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

RAJYA SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 643

TO BE ANSWERED ON 24/07/2026

CROP LOSSES DUE TO NATURAL DISASTERS

643. SHRI JOSE K. MANI:

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

(a) whether Government has assessed crop losses caused by floods, droughts, heatwaves and unseasonal rainfall during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details of crop area affected and farmers impacted, State-wise;

(c) the financial assistance provided to affected farmers; and

(d) the measures taken to enhance climate resilience in the agriculture sector?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE

(SHRI RAMNATH THAKUR)

(a) to (c): As per the National Policy on Disaster Management (NPDM), the State Government is primarily responsible for providing necessary relief measures on ground level in the wake of notified calamities. The State Governments undertake relief measures in the wake of natural calamities from funds available in the form of the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) in accordance with the Government of India approved items and norms. Additional financial assistance, over and above SDRF, is considered from the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF), as per laid down procedure, in case of disaster of 'severe nature', which includes an assessment based on the visit of an Inter-Ministerial Central Team (IMCT) and a memorandum submitted by the State Govt for assistance from NDRF. The financial assistance provided under SDRF and NDRF is by way of relief and not for compensation of losses suffered/ claimed.

The details of the funds allocated and released under SDRF/NDRF to the States are available on Disaster Management, MHA's website i.e. https://ndmindia.mha.gov.in.

Based on the information received from the State Governments, the details of the Agriculture area reported to have been affected due to hydrometeorological disasters during the last three years, is given at **Annexure.**

(d): Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) and weather index based Restructured Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (RWBCIS) provides for comprehensive risk insurance against crop damage from pre-sowing to post-harvest for crops and area notified by the concerned State Government. The scheme not only safeguards against wide spread yield loss due to non-preventable natural risks/ & extreme climate calamities viz. flood, inundation, landslide, drought, heat waves, hailstorm, cyclone, pests/diseases, natural fire and lightening, storm, typhoon, tempest, hurricane, tornado etc. but also, against farm level yield loss due to localized risks (hailstorm, landslide, inundation, cloud burst and natural fire) and post-harvest losses due to cyclone, cyclonic/unseasonal rain and hailstorm and prevented sowing.

In addition, Rainfed Area Development (RAD) scheme is focused on Integrated Farming System (IFS) to enhance productivity and minimise risks associated with climatic variability. Under RAD, crops/ cropping system is integrated with activities like horticulture, livestock, fishery, agro-forestry, apiculture etc. to enable farmers, not only in maximize farm returns for sustainable livelihood but also to mitigate the impacts of drought, flood or other extreme weather events. Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), Agroforestry & National Bamboo Mission also aim to increase climate resilience in agriculture.

Per Drop More Crop (PDMC) scheme improves water use efficiency through Micro Irrigation technologies i.e. drip and sprinkler irrigation systems.

Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) is implementing a project- National Innovations in Climate Resilient Agriculture (NICRA) that studies the impact of climate change on agriculture, conducts district level risk and vulnerability assessment of agriculture to future climate change and integrated simulation modelling studies for estimating the future projections of climate change. Under the project, risk and vulnerability assessment of agriculture to climate change has been carried out at district-level for 651 predominantly agricultural districts as per Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) protocols. 310 districts were identified as vulnerable out of which 109 districts have been categorized as 'very high' and 201 districts as 'highly' vulnerable. District Agriculture Contingency Plans (DACPs) for these 651 districts have also been prepared to address weather aberrations and recommending location specific climate resilient crops and varieties and management practices. To enhance resilience to climate

variability, location-specific climate-resilient technologies, including the System of Rice Intensification (SRI), aerobic rice, direct-seeded rice, zero-till wheat, climate-resilient crop varieties, and in-situ crop residue management, are being demonstrated for adoption by farmers. Under NICRA, climate-resilient technologies are being demonstrated in 448 Climate Resilient Villages across 151 vulnerable districts in 28 States/UTs, supported by village-level seed banks and community nurseries to enhance farmers' resilience and ensure timely availability of quality seeds. Technical assistance is provided to small and marginal farmers to promote climate-resilient practices through Village Climate Risk Management Committees (VCRMCs), while capacity-building and training programmes are conducted under the Agricultural Technology Management Agency (ATMA). Drought and flood tolerant climate-resilient varieties of rice, wheat, soybean, mustard, chickpea, sorghum, gram, and foxtail millet have been demonstrated in several NICRA villages. Further, to address the challenges of climate change, ICAR has released 2900 varieties during last 10 years (2014-2024). Out of these 2661 varieties are tolerant to one or more biotic and/or abiotic stresses.

Agromet Advisory Service (GKMS – Gramin Krishi Mausam Seva), implemented by the Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES) in collaboration with ICAR, provides weather-based agro-advisories at district and block levels. This service plays a crucial role in enabling farmers to make informed decisions, optimize agricultural productivity, manage climate risks, and strengthen overall climate resilience.

Annexure

Statement showing State/UTs -wise details of agriculture areas affected due to hydro-meteorological disasters during the years 2023-24 to 2025-26

(Crop area affected in lakh hectare)

S. No.	State/UT	Year		
		2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1.30	0.11	1.51
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	-	0.017
3.	Assam	0.59	1.38	0.42
4.	Bihar	-	-	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	-	-	0.006
6.	Goa	-	-	-
7.	Gujarat	1.33	-	-
8.	Haryana	2.16	-	4.32
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0.76	-	0.32
10.	Jharkhand	-	-	0.0017
11.	Karnataka	0.30	2.86	14.81
12.	Kerala	-	-	-
13.	Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-
14.	Maharashtra	-	-	75.42
15.	Manipur	-	0.01	0.039
16.	Meghalaya	-	0.01	0.065
17.	Mizoram	-	0.21	-
18.	Nagaland	-	0.03	0.007
19.	Odisha	0.16	0.22	0.30
20.	Punjab	1.66	-	1.93
21.	Rajasthan	-	-	-
22.	Sikkim	-	-	0.81
23.	Tamil Nadu	0.36	2.92	0.30
24.	Telangana	0.61	-	-
25.	Tripura	-	-	-
26.	Uttar Pradesh	-	3.95	2.22
27.	Uttarakhand	0.09	0.05	0.007
28.	West Bengal	-	1.38	-
29.	Andaman & Nicobar	-	-	-
30.	Chandigarh	-	-	-
31.	Dadar & Nagar Haveli	-	-	-
32.	Delhi	-	-	-
33.	Ladakh	-	0.02	0.78
34.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-
35.	Jammu & Kashmir	-	-	-
36.	Puducherry	0.07	0.05	0.001
	Total	**9.39**	**13.20**	**103.284**

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