

(e) State agencies, Primary Agricultural Credit Societies, Farmer Producer Organisations, entrepreneurs etc., can avail loans for setting up of Post-harvest infrastructure for value addition to organic produce under 1.00 lakh cr Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF) of Aatmanirbhar Bharat.

### **Implementation of Crop Insurance Scheme**

678. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of States that are implementing crop insurance scheme since its inception;

(b) number of farmers who benefited from the scheme during the last three years, season-wise and State-wise; and

(c) the changes that the Ministry has brought in the crop insurance scheme and how it is different from the existing one?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) The Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY), introduced in the country from Kharif 2016, is voluntary for the States. 27 States/Union Territories (UTs) have opted and implemented the scheme in one or more seasons viz. Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Odisha, Puducherry, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal.

State-wise and Season-wise details of number of farmer applicants benefited by way of getting claims under the scheme during last three years *i.e.* from 2017-18 to 2019-20 are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) After detailed discussions with stakeholders, Government has recently approved the revamping of the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) and Restructured Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (RWBCIS) for implementation from Kharif 2020 season. Changes made in the provisions/parameters of these schemes are given in the Statement-II.

*Statement-I*

*Farmer applications benefited under PMFBY as on 07.09.2020 (number in lakh)*

State/UT Name	2017-18			2018-19			KI 2017-18
	Kharif 2017	Rabi 2017-18	2017-18 Total	Kharif 2018	Rabi 2018-19	2018-19 Total	
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Andhra Pradesh	6.187	0.962	7.149	9.933	5.963	15.896	
Assam	0.018	0.003	0.021	0.004	-	0.004	
Bihar	1.872	0.311	2.183			Not Participated	
Chhattisgarh	5.716	0.863	6.579	5.824	0.733	6.557	11
Goa	0.000	-	0.000	0.000	-	0.000	0.
Gujarat	3.721	0.168	3.889	13.623	0.144	13.767	0.
Haryana	2.445	0.803	3.248	3.324	0.873	4.197	2.
Himachal Pradesh	0.236	1.235	1.470	0.378	0.894	1.272	0.
Jammu and Kashmir	0.120	0.069	0.188	0.181	0.016	0.197	
Jharkhand	1.344	0.049	1.392	0.580	-	0.580	
Karnataka	6.085	0.101	6.187	8.903	4.394	13.297	2.

Kerala	0.190	0.188	0.377	0.222	0.175	0.397	0.2
Madhya Pradesh	20.987	3.867	24.854	10.141	7.013	17.154	0.0
Maharashtra	50.129	3.546	53.676	50.002	27.199	77.201	82.0
Manipur	-	0.036	0.036	0.000	-	0.000	0.0
Meghalaya	0.000	-	0.000	-	-	-	-
Odisha	7.387	0.144	7.531	6.469	0.112	6.581	6.3
Puducherry	-	-	-	0.005	-	0.005	-
Rajasthan	20.740	4.544	25.284	15.873	3.995	19.868	17.0
Sikkim	-	0.001	0.001	0.000	-	0.000	-
Tamil Nadu	0.660	9.197	9.857	1.148	16.180	17.328	0.0
Telangana	4.146	0.256	4.402	0.384	0.003	0.388	-
Tripura	0.008	0.019	0.027	-	0.002	0.002	0.0
Uttar Pradesh	3.932	1.914	5.846	5.800	0.401	6.201	6.0
Uttarakhand	0.501	0.202	0.703	0.702	0.138	0.840	0.0
West Bengal	4.443	1.063	5.505	1.976	5.146	7.122	-
GRAND TOTAL	140.866	29.539	170.405	135.473	73.380	208.854	132.0

\* Kharif 2019 and Rabi 2019-20 claims are not fully reported/settled.

***Statement-II******Changes made in the provisions/parameters of PMFBY and RWBCIS w.e.f. Kharif 2020 season***

- To address the demand of farmers, the scheme has been made voluntary for all farmers. However, there is no change in farmers' share of premium.
- The premium subsidy sharing pattern between Centre and North Eastern States has been changed from 50:50 to 90:10. This has been done to allow more States to notify the scheme and existing States to notify more crops and areas to facilitate greater coverage of farmers under the scheme. For remaining States, subsidy sharing pattern will continue as 50:50.
- To address the issue of high premium rate for few crops/areas due to adverse selection, the requisite central share of premium subsidy (90:10 for North Eastern States and 50:50 for remaining States) will be provided for areas/crops having gross premium rate upto 25% for irrigated and upto 30% for un-irrigated areas/crops. Besides, alternate risk mitigation measures will be explored for these areas/crops.
- Insurance companies will now be selected by the States for 3 years in a go instead of one year thereby increasing their commitment and accountability to the farmers.
- Option has been given to the States to choose the notional value of average yield or the Scale of Finance as sum insured in the interest of the farming community.
- In view of the demand of many states, option has been given to states to choose additional risk covers besides shortfall in yield-based cover depending upon the local weather challenges and requirements of the farmers.
- The states delaying the release of subsidy beyond stipulated timelines can not participate in upcoming seasons.
- Two-step process of crop yield estimation using weather and satellite indicators etc. is adopted, which will help in early assessment of loss
- Use of smart sampling technique through satellite data for crop cutting experiments by some states has shown increased efficiency in implementation. This will now be universalized.

- The delay by some States in submission of crop yield data will now be suitably addressed using technological solutions.
- Provision has been made for earmarked administrative expenses @ 3% for strengthening the infrastructure and technology for better delivery of the Scheme.
- Insurance companies have been asked to mandatorily utilize 0.5% of gross premium collected by them for IEC activities at grass root level to build overall insurance literacy of farmers to take informed decisions.
- Use of more technology for transparency and quick assessment of crop yield/loss for early settlement of claims.

#### **Implementation of National Programme for Organic Production**

679. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the aims and objectives of National Programme for Organic Production;
- (b) the details of States in which the above programme is being implemented, with a particular reference to Andhra Pradesh;
- (c) how Indian organic standards (Jaivik Bharat) can be compared with US and EU; and
- (d) the efforts being made to bring down cost of organic products, such as incentivizing for increasing yield per acre, storage and warehousing to protect from exposing to chemicals, etc?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) and (b) The aims and objectives of National Programme for Organic Production (NPOP) are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

The area certified under NPOP in different states including Andhra Pradesh is given in the Statement-II (*See below*). The data as per the information provided by the Certification Bodies accredited under NPOP.

- (c) NPOP standards have been recognized equivalent to EU Regulation for unprocessed plant products. USDA has granted conformity assessment to Agricultural