



सिंचाई एवं जल संसाधन विभाग
हरियाणा

Schemes Orientation Guideline



Prepared by:
Technical Support Agency
(People's Science Institute),
Atal Bhujal Yojana - Haryana

For
State Project Management Unit
Atal Bhujal Yojana
Irrigation and Water resources Department
Govt of Haryana

Table Content:

1. Introduction-----	1
2. Convergence -----	2
2.1 Objective of Convergence-----	2
3. Types of Convergence-----	3
4. Process of Convergence-----	3
5. Centrally Sponsored Schemes-----	4
5.1 Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY) -----	4
5.1.1 Canal Based Micro Irrigation-----	5
5.1.1.1 Project Based scheme (End to end MI Project components) -----	5
5.1.2. Canal Based Micro Irrigation-----	5
5.1.2.1 Subsidy Based Scheme-----	5
5.1.3 Tube Well Based Micro Irrigation-----	5
5.1.3.1 Subsidy Based Scheme-----	5
5.2 Unit Cost-Farmers share & GST detail for MI (Micro irrigation) system-----	6
5.3 Construction of On-Farm Water Tank for use of Micro-irrigation-----	7
5.3.1 Objective of Scheme-----	8
6. RKVY-----	9
6.1 Objective of Scheme-----	9
6.2 Water Management Scheme-----	10
7. MGNREGA-----	10
8. Sub Mission Agriculture Mechanization (SMAM) -----	11
8.1 Objective of the Scheme-----	11
8.2 Subsidy Quantum Details -----	12
8.2.1 Pattern of Assistance under Custom Hiring Centre -----	12
9. Soil Health Card-----	13
10. Convergence with State Sponsored Schemes-----	13
10.1 MPMV (Mera Pani Mera Virasat) -----	13

10.1.1 Subsidy Quantum Details -----	14
11. Scheme for Integrated Watershed Development Management-----	15
12. Water Saving Technology-----	15
13. Reclamation of Saline Water Logged Soils-----	16
13.1 Objective -----	16
13.2 Technologies for reclamation of waterlogged and saline lands-----	17
13.3 Subsidy Quantum Details-----	17
List of Tables	
Table 1: Unit Cost-Farmers share & GST detail for MI (Micro irrigation) -----	5
Table 2: Description of Unit Cost for Water Tank-----	7
Table 3: Pattern of Assistance under SMAMA on Establishment of (CHC) -----	10

1. Introduction:

This Convergence Guidelines are prepared exclusively for Atal Bhujal Yojana, keeping the objective of the project in mind, to facilitate convergence of the project with different other schemes that are under implementation in the project. Usability of this guideline is in relation to assessing the components of different schemes and its potentiality for convergence with the project at different levels. These guidelines can be used both at the strategic level and implementation level to facilitate convergence. The guidelines provide scope to understand a particular scheme having linkage potential with ABYH, its convergence dimensions, which can get benefit out of convergence and over and above the overall strategy for convergence with different schemes. So, while facilitating convergence, the DIPs team members of the project can make use of these guidelines. It is expected that this guideline will help the project officials to promote convergence in an institution collaboration frame.

Atal Bhujal Yojana (Atal Jal) is targeted at sustainable ground water management, mainly through convergence among various on-going schemes with the active involvement of local communities and stakeholders. This will ensure that in the Scheme area, the funds allocated by the Central and State governments are spent judiciously to ensure long term sustainability of ground water resources.

The convergence shall further result in incentives to ***State Governments (under DLI#3-Public financing of approved Water Security Plans (WSPSs)*** through convergence of ongoing/new schemes) for suitable investments, aided by strong database, scientific approach and community participation. This DLI provides an incentive to shift public financing on groundwater to priority measures / areas identified through the bottom-up groundwater planning process i.e. WSPs. This will help align the implementation of various government programs and improve the effectiveness of public financing on groundwater by moving to more coordinated investment in sustainable groundwater management.

Government of Haryana is committed to improve ground water management in the state through a scheme called Atal Bhujal Yojana or (Atal Jal) is being implemented by Irrigation, and Water Resource (I& WR) department, with the assistance from the World Bank. Atal Bhujal Yojana is a ground water management scheme launched by honourable

Prime Minister Narendra Modi on the 95th bith anniversary of former Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee on 25 December 2019. The Scheme covers about 1669 Gram Panchayats in 36 blocks of 14 districts of Haryana. The districts being covered under the project are Yamunanagar, Krukshetra, Sirsa, Fatehabad, Karnal, Kaithal, Panipat, Faridabad, Rewari, Bhiuwani, Charkhi Dadri, Grugram, Mahendragarh and Palwal.

The primary objective of this Scheme is “to improve the management of groundwater resources in the water stressed areas of the selected States.” This will be achieved by implementing appropriate investments/management actions led by community through convergence of various ongoing /new central and state schemes. It also aim at bringing about behavioural change at the community level through awareness programs and capacity building for fostering sustainable ground water management in the state.

1.1 COMPONENTS OF ATAL BHUJAL YOJANA:

The scheme has two components, viz. i) Institutional Strengthening and Capacity Building Component, aimed at strengthening the ground water governance mechanism in the participating States and ii) Incentive Component, aimed at rewarding/incentivizing the States for various measures aimed at ensuring the long-term sustainability of ground water resources. Through a combination of institutional strengthening, community mobilization, convergence among ongoing schemes and incentivization of good performance, the scheme aims to bring synergy among various on-going schemes and ensure benefits and dividends at minimal cost in the identified ground water stressed areas

2. CONVERGENCE:

There are a number of ground water management programmes/Schemes that have been implemented in the project districts through different departments of the Haryana Government. The focus of this guideline is to identify the various demand and supply side ground water management state specific on-going schemes and convergence with Atal Bhujal Yojana. Apart from convergence would also help the project to access technical experience and expertise available with different departments for the ground water management.

2.1 OBJECTIVES OF CONVERGENCE:

The basic objective of convergence of different Government Schemes with Atal Jal is to establish synergy among different programmes in planning and implementation to optimise the benefits. Secondly, appropriate convergence strategies will bring sustainable ground water management in the project locations. It is expected that through convergence, there would be additional resource support to Atal Bhujal Yojana from different other schematic provisions of Government which will contribute to realise the project outputs. Looking at the project and its mandate, convergence of other programmes / schemes with Atal Jal is going to be beneficial to both where each such initiative will have complementary and supplementary impact to each other's objective. This guideline attempts to have a holistic view of convergence in Atal Bhujal Yojana implemented areas.

3. TYPES OF CONVERGENCE:

SN	Convergence Types	Related Schemes/Programmes/Projects/Departments
1	Financial	PMKSY, MGNREGA, RKVY, GPDP-Hamari Yojana Hamara Vikas, IWDM, MPMV, Adoption of Water Saving Technology, SMAM, Providing Implements/Machinery and Soil Health Card.
2	Technical	Central Ground Water Board, Krishi Vigyan Kendra etc.
3	Institutional	Nehru Yuva Kendra, SHGs, VWSC, WUA etc.
4	Social & Mobilization	PHED, JJM, Educational Dept, Eco Club etc.

4. PROCESS OF CONVERGENCE:

The process of convergence normally starts at the planning stage where different Demand and Supply side intervention identified & matched with Project needs and incorporate in Water Security Plan. It is not always possible for a single scheme to cater to different needs of area to its fullest level rather each scheme has its own beneficial dimensions and also the limitations. Planning level convergence will attempt to identify such limitations and developing it in to strength by bridging the gap. Bridging the gap, as a part of the Yojana would be with the use of other schemes / programmes / that are under implementation and having those dimensions in which the present project under

implement is deficient. So, it is advisable to foster convergence at the planning level by mapping different resources and services that are available within and out of the scope of the project. Based on the needs, as evolved in the planning process, convergence plan would be prepared and concerned departments would be negotiated to bridge the service and resource gap. So, at the village level, a convergence plan would be prepared where farmers/community interest and would be matched with the ongoing project.

The convergence action plan should have activity wise convergence plan with different programmes / schemes / departments. The plan should also identify and record what type of convergence it is aiming at like whether the convergence is to fulfil the resource gap and/or to add value to a specific intervention and/or development of local area like clusters, particular geographical area etc

5. CONVERGENCE WITH CENTRAL SPONSORED SCHEMES:

5.1 PMKSY (Per Drop More Crop):

(Drip, Mini Sprinkler & Portable Sprinkler Irrigation programme -PMKSY)

The Government of India launched Centrally Sponsored Schemes on Micro Irrigation with the objective to enhance water use efficiency in the agriculture sector by promoting appropriate technological interventions like drip, & sprinkler irrigation technologies and encourage the farmers to use water saving and conservation technologies. The programme Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY), have following programme components.

- ✓ Accelerated Irrigation Benefits programme (AIBP) for major & medium irrigation including National Projects.
- ✓ PMKSY (Har Khet Ko Pani) for minor irrigation (both surface & ground water) including water sources, harvesting structure & distribution system.
- ✓ PMKSY (Per Drop More Crop) for micro irrigation including drip. Sprinkler, rain guns on the farm.
- ✓ PMKSY (Watershed Development) for rain water harvesting & water shed.

5.2 Objectives of Per Drop More Crop:

The main objectives of Per Drop More Crop are as under:

- ✓ Increase the area under micro irrigation technologies to enhance water efficiency.

- ✓ Increase productivity of crops and income of farmers through precision water management.
- ✓ Promote micro irrigation technologies in water intensive/consuming crops like sugarcane, banana, cotton, etc and give adequate focus to extend coverage of field crops under micro irrigation technologies.
- ✓ Make potential use of micro irrigation systems for promoting fertigation.
- ✓ Promote micro irrigation technologies in water scarce, water stressed and critical ground water blocks/districts.
- ✓ Link tube well/river-lift irrigation projects with micro irrigation technologies for best use of energy both for lifting and pressurised irrigation as far as possible.
- ✓ Establish convergence and synergy with activities of on-going programmes and schemes, particularly with created water source for its potential use, integration of solar energy for pressurized irrigation etc.
- ✓ Promote, develop and disseminate micro irrigation technology for agriculture and horticulture development with modern scientific knowledge.

Details of scheme and sub - scheme available on Portal:

5.1.1 - Canal Based Micro Irrigation

5.1.1.1 - Project Based scheme (End to end MI Project components)

All 4 MI project component -Watercourse, Pond, Solar Pump, MI equipment (Drip & sprinklers) are included:

Components	Benefits
For Watercourses	Farmers (WUA) needs to deposit only 1% of the amount required for construction of the watercourse.
For on Farm Pond	No Contribution required from farmer side.
For Solar Pump	No Contribution required from farmers side.
For MI Equipment (Drip & Sprinkler)	Contribution @ 15% +GST of installation cost of on Farm MI.

5.1.2 -Canal Based Micro Irrigation

5.1.2.1- Subsidy based scheme on MI project components

Components	Benefits
For On-Farm MI Equipment (Drip & Sprinkler)	Contribution@ 15% + GST of installation cost of M.I in accordance with PMKSY guidelines

Sprinkler)	
For on Farm Pond (Individual Farmer)	Contribution @30% of total expenditure on pond construction with condition of minimum 50% area to be irrigated using MI.
For on Farm Pond (Group of Farmers)	Contribution @15% of total expenditure on pond construction with condition of minimum 75 % area to be irrigated using MI.
For on Farm Pond (Solar Pump)	Contribution@25% for installation of solar pump with capacity ranging from 3 HP to 10 HP (Subsidy @75%).

5.1.3- Tube well Based Micro Irrigation

5.1.3.1- Subsidy based scheme on MI project components

Components	Benefits
For On- Farm MI Equipments	Contribution@ (15% + GST) of installation cost of M.I in accordance with PMKSY guidelines
For On Farm Pond (Individual Farmer)	Contribution @30% of total expenditure on pond construction with condition of minimum 50% area to be irrigated using MI
For on Farm Pond (Group of Farmers)	Contribution @15% of total expenditure on pond construction with condition of minimum 75 % area to be irrigated using MI.
For on Farm Pond (Solar Pump)	Contribution@25% for installation of solar pump with capacity ranging from 3 HP to 10 HP (Subsidy @75%).

Scheme wise eligible applicant	
Scheme Name	Eligible Applicant
A) Provision of MI project components (all 4) ie. Water course, On Farm Pond, Solar pump and On Farm MI.	Water User Association (WUA)
B) Provision of MI project components (all 3) ie. On Farm Pond, Solar pump and On Farm MI in case water	Individual Farmer and Group of Farmers
C) Provision of MI project components (all 2) ie. Solar pump and On Farm MI in case water course and On-Farm Pond exists.	Individual Farmer and Group of Farmers

D) Provision of On-farm MI (Drip or Sprinklers) in case water course, On-Farm Pond and On-Farm Solar pump exists.	Individual Farmer and Group of Farmers
E) Provision of MI project components (all 2) ie. On Farm Pond and Solar pump in case On- farm MI (Drip or Sprinklers) already installed.	Individual Farmer and Group of Farmers
F) Provision of MI project components (all 3) ie. On Farm Pond, Solar pump and On Farm MI.	Individual Farmer and Group of Farmers
G) Provision of MI project components (all 3) ie. On Farm Pond, Solar pump and On Farm MI.	Individual Farmer and Group of Farmers
H) Provision of MI project components (all 2) ie. Solar pump and On Farm MI in case On-Farm Pond exists.	Individual Farmer and Group of Farmers
I) Provision of On-farm MI (Drip or Sprinklers) on existing tube wells or any other source of water.	Individual Farmer and Group of Farmers

5.2 - Unit Cost-Farmers share & GST detail for MI (Micro irrigation) system for the FY21- 22:

<i>S. N</i>	<i>MI - System Specification</i>	<i>Unit Cost (0.47 ha) (Rs.)</i>	<i>Application GST@12% (Rs.)</i>	<i>Eligible Subsidy (Rs.)</i>	<i>Farmer Share (Rs)</i>	<i>Total Amount (GST+FS) (Rs.)</i>
1.	Sprinkler System					
	HDPE 63 mm (3.2 kg)	11693	1403.16	9939.05	1753.95	3157.11
	HDPE 75 mm (2.5 kg)	13709	1645.08	11652.65	2056.35	3701.43
2.	Mini Sprinkler					
	63 mm PVC (4 kg) based (8x8m)	47705	5724.60	40549.25	7155.75	12880.35
	63 mm HDPE (3.2 kg) based (8x8m)	46057	5526.84	3914.45	6908.55	12435.39

	63 mm PVC (4kg) based (10x10m)	38695	4643.40	32899.75	5804.25	10447.65
	63 mm HDPE (3.2kg) based (10x10m)	37047	4445.64	31489.95	5804.25	10447.65
3.	Drip Irrigation					
	Closed Spaced for Vegetable and other Crops(1.2m x0.6m)	50231	6027.72	42696.35	7534.65	13562.37
	Wide spaced for Horticulture crops (12x12) (63 mm Pipe)	19500	2340.00	16575.00	2925.00	5265.00
	W-S-for-6x6m for Horticulture.	23562	2827.44	20027.70	3534.30	6361.74

**Unit Cost-Farmers share & GST detail for off Grid Solar water pumping system
(Water Filled):**

<i>S.N</i>	<i>Pump capacity</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>L1 Rate for Haryana</i>	<i>GST @13.8%</i>	<i>Total Cost</i>	<i>Farmers share @25% of the cost</i>	<i>Eligible Subsidy @75%</i>
1	3HP DC	Surface	1,58,435	21,864	1,80,299	45,075	1,35,224
2	3HP DC	Submersible	1,64,000	22,632	1,86,632	46,658	1,39,974
3	3HP AC	Submersible	1,59,500	22,011	1,81,511	45,378	1,36,133
4	5HP DC	Surface	2,27,000	31,326	2,58,326	64,581	1,93,745
5	5HP AC	Submersible	2,27,000	31,326	2,58,326	64,581	1,93,745
6	5HP DC	Submersible	2,27,500	31,395	2,58,895	64,724	1,94,171
7	7.5HP AC	Surface	3,23,000	44,574	3,67,574	91,894	2,75,680
8	7.5HP AC	Submersible	3,25,000	44,850	3,69,850	92,462	2,77,388
9	7.5HP DC	Submersible	3,23,400	44,629	3,68,029	92,007	2,76,022
10	10HP DC	Surface	4,06,000	56,028	4,62,028	1,15,507	3,46,521
11	10HP AC	Submersible	3,99,000	55,062	4,54,062	1,13,515	3,40,547
12	10HP DC	Submersible	3,99,000	55,062	4,54,062	1,13,515	3,40,547

Unit Cost –Farmers share & GST detail for water filled pumps with Solar Pump Controller:

S.N	Pump capacity	Type	L1 Rate for Haryana	GST @13.8%	Total Cost	Farmers share @25% of the cost	Eligible Subsidy @75%
1	3HP DC	Surface	1,79,600	24,785	2,04,385	66,477	1,37,908
2	3HP AC	Submersible	1,79,500	24,771	2,04,271	65,817	1,38,454
3	3HP DC	Submersible	1,84,000	25,392	2,09,392	68,634	1,40,758
4	5HP DC	Surface	2,47,000	34,086	2,81,086	84,740	1,96,346
5	5HP AC	Submersible	2,47,000	34,086	2,81,086	84,740	1,96,346
6	5HP DC	Submersible	2,49,000	34,362	2,83,362	86,760	1,96,602
7	7.5HP DC	Surface	3,55,300	49,031	4,04,331	1,27,600	2,76,731
8	7.5HP AC	Submersible	3,56,000	49,128	4,05,128	1,27,372	2,77,756
9	7.5HP DC	Submersible	3,65,000	50,370	4,15,370	1,38,433	2,76,937
10	10HP DC	Surface	4,55,000	62,790	5,17,790	1,70,218	3,47,572
11	10HP AC	Submersible	4,55,000	62,790	5,17,790	1,70,218	3,47,572
12	10HP DC	Submersible	4,55,000	62,790	5,17,790	1,70,218	3,47,572

5.3 - Construction of On-Farm Water Tank for use of Micro-irrigation in Agriculture & Horticulture Crops:

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 water conveyance and irrigation lead not only to wastage of water but also invite several ecological problems like water-logging, salinity etc. 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.

5.3.1- Objectives:

- ✓ Integration of water source, distribution and its efficient use, to make best use of water through appropriate water saving devices.
- ✓ Improve on-farm water use efficiency to reduce wastage and increase availability both in duration and extent.
- ✓ Promote water management as per requirement of crops.
- ✓ Developing irrigation sources and encouraging community irrigation.
- ✓ Conjunctive use of brackish water with canal water.
- ✓ Improve socio-economic status of farmers.

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. The cost norms for construction of water tank are as follows:

Table 2**Description of Unit Cost for Water Tank
(Size, Capacity & Cost of Water Tank)**

S.N	Tank Size (ft)			Depth (ft)	Capacity (Litre)	Tank with Poly lying (500 micron & above)		Tank with Brick work including polythene sheet		Coverage Area (Acre)
	Top Size (ft)	Bottom Size(ft)	Mean Size(ft)			Rate/Litre (Rs)	Total Cost (Rs in lakh)	Rate/Litre (Rs)	Total Cost (Rs in lakh)	
1	65x55	45x35	55x45	10	700000	0.18	1.26	0.48	3.34	5.0
2	80x70	44x34	62x52	12	1050000	0.18	1.89	0.46	4.85	7.5
3	90x78	54x42	72x60	12	1400000	0.18	2.52	0.41	5.80	10.0
4	100x84	64x48	82x66	12	1750000	0.18	3.15	0.37	6.50	12.5
5	100x96	64x60	82x78	12	2100000	-	-	0.36	7.50	15.0
6	120x90	84x54	102x72	12	2450000	-	-	0.34	8.40	17.5
7	120x100	84x64	102x82	12	2800000	-	-	0.33	9.30	20.0
8	120x110	84x74	102x92	12	3150000	-	-	0.32	10.15	22.5
9	120x120	84x84	102x102	12	3480000	-	-	0.32	11.00	25.0
10	130x120	94x84	112x102	12	3830000	-	-	0.31	12.00	27.5
11	140x120	104x84	122x102	12	4170000	-	-	0.30	12.51	30.0
12	140x125	104x89	122x107	12	4350000	-	-	0.30	13.05	32.5
13	150x120	114x84	132x102	12	4500000	-	-	0.30	13.50	35.0
14	150x128	114x92	132x110	12	4870000	-	-	0,30	14.61	37.5
15	150x136	114x100	132x118	12	5200000	-	-	0.30	15.60	40.0
16	160x134	124x98	142x116	12	5594000	-	-	0.30	16.78	42.5
17	160x142	124x106	142x124	12	5980000	-	-	0.30	17.94	45.0
18	160x148	124x112	142x130	12	6269000	-	-	0.30	18.80	47.5
19	160x156	124x120	142x138	12	6655000	-	-	o.30	20.00	50.0

6. On –farm Water Management under RKVY-RAFTAAR:

Rice-Wheat and Cotton-Wheat are two principal cropping sequence of the state covering an area of around 17.00 lakh hectare. The topography of the area is flat and the mode of irrigation essentially remains flood irrigation. It has been estimated that appreciable quantities of water are lost by way of evaporation and seepage from the irrigation channels. Intensive cropping sequence over a period of time has resulted in degradation of underground water resources. Therefore, on-farm water management through water saving devices (underground pipeline system) is need of the hour in the light of degradation of underground reserves.

Keeping in view, Government is planned to create underground water conveyance facilities so that water losses can be avoided. All district of the state are proposed to be covered under this programme. Assistance @ 50% of the total cost limited to Rs.25,000/- per hectare with a maximum ceiling of Rs.60,000/- per beneficiary is admissible only on material (HDPE/PVC) pipes and accessories) excluding earth work. Total amount of Rs.4000.00 lakh (Rs. Forty Crore) have been placed to provide subsidy to the farmers for 160000, ha during the year 2022-23. 10% Scheduled caste farmers and 5% Women farmers will be covered under the project. One year project and will be implemented during the month of April to July and September to mid-December during the year 2022-23.

6.1 Objectives of the Scheme:

- ✓ Promotion of Water Saving Technologies to minimize evaporation and seepage losses.
- ✓ Judicious use of scarce irrigation water.
- ✓ Saving of energy, labour and time.
- ✓ Minimization of weeds/insects/pests infestation.
- ✓ Additional area brought under cultivation /irrigation.

All assistant Soil Conservation Officers in the state will be the implementing agency of this project. Farmers will be free to purchase BIS specified material from any of the registered firm. The Programme will be implemented through online system at "OFWM" portal of the department. The subsidy will be disbursed directly to the farmers' bank account as per the norms of the Government of India. 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.

7. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS):

In the state, the programme is being implemented by Panchayat Raj & Rural Department, Govt. of Haryana. The scheme covers a number of works that are mostly related to NRM & earth work. MGNREGA is having significant potentiality to get converged with Atal Bhujal Yojana.

As the project Atal Jal improve the management of sustainable ground. The NRM Work, Soil & Water Conservation related works like Water harvesting Structure, Earthen dams, stop dams, check dams Renovation and maintenance of irrigation canal and drains, Renovation of traditional water bodies including desilting of irrigation tanks and other water bodies, Afforestation, trees plantation and horticulture in common and forest lands, canal bunds and land development work in common land.

8. SUB MISSION AGRICULTURE MECHANIZATION (SMAM):

8.1 The main objective of this Scheme is:

- ✓ Increasing the reach of farm mechanization of small and marginal farmers and to the regions where availability of farm power is low.
- ✓ Promoting Custom Hiring Centre to offset the adverse economies of scale arising due to small landholding and high cost of individual ownership.
- ✓ Creating hubs for hi-tech and high value farm equipments.
- ✓ Creating awareness among stakeholders through demonstration and capacity building activities.
- ✓ Ensuring performance testing and certification at designated testing Centres.

8.2 Subsidy Quantum:

- ✓ Provide financial assistance to farmers for procurement of farm machinery and implements.
- ✓ Establish custom hiring centres of location and crop specific farm machinery and implements.
- ✓ Provide financial assistance to small and marginal farmers for hiring machinery and implements in low mechanized regions.
- ✓ Department of Agriculture or Dept. of Agricultural Engineering, wherever available, shall be the nodal department at the State level for implementation of this Mission. Procurement would be from the approved suppliers/manufacturers. The beneficiary is free to procure any brand as per his choice from the approved list.

8.2.1 Pattern of Assistance under SMAMA on Establishment of Custom Hiring Centre (CHC)

S.N	Custom Hiring Centre	Pattern of Assistance	Central Share	State Share
1	Upto 10 lakh	40% limited to Rs.4 lakh, Whichever is less.	50%	50%
2	Upto 25 lakh	40% limited to Rs.10 lakh Whichever is less.	50%	50%
3	Upto 40 lakh	40% limited to Rs.16 lakh Whichever is less.	50%	50%
4	Upto 60 lakh	40% limited to Rs.16 lakh Whichever is less.	50%	50%

9. SOIL HEALTH CARD SCHEME:

The scheme has been launched since 2015 in the state on 50:50 basis to provide Soil Health Card to all farming families in the state with the period of 3 years. Though it is a continuous process and scheme will continue on long term basis. First 2 Cycle had a period of 2 years & currently action plan is yet to be decided on GOI level.

Collection of soil samples & Distribution of SHC has been dropped from the year 2020-21. Collection of soil samples at a grid point of 2.5 ha (from irrigated areas) and 10.00 ha at a grid (from rain fed areas) on GPS location basis. On the basis of soil Test analysis Soil Health card are to be provided to all farming families on 100 percent subsidy through

Soil Health wing of Agriculture & Welfare department. The objective of the scheme is, Prospective of Soil Fertility Management with the focus or judicious use of fertilizers for sustainable crop productivity.

10 - CONVERGENCE WITH STATE SPONSERD SCHEMES/PROGRAMMES:

10.1 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.

10.1.1 Subsidy Quantum Details:

- ✓ Farmers will be given an incentive of an amount of Rs.7000/- per acre for diversification of paddy by alternate crops.
- ✓ Incentives will be deposited directly in the farmer's bank account in two instalments. First instalment of Rs- 2000/- will be given on verification of registration and second instalment of Rs. 5000/- on maturity of crop.
- ✓ 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.
- ✓ The crop insurance of alternate crops like maize and cotton will also be done by the Departments at government expenses.
- ✓ The farmers will be eligible to get financial benefits per acre, which will diversify 50% more of their last Kharif season paddy area to alternate crops.
- ✓ 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/-
- ✓ 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.*
- ✓ All those farmers who are operating their tube well with 50 HP electric motors will be advised not to grow paddy in such areas.

- ✓ 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.
- ✓ To reduce the moisture of maize produced by the farmers, the government will also provide "Maize Dryers" in the respective grain markets.
- ✓ In order to promote *mechanization*, the Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare will provide *pneumatic maize sowing machines on government expenses and there will also be a provision of 40% subsidy on general maize sowing machines.*
- ✓ *In addition to these , 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".*

11. KRISHI YANTRA AUDAN YOJANA FOR INDIVIDUAL FARMERS:

Haryana government started a new scheme for state farmers' name Krishi Yantra Anudan Yojana Under this scheme, the government provides Agriculture Equipment at Subsidy rates. On the purchasing of new Agriculture Equipment, 40 to 50% subsidy will be provided to the farmers.

- ✓ The application will be invited online on the portal-www.agriharyanacrm.com.
- ✓ Applicant must be a permanent resident of Haryana State.
- ✓ Applicant must have an active Bank Account because the subsidy amount will be delivered to the Bank Accounts.
- ✓ To get the benefits from this scheme applicant land must be in his/her name.
- ✓ Farmers are required to deposit booking amount @Rs.2500 for machine having subsidy less than 2.5 lakhs and @ 5000 for machines having subsidy Rs.2.5 lakhs or above.
- ✓ The following parameters should be fulfilled by the applicants for availing subsidy under the schemes:

- ✓ Farmers not already availed any subsidy during the last 2 years on the same implements in any of the schemes.
- ✓ Registration on “ **Meri Fasal Mera Byora** ” portal of the state Government.
- ✓ Having Tractor registered in the state of Haryana for tractor operated machines..
- ✓ Individual beneficiary is free to procure any brand as per his choice from the empanelled list.
- ✓ 70% of targets are reserved for small and marginal farmers.
- ✓ There are nine types of implements available on subsidy as under:

S.N	Types of Agriculture Machinery
1	Super Straw Management System to be attached with Combine Harvester
2	Happy Seeder
3	Paddy Straw Chopper/Shredder/Mulcher
4	Shrub master/Rotary Slasher
5	Crop Reaper (Tractor Mounted, Self-Propelled ,Self propelled reaper cum binder 3 wheel and 4 wheel)
6	Reversible M.B Plough
7	Zero tillage drill cum fertilizer machine
8	Super Seeder
9	Bailing Machine (Baler and Rake)

- ✓ The individual beneficiary is only eligible to avail subsidy on maximum 3 different types of implements as mentioned at above.
- ✓ In case applications received online are more than allotted targets, beneficiaries will be selected by conducting draw of lots online (in coordination with NIC) by the District Level Executive Committee (DLEC).
- ✓ Applicants who are eligible and want to apply for Haryana Krishi Yantra Anudan Yojana have to follow this stepwise process that we are sharing here below:
- ✓ First of all, Applicants have to open the official website www.agriharyanacrm.com.
- ✓ Now a new page will open on your computer screen.
- ✓ There will be a link to “proceed to apply” click on it.
- ✓ As you click on this link an application form will open there .

- ✓ Enter the complete details here correctly.
- ✓ Attach the mandatory documents and finally click on the submit button.
- ✓ From the home page of the official website click on the " Check Payment Status" option
- ✓ Now a new page will open on your screen.
- ✓ Here you have to enter your Aadhar Card Number.
- ✓ Finally, click on the search details.
- ✓ From the home page of the official website click on the beneficiary list.
- ✓ Now a new page will open.
- ✓ Here you have to enter the application number.
- ✓ Finally, you have to click on the search button.
- ✓ From the home page of the official website click on " List of Approved manufacturers list 1 and list 2".
- ✓ As you click on the list option the pdf will open.
- ✓ From this pdf you can see the approved manufacturers.
- ✓ After all these formality a list of successful applicants will be displayed on online portal and in the O/o concerned Deputy Director of Agriculture/Assistant Agriculture Engineer.
- ✓ Subsidy Eligibility certificate (SEC)/Permit will be issued online/ offline by Assistant Agriculture Engineer to the selected beneficiary immediately after conducting draw of lots.
- ✓ After receipt of bill the committee constituted by DLEC will physically verify the purchased agriculture implements immediately within 7 days of receipt of bill of purchase and upload the photo (with GPS location) on the portal after successful verification.
- ✓ Farmers will submit the bank account details and undertaking in prescribed format at the time of physical verification.
- ✓ Subsidy will be deposited in the bank account of the farmers' beneficiary after physical verification, subject to availability of funds.

12. SCHEME FOR INTEGRATED WATERSHED DEVELOPMENT -MANAGEMENT:

The main objective of the scheme is to Management of Natural Resources for agriculture productivity on sustainable basis. Scheme Covered Soil and water conservation works viz. Water Harvesting Structures, Percolation tanks, Check dams, Silt Detention dams, Drop structure, farm Ponds etc. will be executed through Soil & Water Conservation wing of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare Department. The main purpose of making these structures, to recharging of Ground Water, Moisture Conservation, Erosion control, Checking of land Degradation and Improvement in crop productivity.

12.1 SCHEME FOR PROVIDING ASSISTANCE ON ADOPTION OF WATER SAVING TECHNOLOGIES:

The main objective of this scheme is to Management of Natural Resources by controlling the depletion of groundwater by artificial recharge. The district show long term decline in groundwater / with scanty rainfall, in these areas rain water harvesting works taken up at mass level. Following Structure covered under this scheme:

Accelerated Recharge to Ground Water

- a) -Recharge through Roof-top rain water harvesting: In these components injection well used to inject the collection rainwater through bore well up to aquifer in Govt. buildings like schools, colleges, offices, residences etc. having at least 500 sq.m of catchment area.
- b) -Maintenance of old works (recharge structures): Under the components of the scheme repair/maintenance of old rain water harvesting structure is done.

Management of Natural resources (Ground Water)

- i) Peizometric tubes installation.
- ii) Purchasing of Resistivity meters.
- iii) Maintenance of old works (Peizometric tubes structure)

13. SCHEME FOR DEVELOPMENT OF SALINE WATERLOGGED SOILS:

The preservation of the agriculture production of agriculture land in the water logged and saline soils of 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.

13.1 Objectives:

- ✓ Construction and operation of horizontal subsurface/vertical drainage system in Haryana.
- ✓ Participation of farmers in the planning, construction, operation and maintenance of the SSD / vertical drainage system.
- ✓ The environmentally sound disposal of the saline drainage effluent in the SSD project area.
- ✓ The preservation of productivity of land once land is reclaimed.

13.2 Technologies for reclamation of waterlogged and saline lands:

- ✓ Sub-Surface Drainage (SSD) System – installation of horizontal drainage system where groundwater is highly brackish.
- ✓ Vertical Drainage – installation of shallow tube-wells where groundwater is of marginal quality.
- ✓ Integrated bio-drainage- plantation of trees and fruit plants, salt tolerant varieties.
- ✓ Aquaculture.
- ✓ CSSRI, Karnal will decide the type of technology mentioned above after preparation of Detailed Project Report of the surveyed area.

13.3 Subsidy Quantum Details:

- ✓ The farmer whose agricultural land falls in this project area can apply online on the portal.
- ✓ Farmer has to submit his/her basic details, written consent, revenue record, bank details etc on portal. Only land owner applications will be considered.
- ✓ While registering on portal, the farmer has to pay Rs. 1000/- as registration fee, which will be adjustable to farmer share.

- ✓ The Department will decide contiguous area (cluster of villages) where land reclamation activities are to be undertaken.
- ✓ At least 250 acres waterlogged and saline area must be available in a cluster and consent of 100% beneficiaries is required.
- ✓ 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.
- ✓ 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.