

NFSM-Rice, NFSM-Wheat and NFSM-Pulses. The component-wise identified districts are as follows:—

NFSM-Rice: The NFSM-Rice is being implemented in 136 districts of 14 States, *i.e.*, Andhra Pradesh (11 districts), Assam (13 districts), Bihar (18 districts), Chhattisgarh (10 districts), Gujarat (2 districts), Jharkhand (5 districts), Karnataka (7 districts), Kerala (1 district), Madhya Pradesh (9 districts), Maharashtra (6 districts), Orissa (15 districts), Tamil Nadu (5 districts), Uttar Pradesh (26 districts) and West Bengal (8 districts).

NFSM-Wheat: The NFSM-Wheat is being implemented in 141 districts of 9 States, *i.e.* Bihar (25 districts), Gujarat (4 districts), Haryana (7 districts), Madhya Pradesh (30 districts), Maharashtra (8 districts), Punjab (10 districts), Rajasthan (15 districts), Uttar Pradesh (38 districts) and West Bengal (4 districts).

NFSM-Pulses: The NFSM-Pulses is being implemented in **171 identified districts in 14 States**, *i.e.* Andhra Pradesh (14 districts), Bihar (13 districts), Chhattisgarh (8 districts), Gujarat (11 districts), Haryana (5 districts), Karnataka (13 districts), Madhya Pradesh (20 districts), Maharashtra (18 districts), Orissa (10 districts), Punjab (7 districts), Rajasthan (16 districts), Tamil Nadu (12 districts), Uttar Pradesh (19 districts) and West Bengal (5 districts).

The above districts have been identified based on certain criteria such as for **NFSM-Rice**, those districts were identified which have more than 50,000 ha. area under rice and productivity less than the State's average productivity; for **NFSM-Wheat** the districts in which irrigation coverage under wheat is more than 50% and productivity is less than State's average were identified. The districts for implementation of **NFSM-Pulses** have been selected based on existing large area under pulses, potential for area expansion through inter-cropping and utilization of rice fallows.

(c) As specified in reply to parts (a) and (b) of the Question, only 312 districts in 17 States are included under NFSM. The rest of the States are not included under the programme as the districts of these States do not qualify the norms specified. These States, however, continue to implement Integrated Crop Development Programme (Rice/Wheat/Pulses), under another Centrally Sponsored Scheme—Macro Management Mode of Agriculture (MMA). Such food crop development programme can be further intensified under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY). Therefore, all the States in the country are implementing food crop development programmes from one or the other Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

Utilization of new farming technology to tackle the drought

3052. SHRI N.R. GOVINDARAJAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government would like to review the situation arising out of the delayed and deficit monsoon;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has drawn any contingent plan to offset losses in production in the event of delayed and deficit monsoon;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether Government has urged State Governments to utilize services of Agriculture Universities and Krishi Vigyan Kendras in educating farmers of the imperative needs to adopt and use new agronomical practices, sow water stressed short duration crops to minimize the impact of drought; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. K.V. THOMAS):
(a) to (d) Ministry of Agriculture has been constantly monitoring the sowing progress of kharif crops and providing required technical advice to the States through regular video conferences/meeting and telephonic discussions. Contingency plans suitable to specific agro climatic conditions have been prepared. Under the contingency plans- replacement of main crop with alternate crops like, millets, oil seeds; pulses; planning for short duration varieties of the main crop; planning for protective irrigation by efficient use of available water; and Promoting Technical Package of Practice like direct sowing, less plant spacing, more seed rate etc. are being recommended. Extension services to farmers through ATMA program, Kissan Call Center to provide information on package of practices and special programs through All India Radio/FM stations and Doordarshan are being given to mitigate the drought effect.

(e) and (f) It has been advised to States to draw contingency plan in consultation with State Agricultural Universities and Krishi Vigyaan Kandra's for different agro-climatic regions. Department of Agriculture Research and Education (ICAR) is providing updated contingency information through its website to all the States. Officers of State Agriculture Universities (SAU's) and Research Institution have been declared nodal officers to provide information on all aspects such as new Agronomic Practices, Water stress and short duration crops to minimize the impact of drought.

Production of foodgrain

3053. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to produce another 40 lakh metric tonnes of food;

(b) if so, the complete details thereof in Andhra Pradesh, crop-wise; and

(c) the growth achieved so far in each State especially in Andhra Pradesh areas like East and West Godavari districts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. K.V. THOMAS):
(a) and (b) Government of India is implementing Centrally Sponsored Schemes of 'National