

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF SCHEMES FOR THE YEAR 2012-13

PART-I 2401-CROP HUSBANDRY

1- SCHEME FOR QUALITY CONTROL ON AGRICULTURE INPUTS

Objective of the scheme:- To ensure the supply of quality agriculture inputs to the farmers.

Fertilizer and Pesticides are important agricultural inputs. The use of Fertilizers and Pesticides in Haryana State has increased manifold during the last two decades. In view of high prices of Pesticides, Fertilizers and Seeds the temptation on the part of unscrupulous elements to sell adulterated substandard fertilizer, Pesticide, Seeds and to indulge in other malpractices have increased considerably. The Govt. of India have enacted Insecticides Act, 1968. Insecticide Rules, 1971, Fertilizer (Control) Order, 1985, Essential Commodities Act, 1955 and Fertilizer (Movement Control) Order, 1973, Seed Act, 1966 and Seed (Control) Order, 1983 with the prime objective of determining purity and standards and to check malpractices, adulteration & sub standard inputs, strict enforcement of various provisions and for the timely supply of quality agricultural inputs to the farmers. There is need to draw pesticides, fertilizers and Seed samples at frequent intervals, analyze them & take action against defaulting traders. Therefore, it is necessary to establish/set up well equipped & modernized Quality Control Laboratories (Pesticides), Quality Control Laboratories (Fertilizer) and Seed Testing Laboratories in the State for analyzing Pesticides, Fertilizer and Seeds samples. Presently, there are four Quality Control Laboratories (Pesticides) set up at Karnal, Sirsa, Rohtak & Panchkula and three Quality Control Laboratories (Fertilizers) at Karnal, Hisar & Rohtak and two Seed Testing Laboratories at Uchani (Karnal) and Sirsa in Haryana State.

On the basis of targets set for the distribution of fertilizers, pesticides and seeds in the State, which shall be analyzed by the Quality Control Laboratories (Fertilizers & Pesticides) and Seed Testing Laboratories established at Panchkula, Karnal, Hisar, Sirsa, Rohtak, Uchani (Karnal and Sirsa respectively under the charge of Senior Analysts and Seed Analysts.

An outlay of Rs. 250.00 lakh has been earmarked for salary, DA, TA etc. of the staff engaged in quality control laboratories for the year 2012-13.

2- SCHEME FOR PROVIDING SOIL AND WATER TESTING SERVICES TO THE FARMERS

The main objective of the scheme is to analyze soil and water samples of the farmers for ascertaining the fertility of soil and to construct the building of Soil and Water Testing laboratories.

An outlay of Rs. 220.00 lakh has been earmarked for the year 2012-13 and the entire amount will be used for the construction of New buildings and material supply that is chemical filter paper and glass ware for all soil testing laboratories

3- SCHEME FOR STOCKING AND DISTRIBUTION OF FERTILIZERS BY INSTITUTIONAL AGENCIES

It is technically a plan scheme which is in operation since 2007-08. Fertilizers are one of the important agricultural inputs used for raising crops. The major fertilizers consumed in the State are Di-Ammonium Phosphate (DAP) and Urea. The consumption of DAP during Kharif and Rabi seasons is about 3.00 and 4.00 lakh MTs respectively and the consumption of Urea fertilizer is 7.75 and 11.00 lakh MTs respectively yearly.

The sale, pricing and quality of fertilizers is regulated under the Fertilizers (Control) Order, 1985 which extends to the whole country. Presently, only Urea fertilizer is under the partial control and rest of the fertilizers are de-controlled. The distribution of major fertilizers i.e. DAP and Urea is done through institutional agencies like HAFED, HAIC and HLRDC and private network in the State.

It is proposed that a provision of Rs.1000.00 lakh has been made for creating buffer stock of DAP and Urea fertilizer with the institutional agencies during lean consumption period of fertilizers for compensating the carrying cost to the Govt. Institutional agencies during 2012-13 to ensure adequate and timely supply of fertilizers to the farmers.

4- SCHEME FOR MANAGING THE MICRO NUTRIENTS DEFICIENCY IN THE SOIL

The main objective of the scheme is to provide subsidy @ 50% or Rs. 500/-per hect whichever is less with a maximum ceiling of 2 hect. per farmer on the supply of Micro Nutrients Fertilizers.

An outlay of Rs. 800.00 lakh has been earmarked for the year 2012-13.

5- SCHEME FOR SETTING UP STRENGTHENING OF BIOLOGICAL CONTROL LAB. AT SIRSA UNDER INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT

It is technically a plan scheme. Under the IPM programme a biological control laboratory was established in 1998-99 at Sirsa under Centrally Sponsored Scheme. A building has been constructed and infrastructure has also been arranged as per provision of funds provided by Govt. of India. In this very laboratory the production of Trichoderma, NPV, Beauveria Bassiana and Rearing of Corcyra eggs and production of parasitised eggs of trichogramma are done which are distributed amongst the farmers free of cost.

The department has planned to expand the production programme to a larger extent, so that maximum farmers can take the advantages with the application of bio agents. Not only the cost of production of bio agents are very low but these are eco-friendly and better result oriented also as compared to chemical control measures,

In view of this, an outlay of Rs.15.00 lakhs are proposed under the scheme for the year 2012-13. These funds will be utilized for the purchase of material and electricity and water supply charges etc.

6- SCHEME FOR SAFE AND SCIENTIFIC STORAGE OF FOODGRAINS BY GENERAL CATEGORY FARMERS

The objective of the scheme is to make available different sizes of scientifically fabricated Metallic Bins and 50% subsidized cost to the general category farmers.

It is technically a plan scheme. According to a study report it is estimated that after harvest of the crops about 9.33% losses are caused to the food grain during threshing, transportation and storages. Out of this 6.58% losses are occurred during storages. In the State there are about 65% Small and Marginal farmers who are having less than two hectare land. About 60-70% of the agriculture produce is stored at farmers level to meet their domestic food consumption, animal feed requirement and seeds for sowing of ensuing crops. The maximum losses to the stored food grains are occurred at farmers level that aggregated in crores of Rupees. An assistance @ 50% of the cost of metallic bin will be provided to the farmers of general category.

It is proposed to extend the financial assistance of Rs. 175.00 lakh during the year 2012-13 for the implementation of this Scheme.

7- SCHEME FOR PROMOTION OF CROP DIVERSIFICATION

The objective of this scheme is to promote the alternate crops like Summer Moong, Sunflower and Maize in order to reduce the wheat and paddy crop rotation because the wheat and paddy crop rotation is not in the national interest. Cultivation of rice and wheat over a prolonged period has caused degradation of natural resources to a great extent.

The soil health has deteriorated owing to decline in organic fraction and wide-spread deficiencies of micro nutrients. The ground water table has declined due to over exploitation of this resource in areas with fresh ground water. The sustainability of rice-wheat cropping system is thus being questioned and rightly so. Diverting area from paddy and wheat to eco-friendly crops like pulses, oilseed and Maize crops would be promoted.

Pulses crop particularly summer moong will be promoted in paddy-wheat areas to provide an alternative crop to summer paddy growers. Moong being leguminous in nature will not only enrich the soil fertility but also add organic matter in the soil. Being short duration Moong crop also consumes less water and nutrients. Sunflower is an important oilseeds crop which is photo insensitive and thermo-neutral. This crop matures in 90-100 days. Thus, water and nutrients requirement is also comparatively less. Maize is also another important cereal crop in the world after wheat and rice will suited to reduce the wheat-rice rotation too. Thus total budget of Rs. 300.00 lakh has been proposed for conducting demonstrations under this scheme during 2012-13 and entire assistance will be borne by the State Govt. In paddy growing districts farmers generally grow saathi Paddy crop after harvest of wheat and before transplanting of main Paddy crop which consume lot of water. Summer Moong can replace safely Paddy crop which conserve natural resource and also help in improving Soil health. Under this component the certified seed of summer Moong @ 50% subsidy will be provided and an amount of Rs. 700 lakhs will be required. In this way the total budget proposed under the scheme would be 1000.00 lakhs.

8- SCHEME FOR STRENGTHENING OF AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION INFRASTRUCTURE

The objective of the scheme is not only to ensure maintenance but also to improve and pursue the mandates of training and visit programmes of Agriculture Extension. A large number of vehicles purchased during the implementation of Agriculture Extension Project (1979-1993) and after the project, vehicles purchased under the scheme have been declared condemned by the State Condemnation Board and those condemned vehicles are being

replaced year by year. there is a proposal for the replacement of condemned vehicles for which an amount of Rs.50.00 lakhs would be required.

During the financial 2012-13, an amount of Rs.600.00 lakhs would be required for the repair/ maintenance of the official as well as residential buildings and replacement of condemned vehicles of the Department.

9- SCHEME FOR PROMOTION OF SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE – STRATEGIC INITIATIVES

i) Promotion of Green Manuring

The main objective of the scheme is to improve the soil health. Dhaincha is an important fast growing leguminous green manuring crop. Dhaincha being leguminous crop fixes the atmospheric nitrogen in the soil and also improve organic matter content of the soil. Cultivation of dhaincha for green manuring in between Wheat and Paddy crop will be promoted to improve deteriorating soil health. The dhaincha seed will be provided to the farmer on subsidized rate. The total provision of Rs. 400.00 lakhs has been made during the year 2012-13 under the scheme.

ii) Extension Through Mass Media

To strengthen the extension services by using print and electronic media and information technological support. An amount of Rs.100.00 lakh would be required for using Print and Electronic Media for the dissemination of Technology to the farmers.

iii) 100% Seed Treatment

It is proposed to treat 100% seed of wheat wherein fungicides will be provided to the farmers free of cost for which an amount of Rs.500.00 lakh will be required.

The total budget for the scheme has been proposed Rs. 1000.00 lakhs for the year 2012-13.

10- SCHEME FOR AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION TRAINING SERVICES TO FARMERS

It is a staff scheme. An amount of Rs.100.00 lakhs has been earmarked under head 109-Extension & Farmers Training-SB-97-Scheme for Agriculture Extension Training Services to Farmers as Salary TA, DA, OE etc. of the staff for the year 2012-13.

11- SCHEME FOR AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING AND TRIAL BORING

Main objectives of this scheme:-

1. This is a staff scheme. This scheme will help to provide fuel for cooking purpose and organic manures to rural household through the construction of family type biogas plants.
2. To mitigate drudgery of rural women reduce pressure on forest and accentuate social benefits.
3. To improve sanitation in villages by linking sanitary toilets with bio gas plants.
4. To strengthen of tube well machinery & equipments for augmentation of under-ground water resources for irrigation purposes.
5. To help the farmers of State in the installation of tubewell at their field by providing operators, machinery and casing pipe. It will contribute as large extent to help the farmers in improving their economy and agriculture production in the state.
6. To increase the production and productivity and give employment to farmers by providing of tractors on custom hiring.
7. To maintain the Agri. implements/machinery purchased under centrally sponsored schemes.

The funds of Rs.350.00 lakh has been earmarked under the scheme for the year 2012-13.

12- SCHEME FOR RASTRIYA KRISHI VIKAS YOJNA (RKVY)

The Department of Agriculture and Co-operation, Ministry of Agriculture, Govt. of India has launched a 100% additional Central Assistance Scheme to incentivise the State to draw up plans for agriculture sector more comprehensively taking agro-climatic conditions, natural issues and technology into account and integrating livestock, poultry and fisheries more fully with the name as National Agriculture Development Programme (NADP)/Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY). The new scheme aims at achieving 4% annual growth in the agriculture sector during the 11th plan period by ensuring a holistic development of agriculture and allied sector.

The main objectives of the scheme are as follows:

1. To incentives the State so as to increase public investment in Agriculture and allied sectors.
2. To provide flexibility and autonomy to State in the process of planning and executing Agriculture and allied sector schemes.
3. To ensure the preparation of Agriculture plans for the districts and the state based on agro-climatic conditions, availability of technology and natural resources.
4. To ensure that the local needs/crops/priorities are better reflected in the agricultural plans of the State.
5. To achieve the goal of reducing the yield gaps in important crops, through focused interventions.
6. To maximize returns to the farmers in agriculture and allied sectors.
7. To bring about quantifiable charges in the production and productivity of various components of Agriculture and allied sectors by addressing them in a holistic manner.
8. Main streaming gender concerns in extension.
9. Capacity building/skill up-gradation of farmers and extension functionaries.

The funds of RKVY scheme will be available under two distinct streams i.e. Stream-I and Stream-II. Stream-I is project based. The area of focus envisaged in the operational guidelines under Para-4 are the board area within which the projects are required to be posed and sanctioned by the State Level Sanctioning Committee (SLSC) headed by Chief Secretary, Haryana that have the authority to sanction specific projects. Stream –II processes are relatively more conventional and aimed to augment/strengthen the existing state plan schemes. Atleast 75% of the total allocation under the RKVY would be available under Stream-I with an intent that maximum flexibility to be given to the State to plan their agriculture development in accordance with their own unique needs and local aspirations.

Stream-II processes are relatively more conventional and aimed to augment/strengthen the exiting State Plan Schemes. Once the State planning department posed the proposals to the Planning Commission as a part of its State Plan exercise and obtained the approval of the Planning Commission, then the fund flow follows the same course as followed usually. A maximum of 25% of the funds allocated to the State are available under the Stream-II. It is estimated that an amount of Rs. 24600.00 lakh will be spent under the scheme during the year 2012-13. The scheme will be beneficial for skill up-gradation of farming community.

13. SCHEME FOR RASTRIYA KRISHI VIKAS YOJNA (RKVY) FOR SCHEDULED CASTE FARMERS

An amount of Rs. 400.00 lakh has been earmarked for providing Agriculture Implements to the Scheduled Caste Farmers/ Labourers.

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14- SCHEME FOR TECHNOLOGY MISSION ON SUGARCANE

The Technology Mission on Sugarcane is a State Plan Scheme which aims to increase area, production, productivity of sugarcane to meet domestic demand of the country and to bring reduction in cost of cultivation and pesticides consumption for enhancing the competitiveness in the Global market.

The objectives of the scheme would be:-

1. To achieve the desired growth in area, productivity, production and recovery of Sugarcane in the state.
2. To increase the income of cane growers and sustainability of sugarcane.

3. To develop linkages with Sugar Mills, research centers and other organizations for collaborative exchange of information and material.
4. Enhancing productivity of ratoon sugarcane.
5. To disseminate the information/ technologies to the cane growers.
6. To provide training to cane growers at regional and State levels.
7. To maintain varietal balance of Sugarcane varieties.
8. To achieve desired sugarcane productivity through seed programme.

The sugarcane scenario in the country and also in Haryana during the year 2008-09 has not been satisfactory. The area under sugarcane in Haryana has declined by about 35% compared to that of previous year. The production has also drastically declined resulting in closure of most of the sugar mills much earlier than their peak recovery crushing in March-April, thus suffering huge losses.

The reduction in sugarcane area in Haryana has been because of shift in large cane area towards paddy. In the paddy-wheat cropping system sugarcane faces a stiff challenge from these crops as both these crops are short duration (4-5 months) against sugarcane being 2 year crop. Paddy and wheat also enjoyed substantial MSP by Govt. of India and assured marketing, whereas sugarcane is highly labour intensive and has staggered harvesting system. Also, the cultivation of wheat and paddy is largely mechanized, whereas, sugarcane cultivation is highly labour intensive and is not mechanized. The labour problem is becoming acute by the day as the migratory labour prefers urban jobs over agriculture jobs and least, the sugarcane operations.

It is the need of the hour to provide assistance to the farmers in the shape of giving assistance on seed and motivating the farmers to plant sugarcane with ring pit method of plantations, raising of foundation seed nurseries, mulching of sugarcane crop, multiple ratooning and organizing the training camps. To achieve this target, a technical programme of Rs. 3.00 crore has been prepared for implementing the programme of mission during 2012-13.

15- SCHEME FOR CONSTITUTION OF HARYANA KISAN AYOG

It is state plan scheme. An amount of Rs.275.00 lakh has been earmarked for the Salary, DA, TA, Wages, POL and other office expenses etc.

16- SCHEME FOR PROMOTION OF COTTON CULTIVATION IN HARYANA STATE

It is a state plan scheme. The objective of the scheme is to increase area, production, productivity and quality of fiber. It also help to increase farm income and reduce the cost of cultivation of cotton. An amount of Rs.35.00 lakh has been earmarked for staff salary, HRA, DA etc. and an amount of Rs.365.00 lakh has been earmarked for production and distribution of seed, training programme and PP equipments etc. In this way, the total funds earmarked under the scheme would be Rs.400.00 lakh. Under the scheme a new component namely Promotion of drip irrigation system, improve farm implements and demonstration at various activities will be started.

17- SCHEME FOR SCIENTIFIC BEE KEEPING QUALITY HONEY PRODUCTION FOR SCHEDULED CASATES FARMERS INCLUDING AGRICULTURE AND NON AGRICULTURE LABOUR.

It is a state plan scheme. An amount of Rs.400.00 lakh has been earmarked for providing bee hive, hive stand honey, bee colonies, machine for honey extraction, honey cans etc. @ 75% of the cost.

18- SCHEME FOR SAFE AND SCIENTIFIC STORAGE OF FOODGRAINS BY SCHEDULED CASTES FARMERS

The main objective of the scheme is to make available different sizes of scientifically fabricated Metallic Bins at 75% subsidized cost to the scheduled castes farmers.

It is technically a plan scheme. According to a study report it is estimated that after harvest of the crops about 0.33% losses are caused to the food grain during threshing, transportation and storages. Out of this 6.58% losses are occurred during storages. In the State there are about 65% Small and Marginal farmers who are having less than two hectare land. About 60-70% of the agriculture produce is stored at farmers level to meet their domestic food consumption, animal feed requirement and seeds for sowing of ensuing crops. The maximum losses to the stored food grains are occurred at farmers level that aggregated in crores of Rupees.

It is proposed to extend the financial assistance @ 75% of the cost of the metallic bin to the Scheduled Castes Farmers, landless labourers, tenants etc. An amount of Rs.376.00 lakh has been earmarked for the year 2012-13 under the scheme.

19- SCHEME FOR IMPROVEMENT OF AGRICULTURE STATISTICS (NEW SCHEME)

It is a new state plan scheme to ensure the quality of input and to equip the section with latest technology and motivate the workers by giving the Honorarium and prizes to the best workers at district/state level in conducting Crop Cutting Experiments. The Workshops, training programmes, seminars, technical equipments, softwares and moral support programmes etc. are to be covered. Crop Cutting Experiments are scientifically designed by Govt. of India is the only reliable methodology for estimating yield of major crops. If this technique is linked with software then certainly it will improve the efficiency of work. With the emergence of crop insurance scheme it has become utmost and dire need for the quality of the data. It is very important to give the labour charges, honorarium to the workers and prizes etc. One Deputy Director (Stat.) in pay scale of Rs.15600-39100/- with GP Rs.5400 in HAMETI Jind and one programmer in the pay scale of Rs.93600-34800/- with GP 4200 at headquarter in Statistical Wing to be appointed under the scheme. The objective of the scheme are to improve the quality of data collection and analysis for providing assistance to the labour/farmers and workers for Crop Cutting Experiments to improve the skills of the staff, to update the latest statistical know how. An amount of Rs. 25.00 lakh is proposed under the scheme for the year 2012-13.

20- SCHEME FOR PLANT HEALTH CARE THROUGH E-PEST SURVEILLANCE (NEW SCHEME)

It is a new state plan scheme. An amount of Rs. 25.00 lakh would be required to meet out the expenditure for providing honorarium to the staff and farmers who are involved in pest monitoring activities and spraying of plant protection chemical, capacity building master trainer and farmers.

21- SCHEME FOR MACRO MANAGEMENT OF AGRICULTURE (90:10)

It is a centrally sponsored scheme. This is a 90:10 sharing basis scheme with an outlay of **Rs. 46.00 lakhs (Rs.42.00 lakh as Central Share and Rs.4.00 lakhs as State Share)** for the year 2012-13. The main objectives of the scheme are given as under :-

- Reflection of local needs/crop/regions specific/priorities etc.
- Providing flexibility and autonomy to State.
- Optimum utilization of scarce of financial resources.
- Maximization of returns;
- Removal of regional imbalances.

22- SCHEME FOR MACRO MANAGEMENT OF AGRICULTURE FOR SCHEDULED CASTE FARMERS (90:10)

It is a centrally sponsored scheme. This is a 90:10 sharing basis scheme with an outlay of **Rs.4.00 lakhs (Rs.3.00 lakh as Central Share and Rs.1.00 lakhs as State Share)** for the year 2012-13. The main objectives of the scheme are given as under :-

- Reflection of local needs/crop/regions specific/priorities etc.
- Providing flexibility and autonomy to State.
- Optimum utilization of scarce of financial resources.
- Maximization of returns;
- Removal of regional imbalances.

23- INTEGRATED SCHEME OF OILSEEDS, PULSES, OILPALM AND MAIZE (ISOPOM) (75:25)

It is a Centrally Sponsored Schemes on 75:25 basis. The main objective of the scheme is to increase the production of oilseeds and pulses in the State.

During the year 2011-12 targets of area of oilseeds have been fix at 6.15 lakh hectares. Similarly targets of production of oilseed have been fix at 11.64 lakh tones and 0.70 lakh tones respectively.

An outlay of Rs 1420.00 lakh has been earmarked for the year 2012-13 Out of this, Rs 1140.00 lakh will be borne by Govt. of India as its share and Rs 280.00 lakh by State Govt. The scheme is very beneficial to the farmers for increasing production of oilseeds and pulses in the state.

24- INTEGRATED SCHEME OF OILSEEDS, PULSES, OILPALM AND MAIZE FOR SCHEDULED CASTE FARMERS (ISOPOM) (75:25)

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During the year 2011-12 targets of area of oilseeds have been fix at 6.15 lakh hectares. Similarly targets of production of oilseed have been fix at 11.64 lakh tones and 0.70 lakh tones respectively.

An outlay of Rs 80.00 lakh has been earmarked for the year 2012-13 Out of this, Rs 60.00 lakh will be borne by Govt. of India as its share and Rs 20.00 lakh by State Govt. The scheme is very beneficial to the farmers for increasing production of oilseeds and pulses in the state.

25- SCHEME FOR INTENSIVE COTTON DEVELOPMENT UNDER MINI MISSION-II OF TECHNOLOGY MISSION ON COTTON (75:25)

It is a Centrally Sponsored Schemes on 75:25 basis. The main objective of the scheme is to increase the production and productivity of cotton per unit area along with its quality in the State. This scheme is being implemented since 1971 in the state. The scheme has been instrumental in the enhancing cotton production in the state. The production of cotton increased from 4.65 lakh bales during 1971-72 to highest of 20.75 lakh during 2004-05. Moreover, there are tremendous scope to increase further production and productivity of cotton crop. Besides this the efforts would also be made to improve the quality of fiber and reduce the cost of cultivation.

A target of 25.05 lakh bales with average productivity of 710 kg/hect from the area of 6.00 lakh hect. has been proposed for the year 2010-11.

Out of the total outlay Rs 110.00 lakh, Rs 98.00 lakh will be borne by Govt. of India as its share (75%) and 12.00 lakh by State Govt. as its 25% share. Under this scheme assistance is provided for distribution and production of seeds, organization of Farmers Field Schools, organization of Farmers Training, organization of Training of Extension Works/Dealers, organization of Front Line Demonstration (FLD) on Crop Production Technologies, FLD on Farm implements, organization of Training of Facilitations, distribution of manually and Tractor mounted spray pumps etc. Thus, the farmers will be greatly benefited with the implementation of the scheme for the pushing up the cotton production in the State.

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26- SCHEME FOR INTENSIVE COTTON DEVELOPMENT UNDER MINI MISSION-II OF TECHNOLOGY MISSION ON COTTON FOR SCHEDULED CASTE FARMERS (75:25)

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Out of the total outlay Rs 15.00 lakh, Rs 12.00 lakh will be borne by Govt. of India as its share (75%) and 3.00 lakh by State Govt. as its 25% share. Under this scheme assistance is provided for distribution and production of seeds, organization of Farmers Field Schools, organization of Farmers Training, organization of Training of Extension Works/Dealers, organization of Front Line Demonstration (FLD) on Crop Production Technologies, FLD on Farm implements, organization of Training of Facilitations, distribution of manually and Tractor mounted spray pumps etc. Thus, the farmers will be greatly benefited with the implementation of the scheme for the pushing up the cotton production in the State.

An outlay of Rs 15.00 lakh has been earmarked for the year 2012-13 Out of this, Rs 12.00 lakh will be borne by Govt. of India as its share and Rs 3.00 lakh by State Govt.

27- SCHEME FOR SUPPORT TO STATE EXTENSION PROGRAMME FOR EXTENSION REFORMS (90:10)

The main objective of the scheme is to reform public sector extension, mainstreaming gender concerns in extension and capacity building/skill up gradation of farmers & extension functionaries. To improve the knowledge of the Farmers relating to the Agriculture by farmers scientist interaction/kisan melas and exposure visits an amount of Rs. 2420.00 lakh has been earmarked for the year 2012-13. Out of this, an amount of Rs. 2200.00 lakh is centre share (90%) and Rs. 220.00 lakh is state share (10%).

28- SCHEME FOR NATIONAL AGRICULTURE INSURANCE

National Agriculture Insurance scheme has been implemented from Kharif, 2004 in the State. Earlier crops covered in Kharif – Bajra, Maize, Arhar and Cotton and in Rabi – Gram, Barley and Rabi oilseeds. This scheme is being implemented under the norms and guidelines of Agriculture Insurance Company India Limited and Govt. of India.

An outlay of Rs.100.00 lakh has been earmarked for the year 2012-13 for giving 50% share of loss compensation to the farmers.

29- SCHEME FOR WEATHER BASED CROP INSURANCE (50:50)

It is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme. This scheme is being formulated for Rabi 2009-10 under Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme. In the scheme only a part of premium equal to the premium paid by farmers under NAIS is payable by the insured cultivator and the balance is to be born by the

Central Govt. and State Govt. on 50:50 basis. It is proposed that this scheme would be implemented in Four blocks of Haryana Ambala, Kurukshetra, Panipat and Fatehabad Districts (one block from each district) on Pilot Basis. Only Rs.1249.00 lakh is proposed under the scheme for the year 2012-13. This scheme would be expended in four new blocks on wheat and paddy crop during 2012-13.

30- SCHEME FOR MODIFIED NATIONAL AGRICULTURE INSURANCE SCHEME

It is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on 50:50 sharing basis. This scheme is implemented on wheat and paddy crop in Karnal and Kaithal district and would be introduce in two districts for the year 2012-13. An amount of Rs.600.00 lakh has been earmarked as State Share for providing subsidy on premium to the farmers for the year 2012-13.

31- SCHEME FOR NATIONAL PROJECT ON MANAGEMENT OF SOIL HEALTH AND FERTILITY

It is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme. An amount of Rs.200.00 lakh has been earmarked for the year 2012-13. The amount will be utilized for construction new Lab an material supply.

PART-II 2402-SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION

32- SCHEME FOR PROVIDING ASSISTANCE ON ADOPTION OF WATER SAVING TECHNOLOGIES

This is plan scheme has been formulated after merging five plan schemes of similar nature being implemented in the State. Main objectives of the scheme are to conserve soil moisture, rain water and checking of degradation of land and ground water recharge under this scheme. It is proposed to utilize an amount of Rs.964.00 lakh during the year 2012-13. The major components of the scheme would be installation of sprinkler irrigation system, reclamation of alkali soils, land leveling, rain water harvesting structures and management of natural resources. The programmes would be taken up throughout the State.

33- SCHEME FOR DEVELOPMENT OF SALINE/ WATERLOGGED SOILS IN HARYANA STATE

Under the scheme sub surface drainage are laid to allow toxic saline water to leach down out of the root zone of crop. The saline water is collected in the sump and pumped out in drain. At present the work is being taken up in Sonapat, Jhajjar, Bhiwani, Sirsa and Fatehabad. The expenditure on works component is shared by central and State Govt. on 70:30 ratio. The expenditure on salary component is 100% borne by State Govt. An outlay of Rs.220.00 lakh has been earmarked for the year 2012-13.

34- SCHEME FOR INTEGRATED WATERSHED DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT PROJECT IN THE STATE (NEW SCHEME)

Watershed development and management attains significance in the sustainable development of rain-fed areas and degraded lands due to water erosion. Two Centrally Sponsored Schemes namely 'National Watershed Development Project for Rain-fed Areas' (NWDPPRA) and 'Enhancing Productivity in the Degraded Land Falling in the Catchments of Flood-Prone River' (FPR, Ghaggar) were implemented since last two decades in very selected areas confined to Ambala, Panchkula, Yamuna Nagar, Bhiwani, Hisar & Mahendergarh districts. There was a provision of funds for execution of different components and meeting out on salary & contingencies of sanctioned staff. Now, the Govt. of India has indicated to withdraw these schemes beyond 2011-12. It is, thus, intends to continue the watershed development programme with the introduction of new State Plan scheme from 12th five year Plan (2012-17). The proposed outlay includes the components of works, capacity building, production support system, live-stock management, management of existing watersheds, salary & contingencies for staff sanctioned/engaged under the scheme. An amount of Rs. 430.00 lakh has been earmarked for the year 2012-13.

35- SCHEME FOR STATE LAND USE BOARD (NEW SCHEME)

It is a new State Plan. State Land Use Board (SLUB) was constituted in Haryana in 1975 in pursuance of a decision taken at the level of Govt. of India in the Ministry of Agriculture. The SLUB was subsequently re-constituted by the State Government from time to time. SLUB was authorized to review and decide long term and short term plans and all other connected problems in respect of soil conservation, development of waste land and land management in the State. Objectives of the Scheme is as under :-

- i) To formulate long term and short term policies and plans for land resources management and development of waste lands.
- ii) To approve development schemes/projects involving more than 2 hectares of land.
- iii) To monitor and evaluate the implementation of development schemes/projects involving land use.
- iv) To organize studies/research relating to problems connected with land resources management and development.
- v) To organize awareness/publicity campaigns regarding land use.
- vi) To review the existing laws relating to the use and management of natural resources i.e. land water and vegetable.

To achieve these objectives, an amount of Rs. 20.00 lakh has been proposed for the year 2012-13.