Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY)

June 24, 2019

- It was launched on 1st July, 2015 with the motto of ‘Har Khet Ko Paani’.
- It provides end-to end solutions in irrigation supply chain, viz. water sources, distribution network and farm level applications.
- It 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’.
- Micro irrigation is to be popularized to ensure ‘Per drop-More crop’.
- It adopts State level planning and projectile execution that allows States to draw up their own irrigation development based on District Irrigation Plans and State Irrigation Plans.

Objectives

- To promote natural resource based integrated and climate resilient sustainable farming systems that ensure maintenance and increase of soil fertility, natural resource conservation, on-farm nutrient recycling and minimize dependence of farmers on external inputs.
- To reduce cost of agriculture to farmers through sustainable integrated organic farming systems thereby enhancing farmer’s net income per unit of land.
- To sustainably produce chemical free and nutritious food for human consumption.
- To protect environment from hazardous inorganic chemicals by adoption of ecofriendly low cost traditional techniques and farmer friendly technologies.

- To empower farmers through their own institutional development in the form of clusters and group with capacity to manage production, processing, value addition and certification management.
- To make farmers entrepreneurs through direct market linkages with local and national markets.

Components:

- Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP): implemented by Ministry of Water Resources, RD & GR.
- PMKSY (Har Khet ko Pani): implemented by Ministry of Water Resources, RD & GR
- PMKSY (Watershed): implemented by Department of Land Resources.
- PMKSY(Per Drop More Crop – PDMC)

Implementation:

Programme architecture of PMKSY will be to adopt a 'decentralized State level planning and projectised execution' structure that will allow States to draw up their own irrigation development plans based on District Irrigation Plan (DIP) and State Irrigation Plan (SIP).

It will be operative as convergence platform for all water sector activities including drinking water & sanitation, MGNREGA, application of science & technology etc. through comprehensive plan. State Level Sanctioning Committee (SLSC) chaired by the Chief Secretary of the State will be vested with the authority to oversee its implementation and sanction projects.

AIBP

- To focus on faster completion of ongoing Major and Medium Irrigation including National Projects.

PMKSY (Har Khet ko Pani)

- 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 M.P.) etc. at feasible locations.

PMKSY (Watershed)

- 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 system & micro enterprises for small and marginal farmers etc.
- Effective rainfall management like field bunding, contour bunding/trenching, staggered trenching, land

levelling, mulching etc.

PMKSY (Per drop more crop)

- Programme management, preparation of State/District Irrigation Plan, approval of annual action plan, Monitoring etc.
- Promoting efficient water conveyance and precision water application devices 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 on-farm water management;
- Water lifting devices like diesel/ electric/ solar pumpsets including water carriage pipes.
- Extension activities for promotion of scientific moisture conservation and agronomic measures including cropping alignment to maximise use of available water including rainfall and minimise irrigation requirement (Jal sarankchan);
- Capacity building, training for encouraging potential use water source through technological, agronomic and management practices including community irrigation.
- 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.

Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY)

- It is implemented with a view to promote organic farming in the country.
- To improve soil health and organic matter content and increase net income of the farmer so as to realise premium prices.
- It is a sub-component of Soil Health Management SHM scheme under NMSA aims at development of sustainable models of organic farming through a mix of traditional wisdom and modern science to ensure long term soil fertility buildup, resource conservation and helps in climate change adaptation and mitigation.
- It primarily aims to increase soil fertility and thereby helps in production of healthy food through organic practices without the use of agro-chemicals.
- It also aims at empowering farmers through institutional development through clusters approach not only in farm practice management, input production, quality assurance but also in value addition and direct marketing through innovative means.
- **Participatory Guarantee System** will be the key approach for quality assurances under the PKVY.
    - The farmers will have option to adopt any form of organic farming in compliance of PGS-India standards.
    - While adopting a system it must be ensured that the system adopted is compatible to the area and crop and assures optimum yield and provides adequate measures to manage nutrients, pests and

diseases.

- Farmers will have the flexibility to use appropriate package of practice(s) best suited to their situations.