

Sl.No.	State	Calamity	Amount sought	Amount approved
8.	Telangana	Hailstorm	117.59	83.744
9.	Himachal Pradesh	Hailstorm	353.395	71.534
TOTAL			42021.71	9017.998

During 2015-2016

1.	Karnataka	Drought-K	3830.84	1540.20#
		Drought-R	1416.93	
2.	Chhattisgarh	Drought-K	6093.79	1276.25
3.	Madhya Pradesh	Drought-K	4821.64	2032.68
4.	Maharashtra	Drought-K	4002.82	3049.36
5.	Odisha	Drought-K	2217.08	815.00
6.	Telangana	Drought-K	2601.17	791.21
7.	Uttar Pradesh	Drought-K	2057.79	1304.52
8.	Andhra Pradesh	Drought-K	2000.56	433.77
9.	Jharkhand	Drought-K	2142.78	336.94
10.	Rajasthan	Drought-K	10537.02	1193.41
TOTAL			41722.42	12773.34

K-Kharif

R-Rabi

Inter-Ministerial Central Team (IMCT) report awaited.

Reforming implementation of RKVY

1629. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any steps to reform the planning and implementation of the Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) following the CAG performance audit report of May, 2015;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether steps have been taken to improve the monitoring system in place within the scheme of RKVY; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA):

(a) and (b) No, Sir. Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) has already been revised

for implementation from the financial year 2014-15 of the Twelfth Plan to enhance performance of implementation of the scheme. As per the revised scheme, states are required to constitute State Level Project Screening Committee (SLPSC) headed by Agriculture Production Commissioner or any other officer nominated by Chief Secretary for screening RKVY project proposals prepared by various departments of the State for its suitability, its linkage to District Agriculture Plans (DAPs) and State Agriculture Plan (SAP) and its adherence to the RKVY guidelines before placing the projects for approval by the State Level Sanctioning Committee (SLSC).

(c) and (d) A web-based Management Information System (MIS) is already in place for monitoring of RKVY implementation. States are mandated to enter data on status of implementation of projects under RKVY online on this website for monitoring.

Farm credit and insurance cover for tenant farmers

1630. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that informal tenancy is one of the main reasons for the tenant farmers not getting low interest farm credit and crop insurance scheme benefits, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the fresh steps taken by Government to extend these benefits to the tenant farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA): (a) and (b) No, Sir. To bring small, marginal, tenant farmers, oral lessees, etc. into the fold of institutional credit, Joint Liability Groups (JLGs) have been promoted by banks. Detailed policy guidelines have been issued to Regional Rural Banks (RRBs), State Co-operative Banks, State Co-operative Agriculture and Rural Development Banks (SCARDBs) to finance Joint Liability Groups of tenant farmers/oral lessees, share croppers, etc. through JLG model. As on 31st January, 2016, 14,44,000 JLGs have been promoted and a loan amount of ₹ 14,312.30 crore has been disbursed to JLGs.

Further, the Government provides interest subvention to make short-term crop loans up to ₹ 3 lakh available to farmers at the interest rate of 7% per annum and in case of prompt repayment, the same gets reduced to 4%. In order to discourage distress sale of produce by small and marginal farmers, post-harvest loans against Negotiable Warehouse Receipts (NWRs) provided by banks to small farmers/marginal Farmers having Kisan Credit Card (KCC), are also available at the interest rate of 7% per annum for a period of up to six months.