

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1156
TO BE ANSWERED ON 30TH JULY, 2024

CROP LOSSES DUE TO EXTREME CLIMATE

1156. SMT. KANIMOZHI KARUNANIDHI:

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

- (a) the details regarding the agricultural crop losses both in value and volume faced due to extreme climatic events throughout the country during the last five years; State-wise
- (b) the details regarding the agricultural crop losses faced in the State of Tamil Nadu especially in Thoothukkudi District due to climate change; and
- (c) the details regarding the measures taken to develop climate-resilient agriculture in the country?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE FOR AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE
कृषि और किसान कल्याण राज्य मंत्री (SHRI RAMNATH THAKUR)

(a) & (b): There is no record available regarding the agricultural crop losses both in value and volume faced due to extreme climatic events for the country. However, as per the report of the State Government of Tamil Nadu, during the past five years, about 33% of crop loss is observed in an area of 17,68,976.24 ha. for which the value of SDRF amount disbursed was Rs. 2500.02 cr. Further, during the North East Monsoon season 2023, the Southern Districts experienced unprecedented rainfall on 17th and 18th December 2023. As per IMD reports, on 18th December 2023, Kayalpattinam Village in Thoothukkudi district received 95 cm rainfall in a single day. Due to heavy rainfall and breaching of water bodies, inundation persisted for more than 5 days and caused about 33% crop loss in an area of 1,07,320.59 Ha. An amount of Rs.97.60 Cr was released as SDRF Relief assistance to the affected farmers.

(c): Several measures have been taken to make agriculture climate resilient in the country through National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) of Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare. The NMSA is one of the Missions within the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) which aims to evolve and implement strategies to make Indian agriculture more resilient to the changing climate. NMSA was approved for three major components i.e. Rainfed Area Development (RAD); On Farm Water Management (OFWM); and Soil Health Management (SHM). Subsequently, new programmes such as Soil Health Card (SHC), Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY), Mission Organic Value Chain Development in North Eastern Region (MOVCDNER), Per Drop More Crop, National Bamboo Mission (NBM) etc. were also included.

To address the impact of climate change, the National Agricultural Research System (NRSA) under the aegis of Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Government of India has released a total of 2593 varieties during last 10 years (2014-2024), out of these 2177 varieties have been found tolerant to one or more biotic and/or abiotic stresses. Risk and vulnerability assessment of agriculture to climate change is carried out at district-level for 651 predominantly agricultural districts as per Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) protocols. A total of 109 districts are categorized as 'very high' and 201 districts as 'highly' vulnerable. District Agriculture Contingency Plans (DACPs) for these 651 districts have been prepared for weather aberrations like drought, floods, unseasonal rains and extreme weather events such as heat wave, cold wave, frost, hailstorm, cyclone etc. and recommending location specific climate resilient crops and varieties and management practices for use by the State departments of agriculture and farmers. Enhancing resilience and adaptive capacity of farmers to climate variability, the Concept of "Climate Resilient Villages" (CRVs) has been initiated under National Innovations in Climate Resilient Agriculture (NICRA). Location-specific climate resilient technologies has been demonstrated in 448 CRVs of 151 climatically vulnerable districts for adoption by the farmers. Capacity building programmes are being conducted to educate the farmers on various aspects of climate change for wider adoption of climate resilient technologies.
