

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA): (a) Yes, in the annual action plan of crop diversification in Original Green Revolution States of Western Uttar Pradesh for the year 2015-16 approved by State Level Sanctioning Committee (SLSC) plantation of eucalyptus is included. This annual action plan was not approved by Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare, Government of India.

(b) and (c) No. Eucalyptus plantation is allowed under the scheme in water logged conditions only for utilization of such lands.

Scheme for drought hit areas

1444. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government has asked State Governments to implement schemes meant for drought-hit areas, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) how many districts in the affected States, have been declared drought hit, the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA): (a) In view of the deficit monsoon during kharif 2015, Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs had approved the proposal of Implementation of Diesel Subsidy Scheme, Enhancement of Ceiling on Seed Subsidy, Implementation of interventions for saving Perennial Horticulture Crops, Implementation of Additional Fodder Development Program (AFDP) for providing relief measures to the farmers.

The Governments of Bihar, Nagaland and Jharkhand have implemented the Diesel Subsidy Scheme during Kharif 2015.

On the basis of proposals received from the State Governments under AFDP, ₹ 1.21 crore to Andhra Pradesh, ₹ 0.49 crore to Madhya Pradesh, ₹ 2.42 to Rajasthan, ₹ 6 crore to Telangana, ₹ 6.25 crore to Karnataka, ₹ 0.48 crore to Chhattisgarh and ₹ 14.40 crore to Odisha, have been released during 2015-16.

The Government has decided to continue AFDP, during 2016-17 with an allocation of ₹ 100 crore (Central Share) to mitigate impact of drought on livestock in the districts/ blocks where drought has been declared.

Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY) was approved on 1st July, 2015 with the objective of extending the coverage of irrigation in a focused manner with end to end solution on source creation, distribution, management, field application and extension activities. PMKSY has components viz. Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) & PMKSY- Har Khet Ko Pani; implemented by Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation; PMKSY- Per Drop More Crop; implemented by Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers Welfare; PMKSY- Watershed Development implemented by Department of Land Resources. During 2015-16, an amount of about ₹ 1556 crore was released to States as Central Share and for 2016-17, an amount of ₹ 2340 crore (BE-2016-17) has been allocated under PMKSY Per Drop More Crop.

(b) Details of the total number of districts affected by drought in the country, State-wise, in the financial year 2015-16, is given in Statement.

Statement

State-wise details of districts declared drought affected during 2015-16

Sl. No.	Name of State/total number of districts	Name of the affected districts	Total No. of districts affected
1	2	3	4
1.	Karnataka	Bangalore Rural, Ramanagara, Kolar, Chickballapur, Tumakuru, Chitradurga, Davanagere, Chamarajanagar, Mysuru, Mandya, Ballari, Koppal, Raichur, Kalaburgi, Yadgir, Bidar, Belagavi, Bagalkote, Vijapura, Gadag, Haveri, Dharwad, Shivamogga, Hassan, Kodagu, Uttara Kannada, Chikkamagalur Drought - Kharif - (12 districts - already declared as drought affected during Kharif also) Ballari, Koppal, Raichuru, Kalaburagi, Yadagir, Bidar, Belagavi, Baglkote, Vijayapura, Gadag, Haveri, Dharwad.	27
2.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur, Gariaband, Mahasamund, Dhamtary, Durg, Balod, Bemetara, Rajnandgaon, Kabirdham, Bastar, Kondagaon, Narayanpur, Ranker, Dantewara, Sukma, Bijapur, Bilaspur, Mungeli, Janjgir-Champa, Korba, Balrampur, Surajpur, Korla, Raigarh, Jashapur	25

1	2	3	4
3.	Madhya Pradesh	Katni, Shahdol, Umaria, Anuppur, Tikamgarh, Rewa, Jabalpur, Sidhi, Sagar, Damoh, Seoni, Sigroli, Sheopur, Chhatarpur, Bhind, Panna, Satna, Dindori, Shivpuri, Mandsaur, Morena, Jhabua, Bhopal, Ujjain, Neemuch, Vidishia, Raisen, Rajgarh, Khandwa, Ratlam, Narsinghpur, Guna, Betul, Burhanpur, Agar Malwa, Sehore, Indore, Dhar, Shajapur, Harda, Chhindwara, Dewas, Ashoknagar, Khargone, Hoshangabad, Badwani	46
4.	Maharashtra	Nashik, Dhule, Nandurbar, Jalgaon, Ahmednagar, Pune, Satara, Sangli, Aurangabad, Jalna, Beed, Latur, Osmanabad, Nanded, Parbhani, Hingoli, Buldhana, Akola, Yavatmal, Nagpur, Gadchiroli, Solapur, Amaravati, Washim, Wardha, Bhandara, Chandrapur, Goandia	28
5.	Odisha	Angul, Balasore, Bargarh, Balangir, Boudh, Cuttack, Deogarh, Dhenkanal, Gajapati, Ganjam, Jajpur, Jharsuguda, Kalahandi, Kandhamal, Keonjhar, Khordha, Koraput, Mayurbhanj, Nuapada, Nabarangpur, Nayagarh, Puri, Rayagada, Sambalpur, Subarnapur, Sundargarh, Bhadrak	27
6.	Andhra Pradesh	Anantapur, Chittoor, YSR Kadapa, Kurnool, Prakasam, SPSR Nellore, Guntur, Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Krishna	10
7.	Uttar Pradesh	Sant Ravidas Nagar, Sonbhadra, Sultanpur, Mirzapur, Ballia, Sidharthnagar, Shahjahanpur, Banda, Pratapgarh, Chandauli, Etawah, Basti, Baghpat, Jaunpur, Faizabad, Gonda, Kannauj, Barabanki, Sant Kabir Nagar, Jhansi, Jalaun, Gorakhpur, Hathras, Etah, Allahabad, Ghaziabad, Farrukhabad, Mau, Unnao, Rampur, Hamirpur, Lalitpur, Chitrakoot, Kanpur Nagar, Lucknow, Deoria, Mainpuri, Maharajganj, Agra, Auraiya, Pilibhit, Amethi, Mahoba, Rae Bareilly, Kushinagar, Kanpur Dehat, Kaushambi, Fatehpur, Ambedkar Nagar and Balrampur	50
8.	Telangana	Mahabubnagar, Medak, Nizamabad, Ranga Reddy, Nalgonda, Karimnagar and Warangal	7
9.	Jharkhand	Ranchi, Khunti, Lohardaga, Gumla, Simdega, West Singhbhum, Saraikela, East Singhbhum, Palamu, Garhwa, Latehar, Hazaribagh, Ramgarh, Koderma,	22

1	2	3	4
		Dhanbad, Bokaro, Chatra, Dumka, Godda, Deoghar, Jamtara, Giridih	
10.	Rajasthan	Ajmer, Banswara, Baran, Barmer, Bhilwara, Chittorgarh, Churu, Dungarpur, Hanumangarh, Jaipur, Jaisalmer, Jalor, Jhunjhunu, Jodhpur, Nagaur, Pali, Rajsamand, Udaipur, Pratapgarh	19
11.	Gujarat	Rajkot, Jamnagar, Devbhumi Dwarka, Kutch, Porbandar	05#
TOTAL			266

Government of Gujarat declared semi scarcity in 5 districts.

Permission for cultivation of three new varieties of Khesari dal

†1445. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- whether it is a fact that three new varieties of Khesari dal have been found fit for human health;
- whether it is also a fact that production of pulses are declining continuously;
- if so, whether Government would permit cultivation of those three varieties of Khesari dal in the country, which are found fit for human health;
- if so, by when; and
- if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) Yes, three improved varieties of Khesari dal namely "Ratan", "Prateek" and "Mahateora" have been released for general cultivation in Chhattisgarh, MP, Bihar, Jharkhand and West Bengal, which have been found safe for human consumption due to presence of very low level (0.07-0.1 %) of a neurotoxin called Beta-ODAP (P- N oxaly-L-P-diaminopropionic acid), that is within limit.

(b) Production of pulses in the country during the last 4-5 years has been quite encouraging, increasing from 14.7 million tonnes in 2009-10 to highest ever 19.3 million tonnes in 2013-14. However, in 2014-15, it reduced by about 12 per cent to 17.2 million tonnes owing mainly to adverse weather conditions and the second advance estimates for total pulses production in 2015-16 is about 17.3 million tonnes.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.