

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	1300	0	1300
12.	Karnataka	6	1	6	213	226
13.	Kerala	0	2	152	0	154
14.	Madhya Pradesh	265	10	626	30	931
15.	Maharashtra	38	10	1318	0	1366
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	8	0	8
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	1	0	0	0	1
20.	Odisha	4	19	0	0	23
21.	Puducherry	0	0	0	10	10
22.	Punjab	0	0	128	44	172
23.	Rajasthan	55	0	0	50	105
24.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Tamil Nadu	2	0	0	2	4
26.	Telangana	0	3	2050	711	2764
27.	Tripura	1	2	100	0	103
28.	Uttar Pradesh	3	10	0	300	313
29.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	1	1
30.	West Bengal	12	4	0	0	16
31.	Indian Council of Agricultural Research	0	0	1076	0	1076
TOTAL		417	94	8752	1562	10825

Irrigated area in the country

†631. SHRI SAMIR ORAON: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the States where net irrigated area is less than 15 per cent of its gross irrigated area for last five years till date;

(b) the details of all the Government policies and schemes ensuring effective increase or stimulating agriculture management in net irrigated area; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the details of all the States which spend 15 per cent or more of their total expenditure on agriculture during the last five financial years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Water resources projects are planned, funded, executed and maintained by the State Governments themselves as per their own resources and priority. In order to supplement their efforts, Government of India provides technical and financial assistance to State Governments to encourage sustainable development and efficient management of water resources through various schemes and programmes. The Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) was launched on 1st July, 2015 with the motto of 'Har Khet Ko Paani' for providing end-to end solutions in irrigation supply chain, viz. water sources, distribution network and farm level applications. PMKSY not only focuses on creating sources for assured irrigation, but also creating protective irrigation by harnessing rain water at micro level through 'Jal Sanchay' and 'Jal Sinchan'. The components of PMKSY are as under:—

Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP): To focus on faster completion of ongoing Major and Medium Irrigation, including National Projects. (Implemented by Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation).

Har Khet ko Pani: Source augmentation, distribution, ground water development, lift irrigation, diversion of water from water plenty to water scarce areas, supplementing rain water harvesting beyond IWMP and MGNREGA, repair, restoration, renovation of traditional water bodies (Implemented by Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation).

Watershed Development Component: Ridge area treatment, drainage line treatment, soil and moisture conservation, water harvesting structure, livelihood support activities and other watershed works. (implemented by Department of Land Resources).

Per Drop More Crop: Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare (DAC&FW) is implementing Per Drop More Crop component of PMKSY which mainly focuses on water use efficiency at farm level through precision/Micro Irrigation. Besides promoting precision irrigation and better on-farm water management practices to optimize the use of available water resources, this component also supports micro level water storage or water conservation/ management activities to supplement source creation. As per the PMKSY PDMC-Micro Irrigation Operational Guidelines, financial assistance up to 55% for Small and Marginal farmers and 45% for other farmers is available for installation of Micro Irrigation Systems.

(c) Agriculture being a State subject, the State Government is primarily responsible for the growth and development of agriculture sector and developing perspective plans for their respective States and ensuring effective implementation of the programmes/schemes. However, Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments through various Schemes/Programmes. The details of the States which spend 15 per cent or more of their total expenditure on agriculture are not maintained centrally.

Impact of groundwater pollution on organic farming

632. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether all organic food in the market is not 100 per cent organic, if so, details thereof;

(b) whether groundwater pollution is one of the major causes of chemicals seeping into crops, raising doubts on how any organic food is produced in India, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether prices of organic produce are on the higher side in comparison to non-organic produce, if so, details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether Government plans to support production and marketing of organic produce in the country to reduce their cost, if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) Any organic food manufactured, packed, sold, offered for sale, marketed or otherwise distributed in the country is regulated as per the provisions of Food Safety and Standards (Organic Food) Regulations, 2017 which were notified on 29.12.2017. These regulations require Organic Food to comply with the provisions of National Programme for Organic Production (NPOP) or Participatory Guarantee System (PGS). However, to support small original organic producer or producer organisation, those with annual turnover not exceeding 12 lakhs per annum have been exempted from certification through NPOP or PGS. The Organic food covered through these regulations should bear FSSAI organic logo *i.e.* Jaivik Bharat Logo.

(b) No such report has been brought to the notice of Ministry of Agriculture, GOI.

(c) There is difference in the prices of organic produce compared to that of non organic produce because of the farming being labour intensive, reduction in yield in initial years and also the procedural cost involved in organic certification.