

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

**LOK SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.576**  
TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 6<sup>TH</sup> FEBRUARY, 2018

**IMPACT OF DROUGHT ON AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION**

576. SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE:

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

- (a) whether the Government has assessed the impact of drought and uneven rainfall/flood on agricultural production and food security scenario in the country including Karnataka during the current year and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Government has chalked out any action/contingency plan to tackle the situation and if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether the Government proposes to impart training to the farmers and make them aware of various techniques to overcome damage to crops by flood and drought, and if so, the details thereof?

**ANSWER**

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE

कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT)

(a): During 2017-18, the Governments of Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan have intimated about drought of varying magnitude. However, no intimation about drought has so far been received from the Government of Karnataka during 2017-18. The production of foodgrains in the country during 2017-18, as per the first Advance Estimates, is likely to be 1346.7 lakh tonnes, as against 1350.3 lakh tonnes as per the First Advance Estimates during 2016-17.

(b): Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare has prepared a detailed Crop Contingency Plans for 623 districts in the country through the Central Research Institute for Dryland Agriculture (CRIDA), Hyderabad, which is under Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR). The States have been advised for preparing, updating and fine-tuning Contingency Plans for each district in consultation with CRIDA and the State Agriculture Universities and to prepare location specific remedial measures based on these Contingency Plans in the event of late arrival of Monsoon, long dry spells, scanty rainfall, drought conditions, tying up availability of seeds and other inputs for implementing the Contingency Plans.

(c): Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare advises farmers to adopt techniques, such as, in-situ moisture conservation, on farm water harvesting through farm ponds, etc., ridge furrow, board bed furrow, promoting agronomic practices, including direct seeded rice through seed drills/drum seeder, use of short duration and stress tolerant varieties of paddy like Sahbhagi Dhan/Swarna Sub-I, Intercropping & mixed cropping with pulses/oilseeds/coarse cereals, spray of drought mitigating chemicals like bio-urea, KCL, KNO<sub>3</sub>, hydrogel and mulching etc. However, agriculture being State subject, the primary responsibility of imparting training to the farmers and making them aware of various techniques to overcome damage to crops, rests with State Governments.

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