

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE  
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE

**RAJYA SABHA**  
**STARRED QUESTION NO. 253**  
TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 11/08/2023

**INCLUSION OF CROP LOSS DUE TO ATTACKS BY WILD ANIMAL UNDER PMFBY**

\*253. DR. AMAR PATNAIK:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has considered the request from Government of Odisha for inclusion of crop damage due to inundation and attacks by wild animals under the localised calamity peril category under the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY);
- (b) if so, by when Government plans to bring the provisions for this, if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether Government will consider sharing the premium subsidy for coverage of crop loss due to attacks by wild animals, between the Centre and State in the ratio 80:20, instead of 50:20 ratio under PMFBY; and
- d) if not, the reasons therefor?

**ANSWER**

MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE  
(SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR)

(a) to (d) : A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

**STATEMENT REFERRED TO PART (a) TO (d) OF RAJYA SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 253 REGARDING INCLUSION OF CROP LOSS DUE TO ATTACKS BY WILD ANIMALS UNDER PMFBY FOR REPLY ON 11/08/2023.**

(a) to (d): Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) has been operational since Kharif 2016 and till 2022-23 (as on 30.06.2023), 4846 lakh farmer applications have been enrolled over an area of about 3497 lakh hectare insuring a sum of Rs. 14,45,978 crore. Against premium of Rs. 29,123 crore paid by farmers, claims of Rs. 1,40,599 crore have been paid to about 1457 lakh farmer applications.

The PMFBY provides for comprehensive risk insurance against crop damage due to non-preventable natural risks from pre-sowing to post-harvest for the crops/areas notified by the concerned State Government. The losses to crops due to wild animals being preventable in nature were therefore, not covered. However, at the request of Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change and State Governments, States have been allowed to notify the losses by wild animals on individual assessment as add on cover keeping in view requirement of the State at their own cost. Detailed protocol for coverage has been given in the Operational Guidelines of the scheme.

Inundation as a risk cover is available to all notified crops. The hydrophilic crops like paddy, jute, mesta etc. are eligible for claims against the risks/provisions including damage of crop reported in the yield estimation through Crop Cutting Experiments (CCEs), except for localized risk as because of the physiology of these hydrophilic crops, stagnation of water is generally beneficial for growth of these crops.

The review/revisions/rationalisation/improvements in the crop insurance schemes is a continuous process and decision on suggestion/representations/ recommendations of the stakeholders/studies are taken from time to time after consultation with various stakeholders. Accordingly, Government has revised the premium subsidy sharing pattern 50 : 50 to 90 : 10 between Central and State Government in North Eastern States (from Kharif 2020 season) and for Himalayan States (from Kharif 2023 season). The premium sharing pattern of remaining States/UTs is 50 : 50 subject to certain conditions. At present, no proposal to revise the subsidy sharing pattern between Centre and State in respect of attacks by wild animals is under consideration before the Government.

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