rate was 12.17% in Kharif 2016, 14.81% for Kharif 2017 and 15.13% in Kharif 2018. However, premium rates remained almost same during Rabi seasons i.e. 8.09% in Rabi 2016-17, 8.26% in Rabi 2017-18 and 8.22% in Rabi 2018-19. The major reason for increase in premium rates is the high claim ratios of insurance companies despite the good monsoon year. But increase in premium rates has no effect on farmers as they have to pay only flat rate of premium and remaining premium is shared by the Central and respective State Government on 50:50 basis. Prior to PMFBY, National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS) was predominantly under implementation in the country. NAIS was implemented on administered premium rate wherein farmers had to pay fixed premium ranging from 1.5% to 3.5% of sum insured for food and oilseed crops and claims over and above the 100% of premium collected was shared equally by the Central Government and concerned State Government. Hence, increase in premium paid to insurance companies under existing actuarial premium based scheme and erstwhile administered premium based NAIS are not comparable.

Further, Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare has formed Technical Support Unit (TSU) to provide technical assistance to Crop insurance schemes. TSU has provided supporting analysis to several States helping them understand the quantified risk assessment of their respective States. TSU has also provided bid analysis support to State Government of Haryana, Maharashtra, Odisha, Uttar Pradesh and Chhattisgarh helping them to review the bidded premium rates with insurance companies.

## Requirement of fertilizer to meet targeted foodgrain production

- 646. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR GUPTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:
- whether it is a fact that Government has set a target to meet the production target of 300 million tonnes of foodgrains by 2025;
- (b) if so, the quantity of fertilizers required to achieve the target along with the details thereof; and
  - the present status of production of fertilizers in the country?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) As per 4th advance estimates for the year 2018-19, the production of total foodgrains including rice, wheat, pulses and nutri cum coarse cereals is 284.95 million tonnes. In order to increase production and productivity

of foodgrains, Government has been implementing various schemes *viz*. National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Bringing Green Revolution to Eastern India (BGREI), Soil Health Card (SHC) scheme, Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY), Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY), etc. to attain the production target.

(b) and (c) This Ministry assesses the fertilizer requirement on the season to season basis. Before each season *i.e.* Rabi and Kharif, this Ministry organizes Zonal Conference with States to assess the requirement of fertilizer and takes into account cropping pattern, cropped area, crop wise recommended dose of fertilizers, requirement of nutrients in soil as per soil health status and recommended doses, irrigated/rainfed area consumption pattern, etc. The total quantity of fertilizers assessed for 2019-20 will be 640.48 lakh million tonnes *i.e.* for kharif is 313.70 lakh million tonnes and for rabi is 326.78 lakh million tonnes in so for as, fertilizer requirement during 2025, it will be assessed as per the procedure indicated above.

As per information furnished by Department of Fertilizer, Ministry of Chemicals & Fertilizers, the actual production of all fertilizers during 2016-17 to 2019-20 (up to October, 2019) in India are given below:

Year	Actual production (in lakh metric tonnes)
2016-17	414.41
2017-18	413.61
2018-19	414.85
2019-20 (Up to October)	245.01

## **Doubling income of farmers**

- 647. SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:
- (a) whether Government has planned to increase the income of the farmers to double annually;
  - (b) if so, the plan to double the income of farmers; and
- (c) the growth rate of agriculture in 2017-18, 2018-19 and at the end of second quarter of 2019-20?