

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

**RAJYA SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2263**  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 08/08/2025

**IMPLEMENTATION OF PMFBY**

2263 SMT.DHARMSHILA GUPTA :  
SMT. KIRAN CHOUDHRY:  
SHRI SUBHASH BARALA:  
DR. ANIL SUKHDEORAO BONDE:  
SHRI BRIJ LAL:  
SMT. RAMILABEN BECHARBHAI BARA:

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

- (a) whether Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) is the world's largest crop insurance scheme;
- (b) if so, the details of the major initiatives taken by Government to make this possible and increase the number of farmers covered under the scheme as a result of these initiatives;
- (c) the details of the total amount of premium paid by farmers since 2022, the number of farmers who received compensation during this period and the total amount distributed to them;
- (d) whether any major improvements have been made in the scheme as compared to the earlier crop insurance schemes; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof

**ANSWER**

MINISTER OF STATE FOR AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE  
(SHRI RAMNATH THAKUR)

(a) : Yes Sir. The Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) is the world's largest scheme in terms of farmers applications/policies issued.

(b): The following steps have been taken by the Government to strengthen implementation of the scheme including increase in coverage of farmer applications, bring transparency, ensure timely settlement of claims and increase awareness of the scheme :

- Government has undertaken development of **National Crop Insurance Portal (NCIP)** as a single source of data ensuring subsidy payment, co-ordination, transparency, dissemination of information and delivery of services including direct online enrollment of farmers, uploading/obtaining individual insured farmer's details for better monitoring and to ensure transfer of claim amount electronically to the individual farmer's Bank Account.

- In order to rigorously monitor claim disbursement process, a dedicated module namely '**Digicclaim Module**' has been operationalized for payment of claims from Kharif 2022 onwards. It involves integration of National Crop Insurance Portal (NCIP) with Public Finance Management System (PFMS) and accounting system of Insurance Companies to provide timely & transparent processing of all claims.
- Delinking of Central Government share of premium subsidy from that of State Governments has been implemented so that farmers can get proportionate claims relating to the Central Government share.
- Opening of ESCROW Account by the State Government concerned for deposit of their premium share in advance as per provisions of the scheme has been made mandatory w.e.f. Kharif 2025 season.
- Also, towards leveraging technology in implementation of the scheme, various steps like capturing of yield data/Crop Cutting Experiments (CCEs) data through **CCE-Agri App** & uploading it on the NCIP, allowing insurance companies to witness the conduct of CCEs, integration of State land records with NCIP etc. have already been taken to improve timely settlement of the claims to farmers.
- Provision of 12% penalty on delay in payment of claims by insurance company is auto calculated on National Crop Insurance Portal (NCIP).
- The Government has actively supported the awareness activities being carried out by the States, implementing Insurance Companies, financial institutions, and Common Service Centres (CSCs) network to disseminate key features of PMFBY amongst farmers and members of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs).
- Structured awareness campaign 'Crop Insurance Week/Fasal Bima Saptah' has been initiated by the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare since Kharif 2021 season onwards. Along with this, 'Fasal Bima Pathshalas' are also being organized at village/GP level for knowledge building of farmers on various aspects of scheme implementation.
- Government had also organized a nationwide Doorstep Crop Insurance Policy/receipt Distribution mega drive – 'Meri Policy Mere Haath'. Hard copies of crop insurance policy receipts are distributed to farmers enrolled under PMFBY through special camps at gram Panchayat/village level.

Following technologies for Objective Crop Damage & Loss Assessment and transparency have also been implemented recently w.e.f. 2023-24 under the scheme:

- YES-TECH (Yield Estimation System Based on Technology)** for gradual migration to Remote-Sensing based yield estimation to help assess yields as well as fair and accurate Crop Yield Estimation. This initiative has been launched for paddy & wheat crops from Kharif 2023 wherein 30% weightage to yield estimation will mandatorily be assigned to YES-TECH derived yield. Soybean crop has been added from Kharif 2024 season.
- WINDS (Weather Information Network and Data System)** for setting up of Network of Automatic Weather Stations (AWS) & Automatic Rain-Gauges (ARG) to the tune of 5 times of existing network for collecting hyper-local weather data at GP & Block level. This will be fed into a National database with interoperability & sharing of data in coordination with India Meteorological Department (IMD). WINDS provides data not only for YES-TECH

but also for effective drought & disaster management, accurate weather prediction and offering better parametric insurance products.

Due to the aforesaid initiatives taken by the Government, number of farmer applications enrolled under the scheme has increased from 586 lakh in 2016-17 to 1,510 lakh in 2024-25.

(c): Details of premium paid by farmers, number of farmer application who received claims and total amount of claims paid from 2022-23 to 2024-25 (upto Kharif 2024) as on 30.06.2025 under PMFBY are given below :

<b>Year</b>	<b>Farmers share in Premium (Rs. In Crore)</b>	<b>Paid Claims (Rs. In Crore)</b>	<b>Farmer Applications Benefitted (In No.)</b>
<b>2022-23</b>	3,957	19,755	3,32,24,377
<b>2023-24</b>	3,203	19,663	3,64,08,725
<b>2024-25 (upto Kharif 2024)</b>	1,893	5,775	1,89,75,498
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,053</b>	<b>45,193</b>	<b>8,86,08,600</b>

(d) to (e) A comparison of features of PMFBY with previous crop insurance schemes are as under :

<b>Features</b>	<b>National Agricultural Insurance Scheme/Previous Insurance Schemes</b>	<b>Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY)</b>
<b>Risk Transfer</b>	In the National Agricultural Insurance Scheme, the claim payment amount in case of more than 100 percent loss was borne by the State and Central Government. Due to non-availability of budget on time, there was unnecessary delay in payment of claims.	The entire risk has to be borne by the insurance company. But w.e.f. Kharif 2023, Alternative Risk Transfer Methods (ARTM) of 80 : 110 and 60 : 130 have been introduced, wherein if Loss ratio is below 80 or 60%, part of the premium is returned to the State Government and claims over 110% or 130% are borne by the Government.
<b>Insurance Unit</b>	In the previous scheme, the insurance unit was Tehsil/Block/District, due to which claim payment was uncertain/not done properly in case of damage at the Gram Panchayat level.	The insurance unit has been made village/Gram Panchayat, due to which maximum number of farmers get claim payment on the basis of actual loss.
<b>Coverage of non-loanee farmers</b>	In the previous scheme, mainly the insurance of loanee farmers was done compulsorily through banks, voluntary insurance of non-loanee farmers was negligible.	It is voluntary for both loanee and non-loanee farmers to get insurance, and the number of non-loanee farmers among the total insured farmers in the scheme is 55% which is more than the loanee farmers.
<b>Provision of local disaster:</b>	In the previous scheme, there was no provision for local disaster due to which if the crops of one or less farmers were damaged, they did not get compensation payment.	There is also a provision for local disaster in PMFBY, due to which if the crop of even a single farmer is damaged, he gets compensation payment.

<b>Participation of insurance companies:</b>	In the previous scheme, the scheme was implemented in the entire country by only one insurance company,	A total of 20 insurance companies, 5 public and 15 private, have been empanelled.
<b>Use of technology:</b>	In the previous scheme, the calculation of crop loss was done only in the traditional way	Improved technology is also being used in Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana.

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