

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2106
TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 14TH MARCH, 2023

SPECIAL STORAGE FACILITIES

2106. SHRIMATI MALA RAJYA LAXMI SHAH:
SHRI KUNWAR PUSHPENDRA SINGH CHANDEL:

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

- (a) whether the Government has taken any initiatives for special storage facilities taking note of likely impact of changing weather particularly on wheat production;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has taken any policy initiatives for reducing the impact on agriculture due to the EL-Nino likely to occur this year; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise including Uttarakhand and Bundelkhand?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE

कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्री (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR)

(a) & (b): As informed by Department of Food & Public Distribution (DoF&PD), the Food corporation of India (FCI) mainly stores wheat & rice after procurement to maintain food security under Public Distribution System(PDS) and buffer stock in the country. Keeping in view of the requirement for procurement/issue, FCI continuously assesses and monitors the storage capacity and based on the storage gap assessment, storage capacities are created/hired through the following schemes: -

- i. Construction of Silo's under public private partnership(PPP) mode
- ii. Private Entrepreneurs Guarantee (PEG) Scheme

- iii. Central Sector Scheme (CSS)
- iv. Hiring of godown from Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC)/ State Warehousing Corporations (SWCs)/State Agencies
- v. Hiring of godown through Private Warehousing Scheme (PWS)

The Details of storage capacity created during last three year and current year (upto01.02.2023) are as under:

(Fig. in Lakh Metric Tonnes (LMT))

Schemes	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
PEG	1.47	0.55	0.48	1.48
CSS	0.02	0	0.20	0.08
Silo	0.50	1.00	3.0	1.50

Further, the Government is implementing Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure (AMI), a sub-scheme of Integrated Scheme for Agricultural Marketing (ISAM) for creation of Agricultural Marketing infrastructure including Scientific Storage and to reduce post-harvest and handling losses under which assistance is provided for construction/ renovation of godowns/ warehouses in the rural areas in the States to enhance the storage capacity for agriculture produce. Under the scheme, Government provides subsidy at the rate of 25% and 33.33% on capital cost of the project based on the category of eligible beneficiary. Assistance is available to Individuals, Farmers, Group of farmers/growers, Agri-preneurs, Registered Farmer Produce Organizations (FPOs), Cooperatives, and state agencies etc. The scheme is demand driven.

Since inception of scheme i.e. 01.04.2001 and up to 31.01.2023, a total of 42,178 storage infrastructure projects (Godowns) in majority of the States in the country, with storage capacity of 74.08 Million MT have been sanctioned under the scheme and subsidy of Rs. 3,439 crore has been released.

(c) & (d) To meet the challenges of sustaining agriculture in the face of changing climate, the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) under Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Government has launched a flagship network project namely National Innovations in Climate Resilient Agriculture (NICRA). The project aims to study the impact of climate change on agriculture including crops, livestock, horticulture and fisheries and to develop and promote climate resilient technologies in agriculture which will address vulnerable areas of the country and the outputs of the project will help the districts and regions prone to extreme weather conditions like droughts, floods, frost, heat waves, etc. to cope with such extremes. Agricultural contingency plans for 650 districts in the country have been prepared and State officials have been sensitized for preparedness through State-level interface meetings. Agricultural contingency plans have been made available online for policy makers to take decisions in the event of delayed monsoons and other extreme weather events.

In case of field crops, special emphasis is being made to breed the climate resilient varieties. Since 2014, the National Agricultural Research System (NARS) under the aegis of Indian Council of Agricultural Research has released 2122 high yielding stress tolerant crop varieties/hybrids of field crops which include 1008 of cereals (rice 496, wheat 132), 310 of oilseeds, 313 of pulses, 277 of fibre/commercial crops, 130 of forage crops, 68 of sugarcane and 16 others for different agro-climatic zones of the country out of which 1752 varieties are climate resilience for one or the other biotic and abiotic stresses.

Also, ICAR in collaboration with India Meteorological Department (IMD) is issuing Agromet advisories twice a week (Tuesday and Friday) to farmers through Gramin Krishi Mausam Seva program. The advisories are reaching the farmers through m-KISAN portal, WhatsApp groups, SMS services etc.

Further, with a view to provide financial support to farmers at the time of losses due to natural calamities, the Department of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare had introduced from Kharif 2016 season yield index-based Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) and weather index based Restructured Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (RWBCIS). This scheme is voluntary for all States & UTs and farmers also. PMFBY provides for comprehensive risk insurance against crop damage from pre-sowing to post-harvest for food crops (cereals, millets and pulses), oilseeds and commercial horticultural crops notified by the concerned State Government. The scheme not only safeguards against wide spread yield loss due to non-preventable natural risks viz. flood, inundation, landslide, drought, dry spells, 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. Under the crop insurance schemes claims are paid to only those farmers who insured their crops and paid its applicable premium share (i.e. maximum 2% for Kharif, 1.5% for Rabi and 5% for commercial/horticultural crops) under any of the notified crop insurance scheme in the notified area/crop by the State Govt. The State-wise details of PMFBY & RWBCIS Combined - State Wise Business Statistics as on 28.02.23 for FY 2021-22 is at Annexure – I.

Department of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare (DA&FW) is also implementing Rainfed Area Development (RAD) Programme under National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) for Sustainable Agriculture in the country. RAD focuses on Integrated Farming System (IFS) for enhancing productivity and minimizing risks associated with climatic variability. Under this system, crops/cropping system is integrated with activities like horticulture, livestock, fishery, agro-forestry, apiculture etc. to enable farmers not only in maximizing farm returns for sustaining livelihood, but also to mitigate the impacts of drought, flood or other extreme weather events. The status of allocation under RAD during 2021-22, State-wise including Uttarakhand and Bundelkhand is at Annexure – II.

FY 2021-22 - PMFBY & RWBCIS Combined - State Wise Business Statistics as on 28.02.23								
State/UT Name	Total farmers	Area Insured (lakh ha)	Sum Insured	Farmers Share in Premium	Gross Premium	Approved Claims	Paid Claims	Claims Outstanding
	In Lakhs	In Lakh hectare	Rs. Crore					
A & N Islands	0.00535	0.003262	2.34558	0.011739	0.228981	0	0	0
Assam	10.6695	6.089414	3964.052	0.187588	160.7065	0	0	0
Chhattisgarh	58.37875	22.97044	9285.008	185.912	1457.031	1428.636	1396.202	32.43377
Goa	0.00064	0.00014	0.118396	0.004555	0.007912	0	0	0
Haryana	14.49735	16.16532	11566.09	313.4166	1207.748	1697.473	1651.793	45.68032
Himachal Pradesh	2.33725	32.66657	518.4067	20.21228	97.11572	24.32533	12.77364	11.5526
Jammu & Kashmir	0.90834	0.420081	369.0219	6.580217	40.03557	54.64722	54.52459	0.12263
Karnataka	19.33899	17.40729	8721.587	250.5	2294.665	1456.375	1452.754	43.03211
Kerala	0.98524	0.511206	410.8698	7.400148	101.8085	82.62177	38.99827	43.6235
Madhya Pradesh	92.67996	116.5133	45266.33	805.8945	6754.138	0.014094	0.014094	0
Maharashtra	99.01364	59.06642	24392.52	661.5527	5893.297	4399.944	4373.998	25.94653
Manipur	0.02807	0.024886	16.87384	0.341194	1.58166	1.475036	1.475036	0
Odisha	81.56093	10.16131	6830.008	133.8528	1278.69	1066.53	996.5801	69.94951
Puducherry	0.35734	0.139046	91.98612	0.001721	6.862632	0	0	12.61621
Rajasthan	344.6336	106.7862	41245.29	822.0029	6238.181	4644.058	3382.281	1279.465
Sikkim	0.02317	0.002698	2.447839	0.082319	0.092871	0.501674	0.501674	0.01602
Tamil Nadu	60.47224	16.32025	10715.91	164.3313	2966.38	495.8695	494.6681	1.20138
Tripura	3.35614	0.523264	361.5764	0.371462	10.9446	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	40.68356	29.41648	16503.39	292.1005	1519.54	960.1458	954.3438	5.802008
Uttarakhand	1.82767	23.81047	869.3312	39.04999	200.0262	122.2595	109.9127	12.61227
GRAND TOTAL	831.7577	458.9981	181133.2	3703.807	30229.08	16434.87	14920.82	1584.054

Status of Allocation under RAD during 2021-22**(Rs. in Lakh)**

S.No.	States	Allocation
1	Andhra Pradesh	1000.00
2	Telangana	200.00
3	Bihar	250.00
4	Chhattisgarh	600.00
5	Gujarat	800.00
7	Jharkhand	400.00
8	Karnataka	800.00
9	Kerala	200.00
10	Madhya Pradesh	400.00
11	Maharashtra	1600.00
12	Odisha	1365.00
13	Rajasthan	500.00
14	Tamil Nadu	3000.00
15	Uttar Pradesh	2100.00
16	West Bengal	700.00
	Himalayan States	
17	Himachal Pradesh	800.00
18	UT of J & K	250.00
19	UT of Laddakh	75.00
20	Uttarakhand	800.00
	NE States	
21	Assam	100.00
22	Arunachal Pradesh	200.00
23	Manipur	150.00
24	Meghalaya	200.00
25	Mizoram	350.00
26	Nagaland	550.00
27	Sikkim	200.00
28	Tripura	250.00
	Total	17840.00
	Head Quarter(HQ)	160.00
	Grand Total	18000.00
