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FARMERS EMPOWERMENT OF CROP INSURANCE THROUGH AGRICULTURAL SECTOR IN INDIA

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ABSTRACT:

Crop insurance is protect formal financial assistance of farmers developing agricultural allied activities help and promotes farm commodities. Crop insurance who is person suffered agricultural loss based recovery of claim settle the individual farmers. Crop insurance is mainly focused agricultural production oriented loss and earned low yield people depend the small part of money contribute to farmers. Crop insurance is leading financial empowerment relevant for subsidy agricultural credit and other farmer development product like fertilizer, pesticides, power and water. Indian agricultural system is entirely fully dedicated developing economic growth rate promotes farmers empowerment sharing largest networks in all over world. Crop insurance is indirect financial service connectivity number of formal financial institutions public sector, banks private and other banking institutions.



KEYWORDS: Agriculture, Crop, Empowerment, Finance, Farmers, Insurance.

INTRODUCTION:

Financial empowerment of crop insurance is emerging trend which develops sustainable growth in modern agricultural economy. Farmers are primary resource on backbone of agricultural production activities day today increasing high yield Indian economic growth rate. Crop insurance is supportive the financial empowerment of farmer meet heavy loss recovery of

compensation money for production of agricultural goods and services. Farmers have not sufficient knowledge crop management maintain seasonal condition variation from period to period. Small farmer financial assistance is significant help and supports the agricultural growth their meet loss of expenditure insured the minimum value of money deposit under crop insurance premium. Farmer is fully depending on financial

assistance of any private insurance company and federal government of India gives several crore sponsored to farmers. Crop insurance is fundamental financial empowerment of farmer promote the loss and low yield of output in agricultural sector. Crop insurance is farmer agricultural insured production and harvesting of paddy for unexpected loss of expenditure during seasonal period. Farmers

production of agricultural commodities have spent water management expenses, labour cost, crop rotation and using various fertilizers at the end of period finished goods. Farmers have not sufficient resources of capital invested production of paddy maintain expenditure during the seasonal period. Crop insurance can be divided into broadest area crop yield insurance and crop revenue insurance their supply of cash management on the basis of production. Crop yield insurance is how many hectares crop management and return yield how much unit manufacturing the finished goods including cost of expenditure per hectares. Revenue crop insurance is against poor crop yields low price of selling agricultural commodities in marketing has many year failure or loss of their farm products. Crop yield and revenue insurance should be registered their own districts farmers agricultural commodities board contribute number of financial scheme to farmers. Crop insurance is production oriented agricultural activities based uncertainty loss of expenditure support the financial empowerment to farmers.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEMS

Crop insurance is one of fundamental segment of agricultural sector promoting farmers development of economic activities. Crop insurance is familiarity of financial services through productivity individual farmer's progress selling the goods and services in modern marketing. Farmers have failure of selling their products meet the loss of expenditure recovery of claim settle to insurance policyholders benefit revenue loss. Crop insurance follow formulating methods has known awareness of whatever method insured product and recovery of claims from insurance company. Farmer has meet two variety of loss crop yield, crop revenue find out impact of agricultural system and solves solution method in recent trend of techniques. Crop insurance is mainly considered help the small value of money recovery of loss return to farmers. Insurance company follows number of procedures insured crop and land value measurement of money surrendered to financial institutions. Government of India should be introduced new plan scheme declare through district farmers association/ officer. The Central government lacking of special financial subsidy allotment of farmers is least level along with non financial aspect of seeds, tractors, high-tech harvesting machinery and fertilizer.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Bindiya Kunal Soni & Jigna Trived (2013) Crop insurance is one alternative to manage risk in yield loss by the farmers. It helps in stabilization of farm production and income of the farming community. As such it is a risk management alternative where production risk is transferred to another party at a cost called premium. The ongoing National Agricultural Insurance 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. However, the penetration of crop insurance is found to be very less. A linkage and close working relationship with banking sector is significant for better penetration of crop insurance. Further, the administrative work can be integrated with the lending operation of banks which would help in keeping the expenses low.

Mamata Swain (2014) In India, agriculture is inherently a risky venture due to uncertainty in production and volatility in price, and more so in the context of increased climatic aberrations and globalization. Therefore, there is a great need for crop insurance to provide economic support to farmers, stabilize farm income, and induce farmers to invest in agriculture, reduce indebtedness and decrease the need for relief measures in the event of crop failure. This paper assesses the performance of the National Agricultural Insurance Scheme, NAIS (area based crop yield insurance) and the pilot Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme; WBCIS (area based rainfall insurance) under implementation in the state of Odisha, the climate change hot spot of India.

Awasthi P.K. and Tomar Apoorwa (2015) Agriculture is a critical sector and involves several risks in agricultural production and farm income which has its own impact on the Indian economy. Agricultural Insurance is the only risk mitigation mechanism available to safeguard against production risk. Against this backdrop, the present study has examined the performance of NAIS in Madhya Pradesh and its impact on stabilizing farm income and constraints hindering smooth functioning. The study points outflow operational performance viz. coverage, number of farmers insured, claim,

premium and farmers benefitted, thus .this scheme has served very limited purpose. Higher premium rate, delay in settlement in claims, tedious and time consuming procedures, farmer's unwillingness to avail insurance facility etc are major constraints reported by farmers. Agricultural risk is much higher for farm income and production. This requires renewed efforts by government in terms of designing appropriate mechanism and safeguarding farm income.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

This research article found that following objectives

1. To understand crop insurance of PMFBY schemes benefitted through agricultural system in India
2. To promote the central and state government share of crop insurance scheme under various states in India.
3. To analyse financial empowerment of crop insurance through agricultural sector in India.
4. To measure offer valuable findings, suitable suggestions and conclusion.

METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY

The researcher framed the article purely based on secondary data collected from various resources like journals; magazine, related books referred analyze crop insurance schemes and Insurance Regulatory Authority of India Report -2017-2018. The researcher found out PMFBY and RWBCIS data used to analyzed problems of farmers suffered under crop insurance given suggestions improve study.

Table -1: Crop Insurance of PMFBY Schemes

S. No	Company	PMFBY			
		No. of Farmers	Gross Premium	Amount	Beneficiaries
1	AIC	15908307	767194	1063055	8928598
2	Bajaj Allianz	3195195	170841	39211	118103
3	Bharti Axa	871576	37946	9176	48456
4	Cholamandalam MS	862960	37282	13927	201830
5	Future Generali India	0	137	6436	36696
6	HDFC Ergo	1992514	92877	150717	993439
7	ICICI Lombard	21339078	236927	123244	869287
8	IFFCO Tokio	2158269	91267	165233	556470
9	The New India Assurance	2907094	178449	121825	354601
10	National Insurance	3613124	135416	117550	1110346
11	The oriental insurance	2104052	82522	113207	645637
12	Reliance	3005156	93428	24431	452332
13	Royal Sundaram	6557	189	1	35
14	SBI General	705008	51209	6668	36007
15	Shriram General	0	2723	12739	315468
16	Tata AIG	1380718	41569	30799	210721
17	United Insurance	3005825	147040	147346	2647401
18	Universal Sompo	2154521	112542	78807	242306
	Total	46009954	2273479	2224370	17767733

Sources: IRAI Report -2017-2018

Table -1: crop insurance of PMFBY schemes under the private insurance companies contributes financial services. ICICI Lombard is first place of Rs. 21339078 farmers deposited premium Rs. 236927 with claim amounted to Rs. 123244. AIC is second place of decreased value of Rs. 15908307 farmers

insured crop insurance premium Rs.767194 with recovery of claim amounted to Rs. 1063055. National insurance is third place of Rs.3613124 farmer's insured crop insurance under PMFBY scheme Rs. 135416 with disbursed of claim amounted to Rs. 117550. Therefore table concluded that Rs. 46009954 farmers is beneficiary crop insurance support the financial empowerment of agricultural sector with gross premium of Rs. 2273479 claim recovery amounted to Rs. 2224370 with benefited under PMFBY scheme.

Table -2: Crop Insurance of RWBCIS Schemes

S. No	Company	RWBCIS				
		No. of Farmers	Percent	Premium	Percent	Beneficiaries
1	AIC	200425	16.80	2186	0.98	178491
2	Bajaj Allianz	43439	3.64	13052	5.84	400102
3	Bharti Axa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	Cholamandalam MS	58698	4.92	12434	5.56	335015
5	Future Generali India	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	HDFC Ergo	372699	31.24	127257	56.90	374930
7	ICICI Lombard	2852	0.24	65	0.03	6343
8	IFFCO Tokio	198363	16.63	16462	7.36	265
9	The New India Assurance	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10	National Insurance	78786	6.60	8343	3.73	71923
11	The oriental insurance	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12	Reliance	44742	3.75	24692	11.04	82411
13	Royal Sundaram	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
14	SBI General	164553	13.79	18821	8.42	48878
15	Shriram General	2432	0.20	319	0.14	17335
16	Tata AIG	168	0.01	7	0.00	87665
17	United Insurance	25770	2.16	0.00	0.00	12295
18	Universal Sompo	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total	1192927	100	223638	100	1615653

Sources: IRAI Report -2017-2018

Table -2: reveals that crop insurance of RWBCIS schemes served farmers recovery of claims settled to agricultural sector. HDFC Ergo is increased 31.24 percent farmers insured premium of 56.90 percent with highlighted Rs. 374930 followed by AIC is decreased 16.80 percent farmers secured insured premium of 0.98 percent with recorded of Rs. 178491. IFFCO Tokio is decreased 16.63 percent farmers insured premium of 7.36 percent with benefited Rs. 265. SBI General is decreased 13.79 percent farmers insured premium of 8.42 percent with highlighted Rs. 48878.

Table -3: Government Share of Crop Insurance

S. No	State	Farmer Premium	Central Share	State Share	Total Premium
1	Andhra Pradesh	124.43	196.38	196.38	517.19
2	A & N Islands	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.02
3	Assam	0.86	0.43	0.43	1.73
4	Bihar	203.92	608.51	608.51	1420.93
5	Chhattisgarh	135.54	92.61	92.61	320.76
6	Goa	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.07
7	Gujarat	249.40	987.93	1123.45	2360.78

8	Haryana	195.53	64.86	102.02	363.41
9	Himachal Pradesh	4.83	5.31	5.31	15.44
10	Jharkhand	39.79	116.09	116.09	271.96
11	Karnataka	221.89	631.10	631.10	1484.09
12	Kerala	2.62	1.12	1.12	4.86
13	Madhya Pradesh	603.53	1450.99	1450.99	3505.54
14	Maharashtra	584.21	1688.92	1688.92	3962.06
15	Manipur	0.74	1.43	1.43	3.59
16	Meghalaya	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.04
17	Orissa	142.63	198.23	198.23	539.08
18	Puducherry	0.26	1.29	1.54	3.10
19	Rajasthan	362.24	1054.70	1054.70	2471.64
20	Sikkim	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01
21	Tamil Nadu	295.39	469.37	470.45	1237.13
22	Telangana	93.86	77.48	77.48	248.82
23	Tripura	0.29	0.05	0.05	0.39
24	Uttar Pradesh	451.59	293.35	293.35	1038.29
25	Uttar hand	8.41	1.84	1.84	12.09
26	West Bengal	234.07	240.62	255.95	730.64
	Total	3957.10	8182.63	8371.98	20513.67

Sources: IRAI Report -2017-2018

Table -3: inferred that government share of crop insurance disbursed there are 26 states benefited farmers. It is highlighted major states services of crop insurance in india as follow as: Madhya Pradesh is 603.53 farmers' payment insurance premium with central and state government shares of Rs. 3505.54 followed by Maharashtra is 584.21 farmers secured insurance premium with central and state government shares of Rs. 3962.06 followed by Uttar Pradesh is farmer's payment insurance premium with central and state government shares of Rs. 1038.29 followed by Rajasthan is 362.24 farmer's payment insurance premium with central and state government shares of Rs. 2471.64. It is minimum shares contribute state A & N Islands 0.00 farmer premium with central and state government shares of Rs. 0.02. Goa and Sikkim are lowest share value distributed to framers.

SUGGESTIONS

1. Private life insurance companies should be reduce certain formalities provide crop insurance scheme in agricultural sector. Farmers suffered the loss of yield in the field of marketing due to lacking of sales promotion that time recovery of loss claim to farmers.
2. Production of agricultural commodities is minimum cost of selling in marketing. There is no improving rate of price change the agricultural commodities. Production is fundamental resources of agricultural sector their met the number of impact on goods and service in marketing. Insurance company must be forward contribute help and support the small financial assistance to farmers.
3. Crop management of agricultural commodities is group farm method improve the growth and development and yield of agricultural crops. Crop management is internal process method distribution of water management, chemical fertilizer, combating weeds pests in proper way handling the route of crop initial stage.
4. NABARD must be creating awareness of crop management advising to farmers follow number of methods handling in success the crop management. Farmers should be learning crop rotation, soil cultivation, crop nutrition are the best way of internal process methods.
5. Farmer association should be sharing many issues relating agricultural commodities however produce and harvesting methods agricultural system. Farmer's productions of finished goods their

faced number of issues not get return the yield. They are not recovery of crop insurance support the financial assistance of farmers. Insurance company should not delay on small portion of money offer to farmer's development in India.

6. Crop management is essential part of productivity engaged cultivations method have their loss of their crops. Government of India and federal association should be offer special financial subsidy to protect against loss of crop insurance. The central government commenced Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana is yield insurance scheme farmer development of financial assistance all over India.
7. Risk management of crop losses is preventing the rainfall seasonal conditions unaware of farmers. Another standing crop rotation of non preventable risk drought dry spells and pests diseases. Insurance company is fully pledged financial support of yield loss recovery of money transfer through farmer schemes.
8. National agricultural insurance scheme is protection of insurance covered food crop plantation oilseed pluses and horticulture management preferred the financial assistance several lakhs of money distribution to farmers. They have no awareness on horticulture management however produced quality goods and supply yield in market.
9. Farmer has not sufficient financial resources develop the agricultural activities due to suffered natural of climate condition, production awareness, low yield and electricity. Rashtriya Krishi Bima Yojana scheme is voluntary association promote farmer growth and development preferred to encourage and support the farm activities.
10. Farmer empowerment of crop insurance is an economic strengthen co-operation of financial institutions in all over the world. Present day farmer has not sufficient financial resources help the financial indicator namely public, private and co-operative banks must be arrange short term loan to farmers. Banking sector should be creating financial empowerment of farmer welfare orientation programme organizing sharing pros cons of farmer's issues.

CONCLUSION

Crop insurance is financial services of unexpected event to meet the loss of agricultural commodities give the financial assistance of farmers. Agricultural product lacking of supply in marketing promotion not develops the international marketing because farmer meet heavy expenditure spent for production. Farmer's welfare association is not support for agricultural production activities whatever the obstacles is unfavorable return high yield. Banking institution follows number of formalities offer crop loan to their collateral securities of assets secured for farmers loan. Crop insurance is economically weakness disadvantaged group of farmer promote the small portion of money contribute through national insurance scheme. Farmer has not sufficient network linkage sharing regarding such as weed management, pests, and production awareness, financial resources, fertilizer subsidy. Government of India should be declare number of special scheme develop farmer growth extent welfare association fulfill all basis criteria to farmers.

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