

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

**LOK SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1467**  
TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 9<sup>TH</sup> DECEMBER, 2025

**COMPLAINTS OF NON-PAYMENT OF PMFBY CLAIMS**

1467. SHRI K RADHAKRISHNAN:

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

- (a) whether several farmers have complained of non-payment or delayed payment of compensation under the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY);
- (b) if so, the total insurance claims pending during the last three years, State-wise;
- (c) the reasons for the delay and whether private insurance companies have profited while farmers suffered losses; and
- (d) whether the Government proposes to reform the scheme to ensure timely settlement of claims?

**ANSWER**

MINISTER OF STATE FOR AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE  
कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण राज्य मंत्री (SHRI RAMNATH THAKUR)

(a) to (c) : As prescribed in the Operational Guidelines of the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY), majority of the claims are settled within the stipulated timelines i.e within 21 days of the receipt of requisite yield data from the concerned State Government, by the insurance companies. However, during the implementation of PMFBY, some complaints were received in the past about payment of claims which are primarily on account of (a) delay in providing State Government share of subsidy (b) non-payment/delayed payment or under payment of claims on account of incorrect/delayed submission of insurance proposals by banks (c) discrepancy in yield data & consequent disputes between State Government and insurance companies etc. The pending claims on account of these issue are settled after their resolution as per provisions of the scheme.

State-wise details of claims calculated, Claims paid and pending during last three years i.e. from 2022-23 to 2024-25 are given in **Annexure**.

Crop insurance is a major risk mitigation tool for the benefit of farmers in the event of non-preventable natural calamities. It may be noted that insurance is not an investment. Insurance is all about spreading the risk spatially & temporally. Insurers save premium in good seasons/years and pay high claims, if any, in bad years from the savings made in the

good years. There are many incidences during implementation of the scheme when insurance companies have paid claims in excess of 100% of premium received in case of natural calamities during different seasons.

(d) : Government has taken various steps to strengthen implementation of this scheme all over India to bring transparency and ensure timely settlement of claims:

- 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 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.
- As per the Operational Guidelines of PMFBY, in case payment is not made timely by Insurance Company, a penalty of 12% is auto-calculated and levied through National Crop Insurance Portal (NCIP) w.e.f. Kharif 2024.
- Similarly, if State Government delayed its premium subsidy from stipulated time period, a penalty of 12% is to be paid by them also.
- Tranche based claims settlement has been initiated from 2025-26.
- 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.

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

- i. **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.
- ii. **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.

Department is regularly monitoring the functioning of insurance companies, including timely settlement of claims through weekly video conferences of all stakeholders, one to one meeting as well as National Review Conferences.

Further, the review/revisions / rationalization / 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. Based on the experience gained, views of various stakeholders and with a view to ensure better transparency, accountability, timely payment of claims to the farmers and to make the scheme more farmer friendly, Government has periodically revised the Operational Guidelines of the PMFBY comprehensively to ensure that the eligible benefits under the scheme reach the farmers timely and transparently.

**PMFBY & RWBCIS: State Wise details of Claims Calculated, Paid and pending  
from 2022-23 to 2024-25 (as on 31<sup>st</sup> October, 2025)**

State/UT Name	Claims Calculated	Claims Paid	Claims Pending
	(Rs. In Crore)		
A & N Islands	0.05	0.02	0.03
Andhra Pradesh	3,124.45	747.08	2,377.37
Assam	169.08	161.29	7.79
Chhattisgarh	1,394.07	1,389.47	4.60
Goa	0.01	0.01	0.00
Haryana	3,174.24	3,142.14	32.10
Himachal Pradesh	218.01	212.31	5.70
Jammu & Kashmir	69.77	67.19	2.58
Jharkhand	27.28	-	27.28
Karnataka	7,505.03	7,389.49	115.54
Kerala	357.32	345.14	12.17
Madhya Pradesh	3,340.77	3,301.05	39.72
Maharashtra	20,599.49	20,373.07	226.42
Manipur	5.45	5.28	0.17
Meghalaya	24.23	23.97	0.25
Odisha	974.29	963.79	10.50
Puducherry	8.69	7.29	1.40
Rajasthan	9,950.25	9,787.70	162.55
Sikkim	0.02	0.01	0.01
Tamil Nadu	2,417.43	2,359.28	58.14
Tripura	4.57	4.46	0.11
Uttar Pradesh	1,921.70	1,878.34	43.35
Uttarakhand	865.67	711.37	154.30
<b>Total</b>	<b>56,151.88</b>	<b>52,869.78</b>	<b>3,282.10</b>

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