

Sl. No.	State	Calamity	Amount approved
11.	Uttarakhand	Drought-R	#
TOTAL			14119.33

K: Kharif

R: Rabi

#: Under process/finalisation.

#### Assistance to States to combat drought

2952. SHRI A. U. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a decrease in foodgrains production was recorded in the current year, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has identified districts that are facing drought/heatwave currently, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the measures taken by Government to ensure food security and livelihood for common man due to the drought situation/heatwave 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, 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 S.S. AHLUWALIA): (a) As per 4th Advance Estimate total production of foodgrains (Kharif+Rabi) during 2015-16 has been estimated at 252.22 million tonnes as compared to foodgrain production of 252.02 million tonnes estimated for 2014-15.

Further, as per preliminary report on production of sowing as on 05.08.2016, area coverage under Kharif foodgrain during 2016-17 has been higher by 42.34 lakh ha as compared to the area coverage during the corresponding period of 2015-16.

(b) to (d) No Memorandum has been received from any State seeking assistance for drought occurring in the Financial Year 2016-17. Further, as reported by India Meteorological Department (IMD), no district is facing heat wave conditions.

Department of Food and Public Distribution has received request from the State Govts. of Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand, Rajasthan and Chhattisgarh for additional allocation of foodgrain

for distribution. Based on the request of these States and as per the demand made by them, the Department has allocated a quantity of 30.89 lakh tons of foodgrain during 2015-16 and 2016-17 as given in Statement-I (*See below*).

The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has prepared District Agricultural Contingency Plans (DACP) to tackle any eventuality in agriculture sector. These plans provide suitable technological interventions to minimize the losses due to weather aberrations *viz.* droughts, floods, cyclones, hailstorms, heat and cold waves etc. So far, contingency plan for 614 districts of the country have been prepared.

The State Government is primarily responsible for taking necessary relief measures in the wake of natural calamities including drought. For undertaking relief measures, funds are available with the State Government in the form of State Disaster Response Fund (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 Government, in accordance with established procedure.

The State-wise Central share of SDRF released during 2016-17 is given in Statement-II.

***Statement-I***

*Foodgrain allocation for drought relief during 2015-16 and 2016-17*

States	Quantity Allocated (in tons)		
	Rice	Wheat	Total
Maharashtra	163000	244000	407000
Andhra Pradesh	102312	0	102312
Chhattisgarh	82000	0	82000
Gujarat	8000	48000	56000
Jharkhand	171103	21844	192946
Karnataka	2577	2556	5133
Madhya Pradesh	24000	72000	96000
Telangana	250292	0	250292
Rajasthan	0	1138200	1138200
Uttar Pradesh	288166	471014	759180
TOTAL	1091450	1997614	3089063

**Statement-II**

*Central share released in State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) during  
the Year 2016-17*

(₹ in crores)

Sl. No.	State	2016-17
1.	Andhra Pradesh	173.25
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	24.75
3.	Assam	217.35
4.	Bihar	184.50
5.	Chhattisgarh	94.875
6.	Goa	
7.	Gujarat	
8.	Haryana	
9.	Himachal Pradesh	111.60
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	
11.	Jharkhand	143.25
12.	Karnataka	108.75
13.	Kerala	
14.	Madhya Pradesh	345.375
15.	Maharashtra	583.875
16.	Manipur	9.00
17.	Meghalaya	11.25
18.	Mizoram	8.10
19.	Nagaland	4.5
20.	Odisha	294.375
21.	Punjab	153.375
22.	Rajasthan	434.25
23.	Sikkim	14.85
24.	Tamil Nadu	
25.	Telangana	108.00

Sl. No.	State	2016-17
26.	Tripura	14.85
27.	Uttar Pradesh	265.875
28.	Uttarakhand	99.00
29.	West Bengal	203.25
	TOTAL	3608.25

**Providing insurance literacy to farmers**

2953. SHRI A. U. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of rural agricultural households that hold crop insurance currently, the details thereof, State-wise;

(b) whether Government has taken measures to provide insurance literacy to farmers, if so, the details thereof and if not, reasons therefor;

(c) whether there have been cases of fraudulent claims by farmers, if so, details thereof, the financial implications of the same on Government and the action taken by Government to rectify the issue; and

(d) whether Government plans to introduce measures to reduce premiums payable by farmers, particularly, small and marginal, if so, details thereof and timeline for the same, if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) State-wise details of Number of holdings in the country and farmers covered under various crop insurance schemes during Kharif 2015 and Rabi 2015-16 are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) To enhance the awareness/literacy about Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) among all the stakeholders including farmers, Government is undertaking a comprehensive publicity and awareness programme to educate the farmers about the benefits of crop insurance schemes. Capacity building and training programmes for other stakeholders are also being organized. The salient activities under awareness/literacy campaign involve the publicity of features and benefits of the scheme through advertisements in leading National/local News Papers, telecast through audio-visual media, distribution of pamphlets in local languages, participation in agriculture fairs/melas/goshti