

Sl. No.	State/UT	2015	2016
31.	Chandigarh	0	NR
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	NR
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0
34.	Delhi (UT)	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0

= Due to various reasons, including agrarian.

^Suicides from 2013 to 5th March, 2016.

NR = Not reported.

Source: Reported by State Government and UTs.

Long term policy to tackle drought

1148. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether many States have faced serious drought condition and acute shortage of water for farming community and livelihood during last three years;

(b) if so, the details of observations made by the Government on this serious crisis in the many parts of the country;

(c) whether Government is considering any long term policy for making sufficient water availability for agricultural production in various parts of the country, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether Government is also considering to encourage use of latest technology for judicious consumption of water for agricultural production, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA): (a) and (b) The State Governments are 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 Governments in the form of State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF). National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) has been constituted to deal with natural calamities of severe nature and Inter-Ministerial Central Teams (IMCTs) are deputed, wherever necessary, in response to the Memoranda received from the States, for assessment of the drought situation and requirement of financial assistance. Assistance approved from NDRF during the last three years to the State Governments is given in the

Statement (*See* below). During 2015-16, 13 States faced drinking water crisis for which Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation (DW&S) issued advisory for taking special measures for uninterrupted drinking water supply in the affected areas. Further, the Ministry of DW&S released ₹ 31 crores to Tamil Nadu during 2013-14 and ₹ 5.05 crores to Haryana, ₹ 9 crores to Karnataka and ₹ 44 crores to Uttar Pradesh during 2014-15 under Natural Calamity component of National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) for drought mitigation.

(c) and (d) Central Research Institute for Dryland Agriculture (CRIDA), Hyderabad of Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), has prepared detailed crop Contingency Plans for 614 districts in the country. States have been advised for preparing/ updating/fine-tuning Contingency Plans for each district in consultation with CRIDA and the State Agricultural Universities (SAUs) and to prepare location specific remedial measures based on these contingency plans in the event of late arrival of Monsoon/long dry spells/scanty rainfall/drought conditions *e.g.* tying up availability of seeds and other inputs for implementing the Contingency Plans.

The Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) was launched on 1st July, 2015 with the motto of 'Har Khet Ko Paani' for providing end-to-end solutions in irrigation supply chain, *viz.* water sources, distribution network and farm level applications. PMKSY not only focuses on creating sources for assured irrigation, but also creating protective irrigation by harnessing rain water at micro level through 'Jal Sanchay' and 'Jal Sinchan'. Micro irrigation be popularised to ensure 'Per drop-More crop'. PMKSY adopts State level planning and projectised execution that allows States to draw up their own irrigation development based on District Irrigation Plans and State Irrigation Plans. The Programme components of PMKSY are:

- Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP): To focus on faster completion of ongoing Major and Medium Irrigation, including National Projects. {Implemented by Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation (MoWR, RD&GR)}.
- PMKSY (Har Khet ko Paani): Source augmentation, distribution, ground water development, lift irrigation, diversion of water from water plenty to water scarce areas, supplementing rain water harvesting beyond Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) and Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Gurantee Act (MGNREGA), repair, restoration, renovation of traditional water bodies, (implemented by MoWR, RD&GR).
- PMKSY (Per Drop More Crop): Micro level storage structures, efficient water conveyance and application, precision irrigation systems, topping up of input

cost beyond MGNREGA permissible limits, secondary storage, water lifting devices, extension activities, coordination and management {implemented by Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare (DAC&FW)}.

- PMKSY (Watershed): Ridge area treatment, drainage line treatment, soil and moisture conservation, water harvesting structure, livelihood support activities and other watershed works (implemented by Department of Land Resources).

During the financial year 2015-16, a total of ₹ 1556.23 crores has been released by the DAC&FW to States for approved activities. Total area brought under Micro-irrigation during 2015-16 was 5.7 lakh hectares under 'Per Drop More Crop' component. District Irrigation Plans (DIPs) shall be the cornerstone for planning and implementation of PMKSY. So far, 494 numbers of DIPs have been prepared.

For 2016-17, funds allocated to PMKSY-Per Drop More Crop is ₹ 2340 crores and 8 lakh hectare area has been targeted under micro irrigation. So far, an amount of ₹ 1281.55 crores has been released to States for implementation of micro-irrigation activities and drought proofing, water harvesting and ground water replenishment and development measures in complementation and supplementation Watershed and MGNREGA.

Statement

Details of assistance approved from National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) for Drought

(₹ in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Calamity	Assistance approved by Government of India
1	2	3	4
During-2013-2014			
1.	Bihar	Drought	931.87
2.	Karnataka	Drought	226.57
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Drought	254.54
TOTAL			1412.98
During-2014-2015			
1.	Haryana	Drought	168.87
2.	Karnataka	Drought	200.85
3.	Uttar Pradesh	Drought	777.34
4.	Maharashtra	Drought	1962.99

1	2	3	4
5.	Andhra Pradesh	Drought	237.51
TOTAL			3347.56
During-2015-2016			
1.	Karnataka	Drought	1540.20
		Drought-R	723.23
2.	Chhattisgarh	Drought	1276.25
3.	Madhya Pradesh	Drought	2032.68
4.	Maharashtra	Drought-K	3049.36
		Drought-K (Supplementary)	589.47
		Drought-R	679.54
5.	Odisha	Drought	815.00
6.	Telangana	Drought	791.21
7.	Uttar Pradesh	Drought	1304.52
		Drought-R	622.76
8.	Andhra Pradesh	Drought	433.77
9.	Jharkhand	Drought	336.94
10.	Rajasthan	Drought	1193.41
11.	Uttarakhand	Drought-R	#
TOTAL			15388.34

R: Rabi K: Kharif

Under process/finalization

Demand for funds to Telangana under NCDC

1149. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a delegation of MPs and Minister from the State of Telangana has met the Minister recently, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the delegation has requested the Minister for releasing additional funds of ₹ 600 crores under National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) to Telangana for releasing loans to women societies, if so, the details thereof; and