No.J-11018/1/1/2017-MGNREGA-IV
Ministry of Rural Development
Department of Rural Development
(Mahatma Gandhi NREGA Division)

Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi 110 001
Dated: 12th June , 2017
13th

To
Secretary
Department of Rural Development
Government of Puducherry
Puducherry

Subject: Provision for additional employment over and above 100 days per household under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) in notified drought affected Puducherry and Karaikal regions of Union Territory of Puducherry.

I. Background

The Government of Puducherry has declared Puducherry and Karaikal regions of Union Territory of Puducherry as drought affected on account of deficit and uneven rainfall during North-east Monsoon 2016 and inadequate receipt of Cauvery water(UT notification copy enclosed), under relevant State regulations. As a result of the adverse impact on agriculture operations in these areas, there is a likelihood of increased demand for wage employment on public works.

II. Special dispensation in drought affected/hit Areas

1. Currently, funds are being provided to the States/UTs under Section 22 of MGNREG Act for meeting the cost of employment upto 100 days per household in a financial year. As per the funding pattern, the Central Government funds the entire cost of unskilled employment upto 100 days per household and 75% of the corresponding cost of materials (including semi-skilled and skilled employment). The cost of employment over and above 100 days, if any, is borne by respective State/UT Governments.

2. In view of the likelihood of increased demand for employment on public works due to the drought situation, it has been decided, under Section 3(4) of MGNREGA, to provide upto **50 days of additional employment** in notified drought affected regions in the **financial year 2017-18.**

3. This additionality is subject to the following conditions:

(i) There is a Labour Budget (LB) which has been agreed to by the states/UTs and Central Government for the current financial year. LB includes an approved Shelf of Projects. Works will be taken up from this approved shelf. Initially, funds will be provided to States as per agreed to LB from where they will continue to meet the expenditure on account of providing employment upto 100 days and also for the increased number of days in notified areas;

(ii) If the approved shelf of projects in the agreed to LB is not adequate for meeting the increased demand for employment, a supplementary list, in accordance with the procedure to be followed for preparing the shelf of projects, will be prepared. However, works specified in para 4 of Schedule I of the Act as notified on 3rd January, 2014 may be considered for inclusion in the supplementary list. Priority for works in the supplementary list shall be determined by each Gram Panchayat in meetings of the Gram Sabha and the Ward Sabha. However, states will make efforts to convince Gram Sabhas/ Gram Panchayats to give higher priority to drought proofing works including works relating to water and soil conservation in line with the objectives of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY);

(iii) Proposals for a revision of LB, if required, may be submitted by States/UTs in the same format and following the same procedure as for original LB. Based on an assessment of demand for employment, potential for providing employment on ongoing works and other factors, the Empowered Committee Chaired by Secretary, Department of Rural Development will take a decision on the proposal;

(iv) All other non-negotiables (conditions on use of machinery, wage material ratio, ban on contractors etc) and the stipulated processes in MGNREGA (such as 50% of the works in terms of cost to be assigned to Panchayats for implementation, wage rate, muster rolls, Social Audit, etc) will continue to apply.

III. MIS

(i) Currently, NREGASoft does not allow data entries for employment above 100 days to a HH in a financial year unless specifically requested for by the State/UT. In view of the decision referred to above, NREGASoft is being appropriately modified to allow entries for employment to registered HHs upto 150 days in notified tehsils.

(ii) In addition to the existing arrangements for keeping details of employment upto 100 days, NREGASoft will keep separate details of expenditure on account of

employment cost (wages and material separately) upto 50 days beyond the stipulated 100 days.

IV. Audit of Accounts and SEGF

The scheme funds including SEGF will be audited in accordance with the provisions of the Act and instructions/guidelines issued by the Central Government from time to time. Accounts of Implementing Agencies and SEGF will show separately, expenditure incurred on account of raising the limit from 100 to 150 days. The Auditor will also certify whether the funds released have been utilized in accordance with the norms/ guidelines and whether funds required to be credited by States in SEGF have been done or not.

Yours faithfully,

13/6/17

(Aparajita Sarangi)
Joint Secretary to the Government of India
Phone :011-23383553
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Encl: as above

Copy to

1. The Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare, Government of India
2. Senior Director (Technical), NIC, Department of Rural Development, Ministry of Rural Development to take necessary action in respect of MIS
3. All Officers/Sections/Consultants in MGNREGA Division of Department of Rural Development, Ministry of Rural Development, Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi, to take necessary follow-up action

GOVERNMENT OF PUDUCHERRY

MEMORANDUM SUBMITTED TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SEEKING FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR DROUGHT AFFECTED PUDUCHERRY REGION AND KARAIKAL DISTRICT

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND DISASTER MANAGEMENT
PUDUCHERRY

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CHAPTER-I

INTRODUCTION

The Union territory of Puducherry comprises four geographically islolated discontiguous regions viz., Puducherry, Karaikal, Mahe and Yanam. The UT comprises two districts, Puducherry and Karaikal. Puducherry District comprises Puducherry, Mahe and Yanam regions while the lone Karaikal region forms the Karaikal district. Both Puducherry region and the Karaikal district are located in Coromandel Coast.

Puducherry region is situated about 160 km south of Chennai on the East Coast of India and has an extent of 294 sq. km. Puducherry region is situated in the deltaic channels of River Gingee and Pennaiyar. Puducherry is a collection of enclaves situated in Cuddalore and Villupuram Districts of Tamil Nadu State.

Karaikal region located at about 130 KM south of Puducherry is situated at the tail end of River Cauvery Delta having an area of 160 sq.kms. Karaikal district is surrounded by Nagappattinam and Thiruvarur Districts of Tamil Nadu State.

CLIMATE

The Pondicherry and Karaikal regions have a temperature range of 24^0 to 33.2^0 Celsius with an average annual rainfall of 1336 mm in Puducherry and 1386 mm in Karaikal, most of which is received during the north-east monsoon. The relative humidity of the Union Territory of Puducherry ranges from 76.9 to 82.8%.

The climate of Pondicherry is classified by Köppen-Geiger system as tropical wet and dry (As), similar to that of coastal Tamil Nadu. Summer lasts from April to early June, when maximum temperatures frequently hit the 41 °C (106 °F) mark. The average maximum temperature is 36 °C (97 °F). Minimum temperatures are in the order of 28–32 °C (82–90 °F).

This is followed by a period of high humidity and occasional thundershowers from June till September.

The North East Monsoon sets in during the middle of October, and Pondicherry gets the bulk of its annual rainfall during the period from October to December. The annual average rainfall is 1,240 mm (49 in). Winters are warm, with highs of 30 °C (86 °F) and lows often dipping to around 18–20 °C (64–68 °F).

The total rainfall received during North East Monsoon season during 2016 is only 143.60 mm against the normal rainfall of during the season resulting in the deficit to the tune of 82 %.

Agriculture is one of the most important occupations for the people of Union Territory of Puducherry. About 45% of the total population of the UT depends directly or indirectly on farming. The main crop of this Territory is paddy and sugarcane.

AGRICULTURE PATTERN IN KARAIKAL DISTRICT

The main source of irrigation is canals which are fed by the distributaries of River Cauvery namely, Pravadayanar, Thirumalairajanar, Arasalar, Noolar, Vanjiar , Naattar and Nandalar. All the rivers are fed by the water released from the Mettur reservoir of Tamilnadu. Agriculture in Karaikal District is fully dependent upon the water released from Cauvery river and by North East monsoon rainfall during the period of September to January. The Cropping pattern / system followed in Karaikal District and the period of cropping season are tabulated below:-

Table 1 – Cropping Season in Karaikal District

Name of crop season	Crop period	Nursery period	Extent of cultivation
Kuruvai	June – September	May / June	578 Hectares
Samba	July/august – January	July/August - September	4400 Hectares
Thalady*	September - January	September/October	632 Hectares

* Thalady represents the cultivation taken in the same field in which Kuruvai crop was cultivated

Though three types of crop season are followed in Karaikal District, Samba is the main crop season in Karaikal District and the farmers adopt transplantation method for cultivation, i.e. raising in nursery and transplanting the seedlings in the main field for higher yield which requires plenty of water. The growing of paddy and pulses is entirely dependent upon the availability of Cauvery Water and North East monsoon rainfall.

During the crop season 2016-17, the entire Karaikal District was totally affected due to failure of both mechanisms. i.e. complete failure of inflow of Cauvery water and North east monsoon as well. For the past several years because of non receipt of adequate water from Cauvery river and agricultural activities in the District was very much disturbed / shrinked and the situation further worsened in the year 2016 because non receipt of Cauvery water even for a single day and due to complete failure of North East Monsoon.

Around 5400 Hectares (net sown area) of land in Karaikal District was taken up for cultivation during the Fasli year 1426 (2016-17) and more than 50% of the farmers of adopted direct sowing method because of complete failure of inflow of water in irrigation canals. 95% of direct sown paddy (2028 Ha) and 53% of the transplanted crop (1206 Ha) were severely affected resulting in crop loss.

AGRICULTURE PATTERN IN PUDUCHERRY

Ground water is the main source of irrigation catering to 100% of total cropped area. Two rivers run into Puducherry region flowing from the neighbouring district of Tamilnadu at the estuary point viz., South Pennaiyar and Gingiyar, which is otherwise called as Sankaraparani. These two rivers and their branches are not perennials.

The Cropping pattern / System followed in Puducherry region and the period of cropping season are given below:-

TABLE 2 - CROP CALENDER OF PUDUCHERRY REGION

Sl. No.	Crop	Pondicherry		Extent of Cultivation (in ha.)
		Sowing	Harvest	
1.	**Paddy - I Crop** Sornavari	May – June	Aug – Sept.	2942
2.	**Paddy - II Crop** Samba	Aug – Sept	Jan – Feb	4483
3.	**Paddy – III Crop** Navarai	Dec-Jan	Mar – Apr	4005
4.	**Millets** Rabi	Dec – Jan	Feb – Mar	200
5.	**Pulses** Rabi	Dec – Jan	Feb – Mar	382
6.	**Groundnut** Rabi	Oct – Dec	Mar – Apr	348
7.	**Sugarcane**	Nov – Feb	Oct – Apr	1921
8.	**Vegetables** Thai Pattam	Jan – Feb	Mar – Apr	160
9.	**Vegetables** AdiPattam	Aug – Sept	Oct – Dec	200

Though three types of crop season are followed in Puducherry region, samba is the main crop season and the farmers adopt transplantation method for cultivation which requires plenty of water.

CHAPTER -II

DROUGHT ASSESSMENT

The Government of UT of Puducherry has declared Karaikal District and Puducherry region as drought affected areas in Fasli 1426 by considering some of the key parameters prescribed in the Manual for Drought Management published by the Department of Agriculture and Co-operation, Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India as detailed below:

a. Rainfall deficiency
b. Area under sowing
c. Effects on fodder price
d. Prices of essential commodities
e. Normalized Difference Vegetarian Index
f. Moisture Adequacy Index

A. RAINFALL DEFICIENCY

I. KARAIKAL DISTRICT

The rainfall data pertaining to Karaikal District during the year 2016 is given below:-

SEASON	NORMAL	ACTUAL	STATUS
Winter (January - February)	72.2 mm	1.2 mm	Deficit
Summer (March -may)	76.5	205.5	Excess
South West Monsoon	254.6 mm	240.2 mm	Normal
North East Monsoon	985.8 mm	283.0 mm	Highly Deficit
Total Rainfall	1388.5 mm	730.5 mm	Deficit -658

The Average Annual rainfall for Karaikal District is 1388.0 MM. About 80% of rainfall is received during the North East (NE) Monsoon in the Months of October November and December. During the crucial crop season (October – December), only 283 mm was recorded as against the average of 985. 8 mm which is only 28.7% of the normal rainfall.

NON-RECEIPT OF CAUVERY WATER IN KARAIKAL DISTRICT

The interim award of water as per the orders of the Cauvery Water Tribunal for the period from June to January is 6 TMC. The actual water received during the year is only 0.051 TMC. More importantly, even the said lesser quantum of Cauvery Water was not received during the crucial period of crop cultivation.

II. PUDUCHERRY REGION

The rainfall data pertaining to Puducherry region during the year 2016 is given hereunder :-

Season	Normal	Actual	Status
Winter (Jan-Feb)	54.1	5.00	Scanty
Summer (Mar-May)	81.20	144.60	Excess
South West Monsoon	355.7	363.90	Normal
North East Monsoon	832	143.60	Scanty
Total rainfall	1323	657.10	Deficit

The excess rainfall received during the summer was utilized by the farmers to take up the summer ploughing. Even as the rainfall during the south west monsoon has been normal, the distribution was very poor and not conducive for the establishment of the crop. During the North east Monsoon, the amount of rainfall received is only 17.25% as against the normal rainfall.

Against the normal rainfall of 1323 mm of rainfall during this year only 637 mm rainfall was recorded. Further, during the main crop season (i.e. the crucial period) October to December against the average rainfall of 832 mm only 143.6 mm was recorded ie only 17.75% of the rainfall was recorded which is far below the minimum requirement.

B. AREA UNDER SOWING

I. PUDUCHERRY REGION

Around 4934 Hectares of paddy, 394 hectares of pulses, 2487 hectares of sugarcane, 360 hectares of groundnut and 498 hectares of tubers and vegetables faced drought like water stress condition and suffered yield loss to a tune of 40%.

II. KARAIKAL DISTRICT

The Karaikal farmers usually follow transplantation method for paddy cultivation expecting release of water from Mettur Dam during the month of June – July. Delayed opening of Mettur dam on 20.09.2016 resulted in majority of the farmers opting for direct sown paddy as against the usual practice of transplantation. Further, the delayed onset of North East Monsoon and deficit rainfall in the same monsoon affected cultivation and resulted in severe crop loss.

C. MOISTURE ADEQUACY INDEX (IN KARAIKAL DISTRICT)

Moisture Adequacy Index (MAI) is estimated using actual evaporation and potential evaporation data submitted by the Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru College of agriculture and Research Institute, Karaikal. The MAI data revealed that during the standard weeks 31 to 47 (during the period of Samba crop) 76% of cropping period was extremely dry which resulted in drought and further crop loss in Karaikal.

D. EFFECTS ON FODDER PRICE

Paddy straw which is the staple feed for the cattle shows 25% increase in price between March 2015 and March 2016 due to shortfall in the production of crop. Since March 2016 the scenario has worsened further to a situation leading to another 10-12% prise rise.

EFFECT OF DROUGHT ON LIVESTOCK SECTOR

The Problems encountered during the drought year 2016 by the Livestock sector in the Puducherry and Karaikal region are:

I. Scarcity of feed, fodder and water.
II. Higher incidence of infertility, lower conception rate and decrease in calf born percentage.
III. Decrease in milk production.

I. Scarcity of feed, fodder and water:-

Agriculture is the most important occupation while livestock rearing is an integral part of Puducherry and Karaikal Regions farmers' way of life. Animal Husbandry provides employment and the most valuable supplementary income to the vast majority of households.

The agricultural economy of the territory is based on the system of mixed farming under which the cultivable land is utilized for the food grains while it by-products such as paddy straw etc., are used as the major source of feeding cattle. Apart from this the other ingredients of cattle feed includes forage and fodder, oil cakes and bran derived from the agriculture by-products. Any failure in agriculture viz. the drought during the Fasil year 1426 (2016) has a bearing on the availability and price of feed and fodder broadens the gap between the demand and production, Thus the onslaught of drought has resulted in inadequacy of feed, fodder pasture recourses and increase in fodder price which hit the livelihood of the people drastically and has led to decrease in production. And there are also reductions in production of green fodder. Pasture lands also became dry.

II. High incidence of infertility, lower conception rate and decrease in calf born percentage:-

Drought which has occurred has not only affected the availability and price of the feed and fodder but also has bearing on the animal breeding efficiency population drastically viz., conception rate, calf born percentage due to variable fertility rate in cattle. This will directly affect the future asset of the farmer.

III. Decrease in milk production:-

The scarcity of feed and fodder leading to increase in the considerable price in the feed and fodder along with the decrease in the conception rate among cattle has lead to decrease in the gross milk production in the Puducherry and Karaikal Region for the year 2016-2017. The production loss is imminent for the past 6-7 months. To compensate the production loss the co-operatives have stepped up to procure milk from the neighbouring states.

Though the agricultural farmers were facing immediate losses due to the drought owing to the failure of monsoon, the farmers of livestock sector were relalising the effects only as an aftermath of the drought for the past 6-7 months and which may be expected to prevail for another 4-5 months until the agricultural farmers face a fruitful season.

CHAPTER III

EXTENT OF DAMAGE AND PRODUCTION LOSS

A. PUDUCHERRY REGION

Sl. No	ITEM	
01	Name of the region affected	01. Puducherry
02	No. of village affected	68
03	Population affected as per 2011 census	0.0381
04	Total Land Area affected	0.8674 Lakh Ha
05	Cropped area affected	0.8674 Lakh Ha
5.1	Total cropped area affected	0.8674 Lakh Ha
5.2	Estimated loss to crops in Lakhs	Rs. 1054.15 Lakhs
5.3	Area where crop damage was more than 33%	0.8674 Ha
5.0	Percentage of cropped area held by SMF	95.22%

Estimated Production Loss for Puducherry region

Average Paddy Production (Samba) - 4937 x 4 = 19748 MT
Yield Loss
Transplanted area affected with 40 % lost - 4937 x 2.40 = 11849 MT
Production loss = 7899 MT

Estimated Loss

(19748 – 11849) x Rs.14700/per MT = **1161.15 lakhs**

Pulse
Average Pulse Production 394 x 1.005 MT = 396.00
Yield Loss
Production loss @ 40% 396 x 0.6 = 237.60 MT
Production Loss 396 – 237.60 = 158.40 MT

Estimated loss

158.40 MT x 38000 / MT = 60,192.00

= 60.19 lakhs

Sugarcane

Average Sugarcane Production = 2487 x 90 MT = 2,23,830 MT
Yield loss

Estimated loss 2487 x 54 MT = 1,34,298 MT
Production loss = 89,532 MT

Estimated loss @ 2850/MT **= 2551.66 lakhs**

Groundnut

Average yield of groundnut 360 x 3 MT = 1080 MT
Expected yield @ 40 % loss = 648 MT
Production Loss 1080 – 648 = 432 MT

Estimated Financial Loss 432 x 4220/qtls = **182.30 lakhs**

Tubers & Vegetables

Area under Tubers & Vegetables = 498.79 Ha.

Estimated Financial loss @ 40 % Rs. 20,000/- = **Rs.99.15 lakhs**

Total financial loss Estimated = **Rs. 4054.55 lakhs**
(or) nearly = **Rs. 40.55 crores**

B. KARAIKAL REGION

Sl. No	ITEM	
01	Number & Name of District affect	01 Karaikal
02	No. of Village affected	37
03	Population affected	2,00,022
04	Total Land Area affected	0.05300 Lakh Ha
05	Cropped area affected	0.04759 Ha

5.1	Total Cropped area affected	0.04400 Lakh Ha
5.2	Estimated loss to crops in Lakhs	Rs. 1947 Lakhs
5.3	Area where crop damage was more than 50%	4312 Ha
5.4	Payment for uncropped area paid by SMF	70 %

ESTIMATED PRODUCTION / YIELD LOSS FOR KARAIKAL REGION :

ON ACCOUNT OF PADDY :

Average paddy production (Samba / thalady) 4650 x 4 = 18,600 MT

YILED LOSS :

Direct Sown area (2130 – 2028)	102 x 4	= 408 MT
Direct sown area fully affected	2028 x 0	= 0 MT
Transplanted Area Normal	(2270 – 1206) 1064 x 4	= 4256 MT
Transplanted area affected with 60% lost	1206 x 1.6	= 1929 MT
		6593 MT

PRODUCTION LOSS = 12007 MT

ESTIMATED LOSS

(18600 - 6593) 12007 X Rs. 14700/= per ton = Rs. **1765 Lakhs.**

ON ACCOUNT OF PULSES & COTTON

Targeted area	=	2500 hectares
Average pulse production	=	650 MT
Expected area covered during 2016 – 17	=	1100 hectares
Expected pulse production	=	286 MT
Loss of pulse production (650 - 286)	=	**364 MT**
Estimated Loss		
364 x 50,000/- (per ton)	=	**Rs. 182 lakhs**
Total financial loss on both Paddy & Pulses	=	**Rs. 1947 Lakhs**

Total estimated loss for Puducherry and Karaikal region under Agriculture sector will be Rs. 40.55 crores+ Rs. 19.47 crores = Rs. 60.02 crores

LOSS OF LIVILIHOOD TO AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS

The agricultural workers who depend on farming, livestock and agribusiness sectors have been affected due to drought conditions. Loss of wages would have forced to opt for non-farm employment besides pressure to sale of assets. This has resulted in undue hardships and may result in malnutrition/ near starvation in the absence of Govt. intervention. The Department of Agriculture has estimated that 38613 agricultural workers registered with the Puducherry Agricultural Workers' Welfare Society have been affected by the drought like conditions. In order to alleviate the suffering of the agricultural labourers, it is proposed to grant gratuitous relief to 38613 agricultural workers @ (Puducherry 29029 + Karaikal 9584) whose livelihood is being seriously affected @ Rs. 60 per day for 240 days (October 2016-May 2017).

CHAPTER IV

MITIGATION MEASURES

The enclave of Puducherry and Karaikal are solely dependent on the tubewell for drinking water needs due to the absence of perennial rivers.

The year long drought is causing a steady drop in the water table in Puducherry region. In the North West region of Puducherry viz. Thirukanur and its surroundings where the tubewells are shallow and also confined by a rocky strata the situation is alarming. In the urban areas of Puducherry which is along the coast line the water table has large amount of salinity and high level of TDS has forced many more tubewells meant for drinking water to be abandoned and search is being made for new borewells in the western side to tide over the crises.

In the Karaikal region, due to non-receipt of water in the seven branches of the Cauvery river, the farmers are more dependent on ground water to raise the crops. Since paddy is the main crop raised here the usage of water is in the higher side. Though the administration has constructed tail end regulators in five branches of Cauvery, due to non-release of water in the river there is no possibility of water stored in the upper areas of the regulators. These system both helped direct irrigation and recharge of the surrounding areas. Now as there is no water, both the irrigation and ground water recharge has taken a hit. In Karaikal district also, the drinking water supply is sourced from ground water only. The steady drop in the water table is a cause of concern.

It is not also out of context to mention that the summer season is yet to set in these two pockets and even if the South West monsoon which is more likely to set in the first week of June 2017, will have no effect in these two regions since spill over rains are expected only in the last week of August 2017 and the region has to contend with drought for six months as a whole.

If the South West Monsoon fails as happened during last year the situation may become worse.

On the Irrigation side, it is proposed to re-activate all the feeder channels and surplus course of the system tanks in Puducherry region so that any scant rainfall in the upper catchment is tapped and brought to the irrigation tanks which will help the farmers who are dependent on irrigation as well as on the recharge point. The appurtunents of the tanks such as sluice, diversion regulators, shutters of surplus weir, inlet regulators will be repaired to store water for the next season. In Karaikal region also it is proposed to reactivate main channels and the regulators which will have a good impact on the morale of the farmers.

REMEDIAL MEASURE PROPOSED

In order to cope up with steady drop in the ground water table as well as to seek alternate source of water where the quality has dropped significantly, it is proposed to sink 20 new borewells in Puducherry and 10 borewells in Karaikal region so that supply of drinking water is carried out in a sustained manner. The tubewells proposed are deep borewells and will have deep submersible motors with pump set. It is also proposed to erect new pumping mains to connect these tubewells to the existing pipe line grid. In the summer there is every possibility of power cuts due to increased demand and low storage of water in the hydro-electric plants. To tide over this issue it is proposed to erect generators for these 20 tubewells. This intervention will go in a long way to cater the drinking water needs of the public in general.The details of the works proposed for mitigating the drought in Puducherry and Karaikal Region is given below:-

Sl.No	Details of work	Quantity	Rate	Cost (in Rs.)
1.	Sinking of deep boreweil in all areas of Puducherry by Rotary method including erection of PVC casing and slotted pies	20 nos	4,50,000	90,00,000
2.	Supply and erection of deep submersible motors along with pipes and control panel housing arrangements etc. complete	20 nos	7,00,000	1,40,00,000
3.	Pumping main pipe line and inter linking to existing grid	20 nos	1,50,000	30,00,000
4.	Sinking of deep borewell in all areas of Karaikal by rotory method including erection of PVC casing and slotted pies	10 nos	15,00,000	1,50,00,000
5.	Supply and erection of deep submersible motors along with pipes and control panel housing arrangements etc. complete	10 nos	7,00,000	70,00,000
6.	Pumping main pipe line and inter linking to existing grid	10 nos	1,50,000	15,00,000
7.	Generators for the above 30nos of pump	30 nos	7,25,000	2,17,50,000
8.	Reactivating the feeder and surplus coarse of the irrigation tanks including repairs to the appurtunenets of the Irrigation tanks like sluice, Inlet regulator, surplus shutters, diversion regulator L.S in Puducherry region			10,00,00.000
9.	Reactivating the diversion regulators, repairs to the shutters in the tail end regulators, reactivating the main canals of the Irrigation system of Karaikal region			7,50,00,000
	Total			**24,62,50,000**

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

The existing drought situation in Karaikal district and Puducherry region has severely affected the livelihood of farmers. The deficit in rainfall during monsoon and reduced availability of Cauvery Water has aggravated the impact of drought. Rainfall deficit is the important indicator of drought and the uneven distribution of rainfall has exacerbated severe drought conditions in Karaikal and Puducherry. The whole of State of Tamilnadu has already been declared drought affected by Govt. of Tamilnadu. Puducherry region and Karaikal district being sandwiched within coastal districts of Tamilnadu is also affected by drought. Dwindling areas under cropping and reduced agricultural production due to drought has multifarious impact viz. shortage of food grains for people , fodder and feed for livestock, reduction in milk production, loss of livelihood for agricultural labourers, etc.

On examination of the present situation, the Govt. of Puducherry has declared Puducherry and Karaikal regions as drought affected area vide G.O.Ms.No. 3, dated 15.02.2017 of the Department of Revenue and Disaster Management, Puducherry. In order to alleviate the sufferings of the affected farmers, it is proposed to provide financial assistance. This proposal is therefore submitted as a critical step seeking Rs. 132.35 Crores, as detailed below to reduce the distress of the affected farmers and reduce the economic loss caused by drought.

Sl. No.	Item/Component	Fund required (in Rs.)	Additional funds required for drought mitigation measures	Total fund required (Rs. in crores)
1.	Input subsidy for Puducherry region where crop loss is 33% and above for an area of 8674.09 Ha @ Rs. 13500/ per Ha.	11,71,00,215/-	--	11.71

Sl. No.	Item/Component	Fund required as per SDRF norms (in Rs.)	Additional funds required for drought mitigation measures	Total fund required (Rs. in crores)
2.	Input subsidy for Karaikal region where crop loss is 33% and above for an area of 4400.79 Ha @ Rs. 13500/ per Ha.	5,94,10,665/-	--	5.94
3.	Gratuitous relief to agricultural workers whose livelihood is seriously affected - 38613 adults @ Rs. 60 per day for 240 days (October 2016-May 2017)	55,60,27,200/-	--	55.60
4.	Provision of fodder/feed concentrate including water supply and medicine in cattle camps for 48725 large animals @ Rs. 70/ animal/per day for 90 days	30,69,67,500	--	30.70
5.	Provision of fodder/feed concentrate including water supply and medicine in cattle camps for 11151 small animals @ Rs. 35/ animal/per day for 90 days	3,51,25,650/-	--	3.52
6.	Input subsidy for fish seed farm (296 Ha) in Karaikal District @ Rs. 8200/per Ha.	24,27,200/-	--	0.25
7.	PWD-Mitigation measures	--	24,62,50,000/-	24.63
			Total	Rs. 132.35 crores

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La Gazette de L'Etat de Pondouchéry

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PART - I

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GOVERNMENT OF PUDUCHERRY

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND DISASTER MANAGEMENT

(G.O. Ms. No. 3, Puducherry, dated 15th February 2017)

ORDER

Consequent to the deficit and uneven distribution of rainfall during the North East Monsoon and inadequate receipt of Cauvery Water, the Lieutenant-Governor, Puducherry declares Puducherry and Karaikal regions of Union territory of Puducherry as drought hit area for the Fasli Year 1426.

(By order)

Dr. Sudhanshu Singh Dhirawat, I.A.S.,
Special Secretary to Government (Revenue).

(G/)

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