

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI,  
DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT & GANGA REJUVENATION  
**RAJYA SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2168**  
ANSWERED ON 15.03.2021

**FUNDS UTILIZATIONS IN TAMIL NADU UNDER PMKSY**

2168 SHRI N.R. ELANGO

Will the MINISTER OF JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) the extent of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) fund utilization in Tamil Nadu and the outcomes of the projects implemented in Tamil Nadu under PMKSY; and
- (b) the level of indigenization of the micro irrigation technologies (technology, spare parts) that are promoted via PMKSY and is undertaking active efforts to create testbeds for home grown technology products in this area?

**ANSWER**

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR JAL SHAKTI & SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT

(SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA)

(a) Status of implementation of projects in Tamil Nadu State under the various components of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) is as below:

**(i) Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP)**

Under PMKSY-AIBP, 99 prioritized Major and Medium Irrigation Projects have been taken up for financial assistance. However, there is no project from Tamil Nadu in these 99 prioritized projects.

**(ii) Har Khet Ko Pani**

**(A) Command Area Development and Water Management (CADWM):**

Central Assistance (CA) amounting to Rs.29.27 crore has been released to the State in 2015-16, under PMKSY. However, since no project from Tamil Nadu was included under PMKSY-AIBP list of 99 prioritised projects firmed up in 2016, thereafter no project from Tamil Nadu is being funded under PMKSY-CADWM.

As reported by the Govt. of Tamil Nadu, implementation of PMKSY-CADWM component has been assessed to have increased the yield in the range of 5 to 16%, and to reduction in water use from 2 to 10%, and increase in water use efficiency in the range of 2.4 to 20%, across the projects implemented in the State.

**(B) Surface Minor Irrigation (SMI)**

No SMI Scheme from Tamil Nadu has so far been funded under SMI component of PMKSY.

**(C) Repair, Restoration and Rejuvenation of Water Bodies (RRR) :**

Five clusters, consisting of total 251 no. water bodies, are under implementation in Tamil Nadu under PMKSY-RRR, with an estimated cost of Rs. 131.24 crore. Through these schemes, Irrigation potential restoration of 6,458 hectare and storage revival of 5.92 million cubic meters, is targeted. So far, total Central Assistance (CA) of Rs. 34.25 crore has been released to these schemes. RRR of a total of 135 out of the above mentioned 251 schemes, has been reported to have been completed till date, creating/ restoring 3,185 ha Irrigation potential and 2.78 million cubic meter of storage revival.

**(D) Ground Water Development :**

Under Ground Water Development component of PMKSY, a scheme for construction of 166 wells, with targeted command area of 610.37 hectare benefitting 1233 farmers, is under implementation for total cost of Rs.10.19 crore. Against total CA of Rs.6.12 crore, Rs.3.67 crore has been released for the project so far. Till date, 113 wells have been reported to be constructed, creating 373.83 hectare additional command area and benefitting 852 small and marginal farmers.

**(iii) Watershed Development (WDC)**

Since 2015-16, an amount of Rs.310.70 crore has been released as Central share to Government of Tamil Nadu. As per information received from Tamil Nadu, since 2015-16 to 2020-21 (upto Dec, 2020), about 40,000 water harvesting structures have been reported to have been created/ rejuvenated, thereby bringing an additional area of 1.03 lakh hectare under protective irrigation, and benefiting 1.55 lakh farmers.

**(iv) Per Drop More Crop (PDMC)**

Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers Welfare, which implements this component under PMKSY, has informed that since 2015-16, an amount of Rs.1920.83 crore has been released as Central share to Tamil Nadu under PMKSY-PDMC, and an area of 7.26 lakh hectares covered under micro irrigation in the State.

As far as outcome of the scheme in Tamil Nadu is concerned, substantial improvement in parameters such as on-farm water use efficiency, crop productivity, and generation of employment opportunities, has been reported. Micro irrigation adoption is reported to have helped in saving water by about 30% in Tamil Nadu. Commensurate improvement in water use efficiency and income of the farmers has also been assessed.

(b) Irrigation projects are planned, implemented and managed by the concerned State Governments, as per their own resources and priorities. Role of Government of India is limited to providing technical support, and partial financial support in some cases, as per the norms of the existing schemes being implemented by Government of India. However, for the Major and Medium Irrigation projects on inter-state river systems, techno-economic viability is to be appraised by Central Water Commission under Ministry of Jal Shakti, during which indigenization and creation of test-beds for home grown technologies, to the extent feasible, is suggested.

Further, as per the Operational Guidelines of PMKSY-PDMC, quality components of Micro Irrigation Systems having BIS marking are installed in the farmers' field. In case the Micro Irrigation Company intends to supply imported components, it needs to obtain prior approval from Department of Agriculture Cooperation & Farmers Welfare (DAC&FW), subject to indigenization of manufacturing of the component within the country in a period of two years.

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