

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

**LOK SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4530**  
TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 28<sup>TH</sup> MARCH, 2023

**FINANCIAL SUPPORT TO FARMERS**

4530. SHRI RAMESH CHAND BIND:

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

(a) whether the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY), that aims to provide financial support to farmers suffering crop loss/damage arising out of natural calamities, is fulfilling its unique objective of stabilizing the income of farmers through crop insurance;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether any significant steps are being taken to address the anomalies for smooth implementation of the Yojana and if so, the details thereof?

**ANSWER**

MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE

कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्री

(SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR)

(a) & (b) : The Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) introduced in the country from Kharif 2016 season is voluntary for States and farmers. Comprehensive risk coverage for crops of farmers against all non-preventable natural risks from pre-sowing to post-harvest stages of the crops at very minimum premium for the farmers is provided under the scheme. The PMFBY is successfully fulfilling the objectives of the scheme including providing financial support to stabilize income of farmers especially in natural calamity hit seasons/years/areas. Since inception of the scheme in 2016-17 till 2021-22, against premium of Rs. 25,183 crore paid by farmers, claims of Rs. 1,30,403 crore have been paid under the scheme.

(c) : The scheme is regularly reviewed in consultation with stakeholders especially to address the challenges faced in its operational implementation. Accordingly, after detailed discussions with various stakeholders, the operational guidelines of the scheme were revised and revamped with effect from Rabi 2018 season and Kharif 2020 season respectively. The major improvements made include making the scheme voluntary for all farmers, compulsory use of atleast 0.5% of the gross premium collected by insurance companies for Information, Education and Communication (IEC) activities; intensive use of technology, change in financial sharing pattern from 50 : 50 between Central and State Government in NER to 90 : 10; long term i.e. 3 year contract to insurance companies; freedom to States to choose risk cover as per requirements; use of technology etc.

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