

# **BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF SCHEMES FOR THE YEAR 2015-16**

## **PART-I 2401-CROP HUSBANDRY**

### **1- SCHEME FOR QUALITY CONTROL ON AGRICULTURE INPUTS**

This is technically a Plan Scheme and is in operation since 2006-07. The main objective of the scheme is to check malpractices/adulteration in fertilizer/pesticides, seeds and to ensure good quality of agricultural inputs to the farmer and to analyze pesticide fertilizers and seed samples on the basis of provisions of Insecticides Act, 1968 and Insecticides Rules, 1971, and Fertilizer (Control) order, 1985, and Essential Commodities Act, 1955, and Seed Act, 1966 and Seed (Control) order, 1983. The benefit of the Scheme is to ensure adequate, timely supply of good quality of agricultural inputs to the farmers and to check malpractices/adulteration in Fertilizers, Pesticides and Seeds.

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 has 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 & substandard 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. 350.00 lac has been earmarked for salary, DA, TA etc. of the staff engaged in quality control laboratories for the year 2015-16.

## **2- 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 3.20 and 4.00 lac MTs respectively and the consumption of Urea fertilizer is 7.75 and 8.75 lac MTs and 11.25 lac MT 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. 650.00 lacs 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 2015-16 to ensure adequate and timely supply of fertilizers to the farmers. The benefit of the scheme is to ensure adequate and timely supply of Fertilizer to the farmers.

### **3- 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. 120.00 lac has been earmarked for the year 2015-16 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

### **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.300.00 lac has been earmarked for the year 2015-16.

### **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 parasitized 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 is 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.20.00 lac is proposed under the scheme for the year 2015-16. 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. 250.00 lac during the year 2015-16 for the implementation of this Scheme.

#### **7-SCHEME FOR SCIENTIFIC BEE KEEPING QUALITY HONEY PRODUCTION FOR SCHEDULED CASTE FARMERS INCLUDING AGRICULTURE AND NON AGRICULTURE LABOUR.**

It is a state plan scheme. An amount of Rs.350.00 lac has been earmarked for providing bee hive, hive stand honey, bee colonies, machine for honey extraction, honey cans etc. @ 75% of the cost for the year 2015-16.

#### **8-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.

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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.300.00 lachas been earmarked for the year 2015-16 under the scheme.

#### **9-SCHEME FOR PLANT HEALTH CARE THROUGH E-PEST SURVEILLANCE**

It is a state plan scheme. An amount of Rs. 1.00 lac 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 for the year 2015-16.

#### **10- 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 lac would be required.

During the financial 2015-16, an amount of Rs.400.00 lac would be required for the repair/ maintenance of the official as well as residential buildings and replacement of condemned vehicles of the Department.

## **11-SCHEME FOR PROMOTION OF SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE – STRATEGIC INITIATIVES**

### **i) Extension through Mass Media**

To strengthen the extension services by using print and electronic media and information technological support has been incurred Rs.107.00 lac.

### **ii) 100% Seed Treatment**

It is proposed to treat 100% seed of wheat wherein fungicides will be provided to the farmers free incurred Rs.950.00 lac.

### **iii) Award to the outstanding farmers/District/Village**

The total budget of Rs.600.00 lac has been earmarked under this scheme for the year 2015-16.

## **12- SCHEME FOR AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION TRAINING SERVICES TO FARMERS**

It is a staff scheme. An amount of Rs.150.00 lac 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 2015-16.

## **13- SCHEME FOR AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING AND TRIAL BORING**

The main objectives of this scheme are:-

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 & equipment's for augmentation of under-ground water resources for irrigation purposes.

5. To help the farmers of State in the installation of tube-well 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 lac has been earmarked under the scheme for the year 2015-16.

#### **14- SCHEME FOR PROVIDING IMPLEMENTS/MACHINERY ON SUBSIDY TO THE GROUP OF FARMERS AND FARMERS OF SC CATEGORY**

The main objective of the scheme is to increase the productivity and production of crops, increase the income of SC farmers and employment generation of SC Farmers by establishing implement banks having latest agriculture implements/machinery on subsidy. Under the scheme establishment of implement bank small agriculture implements like conoweeder and wheel hoe will be provided on subsidy. An amount of Rs.450.00 lac has been earmarked for the year 2015-16.

#### **15-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, rising of foundation seed nurseries, mulching of sugarcane crop, multiple ratooning and organizing the training camps. To achieve this target, a technical programme of Rs. 350.00 lachas been prepared for implementing the programme of mission during 2015-16.

#### **16- SCHEME FOR CONSTITUTION OF HARYANA KISAN AYOG**

It is state plan scheme. An amount of Rs.250.00 lac has been earmarked for the Salary, DA, TA, Wages, POL and other office expenses etc.



## **17-SCHEME FOR IMPROVEMENT OF AGRICULTURE STATISTICS**

It is a 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 for 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. 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. 20.00 lac is proposed under the scheme for the year 2015-16.

## **18-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. In paddy growing districts farmers generally grow sattypaddy crop after harvest of wheat and before transplanting of main paddy crop which consume lot of water. Summer Moong cane replace sattypaddy crop which conserve natural resource and also help in improving soil health. Thus, the total budget proposed under the scheme would be Rs.400.00lac for 2015-16.

#### **19- 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 helps to increase farm income and reduce the cost of cultivation of cotton. The total funds earmarked under the scheme would be Rs.350.00 lac. Under the scheme component namely Promotion of drip irrigation system, supply of improved farm implements. Distribution of Plant Protection equipment, distribution of certified seeds on subsidy, training of farmers, farmers exposure units etc. will be implemented during 2015-16.

#### **20- INTEGRATED SCHEME OF OILSEEDS, PULSES, OILPALM AND MAIZE (ISOPOM) (75:25)/ NATIONAL MISSION FOR OILSEED AND OIL PALM (NMOOP)**

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

During the year 2015-16 targets of area of oilseeds have been fix at 6.00 lac hectares. Similarly targets of production of oilseed have been fix at 9.90lac tones with 1650 kg./hect. productivity.

An outlay of Rs 310.00 lac (consisting of Rs 240.00 lac as CS and Rs 70.00 lac as SS) has been earmarked for the year 2015-16. The scheme is very beneficial to the farmers for increasing production of oilseeds in the state.

**21-INTEGRATED SCHEME OF OILSEEDS, PULSES, OILPALM AND MAIZE FOR SCHEDULED CASTE FARMERS (ISOPOM) (75:25)/ NATIONAL MISSION FOR OILSEED AND OIL PALM FOR SCHEDULED CASTE FARMERS(NMOOP)**

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. An outlay of Rs 90.00 lac (consisting of Rs 60.00 lac as CS and Rs 30.00 lac as SS) has been earmarked for the year 2015-16. The scheme is very beneficial to the farmers for increasing production of oilseeds and pulses in the state.

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

It is a Centrally Sponsored Schemes. 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. 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.

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. This scheme has now become a part of NFSM (National Food Security Mission).

An outlay of Rs 15.00 lachas been earmarked for the year 2015-16 in State share whereas the Centre share of this scheme will be obtained as a component of NFSM.

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

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An outlay of Rs 5.00 lac has been earmarked for the year 2015-16 in State share whereas the Centre share of this scheme will be obtained as a component of NFSM.

### **24- SCHEME FOR SUPPORT TO STATE EXTENSION PROGRAMME FOR EXTENSION REFORMS (90:10)/ NATIONAL MISSION ON AGRICULTURE EXTENSION AND TECHNOLOGY**

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/kisanmelas and exposure visits an amount of Rs. 1085.00

lac (consisting of Rs 800.00 lac as CS and Rs 285.00 lac as SS) has been earmarked for the year 2015-16.

**25- SCHEME FOR SUPPORT TO STATE EXTENSION PROGRAMME FOR EXTENSION REFORMS FOR SCHEDULED CASTES FARMERS(90:10)/ NATIONAL MISSION ON AGRICULTURE EXTENSION AND TECHNOLOGY FOR SCHEDULED CASTES FARMERS**

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/kisanmelas and exposure visits an amount of Rs. 270.00 lac (consisting of Rs 200.00 lac as CS and Rs 70.00 lac as SS) has been earmarked for the year 2015-16.

**26- 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 borne by the Central Govt. and State Govt. on 50:50 basis. It is proposed that this scheme would be implemented in 27 blocks of 17 District of Haryana State. This scheme is implemented in Wheat, Paddy, Cotton and Bajra. Only Rs.3450.00 lac is proposed under the scheme for the year 2015-16.

**27-SCHEME FOR MODIFIED NATIONAL AGRICULTURE INSURANCE SCHEME (50:50)**

It is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on 50:50 sharing basis. This scheme is implemented on wheat and paddy crop in Karnal, Kaithal, Rohtak and Jind district. An amount of Rs.8.00lac has been earmarked as State Share for providing subsidy on premium to the farmers for the year 2015-16.

## **28- SCHEME FOR NATIONAL PROJECT ON MANAGEMENT OF SOIL HEALTH AND FERTILITY**

It is a plan Scheme. An amount of Rs.40.00 lac has been earmarked for the year 2015-16. The amount will be utilized for construction new Lab and material supply.

## **29-SCHEME FOR PROVIDING LOAN FROM NABARD FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF GODOWN BY HAIC**

There is a lack of storage facilities available in the State. The large quantity of foodgrains is lying in open space and huge quantity is destroyed due to rains and other factors which results great loses to the country as a whole and state as well. In order to ensure proper storage of foodgrains, State has planned to increase the foodgrain capacity of the State. The objective of availing this loan by HAIC to NABARD is to enhance the storage capacity of the State. A token provision of Rs.1.00 lac has been earmarked for the year 2015-16.

## **30- 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 incentivize 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)/RashtriyaKrishiVikasYojana (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 changes 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 district 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. 24500.00 lac will be spent under the scheme during the year 2015-16. The scheme will be beneficial for skill up-gradation of farming community.

### **31. SCHEME FOR RASTRIYA KRISHI VIKAS YOJNA (RKVY) FOR SCHEDULED CASTE FARMERS**

The Department of Agriculture and Co-operation, Ministry of Agriculture, Govt. of India has launched a 100% additional Central Assistance Scheme to incentivize 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)/RashtriyaKrishiVikasYojana (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.

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### **32- NATIONAL FOOD SECURITY MISSION (NFSM)**

Government of India has launched Centrally Sponsored National Food Security Mission in the state from Rabi 2007-08. Two crops namely wheat and pulses have been covered under the Mission. It has been envisaged to focus on districts having high potential but relatively low level of productivity. Seven districts of the state namely Ambala, Yamunanagar, Bhiwani, Mahendergarh, Gurgaon, Rohtak and Jhajjar have been covered under NFSM-Wheat. In case of pulses, five districts i.e. Bhiwani, Hlsar, Sirsa, Rohtak and Sonapat were covered during 2007-08 to 2009-10. From the year 2010-11, all the districts have been covered under NFSM-Pulses. Main objective of the Mission is to increase production of Wheat and Pulses through area expansion and productivity enhancement in a sustainable manner in the identified districts of the State. An amount of Rs. 4800.00 lac has been earmarked for the year 2015-16

### **33- NATIONAL FOOD SECURITY MISSION(NFSM)FOR SCHEDULED CASTE FARMERS**

Government of India has launched Centrally Sponsored National Food Security Mission in the state from Rabi 2007-08. Two crops namely wheat and pulses have been covered under the Mission. It has been envisaged to focus on districts having high potential but relatively low level of productivity. Seven

districts of the state namely Ambala, Yamunanagar, Bhiwani, Mahendergarh, Gurgaon, Rohtak and Jhajjar have been covered under NFSM-Wheat. In case of pulses, five districts i.e. Bhiwani, Hlsar, Sirsa, Rohtak and Sonapat were covered during 2007-08 to 2009-10. From the year 2010-11, all the districts have been covered under NFSM-Pulses. Main objective of the Mission is to increase production of Wheat and Pulses through area expansion and productivity enhancement in a sustainable manner in the identified districts of the State. An amount of Rs 1100.00 lac has been earmarked for SC farmers for the year 2015-16.

#### **34- SUB MISSION OF AGRICULTURAL MECHNIZATION (SWAM) (NEW SCHEME) (75:25)**

This is technically a new plan scheme. The main objectives of this scheme are:-

1. Increasing the reach of farm mechanization of small and marginal farmers and to the regions where availability of farm power is low.
2. Promoting “Custom Hiring Centre’s” to offset the adverse economies of scale arising due to small landholding and high cost of individual ownership.
3. Creating hubs for hi-tech and high value farm equipments.
4. Creating awareness among stakeholders through demonstration and capacity building activities.
5. Ensuring performance testing and certification at designated testing Centre’s located all over the country.

A total amount of Rs. 600.00 lac (consisting of Rs. 500.00 lac as CS and Rs. 100.00 lac as SS) has been earmarked for the year 2015-16.

## **PART-II 2402-SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION**

### **35- 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.1000.00 lac during the year 2015-16. The major components of the scheme would be installation of sprinkler Drip irrigation system, assistance in construction of ponds, reclamation of alkali soils, land leveling, rain water harvesting structures and management of natural resources. The programmes would be taken up throughout the State.

### **36- SCHEME FOR DEVELOPMENT OF SALINE/ WATERLOGGED SOILS IN HARYANA STATE**

Under the scheme sub surface drainage system 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, and Rohtak. The expenditure on works component is allocated under RKVY scheme 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.500.00 (Consisting of Rs. 300.00 lac as CS and Rs. 200.00lac as SS) has been earmarked for the year 2015-16.

### **37- SCHEME FOR INTEGRATED WATERSHED DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT PROJECT IN THE STATE**

#### **Objectives:-**

It is New State Plan Scheme for the year 2012-13. Watershed development and management attains significance in the sustainable development of rain-fed areas and degraded lands due to water erosion. Number of Centrally Sponsored Schemes was implemented since last three decades in very selected areas confined to Ambala, Panchkula, Yamuna Nagar, Bhiwani, Hisar &Mahendergarh districts. Watershed development is continuous

process to obtain tangible results. Watershed development program has brought significant all round development in the watershed areas and has changed socio-economic conducting of the poor farmers. Now, the Govt. of India has indicated to withdraw these schemes beyond 2011-12. It is, thus intends to strengthen the watershed development program with the introduction of new State Plan scheme titled "Execution of Watershed Development and Management Program in the State" from on set of twelfth Five years Plan (2012-17).

The main objectives of the schemes are:-

1. Restore eco-balance system by adopting multi-disciplinary approach.
2. Conservation, development and sustainable management of natural resources including their use.
3. Enhancement of agricultural productivity & production in a sustainable manner.
4. Reduction in regional disparity between irrigated and rainfed areas.
5. Creation of sustainable employment opportunities for the community including the landless.
6. Control of soil erosion & restoring productivity in degraded lands falling in the catchments of Food Prone River..

**Area of operation:**

The Scheme will cover the districts of Ambala, Panchkula, Yamuna Nagar, Bhiwani, Hisar, Jhajjar, Fatehabad, Maherdargarh, Palwal&Rewari districts. These districts represent two totally different conditions. The shivalik are experience moderate to heavy rainfall (Annual around 1200mm) covering Ambala, Panchkula & Yamuna Nagar districts where as, Bhiwani received minimum rainfall of around 350mm. Whereas, other districts also falls under the category of Semi and receiving rainfall less than 500mm annually. It is proposed to treat 3500 hectare during 2014-15.

An amount of Rs. 523.00 lac has been earmarked for the year 2015-16.

### **38- SCHEME FOR STATE LAND USE BOARD**

It is a 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. 2.00 lac has been proposed for the year 2015-16.

### **39- NATIONAL MISSION ON SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE (NEW SCHEME)**

It is a new State Plan Scheme. The main objectives of the scheme are following:

1. To make agriculture more productive sustainable, remunerative and climate resilient by promoting location specific Integrated/Composite Farming.
2. To conserve natural resources through appropriate soil and moisture conservation measures.
3. To adopt soil health management practices based on soil fertility maps, soil test based application of macro & micro nutrients.

4. To optimize utilization of water resources through efficient water management to expand coverage for achieving more crop per drop.
5. To develop capacity of farmers and stake holders in conjunction with other ongoing mission.
6. To improve productivity of rain fed farming and establish an inter and intra departmental/ Ministerial coordination.

The scheme will be implemented throughout the State. The benefit of the scheme will be to make agriculture more productive, remunerative and climate resilient.

An outlay of Rs. 100.00 lac (Rs. 50.00 lac as CS and Rs. 50.00 lac as SS) has been earmarked for the year 2015-16 under the scheme.

#### **40- SOIL HEALTH CARDS SCHEME (75:25) (NEW SCHEME)**

It is a new State Plan Scheme. The main objective of the scheme is to provide Soil Health Cards to farmers in the State. To strengthen functioning of Soil Testing Laboratories, to diagnose soil fertility related constraints, to develop & promote soil test based nutrient management in the districts for enhancing nutrient use efficiency & capacity building in the districts.

The scheme will be implemented throughout the State. The benefit of the scheme to the farmers will be in terms of improving soil fertility viz-a-viz increasing crop productivity.

An outlay of Rs. 100.00 lac (Rs. 75.00 lac as CS and Rs. 25.00 lac as SS) has been earmarked for the year 2015-16 under the scheme.