

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the fact that settlement of farmers' claims takes unusually long time and the financial institutions do not make a reasonable assessment of the damage to farm produces in the true spirit of PMFBY; and

(d) if so, the remedial steps Government proposes to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) and (b) No Sir. As is evident from coverage during Kharif, 2017, out of the total farmer applicants under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY), more than 80% are small and marginal farmers.

(c) and (d) The Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) stipulates that claims may be settled by the concerned insurance company within 21 days of receipt of yield data from the concerned State Government subject to payment of full premium subsidy by the Government, both Central and State. During 2016-17, which was also the first year of scheme implementation, claims were mostly settled within two months after receipt of yield data. In some exceptional circumstances there was delay in settlement of claims on account of delay in receipt of State share of subsidy, discrepancy in yield data, verification of applicants/coverage, non-availability of farmer account details etc. Further, the claims are worked out and settled by the insurance companies based on the assessment of crop yield/crop loss by State Government. To further streamline the loss assessment and claim settlement process, the Government has already adopted several remedial measures including mandatory use of smartphone/CCE Agri App for realtime reporting of yield data on the crop insurance portal, preparation of modules for auto calculation of claims, initiation of direct transfer of claims to farmers' bank account, rigorous monitoring etc.

Pre and post harvest losses

†2082. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Ministry to check pre and post harvesting crop losses in the country, including Maharashtra;

(b) whether any study regarding the volume of pre and post harvest losses of crops in the country has been conducted by Government, if so, the details thereof; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the number of crops covered under this study and the annual value of pre and post harvest losses of major produces on national level along with the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) The Government has taken number of measures to develop agriculture infrastructures including that for cleaning, grading, storage, cold chain logistics, etc. with the objectives to check and reduce pre and post-harvest losses in the country including Maharashtra. Various Schemes of the Government such as Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), sub-schemes of Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure (AMI) and Venture Capital Assistance (VCA) under Integrated Scheme of Agricultural Marketing (ISAM) as well as Pradhan Mantri Kisan SAMPADA Yojana (Scheme for Agro-Marine Processing and Development of Agro-Processing Clusters) aims at promoting infrastructure in agriculture and horticulture including that of post-harvest and marketing infrastructures in the country. Model Agricultural Produce and Livestock Marketing (Promotion and Facilitation) Act, 2017 promoted by Government of India for adoption by the States also aims at promoting investment in post-harvest infrastructure and encouraging integration of farmers directly with end buyers which will help in reducing number of intermediations and thereby reducing post-harvest losses.

Programmes/activities relating to capacity building in value chain and development in post-harvest engineering and technology is conducted by Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) under Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) as well as by CCS National Institute of Agricultural Marketing (CCS NIAM), Jaipur which aims at reducing the post-harvest losses.

(b) and (c) ICAR-Central Institute of Post-Harvest Engineering and Technology (CIPHET), Ludhiana has conducted two studies on 'Assessment of Quantitative Harvest and Post-Harvest Losses of Major Crops and Commodities in India' through All India Coordinated Research Project on Post-Harvest Engineering and Technology to determine the level of losses during the year 2005-07 and 2012-13. Study report gives harvest and post harvest losses commodity-wise only. The economic value of quantitative loss of 45 crops/commodities was found to be to the tune of ₹92651 crore at average annual price of 2014. Details are given in the Statement.

Statement*Table 1: Estimated Monetary Loss*

(₹ in crore)		
Sl. No.	Crop/ Commodity	Monitory Value of the losses
1	2	3
1.	Paddy	10344
2.	Wheat	7882
3.	Maize	1309
4.	Bajra	579
5.	Sorghum	584
6.	Pigeon Pea	958
7.	Chick Pea	2453
8.	Black Gram	282
9.	Green Gram	184
10.	Mustard	1508
11.	Cottonseed	347
12.	Soybean	5405
13.	Safflower	8
14.	Sunflower	99
15.	Goundnut	911
16.	Apple	1341
17.	Banana	3903
18.	Citrus	1557
19.	Grapes	969
20.	Guava	858
21.	Mango	7186
22.	Papaya	557
23.	Sapota	273
24.	Cabbage	874

1	2	3
25.	Cauliflower	1214
26.	Green Pea	971
27.	Mushroom	46
28.	Onion	2312
29.	Potato	5008
30.	Tomato	3666
31.	Tapioca	751
32.	Areca nut	475
33.	Black pepper	35
34.	Cashew	239
35.	Chilli	547
36.	Coconut	2058
37.	Coriander	249
38.	Sugarcane	5614
39.	Turmeric	108
40.	Egg	1320
41.	Inland Fish	3766
42.	Marine Fish	4315
43.	Meat	1235
44.	Poultry meat	3942
45.	Milk	4409
GRAND TOTAL		92651

Age old practice of agriculture

†2083. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether agriculture is the main source of livelihood for rural people;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.