

# NABARD SCHEME HANDOUTS

## TOPIC – PMKSY

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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

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

1.	<b>AIBP by MoWR, RD &amp; GR</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme</li> <li>To focus on <b>faster completion</b> of ongoing Major and Medium Irrigation including National Projects.</li> </ul>
2.	<b>PMKSY (Har Khet ko Pani) by MoWR, RD &amp; GR</b> <b>SUBCOMPONENTS</b> 1) <b>Command Area Development &amp; Water Management (CAD&amp;WM)</b> 2) <b>Surface Minor Irrigation (SMI)</b> 3) <b>Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of Water Bodies</b> 4) <b>Ground Water (GW) Development</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Creation of <b>new water sources</b> through Minor Irrigation (both surface and ground water)</li> <li>Repair, restoration and renovation of water bodies; strengthening carrying capacity of traditional water sources, construction rain water harvesting structures (<b>Jal Sanchay</b>);</li> <li>Command area development, strengthening and creation of distribution network from source to the farm;</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> <li><b>Creation and rejuvenation of traditional water storage systems</b> like Jal Mandir (Gujarat); Khatri, Kuhl (H.P.); Zabo (Nagaland); Eri, Ooranis (T.N.); Dongs (Assam); Katas, Bandhas (Odisha and M.P.) etc. at feasible locations.</li> </ul>
3.	<b>PMKSY (Watershed) by Dept. of Land Resources, MoRD</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Water harvesting structures such as check dams, nala bund, farm ponds, tanks etc.</li> <li>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</li> </ul>

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Awareness campaign on water saving technologies, practices, programmes etc., organisation of workshops, conferences, publication of booklets, pamphlets, success stories, documentary, advertisements etc.</li> <li>Improved/innovative distribution system like pipe and box outlet system with controlled outlet and other activities of enhancing water use efficiency.</li> </ul>
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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
<b>Total</b>	<b>49,750.77</b>

## 2.6 Ministry & Nodal Department:

### 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





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.

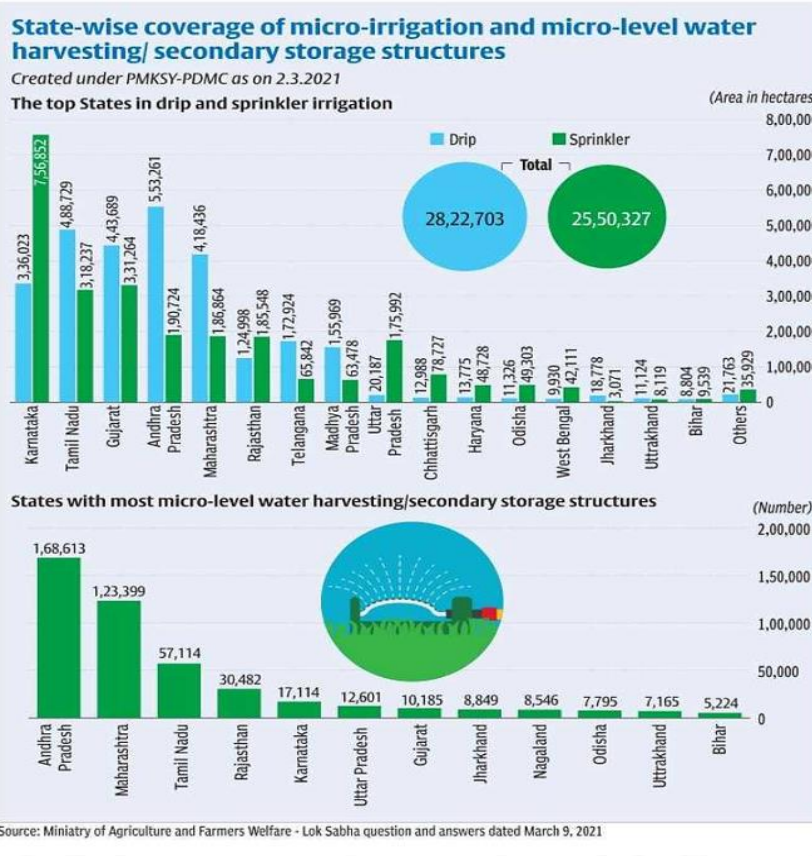
## 2.9 Convergence:

**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 Centrally-sponsored Scheme of Per Drop More Crop component of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY-PDMC).

- ❖ 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 micro-irrigation 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.**



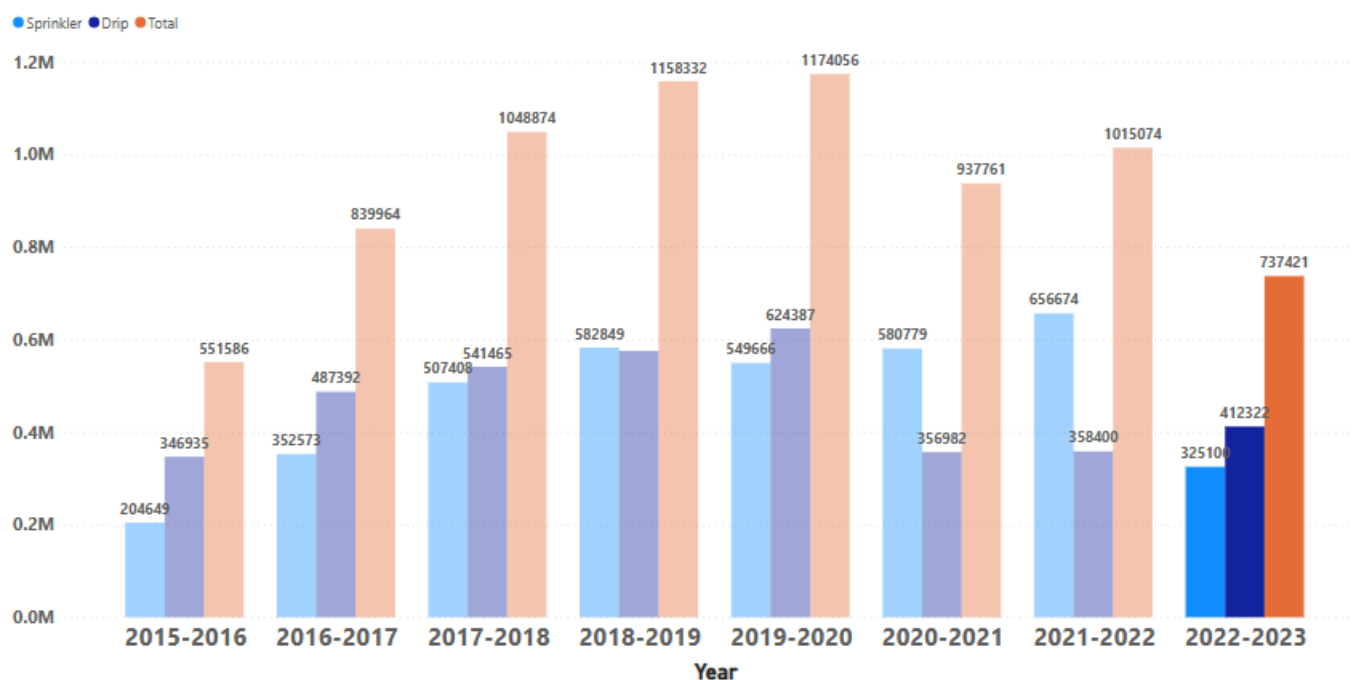
#### 4 Points to remember

- 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; Inter-departmental 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.

- **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

## 5 Achievement Report 2022-23

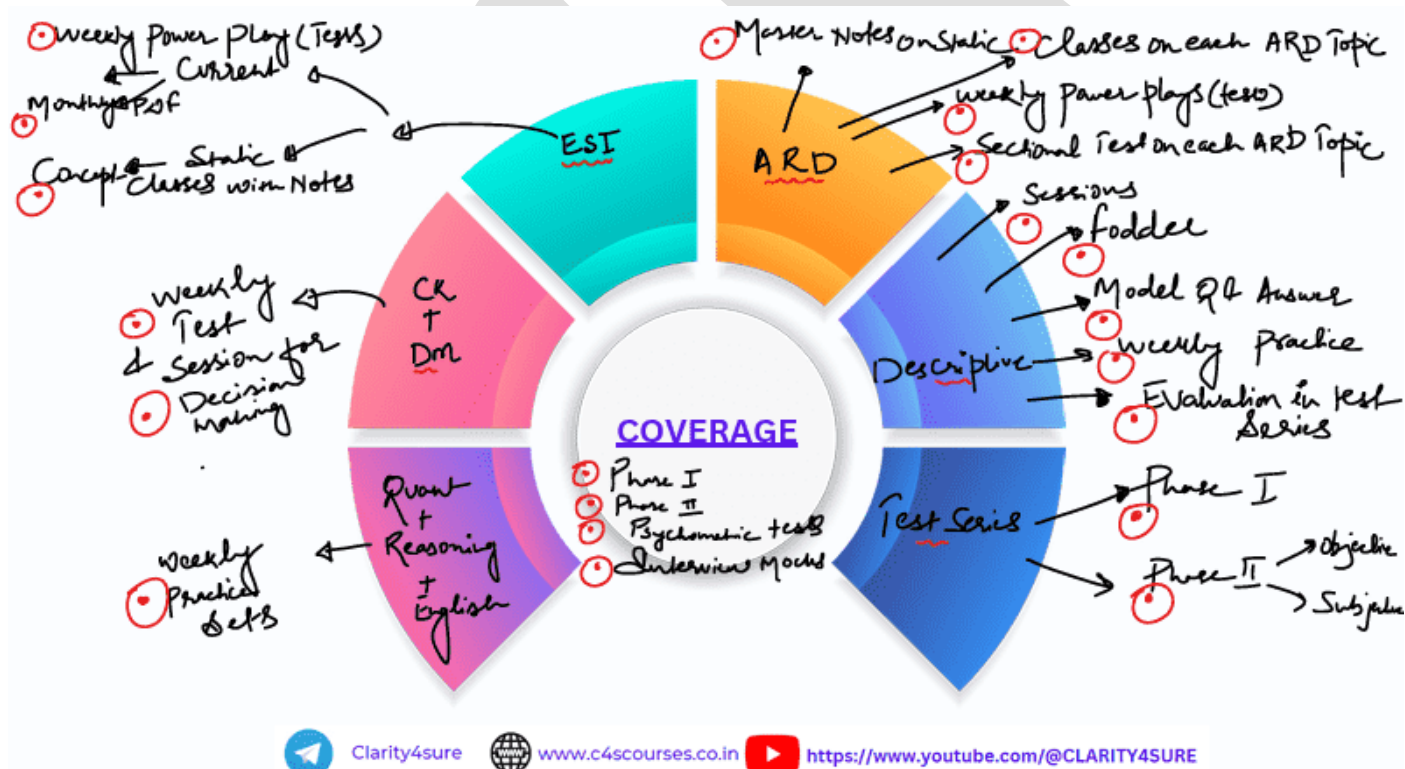
### Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (Achievement Report)



#### 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.

- 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)



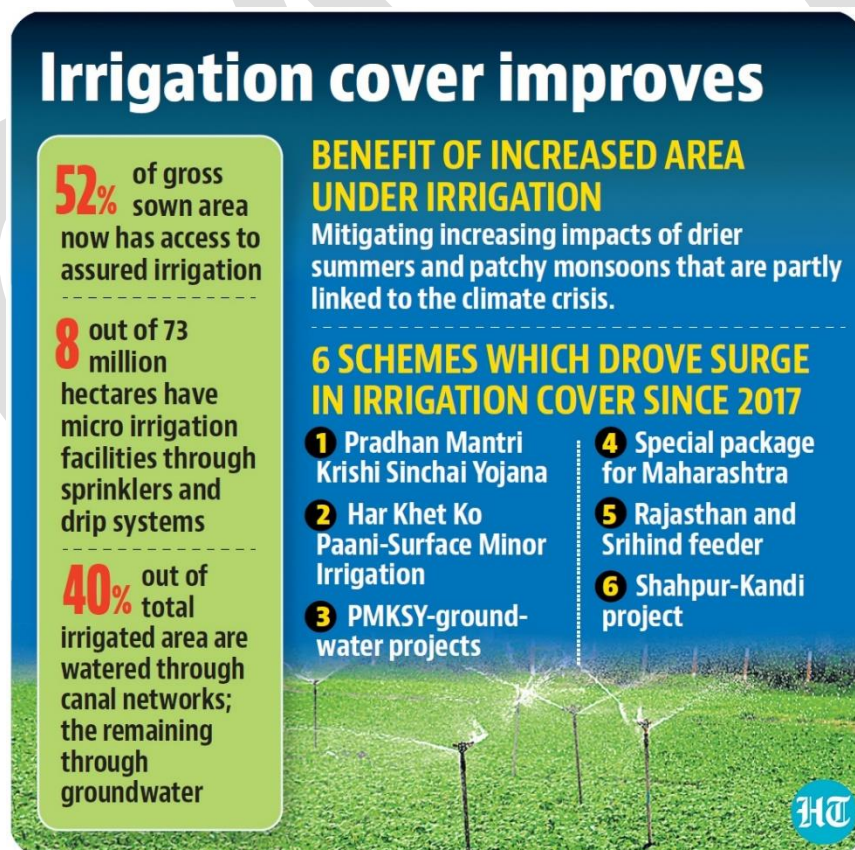


S. No.	State/UT	Area covered under Micro Irrigation in hectare [2015-16 to 2023-24 (till date)]	% to total coverage in the Country [2015-16 to 2023-24 (till date)]
1	Andhra Pradesh	919780	11.02
2	Bihar	28258	0.34
3	Chhattisgarh	148146	1.78
4	Goa	875	0.01
5	Gujarat	1087039	13.02
6	Haryana	168336	2.02
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.

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);

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 groundwater**, 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**

