



## Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojna

**For Prelims:** Schemes Related to Agriculture, Central Sector Scheme, Precision Irrigation System, Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme, Har Khet ko Pani, Precision Irrigation

**For Mains:** Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sinchai Yojana, its Objectives and Significance

### Why in News

Recently, the [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.

- The 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.

### Key Points

#### ▪ About:

- It is a **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** and two lakh scheduled tribe farmers.
- In 2020, the Ministry of Jal Shakti launched a **mobile application for Geo-Tagging** of the components of projects under PMKSY.
- It has **three main components** namely the **AIBP**, **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 rain water harvesting structures.
    - **It has sub components:** 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, rain water harvesting, in - situ moisture conservation and other allied activities on watershed basis.

#### ▪ Objectives:

- **Convergence of investments in irrigation** at the field level.
- To **expand the cultivable area** under assured irrigation (Har Khet ko pani).
- To **improve on-farm water use efficiency** to reduce wastage of water.
- To enhance **the adoption of precision-irrigation and other water saving technologies** (More crop per drop).

- 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**.
  - **An aquifer is a body of porous rock or sediment saturated with groundwater.** Groundwater enters an aquifer as precipitation seeps through the soil. It can move through the aquifer and resurface through springs and wells.
  - **Peri-urban agriculture** refers to **farm units close to town which operate intensive semi- or fully commercial farms** to grow vegetables and other horticulture, raise chickens and other livestock, and produce milk and eggs.
  - **Precision Irrigation** is an innovative **technique that uses water wisely and helps farmers achieve higher levels of crop yield** in a minimal amount of water
- **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).
- **Implementation:** Decentralized implementation through **State Irrigation Plan** and **District Irrigation Plan**.

**Source: IE**

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