

Growth Trends and Inter-State Performance of Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana: A Comparative Study of Haryana and Rajasthan

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ABSTRACT

The Government of India launched the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) in 2016 as a flagship crop insurance scheme aimed at providing financial protection to farmers against crop failure or losses caused by natural calamities, pests, and diseases. The primary objective of the scheme is to mitigate the financial burden on farmers and enable effective risk management in agriculture. Under PMFBY, farmers are required to pay a nominal premium, while compensation for crop losses is provided up to the sum insured.

According to official reports, during the Kharif season of 2019, approximately 16 lakh farmers covering nearly 34 lakh hectares were insured under PMFBY in Haryana. Similarly, during the Rabi season of 2018–19, around 13 lakh farmers and 26 lakh hectares were brought under the scheme in the state. In Rajasthan, the total number of farmers covered under PMFBY during the year 2018–19 was reported to be 85.37 lakh. In terms of financial performance, the scheme succeeded in extending financial assistance to farmers in both states, though the extent varied.

During 2019, claim payments amounting to ₹4,94,545 lakh in Rajasthan and ₹89,205.33 lakh in Haryana were disbursed under PMFBY.

A comparative assessment of the physical and financial performance of PMFBY—covering indicators such as area insured,

number of beneficiaries, total farmers covered, sum insured, premium collection, claim settlement, and the respective shares of the State and Central Governments—revealed relatively better performance in Haryana than in Rajasthan across most parameters. The study is based entirely on secondary data collected from the Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Panchkula (Haryana), covering the period from 2016–17 for both states. The data were analyzed using descriptive statistical tools such as mean and standard deviation, along with the Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR), computed using SPSS software.

The findings indicate that PMFBY has played a significant role in providing financial support to farmers affected by crop losses due to natural adversities, pests, and diseases. The scheme has been widely appreciated for reducing farmers' financial vulnerability and enhancing income stability. However, concerns have been raised regarding issues related to implementation, transparency, delayed claim settlements, and the accuracy of crop yield estimation. Despite these challenges, the overall performance of PMFBY in terms of coverage and financial assistance has been found to be satisfactory. The study suggests that greater regulatory oversight of insurance companies is necessary to address delays in claim payments and ensure adequate compensation to farmers in both Haryana and Rajasthan.

Keywords: PMFBY, Physical Performance and Financial Performance.

Introduction

The Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) was announced by the Government of India on January 13, 2016, as the latest comprehensive crop insurance scheme in the country, designed in alignment with advancements in technology and modern agricultural practices. The scheme aims to provide financial assistance to farmers in the event of crop losses arising from natural calamities, pests, and diseases, thereby strengthening risk management in agriculture. Under PMFBY, farmers are required to pay a nominal premium, while compensation for crop damage is provided up to the sum insured. The scheme covers a wide range of crops, including food grains, oilseeds, horticultural crops, and commercial crops. The PMFBY is implemented under the aegis of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Government of India, and administered by the Agriculture Insurance Company of India (AIC). Enrollment under the scheme is compulsory for loanee farmers who avail agricultural credit from banks, while it remains voluntary for nonloanee farmers. The scheme has been widely acknowledged for offering financial protection to farmers and alleviating the economic burden associated with crop failure. Nevertheless, concerns have been raised regarding issues of implementation, transparency, delays in claim settlement, and the accuracy of crop yield estimation mechanisms. The primary objective of PMFBY is to minimize farmers' financial losses and enable them to cope with the uncertainties inherent in agricultural production. Available data indicate that the scheme has demonstrated encouraging performance in Haryana. It has supported farmers in mitigating losses caused by adverse climatic events such as droughts and

floods. In terms of physical performance, PMFBY has covered a substantial number of farmers and cultivated areas in the state. During the Kharif season of 2019, approximately 16 lakh farmers covering nearly 34 lakh hectares were insured under the scheme in Haryana. Similarly, during the Rabi season of 2018–19, around 13 lakh farmers and 26 lakh hectares of cropped area were brought under PMFBY. In Rajasthan, the total number of farmers covered during the year 2018–19 stood at approximately 85.37 lakh.

With regard to financial performance, PMFBY has played a significant role in providing compensation to farmers affected by crop losses. During the Kharif season of 2019, claims amounting to approximately ₹1,054 crore were disbursed to farmers in Haryana, while during the Rabi season of 2018–19, claim payments of about ₹702 crore were released. At the inter-state level, claim disbursements during 2019 amounted to ₹4,94,545 lakh in Rajasthan and ₹89,205.33 lakh in Haryana. These figures reflect the scheme's contribution toward offering financial relief to farmers in both states, albeit with varying levels of effectiveness. Despite its positive contributions, PMFBY has also faced criticism. Farmers have reported issues related to delayed claim settlements and inadequate compensation relative to actual losses incurred. Addressing these concerns through improved administrative efficiency, transparency, and timely settlement mechanisms remains essential for enhancing the credibility and effectiveness of the scheme.

Methodology

The present study is based exclusively on secondary data collected from the Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Panchkula (Haryana), covering the period from 2016–17. The data pertain to the

physical and financial performance of the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) in Haryana. Information was compiled on key indicators such as the area covered under the scheme, number of beneficiaries, participation of loanee and non-loanee farmers, claim distribution, and the total sum insured. The assessment of physical performance included variables such as total area insured, coverage of loanee and non-loanee farmers, number of beneficiaries, total farmers covered, and the sum insured. Financial performance was evaluated using indicators such as the contribution of the State and Central Governments, premium collection, and

Results and Discussion:

The physical and financial performance of the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana

Physical Performance

Under this heading, the key indicators of physical performance—namely total farmers covered, area insured, and number of beneficiaries under the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana in Haryana and Rajasthan—are examined as follows:

Extent of Farmer Coverage under the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana:

Table 1: Physical performance in terms of Total farmers covered under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana in Haryana and Rajasthan (*in lakh*)

Years	Rajasthan	Haryana
2016-17	9378	13.36
2017-18	9357	13.40
2018-19	7154	14.98
C.A.G.R	-5.4 %	8.9 %

Sources: Agriculture and Farmers Welfare Department Haryana, Panchkula and Department of Agriculture Jaipur, Rajasthan

Table 1 presents the total number of farmers covered under the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) in the districts of

claims disbursed to beneficiary farmers. The study was conducted in Haryana, a northern Indian state recognized for its relatively advanced agricultural and economic development. For data analysis, descriptive statistical tools such as mean and standard deviation were employed to examine trends and variations across the study period. In addition, the Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) was calculated to measure the growth performance of key physical and financial indicators of PMFBY. All statistical analyses were carried out using SPSS software. The formula used for calculating CAGR is presented below:

in Haryana State, India, is analyzed under the following sub-headings:

A Comparative Analysis of Haryana and Rajasthan

Comparative Analysis of Beneficiary Coverage under the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana in Haryana and Rajasthan

Comparative Assessment of Area Coverage under the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana in Haryana and Rajasthan

Haryana and Rajasthan during the period from 2016–17 to 2018–19. To assess the benefits of insurance coverage in both states,

time-series data were analyzed. The results indicate that the Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of total farmers covered under PMFBY was positive and encouraging in Haryana, registering a growth rate of 8.9 percent. In contrast, Rajasthan exhibited a negative CAGR of -5.4 percent in terms of farmers covered, reflecting a declining trend during the same period.

In Rajasthan, the total number of farmers covered under PMFBY stood at 85.37 lakh in the year 2019-20. With respect to area coverage in Haryana, the insured area increased from 13.36 lakh hectares in 2016-17, the year of inception of the scheme, to 16.11 lakh hectares in 2019-20. This indicates a consistent upward trend in the total area insured under PMFBY in Haryana. Conversely, Rajasthan experienced a decline in the insured area during the same period,

although the absolute area covered remained higher in Rajasthan compared to Haryana.

Overall, the performance of PMFBY was found to be relatively more satisfactory in Haryana than in Rajasthan in terms of both farmer participation and area coverage. This improved performance can be attributed to the proactive efforts of the state government and insurance companies in promoting the scheme and facilitating enrollment. Noting that the number of beneficiary farmers increased from 62,606 in 2016-17 The CAGR of beneficiaries during this period was estimated at 28 percent, which was considered more than adequate. This substantial growth was largely due to the mandatory enrollment of loanee farmers under PMFBY, resulting in a significant expansion of the beneficiary base.

Table 2: Physical performance in terms of beneficiaries covered under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana in Haryana and Rajasthan (in lakh)

Years	Rajasthan	Haryana
2016-17	28.67	2.13
2017-18	30.65	3.17
2018-19	21.10	3.91
C.A.G.R	-8.7 %	37 %

Sources: Agriculture and Farmers Welfare Department Haryana, Panchkula and

Department of Agriculture Jaipur, Rajasthan beneficiary farmers in Haryana was remarkably high at 37 percent, indicating a strong and consistent increase in the number of farmers benefiting from the scheme. In contrast, Rajasthan recorded a negative CAGR of -8.5 percent, reflecting a declining trend in beneficiary coverage over the same period.

In Rajasthan, the total number of beneficiary farmers stood at only 23.98 lakh in the year 2018-19. Conversely, Haryana exhibited a

Table 2 presents the total number of beneficiary farmers who received insurance coverage under the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) across the districts of Haryana and Rajasthan during the period from 2016-17 to 2018-19. To assess the extent of benefits accrued through insurance coverage in both states, time-series data were analyzed. The results reveal that the Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of

steady upward trend in beneficiary coverage under PMFBY, while Rajasthan experienced a contraction from 2016–17 to 2019–20. The number of beneficiary farmers in Haryana increased from 2.13 lakh in 2016–17, the initial year of the scheme's implementation, to 5.69 lakh in 2019–20. This substantial growth highlights the relatively stronger performance of PMFBY in Haryana.

Overall, the scheme's performance in terms of beneficiary coverage was found to be more satisfactory in Haryana than in Rajasthan. This improvement can be attributed to

coordinated efforts by the state government and insurance companies in facilitating farmer enrollment and claim disbursement. Supporting these findings, reported a similar trend, noting that 62,606 beneficiary farmers were covered in 2016–17. The corresponding CAGR of beneficiaries was estimated at 28 percent, which was considered more than adequate. This growth was largely driven by the mandatory inclusion of loanee farmers under PMFBY, resulting in a significant expansion of the overall beneficiary base.

Table 3: Physical performance in terms of total area covered under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana in Haryana and Rajasthan (in lakh Hectare)

Years	Rajasthan	Haryana
2016-17	103.79	20.93
2017-18	100.09	19.15
2018-19	77.80	20.81
C.A.G.R	-3.6 %	3.1 %

Sources: Agriculture and Farmers Welfare Department Haryana, Panchkula and Department of Agriculture Jaipur, Rajasthan

The total area covered under the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) across the districts of Haryana during the period 2016–17 to 2018–19 is presented in Table 5.1.3 and illustrated in Figures 5.1.4 and 5.1.5. The analysis indicates that districts such as Sirsa, Hisar, and Bhiwani recorded the highest area coverage under PMFBY compared to other districts in the state. In Haryana, the Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of area covered was estimated at 3.1 percent, reflecting a moderate but positive expansion of the scheme. In contrast, Rajasthan registered a negative CAGR of –3.6 percent, indicating a decline in the insured area during the same period.

Officials from the Department of Agriculture reported that the gradual increase in coverage was largely the result of sustained efforts by the Agriculture Department and insurance company personnel to encourage farmer participation. Additionally, many farmers enrolled in PMFBY due to its mandatory linkage with agricultural credit schemes, as farmers availing loans were required to opt for crop insurance to access other scheme benefits.

These findings are consistent with the observations of Kait and Sheoran, who reported a positive CAGR of 1.4 percent in the area covered under PMFBY. Their study noted that the insured area increased gradually from 2017–18, reaching approximately 900,720.87 hectares in 2016–

17, with growth occurring at a relatively slower pace. The positive CAGR indicates that farmers increasingly adopted PMFBY, influenced by favorable experiences and

1.2 Financial Performance

Under this heading, the key indicators of financial performance—namely total sum insured, gross premium, Government of India (GOI) share, farmers' share, State Government share, and claims disbursed under the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana in Haryana and Rajasthan—are examined as follows:

Total Sum Insured covered under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana in Haryana and Rajasthan

Total Gross Premium covered under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana in Haryana and Rajasthan

feedback from fellow farmers. Over time, PMFBY has emerged as an important and widely accepted risk mitigation instrument among farmers in Haryana.

Total State Share covered under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana in Haryana and Rajasthan

Total Farmer share covered under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana in Haryana and Rajasthan

Total Government of India (GOI) covered under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana in Haryana and Rajasthan

Total claim distributed/ settled under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana in Haryana and Rajasthan

Table 4: Financial performance in terms of Sum Insured covered under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana in Haryana and Rajasthan (*in lakh*)

Years	Rajasthan	Haryana
2016-17	1774579	1182954.71
2017-18	2346141	1214478.80
2018-19	2849000	1391824.51
C.A.G.R	6.3 %	9.2 %

Sources: Agriculture and Farmers Welfare Department Haryana, Panchkula and Department of Agriculture Jaipur, Rajasthan

The total sum insured under the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY)—representing the maximum compensation payable by insurance companies in the event of crop loss due to natural calamities—across all districts of Haryana and Rajasthan during the period 2016–17 is presented in Table 5.2.1 and illustrated in Figures 5.2.1 and 5.2.2. The analysis reveals that districts such as Sirsa, Hisar, and Fatehabad recorded the highest sum insured in Haryana, primarily

due to their large landholdings and extensive geographical area under cultivation.

The Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of the total sum insured was estimated at 9.2 percent for Haryana, indicating a positive growth trend, while Rajasthan recorded a comparatively lower CAGR of 6.3 percent for the same component. In Haryana, the total sum insured amounted to ₹17,83,954.17 lakh in the initial year of the scheme's implementation. Although a gradual increase in the sum insured was observed over the study period,

the rate of growth remained relatively modest. By 2019–20, the sum insured stood at ₹15,14,684.86 lakh, reflecting fluctuations but an overall upward tendency in coverage. In contrast, Rajasthan exhibited comparatively slower growth in the total sum insured during the study period. Overall, the findings suggest that while Haryana experienced a steady increase in the sum

insured under PMFBY, the expansion was less pronounced in Rajasthan. These observations are consistent with the findings who reported that key performance indicators related to average area insured per farmer and average sum insured per farmer under PMFBY remained at an average level, indicating scope for further improvement in the financial depth of insurance coverage.

Table 5: Financial performance in terms of Gross Premium under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana in Rajasthan (in lakh)

Year	Rajasthan	Haryana
2016-17	250523.00	36464.70
2017-18	269005.00	45358.08
2018-19	349117.00	85381.88
C.A.G.R	26.6 %	53.1 %

Sources: Agriculture and Farmers Welfare Department Haryana, Panchkula and Department of Agriculture Jaipur, Rajasthan

The Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) is a centrally and state-sponsored scheme, with the financial burden of premium subsidy shared equally between the Central and State Governments in a 50:50 ratio. The total premium paid to insurance companies across all districts of Haryana and Rajasthan during the period from 2016–17 to 2018–19 is presented in Table 5.2.2 and illustrated in Figures 5.2.3 and 5.2.4. The total premium represents the aggregate contribution of farmers' share, State Government share, and Government of India (GOI) share.

The analysis indicates that districts such as Sirsa, Hisar, and Bhiwani recorded the highest premium amounts, reflecting higher participation levels and larger insured areas in these districts. The Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of total premium was

found to be notably high at 53.1 percent in Haryana, indicating a strong and satisfactory growth trend over the study period. In contrast, Rajasthan recorded a comparatively lower CAGR of 26.6 percent for the same component.

The higher growth in premium collection in Haryana suggests increasing farmer confidence and participation in the scheme. Farmers' interest and trust in PMFBY were further reinforced through the dissemination of positive experiences related to claim settlements. It is noteworthy that the CAGR of claims settled was estimated at approximately 40 percent in both Haryana and Rajasthan, which emerged as a key factor in enhancing the popularity of the scheme. Officials from the Agriculture Department and insurance companies emphasized the improved performance of PMFBY, particularly in terms of claim settlement

efficiency, which significantly contributed to increased enrollment and premium growth. These findings are consistent with the observations CAGR of 37.8 percent for total premium and 40.3 percent for claims settled under PMFBY. The robust growth rates observed in both premium collection and

claim disbursement indicate that the scheme met expectations and successfully fostered farmer enthusiasm and confidence, particularly in Haryana, where the overall growth performance of PMFBY was found to be more satisfactory.

Table 6: Financial performance in terms of State share under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana of Rajasthan (*in lakh*)

Years	Rajasthan	Haryana
2016-17	106637	10225.23
2017-18	109572	14873.43
2018-19	145248	34611.04
C.A.G.R	27%	78.4%

Sources: Agriculture and Farmers Welfare Department Haryana, Panchkula and Department of Agriculture Jaipur, Rajasthan

The combined State Government share of Haryana and Rajasthan under the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) for the period from 2016–17 to 2018–19 is presented in Table 5.2.3 and illustrated in Figures 5.2.5 and 5.2.6. The analysis reveals that the Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of the State Government share under PMFBY was significantly higher in Haryana, recorded at 78.4 percent, compared to 27 percent in Rajasthan. The performance of this component was therefore assessed as highly satisfactory, particularly in the case of Haryana. Haryana emerged as one of the more proactive states in the effective implementation of PMFBY. The State Government demonstrated strong institutional commitment by actively promoting the scheme, disseminating information on its benefits, and ensuring timely release of funds for claim settlements. The Government also issued clear directives

to officials of The Agriculture Department, insurance companies, and village Panchayats to enhance awareness and popularize PMFBY among farmers. These concerted efforts contributed to greater scheme penetration and improved financial performance in the state. Furthermore, the Haryana State Government consistently contributed its share of the premium subsidy, including additional amounts where required beyond the prescribed limits, thereby facilitating smoother implementation of the scheme. As a result of these sustained initiatives, coordinated action among stakeholders was achieved, leading to stronger growth in the scheme's financial components. However, it was observed that the growth in the Government of India (GOI) share remained higher than the State Government share, reflecting the central government's substantial financial involvement in supporting the scheme across both states.

Table 7: Financial performance in terms of farmer share under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana in Haryana and Rajasthan (*in lakh*)

Years	Rajasthan	Haryana
2016-17	37249	19730.29
2017-18	49862	20848.64
2018-19	58620	24145.21
C.A.G.R	24 %	11.4%

Sources: Agriculture and Farmers Welfare Department Haryana, Panchkula and Department of Agriculture Jaipur, Rajasthan

Total farmer shares in insurance in all districts of Haryana and Rajasthan over the period 2016-17 to 2018-19 has been exhibited in table 5.2.4 & figures 5.2.7 and 5.2.8. The contribution of farmer share was second highest in total premium followed by state share in the scheme in Haryana. The CAGR was calculated at 11.4 percent for the

study period in Haryana however it was 24 percent in Rajasthan. Performance in this component was registered as adequate in Haryana because it put less burden on farmers in terms of premiums as compared to Rajasthan. The total share of this component increased gradually during the study period. It can be also cleared from the mean value.

Table 8: Financial performance in terms of GOI share under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana in Haryana and Rajasthan (*in lakh*)

Years	Rajasthan	Haryana
2016-17	106637	6509.18
2017-18	109572	9586.03
2018-19	145248	10425.69
C.A.G.R	27.1%	75.3%

Sources: Agriculture and Farmers Welfare Department Haryana, Panchkula and Department of Agriculture Jaipur, Rajasthan

The Government of India (GOI) share in crop insurance under the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) across all districts of Haryana and Rajasthan during the period 2016-17 to 2018-19 is presented in Table 5.2.5 and illustrated in Figures 5.2.9 and 5.2.10. The analysis indicates that the contribution of the GOI share was

comparatively higher in Haryana than in Rajasthan throughout the study period. The Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of the GOI share was estimated at 75.3 percent for Haryana, whereas Rajasthan recorded a significantly lower CAGR of 27.1 percent. The performance of this financial component was assessed as satisfactory in Haryana, primarily due to the higher allocation and

timely disbursement of central funds over successive years compared to Rajasthan. The relatively stronger growth in the GOI share reflects a greater fiscal commitment towards supporting farmers in Haryana under PMFBY. The gradual increase in the GOI

contribution during the study period further indicates sustained central government support aimed at strengthening the financial structure of the scheme and enhancing its outreach and effectiveness among farmers.

Table 9: Financial performance in terms of claims distributed/ settled under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana in Haryana and Rajasthan (in lakh)

Years	Rajasthan	Haryana
2016-17	187568	29125.68
2017-18	222173	88235.69
2018-19	348956	88653.42
C.A.G.R	39.9 %	40%

Sources: Agriculture and Farmers Welfare Department Haryana, Panchkula and Department of Agriculture Jaipur, Rajasthan.

The total amount of claims disbursed and settled under the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana

(PMFBY) across all districts of Haryana and Rajasthan during the period from 2016–17 to 2018–19 is presented in Table 5.2.6 and illustrated in Figures 5.2.11 and 5.2.12. Claim settlement represents the final stage of the scheme, wherein financial assistance is provided to farmers affected by crop losses due to natural calamities and other adverse events. The Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of claims disbursed was estimated at 40 percent in Haryana and 39.9 percent in Rajasthan during the study period, indicating a nearly similar and satisfactory growth trend in both states. The findings suggest that PMFBY played a significant role in compensating farmers and mitigating income losses resulting from crop damage. According to discussions held with officials

CONCLUSION

Based on the foregoing analysis, it can be concluded that the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) has played a

of the Agriculture Department, a majority of beneficiary farmers expressed satisfaction upon receiving compensation under the scheme. District-wise analysis reveals that farmers from Sirsa, Hisar, and Bhiwani in Haryana received the highest claim amounts, while in Rajasthan, farmers from Hanumangarh district emerged as major beneficiaries. Despite the overall satisfactory performance in claim settlement, certain challenges were reported by farmers in some regions of both states. These concerns primarily related to delays in claim disbursement and perceptions of inadequate compensation in relation to actual crop losses. Nevertheless, PMFBY has emerged as one of the most important risk management instruments for farmers in both Haryana and Rajasthan, providing financial relief and strengthening resilience against agricultural uncertainties.

significant role in providing financial support to farmers affected by crop losses due to natural calamities, pests, and diseases. A comparative assessment of the physical and

financial performance of the scheme indicates that Haryana has performed relatively better than Rajasthan across most indicators, including area insured, number of beneficiaries and farmers covered, sum insured, premium collection, contributions from the State and Central Governments, and claim disbursement. The scheme has been widely appreciated for offering financial protection to farmers and alleviating the economic burden associated with crop damage. By requiring only a nominal premium from farmers while providing compensation up to the sum insured, PMFBY has strengthened income security and risk mitigation in the agricultural sector. Overall, the performance of the scheme across the various components examined in the study can be considered highly satisfactory, particularly in the case of Haryana. Despite these positive outcomes, certain challenges remain. Issues related to implementation, transparency, delays in claim settlement, and concerns over the accuracy of crop yield estimation were reported in both states. Addressing these shortcomings is essential for enhancing farmers' trust and ensuring the long-term sustainability of the scheme. It is therefore recommended that greater regulatory oversight and accountability be ensured for insurance companies, particularly with respect to timely claim payments and adequate compensation. Strengthening monitoring mechanisms and improving transparency will further enhance the effectiveness of PMFBY and maximize its benefits for farmers.

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