

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE  
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE

**RAJYA SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 509**  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 07/02/2025

**CROP LOSS DUE TO EXTREME WEATHER EVENTS**

509. SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of crops and crop cycles affected by extreme weather events in the last three years, State-wise;
- (b) the details of financial assistance provided in Rupees by Government to support farmers in the case of crop losses due to extreme weather events during the same period, State-wise; and
- (c) the measures that have been put in place to ensure that crop losses due to extreme weather events can be minimized in future apart from the launch of climate-resistant seeds of some crops?

**ANSWER**

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE  
(SHRI RAMNATH THAKUR)

(a) & (b): There is no record available regarding the crops and crop cycles affected by extreme climatic events. The primary responsibility for disaster management rests with the State Governments, which provide financial relief to the affected people in the wake of notified disasters, including drought from the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF), already placed at their disposal. However, in the event of disaster of a severe nature, additional financial assistance is extended from the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF), as per the laid down procedure, which includes an assessment based on the visit of an Inter-Ministerial Central Team (IMCT). The Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare examines and processes request of State Government for financial assistance under NDRF for drought, hailstorm, pest attack and cold wave/ frost. Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana along with weather index based Restructured Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme provide a comprehensive insurance cover against failure of the crop by providing financial support to farmers suffering crop loss/damage arising out of unforeseen natural calamities and adverse weather incidence. The details of payment made to farmers under PMFBY during the last three years is given in Annexure.

(c): The Government is taking several steps to promote climate resilient agriculture practices in the country. The National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) being implemented by Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare is one of the Missions within the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC). The Mission aims to implement strategies to make Indian agriculture more resilient to the changing climate. Several schemes have also been initiated under National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) to deal with the adverse climate situations in the agriculture sector. Per Drop More Crop (PDMC) scheme increases water use efficiency at the farm level through micro irrigation technologies i.e. drip and sprinkler irrigation systems. Rainfed Area Development (RAD) scheme is implemented as a component of NMSA and focuses on Integrated Farming System (IFS) for enhancing productivity and minimizing risks associated with climatic variability. The Soil Health & Fertility scheme assists states in promoting Integrated Nutrient Management through judicious use of chemical fertilizers including secondary and micronutrients in conjunction with organic manures & bio-fertilizers for improving soil health and its productivity. Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture, Agroforestry & National Bamboo Mission also promote climate resilience in agriculture.

To mitigate the impacts of adverse weather on agriculture, under the Gramin Krishi Mausam Sewa (GKMS) scheme, medium range weather forecast for next 5 days at district and block are generated by IMD. Based on rainfall and other weather parameters along with weather forecasts issued by IMD, 130 Agromet Field Units (AMFUs), located at State Agricultural Universities (SAUs), Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) and Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) prepare Agromet Advisories every Tuesday and Friday in English as well as in the regional language and communicate to farmers. Agromet Advisories under GKMS are disseminated to the farmers through multichannel dissemination system like print and electronic media, Doordarshan, radio, internet etc. including SMS using mobile phones. Also, farmers access weather information including alerts and related agromet advisories specific to their districts through the mobile App viz., 'Meghdoot' launched by the Ministry of Earth Sciences. These weather details are also accessible to farmers through 'Mausam' App of IMD.

**Annexure**

Payment made to farmers under PMFBY & RWBCIS Combined - State Wise as on 31.12.24

State/UT Name	Paid Claims (in INR Lakhs)		
	2021-2022	2022-2023	2023-2024
Andhra Pradesh	-	56,686	-
Assam	27,330	1,687	3,273
Chhattisgarh	1,43,283	53,398	51,865
Haryana	1,71,426	2,49,689	22,443
Himachal Pradesh	7,760	2,440	2,148
Jammu & Kashmir	5,605	604	3,187
Karnataka	1,48,993	1,56,173	2,18,487
Kerala	9,520	17,901	-
Madhya Pradesh	2,90,992	1,02,748	56,528
Maharashtra	4,61,347	5,03,219	8,49,249
Manipur	148	162	198
Meghalaya	-	1	863
Odisha	1,04,588	56,801	20,903
Puducherry	802	295	-
Rajasthan	5,17,677	4,14,198	2,06,602
Sikkim	53	-	-
Tamil Nadu	83,607	89,858	70,429
Tripura	263	28	-
Uttar Pradesh	98,800	94,565	39,662
Uttarakhand	12,286	20,721	4,651
<b>All India</b>	<b>20,84,477</b>	<b>18,21,173</b>	<b>15,50,487</b>

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