

Scheme (NAIS), Modified NAIS (MNAIS), and Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (WBCIS) and introduced a yield index based Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) and weather index based Restructured WBCIS (RWBCIS) from kharif 2016 season. The unit area under PMFBY for major crop is village/village panchayat. However, State Government can notify higher unit area for minor crops. PMFBY provides for comprehensive risk insurance against crop damage from pre-sowing to post-harvest. However, the claims towards yield loss due to hailstorm, landslide and inundation and post-harvest losses in the field due to cyclone/unseasonal rains are paid to the farmers based on the crop damage at their individual insured farm level. Further, immediate relief is also provided to insured farmers in case of adverse seasonal conditions during the crop season due to which expected yield during the season is likely to be less than 50% of the Threshold Yield in the concerned insurance unit.

The admissible compensation/claim is determined based on the shortfall in actual yield as assessed through Crop Cutting Experiments (CCEs) *vis-a-vis* threshold yield. Threshold yield being average yield of past seven years (excluding a maximum two calamity year(s) as notified by State Government/Union Territory) multiplied by applicable indemnity level for that crop.

The compensation/claim amount is arrived thereafter as per the formula below:

$$\frac{(\text{Threshold Yield} - \text{Actual Yield}) \times \text{Sum Insured}}{\text{Threshold Yield}}$$

(c) and (d) So far, claims of ₹ 17334.94 crore have been paid under erstwhile National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS), Modified NAIS (MNAIS) and Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (WBCIS) during the last year *i.e.* 2015-16.

Use of pesticides banned in other countries

2728. SHRIMATI MISHA BHARTI:

SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA:

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

(a) whether several pesticide, banned in other countries, are being used in the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any research has been carried out during last three years to assess their harmful effect; and

(c) if so, the remedial measures taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) Yes, Sir. As per records, 66 pesticides which are banned/ restricted/ withdrawn in some other countries are still being used in India. Detail of such pesticides are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) An Expert Committee was constituted by the Government of India on 19th August 2013 under the Chairmanship of Dr. Anupam Verma, Retired Professor, Advanced Centre for Plant Virology, Division of Plant Pathology, Indian Agriculture Research Institute, New Delhi for collecting and collating the information on studies carried out and evaluating the same on 66 pesticides. The committee submitted its report to Government in December 2015.

(c) Based on Dr. Anupam Verma Committee Report Government has decided to continue use of 19 pesticides, including DDT which is being used for Vector control programme. 1 pesticide has already been banned for use in agriculture. The Government has decided to ban 13 more pesticides, to phase out 6 pesticides by 2020, and to review remaining 27 by 2018.

Statement

List of pesticides which have been banned/severely restricted/withdrawn in some countries of the world but permitted for use in India and their manufacturers

Sl. No.	Name of the Pesticide	Sl. No.	Name of the Pesticide
1.	Acephate	13.	Chlorfenapyr
2.	Alachlor	14.	Carbosulfan
3.	Aluminium Phosphide	15.	Chlorothalonil
4.	Atrazine	16.	Chlorpyrifos
5.	Benfuracarb	17.	Dazomet
6.	Benomyl	18.	DDT
7.	Bifenthrin	19.	Deltamethrin
8.	Butachlor	20.	Diazinon
9.	Captan	21.	Dichlorvos
10.	Carbaryl	22.	Dicofol
11.	Carbendazim	23.	Difenthiuron
12.	Carbofuran	24.	Dimethoate

Sl. No.	Name of the Pesticide	Sl. No.	Name of the Pesticide
25.	Dinocap	46.	Paraquat Dichloride
26.	Diuron	47.	Pendimethalin
27.	Endosulfan	48.	Phorate
28.	Ethofenprox	49.	Phosphamidon
29.	Fenpropathrin	50.	Pretilachlor
30.	Fenarimol	51.	Propargite
31.	Fenitrothion	52.	Propineb
32.	Fenthion	53.	Quinalphos
33.	Iprodione	54.	Sodium Cyanide
34.	2,4-D	55.	Sulfosulfuron
35.	Kasugamycin	56.	Thiodicarb
36.	Linuron	57.	Thiometon
37.	Methomyl	58.	Thiophanate-methyl
38.	Methoxy Ethyl Mercury Chloride	59.	Thiram
39.	Methyl Parathion	60.	Triazophos
40.	Malathion	61.	Trichlorfon
41.	Mancozeb	62.	Tridemorph
42.	Mepiquat Chloride	63.	Trifluralin
43.	Metaldehyde	64.	Zinc Phosphide
44.	Monocrotophos	65.	Zineb
45.	Oxyfluorfen	66.	Ziram

Infrastructure for testing quality of fertilizers

2729. SHRI SANTIUSE KUJUR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that fertilizer quality testing infrastructure in the country is not adequate and up to the mark, especially in North Eastern Region (NER) if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government proposes to set up new laboratories and upgrade the existing infrastructure; and