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- What is the problem?
- Why insurance can be a solution?
- What conditions make insurance work ?
- Which are the focus areas for insurance?
- How do we make a start?



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What is the problem? Everyone's Problem

- Common challenges in life for all:
 - Disease // Disability Livelihood
 - Death Livelihood of others // Debt Future Livelihood
 - Damage / Destruction of Assets
- Causes:
 - Natural causes // Sudden calamity
- Higher vulnerability of the poor
 - Higher Mortality, malnutrition, environment,
 - Ignorance of right solutions
 - Lesser access & Lower affordability to solutions
- The 'Poverty Trap'



- What is the problem? Problem of poverty
 - Affected incapable of solving problems
 - Bigger day-to-day problems
 - Inability of society to provide safety net
 - No Joint family or community support
 - Inability of State to take care
 - Insufficient welfare funds
 - Incompetent hospital network
 - Inefficient support systems



- **■** What is the problem? The Woman
- She gets ill but does not tell any one
 - Living sleeping even toilet is a problem illness ??
- If she stops the family stops -
 - She is food factory washing machine cleaner
 - She manages children's wellbeing schooling
 - She looks after the old care comforts
 - Years of financial planning will go haywire
 - She is challenged whether husband will go astray
 - She is the king maker anchors the family
 - Solution change her behavior SM SF



- What is the problem? OTC Approach
- No solutions to natural or gradual problems
- As sole source of relief, Govt. uses funds allocated for development for tiding over crisis
- Ex-post solutions designed to solve aftermath of calamities/ disasters turn out to be sub-optimal -
 - Funds for development get reallocated
 - Distribution systems prove inefficient
 - Efforts to solve problems, fail
 - Affected suffer despite all efforts
- Result OTC Solutions do not serve the purpose



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- Why insurance can be a solution?
 - Financial risks arising out of the problems are transferred to insurer on payment of premium
 - As an ex-ante system for funding ex-post financial burden, insurance can reduce Govt.'s burden
 - Govt. can use organized channel of insurance to reach out to the affected
 - In developed countries, Governments need to provide only residual funding after insurers and humanitarian agencies play their respective roles



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- What conditions make insurance work ?
- For insurance to work, insurers need to . . .
- Get the spread: Insurance works on concepts of mutuality and large numbers. To cover disaster, larger numbers are needed to be viable
- Limit individual company exposures: Due to catastrophic nature, insurers need reinsurance to limit exposures & spread risks across territories.
- Get the proper figures: Dependable data needed to estimate frequency & severity of losses correctly. Statistical predictive modeling.
- Governmental Support: As target population may not have ability to pay, financial support from Govt. needed for providing insurance, at least in the initial years.



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- Which are the focus areas for insurance?
- Insurance can provide at least limited financial relief through simple insurances in situations of:
 - loss of life
 - permanent disability
 - incapacity to pay for healthcare needs
 - incapacity to repay loans and
 - loss of belongings ranging from movable possessions, cattle, cultivation, house etc., which change with the varied income levels of the disaster affected.



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- How do we make a start? Insurers
- Simple insurances with realistic Sum Insured
- **Life Insurers**
 - Death/ Permanent Total Disability SI of Rs. 2 lakhs
 - Permanent partial disability SI of Rs. 2 lakhs and
 - Repay loans of Rs.1,00,000 Sum Insured for above long term basis
- Non-Life Insurers
- Health Insurance for tertiary care
- Loss of property / belongings movable possessions, cattle, cultivation, house etc. with a Sum Insured of Rs. 1,00,000 for people just above poverty line.
- 🖢 . . .these can include catastrophe situations as well.



- How do we make a start? Insurers
- Logic of fixing Sum Insured Rs. 2,00,000.

	Per	Family	Family	Stabilisation
	Person	of four	of four	Period of 3
	per day	per day	per year	years
BPL Level				
(Planning				
Commission)	29	116	42340	127020
BPL Level				
(Critics)	60	240	87600	262800



- How do we make a start? Regulator
- Standardization: IRDA, Life/ General Insurance Councils to ensure that insurers sell similar products at the same price so that there is no confusion in the market on product features.
- Mandate: IRDA may stipulate that a fixed percent of insurers' premiums should be from catastrophe insurances by way of their social obligations.
- Govt. to help to get the maximum spread: Make carpet coverage possible for all people and property over the entire areas of vulnerability and near-vulnerability. To get across to all states, Central and State Governments should drive the scheme.
- Share Data: All share historic data available.



- How do we make a start? Government
- In collecting data: To approach the matter in a meaningful and scientific manner, the Govt. (NDMA) may set up a system of collecting data from across the country on every calamity above a threshold level.
- Free Insurance: Govt. can pay premium for those who cannot afford, to ensure that no one is deprived of insurance
- Subsidized Insurance: For those just above poverty line, need insurance badly but cannot afford it.
- Safety net for insurers: Govt. may assure insurers that if losses cross a set level (by amount or percentage), Govt. will pick up the bill and support the insurer.
- Stop Loss cover of 125% to 150% could be one model



- How do we make a start?
- In the Indian context, stake holders may need to:
- **Ensure Commitment of Multiple players**
 - Governments, Insurers, Bankers, Non-Banking Finance Companies, Corporates
- Create Multiple mechanisms
 - Alternate models of Insurance, recognition of the power of Mutuals, Self-Help Groups, Social Entrepreneurship, Social Marketing, Social Franchise
- **Educate:**
 - Awareness of the Insurance as a Concept, Power of Insurance as a benevolent social welfare mechanism
- Capture Imagination of the Nation:
 - Build a dream like 'Gross National Happiness' of Bhutan.



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