

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, COOPERATION & FARMERS WELFARE

LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO. 57
TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 25TH JUNE, 2019

ENROLMENT IN CROP INSURANCE SCHEMES

*57. SHRI T.N. PRATHAPAN:

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

- (a) the details of the number of farmers enrolled in the crop insurance scheme, Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) as on date in various States including Kerala;
- (b) whether the Government has decided to make Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana voluntary for the loanee farmer and if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) the steps taken by the Government to avoid fall in the enrolment of farmers under the scheme;
- (d) whether a margin (Premium minus compensation paid) of Rs. 15,975 crore was made by insurance companies in the fiscal years of 2016-17 and 2017-18 under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana across the country and if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether it is true that the current structure of the insurance scheme gives undue advantage to the insurance companies to benefit from the State exchequer; and
- (f) if so, whether the Government is ready to control this and make PMFBY a purely farmers' welfare scheme?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE

कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्री

(SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR)

(a) to (f): A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (f) OF LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 57 DUE FOR REPLY ON 25TH JUNE, 2019.

(a): State-wise details of farmer applicants enrolled during 2018-19 under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima yojana (PMFBY) are given in **Annexure**.

(b): With a view to provide financial support to farmers and to make them eligible for next crop at the time of crop loss due to natural calamities, pests & diseases, the scheme is made compulsory for the loanee farmers growing notified crops in notified areas and the scheme is voluntary for non-loanee farmers. However, requests/representations have been received from various quarters including farmer organizations, States etc. to make the scheme voluntary/optional for all farmers. The revisions/improvements in the crop insurance schemes is a continuous process and decisions on suggestions/representations are taken from time to time after consultation with various stakeholders.

(c): Government has taken several initiatives including active involvement of all stakeholders especially States and implementing insurance companies for conduct of publicity campaign/awareness programmes including organization of camps in the rural areas to build farmer awareness about crop insurance schemes. Insurance companies have been asked to utilize 0.5% of gross premium collected by them for publicity and awareness generation. Other activities for awareness generation involve the publicity of features and benefits of the scheme through advertisements in leading National/local News Papers, telecast through audio-visual media, distribution of pamphlets in local languages, participation in agriculture fairs / mela / goshti, dissemination of SMS through Kisan Portal/national crop insurance portal and conduct of workshops/ trainings State officials, financial institutions and farmers. For non-loanee farmers since crop insurance is optional, the Common Service Centres (CSCs) and online enrolment have been activated to provide

the services besides traditional modes like banks and insurance intermediaries. Due to the efforts made by the Government coverage of non-loanee, for whom the coverage is voluntary, has increased from 5% under erstwhile schemes to 34%, which shows the acceptability of the scheme on voluntary basis.

Though the coverage during 2nd year of implementation of PMFBY was decreased due to announcement of loan waiver schemes by some State and making Aadhaar compulsory for deduplication of coverage, but due to aforesaid efforts made by the Government coverage has increased during 2018-19.

(d): No, Sir. In this regard, it is also informed that the difference between premium collected and claims paid is not the margin for the companies. The cost of reinsurance and administrative cost of gross premium also has to be borne by the Insurance Companies.

(e): No Sir. Selection of insurance company is made by the concerned State Government through competitive bidding process and the company quoting the lowest premium rate (L-1) is selected for implementation of the scheme. Various checks and balances for major stakeholders including insurance companies have been provided in the operational guidelines of the scheme, so that no one can take undue advantage of the scheme. These checks and balances have further been strengthened by imposing penalty provisions on insurance companies for delay/non-settlement of claims. Provisions for performance evaluation of insurance companies with various punitive actions including de-empanelment of insurance companies has also been envisaged in revised Operational Guidelines implemented w.e.f. Rabi 2018-19 season.

(f): Question does not arise.

Annexure				
Details of farmer applicants enrolled under PMFBY during 2018-19 (Kharif and Rabi seasons)				
Sl. No.	State/UT Name	Farmer applicants enrolled (in No.)		
		Loanee	Non Loanee	Total
1	A & N Islands	617	103	720
2	Andhra Pradesh	1,675,076	82,796	1,757,872
3	Assam	30,903	37,246	68,149
4	Chhattisgarh	1,342,132	229,037	1,571,169
5	Goa	341	3	344
6	Gujarat	2,151,370	7,807	2,159,177
7	Haryana	1,404,667	61,029	1,465,696
8	Himachal Pradesh	260,453	9,552	270,005
9	Jammu & Kashmir	153,951	2,688	156,639
10	Jharkhand	204,578	1,090,174	1,294,752
11	Karnataka	890,988	1,118,775	2,009,763
12	Kerala	47,550	9,616	57,166
13	Madhya Pradesh	6,638,919	408,884	7,047,803
14	Maharashtra	1,750,966	12,363,349	14,114,315
15	Manipur	1,315	137	1,452
16	Meghalaya	693	-	693
17	Odisha	1,787,654	288,608	2,076,262
18	Puducherry	887	9,859	10,746
19	Rajasthan	6,612,860	21,086	6,633,946
20	Sikkim	210	31	241
21	Tamil Nadu	947,395	1,098,404	2,045,799
22	Telangana	680,785	96,088	776,873
23	Tripura	65	2,049	2,114
24	Uttar Pradesh	5,767,021	216,126	5,983,147
25	Uttarakhand	160,686	30,763	191,449
26	West Bengal	2,996,417	2,609,114	5,605,531
	Grand Total	35,508,499	19,793,324	55,301,823
