

An Overview of Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana

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Abstract- Crop or Agriculture Insurance covers risks of anticipated loss in yield of various crops. Almost the entire of Crop Insurance business comes from 'Schemes' or 'Programme'. These Schemes operate on principles of 'Area Approach'. Coverage is compulsory for farmers taking crop loans from rural financial institutions (RFIs) for cultivation of crops, i.e., loanee farmers. Non-loanee farmers can also insure their crops under the same schemes.

Index Terms- Fasal bhima yogana, crop insurance, Coverage of crops.

1. INTRODUCTION

Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana is very helpful scheme for agriculturists. It provides financial support to farmers where damages accrue and it encourages adopting innovative and modern agricultural practices and credit flow to the agriculture sector. This will contribute to food security. Crop diversification and enhancing growth and competitiveness of agriculture sector besides protecting farmers from production risk.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Suman devi Agriculture production and farm incomes in India are frequently altered by natural disasters such as droughts, floods, cyclones, storms, landslides, earthquakes, etc.

DR A Amareadar Reddy The ongoing national agricultural scheme is a good step forward to insure risk of millions of farmers whose livelihood depends on the pattern and distribution of monsoon rain in India. Department of agriculture, cooperation and farmers welfare ministry of agriculture and farmers welfare krishi bhavan, New Delhi. It provides guidelines and frame work for insurance scheme and its procedure

Subhankar Mukhargy, Parthapratim pal. The government of India aims to double the crop insurance coverage to 50% through the Pradhanmantri fasal bhima yojana by 2018. By analyzing the agricultural household data, this article comments on the feasibility of attaining this target by looking at the past performance of similar schemes.

Mridusmitha choudary This scheme will let farmers pay a very low premium to insure their crops. Farmers will have to pay premium of only 2% of the some insured for kharif crops, 1.5% for rabi crops and 5% for horticulture and cash crops

3. OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

To ascertain coverage and policy implication of PMFBY.

4. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The present study is descriptive and explanatory in nature. Both secondary and primary data were collected and used for the study. The secondary data source of the study include books, journals, periodicals, publication

5. CONSIDERATION OF PRADHAN MANTRI FASAL BIMA YOJANA

Unit of the Insurance :

The scheme shall be implemented on an 'Area approach basis' i.e. defined areas for each notified crop for widespread calamities with the assumption that all the insured farmers, in a unit of insurance, to be defined as 'notified area' for a crop, face similar risk exposures insured to a large extent, identical cost of production per hectare, earn comparable farm income per hectare, and experience similar extent of crop loss due to the operation of an insured peril in the notified area.

Crops and notified area:

Crops;

The scheme can cover all the crops for which part yield data is Available and grown during the notified season in a notified area and for which yield estimation at the notified area level will be available based on requisite number of crop cutting experiments (CCES) being a part of the general crop estimation survey (GCES)

Notified Area:

Notified area is the unit of insurance decided by the state govt . for notifying a crop during a season. The size of the unit of insurance shall depend on area under cultivation within the unit .For major crops the unit of insurance shall ordinarily be village/village panchayat level and for minor crops may be at a higher level so that the requisite number of CCES could be conducted during the notified the crop season states may notify village/village panchayat as insurance unit in case of minor crops too if they so.

Prevented sowing /planting risk:

Insured area is prevented from/planting due to deficit rainfall or adverse seasonal condition.

Standing crop (sowing harvesting):

Comprehensive risk insurance is provided to cover yield losses due to non preventable risks viz drought dry spell flood inundation, pests and diseases ,landslides natural fire and lightening steam hailstorm cyclone typhoon ,tempest hurricane and tornado

Post-Harvest losses:

Coverage is available only up to a maximum period of two weeks from harvesting for those crops which are allowed to dry in cut and spread condition in the field harvesting against specific perils of cyclone and cyclone rains and unseasonal rains.

Localized calamities:

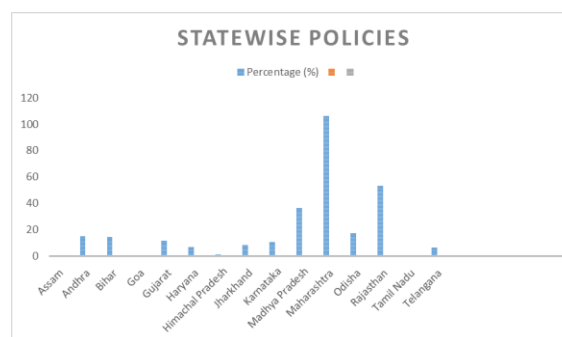
Loss/damage resulting from occurrence of identified localized scheme of hailstorm landside and laudation affecting isolated farms in the notified area

The seasonality discipline shall be same for loanee and non-loanee farmers. The cut-off date is uniform for both loanee and non-loaned cultivators. Keeping in view the prevailing agro-climatic conditions, rainfall distribution/irrigation water availabilities,

sowing pattern etc. the SLCCCI, in consultation with the insurance company shall fix seasonality disciplines of the coverage and other activities in such a way that it doesn't encourage adverse selection or moral hazards. Broad seasonality discipline is given in the chart below. State wise details of seasonality will be provided in the Operational Guidelines to be issued by DAC&FW.

6.DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

States	Percentage (%)
Assam	0.51
Andhra	15.01
Bihar	14.61
Goa	0.007
Gujarat	11.91
Haryana	6.96
Himachal Pradesh	0.97
Jharkhand	8.49
Karnataka	10.59
Madhya Pradesh	36.54
Maharashtra	106.39
Odisha	17.61
Rajasthan	53.06
Tamil Nadu	0.13
Telangana	6.55



Interpretation: this chart shows the state wise policies of Pradhan mantri fasal bima yojana.In India the formers are utilizes this scheme for their crops according above graph.

7.CONCLUSION

This study is very helpful to analyze and evaluate what is this scheme and its use for the agricultural people. State Governments will review the

performance of the scheme after one year and point out corrections, if any, required in any of the provisions of the scheme to Govt. of India.

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