NABARD SCHEME HANDOUTS

TOPIC – PMKSY



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Telegram: @Clarity4sure You Tube

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1 Background:

In India, spatial and temporal variation of precipitation has been boundless varying from 11000 mm to 90 mm. The average annual per capita water availability has declined from 5000 cubic meter in year 1950 to 1545 cubic meter in year 2011 and estimated to reduce further to 1341 and 1140 cubic meter in year 2025 and 2050, respectively. Agriculture sector, which provide 54.6% of total employment to growing population, alone consumes more than 90% of total groundwater draft in irrigation. Over the years, groundwater has become dominant source of irrigation due to its independent access and timely availability of water. With collective efforts of government at various levels, utilized irrigated potential including both surface and ground water has increased to 87 Mha while ultimate irrigation potential touched 140 Mha. (According to ICAR). In context of rapid depletion of water resources, there is need to increase water use efficiency. Efficient method, like microirrigation, can play pivotal role in management of irrigation water demand. Properly designed and managed drip and sprinkler irrigation system have irrigation efficiency about 90% and 70%, respectively contrast to surface irrigation method which have just about 40%. Recognizing the gravity of water scarcity in many part of the country, government has started formulating its water policy pivotal to micro irrigation. In year 2015, government has bundled all ongoing irrigation schemes into Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojna (PMKSY) in which micro irrigation as an integral component. The successful adoption of water efficient technologies has two preconditions namely technical know-how and its accessibility through institutional support systems. Government has taken many initiatives to intensify outreach of efficient irrigation technology to farm.

2 Introduction:

- Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana is a national mission to improve farm productivity and ensure better utilization of the resources in the country. It is a **Centrally Sponsored Scheme**.
- 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". (Water Harvesting and water Irrigation)
- PMKSY will be supervised & monitored by an Inter-Ministerial National Steering Committee (NSC) will be constituted under the Chairmanship of Prime Minister with Union Ministers from concerned Ministries
- A National Executive Committee (NEC) will be constituted under the Chairmanship
 of Vice Chairman, NITI Aayog to oversee programme implementation, allocation of
 resources, inter-ministerial coordination, monitoring & performance assessment,
 addressing administrative issues etc.
- Further, Central Water Commission as well as a dedicated Project Management Unit (PMU) under this Ministry has also been mandated to regularly monitor the projects receiving central assistance from this Ministry.

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2.1 Motto:

Har Khet Ko Paani

2.2 Tagline:

More crop per drop

2.3 Launched:

Recognizing the importance of micro irrigation, first time central government specifically mentioned it in eighth five-year plan in 1992. The first real thrust however came in 2006, when the government launched a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) for micro irrigation. This was later upgraded to the National Mission on Micro Irrigation (NMMI) in 2010 and was implemented until year 2013-14. In the year 2014-15, NMMI was subsumed under the National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) and was implemented under the On Farm Water Management (OFWM) component of the scheme. Subsuming all the schemes of irrigation, Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojna (PMKSY) was launched in **2015**,

Fund share:

- General States 60:40/ NE- 90:10/UT-100:00
- The pattern of assistance payable under the micro irrigation scheme will be 55% for small and marginal farmers and 45% for other farmers
- The subsidy payable to the beneficiary will be limited to an overall ceiling of **5 hectare per beneficiary**.

2.4 Release of funds

- Funds to the tune of 60% of annual allocation to the state under different components of PMKSY will be released as first instalment to the State upon receipt of proposal in the prescribed format along with specified documents including annual action plan approved by state level sanctioning committee (SLSC) along with minutes of SLSC meeting approving the annual action plan of the state.
- Release of the second and final instalment would be considered on receipt of the following More than 90% Utilisation Certificates (UCs) for the funds released up to previous financial year;
- Utilisation Certificates (UCs) of at least 50% of funds released in first instalment during current year

2.5 Components

Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) is amalgamation of various schemes viz. Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP), PMKSY –Har Khet Ko Pani (HKKP) including Command Area Development (CAD), Surface Minor Irrigation (SMI) and Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of Water Bodies [Implemented by MoWR, RD & GR], PMKSY - Per Drop More Crop (PDMC) [Implemented by Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers

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Welfare] and PMKSY - Watershed Development (WD) [Implemented by Department of Land Resources].

1.	AIBP by MoWR,RD &GR	 Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme To focus on faster completion of ongoing Major and Medium Irrigation including National Projects.
2.	PMKSY (Har Khet ko Pani) by MoWR,RD &GR SUBCOMPONENTS 1) Command Area Development & Water Management (CAD&WM) 2) Surface Minor Irrigation (SMI) 3) Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of Water Bodies 4) Ground Water (GW) Development	 Creation of new water sources through Minor Irrigation (both surface and ground water) Repair, restoration and renovation of water bodies; strengthening carrying capacity of traditional water sources, construction rain water harvesting structures (Jal Sanchay); Command area development, strengthening and creation of distribution network from source to the farm; Improvement in water management and distribution system for water bodies to take advantage of the available source which is not tapped to its fullest capacity (deriving benefits from low hanging fruits). At least 10% of the command area to be covered under micro/precision irrigation. Diversion of water from source of different location where it is plenty to nearby water scarce areas, lift irrigation from water bodies/rivers at lower elevation to supplement requirements beyond IWMP and MGNREGS irrespective of irrigation command. Creation and rejuvenation of traditional water storage systems like Jal Mandir (Gujarat); Khatri, Kuhl (H.P.); Zabo (Nagaland); Eri, Ooranis (T.N.); Dongs (Assam); Katas, Bandhas (Odisha and
3.	PMKSY (Watershed) by Dept. of Land Resources, MoRD	 M.P.) etc. at feasible locations. Water harvesting structures such as check dams, nala bund, farm ponds, tanks etc. Capacity building, entry point activities, ridge area treatment, drainage line treatment, soil and moisture conservation, nursery raising, afforestation, horticulture, pasture development, livelihood activities for the asset-less persons and production

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system & micro enterprises for small and marainal farmers etc. Effective rainfall management like field bundina, contour bunding/trenching. staggered trenching, land levelling, mulching etc. Programme management, preparation of PMKSY(Per drop 4. State/District Irrigation Plan, approval of more crop) by annual action plan, Monitorina etc. Dept. of Agriculture & Promoting efficient water conveyance Cooperation, MoA. and precision water application devices Now under RKVY like drips, sprinklers, pivots, rain-guns in the farm (Jal Sinchan); Topping up of input cost particularly under civil construction beyond permissible limit (40%), under MGNREGS for activities like lining inlet, outlet, silt traps, distribution system etc. Construction of micro irrigation structures to supplement source creation activities including tube wells and dug wells (in areas where ground water is available and not under semi critical /critical /over exploited category of development) which are not supported under PMKSY (WR), PMKSY (Watershed) and MGNREGS. Secondary storage structures at tail end of canal system to store water when available in abundance (rainy season) or from perennial sources like streams for use during dry periods through effective onfarm water management; Water lifting devices like diesel/ electric/ solar pumpsets including water carriage pipes. Extension activities for promotion scientific moisture conservation agronomic measures including cropping alianment to maximise use of available water including rainfall and minimise irrigation requirement (Jal sarankchan); building, Capacity training encouraging potential use water source through technological, agronomic and management practices including community irrigation.

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- Awareness campaign on water saving technologies, practices, programmes etc., organisation of workshops, conferences, publication of booklets, pamphlets, success stories, documentary, advertisements etc.
- Improved/innovative distribution system like pipe and box outlet system with controlled outlet and other activities of enhancing water use efficiency.

Component of PMKSY	Central assistance (CA) released during 2016-23 (Rs. in crore)
Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme with pari passu implementation of Command Area Development & Water Management	18,727.78
Har Khet Ko Pani – Surface Minor Irrigation and Repair, Renovation and Restoration of water bodies	4,010.32
Har Khet Ko Pani – Ground Water Development	764.89
Per Drop More Crop	16,688.71
Watershed Development	9,559.07
Total	49,750.77

2.6 <u>Ministry & Nodal Department:</u>

As explained in table above

Since the final outcome of PMKSY is to ensure access to efficient delivery and application of water at every farm thereby enhancing agricultural production & productivity, State Agriculture Department may be the Nodal Department for implementation of PMKSY (Per Drop More Crop). However, State Govt. is free to identify the nodal department based on the established institutional set up and mandate of the department.

2.7 Budget outlay:

- **50,000 crores** for period of 5 years (2015-16 to 2019-20)
- The extension of PMKSY for **2021-22 to 2025-26** has been approved with an overall outlay of **Rs. 93,068.56** crore (central assistance **of Rs. 37,454** crore, debt servicing to NABARD for Rs. 20,434.56 crore and state share to be borne by the State Governments being Rs. 35,180 crore).
- Budget allocation 2023-24

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Major Head	21-22 Actual	22-23 RE	23-24 BE	% change
PMKSY-WDC	941	1,000	2,200	120%
DILRMP	250	239	196	-18%
Secretariat	19	21	23	13%
Total	1,210	1,260	2,419	92%

(Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme (DILRMP)

- Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP), Har Khet ko Paani (HKKP) and Watershed Development components have been approved for continuation during **2021-26.**
- Expenditure on PMKSY-WDC is estimated to be Rs 2,200 crore in 2023-24, a 120% increase over the revised estimate of 2022-23. Since 2015-16, allocation to the scheme has grown at an average rate of 4%. However, fund utilisation has declined during this time. In 2015-16 and 2016-17, actual expenditure was between 97%-99% of the budget estimate. However, this declined to 47% in 2021-22. In 2022-23, it is expected to be 50% of the budget estimate.
- Total additional irrigation potential creation targeted during 2021-26 under AIBP is 13.88 lakh hectare.
- Central funding of 90% of water component for two national projects, namely **Renukaji Dam Project** (Himachal Pradesh) and **Lakhwar Multipurpose Project** (Uttarakhand) has been provisioned.
- In view of importance of rejuvenation of water bodies, the Cabinet has approved a paradigm shift in funding of their **rejuvenation** in both urban and rural areas, with significant expansion of their inclusion criteria, and enhancement of central assistance from **25% to 60% in general area**.

2.8 Implementation;

- Decentralized implementation through **State Irrigation Plan** and **District Irrigation Plan**.
- National Committee on Plasticulture Application in Horticulture (NCPAH) will be
 involved in monitoring and reviewing the progress of scheme (Micro Irrigation
 Component) at the National level. NCPAH secretariat will provide necessary logistic
 support to the ministry for this purpose and maintain statistical data base/information
 on various aspects of the Micro Irrigation.
- DAC&FW will evolve suitable mechanism for concurrent evaluation of implementation of PMKSY (Per Drop More Crop).
- DAC&FW may also engage suitable agency for conducting state specific/pan-India/ implementation monitoring and/or mid-term/end-term evaluation of the scheme.
 NRAA will be involved in the process of mid-term/end-term evaluation of the

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programme. An Impact Evaluation Study on Micro Irrigation at the National level will also be undertaken through an independent Agency with involvement of NCPAH once in **every three years** of implementation to assess the impact of the scheme in increasing water use efficiency, productivity, enhancement of farmers' income, technology adoption and other parameters.

• **Twenty five percent (25%)** of the projects sanctioned by the State shall have to be compulsorily taken up for third party monitoring and evaluation by the implementing states.

2.9 Convergence:

PMKSY will ensure convergence with all rural assets/ infrastructure based programmes related to water conservation & management programmes/schemes like MGNREGS, Rashtriya Krishi Vikash Yojana (RKVY), Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF), Member of Parliament Local Area Development (MPLAD) Scheme, Member of Legislative Assembly Local Area Development (MLALAD) Scheme, Local body funds, Working Plan of State Forest Department etc.

3 Statistics:

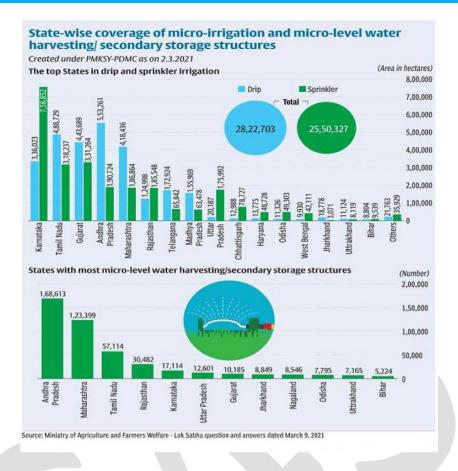
- Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) approved the extension of the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojna (PMKSY) till 2026, with an outlay of Rs 93,068 crore including Rs. 37,454 crores central assistance to states & Rs.20,434.56 crore of debt servicing for loan availed by Gol for irrigation development during PMKSY 2016-21
- Government also approved the Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP), Har Khet ko Pani (HKKP), and watershed development components of the PMKSY for four years to 2025-26
- ❖ In 2020, the Ministry of Jal Shakti launched a mobile application for Geo-Tagging of the components of projects under PMKSY with the help of Bhaskaracharya National Institute of Space Applications & Geo-informatics (BISAG-N).
- Out of about 141 million hectares of net area sown in the country, about 65-68 million hectares (or 45%) is presently covered under irrigation
- ❖ Total additional irrigation potential creation targeted during 2021-26 under AIBP is 13.88 lakh hectare.
- Website "Micro Irrigation Management Information System" (MIMIS) has been developed by Tamil Nadu
- ❖ Karnataka and Tamil Nadu have reaped maximum benefits from the Centrallysponsored Scheme of Per Drop More Crop component of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY-PDMC).

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- Out of 53.73 lakh hectares covered under the micro-irrigation under this scheme, Karnataka has covered 10,92,874 hectares that is 21 per cent of the total microirrigation under the scheme while Tamil Nadu has covered 8,06,966 hectares (15 per cent of the total).
- Gujarat (14 per cent), Andhra Pradesh (14 per cent) and Maharashtra (11 per cent) are the other three States which have benefited from the scheme.
- ❖ Interestingly, these top five States have already achieved micro-irrigation of 38-70 per cent. States like Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh, which have less than 10 per cent micro-irrigation, have not shown much enthusiasm for the scheme.
- ❖ Of the total area of 53.73 lakh hectares covered under the scheme, drip irrigation covered 28.23 lakh hectares and sprinkler irrigation covered 25.50 lakh hectares through PMKSY-PDMC from 2015-16 to March 2021.
- ❖ Data from the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare show that the net irrigated area in the country is 68,649 thousand hectares. The agricultural land covered under micro-irrigation is 12,908.44 thousand hectares. This means that out of total irrigated land in the country only 19 per cent is under micro-irrigation.

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4 Points to remember

- States will allocate about 50% of the PMKSY funds by prioritizing projects among those districts having larger share of unirrigated areas, lesser agriculture productivity vis-à-vis State's average and higher population of SC/ST and Small & Marginal Farmers (SMF)
- PMKSY has a two-tier structure at the Central level with National Steering
 Committee (NSC) under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Prime Minister and
 National Executive Committee (NEC) under the Chairmanship of Vice
 Chairman, Niti Aayog.
- At the state level, PMKSY has a three-tier structure with State Level Sanctioning Committee (SLSC) under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary; Interdepartmental Working Group (IDWG) under the Chairmanship of Agriculture Production Commissioner (APC)/Development Commissioner; and District Level Implementation Committee (DLIC) under the Chairmanship of District Collector/Magistrate.

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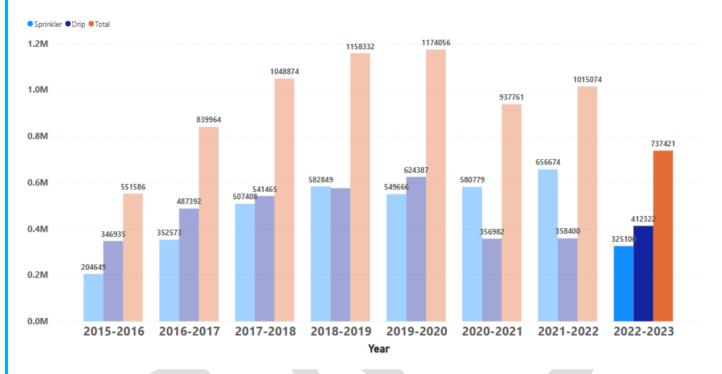
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- A National Executive Committee (NEC) will be constituted under the Chairmanship of Vice Chairman, Niti Ayog with Secretaries of concerned Ministries/Departments and Chief Secretaries of selected States on rotation basis, representatives from professional institutes like NABARD & other financial institutions engaged in creation/use/recycling of water, SAC, MNCFC, ISRO, IMD, ICAR; Additional Secretary & FA of DAC, DoLR, MoWR; CEO of NRAA; Selected Experts as members with Joint Secretary (DAC) in charge of PMKSY as Member Secretary to oversee programme implementation, allocation of resources, inter ministerial coordination, monitoring & performance assessment, addressing administrative issues etc.
- Twenty five percent (25%) of the projects sanctioned by the State shall have to be compulsorily taken up for third party monitoring and evaluation by the implementing States. Besides, the accounts of all this assets created will have to be put before the Gram Sabha for social audit.
- The subsidy payable to the beneficiary will be limited to an overall ceiling of 5
 hectare per beneficiary (For PDMC component)
- Further, Micro Irrigation Fund corpus of Rs. 5000 crore has been created with NABARD during 2017-18

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5 Achievement Report 2022-23

Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (Achievement Report)



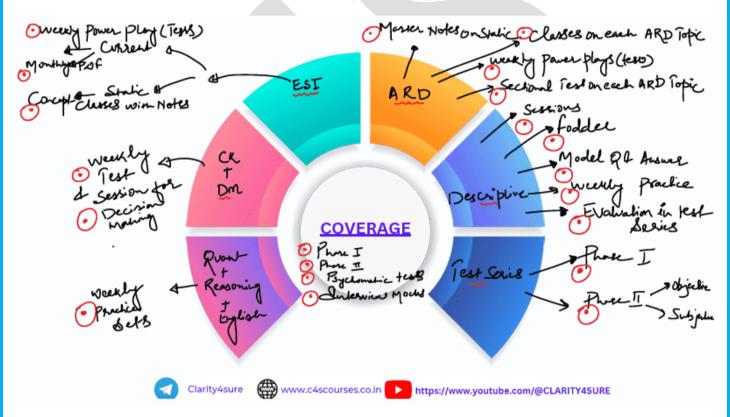
5.1 PMKSY in News

- Further, in December, 2021, implementation of PMKSY for the period 2021-22 to 2025-26 has been approved by Government of India However, Ground Water component under PMKSY-HKKP has provisionally been accorded for 2021-22, which was extended subsequently till completion of ongoing works and liabilities. Also, Per Drop More Crop component, which was earlier a component of PMKSY, is now being implemented separately by DoA&FW.
- The Department of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare implemented the Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) of Per Drop More Crop (PDMC) in the Country from the year 2015-16 to 2021-22 as a component of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY). From the year 2022-23, the scheme is being implemented under the Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY). PDMC scheme focuses on enhancing water use efficiency at farm level through Micro Irrigation, namely, Drip and Sprinkler Irrigation systems.
- Financial Assistance @ 55% for Small & Marginal farmers and @ 45% for other farmers
 is provided by the Government for installation of Micro Irrigation under the Scheme.
 In addition, some States provide additional incentives/top up subsidy for
 encouraging farmers to adopt Micro Irrigation.

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- Further, 25% higher unit cost is taken into consideration for calculation of subsidy for the North Eastern and Himalayan states and 15% higher for States with low penetration of Micro Irrigation for larger adoption of Micro Irrigation systems by the farmers under the PDMC scheme.
- To facilitate the States in mobilising resources for expanding coverage of micro irrigation, Government of India has created Micro Irrigation Fund (MIF) with National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) with initial corpus of Rs. 5000 Crore. States can avail loan from MIF for taking up special and innovative projects for expanding coverage of Micro Irrigation and also for incentivising micro irrigation beyond the provisions available under PDMC scheme to encourage farmers. Government of India provides interest subvention @3% on the loan availed by the States which is met from PDMC Scheme.
- An area of 83.46 lakh hectare has been covered under Micro Irrigation in the Country under PDMC from 2015-16 to 2023-24(Feb 2024)



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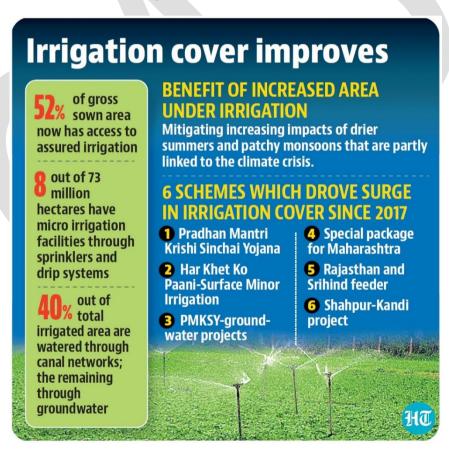
S. No.	State/UT	Area covered under Micro Irrigation in hectare [2015-16 to 2023-24 (till date)]	% to total coverage in the Country [2015-16 to 2023-24 (till date)]
1	Andhra Pradesh	919780	11.02
2	Bihar	28258	0.34
3	Chhattisgarh	148146	1.78
4	Goa	875	0.01
5	Gujarat	1087039	13.02
6	Haryana	168336	2.02
7	Himachal Pra.	12235	0.15
8	Jharkhand	34675	0.42
9	Jammu & Kashmir	1104	0.01
10	Karnataka	1801629	21.59
11	Kerala	5608	0.07
12	Madhya Pradesh	356091	4.27
13	Maharashtra	938089	11.24
14	Odisha	95475	1.14
15	Punjab	15173	0.18
16	Rajasthan	708193	8.49
17	Tamil Nadu	1097910	13.16

- For the projects included for financial assistance under Command Area Development & Water Management (CAD&WM) component of PMKSY, atleast 10% command is required to be covered under micro irrigation. In addition, under Per Drop More Crop scheme of Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, subsidy is being provided for farm level equipment for micro irrigation.
- To facilitate the States in mobilising resources for expanding coverage of micro irrigation, Government of India has created Micro Irrigation Fund (MIF) with National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) with initial corpus of Rs. 5000 Crore. States can avail loan from MIF for taking up special and innovative projects for expanding coverage of Micro Irrigation and also for incentivising micro irrigation beyond the provisions available under PDMC scheme to encourage farmers.

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Government of India provides interest subvention @3% on the loan availed by the States which is met from PDMC Scheme.

- The Registrar of Copyright, New Delhi, has granted Tamil Nadu Agricultural University (TNAU) a copyright for Drip Design Check, a computer software for drip irrigation system design. This method minimizes water and energy losses, while reducing labour costs. Users could customize their irrigation system based on the factors such as discharge rate, field topography, available pressure and pipe diameter with the help of this software. "Drip Design Check empowers farmers and engineers to design efficient drip irrigation systems, which are vital for conserving water and managing water-deficient situations.
- For the first time, more than half of India's cultivated land now has access to assured irrigation led by an expansion in micro projects, which have higher water-use efficiency, official data for 2022-23 show.
- In 2022-23, of the 141 million hectares of gross sown area in the country, nearly 73 million hectares, or 52%, had irrigation access, up from 41% in 2016, according to updated data from **Niti Aayog**, the state-run think-tank.



- The increase in irrigation cover since 2017-18 was driven by six programmes and projects, according to data seen by HT. These are the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY) and the Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP), under which ₹11,505 crore was released between 2017-18 and 2021-23; Har Khet Ko Paani-Surface Minor Irrigation (₹4,000 crore); PMKSY-groundwater projects (₹787 crore);
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- special package for Maharashtra (₹1,988 crore); Rajasthan and Srihind feeder (₹300 crore) and Shahpur-Kandi project (₹298 crore). In Madhya Pradesh, 21 prioritised irrigation projects have been identified under PMKSY-AIBP. Out these, 17 projects have been completed, increasing the state's irrigation cover by 16%.
- Of the total irrigation-infrastructure expansion, micro irrigation facilities through sprinklers and drip systems were installed in 8 million hectares. Out of the total irrigated area in the country, 40% is currently watered through canal networks, while 60% through aroundwater, which in several states has plunged to severely depleted levels, the data show
- The country can create irrigation potential in about 60% of its arable land and 40% of the cultivable area will remain dependent on rains
- To provide irrigation facilities to areas that are not even able to cultivate one crop annually, India's Karnataka state has developed the world's biggest automated single drip irrigation project in the Bagalkot district. Built at INR 3.81 billion (USD \$52) million), the project will provide irrigation services to 24,000 hectares (60,000 acres) of drought-hit Hungund in the Ramthal Marola area.
- Out of the total Net Irrigated Area of 73 mHa only 7.8 mHa is covered by MIS under PMKSY (2015-present) which is 11%. There is an enormous potential for MI industry to explore, expand and benefit.
- The share of India in total irrigated area is 8.1% whereas highest is 77.0% in South Africa

REFER ANALYTICAL QUESTIONS DISCUSSED OVER THIS **SCHEME IN THE PORTAL FOR BETTER UNDERSTANDING & RETENTION**

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