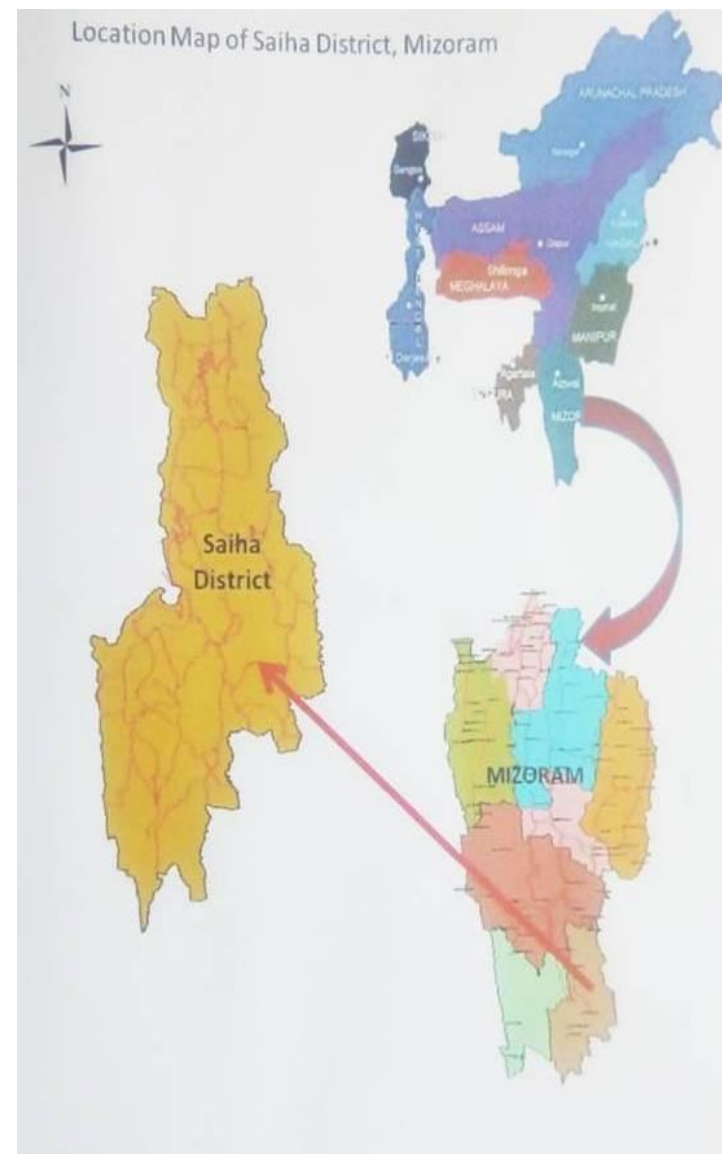


# PRADHAN MANTRI KRISHI SANCHAYEE YAJONA UNDER SIAHA DISTRICT

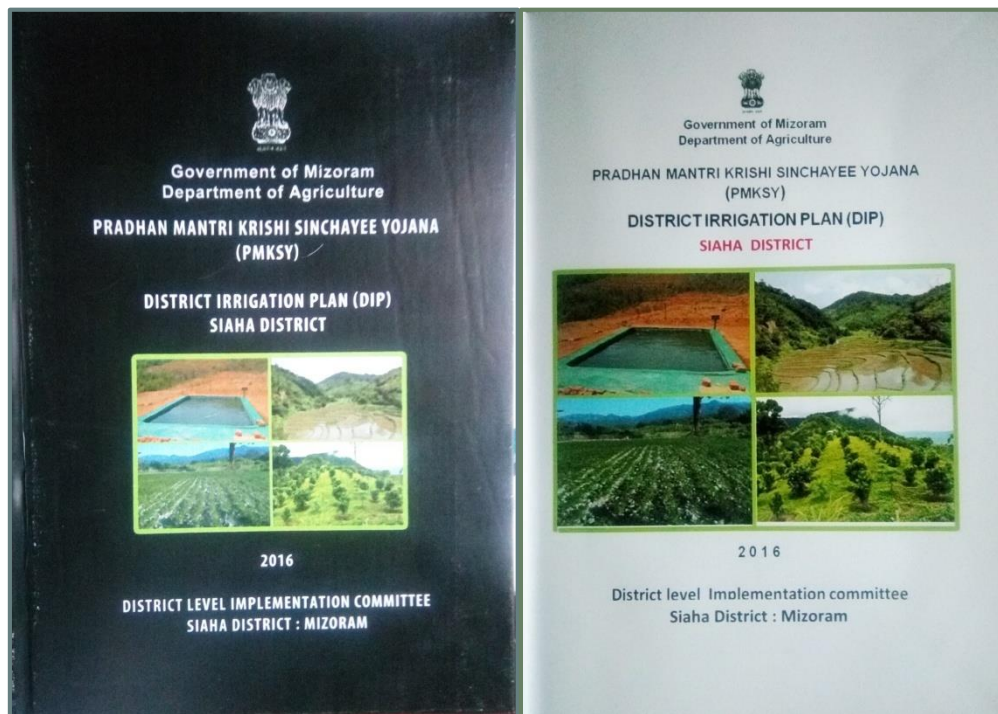
**VL HRUAIZELA KHIANGTE**  
Additional Deputy Commissioner  
Siaha District, Mizoram

## Siaha District Profile

Geographical Area	1,399 Sq.Km.	
Rural Development Blocks	2 (Siaha & Tipa) 92 villages	
Population (Census 2011)	56,574	M-28,594 F-27,980
Population Density	40 per Sq.Km.	
Dominant Tribe	Mara	
Literacy rate	90.01%	M-92.64% F- 87.34%
Average Total Rainfall (in mm)	May-Oct	1258
	Nov-April	415
Average Temperature	May-Oct	20°C -33°C
	Nov-March	11°C – 21°C



# DISTRICT IRRIGATION PLAN (DIP)



- ❑ A comprehensive District Irrigation Plan was prepared using remote sensing & GIS techniques.
- ❑ DIP has been designed and conceived as the cornerstone for implementing PMKSY.
- ❑ The Plan aims at implementing the broad objectives of PMKSY through systematic input of technical expertise.
- ❑ It focuses on enhancement of irrigation potential so as to ensure physical access of water on farm and expand cultivable area under assured irrigation.
- ❑ Through comprehensive study the DIP suggests what is most suitable to terrain and soil profile of District Siaha.
- ❑ This include micro irrigation through check dams, dug wells and bench terracing for optimal utilisation of water

# AVAILABILITY OF WATER



- Farmers used to face acute scarcity of water during non-monsoon months even for their domestic purpose as harvesting system was hardly known during past many years.
- With the emergence of PMKSY in the Siaha, water starved-people now become able to access sufficient quantity for their farming.
- Villages are now aware of rain water harvesting following which surface water bodies can be judiciously used.
- Improvement on farm water is also visible resulting in adoption of water saving technologies. Rejuvenation of waste lands has also been done successfully.

## WORKS & IMPACT

### CONSTRUCTION OF WATER HARVESTING STRUCTURES

1	Individual water tank	96 nos
2	Community water tank	12 nos
3	Dug out ponds	5 nos
4	Rain water harvesting tank	4 nos
5	Fish pond	3 nos
6	Farm tank	4 nos

### INCREASE IN IRRIGATION POTENTIAL

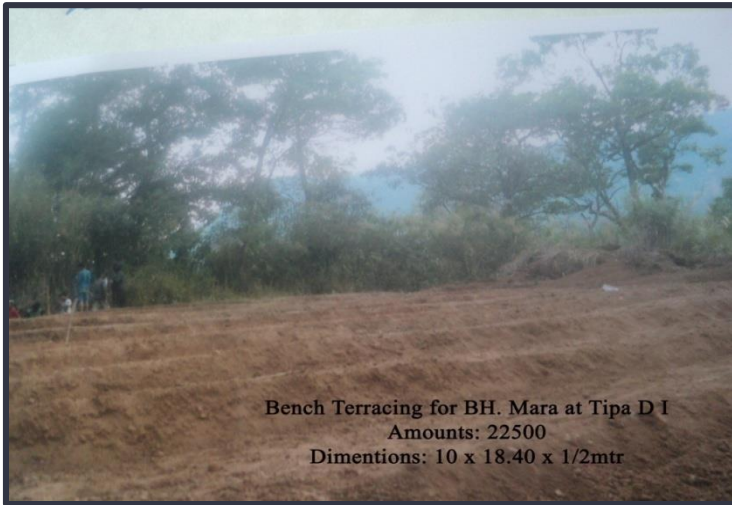
1	Lungpuk	1650 hectares
2	Khaikhy Village	900 hectares
3	Leisai Village	850 hectares
4	Tipa I, II, III, D –I, II & Tipa L	4000 hectares
<b>Total</b>		<b>7400 hectares</b>





## WATERSHED DEVELOPMENT WORKS

- ❖ PMKSY programme has been carried out in certain villages on the basis of the need of such communities. While implementing the objectives of the scheme, priority was set to the areas where agricultural potentials are abundant and the feasibility is also taken into consideration.
- ❖ To ensure sufficient water for farming is our objective and the outcome so far is positive. There is now a start of shifting from annual crop to perennial crop. This is a boon to farmers whose earnings considerably declined in the past during some parts of annual calendar.
- ❖ Increase in the extent of crop area is also the remarkable outcome of the scheme; subsequently, the yield of farming has consistently increased.



Bench Terracing

Slopes and gorges are accelerating soil erosion and therefore, the fertility of our land has swiftly diminished. Against this backdrop and to control water run off, Bench Terracing, Contour Trenching and construction of Check Dams have been taken up. This move has proved quite conducive to the process of augmenting water sources. It has particularly enhanced water retention by the soil



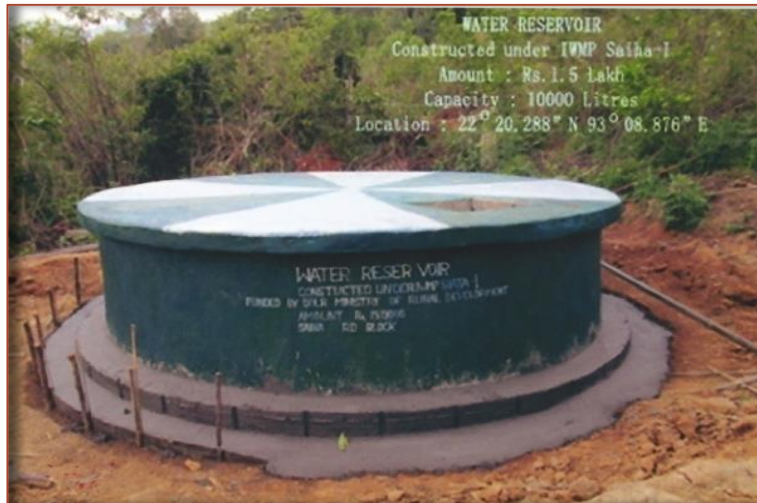
Construction of Check Dam



Construction of Check Dam



## WATERSHED DEVELOPMENT WORKS



Water Reservoir



Contour Trenching



Water tank



Terrace Farms





## Implementation and Monitoring

➤ Monitoring and spot verification have been taken by field officers. This has ensured that Quality of works is note worthy. It was found on the spot that the fund was utilized for the purpose for which it was sanctioned.

➤ To ensure transparency name of project, its cost, implementing agency among other details is painted on the face of the structure itself or is displayed on the placard.

➤ PMSKY scheme is implemented in Siaha in amalgamation with existing other schemes like MGNREGS, Border Area Development Fund (BADP) and Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF) and Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH).

➤ All works under this scheme are monitored/audited regularly including onsite visit from National Level monitors.



## OUTCOME & INNOVATION



- Various activities have been undertaken under PMKSY with a vivid objective of securing considerable achievement in exploitation of agricultural potentials.
- A number of families now gets to do subsistence farming doing away with the traditional system of farming Jhum. Further, more farmers are now opting commercial farming and horticulture.
- With the on set of IWMP which is also a part of the PMKSY, **Strawberry Cultivation** was introduced to the farmers. They were provided with certain number of agricultural kits and pipelines. This is particularly a commercial success in Neotlang and Siata villages raising per capita income of farmers in these villages.
- More farmers in other villages taking up as irrigation facilities being provided under PMKSY



## STRAWBERRY CULTIVATION (Niawhtlang & Siata)







## Turmeric Cultivation (Tisopi)

- In view of achieving economic prosperity for the poverty stricken people, turmeric cultivation was introduced in **Tisopi** village. Of the 89 numbers of households in the village, 30 families chose to cultivate turmeric with great enthusiasm.
- The farmers were not just left alone to manage themselves. To ensure flourishing of their cultivation with a considerable volume of output, pack house has been constructed apart from procurement of slicing, procurement and packing machines under PMKSY programme. Moreover, Drying yard and water tanks were also constructed at the cost of the fund available under PMKSY.
- Marketing of Organic Turmeric Powder is all set to be released shortly in this year.
- The roughly estimated production of turmeric in the village during Fenruary to April, 2016 was about 30 metric tons.
- Each member of the Self Help Group now records his/her annual income to the tune of Rs. 80,000/- to Rs. 90,000/-





Turmeric Processing machine and men at work. Machines are easy to handle and no prolonged training or instruction of operating the machine is required. Even uneducated farmers can make use of the same.







## FISH FARMING

- Construction of fish pond under the scheme has boosted development of fishery. As of now, fresh fish is also available in our local market. The outcome of the scheme has become very laudable.
- Around 65% of the total population are dependent on agriculture and allied sector. On the backdrop of this, efforts have been made consistently to effect the stable growth of our economy.
- Keeping in mind the vision of PMKSY, we try to ensure integrated development of rain fed areas using the watershed approach towards soil and water conservation, regeneration of ground water, arresting run off and providing livelihood options.





### INNOVATIONS/ BEST PRACTISES UNDER DWDCs/PIAs of IWMP SAIHA



BEST  
PRACTICES

### **SOLAR WATER PUMP AT RIASIKAH & RAWMIBAWK**

Prior to the commencement of the scheme, a number of villages had faced acute scarcity of water for domestic as well as farming purpose. Inhabitants of such villages covered under the scheme had earlier to draw water from the far off places even for their own household consumption.

With the availability of water in sufficient quantity thanks to the implementation of IWMP/PMKSY, the yield of farming starts taking off and increase in agriculture produce can be witnessed from the local market which was previously fed by the varieties of market items taken from outside Mizoram. At the moment, we are now to bid adieu to the import of commercial crops from the neighbouring states.







## CONCLUSION

- With implementation of PMSKY programme, certain strategies have been adopted to raise the per capita income of rural people in our district. Our efforts are still going on and on.
- In recognition of the potentials that are untapped in the district for such a long period of time and in realizing the need to have a crucial paradigm shift in economic policy to fully exploit these potentials, our district has tried to make best use of the PMKSY scheme with the main objective of bringing about a sustainable development in the long run.

**Thank you**