



Insurance Sector in India: A Brief Sketch

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Introduction

The insurance is primarily a social device adopted by civilized society for mitigating the incidence of loss of income to families by unforeseen contingencies. When India's growing consumer class, rising insurance awareness, increasing domestic savings and investments are among the most critical factors that have positively driven the market penetration of the insurance product among its consumer segments. Since the formation of IRDA and the opening of the insurance sector to private players in 2000, the Indian insurance sector has witnessed rapid growth. The opening up of the insurance sector has led to rapid growth of the sector. This paper mainly focuses on the Growth of Life Insurance Business in India and major issues and challenge of the insurance sector in India.

Abstract: unforeseen contingencies, Opportunities

Introduction:

The economic reforms initiated in the early 90s paved the way for the growth and opening up of the financial sector, which led to a sustained period of economic growth. The insurance industry was opened up for private players in 2000, and has seen tremendous growth over the past decade with the entry of global insurance majors. India is fast emerging as one of the world's most dynamic insurance markets with significant untapped potential. The insurance sector plays a critical role in a country's economic development. It acts as a mobilizer of savings, a financial intermediary, a promoter of

investment activities, a stabilizer of financial markets and a risk manager. The life insurance sector plays an important role in providing risk cover, investment and tax planning for individuals; the non-life insurance industry provides a risk cover for assets. Health insurance and pension systems are fundamental to protecting individuals against the hazards of life, and India, as the second-most populous nation in the world, offers significant potential for that type of cover. Furthermore, fire and liability insurance are essential for corporations to safeguard infrastructure projects and investment risks. Private insurance systems complement social security systems



and add value by matching risk with price.

2012 has the potential to grow to US\$ 280 billion by 2020

Indian Insurance Sector:

Insurance industry in India is governed by Insurance Act 1938, Life Insurance Corporation Act 1956, General Insurance Business (Nationalization) Act 1972, and Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) Act 1999. Insurance in India used to be tightly regulated and monopolized by state run insurers. Following the move towards economic reforms in the early 1990s, various plans to revamp the sector finally resulted in the passage of the insurance business was opened on two fronts. Firstly, domestic private-sector companies were permitted to enter both life and non-life insurance business. Secondly, foreign companies were allowed to participate, albeit with a cap on shareholding at 26%. With the introduction of IRDA Act, the insurance sector joined a set of other economic sector on the growth march. A growing middle-class segment, rising income, increasing insurance awareness, rising investment and infrastructure spending, have laid a strong foundation to extend insurance services in India. The sector which stood at a strong US\$ 72 billion in

Growth of Life Insurance Business in India:

With the entry of private insurers in life insurance business, it is obvious that some proportion of new business will go in hands of private life insurers. An attempt, therefore, has been made to study the growth of new business in terms of policies and premium income of Indian life insurance industry.

Table 1 reveals that total new business policies of life insurance industry fluctuating from 315.91 lac in 2005-06 to 345.12 lac in 2013-14. Similarly, total new business premium of life insurance industry increased from Rs. 28518.87 crore in 2005-06 to Rs. 236942.30 crore in 2013-14, which shows a increasing trend during the period. On the other hand LIC's new business premium policies of private life insurance increased from 38.71 lac in 2005-06 to 63.60 lac in 2013-14. Similarly, new business premium of private life insurance increased from Rs10269.67 crore in 2005-06 to Rs. 77340.90 crore in 2013-14, registering a significant high growth rate of 189.6 percent during the same



Table .1: New life insurance Business From the year of 2005-06 to 2013-14

Year	LIC		Private Companies		Total	
	No. Of Policies In Lakh	Premium Rs. Crores	No. Of Policies In Lakh	Premium Rs. Crores	No. Of Policies In Lakh	Premium Rs. Crores
2005-06	315.91	28515.87	38.71	10269.67	354.62	38785.54
2006-07	382.29	56223.56	79.22	19393.69	461.51	75617.25
2007-08	376.13	59182.20	132.72	33806.51	508.74	92988.71
2008-09	387.42	59196.30	133.84	33921.47	521.26	93117
2009-10	270.58	61718.52	111.65	24980.33	382.23	86698.85
2010-11	262.08	67135.31	88.45	26328.49	350.53	93463.80
2011-12	289 .29	97562.41	94.23	2854.50	383.52	2854.50
2012-13	367.82	208803.58	74.05	78398.91	441.87	287202.49
2013-14	345.12	236942.30	63.60	77340.90	408.72	314283.2

Source: IRDA Reports

period. This shows that private life insurance business increasing over the period. Total number of life insurance business policies fluctuating trend from 354.62 lac in 2005-06 to 408.72 lac in 2013-14, and total business premium increased from Rs. 38785.54 crore in 2005-06 to Rs. 314283.2 crore in 2013-14 during the overall study period respectively.

Opportunities

- i) Aggressive marketing strategies by private sector insurers will buoy consumer awareness of risk and expand the markets for products
- ii) Competition in the insurance sector will allow market forces to set premiums that are appropriate for exposures and push insurers to

differentiate their products and services.

- iii) There is a probability of a spurt in employment opportunities
- iv) The falling interest rates, the scope for entering related areas like banking and pensions in a bit for synergy and the promise of e-commerce are some of the opportunities knocking at the door of the insurance sector.
- v) Given the enormous potential the Indian insurance market, it is expected that there will be enough business for the industry entrants

Challenges:

- i) Premium rates will remain under pressure due to intense competition on the more profitable lines.



- ii) Public and private sector insurer's greater reliance on their investment portfolios to generate sufficient income and gains for net profits would subject them to the volatility of the financial markets.
- iii) As far as the prospective are concerned, the greatest challenge is that of setting up infrastructure and to reach out to as many areas as possible.
- iv) The biggest challenge for public sector giant, the Life Insurance Corporation is one of the sustaining the huge growths it has shown in the recent times.
- v) Despite the liberalization in the insurance sector, public sector insurance companies are expected to maintain their dominant positions, at least in the foreseeable future.

Conclusion:

From above discussion it is evident that life insurance expanded tremendously from 2000 onwards in terms of new business policies and premium business. The major drivers include sound economic fundamentals, a rising middle-income class, an improving regulatory framework, and rising risk awareness. The fundamental regulatory changes in the insurance sector since 1999 were significant for future growth. Despite the restriction of 26 percent on foreign ownership, large foreign insurers were entered in the Indian market. Private life insurers used the new business channels of marketing to a great extent when compared with the LIC. Indian insurance companies

still have dominant market position. But this would probably change over the next decade.

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