

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE & FARMERS WELFARE
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH & EDUCATION

RAJYA SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO. 179
TO BE ANSWERED ON 28/12/2018

EFFECT OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON AGRICULTURE

*179. SHRI SANJAY SINGH:

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

- (a) whether Government is cognisant of the annual report of ICAR, published recently, which states that one-third of the districts in the country would be susceptible to extreme effects of climate change;
- (b) if so, whether Government has a strategy to counter extreme weather events and act swiftly to mitigate damage, if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the manner in which Government would deal with 15-18 per cent average decline in farmers' income, as projected in the ICAR report?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE & FARMERS WELFARE
(SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH)

(a) to (c): A Statement is laid on the table of the House.

STATEMENT IN RESPECT OF PARTS (a) to (c) OF RAJYA SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 179 TO BE ANSWERED ON 28/12/2018 REGARDING “EFFECT OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON AGRICULTURE”

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government of India is implementing National Action Plan on Climate Change, which includes agriculture as one of the missions. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) through National Innovations in Climate Resilient Agriculture (NICRA) developed heat and drought tolerant wheat, flood tolerant rice, drought tolerant pulses, water logging and high temperature tolerant tomato etc. As part of NICRA project, relative vulnerability of agriculture to climate change was assessed during 2011. Based on the index, 572 rural districts were divided into five categories with equal number of districts and the top 20% of districts (115) were categorized as districts with ‘very high’ vulnerability and the next 20 % (115 districts) as districts with ‘high’ vulnerability. Further ICAR developed district agricultural contingency plans for 633 districts to provide agro-advisories during extreme climatic conditions.

(c) The Technology Demonstration Component (TDC) of NICRA was initiated in 2011 to demonstrate the location specific technologies enabling farmers to cope with current climatic variability and to enhance their adaptive capacity. The programme is being taken up in 151 climatically vulnerable districts of the country by taking one representative village from each of the district. The objective is to make the farmers aware about the new technologies by way of demonstrations and also by trainings so that farmers adopt these technologies which enables them to become resilient even under variable climatic conditions.
