

available under State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF). Additional financial assistance for relief including input subsidy for crop loss, over and above SDRF, is provided from National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) as per established procedure and extant norms, upon receipt of detailed relief memorandum from the State Government. Financial assistance from NDRF is for providing immediate relief and is not to be construed as compensation for loss/damage to crops.

Details of allocation under SDRF and releases made from NDRF to Government of Odisha during 2010-11 to 2014-15 (5 years) are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) State-wise allocation under SDRF is decided by Thirteenth Finance Commission whereas additional central assistance is sanctioned, on a case to case basis, based on spot assessment report of Inter-Ministerial Central Team (IMCT) and recommendation of Sub Committee of National Executive Committee (SC-NEC).

#### **Statement**

*Details of allocation and releases to the State Government of Odisha from State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) and National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) respectively during 2010-11 to 2014-15*

(Amount in ₹ crores)		
Year	Allocation of funds under SDRF	Release from NDRF
2010-11	391.58	560.17
2011-12	411.16	678.65
2012-13	431.72	6.19
2013-14	453.31	750.00
2014-15 (As on 5.8.2014)	475.98	—
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2163.75</b>	<b>1995.01</b>

#### **Crop insurance scheme**

3234. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any Crop Insurance Scheme to support farmers in times of drought/monsoon failure, etc.;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not the reasons therefor;

- (c) the details of premium payable by the farmers under the scheme;
- (d) whether Government has raised the premium to be paid by the farmers;
- (e) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (f) the action taken/proposed to be taken by Government to help the farmers in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. With a view to provide financial support to farmers in the event of loss/failure of any of the notified crop in the notified areas as a result of natural calamities including flood, drought, pests and diseases etc., National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS) was introduced in the country *w.e.f.* Rabi 1999-2000 season. Recently, a National Crop Insurance Programme (NCIP), which comprises of Modified National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (MNAIS), Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (WBCIS) and Coconut Palm Insurance Scheme (CPIS), has been approved by the Government for implementation *w.e.f.* Rabi 2013-14. NAIS was to be rolled back simultaneously. However, based on representations from some States, NAIS was allowed to such States for implementation during Rabi 2013-14. Again, all State Governments/UT Administrations have been given the option to implement either NAIS or MNAIS for the year 2014-15.

(c) to (f) Under NAIS flat rates of premium ranging between 1.5 to 3.5% of sum insured for food and oilseeds crops (for normal sum insured and indemnity level) are charged. However, for higher sum insured than that of normal and higher indemnity level actuarial premium rates are applicable. Actuarial rates are also being charged for Annual commercial/horticultural crops under NAIS. Similarly, under components *viz.* MNAIS, WBCIS & CPIS, of restructured scheme of NCIP, actuarial rates of premium are charged.

MNAIS is an improved version of NAIS as number of additional benefits like coverage of prevented sowing, post harvest loss due to cyclone in coastal areas, higher sum insured, higher indemnity level etc. have been incorporated to make the scheme more farmers friendly. Accordingly, the amount of premium to be paid by farmers is higher under MNAIS/WBCIS component of NCIP in comparison to NAIS. However, to make the scheme affordable to farmers, premium subsidy upto 75% under MNAIS, upto 50% under WBCIS and upto 75% under CPIS is being provided to all farmers as compared to 10% to small and marginal farmers admissible under NAIS. The subsidy is shared between the Central and State Governments on 50 : 50 basis.