

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

**LOK SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 710**  
TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 7<sup>TH</sup> FEBRUARY, 2017

**NADAMS**

710. SHRI HUKUM SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्री be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the States which are covered under the National Agriculture Drought Assessment and Monitoring System (NADAMS);
- (b) the manner in which agricultural drought monitoring is carried out under NADAMS;
- (c) the details of the benefits that farmers would get under the scheme; and
- (d) the number of farmers benefited by the system in the country during the last two years and the current year, State-wise including Uttar Pradesh?

**ANSWER**

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE

कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA)

- (a): 14 States, namely Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Telangana and Uttar Pradesh are covered under the National Agricultural Drought Assessment and Monitoring System (NADAMS).
- (b): The drought assessment and monitoring, under NADAMS project, is carried out using multiple satellite data, rainfall, soil moisture index, potential sowing area, irrigation percentage and ground observation. A logical modeling approach is followed to classify the districts into alert, Watch and Normal during June, July and August and Severe, Moderate and Mild drought conditions during September and October. The monthly drought assessment reports are communicated to all concerned State and National level agencies and also kept on MNCFC's website ([www.ncfc.gov.in](http://www.ncfc.gov.in)).
- (c): NADAMS project provides an early assessment of drought situation and thus helps the State Governments to take remedial measures. This information is also used for drought declaration by the respective State Governments. Thus, the assessments provided by NADAMS are beneficial to the farmers.
- (d): Since indirect benefits accrue to the farmers as a result of remedial measures taken by the State Governments, no information on number of farmers benefited is available.

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