

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI
DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT & GANGA REJUVENATION
RAJYA SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1842

ANSWERED ON 17.03.2025

INITIATIVES UNDER PRADHAN MANTRI KRISHI SINCHAYEE YOJANA

1842. DR. K. LAXMAN

Will the Minister of **JAL SHAKTI** be pleased to state:

- (a) the manner in which the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) benefitted farmers, and progress that has been achieved in irrigation potential creation and farmer coverage under its various components;
- (b) the key features and achievements of the PMKSY–Har Khet Ko Paani–Ground Water scheme, and the manner in which it has supported small and marginal farmers across the participating States; and
- (c) the manner in which innovative measures, such as GIS-based monitoring, online MIS, and piped irrigation networks, enhanced the implementation and efficiency of PMKSY projects?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR JAL SHAKTI

(SHRI RAJ BHUSHAN CHOUDHARY)

(a) Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) was launched during the year 2015-16, with an aim to enhance physical access of water on farm and expand cultivable area under assured irrigation, improve on-farm water use efficiency, introduce sustainable water conservation practices, etc. Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojna (PMKSY) is an umbrella scheme, consisting of two major components being implemented by the Department of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation, Ministry of Jal Shakti, namely, Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP), and Har Khet Ko Pani (HKKP). HKKP, in turn, consists of four sub-components: (i) Command Area Development & Water Management (CAD&WM); (ii) Surface Minor Irrigation (SMI); (iii) Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of Water Bodies; and (iv) Ground Water (GW) Development. In 2016, with the launching of revised AIBP format, CAD&WM sub-component of HKKP was taken up for pari passu implementation with AIBP.

Further, in December, 2021, implementation of PMKSY for the period 2021-22 to 2025-26 has been approved by Government of India. However, approval of Ground Water component under PMKSY-HKKP has provisionally been accorded till 2021-22 only for committed liabilities, which has been extended subsequently till completion of ongoing works. Also, Per Drop More Crop component, which was earlier a component of PMKSY, is now being implemented separately by DoA&FW under Rashtriya Krishi Vikash Yojna (RKVY).

Details of physical progress under various components of PMKSY are as follows.

Sl.No.	Component of PMKSY	Physical Progress since inception of the scheme
1.	PMKSY-AIBP and CADWM	26.11 lakh hectare irrigation potential has been created and 19.28 lakh hectare command area has been developed during 2016-24. Estimated number of target beneficiary from the projects included under PMKSY-AIBP and CAD&WM is about 2 crore.
2.	PMKSY-HKKP-SMI	An area of 2.85 lakh hectare of irrigation potential has been created during 2016-24.
3.	PMKSY-HKKP-RRR	An area of 1.28 lakh hectare of irrigation Potential has been restored during 2016-24.
4.	PMKSY-GW	29,779 wells are created and 88.54 thousand-hectare area brought under ground water irrigation. Number of beneficiaries under the scheme is 67,909.
5.	PMKSY-WDC	A total of 9,364 projects covering an area of 89.23 lakh hectares have been sanctioned to various states under this component of the scheme. Estimated number of beneficiaries under the scheme is about 43.43 lakh.
6.	PDMC	An area of 96.24 Lakh hectare has been covered under micro irrigation. Estimated number of beneficiaries under the scheme is about 86.14 lakh.

(b) PMKSY - HKKP - Ground Water Irrigation (PMKSY-HKGP-GW) scheme aims to provide financial assistance to States for assured ground water irrigation to small and marginal farmers. Schemes is applicable only in areas having stage of replenishable ground water development less than 60%, average rainfall more than 750 mm rainfall and with shallow ground water levels (less than 15 m below ground level). Under this component of PMKSY, a total of 29,779 wells have been created with an irrigation potential of 88.54 thousand hectares for which a central assistance of Rs. 764.89 crore has been released. This component has benefitted 67,909 farmers.

(c) Technological interventions and innovative measures such as GIS/ Satellite-based monitoring, Management Information Systems (MIS), piped irrigation networks, SCADA based water distribution, micro irrigation etc. have significantly enhanced the outcome and implementation of irrigation projects.

Land acquisition is one of the major bottlenecks in implementation of irrigation projects. By construction of distribution network of about 55,290 km through underground pipelines, land acquisition of about 76,594 hectare has been avoided. Physical and financial progress monitoring of projects through a dedicated dashboard, backed with a Management Information System has helped in monitoring of progress and bottlenecks in a project on nearly real time. SCADA based water distribution and micro irrigation has improved water use efficiency. Remote sensing is being used for monitoring of projects and cropped area assessment. Thus, aforementioned tools/measures have improved planning, execution, monitoring and outcome of the projects immensely.
