



**COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE**  
**(2009-2010)**

FIFTEENTH LOK SABHA

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE  
(DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE & CO-OPERATION)

**DEFICIENT MONSOON AND STEPS TAKEN BY THE  
GOVERNMENT TO MITIGATE ITS IMPACT  
ON AGRICULTURE SECTOR**

ELEVENTH REPORT



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT**  
**NEW DELHI**

JUNE, 2010/ JYAISTHA, 1932 (Saka)

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## **COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE (2009-2010)**

### **(FIFTEENTH LOK SABHA)**

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### **DEFICIENT MONSOON AND STEPS TAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT TO MITIGATE ITS IMPACT ON AGRICULTURE SECTOR**

Presented to Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha on 13.07.2010

Presented to Lok Sabha on .....

Laid on the Table of Rajya Sabha on .....



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI**

JUNE, 2010/ JYAISTHA, 1932 (Saka)

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## **COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE (2009-2010)**

Shri Basudeb Acharia - Chairman

### MEMBERS

#### LOK SABHA

2. Shri Narayan Singh Amlabe
3. Shri K.C. Singh 'Baba'
4. Shri Thangso Baite
5. Shri Jayant Chaudhary
6. Smt. Shruti Choudhry
7. Smt. Ashwamedh Devi
8. Shri Biren Singh Engti
9. Smt. Paramjit Kaur Gulshan
10. Shri Anant Kumar Hegde
11. Shri Sk. Nurul Islam
12. Shri Naranbhai Kachhadia
13. Shri Surendra Singh Nagar
14. Shri Prabodh Panda
15. Shri Premdas
16. Shri Vitthalbhai Hansrajbhai Radadiya
17. Shri Nripendra Nath Roy
18. Shri Bhoopendra Singh
19. Shri Uday Singh
20. Shri Jagdish Thakor
21. Shri Hukmdeo Narayan Yadav

#### RAJYA SABHA

22. Shri Narendra Budania
23. Shri Satyavrat Chaturvedi
24. Shri A. Elavarasan
25. Shri Sharad Anantrao Joshi
26. Shri Vinay Katiyar
27. Shri Mohd. Ali Khan
28. Shri M. Rajasekara Murthy
29. Shri Bharatsinh Prabhatsinh Parmar
30. Prof. M.S. Swaminathan
- \*31. Vacant

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*\* Vice Shri Khekiho Zhimomi who ceased to be the Member of the Committee on his retirement from Rajya Sabha on 2 April, 2010.*

## **SECRETARIAT**

- |    |                    |   |                      |
|----|--------------------|---|----------------------|
| 1. | Shri S. Bal Shekar | - | Additional Secretary |
| 2. | Shri P. C. Koul    | - | Additional Director  |
| 3. | Shri Sreekanth S.  | - | Committee Officer    |

## **INTRODUCTION**

I, the Chairman, Committee on Agriculture, having been authorized by the Committee to submit the Report on their behalf, present this Eleventh Report on 'Deficient Monsoon and steps taken by the Government to mitigate its impact on Agriculture Sector'.

2. The Committee, taking into consideration the deficient rainfall in the Country during Kharif 2009, had decided to select this subject for study and Report to Parliament. The Committee were briefed on the subject by the representatives of the Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Agriculture & Co-operation) on 30 September, 2009 and the Oral Evidence of the Department of Agriculture & Co-operation alongwith the Department of Fertilizers, Department of Urban Development, Ministry of Water Resources, Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries, Ministry of Power, Department of Food and Public Distribution, Indian Council for Agricultural Research (ICAR), Indian Meteorological Department, Central Water Commission, Central Groundwater Board and Planning Commission was taken separately at the Sitting held on 2 February, 2010 to know in detail the efforts made by the Government to mitigate the drought situation during Kharif 2009. The Committee also heard the representatives of Department of Agriculture & Co-operation, Department of Fertilizers and ICAR on 7 May, 2010 to assess the preparedness of the Government for Kharif 2010. The Committee wish to express their thanks to the officers of the Department of Agriculture & Co-operation and other Departments and agencies for appearing before the Committee and furnishing the information the Committee desired in connection with the examination of the subject.

3. The Report was considered and adopted by the Committee at their Sitting held on 18 June, 2010.

4. The Observations/Recommendations of the Committee have been printed in bold letters at the end of the Report.

**NEW DELHI;**  
**18 June, 2010**  
**28 Jyaistha 1932 (Saka)**

**BASUDEB ACHARIA**  
***Chairman,***  
***Committee on Agriculture***



## ABBREVIATIONS

<b>BCM</b>	<b>Billion Cubic Metres</b>
<b>CGWB</b>	<b>Central Ground Water Board</b>
<b>CIPMC</b>	<b>Central Integrated Pest Management Centre</b>
<b>CRF</b>	<b>Calamity Relief Fund</b>
<b>CWC</b>	<b>Central Water Commission.</b>
<b>DDM/DDO</b>	<b>District Development Managers/District Development Officer</b>
<b>FFS</b>	<b>Farmers Field School</b>
<b>FPARPs</b>	<b>Farmers Participatory Action Research Programmes</b>
<b>FRL</b>	<b>Full Reservoir level</b>
<b>HLC</b>	<b>High Level Committee</b>
<b>HYV</b>	<b>High Yielding Variety</b>
<b>ICAR</b>	<b>Indian Council of Agriculture Research</b>
<b>IMCT</b>	<b>Indian Ministerial Central Teams (IMCTs)</b>
<b>IMD</b>	<b>Indian Meteorological Department</b>
<b>IMG</b>	<b>Indian Ministerial Group</b>
<b>ISOPOM</b>	<b>Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil palm and Maize</b>
<b>KCC</b>	<b>Kisan Credit Card; Kisan Call Centre</b>
<b>KVK</b>	<b>Krishi Vigyan Kendra</b>
<b>MMA</b>	<b>Macro Management of Agriculture</b>
<b>MT</b>	<b>Metric Tonne</b>
<b>NABARD</b>	<b>National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development</b>
<b>NCCF</b>	<b>National Calamity Contingency Fund</b>
<b>NFSM</b>	<b>National Food Security Mission</b>
<b>NGO</b>	<b>Non-Governmental Organisation</b>
<b>NRAA</b>	<b>National Rainfed Area Authority</b>
<b>NREGA</b>	<b>National Rural Employment Guarantee Act</b>
<b>RADP</b>	<b>Rainfed Area Development Programme</b>
<b>RKVY</b>	<b>Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana</b>
<b>SAU</b>	<b>State Agricultural University</b>
<b>SLBC</b>	<b>State Level Banker's Committee</b>
<b>TL</b>	<b>Truthfully Labelled</b>
<b>UT</b>	<b>Union Territory</b>
<b>VO</b>	<b>Voluntary Organisations</b>
<b>ZSRM</b>	<b>Zonal Seed Review Meeting</b>

# **CHAPTER I**

## **GENERAL**

### **(i) Monsoon pattern over India**

The Indian sub-continent is marked by a tropical monsoon climate with substantial differences in rainfall both in quantity and distribution being a distinguishing feature. The most important feature is the regional and temporal alternation of atmospheric flow patterns associated with monsoon. There are two monsoon systems operating in the region (a) the southwest or summer monsoon and (b) the northeast or the winter monsoon. The summer monsoon accounts for 70% to 80% of the annual rainfall over major parts of South Asia. There is a large variability in the monsoon period between June/September.

- (i) South-West Monsoon over different parts of the country sets in at different times between May and June. Its normal onset period over Kerala is around 29 May and by June first week, the northern limit of monsoon passes over Karnataka, Manipur and Tripura. By the second week of June, the limit passes through Mumbai, Kolkata and covers the States of Assam and Arunachal Pradesh and reaches Delhi by about 29 June.
- (ii) The onset over the north-western parts of India is around last week of June to the first week of July and covers the entire country within about 30 days. Similarly, monsoon withdrawal starts from the second week of September over the northern parts and around 15<sup>th</sup> October, the South-West Monsoon conditions cease to operate.
- (iii) Breaks in the monsoon result from the change in the track of tropical depressions from Bay of Bengal and their number in a given month give rise to dry spells over certain sub-divisions in any given year. It happened in 2009 due to cyclone called 'Aila.'

(iv) The four broad scenarios necessitating contingency preparation are:

- (a) Delayed onset:- Maximum of three weeks from normal date for the given region. This happened in North-West India in 2002 and North West and North East India in 2009.
- (b) Early onset and sudden breaks:- This scenario happened in some parts of the country in 2009.
- (c) Early withdrawal of monsoon:-By last week of August and causes stress during maturity of crops.
- (d) Delayed withdrawal or extended monsoon:- may damage matured crops at the harvesting time
- (e) Various permutations and combinations of above four scenario:-Complexities of management increases.

**(ii) Probability of Occurrence of Drought**

1.2. The National Rainfed Area Authority under the Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Agriculture & Cooperation) brought out a Position Paper titled 'Drought Management Strategies, 2009' in August, 2009. Based on the analysis of the long series of yearly data, the probability of occurrence of drought in different meteorological sub-divisions as contained in the Position Paper is given in the Table below:

**Probability of occurrence of drought in different meteorological sub-divisions of India**

<b>Meteorological sub-division</b>	<b>Frequency of deficient rainfall (75% of normal or less)</b>
Assam	Very rare, once in 15 years
West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Konkan, Bihar and Orissa	Once in 5 years
South interior Karnataka, Eastern Uttar Pradesh and Vidharbha	Once in 4 years

Gujarat, East Rajasthan and Western Uttar Pradesh	Once in 3 years
Tamil Nadu, Jammu & Kashmir and Telengana	Once in 2.5 years
West Rajasthan	Once in 2 years

**(iii) Characteristics of 2009 Monsoon**

- The monsoon set in early (on 23<sup>rd</sup> May instead of normal 1<sup>st</sup> June) at Kerala coast and was a good start.
- The 'Aila' Cyclone in the Bay of Bengal disturbed the normal monsoon pattern just after its setting in and discharged the system completely.
- This weakened the monsoon advance landwards and its progress towards north was tardy.
- Lack of clouds and rainfall, and clear sky in the northern India raised air temperature during the second fortnight of June which damaged vegetables and had adverse effect on milch animals, especially cross-bred cows.
- During 2009, no 'Westerly System' set in North India and rainfall deficit continued.
- The rainfall was patchy, scanty and lacked normal vigour in the North India.
- Scanty rainfall happened in the traditionally flood prone areas of Assam, Bihar, Eastern U.P., high rainfall areas of Jharkhand, Manipur and Himachal Pradesh, and irrigated Haryana, Punjab and Western U.P., and surrounding areas.
- Drought prone Rajasthan had relatively better rainfall whereas other conventional regions of Marathwada, Telengana and Rayalseema continued to witness drought.
- For the first time in the history of drought management, electricity and diesel (energy) were in great demand of the States.

#### **(iv) Rainfall during Monsoon 2009**

1.3 According to the first Long Range Forecast issued by the India Meteorological Department (IMD) on 17.04.2009, the rainfall during South-West Monsoon in the country as a whole was likely to be near normal, i.e. quantitatively 96% of Long Period Average (LPA) with a model error of  $\pm 5$ . The IMD issued 2<sup>nd</sup> forecast on 24.06.2009 (revised) according to which the rainfall was likely to be below normal, i.e. quantitatively 93% of LPA with a model error of  $\pm 4\%$ .

1.4 Although monsoon set in about one week in advance (23<sup>rd</sup> May, 2009) in Kerala but its advancement to North stagnated soon for about 10 days and again regained advancement northward at a faster rate. However, deficit was negative right in the first week of June in the Country as a whole as well as in all the four broad regions. The rainfall deficit reached maximum by the end of June, temperature also increased above normal, damaged vegetables and reduced milk yield especially of cross-bred cows.

1.5 The rainfall during June was weak and erratic. The rainfall in the country as a whole was -39% as on 10.06.2009, declined to -45% as on 17.06.2009 and further declined to -54% as on 24<sup>th</sup> June, 2009. The situation improved after 25<sup>th</sup> June and the rainfall in the Country as a whole stood at -21% as on 31.07.2009.

1.6 The rainfall during initial period of August was weak and in the country as a whole again deteriorated to -29% as on 12.08.2009. However, the situation improved in the latter half of August and for the country as a whole, as on 31.08.2009 stood at -23%.

1.7 Due to good rains thereafter, the situation further improved to -21% as on 16.09.2009. As on 16.09.2009, out of the 36 Met Sub- Divisions, 23 received Deficient rainfall (-20% to -59%) and none received Scanty rainfall (-60% to -99%).

1.8 Details of rainfall in various regions during the period 01.06.2009 to 16.09.2009 are indicated in the tables below:

Regions	% Departure(1 <sup>st</sup> June-16 <sup>th</sup> September)			
	1 <sup>st</sup> June to 30 <sup>th</sup> June	1 <sup>st</sup> June to 31 <sup>st</sup> July	1 <sup>st</sup> June to 31 <sup>st</sup> August	1 <sup>st</sup> June to 16 <sup>th</sup> September
Country as a whole	-48	-21	-23	-21
Northwest India	-46	-34	-38	-32
Central India	-60	-03	-17	-17
South Peninsula	-32	-15	-14	-8
North East India	-47	-38	-25	-26

Regions	% Departure( June, July & August)		
	1 <sup>st</sup> to 30 <sup>th</sup> June	1 <sup>st</sup> to 31 <sup>st</sup> July	1 <sup>st</sup> to 31 <sup>st</sup> August
Country as a whole	-48	-05	-28
Northwest India	-46	-31	-44
Central India	-60	24	-38
South Peninsula	-32	-03	-12
North East India	-47	-30	02

1.9 The rainfall during June 2009 was -48%, during July was -5% and during August was -28%.

## **(V) Water reservoirs and power/energy position**

1.10 Water flow and storage in reservoirs is a very good regionalised and robust indicator of realistic rainfall in the vast catchments. It is much better and practical parameter as compared to point estimates measured by rain-gauges.

1.11 The live storage in the 81 important reservoirs in the country monitored by the Central Water Commission (CWC) declined from 12% of FRL as on 4.6.2009 to 9% for the week ending 2<sup>nd</sup> July, 2009. It improved thereafter to 23% as on 23.7.2009.

1.12 As a consequence of improvement in rainfall in the whole country, the Reservoir storage position as on 17.09.2009 rose to 85.987 Billion Cubic Meters (BCM) (57% of Full Reservoir Level (FRL)). The Level storage as on 17.09.2009 was nearly 82% of storage during corresponding period of previous year and 89% of the average of last ten years.

1.13 It would be seen that the most critical States with reservoir levels less than normal were Punjab (by 39%), Uttar Pradesh (by 52%), Himachal Pradesh (by 31%), Andhra Pradesh (by 21%), Maharashtra (by 27%), Rajasthan (by 23%), Uttarakhand (by 8%), Orissa (by 19%), Gujarat (by 14%) and Chhattisgarh (by 15%).

1.14 Reduced reservoirs storage position suggested significant effect of deficient monsoon on hydrologic drought and its consequences on the remaining Kharif and Rabi irrigated areas. This indicated widespread deficiency of rainfall in the vast catchment and loss of hydro-electric power generation. Higher filling of southern reservoirs was mainly due to higher rainfall in Karnataka. Significantly reduced river flows adversely affected irrigation in the run of the rivers projects and barrage based canal systems of U.P., Bihar etc. Release of water and hydro-electric

power generation was curtailed in the Northern and Southern dams. Abnormally high consumption of diesel and purchase of electricity in the spot market at exorbitant rates was reported in Punjab, Haryana, U.P., Bihar etc., consequently subsidy on diesel was also announced by the Government to pump ground water for supplementing water supplies. There were other ripple effects also. The reservoir storage position as on 31 December, 2009 and 31 March, 2010 is placed at **Annexure-I**.

1.15 During 2009-10, due to deficit monsoon and drought in the various parts of the country, particularly the States in Northern/ North-Eastern Region, the storage in the reservoirs located in these States was lower than the normal storage. The State Governments took up early sowing of Rabi crops to use the soil moisture available from late monsoon rains. Use of available moisture resulted in saving of water, which would have been otherwise required for sowing and thus reduced the stress on water requirement for rabi crops to that extent.



## **CHAPTER II**

### **IMPACT OF DROUGHT ON AGRICULTURE AND OTHER AREAS**

#### **(i) Declaration of Drought**

14 State Governments declared drought/scarcity/drought-like situation in 338 districts. State-wise details are given below:-

#### **STATE-WISE DETAILS OF DISTRICTS DECLARED DROUGHT AFFECTED DURING - 2009**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Name of State/ (No. of districts)</b>	<b>Districts</b>
<b>1.</b>	<b>Andhra Pradesh (22)</b>	<b><u>09.9.2009 (21)</u></b> Adilabad, Anantapur, Chittoor, East Godavari, Guntur, Kadapa, Karimnagar, Khammam, Kurnool, Krishna, Mahabubnagar, Medak, Nalgonda, Nellore, Nizamabad, Prakasam, Rangareddy, Visakhapatnam, Vizianagaram, Warangal, West Godavari  <b><u>22.9.2009 (1)</u></b> Srikakulam
<b>2.</b>	<b>Assam (27) (Drought like situation)</b>	<b><u>14.7.2009 (14)</u></b> Bongaigaon, Cachar, Dhubri, Goalpara, Golaghat, Hailakandi, Jorhat, Kamrup, Karbi-Anglong, Kokrajhar, Lakhimpur, Morigaon, Nagaon, Sivasagar  <b><u>22.7.2009 (13)</u></b> Baksa, Barpeta, Chirang, Darrang, Dhemaji, Dibrugarh, Kamrup (Metro), Karimganj, Nalbari, North Cachar Hills, Sonitpur, Tinsukia, Udalguri.
<b>3.</b>	<b>Bihar (26)</b>	<b><u>10.8.2009 (26)</u></b> Arawal, Aurangabad, Banka, Begusarai, Bhagalpur, Bhojpur, Buxar, Gaya, Jahanabad, Jamui, Kaimur, Katihar, Kishanganj, Lakhisarai, Madhepura, Munger, Muzaffarpur, Nawada, Nalanda, Patna, Rohtas, Saran, Sheikhpura, Sitamarhi, Siwan, Vaishali.

4.	<b>Himachal Pradesh (12)</b>	<b><u>6.8.2009 (12)</u></b> Bilaspur, Chamba, Hamirpur, Kangra, Kullu, Kinnaur, Lahaul-Spiti, Mandi, Shimla, Solan, Sirmaur, Una.
5.	<b>Jammu &amp; Kashmir (18)</b>	<b><u>22.12.2009(18)</u></b> Anantnag, Bandipora, Baramulla, Budgam, Doda, Jammu, Kargil, Kathua, Kishtwar, Kulgam, Kupwara, Poonch, Pulwama, Rajouri, Ramban, Reasi, Samba, Udhampur.
6.	<b>Jharkhand (24)</b>	<b><u>10.7.2009 (4)</u></b> Chatra, Garhwa, Latehar, Palamau. <b><u>31.7.2009 (7)</u></b> Deoghar, Dumka, Giridih, Godda, Jamtara, Pakur, Sahebganj. <b><u>3.8.2009 (13)</u></b> Bokaro, Dhanbad, East Singhbhum, Gumla, Hazaribagh, Koderma, Khunti, Lohardaga, Ramgarh, Ranchi, Saraikela-Kharsawan, Simdega, West Singhbhum.
7.	<b>Karnataka (20)</b>	<b><u>11.8.2009 (20)</u></b> Bangalore Rural, Bangalore Urban, Bagalkote, Belgaum, Bellary, Bidar, Bijapur, Chamarajnar, Chikkaballapur, Chitradurga, Davangere, Gadag, Gulbarga, Kolar, Koppal, Mandya, Mysore, Raichur, Ramanagara, Tumkur.
8.	<b>Madhya Pradesh (38)</b>	<b><u>13.8.2009 (37)</u></b> Alirajpur, Anuppur, Ashoknagar, Badwani, Balaghat, Bhind, Burhanpur, Chhatarpur, Damoh, Datia, Dewas, Dindori, Guna, Gwalior, Jabalpur, Jhabua, Katni, Khandwa, Mandla, Morena, Narsinghpur, Panna, Raisen, Ratlam, Rewa, Sagar, Satna, Sehore, Shahdol, Shajapur, Sheopur Kalan, Shivpuri, Sidhi, Singrauli, Tikamgarh, Umari, Vidisha. <b><u>31.08.2009 (1)</u></b> Rajgarh
9.	<b>Maharashtra (28)</b>	<b><u>20.8.2009 (28)</u></b> Ahmednagar, Akola, Amravati, Aurangabad, Beed, Buldhana, Chandrapur, Dhule, Gadchiroli, Hingoli, Jalgaon, Jalna, Kolhapur, Latur, Nanded, Nandurbar, Nashik, Osmandbad,

		Parbhani, Pune, Raigad, Sangli, Satara, Solapur, Thane, Wardha, Washim, Yavatmal.
<b>10.</b>	<b>Manipur (9)</b>	<b><u>25.6.2009 (9)</u></b> Bishnupur, Chandel, Churachandpur, Imphal East, Imphal West, Senapati, Tamenglong, Thoubal, Ukhrul.
<b>11.</b>	<b>Nagaland (11)</b> <b>(Drought like situation)</b>	<b><u>15.7.2009 (11)</u></b> Dimapur, Kiphore, Kohima, Longleng, Mokokchung, Mon, Peren, Phek, Tuensang, Wokha, Zunheboto.
<b>12.</b>	<b>Orissa (18)</b>	<b><u>21.11.2009 (15)</u></b> Angul, Bargarh, Deogarh, Dhenkanal, Jharsuguda, Kalahandi, Kandhamal, Koraput, Malkangiri, Mayurbhanj, Nawarangpur, Nuapada, Sambalpur, Subarnapur (Sonepur), Sundargarh. <b><u>19.02.2010 (3)</u></b> Bolangir, Gajapati, Ganjam
<b>13.</b>	<b>Rajasthan (27)</b> <b>(Scarcity)</b>	<b><u>25.8.2009 (26)</u></b> Ajmer, Alwar, Banswada, Barmer, Bhilwara, Bikaner, Bundi, Chittorgarh, Churu, Dausa, Dungarpur, Ganganagar, Hanumangarh, Jaipur, Jasalmer, Jalore, Jhunjhunu, Jodhpur, Nagaur, Pali, Rajsamand, Sawai Madhopur, Sikar, Sirohi, Tonk, Udaipur. <b><u>13.11.2009 (1)</u></b> Pratapgarh
<b>14.</b>	<b>Uttar Pradesh (58)</b>	<b><u>25.7.2009 (20)</u></b> Ambedkarnagar, Ballia, Bareilly, Basti, Deoria, Farukhabad, Fatehpur, Ghazipur, Hardoi, Hathrus, Jaunpur, Kannauj, Kanpur Dehat, Kashiram Nagar, Mainpuri, Mau, Rai Bareilly, Sultanpur, Sant Kabir Nagar, Unnao <b><u>26.7.2009 (27)</u></b> Agra, Aligarh, Allahabad, Auraiya, Azamgarh, Badaun, Balrampur, Banda, Chandauli, Etah, Faizabad, Firozabad, Ghaziabad, Gautam Budh Nagar, Jalaun, Jyotiba Phule

		<p>Nagar, Kanpur Nagar, Mahoba, Mathura, Meerut, Moradabad, Rampur, Siddharth Nagar, Sitapur, Saharanpur, Shahjahanpur, Varanasi.</p> <p><b><u>30.7.2009 (11)</u></b></p> <p>Bijnore, Bulandshahar, Chitrakoot, Etawah, Jhansi, Kaushambi, Kushinagar, Lucknow, Muzaffarnagar, Mirzapur, Pilibhit.</p>
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**(ii) Impact on horticulture**

2.2 Decline in fruit size, marketability and production of apples, stone fruits and vegetables especially in hills and mountains had been reported as a result of high temperatures and deficient or delayed monsoon.

**(iii) Impact on livestock and fishery**

- 2.3 (i) Productivity of cultivated fodder crops was adversely affected due to delayed sowing of crops and lack of timely rains and /or stunted growth. Besides quantity, the fodder quality also suffered due to accumulation of nitrates, cyanides, early plant maturity and lignifications, low concentration of proteins.
- (ii) This also resulted in increased cost of cultivated fodder production due to early sowing and increased cost of irrigation to save fodder crops.
- (iii) Reduced crop residues, decreased availability of grasses and other grazing lands leading to cattle migration.
- (iv) Problem of acute drinking water for cattle and lesser milk production also rose as a result of deficient rains in drought affected areas.
- (v) Higher incidence of animal diseases like Hyperthermia, Ephemeral fever and hemorrhagic septicaemia were reported.

- (vi) Reduced feed intake and elevated body temperature associated with high temperature humidity index reduced reproductive performance.
- (vii) Fish production was also affected as a result of high evaporation losses, reduced water storages and more inputs to maintain water in fish ponds and inability to breed fishes in the long summer.

**(iv) Environmental, social & economic impacts**

- 2.4
- (i) Excessive withdrawal of ground water to save Kharif crops depleted ground water in the north-western states and other parts of the country. It was irreversible loss in many cases due to lack of recharging possibilities.
  - (ii) Excessive use of electricity and diesel consumption for pumping ground water in order to offset rainfall deficiency.
  - (iii) Higher cost of cultivation especially for paddy and other Kharif crops due to greater use of energy and diesel for lifting ground water and re-sowing.
  - (iv) Additional investment by some farmers on deepening of wells and /or installing submersible pumps replacing centrifugal pumps due to lowering of ground water table.
  - (v) Decreased surface water availability as well as ground water recharge due to deficient rainfall.
  - (vi) Social and economic distress as a result of reduced domestic water supply, higher food prices, power cuts in domestic and industrial sectors because of diversion of electricity to agriculture sector and other hardships.

## **CHAPTER III**

### **INITIATIVES OF THE GOVERNMENT TO TACKLE DROUGHT**

The Committee were informed by the Department that the Government of India had taken a host of measures to counter the deficiency in rainfall during South-West Monsoon 2009.

#### **(i) Strategic Initiatives**

3.2 In reply to a query regarding pre-emptive measures to tackle deficient rainfall during Kharif 2009, the Department submitted that the Government was concerned with the erratic behaviour of South-West Monsoon during 2009 right from the time when the first signs of low rainfall was reported by India Meteorological Department (IMD). The impact of deficit rainfall and steps being taken to mitigate its impact were closely monitored at the highest level in the Government regularly. Secretary (Agriculture & Cooperation) took the first review meeting on slow progress of monsoon and preparation of the Contingency Plan on 25<sup>th</sup> June, 2009 and on 6th July, 2009 first meeting with some of the States (Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, etc.) likely to be affected due to slow progress of monsoon was held. Review meetings with different Ministries/Departments of the Government responsible for taking action for mitigating the impact of deficit rainfall and video conferencing with the State Governments, who are ultimately responsible for implementing the steps for drought mitigation at the grass-root level, were held at regular intervals. An Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG) for monitoring drought was constituted on 4<sup>th</sup> August, 2009 under the chairmanship of Secretary (A&C) with representatives of 17 Ministries/Departments, As many as 12 meetings of IMG were held.

3.3 As many as 15 video conferences with the officials of State Governments were held to review the actions being taken by the State

Governments towards mitigating the impact of deficit rainfall. The Government held meeting of the Chief Secretaries of the States/UTs on 8<sup>th</sup> August, 2009 regarding agriculture production and food security, in which the situation prevailing due to deficit rainfall and assistance required by the States from the Centre to meet the emergent situation, was discussed. The conference was addressed at the highest level of the Government. Agriculture Minister took meeting of the State Agriculture Ministers on 21<sup>st</sup> August, 2009 to discuss the situation arising out of drought/deficit rainfall in various parts of the country during South West Monsoon 2009. In the Internal Security meeting of the Chief Ministers held on 17<sup>th</sup> August, 2009, Agriculture Minister addressed the Chief Ministers on drought like situation prevailing and action needed to be taken by the State Governments.

3.4 Steps were taken by the Government for holistic management of impact of deficit rainfall including impact on agriculture and food grains production during Kharif 2009, availability of drinking water, fodder for animals, and employment generation in the rural sector. It may be noted that management of the impact of drought at the grass-root level is the domain of the State Governments, which have ready availability of funds under the Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) for taking appropriate action. The Government India only supplements the efforts of the State Governments through CRF, National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF) and other ongoing schemes/programmes under its various Ministries/ Departments.

3.5 Considering the severity of the impact of deficit rainfall, the Union Agriculture Minister wrote to the Union Ministers on 22<sup>nd</sup> August 2009 outlining the strategy to reach out to the affected population and mitigate their difficulties in the hour of crisis in a more meaningful and effective way. In his letter dated 31<sup>st</sup> August, 2009, enclosing actionable points to meet the crisis situation arising due to deficit rainfall in the country, the Union Agriculture Minister wrote to the Chief Ministers for taking appropriate necessary action. On 26<sup>th</sup> August 2009, the Union Agriculture

Minister also wrote to the Members of Parliament requesting them to consider contribution of MPLAD funds for area development in the context of the current drought and suggested for similar action by MLAs and local representatives.

**(ii) Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) and National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF)**

3.6 Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) was set up with a view to enable ready availability of funds with the States for taking immediate relief measures on all natural calamities, like cyclone, drought, flood etc. State-wise and year-wise allocation of Calamity Relief Fund was based on recommendations made by the Finance Commissions appointed from time-to-time by the Government. Contribution to CRF was made by the Government of India and State Governments concerned, in the ratio of 3:1.

3.7 For natural calamities of severe nature, additional assistance over and above CRF was considered from the National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF) in accordance with established procedure and on submission of Memorandum for additional assistance by the affected State(s). 14 States, which declared drought/scarcity/drought-like situation, had submitted Memorandum for assistance from NCCF. Inter-Ministerial Central Teams (IMCTs) visited all the 14 States for assessment of the situation. The Government has approved assistance from NCCF for 13 of the States (except Jammu & Kashmir). The proposal relating to J&K will be considered by the Government shortly. No drought affected State has so far intimated about inadequacy of funds for drought relief.



3.8 Details of release of Central share of CRF for 2009-10 to the drought affected States and assistance approved from NCCF to 13 States are indicated below:

S. No.	Name of State	Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) (2009-10)			CRF (Release of Centre's Share)		Assistance approved from NCCF
		Allocation	Centre's share	State's share	1 <sup>st</sup> Installment	2 <sup>nd</sup> Installment	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	418.22	313.67	104.56	156.835	156.835	642.02
2.	Assam	217.06	162.80	54.27	81.40	81.40	89.94
3.	Bihar	167.45	125.59	41.86	62.795	62.795	1163.64
4.	Himachal Pradesh	113.21	84.91	28.30	21.2275	42.455	88.93
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	97.21	72.90	24.30	71.825 *	36.45	**
6.	Jharkhand	141.75	106.31	35.44	104.735*	53.155	200.955
7.	Karnataka	139.36	104.52	34.84	52.26	52.26	116.49
8.	Madhya Pradesh	285.88	214.41	71.47	107.21	107.21	246.31
9.	Maharashtra	270.94	203.21	67.74	387.29 *	101.605	671.88
10.	Manipur	6.25	4.69	1.56	4.615*	2.345	14.57
11.	Nagaland	4.30	3.22	1.07	1.61	1.61	21.12
12.	Orissa	339.03	254.27	84.76	49.369	127.135	151.92
13.	Rajasthan	505.21	378.90	126.30	189.45	189.45	1034.84
14.	Uttar Pradesh	332.75	249.55	83.19	124.775	124.775	515.05
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3038.62</b>	<b>2278.95</b>	<b>759.66</b>	<b>1415.3965</b>	<b>1139.48</b>	<b>4957.665</b>

**Note:** \*1<sup>st</sup> installment includes arrears of previous year(s) balances.

(i) 2<sup>nd</sup> Installment for 2009-10 not released to Jammu & Kashmir for want of information from the State Government relating to crediting of earlier releases.

(ii) Releases from NCCF subject to adjustment of balance in CRF with the respective State Governments.

\*\* Pending consideration of High Level Committee (HLC).

### **(iii) Measures to improve Agricultural Production**

#### **(a) Kharif 2009**

##### **(i) Alternate short duration crops/catch crops**

3.9 The Committee were informed during the briefing on the Subject held on 30 September last year that Kharif production, in areas where rainfall had revived, was being salvaged through alternate short duration crops/other crops. It was submitted that during Kharif season, the

Government constantly monitored the progress of rainfall/sowing of Kharif crops in consultation with States. Technical as well as financial assistance were offered in time and programmatic interventions were provided to enable the States to protect the standing Kharif crops as well for taking up contingency plans for growing catch crops. States were provided advisories for contingency crop planning in various meetings/ video conferences held from July 2009 onwards. During Kharif crop assessment meeting held in the month of August with the State Chief Secretaries, States were given guidelines for contingency/ catch crops based on the general contingency plans prepared by ICAR Research Institutes. National Rainfed Area Authority (NRAA) also circulated the State specific drought Management Strategies during the meeting. Accordingly, States prepared the contingency plans for short duration catch crops at their level and additional funds were provided to States as and when required from central schemes for procuring inputs. As a result of such continuous efforts of the Government, States had gone for catch crops –fodder crops (especially of Jowar, Bajra, and Maize), Pulses and oilseeds in the areas where the original Kharif crop failed. This resulted in increase of area coverage under crops like Jowar, Bajra, Maize, Pulses and oilseeds in some of the drought hit states.

3.10 As regards preparation of Contingency Plans to tackle climatic vagaries based on Agro-Climatic Zones of the Country, the Department submitted that the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) was preparing district-wise contingency plans for Agriculture and Allied Sectors for different Agro Climatic Zones, to meet adverse eventualities arising due to extreme climatic variabilities (droughts, floods, heat waves, cold waves etc.). ICAR was soliciting participation of State Agriculture Universities (SAUs) and Line Departments of different States of the country. The tentative time-frame was May 2010 so that the contingency plans are in place before the ensuing Kharif season.

3.11 When the Committee desired to know if the Government had prepared any contingency Plan at National level to tackle drought, the Secretary of the Department stated during the Oral Evidence held on 2 February, 2010

“On the contingency plans, there is no national contingency plan that we tried. We tried looking at, and Prof. Swaminathan rightly mentioned, 127 agro-climatic regions. We used ICAR network through KVKs which are there in each district to interpret that website plan and then transfer that knowledge to the District Agriculture Officer and to the extension agency in the RKVY and various other programmes. Sufficient money was given for carrying out a publicity campaign or a communication campaign as they wanted because we did not want to give out an advice from Delhi. We preferred a district level one but at least a region specific Met sub-Division-wise kind of plan.”

**(ii) Availability of inputs**

3.12 To enhance Kharif productivity in areas that received good rainfall, the Government have submitted to have taken the following measures:-

- a. Age limit(10 years) for certified seed distribution of rice and kharif pulses was relaxed under NFSM keeping in view the non availability of seeds of prescribed age limit. Truthfully Labelled (TL) seeds were allowed to meet the additional seed demand. This resulted in increased distribution of paddy HYV seeds to a level of about 12 lakh qtls against the last year's (2008-09) distribution of about 6.7 lakh qtls. In pulses, HYV seed distribution in 2009-10 was 5.6 lakh qtls against 4.8 lakh qtls during 08-09.
- b. The then existing seed subsidy was enhanced from Rs. 500/- per qtl to Rs. 700/- per qtl in case of rice and wheat, from Rs. 1200/- per qtl to Rs.2000/- per qtl of pulses and oilseeds and from Rs. 800/- to Rs. 1000/- per qtl for coarse cereals for the current year (2009-10) only to help the farmers severely affected by the failure of South West monsoon during the Kharif season. Additional fund

for the enhanced seed subsidy was met from savings of kharif rice, ISOPOM and from additional funds.

- c. Zonal Seed Review Meeting (ZSRM) for Kharif 2009 was organized in February/March, 2009. Adequate seed was available at the start of Kharif 2009 with a surplus of 15.54 lakh qtls. As per assessment made in ZSRM 126.51 lakh qtls. of certified/quality seeds was available as against the requirement of 110.96 lakh qtls. Specific Regional Shortages reported by the States were largely tied-up in ZSRM.
- d. Seed Minikits were allowed under RKVY.
- e. Government also provided seed minikits under National Food Security Mission (NFSM) and Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Maize and Oilpalm (ISOPOM) as per the details given below:

Scheme	Kharif – 2009 (in qtls.)
NFSM (paddy and wheat)	25532
ISOPOM (oil seeds, pulses)	1007551
Grand Total	1033083

f. Seed Village Programme

Participatory seed production was substantially expanded through increased financial assistance. Assistance under Seed Village programme was higher by one and a half times over the total assistance in the last 4 years as per details given below:

Year	Fund Released (in lakhs)	Number of Seed Villages Organized	Quantity of Seed Produced (in qtls.)
2005-06	1476.99	1701	5.36
2006-07	1349.36	10776	22.95

2007-08	4657.74	18498	33.56
2008-09	5736.58	33216	42.30
Total	13220.67	64191	104.17
2009-10	21344.80	75000	100

g. As regards pest control, in Zonal Conferences on Agricultural Inputs held prior to Kharif 2009 and Rabi 2009-10 with States and Pesticides Industry, it was found that there was no problem in availability of pesticides. Advisories were issued from time to time to the concerned States on outbreak of pests. In addition, the Central Integrated Pest Management Centers (CIPMCs) are implementing Integrated Pest Management Programme, under which Farmer Field Schools are organized on regular basis to create awareness among the farming community about pest management and use of pesticides. During Kharif 2009, 404 Farmers Field School (FFS) were conducted as against 389 in Kharif in 2008. More Agriculture Extension Officers and farmers were trained during Kharif 2009 as compared to Kharif 2008. Seed Treatment campaigns are also being undertaken to create awareness among the farmers on the use of treated seeds to avoid the occurrence of pest and disease at initial stages during crop growth.

#### h. Credit

Reserve Bank of India issued standing guidelines on 1<sup>st</sup> July, 2009 to the banks for providing relief to the farmers in areas affected by natural calamities. These guidelines have been issued to enable the banks to take uniform and concerted action expeditiously, particularly to provide the financial assistance to the farmers affected by natural calamities.

The Government constituted a Task Force during the year to look into the issue of a large number of farmers, who had taken loans from private money lenders in the country.

To relieve the burden of overdues the Government waived / gave relief through one time settlement to about 3.68 crore farmers involving an amount of Rs. 65,318.33 crores. These farmers were eligible to avail fresh credit from the banking system. Under

One Time Settlement, Government extended the time limit for repayment of dues to 31.12.2009 from 30.06.2009.

States were asked to conduct State Level Banker's Committee (SLBC) meeting in view of the drought to provide relief to farmers as per RBI guidelines. National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has informed that SLBC meeting were held in all the States. The issues discussed in these meetings, inter-alia, included increasing the flow of credit to agricultural sector, providing debt relief to the farmers affected by natural calamities as per the standing guidelines issued by the RBI and providing Kisan Credit Cards (KCCs) to all the eligible and willing farmers in the State (s). Pursuant to these meetings, NABARD asked its District Development Managers (DDMs)/District Development Officers (DDOs) to discuss the issues in district level meetings, to analyse the number of farmers still to get KCCs in their districts and formulate time-bound strategies for covering them under KCC.

The Government submitted to have taken a number of initiatives for improving post-harvest management of different agricultural produce to arrest wastages at different stages of marketing through different Central Sector Schemes viz. Strengthening/ Development of Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure, grading and standardization, Rural Godown Scheme and Terminal Markets through National Horticulture Mission.

Statements indicating Final Estimates of State-wise production of major food grains, oilseeds and commercial crops for 2008-09 and State-wise Third Advance Estimates Kharif Crop for 2009-10 alongwith the loss/shortfall in production as compared to Kharif 2008-09 (Final Estimates) are placed at **Annexure-II and III** respectively.

**(b) Rabi 2009-10**

**(i) Seeds**

3.13 The Department submitted that special focus was given to rabi crops by tying up of input demands (seeds & fertilizers) with States and by releasing funds under Central Schemes Viz. RKVY, NFSM, NHM and Micro Irrigation on fast track to States.

3.14 Apart from the regular Zonal Seeds Review Meeting (ZSRM) prior to the season, a special review of early Rabi seed requirement was also carried out. Requirement of 41,78,176 qtls for crops like Toria, fodder, gram, wheat, peas, mustard, potato, linseed and lentil was indicated by States. Only 42645 qtls. of durum wheat, seed for Madhya Pradesh was not available. Use of farm saved seed was the alternative strategy as shift to other crops was not favored by the State.

3.15 Video Conferences were held on 6<sup>th</sup>, 9<sup>th</sup>, 14<sup>th</sup> July 2009 and 3<sup>rd</sup> September 2009 with drought declared States to review the situation regarding contingency plans to be taken up and tying up of inputs.

3.16 National Conference on Rabi was held on 24-25 September 2009. ZSRM for Rabi 2009-10 was organized in August / September 2009. Overall 153.21 lakh quintals of certified / quality seed was available against requirement of 138.15 lakh quintals indicated by the States with overall surplus of 15.06 lakh quintals. Regional shortages pointed out by specific States were tied up with seed producing agencies. Restriction on import of fodder (Barseem) seed was relaxed to ensure adequate

availability of fodder seed. 39488 MT of Barseem seed was recommended for import during 2009-10 against 7520 MT of last year.

3.17 Age limit for certified seed distribution of rice and kharif pulses was relaxed under NFSM keeping in view the non availability of seeds of prescribed age limit. On demand from the State Governments, distribution subsidy on Truthfully Labelled (TL) seeds was allowed under RKVY to meet the additional seed demand.

3.18 Besides these measures the subsidy provided on various seeds was also enhanced. The existing seed subsidy was enhanced from Rs. 500/- per qtl to Rs. 700/- per qtl in case of rice and wheat, from Rs. 1200/- per qtl to Rs.2000/- per qtl of pulses and oilseeds and from Rs. 800/- to Rs. 1000/- per qtl for coarse cereals for the Rabi and Summer Seasons of 2009-10 only. Additional requirement for the enhanced seed subsidy was met from savings of NFSM, ISOPOM and from additional funds. Scheme-wise enhancement of subsidy is indicated below:

<b>No.</b>	<b>Crops</b>	<b>Programme</b>	<b>Existing Subsidy</b>	<b>Enhanced Subsidy</b>
1	Oilseed, Pulses, Maize	ISOPOM NFSM MMA	Rs.1200 per quintal	50% of cost subject to limit of Rs. 2000 per quintal.
2.	Wheat, Paddy	NFSM MMA	Rs.500 per quintal	50% of cost subject to limit of Rs. 700 per quintal.
3.	Coarse cereals (excluding maize)	MMA	Rs.800 per quintal	50% of cost subject to limit of Rs. 1000 per quintal.

- States were given the flexibility of using unutilized funds of NFSM rice for Pulses promotion in the NFSM districts.
- Additional minikits of 3,01,000 of High Yielding Variety (HYV) wheat ( to 8 major wheat growing States) and 1,58,680 of minikits of



Boro/Summer/Rabi rice (to Assam, West Bengal, Bihar and Orissa) were allocated to the States.

- This resulted in increased distribution of rice HYV seeds to a level of about 13.1 lakh qtls against the last year's (2008-09) distribution of about 6.8 lakh qtls. In pulses, HYV seed distribution in 2009-10 was about 5.2 lakh qtls. against 4.8 lakh qtls. during 2008-09.

## **(ii) Fertilizers**

3.19 In view of the drought situation during Kharif the Zonal Conference for assessment of fertilizer requirements during the Rabi 2009-10 were held on 17<sup>th</sup> August 2009 in respect of North and East Zone States.

3.20 The assessment for North Eastern States was made on 16<sup>th</sup> September 2009. Government also organized Video Conferences with States and reviewed the availability of fertilizers from time to time.

3.21 The Government worked out in advance the procurement of fertilizers especially DAP and pre-positioned them in all the States where prospects of Rabi crop were good like, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Haryana, Punjab, UP, Bihar, West Bengal etc. by conducting periodic video conferences and daily telephonic monitoring with all major States. Despite loss of cropped area due to drought in Kharif 2009, the consumption of fertilizers during 2009-10 registered an increase as compared to 2008-09, as indicated below:

<b>Year</b>	<b>Urea</b>	<b>DAP</b>	<b>MOP</b>	<b>NPK Complex</b>	<b>Total</b>
2008-09	266.49	92.31	40.78	68.05	467.63
2009-10	266.88	101.34	46.90	81.59	496.71

3.22 Clarifying further on the availability of fertilizers the representative of the Department informed the Committee during the Sitting held on 7 May, 2010:

“If you want to have a glimpse at data, I have got all those with me from Kharif year 2004-09. It was rightly said about the year 2009 because at that time there was a drought situation and dearth of fertilizers. But if we go beyond the years 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007 and 2008, we see that there has been approximately 10% increase in the supply of fertilizers in the country. Hence, I give an example of urea during the Kharif year 2008 that there was a consumption of 128.91 lakh tones but it was reduced to 120.03 tones in Kharif year 2009. But if you have a glimpse at the data of 2010, it stood at 136.65 at the time of our meeting and setting account with the State. A substantial increase has been made therein”.

He further added :

“if you take into account the last year, there has been much more increase therein compared to Kharif year 2009. There has been an increase of almost 16.00 lakh tones that is more than 10%. I was telling you compared to the year 2008. Second point is that there used to be a maximum dearth of DAP. I too have experience because I have been reviewing the same for four/five seasons. Main problem is of DAP. The consumption of DAP was 43.55 in 2008. The actual consumption was 59.51 during the Kharif year 2009 and this time it is 68.75. We have tried to meet the highest requirement of DAP in the State because we give stress on this point that people should be made available the mix of these trio. One more substantial increase we have made in fertilizers by discussing with States. For example, complex fertilizers was 34.62 lakh metric tones during the Kharif year 2008 because there was no need for it during the year 2009 and it stood at 34.91”.

3.23 Agriculture Production Commissioners of State Governments were addressed through letter dated the 29<sup>th</sup> June 2009 requesting that, while formulating the RKVY Action Plan, the situation arising due to the delayed monsoon may be taken into consideration and efforts required to be made as per the Contingency Plan may be factored into the Action Plan under RKVY. To mitigate the prevailing drought situation in the country in 2009-10, the Government decided to release 100% funds under Rashtriya Krishi

Vikas Yojana (RKVY) to the States / UTs. Against the available allocation of Rs. 3777.07 crores for 2009-10, an amount of Rs. 3766.13 crores (99.71%) was released to the States/UTs. Funds released to the States under various schemes like NFSM, RKVY, NHM and Micro Irrigation during 2009-10 are at **Annexure-IV, V, VI & VII** respectively.

3.24 Funds under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes are released on the basis of utilization by the States and the unspent balance lying with them.

3.25 However, in view of the drought situation during 2009-10, National Consultants engaged under Schemes like National Food Security Mission (NFSM), National Horticulture Mission (NHM) were assigned drought affected States to review the progress of Kharif as well to track the utilization of funds.

3.26 Progress of Rabi 2009-10 sowing as on 21.1.2010 was as follows:

Crop	Normal Area (lakh ha.)	Area sown (lakh ha)		Increase / decrease over last year lakh ha)	% coverage of Normal area
		2009-10	2008-09		
1) Wheat	270.98	276.37	275.56	+0.81	101.98
2) Rice	39.80	14.89	14.48	+0.41	37.41
3) Maize	8.70	9.97	10.01	-0.04	114.59
4) Jowar	47.52	44.93	49.12	-4.19	94.54
5) Barley	6.85	7.53	7.18	+0.35	109.92
6) Total Coarse Cereals	62.53	62.72	66.65	-3.93	100.30
7) Pulses	119.47	136.30	128.82	+7.48	114.08
8) Oilseeds	98.94	87.87	92.61	-4.74	88.81
Total (1+2+6+7+8)	591.72	578.15	578.12	+0.03	97.70

3.27 The Secretary (DAC) submitted the following on seed availability during the Sitting of the Committee held on 2 February, 2010 :

“.....But there will definitely be a pressure on seeds in the next Kharif because this year’s seed production would have been hit in the drought affected areas. This is one factor that we are already taking into consideration and trying to see what other seeds can be given. There could be a varietal change there. Therefore, the most preferred variety may not be available; the second most preferred variety may be available. This is a change in strategy that we will have to do or some new variety will have to be made available”.

3.28 In reply to a query regarding setting up of a National Seed Bank the Department informed the Committee that the Government of India is already implementing a scheme for the establishment and maintenance of Seed Banks. The National Level Corporations (National Seeds Corporation Limited and State Farms Corporation of India Limited) and 14 State Seeds Corporations/Departments are participating in the scheme for maintenance of foundation and certified seeds.

#### **(iv) Soil Health**

3.29 Soil Health improvement is an integral part of agriculture management strategy. It is commonly known that the soil fertility in most of districts in the Country is quite low due to decades of unscientific agricultural practices and non-replenishment of nutrients. When queried on this aspect the Secretary of the Department informed the Committee during the Sitting on 7 May, 2010:

“Even in the last meeting, I had submitted before the Committee that in the final analysis we have to give soil health card to each individual farmer. But for the time being, we have a reasonable number of soil health cards and we are nowhere near the mark of whole of the farmers. For that we have tried through one of the schemes, DAC National Project on Soil Health and Fertility as well as the recently cleared scheme, RKVY. The States have been setting up these soil testing laboratories and mobile as well as static. Some amount of money has also flown through both the projects. Some laboratories have been set up. That is step one. Unless we have that soil health cards cannot be created.

Secondly, you also raised it many times in the meeting and the Department has been concerned about it too as to how to make NBS effective. We have requested the Hon. Agriculture Minister. He has written to all the States specifically on soil health and soil health management.

That has had a very good response from the States. Almost every Chief Minister has responded saying: "Yes, this is highest on our priority. This is what we have done, and this is what we propose to do.: I feel that it is a very positive development that we have received response from almost all the States very promptly. I believe that everybody is sensitized, and money is now available. So, they can make that available."

**(v) Allocation of Additional Power to States**

3.30 As part of the strategy to salvage loss to crops, the Government provided additional power to Haryana, Punjab, Assam, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Andhra Pradesh.

3.31 The decision to release additional power to the States with deficit rainfall was taken in the month of June 2009 by the Government keeping in view the additional demand from States and in pursuance to the decisions taken in the meetings to review the situation arising out of deficit rainfall during South West Monsoon 2009 at various levels of the Government.

3.32 The Government provided additional allocation of power to the States with deficit rainfall for agricultural operations during the month of July and August, 2009. The State-wise details in this regard are as under:

<b>State</b>	<b>Date of Ministry's Order</b>	<b>Date of Implementation</b>	<b>Additional Allocation (MW)</b>	<b>Cumulative Additional Allocation (MW)</b>
Punjab	09.07.2009	11.07.2009	50	50
	15.07.2009	18.07.2009	50	100
	27.07.2009	02.08.2009	Nil	50
	01.08.2009	05.08.2009	37.5	87.5

	13.08.2009	15.08.2009	57 to 77 *	145 to 165 *
	28.08.2009	30.08.2009	Nil	125 to 145 *
Haryana	09.07.2009	11.07.2009	50	50
	15.07.2009	18.07.2009	50	100
	27.07.2009	02.08.2009	Nil	50
	01.08.2009	05.08.2009	37.5	87.5
	13.08.2009	15.08.2009	57 to 77 *	145 to 165 *
	28.08.2009	30.08.2009	Nil	125 to 145 *
U.P.	27.07.2009	02.08.2009	45 to 100 *	45 to 100 *
Bihar	01.08.2009	05.08.2009	31	31
	19.08.2009	22.08.2009	0 to 46 *	31 to 77 *
Assam	01.08.2009	05.08.2009	10 to 24 *	10 to 24 *
Andhra Pradesh	13.08.2009	15.08.2009	50	50

\* In different time slots of the day

#### **(vi) Diesel Subsidy**

3.33 The scheme of 'Diesel Subsidy' was introduced during Kharif 2009 for the drought / deficit rainfall affected areas, with a view to give protective irrigation and save the standing crops. The scheme was operational upto 30.09.2009. The scheme was applicable in the following cases:

- (i) Districts where the rainfall deficit was more than 50% as on 15<sup>th</sup> July 2009, as reported by the India Meteorological Department(IMD);
- (ii) Talukas / districts which have been declared as drought affected areas by the respective State Governments / UT administrations; and

- (iii) Areas with prolonged dry spell continuously for 15 days, i.e., scanty rainfall (deficit of 60% or more of normal) for any continuous 15 days period, starting from 15<sup>th</sup> July 2009 onwards, as per reports of IMD.

3.34 Till the Oral Evidence of the representatives of the Department on 2 February, 2010 none of the States had claimed any assistance under the Scheme. When queried about the reasons for States not resorting to this Scheme even in distress, Secretary Department of Agriculture & Cooperation stated during the Oral Evidence:

“Sir, a mention was made of diesel subsidy and as was rightly said, it was announced in the Parliament. It was announced as a quick response to save the standing crops. It was done because the Bihar Government had already announced a diesel subsidy. So, it was stated that the Central Government will be willing to share 50 per cent burden of the State Government provided any State Government is willing to come forward. We are still awaiting a proposal from Bihar. We know that they have spent some money on diesel subsidy. Punjab and Haryana said that they are on electric power and so, they do not want diesel subsidy. It is very difficult to give diesel subsidy where power connections already exist. UP, of course, took a decision that unless you make it 100 per cent, they cannot use it. Now we have also to look at what is the money available and what is the kind of challenges within the budget. I did mention that the two major pressure points that developed within our budget were additional subsidy on seeds, which we thought was extremely important, and the coverage of insurance, which is definitely our burden. With that, the flexibility that we have within the budget was only 50 per cent and in fact, a large number of States having taken it would have still put a pressure, but we took that decision. So, I think, the issue really was that the State Government, which really wanted to give diesel subsidy and claim 50 per cent, could have done so. Of course, where there is a power connection and free power is being given, it is a different situation altogether because 50 per cent subsidy is no substitute for free power. That is the diesel subsidy situation.”

3.35 Subsequently, in a post-evidence written reply the Department informed the Committee that the Governments of Bihar and Tamil Nadu have reported about implementation of the scheme and submitted re-

imbursement claims during February and March 2010 for Rs.21.52 crore and Rs.1.43 crore respectively, which were processed and funds reimbursed to them.

3.36 Asked further as to whether on the lines of diesel subsidy it was possible for the Government to share the financial burden of the States like Punjab and Haryana who had provided power subsidy to farmers for overcoming drought condition, the Department stated that the Governments of Punjab & Haryana have submitted proposals for special financial package for saving the standing crops in the fields. Government approved special package of Rs. 800 crores to Punjab and Rs. 400 crores to Haryana.

3.37 Regarding the impact of accentuated water mining on ground water table and the efforts made to create awareness among farmers about the need to replenish ground water for long term gains, the Department submitted that the replenishable ground water resources are being jointly assessed by Central Ground Water Board and respective State Governments. The ground water level changes (fluctuations) in response to various recharge and discharge components including ground water withdrawal is one of the important parameters of ground water resources assessment. Further, the long term trend of ground water level is one of the factors that govern the categorization of assessment units as – 'Over-exploited', 'Critical', 'semi-Critical' and 'Safe'.

3.38 The total Annual Replenishable Ground Water Resources of the country have been estimated as 433 Billion Cubic Metres (BCM). Keeping 34 BCM for natural discharge, the Net Annual Ground Water Availability is estimated as 399 BCM.



3.39 Out of 5723 assessment units (Blocks/ Mandals/ Talukas) in the country, 839 units in various States have been categorized as 'Over-exploited' i.e. the annual ground water extraction exceeds the net annual ground water availability and significant decline in long term ground water level trend has been observed either in pre-monsoon or post-monsoon or both. In addition 226 units are 'Critical' i.e. the stage of ground water development is above 90% and within 100% of net annual ground water availability and significant decline is observed in the long term water level trend in both pre-monsoon and post-monsoon periods. There are 550 semi-critical units, where the stage of ground water development is between 70% and 100% and significant decline in long term water level trend has been recorded in either Pre-monsoon or Post-monsoon.

3.40 Efforts made by the Government to create awareness among farmers about ground water conservation and augmentation are -

- Central Ground Water Authority is organizing Mass awareness campaigns on various aspects of the ground water management, augmentation, protection and regulation by involving Central/State/ NGOs, VOs, welfare organizations, educational institutions, industries and individuals. These programmes are being organized throughout the year in various parts of the country.
- Ministry of Water Resources sanctioned 5000 demonstrations under Farmers Participatory Action Research Programmes (FPARPs) through 60 identified institutes in 25 States/UTs in the country at the cost of Rs. 24.4685 crore with the objective of demonstrating the technologies available to the farmers for increasing productivity and profitability of agriculture. Interim reports on the implementation of the FPARPs indicated that there was an increase in yield and income with saving in water use.

- Scheme “Artificial recharge to ground water through dug wells” is being implemented in seven states namely Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka & Rajasthan for construction of recharge facility on irrigation dug wells owned by the farmers. The main aim of the scheme is to increase the recharge to the ground water reservoir by utilizing the runoff generated in the agriculture fields, which otherwise goes as waste. The scheme has large potential not only because of its capacity to recharge shallow aquifers but also due to its economic affordability for local people. The scheme is to be implemented on cluster approach basis in a time span of three years during 2007-10. The Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) and State Ground Water Departments are providing technical guidance to the beneficiaries. Creation of awareness among farmers about the need to replenish ground water for long term gains and their capacity building is also a part of the scheme. About 4.45 million number of irrigation dug wells (2.72 million are owned by small and marginal farmers and 1.73 million owned by other farmers) located in 1180 blocks of seven participating states are envisaged to be covered for construction of recharge facilities with the objective of recharging aquifers through runoff available in agricultural fields during rains. The total cost of the project is Rs.1798.71 crore.

**(vii) Measures to Tackle Fodder Shortage**

3.41 As per regular programme, for fodder minikits distribution, the target for 2009-10 was 6.00 lakh against which 6.71 lakh minikits were allotted to the States. To increase fodder production for sustaining livestock due to drought, additional 2.52 lakh minikits were allocated to the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab and Rajasthan taking total allotment to 9.23 lakh minikits, for free distribution to the

farmers. For Kharif season minikits allotment was done on 21<sup>st</sup> April, 2009, for Rabi on 7<sup>th</sup> August, 2009 and for additional minikits on 25<sup>th</sup> August, 2009. The minikits were delivered to the States by seed supplying agencies for distribution to the farmers for timely sowing during Rabi. The seed supplying agencies were instructed to supply the fodder minikits within 30 days for regular allotment and 20 days for additional minikits. Timely allotment of minikits was effected by the Government. After the minikits allotment, States, vide letter dated 22-9-2009, were requested to ensure that these minikits reach the farmers for expeditious distribution in Rabi season and also send district-wise and village-wise list of minikits distribution.

3.42 The Government have not received any report about alarming shortage of green fodder from the affected States. A meeting was held on 27<sup>th</sup> August, 2009 with Relief Commissioners of States to discuss various issues including availability of fodder. The concerned officials of Punjab and Haryana, who have surplus fodder availability, also attended that meeting. The States having inadequate fodder availability were requested to tie up with the Governments of Haryana and Punjab for dry fodder. Subsequently, a suitable communication was sent to the Governments of Haryana and Punjab in this regard.

3.43 On 6<sup>th</sup> August, 2009 States were asked to ascertain additional requirements of Fodder seed Minikits so that it can be supported under RKVY. Based on the additional requirements raised by some of States, 2.52 lakh more minikits were allotted on 25<sup>th</sup> August, 2009. All the States were advised on 7<sup>th</sup> September, 2009 for availing funds available under RKVY for purchase of fodder seeds to meet any further additional requirements.

**(viii) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act**

3.44 Under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (formerly NREGA), the Government wrote to the States for assessment of labour and works under NREGA in the event of deficit rainfall, on 29<sup>th</sup> June 2009, 30<sup>th</sup> July 2009, 26<sup>th</sup> August 2009 and 27<sup>th</sup> October 2009.

3.45 Details of persondays generated under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) in the 14 States which declared drought/ scarcity/drought-like situation during 2009-10 are at **Annexure-VIII.**

**(ix) Price Control Measures**

3.46 The Committee were informed that the Government constantly studied and monitored issues related to impact of drought on production, domestic and international prices and availability of essential commodities. There is an inter-ministerial consultation mechanism at the highest level to frame policy for containing the price rise.

3.47 The Government further submitted to have taken several additional initiatives to improve the availability of essential commodities like wheat, rice, sugar, edible oils, pulses etc. and to moderate price rise of essential commodities. These included 2 to 3 million tonnes of wheat and rice to be released in the open market during latter part of 2009-10. The scheme of subsidized distribution of edible oil was continued up to 31<sup>st</sup> October, 2010 with a subsidy of Rs.15 per kg,; all public sector trading companies were advised to intensify the import of pulses from all sources; NAFED and NCCF were authorized to implement the scheme to distribute imported pulses at a subsidy of Rs.10 per kg in States where this scheme could not be implemented by the State Governments, etc. For augmenting domestic sugar stocks and check sugar prices, import of duty free raw and white/refined sugar was allowed. Also accelerated sale of sugar processed

out of imported raw sugar was allowed. Stock limits were notified in respect of wholesalers and bulk consumers to ensure that released non-levy sugar actually reaches the consumers. Raw sugar was permitted to be refined by importers of raw sugar in other States.

3.48 When quizzed on the inability of the Government to control prices even after such efforts and involvement at highest level the Department stated that during 2009-10, deficit monsoon as well as floods triggered an expectation of lower production, which contributed to pushing up the price level of food articles. The immediate effect of deficit rainfall was damage to crops, especially rice, sugarcane and kharif pulses as well as potatoes and onions which, in turn, led to rise in prices. Even in 2008-09, though there was increase in total food grains production, the production of sugarcane and pulses had been lower. The supply-demand gap widened, thus triggering price rise. The efforts to bridge the gap through imports of sugar, pulses at zero duty also did not help to reduce price rise as international prices of these commodities were very high. The secondary effect, namely the market apprehension of large decline in food grains production, which fueled further price rise, was more difficult to counter. Potato prices increased due to various factors, namely affect on production in West Bengal, Bihar and eastern Uttar Pradesh due to late blight disease, increased demand from processing industries, deficit monsoon etc, resulting in increased demand for potato in domestic markets. Onion prices increased due to heavy rains in Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and in some parts of Maharashtra.

3.49 The Government took various measures to improve domestic availability and to moderate price rise in essential commodities. In addition, in view of rising food inflation and the risk of it impinging on inflationary expectations, RBI also announced steps to exit from the expansionary monetary policy. As a consequence, it was seen that prices of most commodities either came down or remained stable.

## **CONTINGENCY PLANS FOR NATURAL CALAMITIES**

**3.50 The Committee note that general State specific contingency plans for specific agro-climatic conditions were prepared by Central Research Institute for Dryland Agriculture (CRIDA), Hyderabad and ICAR Research Institute for Eastern Region, Patna. Based on this and on the State Specific Drought Management Strategies provided by the National Rainfed Area Authority (NRAA), States prepared the Contingency Plans for catch crops during Kharif 2009. The Committee further note that Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) is preparing district-wise contingency plans for Agriculture and Allied Sectors for different Agro Climatic Zones, to meet adverse eventualities arising due to extreme climatic variabilities (droughts, floods, heat waves, cold waves etc.). ICAR is soliciting participation of State Agriculture Universities (SAUs) and Line Departments of different States of the country. The Committee expect that, as being contemplated by the Government, contingency plans based on all the 127 Agro-Climatic Zones (demarcated according to their weather patterns and farming systems) would have been ready for utilisation by Kharif, 2010.**

**3.51 Notwithstanding the above-cited endeavours of Government, the Committee find it highly perturbing that till date the Government have no National Contingency Plan for Drought and other such natural Calamities. More so, when the cataclysmic changes resulting from global warming and climate change are relentlessly, manifesting themselves in substantial measures. It should dawn upon the Government at least now that the times of kneejerk reactions to individual drought or any other such natural calamity are long past. With its unpredictability of occurrence and**

**the areas affected, the drought of 2009 should serve as an eye opener for the Government. Several areas which were drought prone got ample rains this time, while several flood prone or abundant rain areas were singed by the drought of 2009. It is, therefore, but imperative that a National Contingency Plan for such eventualities be worked out immediately and kept in readiness for any such future eventuality. The Contingency Plans for the 127 Agro-Climatic Zones being worked out should be factored into this National Contingency Plan for facilitating micro level implementation as and when the situation arises.**

### **NATIONAL SEED BANK**

**3.52 In the opinion of the Committee, seed is the most crucial input in agriculture. First and foremost, the future of any crop depends on the quality of the seed. The other inputs like fertilizer, conducive weather conditions, etc. come into play, only subsequently. During a calamity, the quantity and availability of seed assumes immense importance. Just as grain reserves are important for food security, seed reserves are essential for crop security. The Committee note that during Kharif 2009, deficient South West Monsoon necessitated relaxation of seed standards and increased subsidy on seeds. The number of minikits of seeds provided under various Schemes was also enhanced. Besides, Truthfully Labeled seeds were also allowed to meet the additional seed demand. The Committee are unsure about the preparedness of the Government to provide seeds in the eventuality of a drought recurring during Monsoon 2010 as they already had to resort to measures like relaxation of seed standards this year due to non-availability of seeds of prescribed age limit.**

**3.53 A more comprehensive approach would, therefore, be necessary hereafter and the Government needs to be ready for all eventualities, more so with the vagaries of weather becoming increasingly unpredictable due to climate change. In case the first sowing or the initial effort goes waste, it ought not be the question of using the same seed. Calculations ought to be made in the quickest possible time, as to what is the best alternative crop. The same should be procured without any loss of time and made available for sowing. This type of split second response to natural calamities in a vast Country like India is possible only when a detailed mapping of alternate cropping pattern is undertaken. For this purpose, the Government will need to take steps to have district-wise plans in which even major shifts can be made in crop pattern depending upon the evolving climate situation. The Committee, therefore, desire that such an exercise be carried out by the Government with due diligence and promptitude so that in any such future eventuality, crucial days of sowing are not lost in futile and unrealistic planning.**

**3.54 The Committee have a perception that the Government machinery, as of now is only inadequately prepared to meet the situation, where the climate change can operate like terrorists, whose entry points or *modus operandi* are difficult to guess. It is very important that not only the crops which could be alternative crops but also the variety suitable for an early sowing, late sowing, mid-sowing be classified and suitable reserves be built up. Taking this into account, the Committee recommend that the Government have to take measures to ensure enough buffer stock of seeds to cater to contingency situations. Preservation of seeds by agencies other than that of the Government, including individual farmers, should also be promoted.**



**3.55 The Committee also strongly feel that establishment of a National Seed Bank shall go a long way in this direction and Government have to consider its establishment on a priority basis. In the same context, the Committee also desire that the Scheme of Seed Villages which is to be implemented in 60000 villages to begin with, should be expanded at the earliest to cover all villages of the Country so that seed availability is decentralized without any further delay.**

### **FODDER POLICY**

**3.56 The very first indication of the impact of drought is the sale of animals. With their land gone or rendered useless due to drought, people resort to distress sale of animals. Unfortunately, however, enough attention is not given at all to saving the animals and feeding them. Handled more meaningfully, the sustenance of livestock can form an important part of the strategy to tackle the effects of natural calamities like drought, as crop-livestock integrated farming can provide avenues of alternate income in case of crop failure. Such income provided by well fed/maintained cattle/milch animals provides the much needed succour to the farmers to tide over the hard times and avoids their falling into debt trap. The Committee note that during the drought situation of Kharif 2009, the Government provided fodder minikits to avoid any shortage and allowed RKVY funds to be used for purchase of fodder seeds. States with inadequate fodder availability were asked to tie up with those with surplus. The Committee were also informed that the Government have not received any reports of shortage of green fodder from affected States.**

**3.57** However, the Committee know that at the ground level, there is still a lot of avoidable loss of fodder due to reasons like the use of bulk harvesting machines. The alarming shrinking of land area, hitherto, used for growing of fodder and grazing of cattle is also a perturbing factor. The imbalance in fodder availability among States is also to be addressed. The Committee are of the opinion that it is high time a National Fodder Policy is formulated and recommend that this may be undertaken without any further delay.

### **RAINFED AREA FARMING**

**3.58** The Committee are aware that sixty percentage of area under cultivation in India is rainfed, but contributes only around 45% of total agricultural production. The crippling dependence on rain renders these areas perennially vulnerable to weather related exigencies like drought, etc.. Hence, it is natural that crops grown in these areas like pulses and oilseeds see a drop in production, which ultimately leads to situations like misery to farmers, price escalation, costly imports of agricultural produce, etc.

**3.59** It is, however, a matter of great regret that Schemes like the Rainfed Area Development Programme (RADP) proposed for initialization in the Eleventh Plan have not yet taken off owing to procedural delays and delays due to poor planning/conceptualization that has led to last minute restructuring and revision of the Scheme. The Committee have drawn attention of the Government to the need for initiatives like RADP to be taken up on war footing basis to improve rainfed agriculture in the Country in their several previous Reports. However, nothing significant seems to have happened on this front as the drought during Kharif 2009 saw all the problems of

these areas unfolding as in the past. Therefore, even at the cost of sounding repetitive the Committee recommend that development of rainfed areas in the Country needs to be assigned top priority by the Government. A very welcome first step in this direction would be the finalization and implementation of RADP, without any further loss of time.

3.60 The Committee are also of the opinion that post-harvest infrastructure, marketing and pricing, etc. are also areas that cry for urgent attention. Even the slightest of improvements in these areas can make cultivation of several crops like pulses, etc. more remunerative for the farmer. The Government should, therefore, chalk out fresh strategies on these fronts without any further delay.

### **AGRICULTURAL CREDIT**

3.61 The Committee find that the Reserve Bank of India have issued standing guidelines to banks for providing to relief to farmers in areas affected by natural calamities, which particularly aims at providing financial assistance. They also note that States were asked to conduct State Level Banker's Committee (SLBC) meetings in view of the drought to provide relief to farmers as per RBI guidelines. All the States have completed this procedure. Further, the Committee also note that as proposed by the Finance Minister in the General Budget 2010-11 the period of repayment of loan by farmers under 'The Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme for Farmers' has been extended by six months from 31 December, 2009 to 30 June, 2010 in view of drought and flood situation during 2009. However, the Committee feel that such one time measures, which are basically meant to tackle situations resulting from accumulations of years together, are not capable of providing requisite relief to farmers faced with an emergent natural

calamity. They, therefore, recommend that there should be a specific Credit Relief Plan, wherein, provisions are made to provide credit relief to farmers, especially small and marginal ones, affected by natural calamities like flood and drought, which should come into operation automatically in such eventualities. The Committee desire they be apprised of the considered views of the Government in this regard more so in the context of the alarming frequency with which the natural calamities are occurring due to climate change, etc.

### **SOIL HEALTH**

3.62 The Committee have been time and again emphasizing upon the Government, the pressing need for focusing on the Soil Health of the agriculture land in the Country. The unscientific agricultural practices, depleting water resources, excessive/indiscriminate use of fertilizers and pesticides, deforestation, etc. have all led to serious deterioration in soil health of almost the entire cultivable area in the Country. The Government, unfortunately, however, have not responded to this serious problem with the alacrity it deserves. The Soil Health Cards for farmers are still a distant dream, though the Nutrient based Fertilizers Scheme has already been launched from 1 April, 2010. The Committee wonder as to what purpose this new Scheme will serve in the absence of authentic field data on soil fertility. They, therefore, recommend Government should get down to the task of completing the Soil Health Cards Scheme in coordination with the State Governments and their own field institutions with utmost urgency. The admission of the Secretary, Department of Agriculture & Cooperation before the Committee on 7 May, 2010 that they were getting a very enthusiastic response in the matter at the highest levels from the State Government, is a pointer to the fact that the States also realize the immense importance of restoring soil

health. Once this is done, the Committee are hopeful that the NBS will also be implemented in a more professional and purposeful manner.

### **DIESEL AND POWER SUBSIDY**

**3.63** The Committee note that The scheme of "Diesel Subsidy" was introduced during Kharif 2009 for the drought / deficit rainfall affected areas, with a view to give protective irrigation and save the standing crops. The scheme was operational upto 30 September, 2009. Though launched with much fanfare the Scheme was destined to fail due to its poor structuring and the impractical and restrictive conditionalities included in it. The result was that till first week of February, 2010. There were no takers for this Rs. 300.00 crore Scheme, which was applicable upto 30 September, 2009. The Committee are not at all convinced by the explanation of the Government that funds constraint led to inclusion of some of the restrictive clauses. As a more prudent step the Government could have included Diesel Subsidy Scheme as a part of RKVY which is flush with funds and where the States have a lot of flexibility of operations. However, taking cognizance of the fact that this Scheme was implemented for the first time by the Union Government and as per their own admission was a spur of the moment reaction to tackle drought conditions, the Committee desire that the nitty-gritty of the Scheme be worked out, afresh, in finer details and it may be implemented as a part of RKVY, as and when such exigencies arise.

**3.64** The Committee also note that the Governments of Bihar and Tamil Nadu have reported about implementation of the Scheme and submitted re-imburement claims during February and March 2010 for Rs.21.52 crores and Rs.1.43 crores respectively, which are being processed in accordance with the guidelines of the

**Scheme. The Committee expect these claims to be settled expeditiously.**

**3.65 The Committee further note that the Government provided additional allocation of power to the States with deficit rainfall for agricultural operations during the month of July and August, 2009. The States of Haryana, Punjab, Assam, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Andhra Pradesh were provided additional power in this manner.**

**3.66 The Committee understand that both these measures were taken to help farmers draw more groundwater for saving standing Kharif crops. They have been informed that though farmers were encouraged under these Schemes to mine water, a host of measures were also employed to ensure that farmers are made aware of the importance of recharging groundwater. The Committee recommend that recharge of aquifers through artificial means has to be provided further impetus by ensuring that the farmers who give priority to this are rewarded through suitable means.**

**3.67 The Committee also recommend that States like Punjab and Haryana that have submitted proposal for special financial package for saving standing crops in the field may also be given due consideration, as they have, through proactive measures like subsidizing power for agriculture, helped in salvaging the crops production during the drought.**

**NEW DELHI;  
18 June, 2010  
28 Jyaishta 1932 (Saka)**

**BASUDEB ACHARIA  
Chairman,  
Committee on Agriculture**

**ANNEXURE-I**

<b>RESERVOIR STORAGE POSITION AS ON 29.10.2009, 26.11.2009, 31.12.2009 AND 31.03.2010</b>									
SL. No.	STATE	29.10.2009		26.11.2009		31.12.2009		31.03.2010	
		THIS YEAR CAP (BCM)	AVE. OF LAST 10 YEARS	THIS YEAR CAP (BCM)	AVE. OF LAST 10 YEARS	THIS YEAR CAP (BCM)	AVE. OF LAST 10 YEARS	THIS YEAR CAP (BCM)	AVE. OF LAST 10 YEARS
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	15.813	14.218	14.087	12.302	12.532	10.594	4.45	3.99
2	JHARKHAND	1.368	1.224	1.349	1.202	1.289	1.143	0.70	0.77
3	GUJARAT	5.494	7.447	5.120	6.858	4.626	6.148	2.94	3.98
4	HIMACHAL PRADESH	6.330	8.986	5.502	7.770	4.193	6.136	1.64	2.83
5	KARNATAKA	19.964	17.960	18.460	15.759	15.992	12.671	7.17	4.92
6	KERALA	2.821	2.610	2.961	2.604	2.691	2.333	1.34	1.26
7	MADHYA PRADESH	13.562	10.994	12.831	9.178	11.161	7.002	4.71	2.89
8	CHATTISGARH	2.034	2.791	1.721	2.554	1.701	2.180	1.54	1.91
9	MAHARASHTRA	6.531	8.507	6.445	7.981	6.291	6.638	4.07	3.64
10	ORISSA	10.021	12.195	9.493	11.612	9.385	10.406	5.82	5.54
11	PUNJAB	0.583	1.092	0.623	0.875	0.604	0.657	0.54	0.55
12	RAJASTHAN	1.690	2.108	1.252	1.909	0.876	1.539	0.39	0.91
13	TAMIL NADU	2.081	2.704	2.927	2.942	2.782	2.542	1.65	1.56
14	TRIPURA	0.137	0.224	0.107	0.199	0.083	0.166	0.01	0.08
15	UTTAR PRADESH	2.665	4.174	2.466	3.806	2.129	3.155	1.43	1.79
16	UTTARANCHAL	2.852	3.116	2.780	3.064	2.503	2.662	0.78	0.97
17	WEST BENGAL	0.554	0.881	0.350	0.844	0.348	0.757	0.12	0.25
	<b>ALL INDIA</b>	<b>94.50</b>	<b>101.23</b>	<b>88.47</b>	<b>91.46</b>	<b>79.19</b>	<b>76.73</b>	<b>39.28</b>	<b>37.83</b>

Source: Cental Water Commission

Billion Cubic Metres (BCM)

**ANNEXURE -II**

**State-wise Estimates Production of major Foodgrains, Oilseeds and Commercial Crops During 2008-09**

**(Final Estimates 2008-09)**

**Production-'000 Tonnes**

State	Rice			Wheat Rabi	Coarse Cereals			Pulses			Foodgrains			Total Oilseeds			Sugar- Cane	Cotton*	Jute & Mesta**
	Kharif	Rabi	Total		Kharif	Rabi	Total	Kharif	Rabi	Total	Kharif	Rabi	Total	Kharif	Rabi	Total			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
Andhra Pradesh	8380.0	5861.0	14241.0	16.0	1862.0	2854.0	4716.0	340.0	1108.0	1448.0	10582.0	9839.0	20421.0	1397.2	791.9	2189.1	15380.0	3569.0	295.0
Assam	3239.9	768.6	4008.5	54.6	15.4	0.0	15.4	3.8	60.7	64.5	3259.1	883.9	4143.0	11.2	126.7	137.9	1099.7	0.6	674.3
Bihar	5412.1	178.2	5590.3	4410.0	393.2	1358.1	1751.3	69.2	399.9	469.1	5874.5	6346.2	12220.7	7.7	130.3	138.0	4959.9		1220.1
Chhattisgarh	4391.8		4391.8	92.5	181.3	3.1	184.4	81.3	417.3	498.6	4654.4	512.9	5167.3	160.5	33.0	193.5	25.4	0.1	2.8
Gujarat	1226.0	77.0	1303.0	2593.0	1797.0	179.0	1976.0	424.0	185.0	609.0	3447.0	3034.0	6481.0	3458.9	557.0	4015.9	15510.0	7013.8	
Haryana	3298.0		3298.0	10808.2	1144.4	185.0	1329.4	46.1	132.0	178.1	4488.5	11125.2	15613.7	4.8	928.0	932.8	5130.0	1858.0	
Himachal Pradesh	118.3		118.3	547.3	683.4	28.7	712.1	11.5	12.0	23.5	813.2	588.0	1401.2	2.5	2.5	5.0	53.1	0.1	
Jammu & Kashmir	563.1		563.1	483.6	652.6	7.8	660.4	11.9	2.3	14.2	1227.6	493.7	1721.3	2.3	47.3	49.6	0.0		
Jharkhand	3400.2	20.0	3420.2	153.9	288.6	45.3	333.9	137.4	143.3	280.7	3826.2	362.5	4188.7	21.2	52.0	73.2	348.8		0.0
Karnataka	2725.0	1077.0	3802.0	247.0	4561.0	1693.0	6254.0	510.0	462.0	972.0	7796.0	3479.0	11275.0	751.0	461.0	1212.0	23328.0	866.0	1.0
Kerala	441.9	148.4	590.3		1.7	0.0	1.7	1.6	4.7	6.3	445.2	153.1	598.3	1.6	0.0	1.6	275.5	1.5	
Madhya Pradesh	1559.7		1559.7	6521.9	2046.2	103.7	2149.9	477.9	3205.2	3683.1	4083.8	9830.8	13914.6	6192.1	784.8	6976.9	2975.0	856.1	1.3
Maharashtra	2234.0	50.0	2284.0	1516.0	3223.0	2748.6	5971.6	839.0	817.0	1656.0	6296.0	5131.6	11427.6	3100.7	309.0	3409.7	60648.0	4752.0	26.0
Orissa	6001.5	811.2	6812.7	7.4	185.7	6.0	191.7	244.3	143.0	387.3	6431.5	967.6	7399.1	89.7	90.5	180.3	646.2	146.6	114.7
Punjab	11000.0		11000.0	15733.0	520.1	55.0	575.1	15.2	6.5	21.7	11535.3	15794.5	27329.8	5.3	70.9	76.2	4670.0	2285.0	
Rajasthan	241.1		241.1	7287.0	6446.3	879.4	7325.7	817.4	1009.0	1826.4	7504.8	9175.4	16680.2	1672.3	3506.1	5178.4	388.2	725.7	
Tamilnadu	4623.9	558.8	5182.7		1114.0	641.1	1755.1	54.9	109.6	164.5	5792.8	1309.5	7102.3	594.1	448.9	1043.0	32804.4	187.7	0.0
Uttar Pradesh	13051.0	46.0	13097.0	28554.0	2657.2	423.0	3080.2	494.1	1504.0	1998.1	16202.3	30527.0	46729.3	120.4	1044.1	1164.5	109048.0	0.8	
Uttarakhand	536.0	46.0	582.0	797.0	325.0	22.0	347.0	30.0	9.0	39.0	891.0	874.0	1765.0	16.0	10.0	26.0	5590.0		
West Bengal	10679.2	4358.0	15037.2	764.5	115.5	249.9	365.4	36.4	92.1	128.5	10831.1	5464.5	16295.6	139.2	443.4	582.6	1638.3	6.0	7965.5
Others	1785.4	274.1	2059.5	92.5	330.6	11.0	341.6	40.5	57.6	98.1	2156.5	435.2	2591.7	59.3	73.6	132.9	510.8	7.2	64.6
All-India	84908.1	14274.3	99182.4	80679.4	28544.2	11493.7	40037.9	4686.5	9880.2	14566.7	118138.7	116327.6	234466.4	17808.0	9911.0	27719.0	285029.3	22276.2	10365.3

\*Production ('000 Bales of 170 kgs each)

\*\*Production ('000 Bales of 180 kgs each)



## State-wise Production of major Kharif crops during 2009-10 and Loss/Shortfall in Production as compared to Kharif 2008-09

State	Kharif Production -2009-10 ('000 Tonnes)							Shortfall in Production ('000 Tonnes)						
	Rice	Coarse Cereals	Pulses	Total Foodgrains	Oilseeds	Sugarcane	Cotton*	Rice	Coarse Cereals	Pulses	Total Foodgrains	Oilseeds	Sugarcane	Cotton*
Andhra Pradesh	5209.0	1286.0	257.0	6752.0	638.0	12271.0	2883.0	-3171.0	-576.0	-83.0	-3830.0	-759.2	-3109.0	-686.0
Assam	3105.0	17.0	3.0	3125.0	11.8	1072.0	1.0	-134.9	1.6	-0.8	-134.1	0.6	-27.7	0.4
Bihar	3430.1	446.0	81.5	3957.6	8.4	5384.6		-1982.0	52.8	12.3	-1916.9	0.7	424.7	0.0
Chhattisgarh	4110.4	176.2	96.8	4383.4	157.7	18.6	0.3	-281.4	-5.1	15.5	-271.0	-2.8	-6.8	0.2
Gujarat	1236.0	1267.0	388.0	2891.0	2615.0	14400.0	7875.0	10.0	-530.0	-36.0	-556.0	-843.9	-1110.0	861.2
Haryana	3625.0	995.0	33.0	4653.0	8.0	4958.0	1926.0	327.0	-149.4	-13.1	164.5	3.2	-172.0	68.0
Himachal Pradesh	51.0	335.1	4.8	390.9	1.1	15.2	0.0	-67.3	-348.3	-6.7	-422.3	-1.4	-37.9	-0.1
Jammu & Kashmir	497.4	501.9	21.7	1021.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	-65.7	-150.7	9.8	-206.6	-0.3	0.0	0.0
Jharkhand	1471.0	205.6	112.3	1788.9	13.8	401.1	0.0	-1929.3	-83.0	-25.1	-2037.3	-7.3	52.3	0.0
Karnataka	2570.0	4417.0	458.0	7445.0	605.0	25272.0	758.0	-155.0	-144.0	-52.0	-351.0	-146.0	1944.0	-108.0
Kerala	453.5	0.9	2.8	457.1	2.2	116.5	1.0	11.6	-0.8	1.2	11.9	0.6	-159.0	-0.5
Madhya Pradesh	1260.6	1927.9	540.6	3729.1	6696.0	3089.0	857.2	-299.1	-118.3	62.7	-354.7	503.9	114.0	1.1
Maharashtra	2167.0	3486.0	1219.0	6872.0	3098.5	54046.0	5858.0	-67.0	263.0	380.0	576.0	-2.2	-6602.0	1106.0
Orissa	6199.0	223.1	249.4	6671.5	88.3	472.7	147.1	197.5	37.4	5.1	240.0	-1.4	-173.6	0.5
Punjab	11236.0	480.1	12.3	11728.4	5.7	3720.0	2006.0	236.0	-40.0	-2.9	193.1	0.4	-950.0	-279.0
Rajasthan	228.3	3286.8	133.0	3648.1	1452.5	135.4	284.4	-12.8	-3159.5	-684.4	-3856.7	-219.8	-252.8	-441.3
Tamilnadu	5278.9	917.3	74.5	6270.6	346.0	33457.4	199.3	655.0	-196.7	19.6	477.9	-248.1	653.0	11.6
Uttar Pradesh	10761.0	2582.8	520.1	13863.9	103.0	108735.0	1.0	-2290.0	-74.4	26.0	-2338.4	-17.4	-313.0	0.2
Uttarakhand	564.0	271.0	30.0	865.0	20.0	5058.0		28.0	-54.0	0.0	-26.0	4.0	-532.0	0.0
West Bengal	9806.8	104.3	77.3	9988.5	204.1	1600.0	30.0	-872.4	-11.2	40.9	-842.6	64.9	-38.3	24.0
Others	1520.0	268.6	46.4	1835.0	49.0	435.3	7.0	-265.4	-62.0	5.9	-321.5	-10.3	-75.5	-0.2
All-India	74779.9	23195.5	4361.5	102336.9	16126.3	274657.7	22834.4	-10128.2	-5348.6	-325.0	-15801.8	-1681.8	-10371.6	558.2

\* Production ('000 Bales of 170 kgs each)

Note : Kharif Production for 2009-10 is based on 3<sup>rd</sup> Advance Estimates and Shortfall in production based on 3<sup>rd</sup> Advance Estimates for 2009-10 and Final Estimates for 2008-09.

**ANNEXURE-IV**

<b>National Food Security Mission (NFSM)</b>							
<b>Date wise releases to States during 2009-10.</b>							
						<b>Rs. In crore</b>	
<b>Sl No.</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Rice</b>	<b>Wheat</b>	<b>Pulses</b>	<b>Publicity</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Date of release</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>A.P.</b>	28.99		64.92		93.91	23/06/09
				10.00		10.00	23/12/09
		9.33				9.33	25/02/10
					1.47	1.47	10.03.2010
				9.10		9.10	18.03.2010
	<b>Total</b>	<b>38.32</b>		<b>84.02</b>	<b>1.47</b>	<b>123.81</b>	
<b>2</b>	<b>Assam</b>	18.56				18.56	27/07/09
					0.05	0.05	23/11/09
		17.55				17.55	26/02/10
	<b>Total</b>	<b>36.11</b>			<b>0.05</b>	<b>36.16</b>	
<b>3</b>	<b>Bihar</b>			18.34		18.34	19/06/09
			10.00			10.00	17/09/09
					0.80	0.80	27/11/09
			15.00			15.00	23/12/09
						0.00	
	<b>Total</b>		<b>25.00</b>	<b>18.34</b>	<b>0.80</b>	<b>44.14</b>	
<b>4</b>	<b>Chattisgarh</b>	20.66				20.66	2/7/2009
					0.50	0.50	27/11/09
						0.00	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>20.66</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.50</b>	<b>21.16</b>	
<b>5</b>	<b>Gujarat</b>		1.21			1.21	18/9/09
					0.10	0.10	27/11/09
				10.47		10.47	31/12/09
			3.30			3.30	15/02/10
	<b>Total</b>		<b>4.51</b>	<b>10.47</b>	<b>0.10</b>	<b>15.08</b>	
<b>6</b>	<b>Haryana</b>			7.38		7.38	26/06/09
			16.90			16.90	17/09/09
			3.45	0.92		4.37	24/02/10
			<b>0.00</b>	<b>20.35</b>	<b>8.30</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>28.65</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>Jharkhand</b>	4.68				4.68	22/06/09
					0.25	0.25	27/11/09
						0.00	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4.68</b>			<b>0.25</b>	<b>4.93</b>	
<b>8</b>	<b>Karnataka</b>	1.34		28.85		30.19	19/06/09
					0.50	0.50	27/11/09
		11.14		5.82		16.96	23/12/09
						0.00	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>12.48</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>34.67</b>	<b>0.50</b>	<b>47.65</b>	
<b>9</b>	<b>Kerala</b>	2.78				2.78	19/06/09
						0.00	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2.78</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>2.78</b>	
<b>10</b>	<b>M.P</b>			27.33		27.33	19/06/09
			10.00			10.00	17/09/09
			15.00	7.00		22.00	12/2/2010
			<b>0.00</b>	<b>25.00</b>	<b>34.33</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>59.33</b>

<b>11</b>	<b>Maharastra</b>	12.21		43.79		56.00	26/06/09
			5.83			5.83	17/09/09
		3.50				3.50	13/10/09
					0.10	0.10	27/11/09
		6.42				6.42	23/12/09
				21.26		21.26	19/02/10
					1.43	1.43	10.03.2010
			12.86			12.86	10.03.2010
	<b>Total</b>	<b>22.13</b>	<b>18.69</b>	<b>65.05</b>	<b>1.53</b>	<b>107.40</b>	
<b>12</b>	<b>Punjab</b>		40.30			40.30	30/09/09
				2.50		2.50	28/01/10
			10.00	8.42		18.42	10.03.2010
	<b>Total</b>		<b>50.30</b>	<b>10.92</b>		<b>61.22</b>	
<b>13</b>	<b>Orissa</b>	22.73		11.93		34.66	23/06/09
					1.00	1.00	27/11/09
		17.52				17.52	31/12/09
				10.23		10.23	11/2/2010
	<b>Total</b>	<b>40.25</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>22.16</b>	<b>1.00</b>	<b>63.41</b>	
<b>14</b>	<b>Rajasthan</b>			8.33		8.33	26/06/09
			19.14			19.14	17/09/09
					1.10	1.10	27/11/09
						0.00	
			7.24	3.35		10.59	12.03.2010
	<b>Total</b>		<b>26.38</b>	<b>11.68</b>	<b>1.10</b>	<b>39.16</b>	
<b>15</b>	<b>T.Nadu</b>	5.88		9.64		15.52	19/06/09
		11.91				11.91	12.01.2010
				2.64		2.64	8/3/2010
					0.50	0.50	10.03.2010
	<b>Total</b>	<b>17.79</b>		<b>12.28</b>	<b>0.50</b>	<b>30.57</b>	
<b>16</b>	<b>U.P</b>	9.80		49.19		58.99	23/06/09
			90.00			90.00	17/09/09
		31.37	45.92			77.29	31/12/09
						0.00	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>41.17</b>	<b>135.92</b>	<b>49.19</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>226.28</b>	
<b>17</b>	<b>W.Bengal</b>		2.50			2.50	17/09/09
		34.79				34.79	26/10/09
		17.03	4.77	12.56		34.36	16/02/10
	<b>Total</b>	<b>51.82</b>	<b>7.27</b>	<b>12.56</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>71.65</b>	
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>288.19</b>	<b>313.42</b>	<b>373.97</b>	<b>7.80</b>	<b>983.38</b>	

**ANNEXURE-V****Details of State-wise funds released Month-wise under RKVY 2009-10**

Sl. No.	State	April 09	May 09	June 09	July 09	Aug. 09	Sept. 09	Oct. 09	Nov. 09	Dec. 09	Jan. 10	Feb. 10	Mar. 10	Total
1	Andhra Pradesh			157.67	0.00	0.00	98.58	0.00	0.00	153.75	0.00			410.00
2	Arunachal Pradesh			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.03	0.00	0.00		11.95	15.98
3	Assam			5.94	0.00	0.00	14.03	0.00	29.95	0.00	29.94			79.86
4	Bihar			8.81	0.00	46.59	18.89	0.00	0.00	36.50	0.00			110.79
5	Chhatisgarh			32.94	0.00	28.55	16.49	0.00	53.80	0.00	0.00			136.64
6	Goa			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.0
7	Gujarat			36.81	0.00	0.00	156.29	48.27	144.82	0.00	0.00			386.19
8	Haryana			12.11	0.00	36.35	16.08	5.94	0.00	42.29	0.00			112.77
9	Himachal Pradesh			3.06	0.00	9.17	6.11	0.00	14.68	0.00	0.00			33.02
10	Jammu & Kashmir			4.17	0.00	0.00	6.34	15.77	0.00	0.00	15.77			42.05
11	Jharkhand			12.14	0.00	0.00	5.39	0.00	26.30	0.00	26.30			70.13
12	Karnataka			30.45	0.00	0.00	225.80	0.00	0.00	153.75	0.00			410.00
13	Kerala			12.44	0.00	37.45	19.44	0.00	0.00	41.59	0.00			110.92
14	Madhya Pradesh			25.30	0.00	0.00	126.66	0.00	0.00	0.00	26.24		69.24	247.44
15	Maharashtra			37.84	113.51	0.00	84.46	0.00	110.30	0.00	0.00		58.28	404.39
16	Manipur			0.60	0.00	0.00	0.87	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		4.39	5.86
17	Meghalaya			2.49	0.00	0.00	3.68	9.26	0.00	0.00	9.25			24.68
18	Mizoram			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.0
19	Nagaland			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.10	0.00	7.64	7.64			20.38
20	Orissa			12.09	0.00	0.00	18.28	0.00	45.56	0.00	45.56			121.49
21	Punjab			8.16	0.00	0.00	2.65	16.21	0.00	0.00	16.21			43.23
22	Rajasthan			18.22	55.14	0.00	42.97	0.00	0.00	69.79	0.00			186.12
23	Sikkim			1.54	0.00	0.00	2.28	0.00	5.74	0.00	5.73			15.29
24	Tamil Nadu			10.95	0.00	40.69	28.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	47.96			127.9
25	Tripura			3.08	0.00	0.00	4.74	0.00	0.00	11.56	11.90			31.28
26	Uttar Pradesh			39.42	110.76	0.00	94.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	146.61			390.97
27	Uttarakhand			7.32	0.00	0.00	37.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	26.76			71.36
28	West Bengal			15.19	0.00	58.51	21.66	0.00	0.00	52.02	0.00			147.38
	<b>Total</b>			<b>498.74</b>	<b>279.41</b>	<b>257.31</b>	<b>1051.45</b>	<b>100.55</b>	<b>435.18</b>	<b>568.89</b>	<b>415.87</b>		<b>143.86</b>	<b>3766.13</b>

**ANNEXURE-VI****STATE-WISE/MONTH-WISE RELEASE OF FUNDS UNDER NATIONAL HORTICULTURE MISSION SCHEME TO THE STATES AND NATIONAL LEVEL AGENCIES DURING 2009-2010.**

(Rs. in lakh)

S. No	States/NLAs	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Total
1	Andhra Pradesh				6403.59						3163.00			9566.59
2	Bihar								1478.00	957.17				2435.17
3	Chhatisgarh						3400.00			1500.00			1100.00	6000.00
4	Goa						150.00							150.00
5	Gujarat						1021.32						1500.00	2521.32
6	Haryana				2500.00					3100.00				5600.00
7	Jharkhand								2084.00				1000.00	3084.00
8	Karnataka							3092.00		2104.67		2805.00		8001.67
9	Kerala													0.00
10	Madhya Pradesh									2445.00			1100.00	3545.00
11	Maharashtra			8173.20									1000.00	9173.20
12	Orissa				3500.00									3500.00
13	Punjab						1178.00			1400.00				2578.00
14	Rajasthan								2500.00					2500.00
15	Tamil Nadu							6180.00						6180.00
16	Uttar Pradesh				6000.00							1700.50	1442.88	9143.38
17	West Bengal													0.00
18	Delhi													0.00
19	Lakshadweep													0.00
20	A & N Islands							125.00				75.00		200.00
21	Pudducherry							33.25						33.25
	<b>Total States</b>			8173.20	18403.59	0.00	5749.32	9430.25	6062.00	11506.84	3163.00	4580.50	7142.88	74211.58
	<b>National Level Agencies</b>			1600.00	2217.00				15.00	214.00	250.00	1160.32	332.10	5788.42
	<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>9773.20</b>	<b>20620.59</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>5749.32</b>	<b>9430.25</b>	<b>6077.00</b>	<b>11720.84</b>	<b>3413.00</b>	<b>5740.82</b>	<b>7474.98</b>	<b>80000</b>

**ANNEXURE-VII**

<b>CSS on Micro Irrigation - Details of Funds released during 2009-2010 (Month-wise)</b>												
												(Rs. in Lakh)
S.No.	State	Jun-09	Jul-09	Aug-09	Sep-09	Oct-09	Nov-09	Dec-09	Jan-10	Feb-10	Mar-10	Total
1	Andhra Pradesh		6677.20	253.46						7410.04		14340.70
2	Chattisgarh		1171.00							80.98		1251.98
3	Goa						8.00				2.70	10.70
4	Gujarat			4447.27							22.19	4469.46
5	Haryana			5.00	211.69							216.69
6	Karnataka (Hort)					1765.00						1765.00
7	Karnatka (Agri)					2766.76			1849.54			4616.30
8	Madhya Pradesh					2028.48	63.44		1382.66			3474.58
9	Maharashtra			8407.08			2300.00					10707.08
10	Orissa		320.16					208.24				528.40
11	Punjab		415.71						445.83			861.54
12	Rajasthan			2798.00				1169.90	17.00	1708.25	10.00	5703.15
13	NCPAH					35.50				18.92		54.42
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>8584.07</b>	<b>15910.81</b>	<b>211.69</b>	<b>6595.74</b>	<b>2371.44</b>	<b>1378.14</b>	<b>3695.03</b>	<b>9218.19</b>	<b>34.89</b>	<b>48000.00</b>
<b>TOTAL release as on 22.03.10</b>												<b>48000.00</b>

**ANNEXURE-VIII**

**Generation of Persondays in Drought affected States under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA (FY 2009-10)**

SL No.	States	April		May		June		July		August		September		October		November		December	
		Cumulative	During	Cumulative	During	Cumulative	During	Cumulative	During	Cumulative	During	Cumulative	During	Cumulative	During	Cumulative	During	Cumulative	During
1	Andhra Pradesh	505.40	505.40	613.00	107.60	1298.10	685.10	1736.40	438.30	2136.40	400.00	2372.20	235.80	2552.40	180.20	2703.90	151.50	2827.70	123.80
2	Assam	34.03	34.03	100.50	66.47	153.08	52.58	197.68	44.60	230.90	33.22	325.09	94.19	384.47	59.38	447.81	63.34	505.78	57.97
3	Bihar	64.08	64.08	165.19	101.11	325.23	160.04	408.53	83.30	487.76	79.23	552.61	64.85	647.71	95.10	687.08	39.37	771.41	84.33
4	Himachal Pradesh	7.88	7.88	24.46	16.58	42.25	17.79	64.53	22.28	85.93	21.40	111.21	25.28	131.88	20.67	156.70	24.82	179.84	23.14
5	Jammu and Kashmir	2.17	2.17	9.96	7.79	10.69	0.73	17.78	7.09	24.23	6.45	35.98	11.75	42.04	6.06	49.59	7.55	56.28	6.69
6	Jharkhand	26.69	26.69	80.24	53.55	156.30	76.06	238.10	81.80	314.57	76.47	400.30	85.73	502.93	102.63	560.62	57.69	619.01	58.39
7	Karnataka	32.31	32.31	57.63	25.32	135.80	78.17	243.13	107.33	417.59	174.46	602.04	184.45	841.10	239.06	1049.67	208.57	1299.22	249.55
8	Madhya Pradesh	248.02	248.02	570.13	322.11	932.48	362.35	1088.00	155.52	1337.90	249.90	1523.20	185.30	1797.40	274.20	2071.60	274.20	2137.91	66.31
9	Maharashtra	54.26	54.26	107.24	52.98	147.31	40.07	176.81	29.50	185.30	8.49	198.11	12.81	202.20	4.09	212.06	9.86	220.16	8.10
10	Manipur	2.53	2.53	11.06	8.53	25.90	14.84	76.75	50.85	115.34	38.59	146.50	31.16	163.80	17.30	205.33	41.53	225.09	19.76
11	Nagaland	24.18	24.18	52.78	28.60	77.77	24.99	97.04	19.27	130.24	33.20	162.58	32.34	181.95	19.37	211.53	29.58	224.11	12.58
12	Orissa	11.28	11.28	46.70	35.42	96.91	50.21	129.34	32.43	157.87	28.53	178.65	20.78	213.20	34.55	253.65	40.45	299.54	45.89
13	Rajasthan	482.46	482.46	1066.88	584.42	1994.78	927.90	2510.10	515.32	2819.11	309.01	3191.85	372.74	3375.53	183.68	3684.93	309.40	3960.51	275.58
14	Uttar Pradesh	99.69	99.69	238.55	138.86	537.95	299.40	817.48	279.53	1036.39	218.91	1241.96	205.57	1481.06	239.10	1744.68	263.62	2083.42	338.74
	Total	1594.98	1594.98	3144.32	1549.34	5934.55	2790.23	7801.67	1867.12	9479.53	1677.86	11042.28	1562.75	12517.67	1475.39	14039.15	1521.48	15409.98	1370.83

**Generation of Persondays in drought affected States under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA (FY 2009-10)**

Sl. No	States	January-2010		February-2010		March-2010	
		Cumulative	During	Cumulative	During	Cumulative	During
1	Andhra Pradesh	2952.60	124.90	3259.50	306.90	4044.30	784.80
2	Assam	571.89	66.11	646.60	74.71	735.19	88.59
3	Bihar	904.12	132.71	1004.97	100.85	1136.89	131.92
4	Himachal Pradesh	205.13	25.29	240.82	35.69	284.95	44.13
5	Jammu and Kashmir	71.29	15.01	94.63	23.34	127.75	33.12
6	Jharkhand	681.02	62.01	732.83	51.81	842.47	109.64
7	Karnataka	1482.69	183.47	1722.27	239.58	2001.63	279.36
8	Madhya Pradesh	2204.22	66.31	2347.89	143.67	2623.15	275.26
9	Maharashtra	239.37	19.21	243.84	4.47	274.34	30.50
10	Manipur	243.36	18.27	276.62	33.26	306.18	29.56
11	Nagaland	244.28	20.17	267.44	23.16	272.07	4.63
12	Orissa	363.65	64.11	439.67	76.02	551.61	111.94
13	Rajasthan	4200.85	240.34	4338.68	137.83	4435.85	97.17
14	Uttar Pradesh	2661.89	578.47	3145.42	483.53	3559.26	413.84
	Total	17026.36	1616.38	18761.18	1734.82	21195.64	2434.46



**COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE**

**(2009-10)**

**MINUTES OF THE FOURTH SITTING OF THE COMMITTEE**

**\*\*\*\*\***

The Committee sat on Wednesday, the 30<sup>th</sup> September, 2009 from 1505 hours to 1750 hours in Committee Room 'D', Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi.

**PRESENT**

Shri Basudeb Acharia – Chairman

**MEMBERS**

**LOK SABHA**

2. Shri Narayan Singh Amlabe
3. Shri K.C. Singh 'Baba'
4. Shri Thangso Baite
5. Shri Jayant Chaudhary
6. Smt. Ashwamedh Devi
7. Smt. Paramjit Kaur Gulshan
8. Shri Naranbhai Kachhadia
9. Shri Prabodh Panda
10. Shri Nripendra Nath Roy
11. Shri Bhoopendra Singh
12. Shri Uday Singh
13. Shri Hukmdeo Narayan Yadav

**RAJYA SABHA**

14. Shri Satyavrat Chaturvedi
15. Shri Vinay Katiyar
16. Shri Mohd. Ali Khan
17. Shri M. Rajasekara Murthy
18. Prof. M.S. Swaminathan

**SECRETARIAT**

1. Shri S. Bal Shekar - Joint Secretary
2. Shri P.V.L.N. Murthy - Director
3. Shri P.C. Koul - Additional Director

**REPRESENTATIVES OF MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE**  
**(DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND CO-OPERATION)**

- |                        |   |   |
|------------------------|---|---|
| 1. Shri T. Nanda Kumar | - | Secretary                                   |
| 2. Shri P.K. Basu      | - | Additional Secretary                        |
| 3. Shri A.S. Lamba     | - | Additional Secretary &<br>Financial Adviser |
| 4. Shri N.B. Singh     | - | Agriculture Commissioner                    |

2. The sitting commenced with the Chairman welcoming the members of the Committee and representatives of the Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Agriculture and Co-operation) to the sitting. The Chairman then asked the representatives of the Department to introduce themselves.

3. The representatives of the Department, thereafter, made a presentation before the Committee on the subject 'Deficient Monsoon and steps taken by the Government to mitigate its impact on Agriculture sector'. They also briefed the Committee about the measures being taken by the Department and other Ministries/Departments of the Government to tackle the situation arising out of the drought in several regions of the Country.

4. The members sought several clarifications on various aspects of the subject. The representatives of the Department responded to the same.

5. Before the sitting concluded, the Chairman thanked the witnesses for appearing before the Committee as well as for furnishing valuable information desired by the Committee on the subject. He also directed them to send at the earliest, information on points on which information could not be provided by them during the sitting to the Committee Secretariat.

A verbatim record of the proceedings has been kept separately.

The Committee then adjourned.

**COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE**

**(2009-10)**

**MINUTES OF THE SEVENTEENTH SITTING OF THE COMMITTEE**

The Committee sat on Tuesday, the 2 February, 2010 from 1505 hours to 1720 hours in Committee Room 'D', Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi.

**PRESENT**

*Shri Basudeb Acharia* - *Chairman*

**MEMBERS**

***Lok Sabha***

2. Shri Narayan Singh Amlabe
3. Shri Thangso Baite
4. Shri Jayant Chaudhary
5. Smt. Shruti Choudhry
6. Smt. Ashwamedh Devi
7. Smt. Paramjit Kaur Gulshan
8. Shri Anant Kumar Hegde
9. Shri Sk. Nurul Islam
10. Shri Naranbhai Kachhadia
11. Shri Prabodh Panda
12. Shri Premdas
13. Shri Nripendra Nath Roy
14. Shri Bhoopendra Singh
15. Shri Uday Singh
16. Shri Hukmdeo Narayan Yadav

***Rajya Sabha***

17. Shri Satyavrat Chaturvedi
18. Shri A. Elavarasan
19. Shri Sharad Anantrao Joshi
20. Shri Vinay Katiyar
21. Shri Mohd. Ali Khan
22. Shri M. Rajasekara Murthy
23. Shri Bharatsinh Prabhatsinh Parmar
24. Prof. M.S. Swaminathan
25. Shri Khekiho Zhimomi

## **SECRETARIAT**

- |    |                      |   |                     |
|----|----------------------|---|---------------------|
| 1. | Shri S. Bal Shekar   | - | Joint Secretary     |
| 2. | Shri P.V.L.N. Murthy | - | Director            |
| 3. | Shri P.C. Koul       | - | Additional Director |

## **MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE** **( DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND CO-OPERATION)**

- |     |                        |   |
|-----|------------------------|---|
| 1.  | Shri T. Nanda Kumar    | Secretary                                       |
| 2.  | Shri P.K. Basu         | Special Secretary                               |
| 3.  | Shri N.K. Das          | Special Secretary                               |
| 4.  | Shri Ashish Bahuguna   | Additional Secretary                            |
| 5.  | Shri G.C. Pati         | Additional Secretary                            |
| 6.  | Shri A.S. Lamba        | Additional Secretary & Financial Adviser        |
| 7.  | Dr. Gurbachan Singh    | Agriculture Commissioner                        |
| 8.  | Shri R.C. Ray          | Economic & Statistical Adviser                  |
| 9.  | Shri K.V. Krishnan     | Sr. Adviser                                     |
| 10. | Shri Atanu Purkayastha | Joint Secretary (Drought Management)            |
| 11. | Ms. Upma Chawdhry      | Joint Secretary (Seeds)                         |
| 12. | Shri R.K. Tiwari       | Joint Secretary (Credit)                        |
| 13. | Shri Sanjiv Gupta      | Joint Secretary (Policy)                        |
| 14. | Shri Pankaj Kumar      | Joint Secretary                                 |
| 15. | Dr. Gorakh Singh       | Horticulture Commissioner                       |
| 16. | Shri Rajiv Lochan      | Adviser (Directorate of Economics & Statistics) |
| 17. | Shri Mukesh Khullar    | Joint Secretary (Crops)                         |

### **PLANNING COMMISSION**

1. Shri S.P. Seth Pr. Adviser, Plan Coordination
2. Shri V.V. Sadamate Adviser, Agriculture

### **DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS**

Shri Deepak Singhal Joint Secretary

### **MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT**

Ms. E.P. Nivedita Director

### **MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES**

1. Shri G. Aranganathan Commissioner
2. Shri T.M. Vijay Bhaskar Joint Secretary

### **DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING**

1. Ms. S. Rawla Joint Secretary
2. Dr. M.K. Agnihotri Joint Commissioner

### **MINISTRY OF POWER**

Shri Sudhir Kumar Joint Secretary

### **DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS**

Ms. Anandi Ravichandran Economic Adviser

### **DEPARTMENT OF FOOD & PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION**

Shri C. Vishwanath Joint Secretary

### **INDIAN COUNCIL FOR AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH**

Dr. A.K. Singh DDG

### **INDIAN METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT**

Shri A.K. Bandopadhyay DDGM

### **CENTRAL GROUND WATER BOARD**

Shri S. Kunar Member

### **CENTRAL WATER COMMISSION**

Shri Indra Raj Member

2. At the outset the Hon'ble Chairman welcomed the members to the Sitting of the Committee.

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(At around 1520 hours)

3. The Chairman asked the representatives of the Department of Agriculture & Co-operation, Planning Commission and other Ministries/Departments/Organisations to be ushered in and welcomed them to the Sitting of the Committee. Thereafter, the representatives introduced themselves to the Committee. The representatives of the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation responded to the various queries raised by the members on the subject 'Deficient Monsoon and steps taken by the Government to mitigate its impact on Agriculture Sector'. Representatives of other Ministries/Departments/Organisations answered specific queries pertaining to them.

4. The Chairman then thanked the witnesses for appearing before the Committee as well as for furnishing valuable information desired by the Committee on the subject. He also directed them to send at the earliest information on points which had remained unclarified during the Sitting or on which information was not readily available, to the Secretariat of the Committee at the earliest.

(The witnesses then withdrew).

A verbatim record of the proceedings has been kept separately.

***The Committee then adjourned.***

**COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE  
(2009-10)**

**MINUTES OF THE THIRTIETH SITTING OF THE COMMITTEE**

The Committee sat on Friday, the 7<sup>th</sup> May, 2010 from 1510 hours to 1650 hours in Room No. 139 (F/F), Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi.

**PRESENT**

*Prof. M.S. Swaminathan* - *Acting Chairman*

**MEMBERS**

***Lok Sabha***

2. Shri Narayan Singh Amlabe
3. Shri Jayant Chaudhary
4. Smt. Shruti Choudhry
5. Smt. Paramjit Kaur Gulshan
6. Shri Naranbhai Kachhadia
7. Shri Prabodh Panda
8. Shri Nripendra Nath Roy
9. Shri Uday Singh
10. Shri Jagdish Thakor
11. Shri Hukmdeo Narayan Yadav

***Rajya Sabha***

12. Shri Satyavrat Chaturvedi
13. Shri Sharad Anantrao Joshi

**SECRETARIAT**

1. Shri S. Bal Shekar - Joint Secretary
2. Shri P.C. Koul - Additional Director

**MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE**  
**(DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND CO-OPERATION)**

1.	Shri P.K. Basu	Secretary (A&C)
2.	Shri A.S. Lamba	Additional Secretary & Financial Adviser
3.	Shri Ashish Bahuguna	Additional Secretary
4.	Shri G.C. Pati	Additional Secretary
5.	Shri V. Venkatachalam	Additional Secretary
6.	Smt. Upma Chawdhry	Joint Secretary
7.	Shri Pankaj Kumar	Joint Secretary
8.	Shri Mukesh Khullar	Joint Secretary
9.	Dr. Gurbachan Singh	Agriculture Commissioner
10.	Shri S.C. Garg	Joint Secretary

**DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS**

Shri Satish Chandra                      Joint Secretary

**INDIAN COUNCIL FOR AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH**

1.	Dr. S. Mauria	ADG (IPR)
2.	Dr. P.D. Sharma	ADG (Soil)

At the outset the Joint Secretary, Lok Sabha Secretariat informed the Committee that due to unavoidable circumstances the Chairman would not be able to attend the Sitting. The Committee, therefore, chose Prof. M.S. Swaminathan, M.P.(Rajya Sabha) to act as Chairman for the Sitting under Rule 258(3) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha.

2. Thereafter, the witnesses were called in. The Acting Chairman welcomed them to the Sitting and requested them to introduce themselves. After introductions, the representatives of the Departments of Agriculture and Cooperation and Fertilizers and Indian Council for Agricultural Research briefed the Committee about the assessment of assessment of requirement of seeds and fertilizers for Kharif 2010 and the



preparedness of the Government to ensure their availability during the season particularly in the light of the conditions created by the deficient South West Monsoon in 2009 for the Kharif and the Rabi Crops.

3. The members sought several clarifications on various problems faced in timely availability of seeds and fertilizers to farmers. The witnesses responded to the same.

4. Before the sitting concluded, the Acting Chairman thanked the witnesses for appearing before the Committee as well as for furnishing valuable information desired by the Committee.

A verbatim record of the proceedings has been kept separately.

***The Committee then adjourned.***

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**COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE  
(2009-10)**

**MINUTES OF THE THIRTY-FOURTH SITTING OF THE COMMITTEE**

The Committee sat on Friday, the 18 June, 2010 from 1505 hours to 1740 hours in Committee Room 'B', Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi.

**PRESENT**

*Shri Basudeb Acharia* - *Chairman*

**MEMBERS**

**Lok Sabha**

2. Shri Narayan Singh Amlabe
3. Shri Thangso Baite
4. Smt. Ashwamedh Devi
5. Smt. Paramjit Kaur Gulshan
6. Shri Sk. Nurul Islam
7. Shri Surendra Singh Nagar
8. Shri Premdas
9. Shri Nripendra Nath Roy
10. Shri Hukmdeo Narayan Yadav

**Rajya Sabha**

11. Shri A. Elavarasan
12. Shri Sharad Anantrao Joshi
13. Shri Mohd. Ali Khan
14. Shri M. Rajasekara Murthy
15. Shri Bharatsinh Prabhatsinh Parmar

**SECRETARIAT**

1. Shri S. Bal Shekar - Additional Secretary
2. Shri P.C. Koul - Additional Director

2. At the outset, the Chairman welcomed the members to the Sitting. The Committee, thereafter, took up the draft Report on 'Deficient Monsoon and steps taken by the Government to mitigate its impact on Agriculture Sector' for consideration. After some discussion the Report was adopted. The Committee then authorized the Chairman to finalise the Report. Since the House is not in Session, the Committee also authorized the Chairman to present the Report to the Speaker.

*3.	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx
*4.	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx
*5.	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx
*6.	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx
*7.	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx

***The Committee then adjourned.***

