

## **Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY)**

### **Ques 1: What is Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) approved by NDA Government?**

**Ans:** Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs chaired by Hon'ble Prime Minister Sh. Narendra Modi has given approval of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) to overcome the dependency of agriculture farming on rainfall/monsoons. PMKSY aims at amalgamation of ongoing schemes viz. Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) of Ministry of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation (MoWR, RD&GR), Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) of Department of Land Resources (DoLR), Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) and On Farm Water Management (OFWM) component of National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) of Department of Agriculture and Cooperation (DAC). Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) is approved for implementation across the country with an outlay of Rs.50,000 crore in five years. The central assistance will be based on utilisation by the State Government in different years in coming five year. If required, total allocation for this scheme will be enhanced to meet the requirement of the State Governments, so that objective of providing Har Khet Ko Pani and Per Drop More Crop could be achieved.

### **Ques 2: What are the major objectives of PMKSY?**

**Ans:** Despite several efforts in past decades, large agriculture area is still dependent on the monsoons and on the event of failure of monsoons, farmers had been facing hardship for survival of their crops. In view to resolve these problems and also to provide Har Khet ko Pani "Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana" (PMKSY) has been approved for implementation across the country. The major objective of

PMKSY is to achieve convergence of investments in irrigation at the field level, expand cultivable area under assured irrigation, improve on-farm water use efficiency to reduce wastage of water, enhance the adoption of precision-irrigation and other water saving technologies (Per Drop More Crop), enhance recharge of aquifers and introduce sustainable water conservation practices by exploring the feasibility of reusing treated municipal waste water for peri-urban agriculture and attract greater private investment in precision irrigation system. The scheme also aims at bringing the Ministries/Departments/Agencies/Research & Financial Institutions concerned, engaged in creation/use/recycling/potential recycling of water brought under a common platform so that a comprehensive and holistic view of entire "water cycle" is taken into account & proper water budgeting is done for all sectors viz. household, agriculture & industries.

**Ques 3: What are the programmes for achieving the objectives?**

**Ans:** Under PMKSY, Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) of Ministry of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation (MoWR,RD&GR), Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) of Department of Land Resources (DoLR), Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) and On Farm Water Management (OFWM) component of National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) of Department of Agriculture Cooperation & Farmers Welfare (DAC&FW) for achieving the objectives, various ongoing programmes of three ministries are amalgamated.

MoRD is to mainly undertake rain water conservation, farm pond, water harvesting structure, small check dams and contour bunding etc. under Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP).

MoWR, RD&GR, is to undertake various measures for completion of ongoing projects of Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP), besides construction of diversion canals, field channels, water diversion/lift irrigation, including development of water distribution systems.

Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare, Department of Agriculture Cooperation & Farmers Welfare is to undertake activities like rainwater conservation, runoff control structures, water harvesting structures etc. including measures to augment ground water. Besides, DAC&FW is promoting, crop diversification and ensures crop water budgeting for **per drop more crop**. Crop development, farm forestry, pasture development and other livelihood support interventions will be undertaken for increasing farmers' income. For improving water use efficiency and to assure irrigation to agricultural farm (Her Khet Ko Pani) larger area under micro irrigation systems (drip, sprinkler and raingun etc.) is to be promoted.

**Ques 4: What will be role of Member of Parliament (MP)/Member of Legislative Assembly (MLA) in planning and implementation of PMKSY?**

**Ans:** While formulating District Irrigation Plans (DIPs), suggestions of Hon'ble Member of Parliament, Member of Legislative Assembly are to be duly considered and included in DIPs. Highest priority will be given on the valuable suggestions/recommendations of Member of Parliament of that particular district.

**Ques 5: What is the pattern of assistance under micro irrigation scheme of PMKSY?**

**Ans:** The pattern of assistance payable under the micro irrigation scheme will be 55% for small and marginal farmers and 45% for other farmers which

will be met by both Central Government and State Government in the ratio of 60:40 for all states except the North Eastern and Himalayan states. In the case of these states, ratio of sharing is 90:10. For the Union Territories, funding pattern is 100% grant by the Central Government.

**Ques 6: What is the method of subsidy release to the beneficiary?**

**Ans:** Farmers can apply for the scheme either in MIS system (online) or in offline mode. Subsidy is released to the beneficiary electronically through the mechanism of Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT). The subsidy payable to the beneficiary will be limited to an overall ceiling of 5 hectare per beneficiary.

**Ques 7: Funds are being provided to three ministries and what will be the system for integration and effective implementation of the programme?**

**Ans:** PMKSY is to be implemented on projectised mode of implementation. Programme architecture is to adopt a 'decentralized State level planning and projectised execution' structure that empowers States to draw up their own irrigation development plans based on District Irrigation Plan (DIP). A committee under the chairmanship of District Magistrate with members from Departments concerned, including district Forest officer, Lead Bank Officer etc. at district level is empowered to finalise the DIP. Similarly, State Irrigation Plan (SIP) will be amalgamation of DIPs for operative convergence platform for all water sector activities including drinking water & sanitation, application of science & technology etc. through comprehensive SIP.

**State Level Sanctioning Committee (SLSC) chaired by the Chief Secretary of the respective States are authorized to sanction projects, oversee its implementation and monitoring.**

National Executive Committee (NEC) is 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.

At National level, programme is to be supervised and monitored by an Inter-Ministerial National Steering Committee (NSC) under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Prime Minister with Union Ministers concerned Ministries as a member.

Guidelines of the PMKSY for effective implementation and monitoring etc. is formulated with active consultation of concerned Department/Ministries will be issued over the approval of Hon'ble Union Minister of Agriculture.

**Ques 8: What is the GST rate applicable for Micro Irrigation Systems?**

**Ans:** GST rate on Micro Irrigation system is 12% vide notification no. 6/2018-Central Tax (Rate) dated 25th January, 2018 of Ministry of Finance.

**Ques 9: What are the facilities provided under PMKSY-Per Drop More Crop?**

**Ans:** The PMKSY-Per Drop More Crop mainly focuses on water use efficiency at farm level through precision/micro irrigation. The following facilities can be provided to farmers under the programme subject to AAP approved in SSC and the activities included under DIP.

(A) Micro Irrigation:

i) Drip Irrigation: This technology involves irrigating plants at the root zone through emitters fitted on a network of pipes (mains, sub-mains and laterals). Assistance for Drip Irrigation depends on plant spacing and the area of the crop covered.

ii) Sprinkler Irrigation: Water is sprinkled under pressure into the air and plant foliage through a set of nozzles attached to network of pipes in the form of rainfall.

(B) Other Interventions: micro level water storage or water conservation/management, water lifting devices, water carrying pipes, secondary storage etc.

**Ques 10: How to get benefit of scheme?**

**Ans:** The farmers may contact to nearest Office of Agricultural Department or District Agriculture Officer/ District Horticulture Officer for more information and obtaining benefits under PMKSY.