

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय बलविंदर सिंह जी, आप सवाल पूछिए।

सरदार बलविंदर सिंह भुंडर: इसलिए ओपन मार्केट से लेटेस्ट मशीनें फार्मर्स को मिलें।

श्री परशोत्तम रुपाला: माननीय सदस्य ने जो सुझाव दिया है, मैं इसका स्वागत करता हूँ। अभी तक हम मशीनें सब्सिडी देकर मुहैया करा रहे हैं। हम इन्डिविजुअल किसानों को दे रहे हैं और ग्रुप्स तथा पैक्स सभी को दे रहे हैं। इसमें आपका जो सुझाव है कि ओपन मार्केट से लेटेस्ट टेक्नोलॉजी के जो भी यंत्र होंगे, उन्हें भी हम अपनी इस योजना में शामिल करेंगे।

Impact of climate change on agricultural practices

*68. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry has taken cognisance of the impact of climate change on agricultural practices and crop cycles in the country;
- (b) if so, the steps Government is taking for development of eco-friendly, adaptive agricultural practices; and
- (c) if not, by when does Government plan to do so?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) Yes, taking the cognisance of the impact of Climate Change on agricultural practices and crop cycles in the country, the Govt. has launched the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) during 2008.

The National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA), which is one of the eight Missions under the (NAPCC) seeks to address issues regarding 'Sustainable Agriculture' in the context of risks associated with climate change by devising appropriate adaptation and mitigation strategies for ensuring food security, equitable access to food resources, enhancing livelihood opportunities and contributing to economic stability

at the national level. Various central sector schemes have been launched under NMSA to address the challenges of climate change and issues of sustainability in agriculture are given in Annexure (*See below*).

Keeping the above in view, the Indian Council of Agriculture Research (ICAR) has initiated National Innovations in Climate Resilient Agriculture (NICRA) during 2011 to develop and demonstrate resilient agricultural practices for addressing the issues of climate change. The project aims at strategic research on adaptation and mitigation, demonstration of resilient technologies on farmers' fields and creating awareness among farmers and other stakeholders to minimize the climate change impacts on agriculture.

(c) Does not arise in view of reply above.

Annexure

- **Rainfed Area Development (RAD)** is being implemented as a component under NMSA from 2014-15. RAD focuses on Integrated Farming System (IFS) for enhancing productivity and minimizing risks associated with climatic variability. Under this system, crops/cropping system is integrated with activities like horticulture, livestock, fishery, agro-forestry, apiculture etc. to enable farmers not only in maximizing farm returns for sustaining livelihood, but also to mitigate the impacts of drought, flood or other extreme weather events with the income opportunity from allied activities during crop damage.
- **Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY)** has been implemented since 2015-16 for the first time in the country to promote chemical free organic farming in cluster approach with Participatory Guarantee System (PGS) certification. The scheme aims at maintaining soil health, reducing cost of cultivation, empowering farmers through Institutional building and also supports farmers in providing value addition and marketing linkage to their organic products. Under the scheme assistance is provided to the farmers for cluster formation, capacity building, procuring inputs, processing, packing, labelling, branding and marketing of organic products.
- **Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region (MOVCDNER)**, a Central Sector Scheme has been launched for implementation in

the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura. The scheme aims at development of certified organic production in a value chain mode to link growers with consumers and to support the development of entire value chain starting from inputs, seeds, certification and creation of facilities for collection, aggregation, processing, marketing and brand building initiative.

- **Soil Health Card (SHC):** A balanced and judicious use of fertilizer is necessary for sustainable agricultural productivity. Keeping this in mind and to promote judicious use of fertilizers, Soil Health Card scheme was launched in 2015-16 in the country.
- **Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana- Per Drop More Crop (PMKSY-PDMC):** The Department is implementing 'Per Drop More Crop' component of PMKSY which is operational from 1st July, 2015 in the country. PMKSY- Per Drop More Crop mainly focuses on enhancing water use efficiency at farm level through precision/micro irrigation (Drip and Sprinkler Irrigation). Besides, promoting precision irrigation and better on-farm water management practices to optimize the use of available water resources, this component also supports micro level water storage or water conservation/management activities as Other Interventions (OI) to supplement source creation.
- **National Food Security Mission (NFSM)** was launched in 2007-08 to increase the production of rice, wheat and pulses through area expansion and productivity enhancement; restoring soil fertility and productivity; creating employment opportunities; and enhancing farm level economy. The coarse cereals were included from 2014-15 under NFSM. A programme on additional area coverage of Pulses during Rabi/Summer 2018-19 has been launched to increase production of rabi/summer pulses through area expansion.
- **Bringing Green Revolution to Eastern India (BGREI)** was initiated in 2010-11 which intended to address the constraints limiting the productivity of "rice based cropping systems" in Eastern India comprising seven (7) States namely, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Odisha, Eastern Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. The goal of the BGREI program is to harness the water potential for enhancing rice production in Eastern India which was hitherto underutilized.

- **Crop Diversification Programme (CDP)** is being implemented in Original Green Revolution States viz: Punjab, Haryana and Western Uttar Pradesh as a sub scheme of RKVY since 2013-14 to divert the area of water guzzling paddy to alternate crops like pulses, oilseeds, coarse/nutri cereals, cotton and agro forestry with the objective of tackling the problem of declining of soil fertility and depleting water table in these states.
- **Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH)** is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme is being implemented w.e.f. 2014-15 for holistic growth of the horticulture sector. Main objectives of Mission are to promote holistic growth of horticulture sector, including coconut through area based regionally differentiated strategies which include research, technology promotion, extension, post-harvest management, processing and marketing in consonance with comparative advantage of each State/region and its diverse agri-climatic features, encourage aggregation of farmers into farmers groups like FIGs/FPOs and FPCs to bring economy of scale and scope, enhance horticulture production, augment farmer's income, strengthen nutritional security, improve productivity by way of quality germ-plasm, planting material and water use efficiency through Micro Irrigation, support skill development and create employment generation opportunities for rural youth in horticulture and post-harvest management, especially in the cold chain sector.
- **Sub-Mission on Agroforestry (SMAF)** has been launched to encourage tree plantation on farm land "Har Medh Par Ped" / trees on farm bund, along with crops/cropping system, made operational from 2016-17. Assistance is given to only those States/UTs notifying liberalized transit regulations for select agroforestry tree species.
- **Restructured National Bamboo Mission (NBM)** was launched in April 2018 under NMSA with focus on the development of complete value chain of bamboo sector to link growers with consumers and to support the development of entire value chain starting from planting material, plantation, creation of facilities for collection, aggregation, processing marketing, micro, small & medium enterprises, skill development and brand building initiative in a cluster approach mode.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Question No. 68, Shri Md. Nadimul Haque; not present. The Minister may lay the Answer on the Table.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Question No. 69

**Replacing of urdu language from signboards
of railway stations**

*69. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Urdu language is being replaced in the signboards of Railway Stations; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) and (b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) There is no change in the policy of use of language in signboards as issued by Ministry of Home Affairs. The Urdu language in signboards has not been replaced.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Question No. 69, Shri Ritabrata Banerjee; not present. The Minister may lay the Answer on the Table.

Question Nos. 70 and 72. Shrimati Chhaya Verma; not present. The Minister may lay the Answer on the Table. Shri A. Mohammedjan.

प्रश्नकर्ता अनुपस्थित थे।

आवश्यक खाद्य पदार्थों की कीमतों में वृद्धि

*70. श्रीमती छाया वर्मा: क्या उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान आवश्यक खाद्य पदार्थों की थोक और खुदरा कीमतों में, माह-वार, वृद्धि दर क्या है;