



A Study on Performance of PMFBY and Its Impact on Agriculture Sector

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Abstract

The Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) is a flagship crop insurance scheme introduced by the Government of India to provide financial protection to farmers against crop losses caused by natural calamities, pests, and diseases. This study examines the performance of PMFBY and its impact on the agricultural sector in India. Both primary and secondary data are used to analyse the effectiveness of the scheme in improving farm income stability and encouraging agricultural investment. The findings indicate that PMFBY has contributed positively by offering risk coverage and promoting confidence among farmers; however, challenges such as delayed claim settlements, lack of awareness among small and marginal farmers, and administrative issues continue to limit its overall effectiveness.

Keywords: PMFBY, Crop Insurance, Agricultural risk, Farmer welfare, Rural Development, Sustainability, Climate risk, Farmer awareness.

1. Introduction

Agriculture is the backbone of the Indian economy and provides livelihood to a majority of the rural population. However, the sector is highly vulnerable to agricultural risk arising from climate risk such as droughts, floods, cyclones, and pest attacks. To address these challenges, the Government of India introduced the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) as a comprehensive crop insurance scheme. PMFBY aims to provide financial protection to farmers against crop loss and income instability. The scheme seeks to enhance farmer welfare by reducing the economic burden caused by crop failure. Crop insurance under PMFBY plays a crucial role in stabilizing farm income. It also encourages farmers to continue agricultural activities despite uncertainties.

The performance of PMFBY depends on factors such as farmer awareness, accessibility, affordability of premiums, and efficiency in claim settlement. Adequate farmer awareness is essential for increasing participation in crop insurance schemes. Many farmers, particularly small and marginal farmers, face challenges in understanding policy provisions. The effectiveness of PMFBY is closely linked to how well it mitigates agricultural risk at the ground level. Timely settlement of claims plays a key role in building farmers' trust in the scheme. PMFBY also contributes to rural

development by reducing farmers' dependence on informal credit. The scheme promotes financial inclusion in rural areas. Evaluating these aspects helps in identifying strengths and weaknesses of PMFBY.

PMFBY has a significant impact on farmer welfare by providing income security during adverse climatic conditions. The scheme supports sustainability by encouraging farmers to adopt modern agricultural practices without fear of financial loss. By reducing climate risk, PMFBY enhances resilience in the agricultural sector. It also strengthens rural development by stabilizing livelihoods and promoting economic security in farming communities. However, challenges such as delayed claim settlement and limited awareness affect its overall performance. Strengthening institutional mechanisms can improve scheme outcomes. Increasing farmer awareness through training and outreach programs is essential. Effective crop insurance can act as a safety net for farmers [1].

2. Statement of the Problem

Agriculture in India is highly exposed to various risks such as climate variability, natural disasters, pest attacks, and market uncertainties, which often result in crop failure and financial distress among farmers. To address these challenges, the Government of India introduced the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) as a comprehensive crop insurance

scheme aimed at providing financial protection and improving farmer welfare. There is a lack of region-specific empirical studies that clearly evaluate how far PMFBY has contributed to rural development, sustainability, and income stability in the agricultural sector. Now a days most of them selling their lands because agriculture does not give profit because due to natural calamities which spoil the crops which cause loss to farmers.

3. Review of Literature

Raju and Chand (2009): Stated that the scheme is a repackaged version of a rainfall insurance scheme introduced as an experiment by ICICI Lombard in 2003 for groundnut and caster sugar farmers from Mahboobnagar district in Andhra Pradesh. Later, IFFCO- Tokio General Insurance Company and the public sector Agricultural Insurance Company of India (AIC) introduced similar schemes, The scheme which may make crop insurance more interesting for farmers. The government's move will enhance insurance was based on the "area approach", and the premium rates were high, i.e., 8–10 percent for food crops and oilseeds and 12 percent for commercial crops, and was shared equally by the central and state government [2].

Rajesh et al (2019): Stated He conducted that study as "PMFBY Laying Background for Indian Agriculture Against Monsoon Fluctuation Induced Risks". The study revealed that the new scheme contains attractive features giving financial security, promoting institutionalized credit and safeguarding bank loans coverage to more crop area to protect farmers from vagaries of monsoon. Insuring yield against monsoon will not solve the problem as the price is also a determinant of income. Although government determines MSP (minimum selling price) taking all current costs into consideration will not guarantee a minimum income to the farmer. So government needs to fix minimum guaranteed income rather than minimum selling price for the agriculture produce [3].

Kumar (2017): Stated that he studied about the assessment of PMFBY in Haryana, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh, as well as national level engagement with various stakeholders including farmer and farmers organizations, insurance companies and government departments. The report suggested that while being far superior to previous such schemes, its implementation are seriously compromised. One of the key conclusions of the report is that PMFBY is not beneficial for farmers in vulnerable regions. For farmers in vulnerable regions such as Bundelkhand and Marathwada, factors like low indemnity levels, low threshold yields, low sum insured and default on loans make PMFBY a poor scheme to safeguard against extreme weather events. that farmers in these areas might not get any claim even if more than half of their crops are damaged [4].

4. Research Gap of the Study

Raju and Chand (2009) explained that crop insurance schemes in India evolved from earlier rainfall insurance. Rajesh et al. (2019) observed that PMFBY provides financial security against monsoon risks. Clarke et al. (2018) mainly examined institutional awareness measures such as posters, pamphlets, and meetings. Kumar (2017) pointed out that although PMFBY is better than previous schemes, its implementation is weak in vulnerable regions like Bundelkhand and Marathwada. Shehrawat et al. (2020) found that most farmers lacked awareness about PMFBY benefits and subsidy patterns. However, most studies failed to adopt a micro-level, farmer-centric approach. So researched this topic this focus

on primary data from small and marginal farmers to evaluate income security, claim settlement, and awareness mechanisms under PMFBY.

5. Objectives of the Study

- i). To find out the level of awareness among farmers regarding the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY).
- ii). To analyse the socio-economic characteristics of farmers and their influence on participation in PMFBY.
- iii). To examine the effectiveness of PMFBY in providing crop risk coverage and timely claim settlement to farmers.
- iv). To evaluate the impact of PMFBY on farmers' income stability and livelihood security.
- v). To understand the problems and challenges faced by small and marginal farmers in availing benefits under PMFBY.
- vi). To suggest suitable measures for improving the implementation, awareness, and performance of PMFBY for the benefit of farmers.

6. Methodology

This research based on both doctrinal and non – doctrinal research. The source of data collected from different newspaper, journals, magazine, AIR and E-resources. This research is based on a stratified random sample. The sample size of the respondent included are 103. In this research adopted some of the statistical tools such as percentage method and average method. The duration of the research is three months

7. Significance of the Study

The government plays a crucial role in the design, implementation, financing, and monitoring of the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY), which makes it central to this research study. First, the government acts as the policy maker, as PMFBY is a government-sponsored crop insurance scheme aimed at protecting farmers from crop losses due to natural calamities, pests, and diseases. The government is the financial supporter of the scheme. The government functions as the implementing and monitoring authority through state agriculture departments, banks, and insurance companies. Thus, the government is not only essential to the research topic but also a key beneficiary of the study outcomes.

This study is useful for me as it improves my understanding of agricultural insurance schemes and rural development policies. It helps me identify key problems such as low farmer awareness, implementation gaps, and delays in claim settlement. Through this research, I gain analytical and field-level research skills. It also helps me suggest practical solutions like improving awareness programs, ensuring timely compensation, and strengthening monitoring mechanisms.

8. Hypothesis of the Study:

There are many research topics exist, I chosen this topic because PMFBY directly addresses major problems in the agricultural sector such as crop failure and income instability. The scheme plays a key role in managing agricultural and climate risks faced by farmers. This study helps identify issues like low farmer awareness and delays in claim settlement. It suggests solutions for improving policy implementation and farmer participation. The research contributes to strengthening farmer welfare and sustainable agricultural development.

- i). PMFBY has helped farmers to reduce financial risk caused by crop failure.
- ii). PMFBY has encouraged farmers to continue agricultural activities despite. Top of FormBottom of Form

9. Limitation of the Study

The sample size selected for the study is limited, which may not fully represent the entire farming population. Primary data collected from farmers may contain personal bias or inaccurate responses due to low awareness. The study does not deeply analyse seasonal and crop-wise variations in insurance performance. Issues related to technological tools such as remote sensing and mobile reporting were not examined. Price risk and market fluctuations affecting farmer income were not adequately covered. Climate change-induced risks were discussed only briefly. The effectiveness of grievance redressal mechanisms was not analysed. Institutional challenges at the bank and village level were not fully explored. Awareness programs were not evaluated in depth.

10. Result and Discussion

Part A: Doctrinal Research

The agricultural sector in India is highly vulnerable to risks such as droughts, floods, pests, and climate change. These uncertainties often lead to crop losses and income instability for farmers. To address this problem, the Government of India introduced the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) in 2016. PMFBY is a crop insurance scheme aimed at providing financial protection to farmers against agricultural risks. The scheme offers insurance coverage at affordable premium rates. It seeks to stabilize farmers' income and encourage them to continue agricultural activities.

- i). **PMFBY (Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana):** Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) was launched in 2016 as a comprehensive crop insurance scheme by the Government of India. The scheme aims to provide financial protection to farmers against crop loss or damage due to natural calamities, pests, and diseases. PMFBY replaced earlier crop insurance schemes to improve coverage and efficiency. It offers low premium rates to farmers, with the remaining premium subsidized by central and state governments. The scheme covers food crops, oilseeds, and commercial crops notified by states. PMFBY adopts an area-based approach for yield loss assessment. Technology such as satellite imagery, remote sensing, and smartphones is used for crop loss estimation. Claims are transferred directly to farmers' bank accounts through DBT.
- ii). **Crop Insurance:** Crop insurance is a financial mechanism that protects farmers from losses arising due to crop failure. It reduces income uncertainty caused by unpredictable agricultural conditions. Insurance coverage helps farmers recover from losses and continue farming activities. Under PMFBY, crop insurance is made affordable and accessible. It encourages farmers to adopt modern farming practices without fear of financial loss. Crop insurance supports credit availability by protecting farmers' repayment capacity. It minimizes dependence on informal moneylenders. Insurance schemes also stabilize agricultural income at the macroeconomic level. Crop insurance is essential for sustainable agricultural growth. It acts as a safety net during extreme climatic events.
- iii). **Agricultural Risk:** Agricultural risk refers to uncertainties affecting agricultural production and

income. These risks include climatic, biological, technological, and market-related factors. Weather risks such as droughts, floods, and cyclones are major threats. Pest attacks and diseases further aggravate crop losses. Price fluctuations in agricultural markets create income instability. Climate change has increased the frequency and intensity of risks. Small and marginal farmers are the most vulnerable. PMFBY addresses these risks through risk pooling and insurance coverage. Proper risk management ensures continuity in agricultural activities. Managing agricultural risk is crucial for food security.

Nature of Agricultural Risk: Agricultural risk refers to uncertainties that affect agricultural production and income. These risks arise from factors such as climate variability, pest attacks, plant diseases, technological failures, and market fluctuations.

Types of Risks: Agricultural risks can be classified into climatic risk, biological risk, price risk, and institutional risk. Climate change has significantly increased the frequency and intensity of these risks, making agriculture more uncertain.

- iv). **Farmer Welfare:** Farmer welfare focuses on improving the economic and social well-being of farmers. Income security is a core aspect of farmer welfare. PMFBY protects farmers from severe financial distress due to crop failure. It reduces indebtedness and prevents farmer suicides. The scheme enhances confidence among farmers to invest in agriculture. Small and marginal farmers benefit significantly from insurance coverage. Welfare measures under PMFBY promote inclusive growth. Timely compensation improves living standards. Farmer welfare contributes to national food security. Strengthening welfare mechanisms ensures sustainable rural livelihoods.
- v). **Rural Development:** Rural development involves improving economic conditions and quality of life in rural areas. Agriculture is the backbone of rural economies in India. PMFBY contributes to rural development by ensuring stable farm income. Income security encourages agricultural investment and employment. Reduced crop loss risk strengthens rural credit systems. Insurance coverage promotes entrepreneurship in rural areas. The scheme supports rural infrastructure development indirectly. Improved farmer income leads to better education and healthcare. Rural development reduces regional inequalities. PMFBY strengthens the rural economic framework.
- vi). **Sustainability:** Sustainability in agriculture refers to long-term productivity without environmental degradation. PMFBY promotes sustainable farming by reducing the risk of discontinuing agriculture. Farmers are encouraged to adopt climate-resilient practices. Insurance support ensures continuity in agricultural production. Sustainable agriculture ensures food security for future generations. PMFBY complements environmental conservation efforts. Risk mitigation supports balanced resource utilization. Sustainability enhances resilience against shocks. Long-term agricultural stability is strengthened through insurance mechanisms. PMFBY aligns with sustainable development goals. PMFBY and Sustainable Development: PMFBY supports sustainable agricultural growth by enhancing resilience, promoting risk management, and aligning with broader sustainable development goals.

vii). **Farmer Awareness:** Farmer awareness refers to knowledge and understanding of agricultural schemes. Awareness is crucial for effective implementation of PMFBY. Lack of awareness leads to low enrollment and dissatisfaction. Educated farmers make informed insurance decisions. Awareness improves timely reporting of crop loss. Training programs enhance scheme participation. Use of digital platforms increases outreach. Farmer awareness strengthens transparency and trust. Awareness campaigns improve scheme effectiveness. Educated farmers contribute to better agricultural governance.

Aims of Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY)

- i). To provide financial protection to farmers against crop failure by compensating them for losses caused due to natural calamities, pests, diseases, and other unavoidable risks.
- ii). To stabilize the income of farmers during adverse agricultural seasons by reducing the financial burden arising from crop loss or damage.
- iii). To reduce risks and uncertainties in agriculture by offering insurance coverage and timely claim settlements to affected farmers.
- iv). To encourage farmers to invest in modern, innovative, and sustainable farming practices by minimizing the fear of financial loss.
- v). To ensure food security and agricultural stability in the country by supporting farmers and strengthening the agricultural sector.
- vi). Goals of Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY)
- vii). To compensate farmers for crop losses caused by natural calamities, pests, and diseases.
- viii). To reduce farmer distress and indebtedness.
- ix). To promote wider adoption of crop insurance among farmers.
- x). To strengthen agricultural risk management systems.
- xi). To support sustainable growth of the agricultural and rural economy.

Importance of Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY)

- **Financial Protection:** PMFBY provides financial protection to farmers by compensating them for crop losses caused by unforeseen events. It helps reduce income shocks during natural calamities such as droughts, floods, and cyclones.
- **Risk Management in Agriculture:** The scheme covers agricultural risks arising from droughts, floods, pests, and diseases. By reducing uncertainty in farming activities, it enables farmers to undertake cultivation with greater confidence.
- **Income Stability:** PMFBY ensures continuity of farmers' income even during crop failure. It prevents sudden economic distress and helps farmers maintain their livelihood during difficult seasons.
- **Support to Agricultural Credit:** The scheme encourages institutional lending by reducing the risk associated with agricultural loans. It also helps lower loan default risks for banks and financial institutions.
- **Promotion of Investment:** PMFBY boosts farmers' confidence to invest in quality seeds, fertilizers, and irrigation facilities. It also encourages the adoption of modern technology and improved farming practices.

- **Food Security and Rural Development:** By maintaining agricultural production, the scheme contributes to national food security. It also strengthens the rural economy and improves the livelihoods of farming communities.

Case Laws:

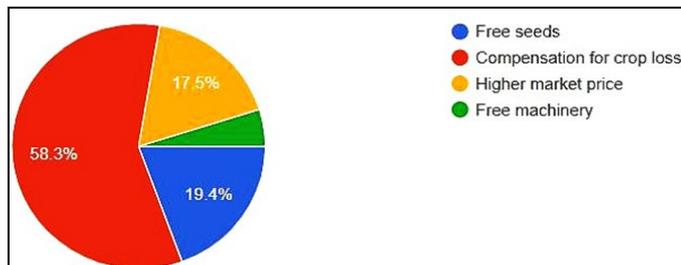
- **Bank of India vs Narendra Singh (Consumer State Commission, 2023):** This case arose when the bank deducted PMFBY premium amounts from the farmer's account but failed to remit the same to the insurance company. Due to this lapse, the farmer's crop loss claim was rejected. The Consumer State Commission examined whether the farmer could be denied compensation for no fault of his own. The Commission held that once the premium is deducted, the farmer's obligation is fulfilled. Both the bank and the insurance company were held jointly liable for compensation. The case establishes that administrative negligence cannot prejudice farmers' rights under PMFBY. It directly relates to PMFBY implementation failures and farmer welfare. The judgment strengthens accountability in premium handling. It protects farmers from institutional lapses. The decision reinforces consumer protection principles within agricultural insurance. It highlights the importance of coordination among PMFBY stakeholders. The case promotes trust in crop insurance schemes^[5].
- **Universal Somp General Insurance Co. Ltd. vs State of Gujarat (Gujarat High Court, 2022):** This case dealt with delays in claim settlement under PMFBY caused by the state government's failure to release its share of the premium subsidy. Insurance companies argued that claims could not be settled without subsidy payment. The Gujarat High Court rejected this justification. The Court held that delays by the state government cannot deprive farmers of timely compensation. It emphasized that PMFBY is a welfare scheme and must be implemented efficiently. The Court directed the state to release subsidies promptly. The case highlights the role of state responsibility in PMFBY execution. It establishes that administrative delay violates farmer welfare objectives. The judgment links governance efficiency with rural development. It strengthens accountability of state authorities. The case directly impacts claim settlement timelines. It reinforces the social justice nature of PMFBY^[6].
- **Kalp Nath Verma vs Central Bank (Central Information Commission, 2020):** This case addressed the issue of mandatory enrolment under PMFBY for Kisan Credit Card (KCC) borrowers. The applicant sought clarity through the Right to Information Act regarding compulsory enrolment. The CIC clarified that PMFBY enrolment is voluntary in nature. However, KCC farmers must explicitly opt out in writing if they do not wish to be insured. The case highlights informed consent and farmer awareness under PMFBY. It establishes transparency in enrolment procedures. The decision prevents forced insurance coverage without farmer knowledge. It strengthens farmers' autonomy and choice. The case relates directly to farmer awareness and rights. It emphasizes accountability of banks. The ruling promotes ethical implementation of PMFBY. It supports participatory governance in agricultural insurance schemes^[7].

Part B: Non-doctrinal Research

Table No 1: Benefit of PMFBY to farmers

Particulars	Male	Female	Transgender	Total
Free seeds	12(11.64)	8(7.76)	0(0.00)	20(19.41)
Compensation for crop loss	32(31.06)	28(27.18)	0(0.00)	60(58.25)
Higher market price	10(9.70)	8(7.76)	0(0.00)	18(17.47)
Free machinery	2(1.94)	3(2.91)	0(0.00)	5(4.85)
Total	56(54.36)	47(45.63)	0(0.00)	103(100.00)

Source: Primary data

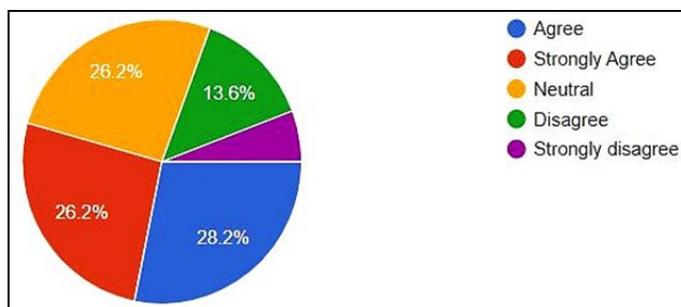


The above table shows respondents' opinions regarding the main benefit of the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) to farmers. Out of the total 103 respondents, 58.25 percentage of the respondents identified compensation for crop loss as the primary benefit of the scheme. This was representing 19.41 percentage of the respondents who believed that the scheme provides free seeds, while 17.47 percentage of the respondents viewed higher market price as the main benefit. A small proportion, 4.85 percentage of the respondents, indicated free machinery as the key benefit.

Table 2: PMFBY has helped farmers to reduce financial risk caused by crop failure.

Particulars	Male	Female	Transgender	Total
Agree	13(12.61)	16(15.53)	0(0.00)	29(28.15)
Strongly Agree	17(16.50)	10(9.70)	0(0.00)	27(26.21)
Neutral	15(14.56)	12(11.64)	0(0.00)	27(26.21)
Disagree	7(6.79)	7(6.79)	0(0.00)	14(13.59)
Strongly Disagree	4(3.88)	2(1.94)	0(0.00)	6(5.82)
Total	56(54.36)	47(45.63)	0(0.00)	103(100.00)

Source: Primary data



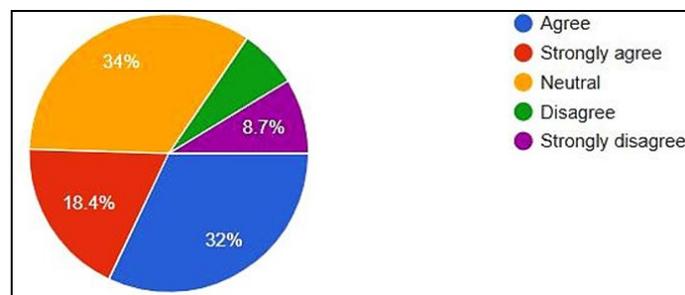
The above table presents respondents' views on whether the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) has helped farmers reduce financial risk caused by crop failure. Out of 103 respondents, 28.15 percentage of the respondents agreed, 26.21 percentage of the respondents strongly agreed that the scheme has helped in reducing financial risk, indicating a generally positive perception. Meanwhile, 26.21 percentage of the

respondents remained neutral on the statement. A smaller proportion expressed negative views, 13.59 percentage of the respondents disagreeing and 5.82 percentage of the respondents strongly disagreeing. Among male respondents, 12.61 percentage of the respondents agreed and 16.50 percentage of the respondents strongly agreed, 15.53 percentage of the respondents agreed and 9.70 percentage of the respondents strongly agreed.

Table 3: PMFBY has encouraged farmers to continue agricultural activities despite climatic uncertainties.

Particulars	Male	Female	Transgender	Total
Agree	19(18.44)	14(13.58)	0(0.00)	33(32.03)
Strongly Agree	10(9.70)	9(8.73)	0(0.00)	19(18.44)
Neutral	20(19.41)	15(14.56)	0(0.00)	35(33.98)
Disagree	3(2.91)	4(3.88)	0(0.00)	7(6.79)
Strongly Disagree	4(3.88)	5(4.85)	0(0.00)	9(8.73)
Total	56(54.36)	47(45.63)	0(0.00)	103(100.00)

Source: Primary data



The above table shows respondents' opinions on whether the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) has encouraged farmers to continue agricultural activities despite climatic uncertainties. Out of 103 respondents, 32.03 percentage of the respondents agreed and 18.44 percentage of the respondents strongly agreed with the statement, indicating a generally positive perception of the scheme's motivational impact. However, 33.98 percentage of the respondents remained neutral, suggesting uncertainty about its influence. A smaller proportion expressed negative views, with 6.79 percentage of the respondents disagreeing and 8.73 percentage of the respondents strongly disagreeing. Among male respondents 18.44 percentage of the respondents agreed and 9.70 percentage of the respondents strongly agreed, while among female respondents 13.58 percentage of the respondents agreed and 8.73 percentage of the respondents strongly agreed.

Hypothesis Testing

H1: PMFBY has helped farmers to reduce financial risk caused by crop failure: The table 2 presents respondents' views used for testing the hypothesis that the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) helps farmers reduce financial risk caused by crop failure. Out of the total 103 respondents, 28.15 percentage of the respondents agreed and 26.21 percentage of the respondents strongly agreed that the scheme helps in reducing financial risk, indicating support for the stated hypothesis. Meanwhile, representing 26.21 percentage of the respondents remained neutral on the statement. A smaller proportion expressed negative opinions, 13.59 percentage of the respondents disagreeing and 5.82 percentage of the respondents strongly disagreeing. Among male respondents, percentage of the respondents agreed and

16.50 percentage of the respondents strongly agreed, while among female respondents 15.53 percentage of the respondents agreed and 19.70 percentage of the respondents strongly agreed. Overall, since the combined agreeing responses outweigh the disagreeing responses, the findings support the hypothesis that PMFBY helps reduce financial risk among farmers.

H2: PMFBY has encouraged farmers to continue agricultural activities despite climatic uncertainties: The table no 3 presents respondents' views used for testing the hypothesis that the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) improves income security in the agricultural sector. Out of 103 respondents, 25.24 percentage of the respondents agreed and 34.95 percentage of the respondents strongly agreed, supporting the stated hypothesis. Meanwhile, 27.18 percentage of the respondents remained neutral, and a smaller proportion expressed negative opinions, 10.67 percentage of the respondents disagreeing and 1.94 percentage of the respondents strongly disagreeing. Overall, as agreeing responses exceed disagreeing responses, the hypothesis that PMFBY improves income security in agriculture is supported.

Conclusion

The Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) has emerged as an important initiative for strengthening the agricultural sector by providing financial protection to farmers against crop losses due to natural calamities, pests, and diseases. The scheme has contributed to stabilizing farmers' income, encouraging investment in agriculture, and reducing the risks associated with farming. By offering insurance coverage at subsidized premium rates, PMFBY has improved farmers' confidence in adopting modern agricultural practices and has supported the overall sustainability of agricultural production.

Suggestions

- i). Government and local institutions should conduct regular awareness campaigns to educate farmers about the benefits, procedures, and timelines of PMFBY so that more farmers can participate effectively.
- ii). The registration and claim settlement process should be made simpler and more farmer-friendly to reduce confusion and procedural difficulties.
- iii). Authorities must strengthen monitoring mechanisms to guarantee prompt payment of compensation, which will build trust among farmers and encourage continued participation.
- iv). Better coordination between insurance companies, banks, and agricultural departments is needed to avoid delays and misinformation.
- v). Standardize and Rationalize Premium Rates, Premium rates should be transparent, stable, and affordable, especially for small and marginal farmers, to make the scheme more accessible.

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