

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE
LOK SABHA**

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:1037

ANSWERED ON:22.11.2016

Allocation of Fund for Drought

Antony Shri Anto ;Lokhande Shri Sadashiv Kisan;Misra Shri Ajay (Teni);Mohan Shri P. C.;Simha Shri Prathap;Singh Deo Shri Kalikesh Narayan;Singh Shri Bhola;Subbareddy Shri Yerram Venkata;Yeddyurappa Shri B. S.

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

- (a) whether there has been a huge loss to the farmers of various States owing to drought conditions in several States of the country during the current year if so, the details and impacts thereof;
- (b) whether the Union Government has received several requests for financial assistance from the drought affected States including Odisha, Kerala, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh, if so, the details thereof alongwith the time by which the amount is likely to be allocated and released to these States;
- (c) whether the Government is considering to provide special assistance to Karnataka and other drought affected States under the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana, if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the money allocated by the Government as drought insurance fund to compensate drought hit farmers in some States like Odisha in 2015 has been sanctioned, if so, the details thereof, if not the reasons therefor;
- (e) whether the said money has been released by the Government, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor alongwith the timeline for sanctioning/ releasing the money and the manner in which it will be assured that the money has reached the affected farmers; and
- (f) the details of drought relief funds sanctioned, allocated and released by the Union Government to the drought affected States during the last three years and the current year, State-wise along with the status of their utilisation?

Answer

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE

???? ???? ?????? ??????? ?????????? ??? ?????? ??????? (SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA)

(a) & (b): The State Government is primarily responsible for taking necessary relief measures in the wake of natural calamities including drought. For undertaking relief measures, Contdâ€2/-

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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.

During the current Financial Year 2016-17, Govt. of Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala have reported impact of drought during Kharif-2016 and Government of Karnataka has submitted Memorandum on drought during Kharif seeking financial assistance of Rs.4702.54 crores from NDRF. An Inter Ministerial Central Team (IMCT) visited the affected areas of Karnataka to carry out an assessment of the drought situation and the quantum of financial assistance to be made available to the state by way of relief. IMCTs have been also constituted to visit Kerala and Andhra Pradesh for assessment of the drought situation.

(c): During current Financial Year 2016-17, funds amounting to Rs.1147.2 crores (Rs.787.8 crores for micro irrigation and Rs.359.4 crores for other intervention) have been released so far to drought affected states including Rs.114 crores (Rs.78 crores for micro irrigation and Rs. 36 crores for other intervention) to Government of Karnataka under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) per drop more crop.

(d) & (e): In order to protect farmers against crop failure due to natural calamities, pests & diseases, weather conditions, Government of India was implementing National Crop Insurance Programme (NCIP) with component schemes of Modified National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (MNAIS), Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (WBCIS) and Coconut Palm Insurance Scheme (CPIS). In addition, National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS) which was to be withdrawn after implementation of NCIP from Rabi 2013-14, was extended further. These schemes have been recently reviewed and a scheme namely, Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) has been approved for implementation from Kharif 2016 season.

Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (WBCIS), single peril/named peril scheme, has also been restructured by making the premium of the farmers, selection of insurance company and administrative & operational structure at par with PMFBY.

Crop insurance is a financial tool to insure the crop losses on payment of admissible premium to the insurance company. Further, under the crop insurance schemes, claims are paid to those farmers who insure their crops and pay premium under any of the notified crop/area, notified by the concerned State Govt. Admissible claims are worked out and paid as per the provisions of the respective schemes.

Due to drought situation during Kharif 2015, claims from the States of Maharashtra, Gujarat, Chhattisgarh, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh have already been settled. Central Government's 50% share in respect of Madhya Pradesh (Rs.2027.97 crores) and Odisha (Rs.795.32 crores) has also been released and implementing agency is in the process of settlement of claims of these States subject to availability of State Governments' 50% share in the matter.

As per provisions of the schemes, funds are released to the implementing agency i.e. Agriculture Insurance Company of India Ltd. (AIC) who in turn release the funds to the

Contdâ€¦3/-

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implementing insurance companies. Insurance companies settle the claims of insured farmers in their accounts through concerned financial institutions/banks.

(f): Details regarding assistance approved for drought from NDRF in the last three years is at Annexure-I. No assistance from NDRF has been approved so far for drought during Kharif 2016. As per the guidelines dated 08.04.2015 on items and norms of assistance from SDRF / NDRF of Ministry of Home Affairs, the State Governments are to take utmost care and ensure that all individual beneficiary-oriented assistance from SDRF/NDRF is necessarily/mandatorily disbursed through the bank account (viz; Jan Dhan Yojana etc.) of the beneficiary.