

- (xvii) Pradhan Mantri Kisan SAMPADA Yojana (Scheme for Agro-Marine Processing and Development of Agro-Processing Clusters) aims at promoting modern infrastructure with efficient supply chain management from farm gate to retail outlet.
- (xviii) In order to overcome distress sale of his agri-produce, the Government is providing assistance for marketing infrastructure including storage and cold storage infrastructure under various schemes such as Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana- Remunerative Approaches for Agriculture and Allied Sector Rejuvenation (RKVY-RAFTAAR) and Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure (AMI) sub scheme of Integrated Scheme for Agricultural Marketing (ISAM).

Role of States in implementation of PMFBY

2588. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether State Governments play important role in implementation of Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY);
- (b) if so, the role of State Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana in finalising insurance companies for clusters, payment of premium subsidy, crop cutting experiments, submission of data of crop yield to insurance company, etc.;
- (c) the details of premium paid to insurance companies since inception of scheme in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana, State-wise and Kharif and Rabi crop-wise; and
- (d) the planning of Ministry for more effective implementation of scheme and to bring States on board, since they are the implementing agencies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. State Governments have a major role in implementation of the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY). As per the scheme provisions, the State Governments decide crops and areas for implementation of the scheme, select insurance companies through bidding process, decide clustering of districts, furnish past yield data for calculation of Threshold Yield and premium rates, conduct Crop Cutting Experiments (CCEs), furnish yield data to insurance companies for calculation of claims, release their share of premium subsidy etc. and conduct Joint Survey with the representatives of the concerned insurance companies for determination of claims under Add-on products, such as, crop loss for prevented sowing, mid-season adversity, localized calamities and post-harvest losses.

(c) Seasons-wise details of premium paid to insurance companies in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana is given below:—

(₹ in crore)

Season	Gross Premium	
	Andhra Pradesh	Telangana
Kharif 2016	680.80	232.06
Rabi 2016-17	164.70	59.84
Kharif 2017	1160.16	592.03
Rabi 2017-18	178.27	57.41

(d) With a view to ensure better transparency, accountability, timely payment of claims to the farmers and to make the scheme more farmer friendly, Government has comprehensively revised the Operational Guidelines of the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) which have become effective from 01.10.2018. To ensure optimal coverage under the scheme, the following provisions, which will facilitate higher enrolment and early settlement of claims, making the scheme even more farmer friendly, have, *inter alia*, been made in the Revised Operational Guidelines:—

- (i) Provision of 12% interest rate per annum to be paid by the Insurance Company to farmers for delay in settlement claims beyond 10 days of prescribed cut off date for payment of claims.
- (ii) State Government have to pay 12% interest rate for delay in release of State share of Subsidy beyond three months of prescribed cut off date/ submission of requisition by Insurance Companies.
- (iii) Increased time for change of crop name for insurance - upto 2 working days prior to cut-off date for enrolment instead of earlier provision of 1 month before cut off date.
- (iv) Rationalisation of methodology for calculation of Threshold Yield (TY) to calculate claims - Moving average of best 5 out of 7 years to be taken for calculation.
- (v) Increase in risk coverage by inclusion of risks of cloud burst and natural fire under localized calamities and hailstorm under post-harvest losses.
- (vi) Time for intimation of loss due to localized calamities and post-harvest losses has been increased from 48 hours to 72 hours.
- (vii) Stratified grievance redressal mechanism *viz.* District Level Grievance Redressal Committee (DGRC), State Level Grievance Redressal Committee (SGRC).

- (viii) Detailed plan for publicity and awareness - 0.5% of Gross premium per company per season earmarked for the purpose.
- (ix) Detailed Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for settlement of claims under localized calamities, post harvest losses, mid-season adversity and prevented sowing and redressal of disputes regarding yield data including add on features.
- (x) Inclusion of perennial crops and add on coverage for damage by wild animals on pilot basis.

Agriculture Policy

†2589. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the agriculture policy of the country and if there is no policy, the reasons therefor;
- (b) whether farmers do not get the proper prices for their produce due to absence of agriculture policy;
- (c) if so, the steps being taken by Government in this regard; and
- (d) the steps being taken by the Government to protect the farmers and their produce from the middlemen of the market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) Based on the 'Draft National Policy for Farmers', submitted by the Swaminathan Commission, which contained major recommendations of the Commission, the Government approved the National Policy for Farmers (NPF), 2007, which aims to improve economic viability of farming and increase net income of farmers. The Policy provisions in NPF-2007 include, *inter alia*, (i) asset reforms in respect of land, water, livestock, fisheries and bio-resources; (ii) supply of good quality seeds and disease-free planting material, (iii) issue of soil health passbooks to the farmers and integrated pest management system; (iv) region and crop specific implements and machinery; (v) support services for women; (vi) timely, adequate and easy reach of institutional credit at reasonable interest rates and farmer-friendly insurance instruments; (vii) support services and inputs like application of frontier technologies; (viii) agricultural bio-security system; (ix) use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) and setting up of farm schools to revitalize agricultural extension; (x) coverage of farmers under a comprehensive national social security scheme; (xi) effective implementation of Minimum Support

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.