

AGRICULTURE

Introduction:-

Agriculture is the primary sector of economy which contributes about 14.3 % to the total SGDP of the State and also the mainstay of the people of Haryana as about 60% of the population is directly dependent on Agriculture and allied sectors. Haryana has accorded high priority to agriculture sector since creation of the state on 1st November, 1966. Strong infrastructure facilities like metalled roads, rural electrification, net work of canal system and development of market yards were created which provided much needed impetus to agriculture development in the State. Creation of these facilities coupled with agriculture research support and excellent extension network to disseminate the information related to improved farm practices to the farmers yielded tangible results. The State has been converted from a food deficient State to a food surplus. State which has become the second highest contributor of food-grains to the central pool.

Agriculture is a very wide and broad subject where allied Departments like Horticulture, Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Fisheries and Forest Departments also contribute a significant role to the Agriculture sector. But it is pertinent to mention that Agriculture Department which looks after the crops from pre-tillage/ sowing to not only harvesting but also advise the farmers about storage aspects through different means of extension activities. The department itself contributes a major role in the Agriculture sector.

The department of Agriculture through its various aspects like sizable organizational structure and other infrastructure is covering various activities of the department for the achievement of targeted production of different crops from time to time. The department has a sound and efficient structure in every respect.

Structure of the Agriculture Department:-

1. Director General

The Director General of Agriculture is the Head of the department who is controlling of all the schemes and activities emphasized by the Govt. to the Agriculture Department. Sh. Brijendra Singh, IAS is the Director General of the department.

2. Additional Directors/Chief Hydrologist

There are seven Additional Director and one Chief Hydrologist in the Agriculture Department who are next to the Director General of Agriculture and looking after the different sections according with the specific and emphasized schemes and miscellaneous work given to them. The Additional Directors are under the different cadres.

The list of the Additional Directors is as under:-

1. Additional Director Agriculture (Soil Conservation)
2. Additional Director Agriculture (Statistics)
3. Additional Director Agriculture (Extension)
4. Additional Cane Commissioner

5. Additional Director Agriculture (General)
6. Additional Director Agriculture (SWM)
7. Additional Director Agriculture (AE) - Vacant
8. Chief Hydrologist

3. Joint Directors

There are eight Joint Directors in the Department which are 1. Joint Director (CC) 2. Joint Director (QC) 3. Joint Director (PP) 4. Joint Director (HRD) 5. Joint Director (Stat.) 6. Joint Director (AE) 7. Joint Director (Cotton) 8. Joint Director (SC). The Joint Directors are under different cadres.

4. Deputy Director Agriculture and other equivalent

There are various such officers in the department who are of class I starting level. These officers are under different cadres.

5. SDAO/ASO/ASCO/STO/ Asstt. AE/APPO and others:-

These officers are of the level of class II level and are under different cadres of the department.

6. BAO/TA

These officers are of class II level and working under the different cadres.

7. ADO/SA/AI and others

These are the primary workers of the Department and working under the different cadres.

The gist and brief of the different cadres of the department is as under:-

1. Administrative cadre
2. Agriculture Statistics
3. Agriculture Engineering
4. Hydrology/Geology
5. Soil conservation/Soil Survey/ Soil Testing

1. Administrative Cadre:-

- a. 3 Additional Director ADA(Gen.), ADA(Extn.), Addl. Cane Commissioner.
- b. 5 Joint Directors JDA (QC), JDA (PP), JDA (HRD), JDA (CC) at Panchkula & JDA (Cotton), Sirsa
- c. 27 DDA Level DDA(PP), DDA(Trg.), DDA (HQ), DDA (Agro), 21 MO and Dy. Cane Commissioner at HQ and 21 DDAs at District level.
21 Asstt. Plant Protection Officers at distt. Level

35 Sub Divisional Agri. Officers
30 Subject Matter Specailist (PP)
30 Subject Matter Specialist (Agro)
11 Subject Matter Specialist (TRg.)
15 Asstt. Cane Dev. Officers
2 Seed Analyst
21 Superintendents in DDA offices

2. Statistical Cadre:-

- a. Additional Director Agriculture (Stat.)
- b. Joint Director (Stat.)
- c. Dy. Director (Timely Reporting)
- d. Economist
- e. 20 Assistant Statistical Officers at distt. Level and 5 at HQ.
- f. Technical Assistants at HQ
- g. Statistical Assistants at HQ and at sub divisional level

3. Engineering Cadre:-

- a. Additional Director (Agri. Engg.)
- b. Joint Director (Agri. Engg.)
- c. Agriculture Engineer
- d. 21 Assitant Agriculture Engineer at distt. Level; and one at HQ.
- e. ADO (Farm Implements) at block level.
- f. Well supervisor, Chief Supervisor Drilling Well Supervisor and others.

4. Hydrology Cadre

- a. One Chief Hydrologist and one Hydrologist at HQ.
- b. 5 Hydrologists at Ambala, Karnal, Rohtak, Gurgaon & Hisar
- c. One water Dev. Specialist at HQ.
- d. 5 Assistant Geologists at Kurukshetra, Bhiwani, Narnaul, Jind and Sirsa and one Asstt. Geophysist at Bhiwani

5. Soil Conservation

- a. There are two Additional Director at HQ.
- b. One Joint Director at HQ.
- c. Six DSCOs at Panchkula, Ambala, Karnal, Rohtak, Gurgaon & Bhiwani.
- d. 4 Senior Analysts Quality Control Lab (Fert.) at Karnal, Rohtak and Hisar.
- e. 23 Assistant Soil Conservation Officers
- f. 22 Soil Survey Officers
- g. 19 Technical Assistant (Soil Conservation)
- h. 38 Agriculture Development Officer (Soil Cons.) Analytical for QC Labs.
- i. 78 Agriculture Inspectors/Surveyors

It is mentioned that various posts are still vacant in all the cadres of the Department.

However, department of Agriculture has put their all concentrated and stringent efforts to tackle any kind of abrupt situation against the farmers and farming community of the State and accordingly many achievements have been touched and even crossed. But still there is a lot of potential with the Department to cope with the coming situations from time to time.

There are various achievements and initiatives taken by the Department during recent past and some of the major achievements have been enlisted below:-

- Krishi Karman award was achieved two times for achieving highest production and productivity of Wheat during 2010-11 in the state & highest productivity of What in the country at 51.82 qtls ./hect. during 2011-12.
 - Commendation Award was received on 10th February, 2014 from His Excellency the President of India for achieving consistently high productivity in Wheat and Rice cultivation, thereby contributing to National Food Security better performance in Agriculture during 2012-13.
 - The state was again selected for the Krishi Karman Award pertaining to the performance of 2013-14 and accordingly the presentation has already been delivered on 14-10-2014.
 - The productivity of Mustard was highest in the country at 18.69 qtls. per hect. During the year 2010-11.
 - The total Kharif food grains production for the year 2013-14 was 49.11 lac MTs. Whereas the food grain production for Rabi 2013-14 is achieved at 169.74 lac MTs.
 - The Rice production for the year 2013-14 was 39.98 lac MT which was highest since the formation of the State.
 - The Cotton production was 20.17 lac bales during 2013-14.
 - The Sugarcane Production achieved at 74.46 lac MTs during the year 2013-14.
 - The production of Wheat achieved at 118.00 lac. MTs during 2013-14.
 - The production of Mustard achieved at 8.80 lac MTs during 2013-14.
 - The total food grain production achieved at 169.74 lac MTs during 2013-14 which comprises of 49.11 lac. MTs Kharif food grains (final)+120.63 lac. MTs Rabi food grains.
 - As many as about 19.50 lac Soil Health Cards have been distributed in the State.
 - Haryana is 2nd largest contributor of food grains to the central pool.
 - Sugarcane prices at Rs. 301/-, 295/- & 290/- for early, mid & late varieties are amongst the highest in the country (2013-14).
 - Haryana has formulated the Agriculture Policy.
- ❖ The growth rate of GDP at constant prices hovered around 3.2 percent (advance) during the year 2013-14 for Agriculture Sector. The year-wise growth rate of GDP of the state is given below in the table:

Years	Growth Rate (%)
2007-08	-0.3
2008-09	7.4
2009-10	-1.7
2010-11	5.3 (P)
2011-12	7.6 (P)
2012-13	-1.0 (Q)
2013-14	3.2 (A)

P- Provisional
Q- Quick
A-Advance

Source: DESA(Haryana)

- ❖ The contribution of share of food grains to the central pool is anticipated around 15.5 percent to the central pool during 2013-14 despite of only 1.4 percent area of the country.

The contribution of food grains i.e. Rice and Wheat (2010-11 to 2012-13) to the central pool with percent share is as under.

(Lakh tonnes)							
Year	Rice	Wheat	Total	Rice	Wheat	Total	% share of haryana
	Haryana			India			
2010-11	16.87	63.47	80.34	341.98	225.14	567.12	14.2
2011-12	20.07	69.28	89.35	350.26	283.35	633.31	14.1
2012-13	26.09	86.65	112.74	340.20	381.43	721.63	15.6

- ❖ The percent share of GSDP at constant prices of Agriculture sector to the state (Haryana) from 2009-10 to 2013-14 is as under:

Years	Percent share
2009-10	16.2
2010-11	15.9
2011-12	15.9
2012-13	14.8
2013-14	14.3

- ❖ The targeted growth rate of GDP is to be achieved at 4 percent in the existing 12th five year plan.
- ❖ The percent share of Agriculture Sector regarding GSDP has decreased over the years. However, the total production and quantum of Agriculture Sector has increased but simultaneously other sectors of economy have also added substantially.
- ❖ The department of Agriculture is making all efforts to increase the growth rate and production/productivity of different crops.

INITIATIVES TAKEN BY THE DEPARTMENT TO TACKLE THE CHALLENGES

The Department of Agriculture has taken many initiatives and the strategies already chalked out have also been accelerated in a holistic manner during recent past for the overall growth of farmers and farming. The emphasis was sincerely given by the department to cope with the challenges like Degradation of Soil Health, Depletion of Groundwater Resources and its Management, Quality Seeds, Farm Mechanization, Extension, Weather and Climate Change etc.

The detailed description of major initiatives and strategies followed by the department are very necessary to be highlighted which are given as under:-

1. SOIL HEALTH IMPROVEMENT

The plant nutrients are called essential elements. In the absence of any one of these essential, a plant fails to complete its life-cycle, though the disorder can, however be corrected by the addition of that element. It is well known that 16 plant-food elements are necessary for the growth of green plants. The crops in the state are taking much quantities of these elements from the soil day by day and year by year. To enrich the soil, it is very essential to feed it back through different sources. Department of Agriculture has taken many initiatives in this regard. Some of the major initiatives to improve the soil health in the state are as under:-

- As many as 19.12 lac soil health cards have been distributed in the state out of which about 2.37 lac soil health cards were distributed during the year 2013-14. This motivates and educates the farmers to make need based use of chemical fertilizers so that the balance use of the fertilizers is optimally utilized and fertility of the soil can be maintained accordingly.
- District wise soil fertility maps depicting the village level data are prepared on the basis of soil test reports and these maps are made available to extension workers for further follow-up action. In addition, online soil health cards are also available to the farmers on the departmental website. All the relevant data and maps have been uploaded on the departmental website for the benefit of the farming community.
- Gypsum is being supplied on 60% subsidy to mitigate deficiency of Sulphur in soils.
- To replenish the micro nutrient deficiencies, Zinc Sulphate, Ferrous Sulphate are being supplied on 75 % of subsidized cost from various departmental schemes.
- Cultivation of Pulse crop is being promoted. Department had planned to cover 29 thousand hectares under A3P scheme and 26 thousand hectare area under Additional Area Scheme under summer moong as a catch crop in-between Wheat and Paddy crop during 2014.
- The department has extended 34 static Soil Testing Laboratories (STLs) and 3 Mobile Soil Testing Laboratories (MSTLs) have been established which are providing free soil and water testing services to the farmers. Each STL has analysis capacity of 10 thousand soil samples per annum. The farmers can get their soil samples checked and accordingly they can use the desired

and required quantity of fertilizers to avoid the indiscriminate use of fertilizers and hence can improve the fertility through the diverse prism.

- In order to maintain health of the soil on sustainable basis state is advocating enhanced use of compost, farm yard manure, bio-fertilizers, vermin-compost, Green-manure etc.
- The Department of Agriculture is trying and maintaining each and every aspect of the soil health so that it can give an optimum quality and quantity of crops.

2. DEPLETION OF GROUNDWATER RESOURCES AND ITS MANAGEMENT THROUGH VARIOUS SOURCES

Water management is a thrust area not only of the Department, State but also a very critical need of the nation. To economize the use of water, various water saving techniques are being promoted in a more holistic manner by the Department. Underground Pipe Line (UGPL), Drip and Sprinkler systems are being extended to the farmers on subsidies rates so that others can learn the benefits of the systems and may use the same at their own level also.

- **UGPL:**

So far more than 1,20,000 hectare area has been brought under UGPL system. It has been proposed that in area of about 40 thousand hectares would be brought during 2014-15 under the system. The pattern of subsidy of assistance is @ 50 % of the cost of system for a maximum of Rs. 60 thousand per beneficiary.

- **Sprinkler System:**

The pattern of assistance has been kept uniform @ 50 percent of the total cost of sprinkler set for Rs. 7,500 per hectare whichever is less with a maximum sealing of 5 hectares per beneficiary.

- **Drip System:**

This system is very beneficial specially in Cotton, Sugarcane and Horticultural crops. An assistance of @ 75% of the total cost of the system is provided to the farmers upto one hectare.

All these systems are very useful for the improvement of water use efficiency also.

- **Depletion of groundwater** is a serious concern, therefore, “The Haryana Preservation of Sub Soil Water Act, 2009” was strictly implemented. This would go a long way in preservation of sub soil water in state. The farmers are prohibited to grow the nursery of Paddy before 15th May and transplanting of paddy before 15th June. This act has been quite successful in checking the exploitation of ground water specially in Paddy growing areas.
- **Diversification:**

This program not only helps to encounter the problem of depletion of ground water but also improves soil health and maintains dynamic equilibrium of agro-eco system. Under this program, the crops like Maize, Pulses, Basmati and Agro-Forestry crops are being promoted.

In addition to the above systems of irrigation many other methods are being adopted by the department to arrest the alarming situation of depleting water table and few of them are as under:

- **Direct Seeding of Rice (DSR)**

The department is promoting the DSR system from last few years. The system saves 20 to 25 percent water and the yield also remains at par. About 25,000 acre area has covered under DSR during 2013-14 and about 35,000 ha. area covered during 2014-15. This is a good system and will be promoted more in the coming years.

- **Laser land Leveler**

This equipment is responsible for the leveling of the land where the irrigation water is saved upto 20%. The equipment is also useful for precision leveling of land thereby facilitates effective utilization of farm inputs. This farm mechanization equipment requires huge funds from GOI in the coming years. Even the state Govt. can also think to extend this equipment in a holistic manner to the farmers.

- The Department has introduced a State Plan Scheme from the year 2005-06 namely “Accelerated Recharge of Ground Water” to recharge the ground water in water deficit areas of the State. Under this scheme, 592 (tent.) Rain Water Harvesting Structures were achieved the year 2013-14 and a sizable structures are to be planned for coming years.
- The Department is implementing Watershed schemes namely, National Watershed Development Project for Rain-fed Areas (NWDPR), Flood Prone River (Ghaggar) and Sub Mountainous scheme under which activities like water harvesting structures, gully plugging, check dams, percolation embankments, marginal bunds. An area of about 3500 ha. have been covered so far under the scheme.

3. SEEDS

Seed is an important input which should be qualitative and quantitative. The department of Agriculture has made all efforts towards this aspect.

- **Seed Replacement Rate (SRR)**

The Seed Replacement Rate (SRR) of various crops has been taken care at the level best. The SRR of various crops is as under:

Crop	(in percentage)				
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (Target)
Paddy	24.39	25.19	25.01	25.20	28
Bajra	73.32	89.04	79.37	80.50	83
Cotton	95.03	93.82	95.14	93.25	95
Wheat	37.00	33.80	51.00	55.00	57
Barley	90.00	90.02	82.54	86.00	90
Gram	12.20	15.00	15.50	16.00	17
Oilseed	95.00	93.00	94.27	95.00	96

The Seed Replacement Rate of various crops in the state as stated above is satisfactory. In addition above, the requirement of the seed is assessed by the department and accordingly the availability is taken care off. Similarly, the quality aspects on enhancing the adoption of new varieties/hybrids, enhancing quality of farm saved seed and seed help groups is also being promoted in the state.

To check the quality of seeds, the State Government has appointed 21 Licensing officers and 85 notified seed inspector to regulate the quality of seed sold through all licensed scale outlets under Seed Act, 1966. The sale outlets are regularly inspected and seed samples are drawn through licensed sale outlets as and when necessary. Action is initiated against the defaulting seed dealers as envisaged in the Seed Act/Seed (Control) Order if seed is found below minimum prescribed standard after analysis in the State Seed testing laboratories located at Karnal and Sirsa.

4. EXTENSION

- The extension of the latest technology is very necessary to reach to the real users i.e. farmers. Presently, the Department of Agriculture is extending the latest technology within the reach of the farmers through various means and methods. The extension workers (Primary) i.e. ADOs are deployed in the field after imparting them a three months training in the HAMETI, Jind. All the field functionaries are helping the farmers in advocating and launching to the farmers various new technologies and all the specific things as per the package of practices issued by the SAU. The farmers are getting benefits from the field functionaries.

- The Department is extending and distributing 35 thousand copies of Krishi Sanwad, magazine which is free of cost. The farmers are taking the benefits through this magazine by reading the different articles which are there in Hindi language.
- The Department is making advertisements in different newspapers for the publicity of various useful things for the farmers.
- The department is also extending Jingles in different radio stations.
- The telephone call stations in the state are there at Bawal, Kurukshetra, Hisar and Panchkula which are free of cost. The farmers can ask on telephone to solve their problems.
- The department will have to think for the latest technologies of extension being covered in the developing countries.

5. WEATHER AND CLIMATE CHANGE

Plant growth and development are primarily governed by the environmental conditions of the soils and climate. The weather and climate assumes significance in nearly every face of Agriculture activity. To cope with the challenges faced inclemently and aberrantly by weather and climate, safety nets for the farmers are very essential. Accordingly, the department has extended crop insurance schemes for the farmers. NAIS was discontinued in the state due to less coverage of farmers whereas WBCIS and MNAIS have been extended in 27 blocks and 4 districts respectively. During 2014-15, Kharif the Crop Insurance Schemes were not covered in the state due to more burden of financial Liabilities of Previous years. The department is preparing advisories and contingent Plans in consultation with CCSHAU, Hisar to disseminate the same to the farmers to tackle the inclement weather situations.

The department of Agriculture has extended many schemes for the benefits of the farmers. The gist of the schemes for the year 2014-15 with allocation is given below:-

MODIFIED PROPOSED OUTLAY ANNUAL PLAN 2014-15

Head wise

(Rs. in lac)

Sr. No.	Name of the Scheme	Modified Proposed Annual Plan 2014-15	Of which SCSP Component
1.	2.	3.	4.
1.	2401-Crop Husbandry Centre Share of CSS	14430.00 26300.00	1420.00 1595.00
	Total	40730.00	3015.00
2.	2402-Soil and Water Conservation	1700.00	0
	Total	42430.00	3015.00
3.	Centrally Sponsored Schemes (Centre Share)	220.00	0
4.	100% Centre Sector Scheme	882.00	0
	Total	1102.00	0
	G.Total	43532.00	3015.00

MODIFIED PROPOSED OUTLAY ANNUAL PLAN 2014-15

Scheme Wise

(Rs. in lac)

Sr. No.	Name of the Scheme	Modified Proposed Outlay	Of which SCSP Component
1.	2.	3.	4.
	2401-Crop Husbandry		
1.	Scheme for Quality Control on Agriculture Inputs	300.00	0
2.	Scheme for Stocking and Distribution of Fertilizers by Institutional Agencies	1300.00	0
3.	Scheme for Providing Soil and Water Testing Services to the farmers	100.00	0
4.	Scheme for Managing the Micro Nutrients Deficiency in the Soil	400.00	0
5.	Scheme for Setting up Strengthening of Biological Control Lab. at Sirsa under Integrated Pest Management	50.00	0
6.	Scheme for Safe and Scientific Storage of Food-grains by General Category Farmers	300.00	0
7.	Scheme for Scientific Bee Keeping quality Honey Production for SC farmers including Agriculture and Non Agriculture Labour	450.00	450.00
8.	Scheme for Safe and Scientific Storage of Food-grains by Scheduled Castes Farmers	400.00	400.00
9.	Scheme for Plant Health care through E-Pest	1.00	0

Sr. No.	Name of the Scheme	Modified Proposed Outlay	Of which SCSP Component
1.	2.	3.	4.
	Surveillance		
10.	Scheme for Strengthening of Agricultural Extension Infrastructure	850.00	0
11.	Scheme for Promotion of Sustainable Agriculture – Strategic Initiatives	1300.00	0
12.	Scheme for Agriculture Extension Training Services to Farmers	148.00	0
13.	Scheme for Agricultural Engineering and Trial Boring	300.00	0
14.	Scheme for Providing implements/ Machinery on subsidy to the group of farmers and farmers of SC category	500.00	500.00
15.	Scheme for Technology Mission on Sugarcane	500.00	0
16.	Scheme for Constitution of Haryana Kisan Ayog	300.00	0
17.	Scheme for Improvement of Agriculture Statistics	25.00	0
18.	Scheme for Promotion of Crop Diversification	800.00	0
19.	Scheme for Promotion of Cotton Cultivation in Haryana State.	450.00	0
20.	Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil-palm and Maize (ISOPOM) (75:25)	200.00	0
21.	Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil-palm and Maize for Scheduled Castes Farmers (ISOPOM) (75:25)	25.00	25.00
22.	Scheme for Intensive Cotton Development under Mini Mission-II of Technology Mission on Cotton (75:25)	15.00	0
23.	Scheme for Intensive Cotton Development under Mini Mission-II of Technology Mission on Cotton for Scheduled Castes Farmers (75:25)	5.00	5.00
24.	Scheme for Support to State Extension Programme for extension reforms (90:10)	260.00	40.00
25.	Scheme for National Agriculture Insurance (50:50)	250.00	0
26.	Scheme for Weather Based Crop Insurance (50:50)	4000.00	0
27.	Scheme for Modified National Agriculture Insurance Scheme (50:50)	1000.00	0
28.	Scheme for National Project on Management of Soil Health and Fertility (50:50)	200.00	0
29.	Scheme for Providing loan from NABARD for the construction of Godown by HAIC	1.00	0
	Total	14430.00	1420.00
	Centre Share of CSS		
1.	Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojna (RKVY)	20000.00	335.00
2.	National Food Security Mission (NFSM)	5500.00	1100.00
3.	National Oilseed and Oil Palm Mission	300.00	60.00

Sr. No.	Name of the Scheme	Modified Proposed Outlay	Of which SCSP Component
1.	2.	3.	4.
4.	National Mission on Agriculture Extension & Technology	500.00	100.00
	Total Centre Share of CSS	26300.00	1595.00
	Total Crop Husbandry	40730.00	3015.00
	Part-II 2402-Soil and Water Conservation		
1.	Scheme for Providing Assistance on adoption of Water Saving Technologies	1000.00	0
2.	Scheme for Development of Saline/ Waterlogged soils in Haryana State	190.00	0
3.	Scheme for Integrated Watershed Development and Management Project in the State	500.00	0
4.	Scheme for State Land Use Board, Haryana	10.00	0
	Total	1700.00	0
	G. Total	42430.00	3015 .00
	Centrally Sponsored Schemes (Centre Share)		
1.	Scheme for Development of Saline/ Waterlogged soils in Haryana State	220.00	0
	Total	220.00	0
	Centre Sector Scheme (100% basis)		
1	Scheme for Setting up of biogas plants	250.00	0
2	Scheme for Setting up of biogas plants for SC component	1.00	0
3	Scheme for Promotion and Strengthening of Agril. Mechanization through training, testing and demonstration	110.00	0
4	Scheme for Post Harvest Technology and Management	300.00	0
5	Scheme for Strengthening and Modernization of Pest Management Approach (token provision)	1.00	0
6	Scheme for Timely Reporting of Estimates of Area and Production of Principal Crops.	50.00	0
7	Scheme for Improvement of Crops Stat.	45.00	0
8	Scheme for National Project on Organic Farming	50.00	0
9.	Scheme for Development of Infrastructure Facilities for Production of Distribution of Quality Seed for Scheduled Castes Farmers	25.00	0
10.	Scheme for Development of Infrastructure Facilities for Production of Distribution of Quality Seed (subsidy component)	50.00	0
	Total	882.00	0

MAJOR SCHEMES (2014-15)

The department of Agriculture has implemented a number of Plan Schemes during 2014-15 which were in the interest and benefits of the farmers of the state. A very short description of the schemes is given below:-

- **Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)**

The scheme was launched by GOI during recent past with a goal to achieve the growth and Production/productivity of different crops and also to cover the allied sectors of the Agriculture. During the year 2014-15 an allocation of Rs. 200 Crore was year marked. However, the allocation has now been revised by GOI.

- **National Food Security Mission (NFSM)**

The NFSM Scheme keeps an allocation of Rs. 55 Crore during the year 2014-15. The scheme is being successfully implemented in the State. This scheme is for the Wheat and Pulses, Wheat is being covered in 7 districts whereas pulses are being covered in the entire State.

- **Support to State Extension Program for Extension Reforms/ATMA.**

This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme and various activities of extension are being covered under the scheme.

There are many other schemes which are as under:-

- **National Mission on Oilseed and Pulses**
- **Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (WBCIS).**
- **Modified National Agriculture Insurance Scheme (MNAIS).**
- **Technology Mission on Sugarcane (TMS).**
- **Providing Assistance on Adoption of Water Saving Technologies.**
- **Agriculture Engineering and Trial Boring.**

The financial allocation of these schemes have already been given in the previous tables.

Other Programs covered

➤ Agriculture officers' Workshop for Rabi and Kharif crops was successfully organized. Strategies to improve Kharif and Rabi crop production were finalized in consultation with experts of the university. Crop wise impact points were finalized in these workshops for dissemination to the farmers for better impact. These workshops proved very handy in updating the knowledge of extension workers and educating the farmers.

- Adequate availability of fertilizer during Kharif & Rabi crop season to the farmer was ensured. During peak consumption period day to day and rake to

rake basis monitoring of fertilizers was done in consultation with suppliers and field functionaries.

- The quality of agriculture inputs like seed, fertilizers and pesticides were ensured by way of surprise check and strict vigilance. Special quality control campaigns were launched in order to ensure supply of quality inputs to the farmers.
- Seed Replacement Rate (SRR) of various crops was improved due to timely planning, coordination and stocking of good quality seeds.
- Water saving devices were promoted in a big way and an area of 1,28,707 ha and 40,361 beneficiaries have been covered so far in the State. This program is under the best practices of the State and a lot of work is to be done on this particular method of water saving device. A provision of 50 percent subsidy or Rs. 60,000/- per beneficiary is being provided. This system saves more than 25% irrigation water and improved productivity by 5%.
- Keeping in view the importance of laser leveler in natural resources conservation, emphasis were laid to popularize it among the farmers of the state. Land leveling with laser levelers not only improves water use efficiency but also crop productivity.
- To mitigate Sulphur deficiency of the soil, the farmers were motivated to use Gypsum as it contains 13-17 % Sulphur. This program is being extended to the farmers to reclaim their soil at 50 % subsidy.
- To remove deficiency of micro nutrients, Zinc Sulphate was made available on 50% subsidized rates.
- A total number of about 19.50 lac Soil Health Cards have been issued to the farmers in the state till now. This motives and educate the farmers to make need based use of chemical fertilizers.
- Sub surface drainage system for reclamation of saline and water logged soils was successfully laid in area of Jhajjar, Sirsa and Fatehabad districts.
- Farm mechanization was promoted in a big way to reduce dependence on labour. Zero till seed drill, rotavators, straw reapers, laser land levelers, bed planters, straw bailer, power tiller, cotton seed drill, power weeder, reaper binder & multi crop planter were provided on subsidized rates which

- promoted timely operations, improve input use efficiency and crop productivity. Subsidy up to 50 % on farm mechanization equipments is being provided to the farmers.
- Depletion of groundwater is a serious concern, therefore, “The Haryana Preservation of Sub Soil Water Act, 2009” was strictly implemented. This would go a long way in preservation of sub soil water in the state.
 - Sugarcane Advised Price of early, mid & late maturing varieties of Sugarcane has been fixed at Rs 301/-, 295/- and Rs 290/- per quintal respectively for the crushing season 2013-14.
 - Appointment of new extension officers has also been extended to strengthen the extension system of the department.
 - Newly appointed officers were provided two months Foundation Training Course at HAMETI, Jind to make them understand the working of the department and to update their knowledge.
 - Under the guidance of Dr. R. S. Paroda, Chairman, Haryana Kisan Ayog a draft Agriculture Policy has been prepared and is likely to be implemented in the State very soon.
 - The award money to the innovative and progressive farmers of the State has been increased from Rs. 25,000/- to Rs. 1,00,000/- to encourage the farmers of the state.
 - With a view to address the emerging concerns of farmers and to provide them needed advisory as well as policy support, the Govt. took a progressive step in July, 2010 by establishing Haryana Kisan Ayog under the Chairmanship of Dr. R.S.Paroda, a renowned Agriculture Scientist of India. Keeping in view, the work done by this Ayog, the tenure of this Ayog has been extended for the whole 12th Five Year Plan period i.e. from April, 2012 to March, 2017.
 - The success of agriculture & rural development activities is mainly based on effective participation of rural people. The Kisan Club is an innovative exercise in social engineering in the process of economic development of villages. In order to synergized the Kisan Clubs as they play a front line role in agriculture extension and propagation of best practices, a scheme for

giving assistance to these Clubs at all Districts and all Agriculture Sub Divisions has been formulated.

- The department of Agriculture keeps a close vigil and rapport with GOI and other related quarters for the ensuring and making arrangements of all inputs like seed, fertilizer, PP equipments and Chemicals. There is not any shortage of any input in the Agriculture Department for the farmers.

The department is making all efforts to achieve the better yield of all the crops and accordingly all officers are working hard. The department of Agriculture put all stringent measures and efforts to achieve the targeted production of different crops from time to time. The food grain production during the year 1966-67 was only 25.92 lac MT whereas this production touched at 183.42 lac MT during the year 2011-12 which was highest since the inception of the State. Area under crops is limited and resources under this are scarce which mean the horizontal expansion cannot take place. Therefore, the department will have to think and go for vertical expansion through increasing the cropping intensity and increasing the productivity of different crops. The cropping intensity in the state is hovering around 182 % which is to be improved through various means and methods.

- The Department will have to revisit on the strengths and weaknesses and accordingly the opportunities are to be seen for the more development in Agriculture.
- The GOI may be requested by the State Govt. to have exposures of the officers of the Department of Agriculture in the developed countries so that the latest technologies in every field being adopted in those countries may also be adopted in our state on pilot basis.

The MSP of various major crops for any kind of discussion in the session from the year 1976-77 to 2014-15 is given below:-

(IN Rs./Qtl.)

YEAR	PADDY	BAJRA	MAIZE	WHEAT	RAM	BARLEY	RABI MILSEED	COTTON (Medium /long staple length)	SUGARCANE fixed by				SUNFLOW ER
									GOI	State Govt (SAP)			
										SMP	EARL Y	MI D	
1976-77	74	74	74	110	95	65	N.F	N.F	8.50	13.06	13.06	3.06	N.F
77-78	77	74	74	112	125	67	N.F	N.F	8.50	13.50	13.50	3.50	N.F
78-79	85	85	85	115	140	N.F.	N.F	N.F	10	13.50	13.50	3.50	N.F
79-80	95	95	95	117	145	N.F	N.F	N.F	12.50	19	17	14	N.F
80-81	105	105	105	130	N.F	105	N.F	N.F	13	26	-	23	N.F
81-82	115	116	116	142	N.F	N.F	N.F	N.F	13	-	-	22	N.F
82-83	122	118	118	151	235	122	N.F	N.F	13	22	-	20	N.F
83-84	132	124	124	152	240	124	360	N.F	13.50	23	-	20	N.F
84-85	137	130	130	157	N.F.	130	385	410/535	14	24	-	21	325
85-86	142	130	130	162	260	132	400	425/535	16.50	27	-	24	335
86-87	146	132	132	166	280	135	415	430/540	17	28	27	25	350
87-88	150	135	135	173	290	135	430	440/550	18.50	32	30	28	390
88-89	160	145	145	183	325	145	460	500/600	19.50	35	33	31	450
89-90	185	165	165	215	421	180	575	570/690	22	40	38	36	530
90-91	205	180	180	225	450	200	600	620/750	23	45	43	41	600
91-92	230	205	210	250+(30)	500	210	670	695/840	26	49	47	45	670
92-93	270	240	245	330	600	260	760	800/950	31	50	48	46	800
93-94	310	260	265	350	640	275	810	900/1050	34.50	60	58	56	850
94-95	340	280	290	360	670	285	830	1000/1200	39.10	70	68	66	900
95-96	360	300	310	380	700	295	860	1150/1350	42.50	75	72	70	950
96-97	380	310	320	415+(60)	740	305	890	1180/1380	45.90	80	78	76	960
97-98	415-445	360	360	455+(55)	815	350	940	1530/1330	45	82	80	78	1000
98-99	440-470	390	390	550	895	385	1000	1650/1440	52.70	95	93	91	1060
99-2000	490-520	415	415	580	1015	430	1100	1775/1575	56.10	110	106	104	1155
2000-01	510-540	445	445	610	1100	500	1200	1825/1625	59.50	110	106	104	1170
2001-02	530-560	485	485	620	1200	500	1300	1875/1675	62.05	110	106	104	1185
2002-03	530-560 +(20)	535+(10)	485+(5)	620+(10)	1220+(5)	500+(5)	1330	1875/1675+(20)	69.50	110	106	104	1195+(15)
2003-04	550-580	505	505	630	1400	525	1600	1925/1725	73	110	106	104	1250
2004-05	560-590	515	525	640	1425	540	1700	1960/1760	74.50	117	113	111	1340
2005-06	570-600	525	540	650+(50)	1435	550	1715	1980/1760	79.50	135	123	121	1500
2006-07	620-650	540	540	750+(100)	1455	565	1715	1990/1770	80.25	138	128	126	1500
2007-08	645-675+(50- 100)	600	620	1000	1600	650	1800	2030/1800	81.18	138	128	126	1510
2008-09	850-880	840	840	1080	1730	680	1830	3000/2500	81.18	170	165	160	2215
2009-10	950- 980+(50)	840	840	1100	1760	750	1830	3000/2500	129.84	185	180	175	2215
2010-11	1000-1030	880	880	1120	2100	780	1850	3000/2500	139.12	220	215	210	2350
2011-12	1080-1110	980	980	1285	2800	980	2500	3300/2800	145	231	226	221	2800
2012-13	1250-1280	175	1175	1350	3000	980	3000	3900/3600	170	276	271	266	3700
2013-14	1310-1345	250	1310	1400	3100	1100	3150	4000/3700	210.00	301	295	290	3700
2014-15	1360-1400	250	1310	NF	NF	NF	NF	4050/3750	NF	NF	NF	NF	3750

Minimum Support Price fixed by the Govt. of India for Pulses and Oilseed crop.

Crop	Kharif 2001-02	Kharif 2002-03	Kharif 2003- 04	Kharif 2004-05	Kharif 2005-06	Kharif 2006-07	Kharif 2007-08	Kharif 2008-09	Kharif 2009-10	Kharif 2010-11	Kharif 2011-12	Kharif 2012-13	Kharif 2013-14	Kharif 2014-15
Arhar	132 0	136 0	139 0	140 0	141 0	155 0	200 0	230 0	300 0	320 0	385 0	430 0	430 0	435 0
Moong	133 0	137 0	141 0	152 0	152 0	170 0	252 0	276 0	317 0	350 0	440 0	450 0	450 0	460 0
Urd	133 0	137 0	141 0	152 0	152 0	170 0	252 0	252 0	290 0	330 0	430 0	430 0	430 0	435 0
Soyabean Yellow	885	930	100 0	101 0	102 0	105 0	139 0	139 0	144 0	169 0	224 0	256 0	256 0	256 0
Soyabean Black	795	840	900	900	900	910	135 0	135 0	140 0	165 0	220 0	250 0	250 0	250 0
Sesamum	145 0	148 5	150 0	155 0	156 0	158 0	285 0	285 0	290 0	340 0	420 0	450 0	450 0	460 0
Niger Seed	112 0	115 5	118 0	120 0	122 0	124 0	240 5	240 5	245 0	290 0	350 0	350 0	350 0	360 0
Groundnu t	135 5	140 0	150 0	152 0	152 0	155 0	210 0	210 0	230 0	270 0	370 0	400 0	400 0	400 0
Masur (Lentil)	132 0	150 0	152 5	153 5	154 5	154 5	170 0	187 0	187 0	225 0	280 0	290 0	295 0	NF