

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 145
TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 11TH DECEMBER, 2018

PRADHAN MANTRI FASAL BIMA YOJANA

145. SHRI VINAYAK BHAURAO RAUT:
SHRI SHRIRANG APPA BARNE:
DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI KUNWAR PUSHPENDRA SINGH CHANDEL:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:
SHRI GAJANAN KIRTIKAR:

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

- (a) the names of the States which suffered from drought during 2018, the norms followed to declare areas drought affected, the total number of districts and agricultural area affected, the total loss of crops and the details of the funds sought by these States as drought relief package, State-wise;
- (b) whether there is a scheme namely Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) in existence in all the States;
- (c) whether it is a fact that PMFBY has completely failed to compensate the farmers in a drought area and if so, the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether there is a need in drought affected States to address the gross inequity in irrigation water distribution to deal with the drought situations and if so, whether the Public irrigation needs major overhauling in the country and if so, the steps taken by the Union Government in this regard;
- (e) the steps taken/proposed by the Government to help agriculture and farmers overcome the effects of drought; and
- (f) whether the Central Team/ Empowered Group of Ministers for assessing the drought situation has given its report and if so, the details of its conclusions and the action taken thereon?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE

कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT)

- (a): As per Manual for Drought Management, 2016 the drought situation is evaluated as per mandatory indicators viz. Rainfall deviations and dry spells (Trigger-1). It is further examined as per matrix for impact indicators (Trigger-2), followed by Ground Truthing (GT). State wise details of area affected & assistance sought is at **Annexure-1**.

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(b): Crop Insurance/PMFBY is a financial tool to insure the crop losses on payment of admissible premium to the insurance company. Only those farmers who insure their crops and have paid premium for any of the notified crop in the area notified by the concerned State Government, are insured under the scheme. Admissible claims are worked out and paid strictly as per the provisions of the respective schemes.

The scheme is voluntary for the States. During Kharif 2018 season, 25 States/Union Territories namely, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Odisha, Puducherry, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal implemented the scheme. State-wise details of coverage during Kharif 2018 season is at **Annexure II.**

(c): No, Madam. Due to the improved features of Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY), the scheme has been received very well and has been opted for by 27 States and Union Territories in one or more seasons since inception. In spite of overall good monsoon during first two years of implementation of PMFBY, the claim ratio during 2016-17 is about 75% and during Kharif 2017, it is about 87%. Moreover, the farmers in most affected areas/States received higher claims and the claim ratio was high in these States viz. Kerala 210% and Karnataka-132%, during Kharif 2016, Tamil Nadu-287% and Andhra Pradesh 159% during Rabi 2016-17. Similarly during Kharif 2017, the higher claim ratio is in the States of Chhattisgarh-425%, Haryana-201%, Madhya Pradesh-135% and Odisha-204%.

(d) & (e): Irrigation being a State Subject, Water Resources Projects are planned, funded, executed and maintained by the State Governments themselves as per their own resources and priority. In order to supplement their efforts, Government of India provides technical and financial assistance to State Governments to encourage sustainable development and efficient management of water resources through various schemes and programmes such as Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY), Extension, Renovation and Modernization (ERM) irrigation projects, Repair Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of Water bodies and Surface Minor Irrigation (SMI) schemes etc.

During 2016-17, ninety-nine (including 55 projects benefiting DPA/TA) on-going Major/Medium irrigation projects under PMKSY-AIBP, having ultimate irrigation potential of 76.03 lakh ha and balance estimated cost of Rs.77595 cr have been prioritized in consultation with States, for completion in phases up to December, 2019 along with their Command Area Development & Water Management (CADWM) works. Funding mechanism through NABARD has been approved by the Government for both Central and State share.

AIBP works of 31 projects have been completed/almost completed. Further, 23 projects are more than 90% completed and 12 projects more than 80% completed, respectively. Potential of 12.06Lha has been created through these projects during 2016-17 & 2017-18.

(f): In accordance with the Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules, Drought Management Division in the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare (DAC&FW) is mandated with the coordination of relief measures necessitated by **drought, hailstorm, pest attack** and **cold wave/frost**. The State Governments have full authority to initiate relief measures in the wake of eligible/notified natural calamities by utilising the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF). State Governments can seek additional financial assistance, from the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) in the Central Government to provide relief

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in the event of natural calamities of 'Severe' nature, if the SDRF proves to be inadequate for the purpose. In order to avail of funds under NDRF, State Governments are first required to declare a drought and notify it appropriately. A Memorandum of financial assistance is then submitted by State Government to the DAC&FW, which is verified at the ground level by an Inter-Ministerial Central Team (IMCT), in accordance with extant norms and procedures.

To mitigate the water scarcity situation and secure the future, Ministry of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation have initiated following steps:-

1. Technical and financial assistance to the State Governments through various schemes SMI, RRR of Water bodies etc.
2. PMKSY has been launched with an aim to enhance physical access of water on farm and expand cultivable area under assured irrigation, improve on farm water use efficiency, introduce sustainable water conservation practices etc. Ministry has identified 99 projects under AIBP to be completed by 2020.
3. Funding of MMI (Major and medium irrigation/multipurpose irrigation) projects under PMKSY-AIBP and Command Area Development and Water Management (CADWM) projects under PMKSY-Har Khet Ko Pani (HKKP).
4. Awareness campaign launched by the Ministry to promote conservation of water at all levels.

**Annexure for Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No.145 due for
answer on 11.12.2018**

Sl. No.	States	No. of drought affected districts	Area affected (In ha.)	Assistance sought (Rs. in crore)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9	1361531.54	1401.54
2.	Gujarat	11	Not reported	1777.54
3.	Jharkhand	18	359304.9	818.938
4.	Karnataka	24	2813062.51	2434.00
5.	Maharashtra	26	8576367	7522.26
6.	Odisha	9	Memorandum awaited	
7.	Rajasthan	9	3496574	2819.58

KHARIF 2018 (Provisional)										
Sl. No	STATE	No of Farmers Insured			Area Insured	Sum Insured	Farmers Premium	State	GOI	Gross Premium
		No. of Loanee Farmers Insured	No. of Non Loanee Farmers Insured	Total No. of Farmers Insured	ha	In Rs. Crore				
1	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR	293	103	396	385	208	3	15	15	34
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	15,78,915	80,453	16,59,368	18,43,695	10,985	265	432	432	1,129
3	ASSAM	23,750	1,356	25,106	17,262	103	2	1	1	4
4	CHHATTISGARH	12,03,202	1,75,646	13,78,848	20,04,104	7,246	147	336	336	818
5	GOA	343	1	344	276	3	0	0	0	0
6	GUJARAT	11,97,522	4,575	12,02,097	22,41,719	11,912	375	1,331	1,331	3,037
7	HARYANA	7,16,721	6,408	7,23,129	9,88,696	6,953	139	260	181	580
8	HIMACHAL PRADESH	96,032	1,207	97,239	33,434	111	2	1	1	3
9	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	84,606	2,600	87,206	62,958	561	11	18	18	47
10	JHARKHAND	1,48,858	10,89,545	12,38,403	5,80,071	3,233	0	228	164	392
11	KARNATAKA	6,19,939	7,02,786	13,22,725	15,28,774	7,233	194	609	609	1,413
12	KERALA	24,859	1,448	26,307	20,567	124	3	5	5	13
13	MADHYA PRADESH	32,08,024	1,23,218	33,31,242	63,29,797	22,902	492	1,528	1,528	3,549
14	MAHARASHTRA	16,02,826	80,79,412	96,82,238	55,87,644	20,374	553	2,070	2,070	4,693
15	MEGHALAYA	1,800		1,800	700	345	9	0	0	10
16	ODISHA	17,55,409	2,75,598	20,31,007	14,33,184	8,398	168	478	478	1,124
17	PUDUCHERRY*									
18	RAJASTHAN	39,49,905	5,582	39,55,487	43,76,576	14,090	323	983	983	2,288
19	SIKKIM	210	31	241	115	1	0	-	-	0
20	TAMIL NADU	96,238	1,32,635	2,28,873	1,52,980	1,026	26	21	21	68
21	TRIPURA**									
22	TELANGANA	5,18,986	76,256	5,95,242	5,79,538	4,694	133	180	180	494
23	UTTAR PRADESH	30,59,094	77,388	31,36,482	26,64,240	10,260	206	282	282	770
24	UTTARAKHAND	1,17,883	19,282	1,37,165	76,610	560	13	14	14	42
25	WEST BENGAL	15,10,790	9,01,645	24,12,435	9,91,077	6,143	0	162	44	206
	Grand Total	2,15,16,205	1,17,57,175	3,32,73,380	3,15,14,402	1,37,466	3,065	8,955	8,694	20,715
	*No coverage									
