

- Under National Dairy Plan-I pedigree selection (PS) programme for Gir cow and Jaffarabadi buffaloes have been initiated for production of high genetic merit bulls for frozen semen production. The Sabarmati Ashram Gaushala, Bidaj is implementing these projects. The details of fund released and utilized are as under:

(₹ in lakh)

Parameter	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	Total
PS Gir Sub project					
Funds allocated	81.50	97.69	124.15	137.35	440.69
Funds released	45.00	6.10	76.00	113.00	240.10
Funds utilized	7.25	40.14	72.58	93.79	213.77
PS Jaffarabadi Sub project					
Funds allocated	81.50	97.69	124.15	137.35	440.69
Funds released	45.00	15.10	83.00	116.00	259.10
Funds utilized	6.57	48.74	75.29	111.43	242.03

Drought in the country

1474. SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a decline in production of foodgrains has been recorded in the current year, if so, details thereof;
- (b) whether Government has identified districts that are facing drought/heatwave currently, if so, details thereof, if not, reasons therefor;
- (c) the measures taken by Government to ensure food security and livelihood security to the drought/heatwave affected areas in the country; and
- (d) whether Government has extended/ plans to extend central assistance to State Governments' to combat the drought situation/heatwave, if so, the details thereof along with the time-line, identified States and quantum of funds, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA): (a) Yes, Sir. As compared to previous five years' (2010-11 to 2014-15) average foodgrains production

of 255.59 million tonnes in the country, their production during 2015-16 has been estimated at 253.16 million tonnes (2nd Advance Estimates). The decline in production of foodgrains during 2015-16 has been mainly on account of deficit/deficient monsoon rainfall in many parts of the country, leading to overall deficiency of 14% in the rainfall over the Long Period Average (LPA).

(b) Yes, Sir. The State Governments of Karnataka, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand, Gujarat and Rajasthan have declared drought in the affected districts in these States. The details of drought affected districts in the above States are given in the Statement-I. *[Refer to the Statement appended to answer to USQ No.1444 part (b)]*

(c) In order to address the aberrant monsoon situations leading to drought and floods and extreme events (heat waves, cold waves, frost, hailstorms, cyclone etc.) adversely affecting crops, livestock and fisheries (including horticulture), the Central Research Institute for Dryland Agriculture (CRIDA), Hyderabad has developed Contingency Plan for 600 districts to be used by States for the benefit of farmers.

Further, to provide financial support to the farmers in the event of failure of crops as a result of natural calamities, Government is implementing two Crops Insurance Schemes namely, National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS) and National Crops Insurance Programme (NCIP).

These crop insurance schemes have recently been reviewed and a new scheme for farmer's welfare viz. Prime Minister Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) has been approved for implementation from Kharif 2016 along with pilot Unified Package Insurance Scheme (UPIS) and restructured Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (WBCIS).

Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has also issued standing guidelines for relief measures to be provided by respective lending institutions in areas affected by natural calamities which, *inter alia*, include identification of beneficiaries, extending fresh loans and restructuring of existing loans, relaxed security and margin norms, moratorium etc. In order to provide relief to the farmers on occurrence of natural calamities, during 2015-16 the interest subvention of 2% is continuously available to banks for the first year on the restructured amount.

(d) The State Governments are primarily responsible for taking necessary relief measures in the wake of natural calamities. Government of India supplements efforts of State Government with financial assistance and logistic support. For undertaking relief measures, funds are available with State Government in the form of State Disaster

Response Fund (SDRF). Additional financial assistance over and above SDRF. Additional financial assistance over and above SDRF, is considered from National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) for natural calamities of severe nature and is approved on the basis of Memorandum received from State Governments in accordance with established procedure.

During 2015-16, Karnataka, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Telengana, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand and Rajasthan, had submitted Memoranda on drought, seeking financial assistance from NDRF.

State-wise details of financial assistance from NDRF for Natural Calamities in the States during 2015-16 are given in Statement-II.

Statement-II

State-wise assistance approved from National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) for Drought to the States (2015-16)

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the States	Calamity	Central Assistance approved by GOI from NDRF
1.(a)	Karnataka	Drought-K	1540.20
1.(b)	Karnataka	Drought-R	723.23
2.	Chhattisgarh	Drought-K	1276.25
3.	Madhya Pradesh	Drought-K	2032.68
4.	Maharashtra	Drought-K	3049.36
5.	Odisha	Drought-K	815.00
6.	Telengana	Drought-K	791.21
7.	Uttar Pradesh	Drought-K	1304.52
8.	Andhra Pradesh	Drought-K	433.77
9.	Jharkhand	Drought-K	336.94
10.	Rajasthan	Drought-K	1193.41
TOTAL			13496.57

K-Kharif

R-Rabi