

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 390

TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 02ND DECEMBER, 2025

REPORT REGARDING HEAVY CROP LOSSES DUE TO CYCLONE

390. SHRI BHUMARE SANDIPANRAO ASARAM:
SHRI GYANESHWAR PATIL:

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

(a) whether the Government has received a detailed report from the State Governments regarding the heavy losses caused to soybean, maize, sorghum, onion, coffee and banana and other crops due to heavy rains, storm and cyclone in the States of Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh particularly in Sambhajinagar and Khandwa Lok Sabha Constituencies;

(b) if so, the details of this damage and in terms of estimated economic value crop-wise;

(c) whether the Government has considered providing a special economic package, apart from the NDRF's provisions, to provide immediate relief to affected farmers in light of the huge losses suffered by farmers;

(d) the number of crops for which insurance claims are to be settled for crops affected by this disaster under the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana in Sambhajinagar; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government to expedite the claim assessment and payment process by insurance companies so that farmers can receive compensation as soon as possible

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE FOR AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE

कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण राज्य मंत्री (SHRI RAMNATH THAKUR)

(a) to (c): As per the National Policy on Disaster Management (NPDM), the primary responsibility for disaster management, including disbursement of relief assistance on ground level, rests with the State Governments concerned. The State Governments undertake relief measures in the wake of natural calamities, from State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) already placed at their disposal, in accordance with Government of India approved items and norms. The Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments and provides requisite logistics and financial support. Additional financial assistance is provided from National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF), as per laid down procedure, in case of disaster of 'severe nature', which includes an assessment based on the visit of an Inter-Ministerial Central Team (IMCT). However, information received from State Governments to Ministry of Home Affairs regarding area of crops affected is at Annexure-I.

As informed by the State Government of Maharashtra, in Chhatrapati Shambhajnagar District due to heavy rain & flood, total 608956 hectares area is affected and total 689075 farmers are affected. Estimated economic value of crop damage is Rs.1695.01 crore. Government of Maharashtra has conducted survey of affected area and provided relief and compensation to the farmers. Total amount of Rs.56314.42 lakh has been sanctioned to the affected farmers. Additionally, assistance of Rs.10,000 per hectare, up to a maximum of 3 hectares, will be provided for seeds and other related inputs for the rabi season.

(d) & (e): As far as losses to the crops notified i.e. black gram, green gram, maize, onion, bajra, arhar, sorghum & soyabean in Sambhajnagar, Maharashtra, it is stated that no claim has been worked out as peril of Localized Calamity has not been notified by the State Govt. in Kharif 2025. Season end claim are worked out on the basis of yield data received from State Govt.

Steps taken by the Government to facilitate farmers insurance payment is at Annexure-II.

Annexure-I**Details of damages as reported by State/UTs due to hydro-meteorological disasters during the year 2025-26 (as on 27.11.2025)**

S. No.	State	Cropped Area affected (in lakh ha.)
1	Andhra Pradesh	1.506
2	Arunachal Pr.	0.072
3	Assam	0.41
4	Bihar	0
5	Chhattisgarh	0.0068
6	Goa	0
7	Gujarat	0
8	Haryana	4.32
9	Himachal Pr.	0.32
10	Jharkhand	0.0017
11	Karnataka	14.81
12	Kerala	0
13	Madhya Pr.	0
14	Maharashtra	75.42
15	Manipur	0.039
16	Meghalaya	0.065
17	Mizoram	0
18	Nagaland	0.0058
19	Odisha	0.29
20	Punjab	1.93
21	Rajasthan	0
22	Sikkim	8.11
23	Tamil Nadu	0.29
24	Telangana	0
25	Tripura	0
26	Uttar Pradesh	2.22
27	Uttarakhand	0.0073
28	West Bengal	0
29	Andaman & Nicobar	0
30	Chandigarh	0
31	Dadar & Nagar Haveli	0
32	Delhi	0
33	J & K	0.78
34	Puducherry	0.001
	Total	116.6046

**As received from Ministry of Home Affairs.*

As informed by Crop Insurance Division of DA&FW as on 28.11.2025

The losses due to localized risks of hailstorm, landslide, inundation, cloud burst & natural fire and post-harvest losses due to cyclone, cyclonic/unseasonal rains & hailstorms are calculated on individual insured farm basis. Farmers required to intimate the loss to the concerned insurance company, State Government, financial institutions/banks, online on National Crop Insurance Portal (NCIP) or PMFBY app etc.

2. 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.

3. Since the scheme is implemented by the State Government, therefore, in order to resolve the grievances/complaints including those related to claims of insured farmers, provision of **Stratified Grievance Redressal Mechanism** viz. District Level Grievance Redressal Committee (DGRC), State Level Grievance Redressal Committee (SGRC) has been made in the Revised Operational Guidelines of the Scheme. These committees have been given the detailed mandate as outlined in the Operational Guidelines for hearing the complaints/ grievances and to dispose them as per the stipulated procedure.

4. Government has taken various steps to strengthen implementation of this scheme, 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 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 w.e.f. Kharif 2024, in case payment is not made timely by Insurance Company, penalty of 12% is auto-calculated and levied through NCIP.
- 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.

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

- a) **WINDS (Weather Information Network & Data System)**- is a pioneering initiative of the country to set-up a network of Automatic Weather Stations & Rain Gauges at Taluk/Block and Gram Panchayat level, respectively, to create a strong database of hyper-local weather data for the different Govt. and other entities to use for all farmer and farming oriented services.
- b) **YES-Tech (Yield Estimation based on Technology)**- is a technology based yield estimation mechanism which has been developed after 2 years of rigorous testing and pilot runs across 100 districts of the country. Crop Loss assessment and Yield estimation assisted by data inputs from such as Remote Sensing indices, Weather indices, crop phenological information, soil types etc. using approved Technologies/Approaches.
