

(f) Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) and other need-based Interventions,

(g) National Scheme on Welfare of Fishermen.

Crop insurance scheme

†981. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is implementing Crop Insurance Scheme keeping in view the farmers' interests, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the details of amount to be provided to farmers under the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA): (a) Government of India is implementing National Crop Insurance Programme (NCIP) with its three component schemes viz. Modified National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (MNAIS), Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (WBCIS) and Coconut Palm Insurance Scheme (CPIS) and National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS) to provide comprehensive risk coverage against crop loss due to natural calamities, pests and diseases and adverse weather conditions in respect of notified crops and notified areas. Claims under these schemes are worked out and paid as per provisions of the respective schemes.

(b) The Sum Insured (SI) is linked to scale of finance and may extend to the value of the threshold yield of the insured crop. In case of Loanee farmers the Sum Insured is at least equal to the amount of crop loan advanced. If the 'Actual Yield' (AY) per hectare of the insured crop for the defined area [on the basis of requisite number of Crop Cutting Experiments (CCEs)] in the insured season, falls short of the specified 'Threshold Yield' (TY), all the insured farmers growing that crop in the defined area are deemed to have suffered shortfall in their yield. Similarly under Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (WBCIS), deviation from the prescribed weather parameters is paid under the scheme.

Loss of crop due to drought

†982. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of financial loss suffered by agriculture due to drought;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the number of States and the amounts demanded by them from the Centre to deal with the situation of drought and the amounts received by them, the details thereof, State-wise; and

(c) the alternatives available with Government to deal with the situation of drought and to what extent it will be effective in adverse circumstances?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA): (a) and (b) During the year 2015-16, Karnataka (both for Kharif and Rabi), Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Telengana, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand and Rajasthan, had submitted Memoranda seeking financial Assistance from NDRF for the loss suffered by Agriculture due to drought. The State-wise details regarding the amounts demanded from the Centre and the amounts approved are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) Besides the above various other measures have been taken to deal with the situation of drought:

- Intervention made in drought affected areas:
 - (i) Implementation of Diesel Subsidy Scheme for protective irrigation of crops;
 - (ii) Enhancement of ceiling on seed subsidy to partially recompense the farmer for the additional expenditure incurred in resowing and/or purchasing appropriate varieties of seeds;
 - (iii) Implementation of interventions on perennial horticulture crops under Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH);
 - (iv) Implementation of Additional Fodder Development Programme (AFDP) as a sub-scheme of Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY).
- Central Research Institute of Dryland Agriculture (CRIDA), in collaboration with State Agricultural Universities has prepared contingency plans for 600 districts for implementing location specific interventions to sustain agriculture production in the eventuality of any extreme climatic events.
- Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) has been launched with the objective of extending the coverage of irrigation in a focused manner. Under PMKSY focus has been given for: Creation of new water sources; Repair, restoration and renovation of defunct water sources; Construction of water harvesting

structures, secondary and micro storage, ground water development and Enhancing potentials of traditional water bodies at village level.

- Central Government has relaxed the norms under MGNREGA to provide additional employment of 50 days over and above the 100 days per household in the areas affected by natural calamities including drought for the current year.
- Further, in order to protect farmers against crop failure due to natural calamities, pests and diseases, weather conditions, Government of India recently introduced the National Crop Insurance Programme (NCIP) with component schemes of Modified National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (MNAIS), Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (WBCIS) and Coconut Palm Insurance Scheme (CPIS). In addition, National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS) which was to be withdrawn after implementation of NCIP from Rabi 2013-14, has been extended further. These schemes have been recently reviewed and a scheme namely, Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) has been approved for implementation from Kharif 2016 season.

Statement

Details of assistance from National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) for drought during 2015-16

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Calamity	Assistance Sought by the State Government	Central Assistance approved by Gol (under NDRF)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Karnataka	Drought-K	3830.84	1540.20
2.	Karnataka	Drought-R	1416.93	*
3.	Chhattisgarh	Drought-K	6093.79	1276.25
4.	Madhya Pradesh	Drought -K	4821.64	2032.68
5.	Maharashtra	Drought -K	4002.82	3049.37
6.	Odisha	Drought-K	2217.08	815.00
7.	Telengana	Drought-K	2601.17	791.21

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Uttar Pradesh	Drought-K	2057.79	1304.52
9.	Andhra Pradesh	Drought-K	2000.56	433.77
10.	Jharkhand	Drought-K	2142.78	336.94
11.	Rajasthan	Drought-K	10537.02	1193.41

* IMCT Report awaited.

K-Kharif

R-Rabi

Controlling prices of essential items

983. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken some steps to control the prices of essential items, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) the rate of inflation in December, 2014 and the rate of inflation in December, 2015; and

(c) whether Government has considered measures to check the inflation?

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAMVILAS PASWAN): (a) Yes, Sir. The requisite details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) The requisite information based on Wholesale Price Index (WPI) is given below:-

Month/Year	Rate of Inflation (%)
December, 2014	-0.5
December, 2015	-0.7

Source: Office of Economic Adviser, DIPP, Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

(c) Yes, Sir. The details are given in the Statement.