

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 5804
TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 3RD APRIL, 2018

REVISION IN FUNDING PATTERN OF PMFBY

5804. SHRI LADU KISHORE SWAIN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्री be pleased to state:

- (a) the steps taken by the Government to revise the funding pattern in PMFBY to 60:40 between the Centre and State like other central sector schemes;
- (b) the necessary steps taken by the Government for provision of contingent funds under PMFBY for smooth implementation of the scheme;
- (c) whether the Government is considering to provide greater operational flexibility to the States and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the details of the necessary steps taken by the Government for imparting capacity building of State officials and bank officials regarding implementation of crop insurance scheme?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE

कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA)

(a) to (d): Though the scheme is a Central Sector Scheme, however, keeping in view the significant stake of the States in securing the interest of their farmers, they are required to share equally the premium subsidy with the Central Government. As such there is no such proposal under consideration for revising the funding pattern in Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) to 60 : 40 between Centre and States.

Keeping in view the stake of the States in the successful implementation of the scheme, the States that opt for the scheme have been given maximum operational flexibility, viz. in deciding the crops/areas to be covered and the indemnity levels, cut-off dates within the seasonality discipline etc. The States provide past/ present yield data for determination of actuarial premium rates and claim amounts. State Governments also prepare clusters of their districts through appropriate risk classification for minimization/ rationalization of actuarial premium and selection of implementing insurance companies, whether public or private, through transparent bidding process based on the lowest premium rates (L-1) quoted by them. They also conduct Crop Cutting Experiments (CCEs) and furnish CCE data for calculation of claims etc. Overall powers for scheme implementation and monitoring are vested in State Level Coordination Committee on Crop Insurance (SLCCCI) and District Level Monitoring Committee (DLMC).

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With regard to provision of contingency fund, while there is currently no provision under the scheme, however, to encourage co-option of better technology in the scheme, there is a provision to reimburse 50% expenditure on purchase of smartphones for transmission of Crop Cutting Experiments (CCEs) yield data by Government of India. Further, 50% of additional expenses made by the States due to increased number of CCEs due to reduction in unit area of insurance to village/village panchayat are also reimbursed.

The Government both Central and State and insurance companies regularly undertake capacity building in crop insurance and in use of related technology for State officials and bank officials through regular workshops, training and sensitization programmes.
