**Ministry of Agriculture and Farmer’s Welfare**

**Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana for 2021-26**

**Relevant to M&M - FES**

The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs chaired by the Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi, approved implementation of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) for 2021-26 with an outlay of Rs.93,068 crore on 15th December 2021. Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP), Har Khet ko Paani (HKKP) and Watershed Development components have been approved for continuation during 2021-26.

**Key Facts**

* It is a[**Centrally Sponsored Scheme**](https://www.drishtiias.com/daily-updates/daily-news-editorials/reforming-centrally-sponsored-scheme) **(Core Scheme)** launched in 2015. Centre- States will be 75:25 per cent. In the case of the north-eastern region and hilly states, it will be 90:10.
* It will benefit about 22 lakh farmers, including 2.5 lakh [**scheduled caste**](https://www.drishtiias.com/daily-updates/daily-news-analysis/national-commission-for-scheduled-castes-1) and two lakh scheduled tribe farmers.
* In 2020, the Ministry of Jal Shakti launched **a mobile application for** [**Geo-Tagging**](https://www.drishtiias.com/daily-updates/daily-news-analysis/mobile-application-for-geo-tagging-pmksy)of the components of projects under PMKSY.
* It has **three main components** namely the Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP)**,** Har Khet Ko Pani (HKKP) and **Watershed Development.**
* **AIBP** was launched in 1996 with the**aim of accelerating the implementation of irrigation projects that exceed the resource capabilities of states.**
* HKKP aims to create **new water sources through Minor Irrigation. Repair, restoration, and renovation of water bodies,** strengthening carrying capacity of traditional water sources, construction rainwater harvesting structures. **It has subcomponents:** Command Area Development (CAD), Surface Minor Irrigation (SMI), Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of Water Bodies, Ground Water Development.
* Watershed Development is the **effective management of runoff water and improved soil & moisture conservation activities** such as ridge area treatment, drainage line 5 treatment, rainwater harvesting, in - situ moisture conservation and other allied activities on watershed basis.

**Objectives**

1. **Convergence of investments in irrigation** at the field level.
2. To **expand the cultivable area** under assured irrigation (Har Khet ko pani).
3. To**improve on-farm water use efficiency** to reduce wastage of water.
4. To enhance **the adoption of precision-irrigation and other water saving technologies** (More crop per drop).
5. To enhance **recharge of aquifers and introduce** sustainable water conservation practices by **exploring the feasibility of reusing treated** municipal based water for peri-urban agriculture and attract greater private investment in a [**precision irrigation system.**](https://www.drishtiias.com/daily-updates/daily-news-analysis/session-on-precision-agriculture)

**Formulation**

It was formulated by**amalgamating following schemes:**

* **Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) -** Ministry of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation (now Ministry of Jal Shakti).
* **Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) -** Department of Land Resources, Ministry of Rural Development.
* **On-Farm Water Management (OFWM) -** Department of Agriculture and Cooperation (DAC).

**Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP)**

* AIBP is a flagship programme of Government of India that aims for financial support to irrigation projects.
* Total additional irrigation potential creation targeted during 2021-26 under AIBP is 13.88 lakh hectare.
* Apart from focused completion of 60 ongoing projects including their 30.23 lakh hectare command area development, additional projects can also be taken up. The inclusion criteria have been relaxed for projects under tribal and drought prone areas.
* 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.
* The two projects would provide beginning of storage in Yamuna basin benefitting six states of upper Yamuna basin, augmenting water supply to Delhi as well Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, UP, Haryana, and Rajasthan and a major step towards rejuvenation of Yamuna.

**Har Khet Ko Pani (HKKP)**

* HKKP aims for enhancement of physical access on the farm and expansion of cultivable area under assured irrigation.
* Under HKKP, surface minor irrigation and repair-renovation-restoration of water bodies component of PMKSY is targeted to provide additional 4.5 lakh hectare irrigation.
* 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. Further, Ground Water component of HKKP, approved provisionally for 2021-22, targets creation of irrigation potential of 1.52 lakh hectare.

**Watershed Development component**

* It focuses on development of rainfed areas towards soil and water conservation, regeneration of ground water, arresting runoff and promoting extension activities related to water harvesting and management.
* The approved Watershed Development component of Department of Land Resources envisages completion of sanctioned projects covering 49.5 lakh hectare rainfed/ degraded lands to bring additional 2.5 lakh hectare under protective irrigation, during 2021-26.
* A specific provision for development of springsheds has been included in the program.

**Implementation**

Decentralized implementation through **State Irrigation Plan** and **District Irrigation Plan.**