बाद लिया होती करने का निर्णय, आज लाह्यों कमा रहे संजय**

वाकृतिक क्षेत्री करने दाने किसानों को 50 भी भी सबीहती देख बुधी रिफान, बदेश में 2679 ही कर सकेने अववटन

पाहल की महिलाओं ने

जानी प्राकृतिक खेती

प्राकृतिक खेती से डबल

होगी किसानों की इन्कम

दिव्य हिमाचल किसानों को प्राकृतिक खेती का दिया प्रशिक्षण

त्त्रमात प्राकृतिक खेती को बाह्यक देन के त्यार पूर्व विभाग की ओर में प्राकृतिक खेती सुख्यात कियान

केतना के तहत अभी तक 1548 काराना के तहर अभी तथा 1548 किसारी के प्रदिश्तिक दिवा गया है। लोगों में प्राकृतिक खेती के बार में सामान्यकर बदाने के लिए बज़ बताने, बारायारी और कृति विभाग के अधिकारीची के लिए राज्य मुख्यी प्रवेशन राष्ट्र प्रसार प्रदेशका मंत्रवान

क्रेगरेनो में दो दिवसीय मर्गजाता वह आवीतन किया गया। इसमें तीमी विश्वामें के 50 अधिकारियों ने offeren French प्रस्तवन गरा। इस दीवन प्रापृतिक खेती सुप्रकात कियान बेताना के कार्यकारी निर्देशक र्खे, ग्रामेश्वर सिंह चंदिता ने यहरू कि छह जिल्हें के अधिकारियों की प्रपृतिक खेती के बने में प्रशिक्षण दे दिना गण है। बाकी बन्ने दक्ष तिनी के अधिकारीची को अनाते नक्ष प्रक्रिका दिया जाराया। पर्याजाता के द्वेशन उत्यंत्रे अधिकारीत्यें को पदमार्थे पुत्रक प्रतेषत्र को प्रकृतिक खेती से प्रदास प्रतिकारों के ब्योगें जिस्तार से

नात । विकास हर से आगा प्रतिकेशक के निर्देशक औं, वैद्यापन करते ने कारत सुनका के विकास करता निर्देश का क्षित्रकार विकास के सो से जनकरी है।

दी जानकारी

कार्यभारत के जीवन मोतन प्रिटन के उप निरोध के हैं, अपने पुनार नेगी ने मुख्य करोकर नेपूरत देवींग

र पुन्त करने र पहुरत शास्त्र में के भटको चर्च करने मुख्य शास्त्र के कारक के को में मिनवर से सकता : इसमें किए ताने पाने दिख्या की मार्ग्स के को में अनना करना करना

किसानों को प्रशिक्षण प्रकृतिक सेती सुरक्षात तीवन के अंदर तेवत कृषि प्रकृत गाँउमा प्रतिकार संस्थार के गोर्न में हैं १८ विकास के एक समूच की प्रकृतिक सेती का प्रतिकार निर्माण एक रहता क कि सारी ने स्थाना कि उन्होंने अपने खेती में अपूर्णिक खेती मुख्य कर के हैं. जिसके पुस्तकारी प्रतिसमाधी अपने अपने हैं।

िमाचल

भव के मेंबर, मेंमुत्र दूध, भी के प्रयोग से तैयार किया जीवामृत और वीजामृत पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में लीना शर्मा की शुन्य लागत

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Guv exhorts farmers to switch to natural farming speciation legis

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नौणी में प्राकृतिक खेती विषय पर किसान परिचर्चा

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2022 से पहले प्राकृतिक कृषि राज्य बनेगा हिमाचल : देवव्रत

Zero-budget farming

to tackle climate shift

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कार्यक्रम • प्राकृतिक होती विषय पर प्रदेश की प्रथम किमान परिचर्चा आवेत्रित, २०० किसानों ने लिया भाग देसी गाय पर निर्भर है प्राकृतिक कृषिः आचार्य देवव्रत

रंग लाई वैज्ञानिक सुभाष पालेकर की मुहिम, बचत के साथ भरपूर पैदावार

हाथोंहाथ बिके प्राकृतिक खेती के उत्पाद हर महीने की चंच तारीख को उपायुक्त कार्यालय परिशर में राजेगी प्रदर्शनी, उपायुक्त राजेश्वर गोवल ने किया शुभारंग

रासायनिक खेती के पाप को प्राकृतिक खेती के पुण्य में बदलने को आगे आएं महिलाएं : देवव्रत

नेसर्वेक में बीने राज्यपान, देश निर्माण में महिलाओं 📕 वहर - प्राकृतिक रहेती को बढ़ाया हैने की भूमिका को विस्तार दे की हैं अपस्तिता मुक्ति 📕 में महिलाएं निश्न सकती हैं बड़ी भूमिका



वैदिक काल में महिला-पुरुष ये एक समान



स्वस्य महिला हो सकती है सरावत

प्रदेश में 2547 कृषका कर रहे हैं प्रकृतिक केरी: वर्कत देशी आव को छानेदने के

अस्तिक स्था के प्रित्न क्षारण को अपन के प्रित्न के प्रित्न क्षारण के प्रित्न क्षारण कार में अपने में अपन क्षारण के अपन क्षारण क्षारण क्षारण के अपन क्षारण क्षारण क्षारण के अपन क्षारण क्षारण क्षारण क्षारण के अपन क्षारण क्षारण क्षारण क्षारण क्षारण क्षारण के अपन क्षारण क

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The Column 10-14 James 20

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प्राकृतिक खेती से आएगी खुशहाली

04 betom Natural farming gaining momentum in Himachal



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क्षेटनाएकों से बाली में पहुंच रहा जहर

देव्य दिमावल १८०, वर १८०० १८१३ १८०म हिमावल १९५६ / १९५० १९१४

विकरित किया है। इसी से 321 जुल पुरु हिन है। इसे उन्हें उन्हें प्रश्नीक विकारों का चला काकि विकारों की उन्हें की है है इसे समस्या दूस प्रतिक्रित किया प्रतिक्रित किया कार्या की सकर

खोलन के किसान रैलेंट बोले, प्रकृतिक खेती से हुआ समस्या का समाधान कीटनाशकों के प्रयोग से हो रहीं कर्ड बीमारियां

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हुर इस को कुल 56 दमर कियानों को इसमें जीवने का तकर निर्वारित किया क्या है।उन्होंने कहा कि इसके किए कीठ-मीत बहुंच्छन कियानों को कड़े

पार्कतिक सोती के बाध

किसानों ने सीखे प्राकृतिक खेती के गुर, रासायनिक खेती की तुलना में ये लाभदायक, गांव में लगा कैंप

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कृषि विभाग जंजेहली की मुहिम लाई रंग, किसान छगा रहे फसर्न बायला के किसानों ने अपनाई प्राकतिक खेती

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State Project Implementing Unit (SPIU) Krishi Bhawan, Shimla-5				
Sr. No.	Name	Designation	Contact No.	
1.	Sh. Rakesh Kanwar, I.A.S.	State Project Director	94180-15754	
2.	Prof. RS Chandel	Executive Director	82196-77767	
3.	Sh. Naresh Thakur, H.A.S.	Executive Director	94180-03325	
4.	Prof. Manoj Gupta	Principal Extension Specialist	94184-68203	
5.	Dr. DV Sharma	Deputy Director	98169-16512	
6.	Dr. Sunil Patial	Subject Matter Specialist	94180-70515	
7.	Dr. Sushil Sood	Veterinary Officer	94180-74825	
8.	Dr. Aryadeep Rathore	State Co-Ordinator (ATMA)	98176-99990	
9.	Dr. Kishor Sharma	HDO	88941-02750	
10.	Dr. Surender Singh	AEO	98055-08520	
11.	Sh. Iqbal Singh	Consultant (DMM)	98927-35456	
12.	Smt. Punam Sanoria	Sr. Scale Stenographer	98101-01243	
13.	Sh. Rohit Prashar	APR0	98170-13395	
14.	Sh. Raman Kant	Sub-Editor	98058-87325	
15.	Sh. Vijay Kumar	Computer Programmer	78077-83963	
16.	Sh. Munish	Sr. Assistant	94590-73227	
17.	Sh. Kamlesh Kumar	Sr. Assistant	94592-78416	
18.	Sh. Vikas Kumar	Jr. Assistant	98059-32841	
19.	Smt. Preeti	Jr. Assistant	70181-97817	
20.	Smt. Manju Sharma	Jr. Assistant	98169-39146	
21.	Smt. Asha Chandla	Helper	98163-33281	
22.	Sh. Mahesh Kumar	Helper	86791-31208	
23.	Sh. Jaikishan	Helper	78762-81247	
24.	Sh. Abhinav Sehgal	Helper	94594-47076	

Phone: 0177-2830767, Email: spnf-hp@gov.in

District Officers (Project Directore (ATMA)					
Sr. No.	Name & Do	esignation	District	Contact No.	
1.	Dr. Prakash Thakur, PD	Dr. Desh Raj Sharma, DPD Dr. Rajesh Kumar, SMS	Bilaspur	01978-222379	
2.	Dr. B.S. Bhatt, PD	Dr. Surender Singh Khalsa, DPD Dr. Rajender Singh Thakur, SMS	Chamba	01899-224140	
3.	Dr. Kuldeep Verma, PD	Dr. BrahmDassJaswal, DPD Dr. ShahiBala, SMS	Hamirpur	01972-225587	
4.	Dr. Binta Sood PD	Dr. D.K. Awasthi, DPD Dr. AtulDogra, SMS	Kangra	01894-230691 01894-230039	
5.	Dr. D.R. Raju/ Dr. D.S. Negi, PD	Dr. SomrajNegi, DPD Dr. Munshi Ram, SMS	Kinnaur	01786-222915	
6.	Dr. Rattan Bhardwaj, PD	Dr. Ramesh K Thukral, DPD Dr. Naveen Khosla, SMS	Kullu	01902-226825	
7.	Dr. Shankar Dass, PD (Additional Charge)	Dr. Shankar Dass, DPD Dr. Rajender Kumar Thakur, SMS	L & Spiti	01900-222251	
8.	Dr. ArunSood, PD	Dr. Sanjay Chadha, DPD Dr. Hitender Singh, SMS	Mandi	01905-235182	
9.	Dr. Rajeshwar Kanwar, PD	Dr. RajeshwarKanwar, DPD Dr. MunishSood, SMS	Shimla	0177-2831667	
10.	Dr. Kulwant Singh, PD	Dr. AjabNegi, DPD Dr. SeemaKansal, SMS	Solan	01792-230009	
11.	Dr. Rajesh Kaushik, PD	Dr. Om Prakash, DPD -	Sirmour	01702-223746	
12.	Dr. BR Takhi, PD	Dr. Ravinder Singh Jasrotia, DPD Dr. Brit Pal Sharma, SMS	Una	01975-223211	





राज्य परियोजना कार्यान्वयन इकाई

कृषि भवन, शिमला—5 हि.प्र. | दूरभाषः 0177 2830767 | ईमेलः spnf-hp@gov.in

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