



Strategy for Implementing Demand Side Management Measures



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1. INTRODUCTION:

Water is prime life sustaining natural resource which cannot be created like other commodities. It is a nature's gift to all living beings on the earth. Water is the elixir of life. In India, the increasing stress on the availability of water because of massive agricultural and industrial development coupled with improper and indiscriminate exploitation of ground water resources. With the increase in population, urbanization and industrialization, the demand of water for various uses are increasing continuously, thereby reducing per capita water availability. The precipitation and runoff in the country is not only unevenly distributed, but also uneven with regard to temporal distribution of water during the year. India being a predominantly agriculture dependent country, its economic development is linked to agriculture. The major limiting factor for agriculture is water. A growing population and consequent need for increase in food production thereby requiring increasing area of agricultural fields and irrigation are resulting in tremendous pressure over water. Due to over exploitation of water resources, it has become scarce in many parts of our country. Needless to say, under such a scenario "Water Conservation and Management" is of great importance to the economic, social and cultural development in India

Although water is a renewable resource, its availability in appropriate quantity is under severe stress due to increasing demand from various sectors. Agriculture is the largest user of water, which consumes more than 80% of the Country's exploitable water resources. The conventional methods of sowing, water conveyance and irrigation lead not only to wastage of water but also invite several ecological problems like water-logging, salinity, Soil compaction etc..

The strategy concentrates on the he steps that was followed for effective implementation of Demand side interventions in farming system. By the effective usage of demand side technologies in sowing & irrigation, the 50% of the demand for water by the year 2025 can be met out (Seckler et al). Many technologies have been introduced many year before, in order to conserve water, still it has not reached to the farmers. The strategy is concentrate on the steps that will follow for the effective implementation of demand side interventions in farmer's field.

2. PLANING STEP FOR DEMAND SIDE MEASURES:

2.1 .Identification of Village level Farmer Association:

For the effective implementation of demand side interventions in farming system, a village level farmer association should be indentified and the farmers who have enrolled/member of this association selected first. Since the association will help them in capacity building and awareness creation among the farmers regarding smart agriculture practices. The farmers of such association shall able to adopt water efficient practices very easily.

2.2. Awareness Creation:

A series of awareness and sensitization meeting should be arranged at village level. It will help the farmers and other stake holders in the villages to understand the various aspect (Schemes details, Farmers share, Specification, merits etc) of irrigation System. The Pro main problem in most of the interventions directly executes without explaining the need and importance to the interventions. Progressive farmers and local resource persons who are interested in the interventions should be identified. Since, they will be the contact person for us in the next round of discussion and meetings that are to be arranged in the village. Stakeholders meeting should be arranged at G.P level to converge all the line departments and officials for water efficient on-going schemes. No false promises and commitment made to the farmers. Continuous series of sensitization meetings should be arranged, which may make the farmers to enrolled under innovative practices.

2.3. Pamphlets / Posters Display:

In order to publicise the project and create impact among the farmers on the need and importance of the Irrigation system, pamphlets and posters should be designed. These pamphlets and posters shall explain about the project and water related schemes shall be indicated for getting additional information. Posters will help to get response from the farmers and they will be more interested to know more about the schemes and clarified the doubts. It will pave a way for a lot of queries among farmers and come to a conclusion about adopting water efficient practices.

2.4. Selection of Beneficiaries:

Farmers who previously not using innovative method in their farming but using only conventional methods and who are willing to come under this schemes and ready to pay their share of the amount over i.e. farmer contribution should be selected first.

The Secondary level of selection will base on:

i) Bottom up Approach in the field level: The farmers who are small and medium and not aware of latest technology in agriculture /horticulture. Should be identified the intervention that originate from the users.

ii) Identification of big farmer: Adoption of new technology will be easy and convenient for the big farmers who possess large areas of land should also be selected because most of the farmers will willing to adopt after seeing the above technologies by the big farmers.

iii) Selection of Innovative farmers: The education level of farmers will play a vital role in adopting all types of innovative practices, the educated farmers are more aware and they are ready to learn the new technologies which are useful for their cultivating practices in agriculture and will easily ready to adopt.

2.5. Identification of Rainfed land holding farmers:

The farmers whose lands are rain fed show more interest to adopt water efficient techniques/ crop diversification etc. It shows that irrigated area will increase in order to get double the yield of rainfed plot.

2.6. Soil and Water Sample Analysis:

After selection of the farmer, soil and water quality testing should be analyzed. By testing the water sample one can decide whether the water is suitable for Sprinkler & drip irrigation or not and by testing the soil, whether the soil needs amendments or not and then proceed further. Macro level soil analysis also gives the nutrient present in the soil and based on the analysis, recommendation relating to fertilizer application to the farmers decided. Soil analysis will help the farmers to know about the deficiency and excess nutrients present in the soil. This will give a clear idea of nutrient application level for the next crop.

2.7 .Demonstration /Choupal Pradarshan Khet:

Demonstration is the first part of helping farmers is to make them aware of new possibilities. Field demonstrations are an effective way to raise farmer awareness about new options. In turn, farmers may then seek more information about a technology if they wish to try it. Based on the demonstrations and subsequent interaction with farmers, some farmers may then choose to learn more about the technology in order to trial it.

Criteria of field demonstration:

- ✓ Fields should be visible from the road and have a sign indicating what is being done and who can be contacted for further information.

- ✓ Fields should be established to clearly demonstrate the differences between the new practice and existing farmer practice.
- ✓ Fields should represent fields in the area and have a sign posted showing.
- ✓ Discuss with the participating farmers for their reactions before being implemented.
- ✓ Fields should be visited during the season by the extension workers to note developments and problems that may be arising – either through an incorrect application of the technology or due to unforeseen circumstances.
- ✓ Reactions of the collaborating farmers should be regularly requested.

2.8 .Calculation of Benefit Cost Ratio (BCR):

BCR gives the ratio of benefit to the cost of cultivation; the data should be collected from the farmers, who are already using Sprinkler and drip/DSR/Crop diversification etc in their farming, then calculate gross income, cost of cultivation, net income and benefit cost ratio for that particular crop. This helps the farmers to know whether they have spent excess and how to reduce the expenditure can be worked out. This will also facilitate the farmers to understand the BCR between flood types, sprinkler or drip irrigation system, also in DSR and crop diversification.

2.9. Exposure Visit:

An exposure visit should be arranged for the farmers in that area where farmers are already using micro irrigation system in their crops that exposed them to practical knowledge. Exposure visit is an effective method to increase the capacity of the farmers. This will help in understanding the concept practically; the farmers get to know each other and will help in good rapport building among them.

3. SCHEME WISE IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY:

3.1 Centrally Sponsored Schemes:

3.1.1. PMKSY (Per Drop More Crop):

Government of India launched Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) to expand cultivated area with assured irrigation, reduce wastage of water and improve water use efficiency. PMKSY not only focuses on creating for assured irrigation, but also creating protective irrigation by harvesting rain water at micro level through Micro irrigation to ensure “per drop more crop”

3.1.2. Micro Irrigation (Sprinkler & Drip) System:

In the sprinkler (Micro & Mini Sprinkler) method of irrigation, water is sprayed into the air and allowed to fall on the ground surface somewhat resembling rainfall. The sprinkler irrigation eliminates conveyance loss and is suitable to all types of soil except heavy clay. It is most suitable for oil seeds; fodder other cereal, and vegetable crops,

water saving closer control of water application convenient for giving light and frequent irrigation and higher water application efficiency-

While Drip irrigation system is one of the most efficient methods for delivering water to crops (Horticulture/Sugarcane/and cotton) with minimal waste. The trails conducted in different parts of the country revealed water saving due to Sprinkler (Micro & Mini sprinkler) & Drip system varies from 16 to 70 percent over the traditional method with yield increase. There are a number of advantages including reduction of evaporation, reduction of water consumed by weeds, and irrigation to an exact root depth of crops.

3.1.3. Implementation Strategy:

1)-Implementation will be carried out through portal online www.cadaharyana.nic.in.

2)-Farmers will be able to submit applications by uploading on www.cadaharyana.nic.in directly/Common Service Centre (CSC) / nearest office of MICADA. The farmer application link will appear on left side of portal. Click the link then three schemes (Scheme-I; Scheme-II; and Scheme-III) will appear on the portal. Select. Details of three schemes are as follows:

(i) Canal Based Micro Irrigation

Project Based scheme (End to end MI Project components)

(ii) Canal Based Micro Irrigation

Subsidy based scheme on MI project components

(iii) Tube well Based Micro Irrigation

Subsidy based scheme on MI project components

All 4 MI project component -Watercourse, Pond, Solar Pump, MI equipment (Drip & Sprinklers) are included these three schemes.

3)-All Agriculture and Horticultural crops shall be covered under Micro Irrigation Programme.

4)-The farmers will be free to procure material of his choice from any of the registered manufacturer/supplier. The subsidy will be applicable on the material procured by the farmer from the registered firm only.

5)-The timeline for installation of system will be as under:

- Submission of online estimate within 15 days of approval of application.
- Deposit of farmer's share (15%) within 15 days of approval of estimate.
- Procurement of material and installation of system within 30 days of deposit of farmer share.

- Uploading of bill of quantity/invoice and hard copy of bill on portal by the Vendor within 15 days of installation of system.

- Physical verification of MI system within 15 days of uploading of bill on the portal by the Vendor/farmer.

6)-After approval of an application from Competent Authority, the firm will upload the estimate after assessing crop water requirement, design of system as per crop water requirement and quantity of material, Longitude and Latitude of site along with land map clearly indicating location of tube-well/source of irrigation, water discharge of tube-well and size of pipes etc. No other papers would be required to be uploaded at the Portal.

7)-The land holding of a farmer must be duly verified by the Patwari concerned in case of joint land holding.

8)-Once the estimate approved online by the Director (MI), the E-challan will be developed on the portal showing, Account Number of 14 alphanumeric characters. The farmer shall deposit his / her share money by this E-challan through NEFT/RTGS/UPI in the Account Number generated for individual farmer.

9)-Once the farmer deposit his/her share in bank account, the firm will be bound to supply material and install the system within prescribed period ensuring the material as per BIS specifications.

- In case, the firm fails to supply the material and install the system within 30 days of deposit of farmer share, an amount of Rs. 1000/- per day will be charged as penalty upto 7 days and Rs.2000/- per day for next 7 days. Thereafter, the farmer will be free to change the firm.

- If a farmer fails to deposit his/her share within 15 days of approval of estimate, the case of farmer will be rejected and he may apply afresh.

- The above conditions can be relaxed by the Administrator, MICADA in exceptional circumstances.

10)-The farmer will get the benefit of the subsidy one time only. In case, the farmer has land at different locations, the single estimate of all sites will be uploaded at the portal (design maps of all sites) for availing the benefit of subsidy up to the prescribed limit (5 Hectare).

10)-The farmer shall be eligible to get the benefit of subsidy on Mini-sprinkler and Drip irrigation systems after a span of 7 years period for the same land.

11)-The assistance/subsidy will be released as under:

- In case farmer pays complete amount to the vendor, the subsidy amount will be credited in the bank account of farmer after verification of system.

- In case farmer deposits his / her share (15%) of total estimated amount through E-challan, then the subsidy including farmer's share will be credited in the bank account of the vendor after verification of system.

- The farmer will pay the applicable GST amount directly to the vendor at the time of billing and the Vendor will be solely responsible for depositing the GST to the Government.

12)-Once the MI system is installed, the vendor / farmer will generate the bill of quantity/invoice on Portal and also upload the hard copy of bill duly signed by the farmer.

13)-Subsidy will only be admissible on MI material procured/installed by the farmers in their fields. The expenditure on earth work and GST applicable will not be admissible for grant of subsidy.

14)-The subsidy on MI systems will be applicable @ 85% cost of the system for all categories of farmers in the State upto a land limit of 5 Hectare.

15)-The subsidy shall only be admissible where the main-line and sub-line are underground in case of Drip Irrigation system.

16)-No by-pass of water shall be permitted in Mini-sprinkler and Drip irrigation systems.

17)-The asset created at the farmer's field will be physically verified by the officers of MICADA / 3rd Party as per decision of the Administrator, MICADA before release of subsidy.

- In case, the asset is not found at site, as per the terms and conditions of registration, an appropriate action will be initiated against the erring firm.

- In case, installation of asset is found incomplete or not operational as per observation of the verification team/officer, the firm will rectify the shortcomings within 10 days.

- The verification team will visit the site only twice and if the firm fails to rectify the shortcomings within prescribed period, the firm will be liable to pay an amount of Rs. 4000/- per case per visit by way of Demand Draft in favour of Administrator, MICADA payable at Panchkula within 15 days of such order or will be deducted from the subsidy amount.

18)-The verification of asset will be carried out through Mobile App and the Photo of MI System along with farmer will be uploaded www.cadaharyana.nic.in Portal.

19)-The officer(s) / team nominated by the Administrator, MICADA will cross-check at least 10% cases of MI systems installed in each district.

20)-The subsidy to beneficiary farmer / vendor will be disbursed at the level of Head Office, MICADA as per availability of funds and after approval of Administrator, MICADA.

21)-Other terms & conditions of registration will be applicable while installing the MI systems by the firms. Some main T&C are reproduced below:

- Manufacturer and Supplier shall be allowed to raise the bill against Haryana GST No. only and GST No. should be invariably printed on each bill. In case of supplier firm, the name of manufacturer and CM/L No. of main component of system should invariably be mentioned on the bill.
- The invoice bill generated on Portal raised by the supplier / manufacturer for any system will be digitally signed by the authorized signatory of the manufacturer. The material will be supplied to the farmers through e-way bill wherever applicable
- The firms registered shall establish their offices and godowns in Haryana State to raise the bills and to provide after sales service to the farmers. The firms shall submit the address of office and Godown with details of contact person (contact no. & email address) to MICADA within one month of registration.
- The registered firm shall be bound to supply the material as per BIS specifications. CM/L No. Batch No. /Lot No., Manufacturer's name etc. must be engraved on Aluminium pipes & accessories and embossed on HDPE/ PVC/LLDPE pipes as per norms of BIS specifications.
- The manufacturer / supplier firm shall appoint (Jointly or Individual) an Agronomist for agronomical support to the farmers. The manufacturer / supplier shall provide the name, address, and contact no. of such Agronomist to the MICADA. Such Agronomist shall also monitor the system/attend the farmers who have procured the system through its supplier.
- All the firms registered for supply of Mini-sprinkler/Drip irrigation system shall demonstrate the technology at farmer's field or the locations decided by Administrator, MICADA during the first year of registration (i.e. 2021-22). The firm shall also organize training camps twice in a year (preferably April & May and October & November) for mass awareness & motivation of farmers for adoption of micro-irrigation technology, and report to concerned district office MICADA and Head Office, MICADA, Panchkula atleast 15 days in advance. Atleast 1% random samples of HDPE/PVC/LLDPE Pipes will be drawn for quality tests.

3.2. Construction of On-Farm Water Tank for use of MI System in Agriculture & Horticulture Crops:

The major area under Micro Irrigation System (MI) spreads especially in south-western parts of the State where soil is light textured & undulated in topography. In such areas, intensive crop cultivation and operation of MI systems through tube-wells causing degradation of ground water resources. The construction of Water Tanks would play an important role in covering more area under assured irrigation as well as efficient use of water by integration with Micro Irrigation equipments. Similar Policy already exists for Horticulture crops. Considering the need of hour, the cluster approach in irrigation chain development to have effective integration of source, connectivity, distribution and

application is required for agricultural crops also. To discourage the flood / conventional irrigation methods, the construction of water tanks and integration with Micro Irrigation Systems are need of hour and required to be promoted in a holistic manner in the State.

The construction of community water tank/ individual water tank integration with water saving equipments like Sprinkler, Mini Sprinkler and Drip Irrigation System will be entire area of the State.

3.2.1. Implementation Strategy:

i)-The land owners shall only be considered for providing assistance (subsidy) on construction of On-farm water tank for use with Micro Irrigation Systems.

ii)-The water tank constructed by a group of four or more farmers shall be treated as community water tank.

iii)-In case of community water tank, the farmers of command area shall be bound to cover atleast 75% area under MI System.

iv)-In case of water tank constructed by the individual farmer, the farmer shall be bound to install MI System at least in 50% of land ownership.

v)-The size of land of a farmer as per revenue record i.e. Fard will only be considered for determining the quantum of subsidy.

vi)-In case of tenant farmer, the benefit of assistance on water tank as well as on MI System shall be given to the actual owner of the land.

vii)-Assistance @ 85% shall be admissible in case of construction of community water tank. Whereas, assistance @ 70% of cost of the water tank shall be admissible in case of individual farmer. The eligible size of tank for availing assistance will be 5 acres to 50 acres for horticulture and agriculture crops.

viii)-In case of the farmer having land at different locations, the farmer shall be entitled to avail the benefit of subsidy at all locations in case of community water tank only in addition to one unit of individual water tank.

ix)-The farmer / group of farmers shall be free for preparation of design estimate of water tank through any registered / approved Architect or the Assistant Soil Conservation Officer (Agriculture Department or MICADA) / XEN of any government department / Civil Engineer of public undertakings.

x)-The farmers or group of farmers shall be free to construct water tank at their own resources or through any Government department/public undertakings (Soil Conservation, MICADA, PWD&BR, Panchayati Raj, I&WR, DRDA, NABARD, WAPCOS etc).

xi)-The farmer / group of famers shall be eligible for availing assistance on construction of water tank where assured water source is available.

xii) Assistance on MI equipments (Sprinkler, Mini-Sprinkler and Drip) shall be governed as per guidelines of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayi Yojana (PMKSY) as well as implementation guidelines of the State as amended from time to time.

xiii)-The farmers who have already availed the benefit of subsidy on water tank for horticulture crops under MIDH/IHD on a particular piece of land shall only be eligible to avail such benefit on community water tank to be used for irrigation of additional land under agricultural crops.

xiv)-The cost norms for construction of water tank given at Annexure-I (for 5acres to 50 acres size) shall be followed for calculation of assistance for community as well as individual water tank subject to actual construction cost of tank. The actual size / dimensions of the tank shall be determined on the basis of Command area of tank, crop geometry, water requirement of crops, availability of surface water (number of days in a month) etc. The actual size / capacity of water tank required for the crops grown in command area will be assessed by Agriculture Inspector / Surveyor /ADO (SC) / ASCO or any officer assigned by the Administrator, MICADA (formerly CADA).

xv)-Application for community/individual water tank shall be invited online by developing portal. The priority shall be decided on following parameters:

a) Applicants, in order of priority decided by MICADA under its Water Course Policy will be taken up first.

b) Applicants will be given priority in order of higher area coverage under Micro-irrigation.

c) Priority will be decided on first-cum-first serve basis.

d) In case of any ambiguity coming while deciding the priority, Administrator, MICADA formerly (CADA) will be competent to decide reasonable criteria for deciding priority list.

xvi)-The beneficiary farmer / group of farmers shall execute an undertaking / agreement with the MICADA that they will use MI system for at least 7 years to irrigate their fields.

xvii)-The programme will be implemented under 'Other Intervention' component of "Per Drop More Crop" under centrally sponsored Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana

(PMKSY) Scheme. In case of growing demand of farmers / group of farmers, the possibility of availing funds under Micro Irrigation Fund (NABARD) / State Plan Scheme / Other sources will be explored.

3.2.2. Maintenance and Responsibilities:

i)-The individual farmer or group of farmers shall be responsible for quality or any defect in construction of water tank irrespective of Agency / Department.

ii)-They shall be fully responsible for completion of work as per sanctioned design and specifications.

iii)-The farmer's group/farmer shall maintain the structure and all expenditures on maintenance of structure be borne by the beneficiaries in future.

iv)-The water tank constructed shall not be utilized for any purpose other than agriculture and allied activities.

3.2.3. Release of Assistance:

i)-Assistance @ 85% of the construction cost of water tank shall be applicable in case of community water tank. However, it shall be @ 70% of the construction cost of the water tank in case of individual farmer.

ii)-Assistance norms which are applicable at the time of case shall be followed.

iii)-The cost norms of construction of water tank will be revised as per revision of rates of HSR from time to time.

iv)-The cost norms for construction of water tank given at Annexure-I shall be followed for calculation of assistance for community as well as individual water tank. Assistance admissible will be decided on the basis of cost norm and actual construction cost of tank whichever is less.

v)-Assistance minimum of Rs. 3.34 lakh (5 acres command area of tank) to maximum of Rs. 20.00 lakh (50 acres command area of tank) will be admissible.

vi)-The expenditure over and above the sanctioned estimate shall be borne by the farmer / group of farmers.

vii)-Assistance shall be released on community as well as individual water tank in 3 stages of on-going construction work i.e. 20% after completion of earth work (digging of tank); 40% after completion of construction of tank; and remaining 40% after installation of MI system.

viii)-Assistance shall be released after physical verification of structure by a team constituted or through any agency as decided by the Administrator, MICADA (formerly CADA).

ix)-Assistance shall be credited directly in the bank account of the beneficiary. However, in case of Community tank, the assistance shall be credited in the joint bank account of group of farmers / a farmer authorized by all members of the group.

3.3. RKVY-(Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana):

The unlevelled land of the field resulted in uneven distribution of applied irrigation water, thus amounting to vast wastage of water, electricity and labour. The farmer used traditional earthen channels as means of conveyance of irrigation water to fields. This resulted in not only seepage losses through percolation and evaporation but also resulted in increase in labour cost involved in maintaining the earthen walls of basins/ channels. This resulted in increase in demand for water in peak season of summer, thus increasing the operational cost of tube wells and increase in electricity bill. The tail end water losses are high in this traditional method of flood irrigation.

Haryana Government initiated UGPL- Water Management Schemes under RKVY. The UGPL consists of network of buried pipes (RCC/PVC) attached to tube well/ pump stand for conveying water to different points on farm required for efficient irrigation.

3.3.1. Implementation Strategy:

i)-Farmers will be able to submit application on agriharyanaofwm.com directly or through firm/DSCO/ASCO/ADO nearest office of Agriculture department.

ii)-The application of land owners will only be considered. The farmers will be free to procure material from any of the empanelled manufacturers/ suppliers of the choice.

iii)-After approval of an application, then firm will submit design estimate along with land map on which the location of tube-well/ source of irrigation, water discharge of tube well and size of pipe should only be mentioned and no other papers are required to be uploaded at the portal.

iv)-Once the estimate is approved by the department, the firm will be bound to supply the material as per BIS specifications and approved estimate at the site of the farmers.

v)-The assets created at the farmer's field will be verified by the department before release subsidy.

vi)-The verification team/officer will visit the site only twice, and in case the assets is not found at site as per the terms and conditions, the case of farmers will not be considered further for grant of subsidy.

vii)-In case of any dispute between the farmers and supplier firm regarding payment of material, the department will not be responsible. \

viii)-Subsidy will be admissible on pipes and accessories in case of HDPE/Aluminium, whereas in case of PVC based system, subsidy will be admissible on pipes only. No subsidy will be admissible on earth –work, Taxes/ duties etc including VAT.

ix)-The financial assistance for UGPL system is provided @25000 per hectare and limited to the maximum of 60,000 per beneficiary for all categories of farmers under RKVY.

x)-Vendor /farmers shall submit the copy of “fard” and bill of material duly signed by the farmers in the office of concerned ASCO within 15 days after installation of the system. The coordinates (Longitude and latitude) of the site must be recorded along with photograph of the farmers.

4. STATE SPONSERD SCHEMES:

4.1. MERA PANI MERI VIRASAT (MPMV):

A new Schemes “Mera Pani Meri Virasat” had been launched to diversify the paddy crop into alternative crops like maize/ cotton/pulses/ vegetables and fruits during Kharif. All paddy grown districts of the State have been included under this scheme. The farmers were motivated to diversify their paddy fields with other alternate crops as per their own discretion.

4.1.2. Implementation Strategy:

1)-Under this scheme, farmers of villages having groundwater level of 40 meters and above are advised to diversify atleast 50% paddy area into alternative crops (maize/ cotton/ pulses/ vegetables and fruits).

2)-Farmers will be given an incentive of an amount of Rs.7000/- per acre for diversification of paddy by alternate crops.

3)-Incentives will be deposited directly in the farmer’s bank account in two instalments. First installment of Rs- 2000/- will be given on verification of registration and second installment of Rs. 5000/- on maturity of crop.

4)-If farmers adopt DSR in paddy Rs.5000 per acre will be given. Apart from that adopting moong instead of Bajra Rs.4000 per acre will be given on verification.

5)-The crop insurance of alternate crops like maize and cotton will also be done by the Departments at government expenses.

6)-Only those farmers of the above 8 blocks (Ratia , Siwani, Guhla, Pipli, Shahabad, Babain, Ismailabad, Sirsa) will be eligible to get financial benefits per acre, who will diversify 50% more of their last Kharif season paddy area to alternate crops.

7)-Farmers, who have cultivated area of 4 acres and less, can diversify last year sown area of 2 acres paddy as per their own free will. For examples- if a farmers has 3 acres of land , he can voluntarily diversify even on one acre and get financial assistance of Rs 7000/-.

8)-Farmers of flood prone area where it is not possible to cultivate alternate crops under diversification, can apply for growing basmati varieties of paddy, Direct Seeded Rice (DSR) and sowing simple paddy.

9)-The Gram Panchayats of the villages of the selected 12 blocks, whose ground water level is 35 meters and above, will not be allowed to cultivate paddy on the agriculture land under them. Financial assistance will be given to the concerned Gram Panchayats in lieu of diversification of other alternate crops in place of paddy.

10)-All those farmers who are operating their tube well with 50 HP electric motors will be advised not to grow paddy in such areas.

11)- Under this scheme, all alternate crops like maize/ pulses will be procured by the Haryana Government at minimum Support Price. This will be done for the first time in Haryana, keeping in view the interests of farmers.

12)-To reduce the moisture of maize produced by the farmers, the government will also provide "Maize Dryers" in the respective grain markets.

13)-Under this scheme, villages of 8 selected blocks having ground water level 40 meters and above, are eligible to get more than 85% subsidy on the establishment of Micro irrigation system. Farmers only have to gives GST.

14)-Farmers are advised to sow seeds of High Productivity Maize under this crop diversification scheme.

15)-In order to promote mechanization, the Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare will provide pneumatic maize sowing machines on government expenses in 8 blocks and there will also be a provision of 40% subsidy on general maize sowing machines.

16)-Information related to diversification will be provided to the farmers through IEC (Information, Education and Communication) at village level.

17)-For the convenience of the farmers under this diversification scheme, the web portal has also been launched by the Department in which the farmers can register through themselves, CSC and the Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare.

18)-For promoting crop diversification and technical know-how, demonstration plots will be established by the Department of Agriculture and farmers Welfare and Krishi Vigyan Kendras in each block.

19)-In addition to these 8 blocks, the government provide incentive of Rs.7000/- per acre to all others farmers in the state, who sows others crops (maize/ cotton/ pulses/ vegetables and Fruits) leaving his previous years paddy cultivation. These farmers will also get their Maize and cotton crops purchased at Minimum Support Price. The farmers have only to register on the portal of the Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, "Mera Pani Meri Virasat".

4.2.1. SCHEME FOR DEVELOPMENT OF SALINE WATERLOGGED SOILS:

The preservation of the agriculture production of agriculture land in the water logged and saline soils at Haryana, which is in danger of becoming unproductive and the improvement of the agriculture production of land that has already become unproductive because of water logging/ Salinity and consequently the improvement of living condition of rural people.

Hon'ble Chief Minister, Haryana has announced to reclaim 1.00 lakh waterlogged and saline soils during the year 2021-22. A comprehensive eye survey of waterlogged and saline soils was conducted in four districts viz., Rohtak, Sonapat, Jhajjar and Ch. Dadri by the Department.

4.2.2. Implementation Strategy:

1)-The farmer whose agricultural land falls in this project area can apply online on the portal.

2)-Farmer has to submit his/her basic details, written consent, revenue record, bank details etc on portal. Only land owner applications will be considered.

3)-While registering on portal, the farmer has to pay Rs. 1000/- as registration fee, which will be adjustable to farmer share.

4)-The Department will decide contiguous area (cluster of villages) where land reclamation activities are to be undertaken.

5)-At least 250 acres waterlogged and saline area must be available in a cluster and consent of 100% beneficiaries is required.

6)-The preference will be given to the critical area having water table depth 0- 1.5 meter in the month of May-June. Proposed area must have accessibility to open drains for discharge of saline water.

7)-The farmers are requested to show their willingness for reclamation of their lands and have to pay 20% share of the total cost of the reclamation of waterlogged and saline soils which is Rs. 9000/- per acre in case of Sub Surface Drainage and Rs. 7000/- per acre in case of Vertical Drainage Technology.