

Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana

About

The Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY), launched in 2015, is an extended component of Soil Health Management (SHM) under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS), National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA). PKVY aims at supporting and promoting organic farming, in turn resulting in improvement of soil health.

The scheme promotes the Participatory Guarantee System (PGS) For India (PGS- India) form of organic certification that is built on mutual trust, locally relevant and mandates the involvement of producers and consumers in the process of certification. PGS – India operates outside the framework of “Third Party Certification”.

Funding pattern under the scheme is in the ratio of 60:40 by the Central and State Governments respectively. In case of North Eastern and Himalayan States, Central Assistance is provided in the ratio of 90:10 (Centre: State) and for Union Territories, the assistance is 100%.

The Scheme targets to form 10,000 clusters of 20 ha each and bring nearly two lakh hectares of agricultural area under organic farming by 2017-18.

Objective

The objective is to produce agricultural products free from chemicals and pesticides residues by adopting eco- friendly, low- cost technologies. Key Thrust areas of PKVY in promoting organic farming include the following:

Promote organic farming among rural youth/ farmers/ consumers/ traders Disseminate latest technologies in organic farming

Utilize the services of experts from public agricultural research system in India

Organize a minimum of one cluster demonstration in a village

Beneficiary:

Farmers

Benefits:

PKVY aims at supporting and promoting organic farming, in turn resulting in improvement of soil health.

Detailed List of Required Documents/Details:

Aadhaar Number:

This is a mandatory requirement for identification and verification purposes.

Land Documents:

These documents prove ownership or tenancy rights over the land where organic farming will be practiced. They are essential for establishing the eligibility of the land for the scheme.

Caste Certificate (SC/ST/OBC):

If the farmer belongs to a Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe, or Other Backward Class, a caste certificate is necessary to avail any specific benefits or subsidies applicable to these categories.

Phone Details:

Contact information is needed for communication and updates regarding the scheme.

Bank Details:

This is crucial for the transfer of any financial assistance or subsidies directly to the farmer's account.

Photographs:

Passport-size photographs are typically required for identification and record-keeping purposes.

Detailed Project Report (DPR):

The DPR outlines the proposed organic farming plan, including the area, crops, inputs, and expected outcomes. It is a comprehensive document that helps in planning and monitoring the project.

Experience Certificate (if applicable):

In some cases, particularly for service providers or organizations involved in the

scheme, a certificate demonstrating experience in managing organic farming and certification programs may be required.

Financial Turnover Statement (if applicable):

Organizations involved in the scheme may need to provide financial statements demonstrating their turnover.

Registration Details:

Participants may need to register on the relevant portal or platform, such as the HASIRU portal in Karnataka, and pay a registration fee if required.

Cluster Formation Documents:

Once a cluster of farmers is formed, documents related to the cluster, such as the cluster agreement, farmer pledges, and LRP (Local Resource Person) details, will be needed.

Training and Capacity Building Documents:

Details regarding training programs, exposure visits, and other capacity-building activities will be required.

Certification Documents:

As PKVY promotes Participatory Guarantee System (PGS) certification, documents related to the certification process, including field inspections, residue analysis, and data management, will be necessary.

Input Usage Records:

Documentation related to the organic inputs used in farming, cropping patterns, and other relevant practices is crucial for maintaining transparency and accountability.