

1	2	3	4
12.	Maharashtra	34	147563
13.	Madhaya Pradesh	52	66137
14.	Odisha	30	48970
15.	Punjab	22	20581
16.	Rajasthan	33	49338
17.	Tamil Nadu	31	380842
18.	Telangana	32	31048
19.	U.P.	75	144150
20.	Uttar akhand	13	15484
21.	West Bengal	23	287694
22.	Assam	26	7862
23.	Arunachal Pradesh	20	49800
24.	Manipur	09	3975
25.	Meghalaya	11	7676
26.	Mizoram	08	8660
27.	Nagaland	12	20665
28.	Tripura	08	3640
29.	Sikkim	04	1025
30.	Delhi	01	0
31.	Puducherry	02	1010
32.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	03	1614
TOTAL		684	1918425

Settlement of claims under PMFBY in Maharashtra

2908. SHRI KUMAR KETKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that at present, there is no relationship between crop insurance and crop failure in Maharashtra and farmers are highly agitated due to anomalies in PMFBY like the cumbersome claim procedure;

(b) if so, whether Government would seriously review the crop insurance scenario in the country;

(c) whether Government would also consider individual farmers as the unit instead of revenue circle or village; and

(d) the quantum of claims settled under PMFBY in the last three years in Maharashtra and the premium collected during the same period?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (d) At present, the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) is being implemented on area approach basis for wide-spread calamities. As per provisions of the PMFBY claims for wide spread calamities like flood, drought etc. or season end claims are worked out and settled by the concerned insurance company for notified crops on area approach basis, on receipt of yield data arrived through requisite number of Crop Cutting Experiments (CCEs) at the end of the harvesting period, from the concerned State Government.

However, losses due to localized risks of hailstorm, landslide, inundation, cloud burst and natural fire and post-harvest losses are calculated for notified crops on individual insured farm level, based on the report of the joint committee comprising representatives of State Government and insurance company to survey the extent of loss. Further, there is also a provision to pay claims towards prevented sowing/failed germination and *ad hoc* claims in case of mid season adversity. The detailed methodology and formula for calculation of claims/indemnity has been defined in the Operational Guidelines of the scheme.

Due to non-availability of infrastructure and high cost of calculation of claims at individual level Crop Insurance Schemes are mainly implemented on area approach basis. There is no proposal under consideration of the Government for implementation of the scheme at individual farm level for all risks.

Details of premium collected and claims paid in Maharashtra under the scheme during last three years are given below:

Year	Total Premium	Admissible Claims	Claims Approved	Claims Paid
2016-17	4596.45	2317.29	2317.29	2317.29
2017-18	4298.53	3287.22	3287.22	3287.22
2018-19	6125.34	5647.35	5640.25	5620.09

MSP for crops

2909. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government announces Minimum Support Price (MSP) on various agricultural produces in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the crops on which MSP have been announced during the last three years; and

(c) the details of mechanism in place to ensure that the benefit of MSP reaches the farmers?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) Government fixes the Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) of 22 mandated agricultural crops and Fair and Remunerative Prices (FRP) for sugarcane based on the recommendations of the Commission for Agricultural Costs & Prices (CACP), after considering the views of State Governments and Central Ministries/Departments concerned and other relevant factors. In addition, MSP for toria and de-husked coconut is also fixed on the basis of MSPs of rapeseed/mustard and copra respectively. The details of Cost, MSP and return for last three years is given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) In order to ensure remunerative prices to the farmers, the Government implements an umbrella scheme of 'Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay Sanrakshan Abhiyan' (PM-AASHA) which consist of Price Support Scheme (PSS) for pulses, oilseeds and copra, Deficiency Payment Scheme (PDPS) and Pilot Private Procurement and Stockist Scheme (PPSS) for oilseeds as per respective scheme guidelines in addition to existing schemes of procurement of food grains, cotton and Jute. These schemes are implemented as and when the market price of these crops falls below the notified MSP in consultation with the State Government.