

## CHAPTER-IV

### RESULT AND DISCUSSION

#### 4.1 Introduction:

For analyzing data, the data are first edited, coded and tabulated by using diagrams, graphs, charts, pictures etc. Data analysis is the process of planning the data in an ordered form, combining them with the existing information and extracting from them. Interpretation is the process of drawing conclusions from the gathered data in the study. In this research the researcher has analyzed the data with the help of SPSS and based on that conclusion is drawn.

The various attributes were analyzed separately and the importance to each was calculated on the basis of the percentage. The rank having the maximum percentage was taken to be preferred importance to the particular attribute.

#### 4.2 Profile of Respondents:

##### 1. Age of Respondents:

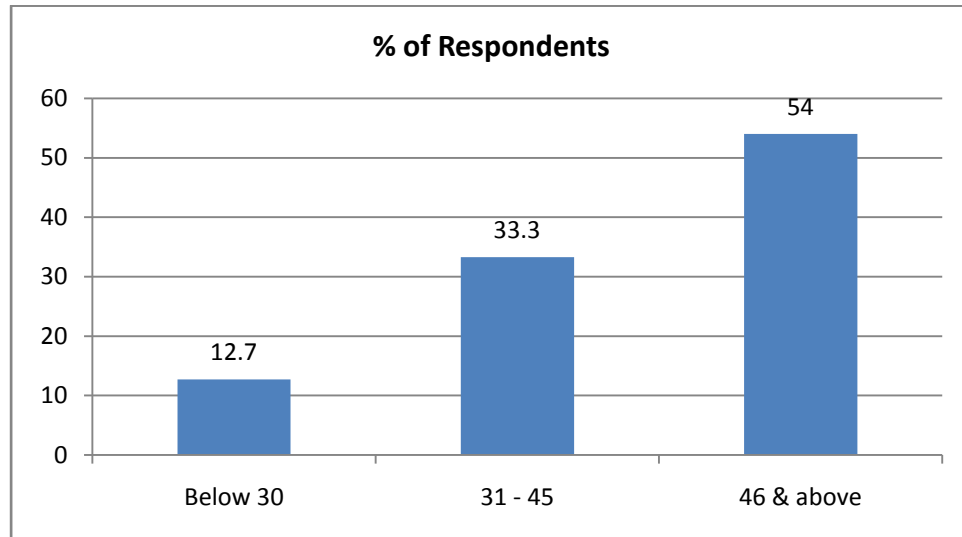
**Table 4.1**  
**Respondents according to their age group**

Age	Frequency	%
Below 30	38	12.7
31-45	100	33.3
46 & above	162	54.0
Total	300	100

Source: survey Data

**Interpretation:** The table 4.1 shows the age group of respondents. 12.7% of the total respondents are below 30 years, 33.3% respondents belong to 31– 45 years and 54.0% of the total respondents are 46 and above years. From above analysis it could be finally concluded that majority of the respondents belong to 46 years and above. This is because of the age group 46 and above play important role in management of the family.

**Figure 4.1**  
**Respondents according to their age group**



## 2. Gender of Respondents:

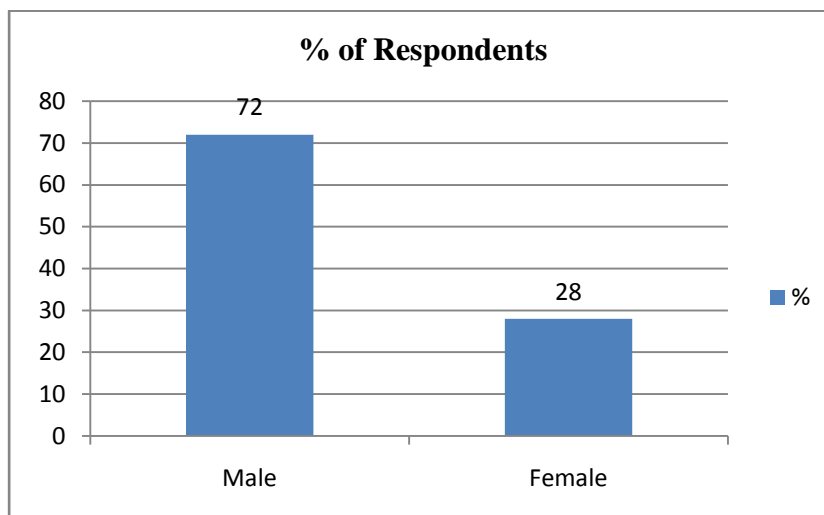
**Table 4.2**  
**Respondents according to gender**

Respondents	Frequency	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Male	216	72.0	72.0
Female	84	28.0	100.0
Total	300	100.0	

Source: survey Data

**Interpretation:** The table 4.2 shows the respondents according to their gender. The male respondents are 72.0% and female respondents are 28.0% only. From the above data it could be finally concluded that majority respondents are male. It is because of the male are more responsible person than female in the management of family in the study area.

**Figure 4.2**  
**Respondents according to gender**



### 3. Caste of Respondents:

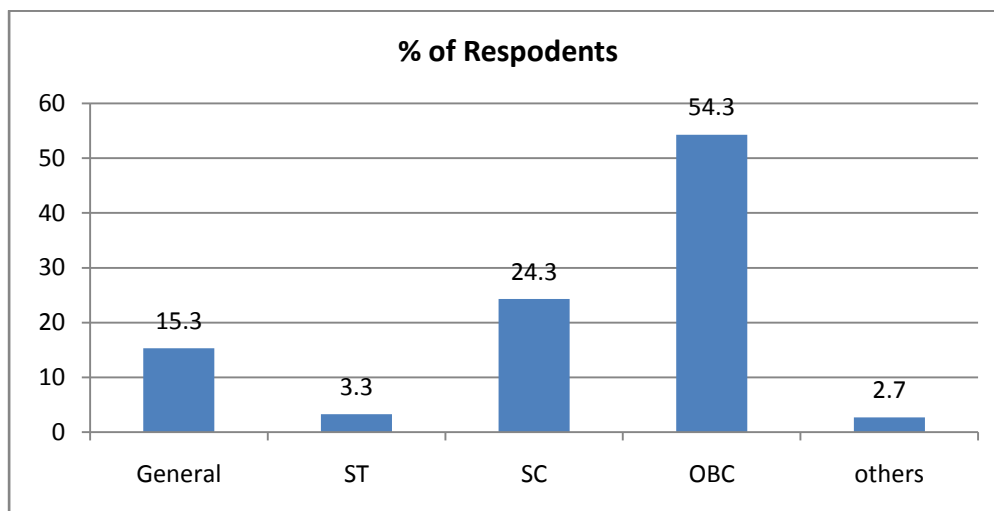
**Table 4.3**  
**Respondents according to their caste**

Respondents	Frequency	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
General	46	15.3	15.3
ST	10	3.3	18.7
SC	73	24.3	43.0
OBC	163	54.3	97.3
Others	8	2.7	100.0
Total	300	100.0	

Source: Survey data

**Interpretation:** The table 4.3 classified the respondents according to their caste group. The majority of the respondents belong to the Other Backward Class caste group 163 respondents with 54% and the second caste group is schedule caste with 24.3%, followed by general, schedule tribes and others with 15.3%, 3.3% and 2.7% respectively.

**Figure 4.3**  
**Respondents showing according to their caste**



#### 4. Educational qualification of Respondents:

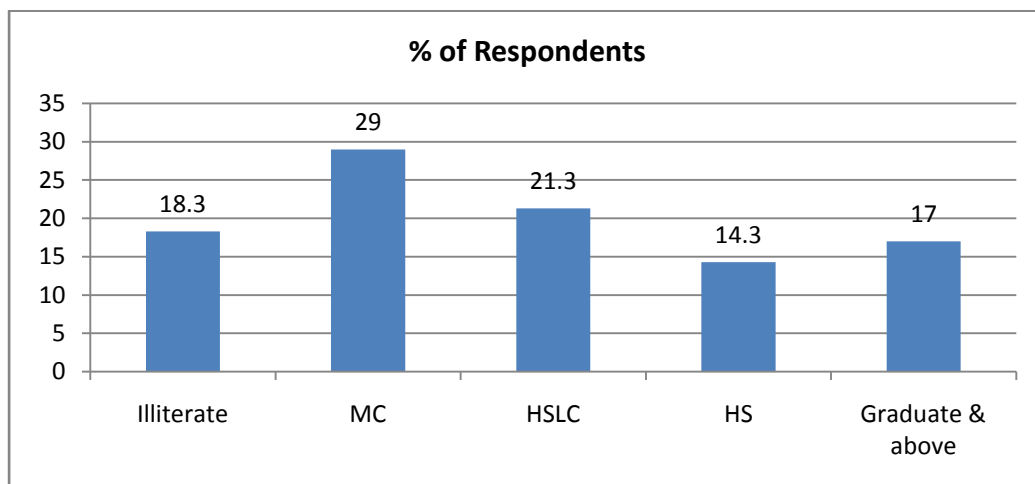
**Table 4.4**

##### **Classification of respondent according to educational qualification**

Respondents	Frequency	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Illiterate	55	18.3	18.3
MC	87	29.0	47.3
HSLC	64	21.3	68.7
HS	43	14.3	83.0
Graduate & Above	51	17.0	100.0
Total	300	100.0	

Source: Survey data

**Interpretation:** The table 4.4 shows the respondents according to their educational qualification. 18.3% of the total respondents are illiterate, 29.0% respondents are studied up to middle class level, 21.3% of respondent are just High School Leaving Certificate (HSLC) examination passed, 14.3% respondents are Higher Secondary examination passed and 17.0% of total respondents are graduate and above. The table 4.4 it is cleared that majority of the respondents is Middle Class educational qualification i.e. 29.0% and the second majority is HSLC passed i.e. 21.3%. Illiterate, graduate and above and Higher Secondary are 18.3%, 17.0% and 14.3% respectively.

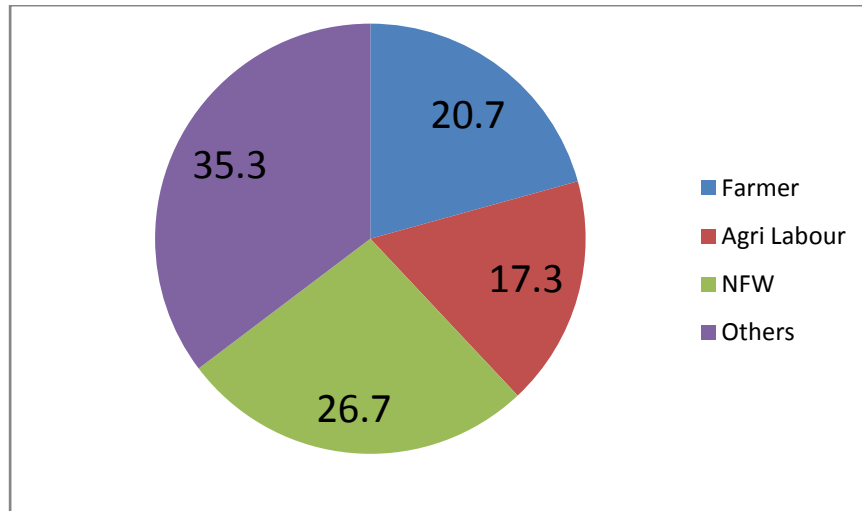
**Figure 4.4****Respondent showing according to their educational qualification****5. Occupational pattern of Respondents:****Table 4.5****Table showing the occupational pattern of respondents**

Respondents	Frequency	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Farmer	62	20.7	20.7
Agri Labour	52	17.3	38.0
NFW	80	26.7	64.7
Others	106	35.3	100.0
Total	300	100.0	

Source: Survey data

**Interpretation:** The table 4.5 shows the respondents according to their educational occupation. 20.7% of the total respondents are Farmer, 17.3% respondents are agricultural labour, 26.7% of respondent are Non Farming Worker and 35.3% of total respondents are belongs to other category of worker. The table 4.5 cleared that majority of the respondent is other category worker i.e. 35.3% and the second majority is Non Farming Worker i.e. 26.7%. Farmer and Agricultural labour are 20.7% and 17.3% respectively.

**Figure 4.5**  
**Respondents showing according to their occupational pattern**



**6. No. of Family Member of Respondents:**

**Table 4.6**

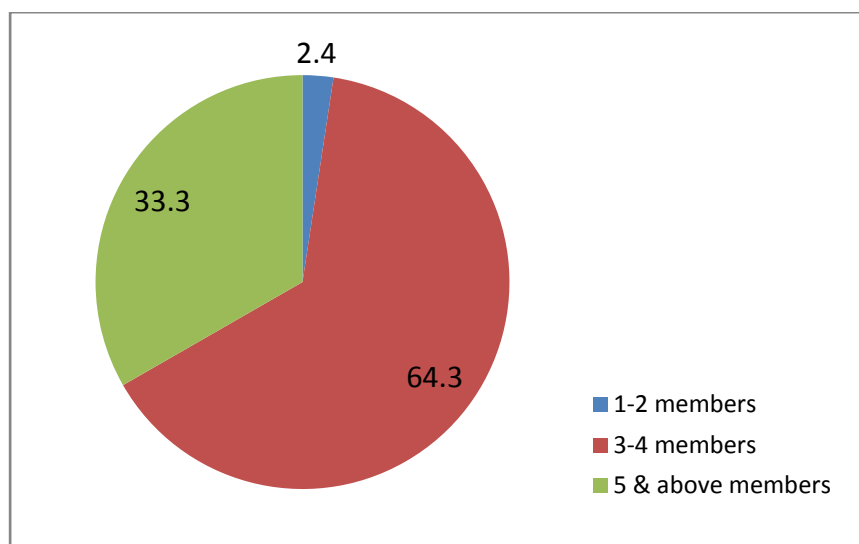
**Table showing the size of family of respondents**

Size of Family	No. of respondents	Percentage of respondents
1-2 members	7	2.4
3-4 members	193	64.3
5 & above members	100	33.3
Total	300	100

Source: Survey data

**Interpretation:** The table 4.6 shows the size of family of respondent. 3 to 4 member's family is majority with 64.3% and followed by 5 & above member and 1 to 2 member's family with 33.3% and 2.4%.

**Figure 4.6**  
**Respondents showing their size of family**



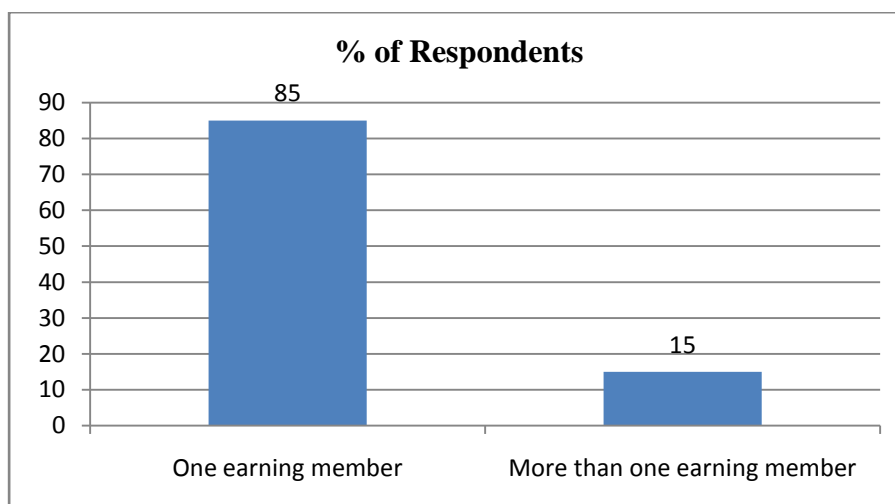
**7. Earning Member in the family:**

**Table 4.7**  
**Table showing the earning member in the family**

No. of Member	Frequency	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
One member	255	85.0	85.0
More than one	45	15.0	100.0
Total	300	100.0	

Source: Survey data

**Interpretation:** The table 4.7 shows the number of earning members in the family of respondents. Most of the family's earning member is one i.e. 85% and two or more earning member's family is only 15%.

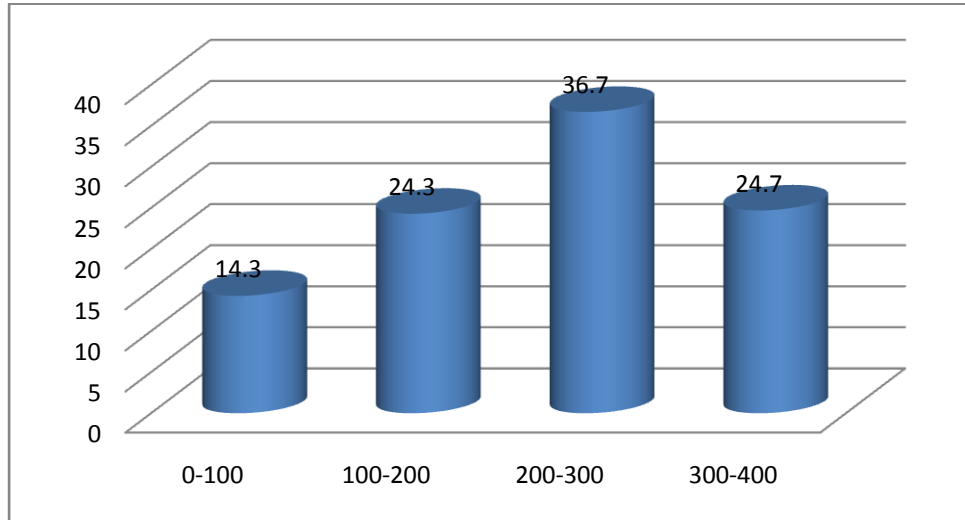
**Figure 4.7****Respondents showing the earning member in the family****8. Range of Earning per day:****Table 4.8****Table showing Range of Earning of respondents per day**

Range of Earning	Frequency	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Less than 100	43	14.3	14.3
100-200	73	24.3	38.7
200-300	110	36.7	75.3
300-400	74	24.7	100.0
Total	300	100.0	

Source: Survey data

**Interpretation:** The table 4.8 shows the respondents according to their range of earning. Major portion (i.e. 110) of respondents belongs to income group 200-300 per day with 36.7% and followed by 300-400, 100-200 and 0-100 as 24.7%, 24.3% and 14.3% respectively.



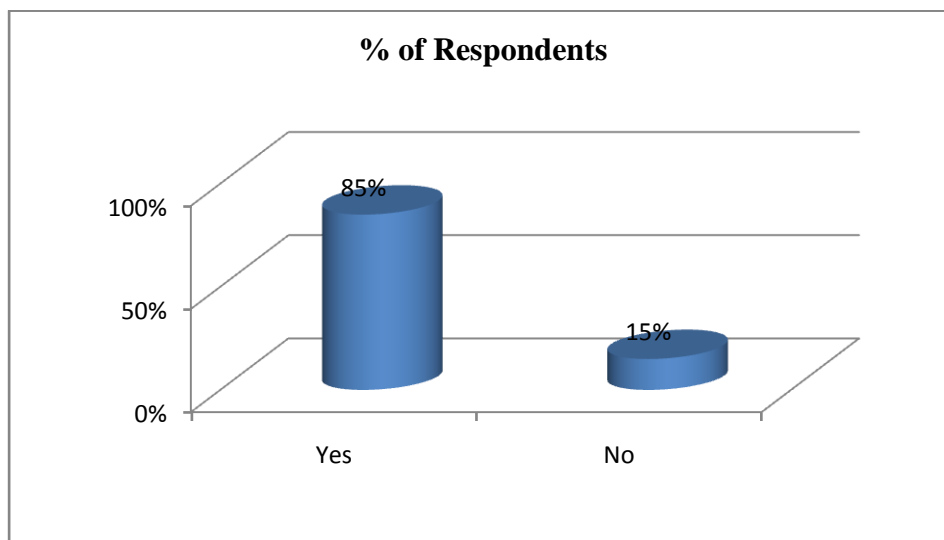
**Figure 4.8****Number of Respondents showing their Range of Earning of per day****9. Surplus of earnings:****Table 4.9****Respondents showing Surplus of earnings**

Response	Frequency	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	255	85.0	85.0
No	45	15.0	100.0
Total	300	100.0	

Source: Survey data

**Interpretation:** The table 4.9 shows the respondents according to surplus of their income in a year. 255 of respondents are showing surplus of income in a year and only 45 respondents are not showing any surplus of income in a year. It means that majority of respondents have ability to take micro insurance.

**Figure 4.9**  
**Respondents showing Surplus of earnings**



**10. Range of Surplus of earnings of the respondents in a year:**

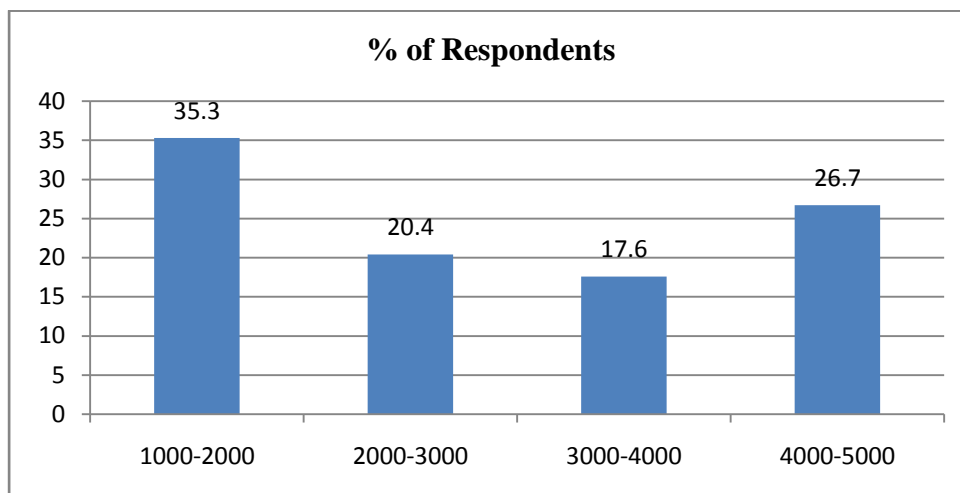
**Table No. 4.10**

**Annual surplus Range of respondents in a year**

Range of Surplus	Frequency	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1000-2000	90	35.3	35.3
2000-3000	52	20.4	55.7
3000-4000	45	17.6	73.3
4000-5000	68	26.7	100.0
Total	255	100.0	

Source: Survey data

**Interpretation:** The table 4.10 shows the range of surplus of income of respondents. Major portion of respondents belongs to surplus group 1000-2000 i.e. 35.3%, followed by 4000-5000, 2000-3000 and 3000-4000 surplus group with 26.7%, 20.4% and 17.6% respectively.

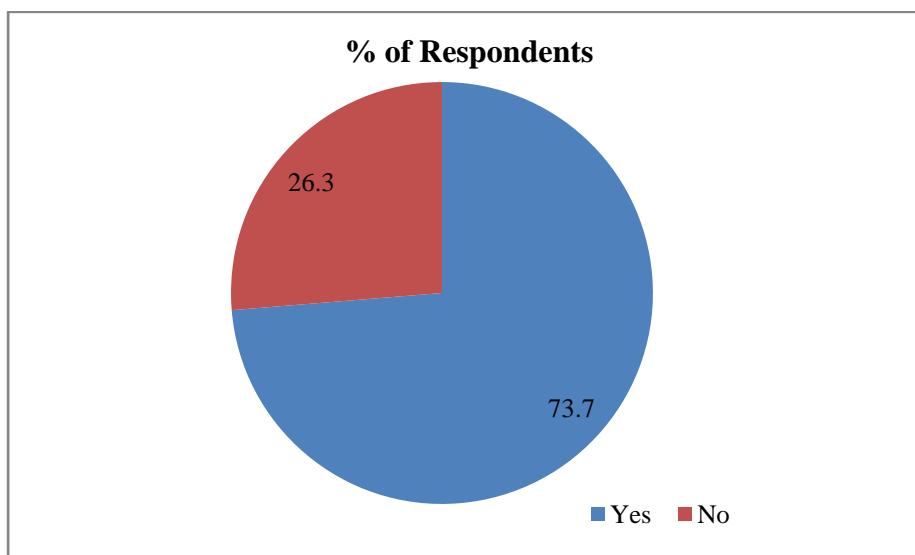
**Figure 4.10****Respondents showing their Range of Annual surplus in a year****11. Cash in hand at the end of year:****Table No. 4.11****Respondents showing cash in hand at the end of a year**

Response	Frequency	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	221	73.7	73.7
No	79	26.3	100.0
Total	300	100.0	

Source: Survey data

**Interpretation:** The table 4.11 shows the respondents according to their cash position at the end of the year. Majority of the respondent having cash at the end of the year i.e. 73.7% and only 26.3% respondents nothing any cash in hand at end of the year.

**Figure 4.11**  
**Respondents showing cash in hand at the end of a year**



## 12. Holding of Account in financial Institution:

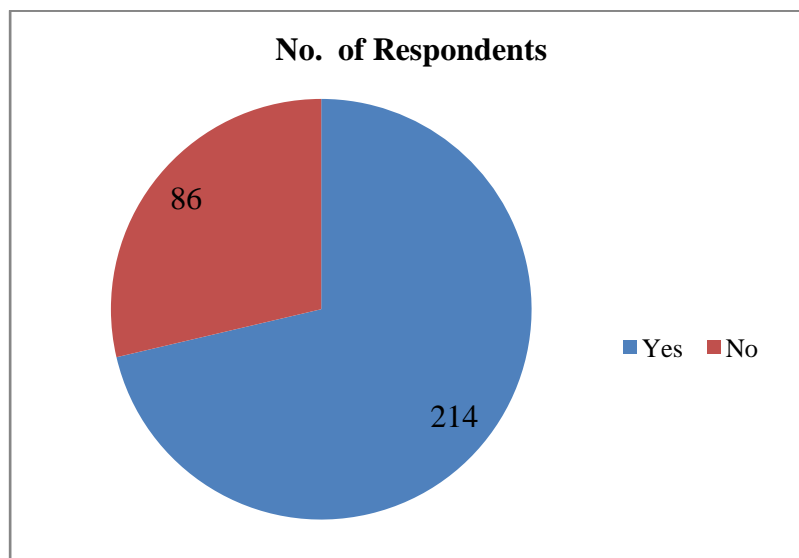
**Table No. 4.12**  
**Respondents with Account in financial Institution**

Response	Frequency	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	214	71.3	71.3
No	86	28.7	100.0
Total	300	100.0	

Source: Survey data

**Interpretation:** The table 4.12 shows the holder of account of respondents in financial institution. Only 71.3% of respondents having any kinds of account in Banking or other financial institution and large number of respondents have no any kinds accounts in Banking or other financial institutions with 28.7%.

**Figure 4.12**  
**Respondents showing Holding of Account in financial Institution**



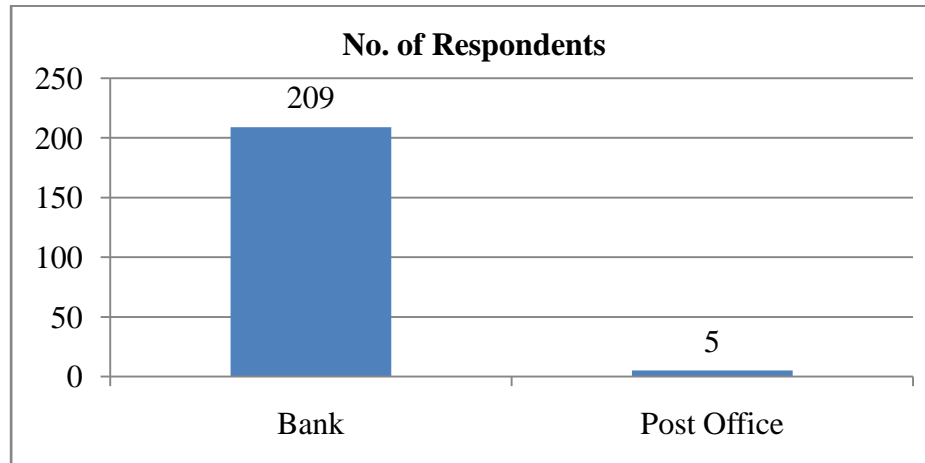
### 13. Name of financial Institution:

**Table No. 4.13**  
**Preference of financial Institution by the respondents**

Financial Institution	Frequency	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Bank	209	97.7	97.7
Post Office	5	2.3	100.0
Total	214	100.0	

Source: Survey data

**Interpretation:** The table 4.13 shows the respondents according to their preference of financial institution. 97.7% respondents prefer Banking Sector for their Account in financial institution and 2.3% respondents prefer Post Office for their account in financial institution in the study area.

**Figure 4.13****Preference of financial Institution by the respondents****14. Knowledge of Micro Insurance:****Table No. 4.14****Respondents having Knowledge about Micro Insurance**

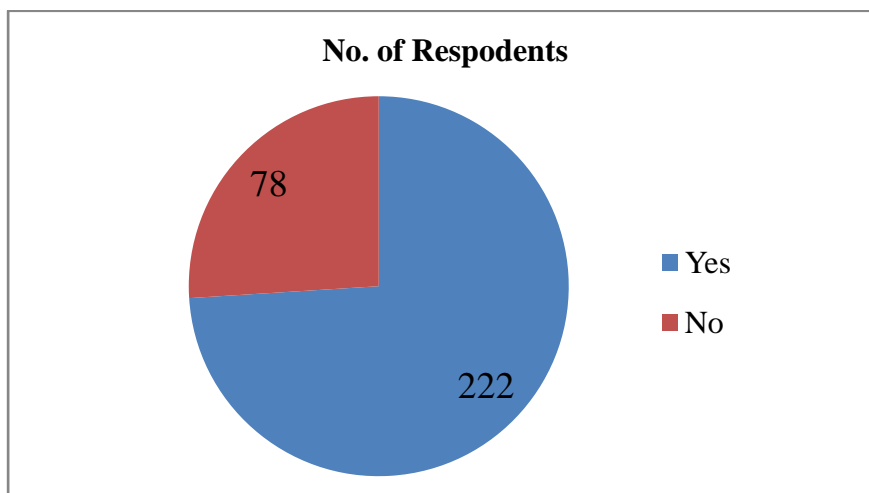
Response	Frequency	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	222	74.0	74.0
No	78	26.0	100.0
Total	300	100.0	

Source: Survey data

**Interpretation:** The table 4.14 shows the knowledge of respondents about micro insurance. Most of the respondents are aware about micro insurance. 222 respondents out of 300 shows positive response in regarding knowledge about micro insurance and 78 respondents shows negative response. From the analysis it could be finally concluded that a large number of poor people are not aware about micro insurance.

Figure 4.14

## Respondents having Knowledge about Micro Insurance



## 15. Sources of Information about micro insurance:

Table No. 4.15

## Table showing sources information about micro insurance

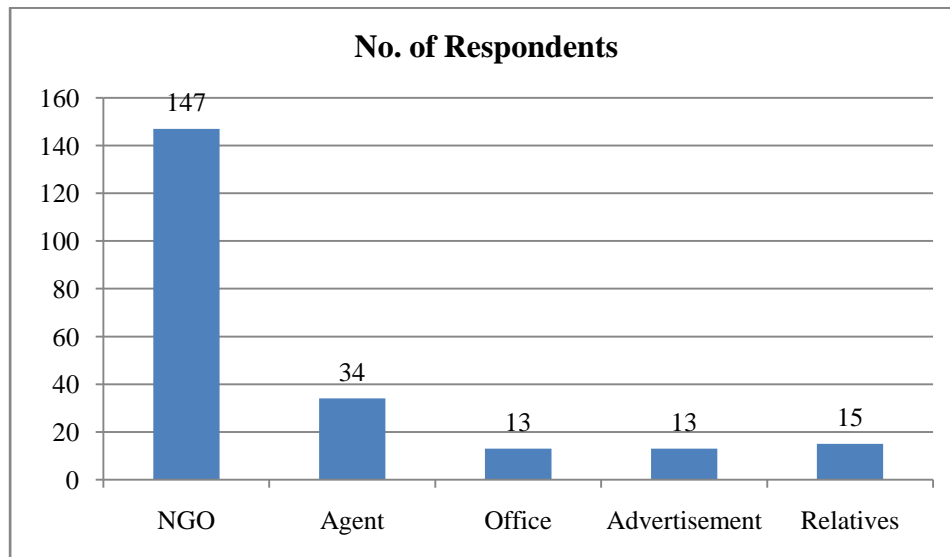
Sources	Frequency	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
NGO	147	66.2	66.2
Agent	34	15.3	81.5
Office	13	5.9	87.4
Advertisement	13	5.9	93.2
Relatives	15	6.8	100.0
Total	222	100.0	

Source: Survey data

**Interpretation:** Table 4.15 shows the sources of information about micro insurance. 66.2% of the respondent got the information about micro insurance from NGO, 15.3% respondent got information from agents, 6.8% respondents got information from relatives/friend, 5.9% respondents got it from the Company office and again 5.9% respondents got information from advertisement. From the analysis it could be finally concluded that majority of respondents got information about micro insurance from NGOs.

Figure 4.15

Figure showing sources information about micro insurance



#### 16. Insurance Agent offering micro insurance to respondents:

Table No. 4.16

Table showing Insurance Agent offering micro insurance to respondents

Response	Frequency	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	171	57.0	57.0
No	129	43.0	100.0
Total	300	100.0	

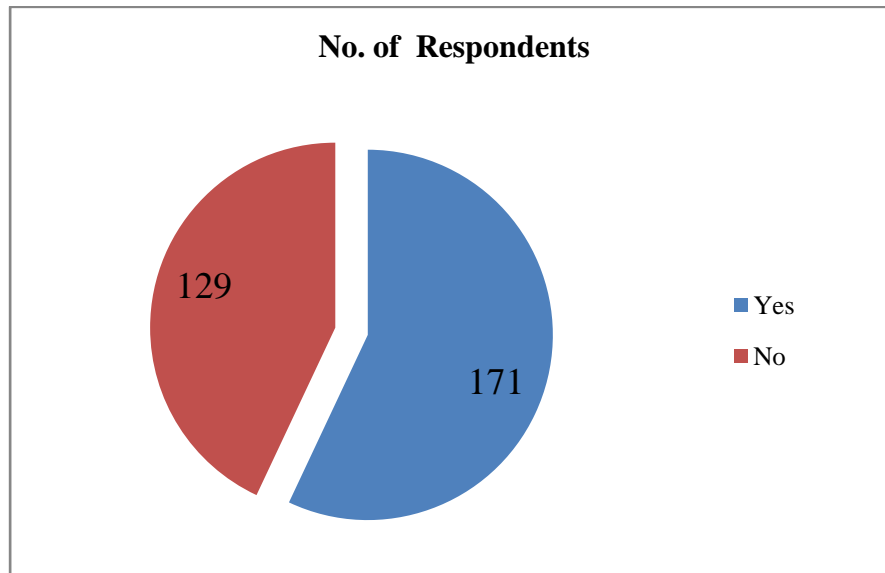
Source: Survey data

**Interpretation:** The insurance agents are offering micro insurance policy only to 57% of respondent and a major portion of respondent are excluded from the offering of micro insurance policy i.e. 43%.



Figure 4.16

Figure showing Insurance Agent offering micro insurance to respondents



### 17. Holder of Micro Insurance Policy:

Table No. 4.17

Table showing the respondents having Micro Insurance Policy

Response	Frequency	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	208	69.3	69.3
No	92	30.7	100.0
Total	300	100.0	

Source: Survey Data

**Interpretation:** The table shows that only 69.3% respondent has micro insurance policy and other 30.7% respondent does not hold any kind insurance policy.

Figure 4.17

Figure showing the respondents having Micro Insurance Policy

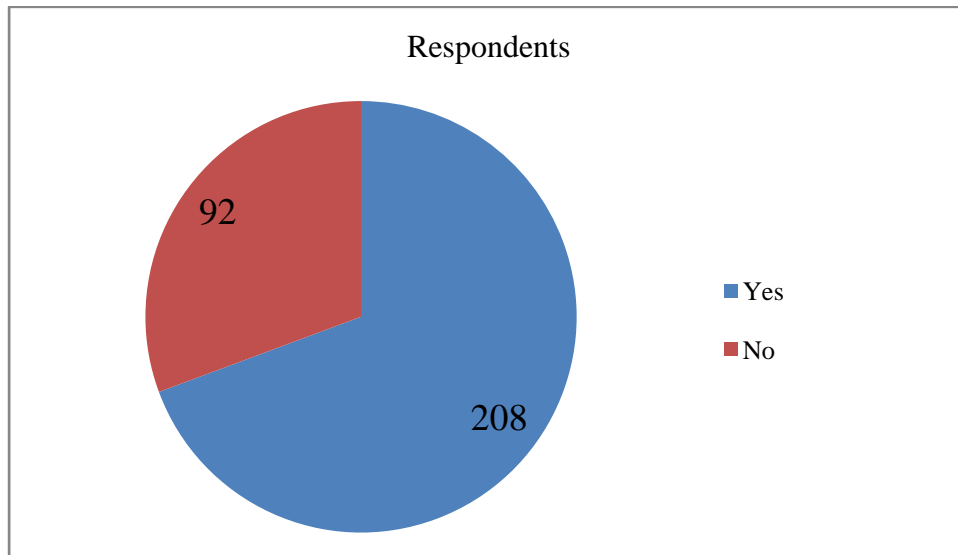
**18. Preference of Insurer by the respondent:**

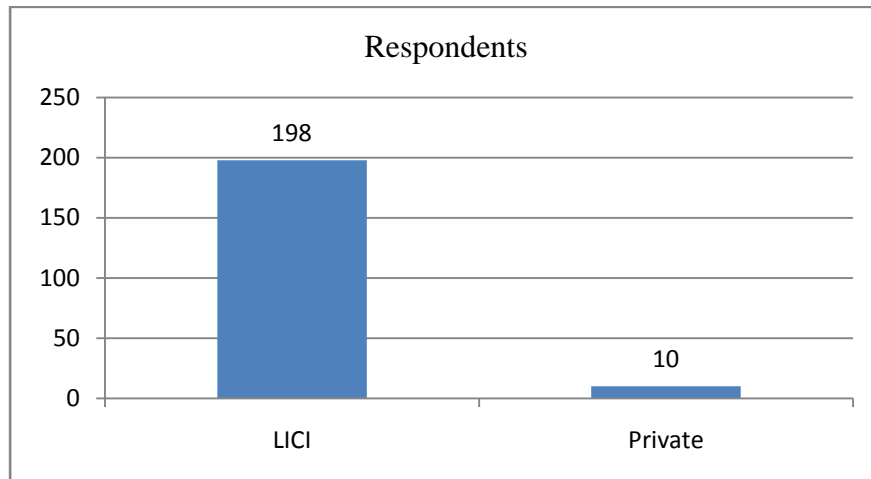
Table No. 4.18

Preference of Insurer by the respondent

Insurer	Frequency	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
LICI	198	95.2	95.2
Private	10	4.8	100.0
Total	208	100.0	

Source: Survey Data

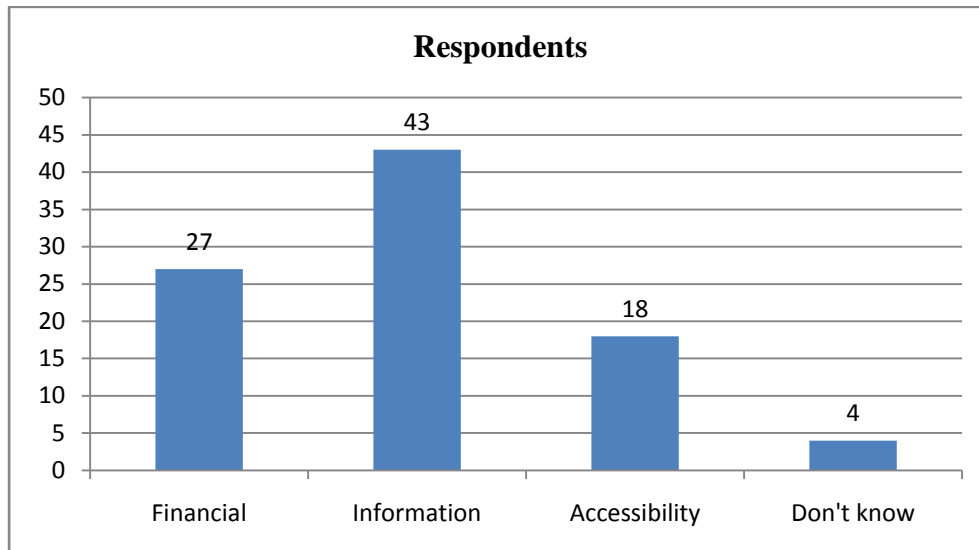
**Interpretation:** It shows that major respondents are having micro-insurance policy of public sector company (LIC), which is 95.2% and other 4.8% respondents are having micro insurance policy of private sector insurer.

**Figure 4.18****Figure showing the Preference of Insurer by the respondent****19. Reasons of not taking insurance by the respondent:****Table No. 4.19****Reasons of not taking insurance by the respondent**

Reasons	Frequency	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Financial	27	29.3	29.3
Information	43	46.7	76.1
Accessibility	18	19.6	95.7
Don't know	4	4.3	100.0
Total	92	100.0	

Source: Survey Data

**Interpretation:** The majority of respondent excluded from micro insurance because of lack of information, which is 46.7% and 29.3% respondent excluded from micro insurance because of financial problem, 19.6% respondent having the problem of lack of accessibility and 4% of respondent can not decide their problem.

**Figure 4.19****Figure showing Reasons of not taking insurance by the respondent****20. Decision of taking micro insurance in near future:****Table No. 4.20****Respondents Decision of taking Micro insurance in near future**

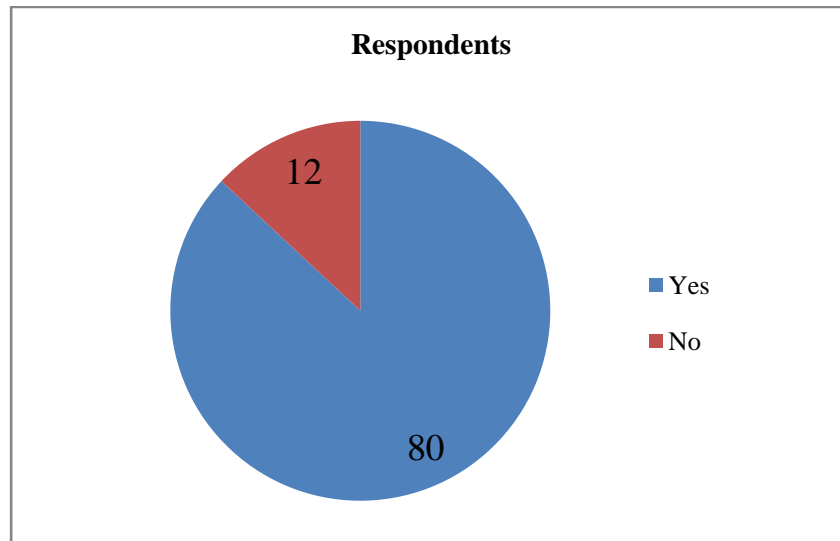
Response	Frequency	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	80	87.0	87.0
No	12	13.0	100.0
Total	92	100.0	

Source: Survey Data

**Interpretation:** There are 80 respondents out of 92 decided to take micro insurance in near future i.e. 87% and only 13% respondent have no any plan to taking micro insurance.

Figure 4.20

Figure showing Respondents Decision of taking Micro insurance in near future



**21. View of respondent in relation to micro insurance as need for security:**

Table No. 4.21

**View of respondent in relation to micro insurance as need for security**

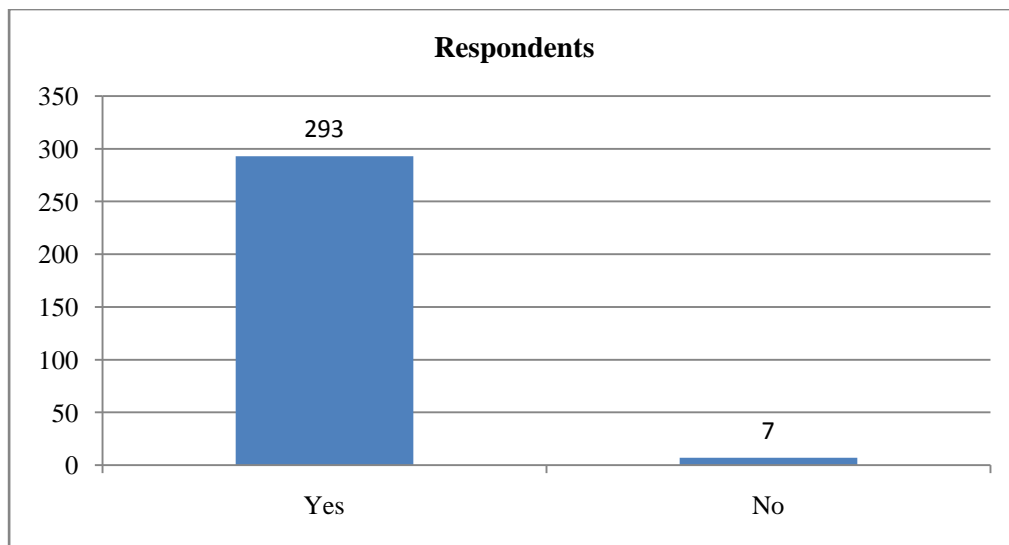
Response	Frequency	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	293	97.7	97.7
No	7	2.3	100.0
Total	300	100.0	

Source: Survey Data

**Interpretation:** 97.7% respondent thinks that micro-insurance is need for security in future and only 2.3% respondent doesn't think as it will helpful in future.

**Figure 4.21**

**Figure showing View of respondent in relation to micro insurance as need for security**



**22. Respondents views in respect of micro insurance is helpful or not:**

**Table No. 4.22**

**Respondent's views in respect of micro insurance are helpful or not**

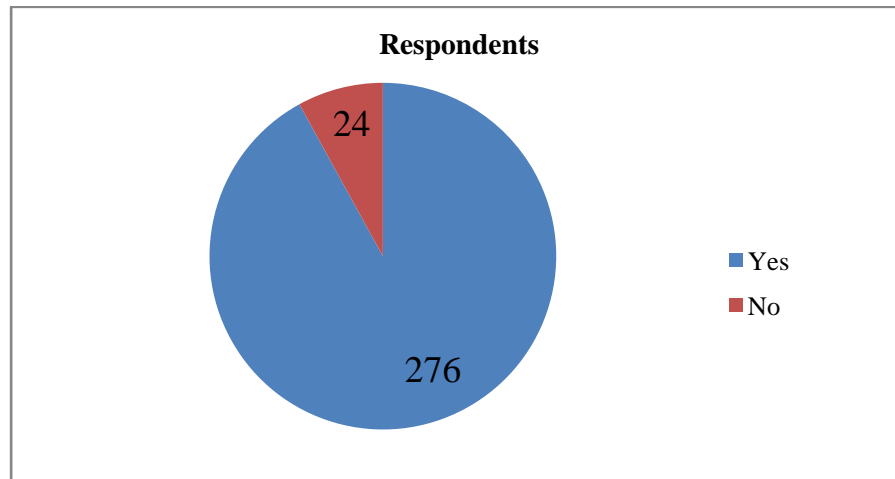
Response	Frequency	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	276	92.0	92.0
No	24	8.0	100.0
Total	300	100.0	

Source: Survey Data

**Interpretation:** Most of the respondent thinks that micro insurance is helpful in security of life; with 92% respondent and only 8% respondent not think as helpful.

Figure 4.22

Figure showing the Respondent's views in respect of micro insurance are helpful or not



### 23. Preference of premium payment mode:

Table No. 4.23

#### Respondent's Preference of premium payment mode

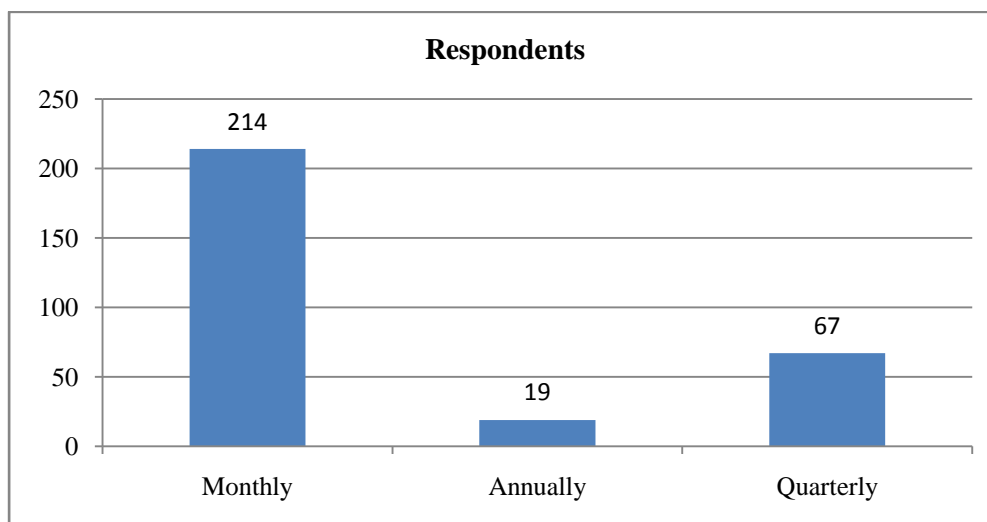
Mode of payment	Frequency	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Monthly	214	71.3	71.3
Annually	19	6.3	77.7
Quarterly	67	22.3	100.0
Total	300	100.0	

Survey Data

**Interpretation:** Majority of the respondent prefer to pay their premium in the modes of monthly with 71.3% and second majority group of respondent prefer quarterly payment mode of premium with 22.3% and a least of respondent prefer to pay their insurance premium annually.

Figure 4.23

Figure showing Respondent's Preference of premium payment mode



#### 24. Preference of premium payment place:

Table No. 4.24

Respondent's Preference of premium payment place

Place	Frequency	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Door	254	84.7	84.7
Post Office	8	2.7	87.3
Bank	11	3.7	91.0
Office	27	9.0	100.0
Total	300	100.0	

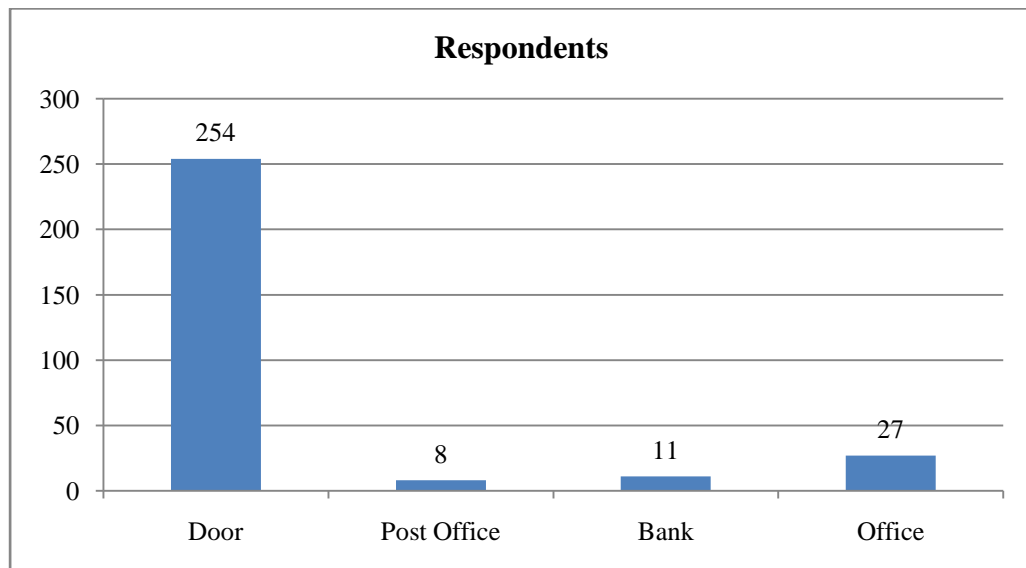
Survey Data

**Interpretation:** 84.7% of respondents are preferred to pay their premium at door step and second majority respondent prefer to pay their premium at insurance company's office i.e. 9.0% and followed by Bank and Post Office 3.7% and 2.7% respectively.



Figure 4.24

Figure showing Respondent's Preference of premium payment place



### 25. Problem Face to running the policy

Table No. 4.25

Table showing the respondent facing problems to running the policy

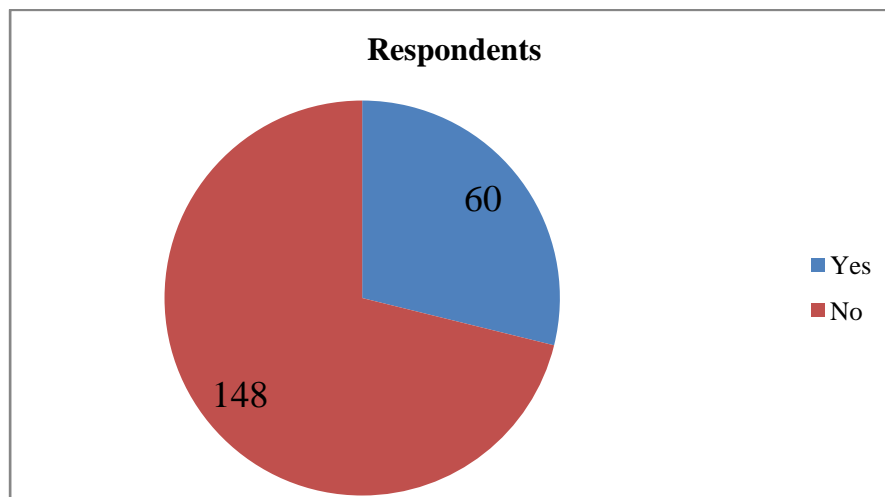
Response	Frequency	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	60	28.8	28.8
No	148	71.2	100.0
Total	208	100.0	

Survey Data

**Interpretation:** Only 60 policyholders face any kind of problem to running their policy Out of 208 policyholder and 148 policyholders do not face any problem to running their policy.

Figure 4.25

Figure showing the respondent facing problems to running the policy



## 26. Nature of Problem

Table No. 4.26

Table showing the problems facing by respondents to running the policy

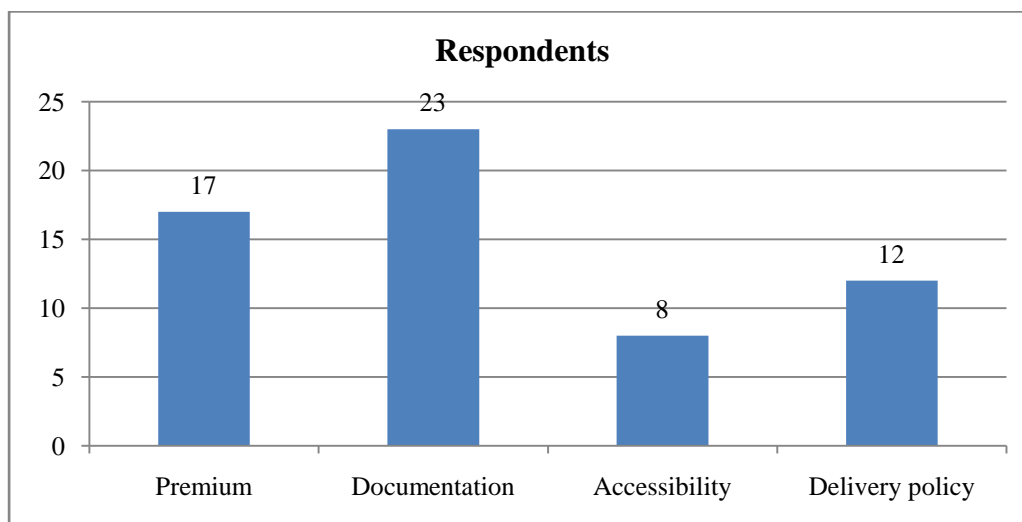
Nature of Problem	Frequency	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Premium	17	28.3	28.3
Documentation	23	38.3	66.7
Accessibility	8	13.3	80.0
Delivery Policy	12	20.0	100.0
Total	60	100.0	

Survey Data

**Interpretation:** In the case of nature of problem face by policyholder majority of the respondent having the problem of documentation i.e. 38.3% and some of respondent facing the financial problem i.e. 28.3% and a lot of respondent face delivery of policy and accessibility.

Figure 4.26

Figure showing the problems facing by respondents to running the policy



### 27. Duration of policy held by respondents:

Table No. 4.27

#### Duration of policy held by respondents

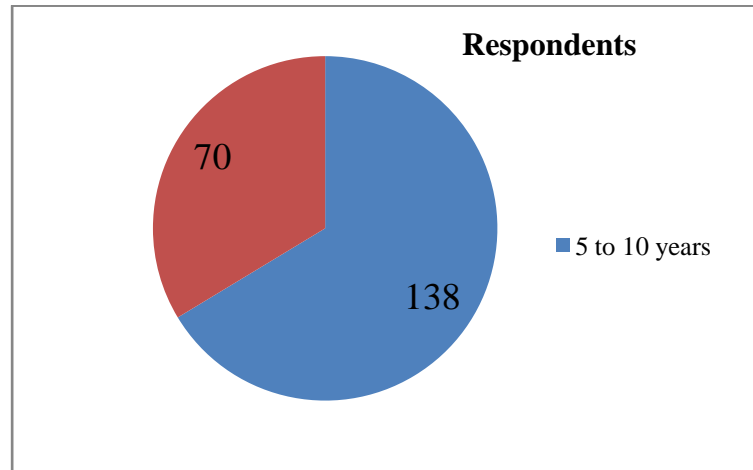
Duration	No. of respondent	Percentage
5 to 10 years	138	66
10 to 15 years	70	34
Total	208	100

Survey data

**Interpretation:** The maximum of the policy held by the respondent in duration of 5 to 10 years with 66% and in second position are 10 to 15 years with 34%.

Figure 4.27

Figure showing Duration of policy held by respondents



28. Respondents views for following factors in relation to a policy for you:

Table No. 4.28

Respondents views in relation to a policy

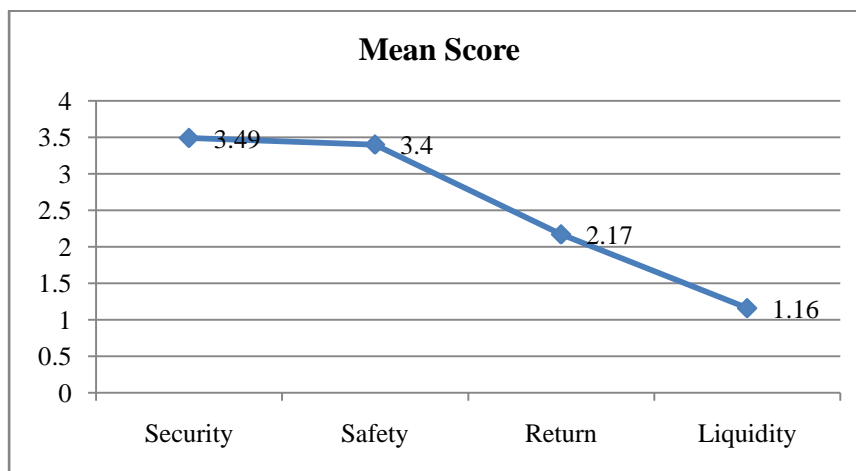
(1-not important, 2-less important, 3-important, 4-very important)

Factors	Not important (1)	Less important (2)	Important (3)	Very important (4)	Total Score	Weighted Mean Score	Rank
Safety		30 (60)	120 (360)	150 (600)	1020/ 300	3.40	2
Security		7(14)	138 (414)	155 (620)	1048/ 300	3.49	1
Returns	30 (30)	215 (430)	30 (90)	25 (100)	650/ 300	2.17	3
Liquidity	258 (258)	35(70)	7(21)	-	349/ 300	1.16	4

**Interpretation:** The above figure shows the attributes of the respondents, and what are the important factors in taking of micro insurance. From these figure it can be said that consumers have given more importance to security of life as compared to others with a score of 3.49. Next importance is given to safety with a score of 3.40 followed by others.

Figure No. 4.28

Graph showing the attributes of respondents in taking a policy



### 29. Rank factors in purchasing micro insurance policy:

Table No. 4.29

#### Rank factors in purchasing micro insurance policy

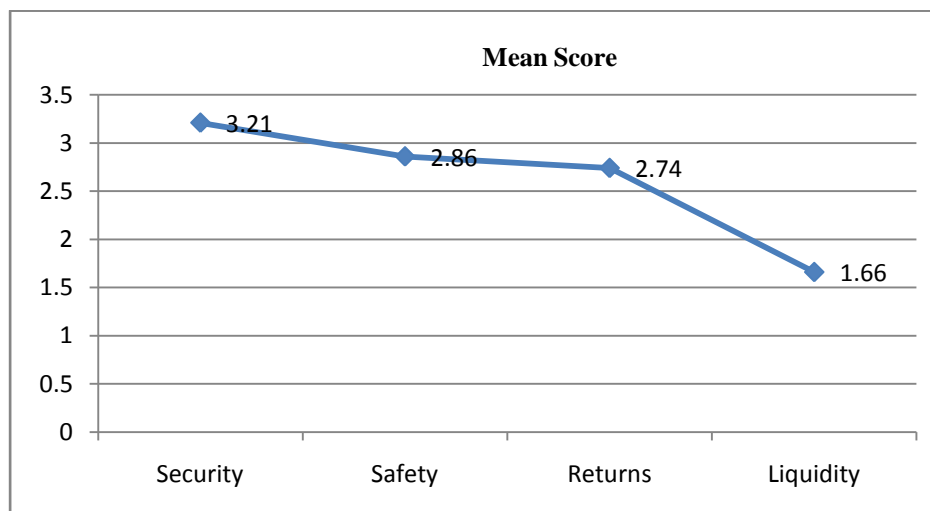
(Rank: 4-most important, 3- important, 2-less important, 1-not important)

Factors	Not important (1)	Less important (2)	Important (3)	Very important (4)	Total Score	Weighted Mean Score	Rank
Safety	-	35(70)	95(285)	78(312)	667/208	3.21	1
Security	26(26)	43(86)	73(219)	66(264)	595/208	2.86	2
Returns	17(17)	94(188)	23(69)	74(296)	570/208	2.74	3
Liquidity	104(104)	71(142)	33(99)	-	345/208	1.66	4

**Interpretation:** While purchasing the policy majority of the respondent have given importance on safety factor (risk factor) of policy with a score of 3.21 which followed by security factor with a score of 2.86.

Figure No. 4.29

Graph showing the rank in purchasing micro insurance policy



### 30. Rank of factors in selecting a particular policy:

Table-4.30

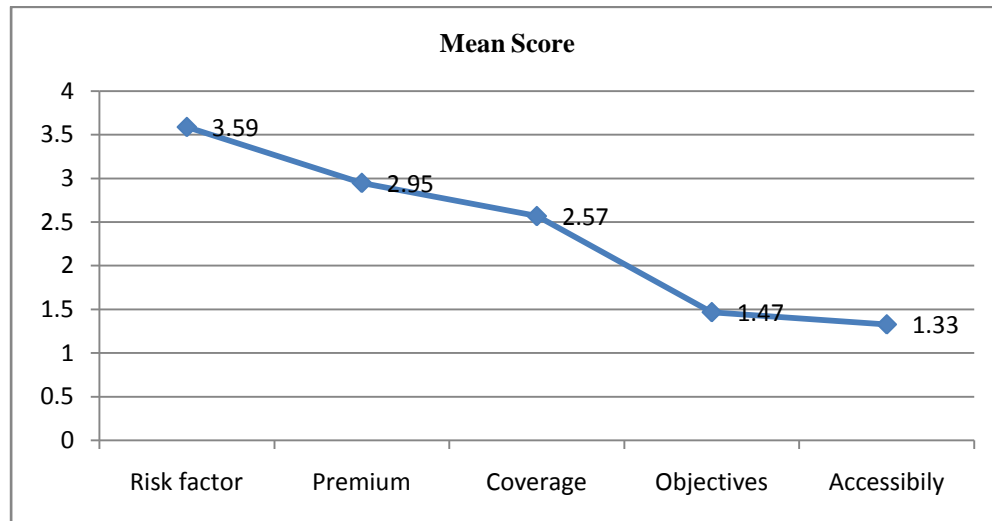
#### Rank of factors in selecting a particular policy

(Ranks: 1-not important, 2-less important, 3-important, 4-most important)

Factors	Most important (4)	Important (3)	Less important (2)	Not important (1)	Total	Weighted Mean Score	Rank
Premium	51(204)	96(288)	61(122)	--	614/208	2.95	2
Risk factor	141(564)	48(144)	19(38)	--	746/208	3.59	1
Coverage	41(164)	58(174)	87(174)	22(22)	534/208	2.57	3
Objectives	--	27(81)	44(88)	137(137)	306/208	1.47	4
Accessibility	--	14(42)	40(80)	154(154)	276/208	1.33	5

**Interpretation:** While selecting a particular policy majority of the respondent have given highest importance in risk factor of policy with a mean score of 3.59; next important factor is premium amount with a score of 2.95. These are followed by coverage, objective and accessibility.

**Figure No. 4.30**  
**Graph showing Rank of factors in selecting a particular policy**



### 4.3 Data analysis by Cross Table:

#### 1. Gender wise Micro Insurance Policy:

**Table No .4.31**

**Gender and Micro Insurance Policy (Cross tabulation)**

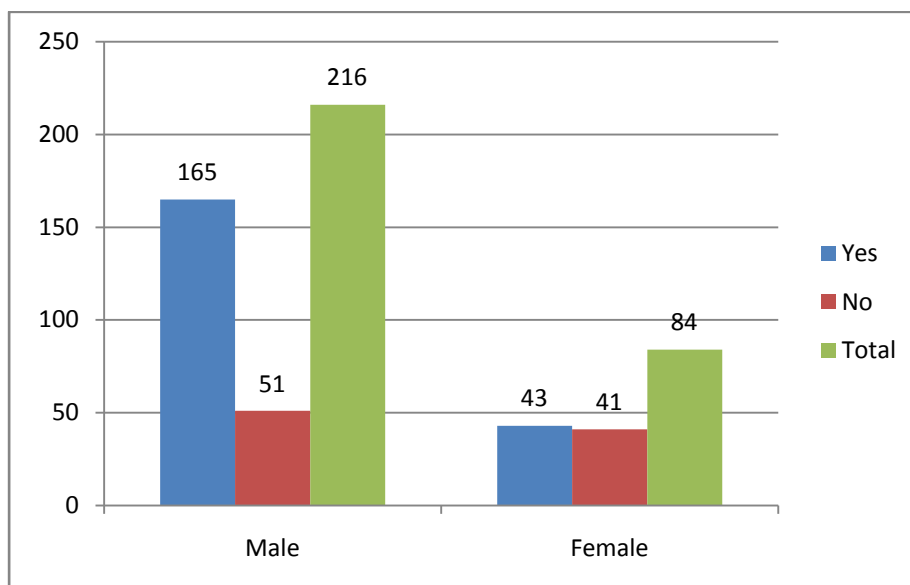
Sex	Micro Insurance Policy				Total	%
	Yes	%	No	%		
Male	165	76.4	51	23.6	216	100
Female	43	51.2	41	48.8	84	100
Total	208	69.3	92	30.7	300	100

Survey: data

**Interpretation:** The above table shows the respondents having micro insurance policy according to gender wise. The male respondents is majority of respondents having micro insurance 165 out of 216 i.e. 76.4% and the female is 43 out of 84 i.e. 51.2%.

Figure No. 4.31

Graph showing the Gender wise Micro Insurance Policy



## 2. Block wise Micro Insurance Policy

Table No. 4.32

Block wise Micro Insurance Policy (Cross tabulation)

Development Block	Micro Insurance Policy				Total	%
	Yes	%	No	%		
Demow	87	58.8	61	41.2	148	100
Joypur	21	40.4	31	59.6	52	100
Total	108		92		200	

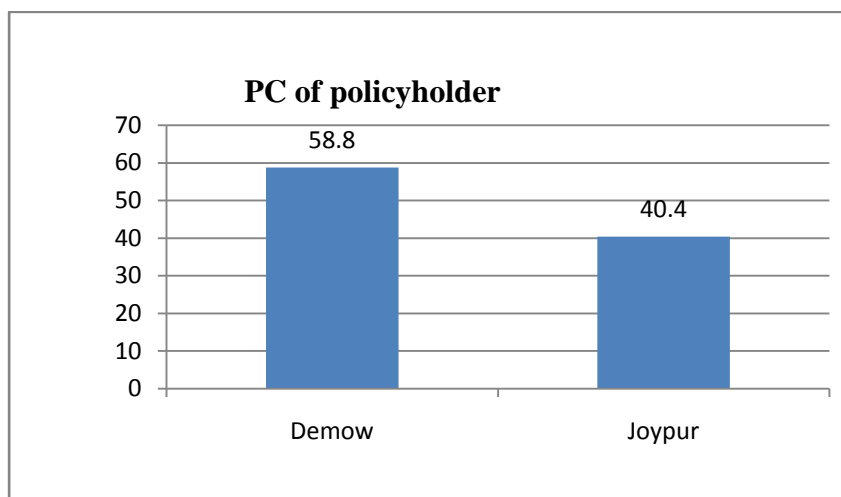
Survey :data

**Interpretation:** There are 87 (58.8%) respondent having micro insurance in Demow Block out of 148 respondents and 21 (40.4%) respondents having micro insurance policy in Joypur Block out of 52 respondents.



Figure No. 4.32

Graph showing the Block wise Micro Insurance Policy



### 3. Panchayat wise Micro Insurance Policy

Table No. 4.33

Panchayat wise Micro Insurance Policy (Cross tabulation)

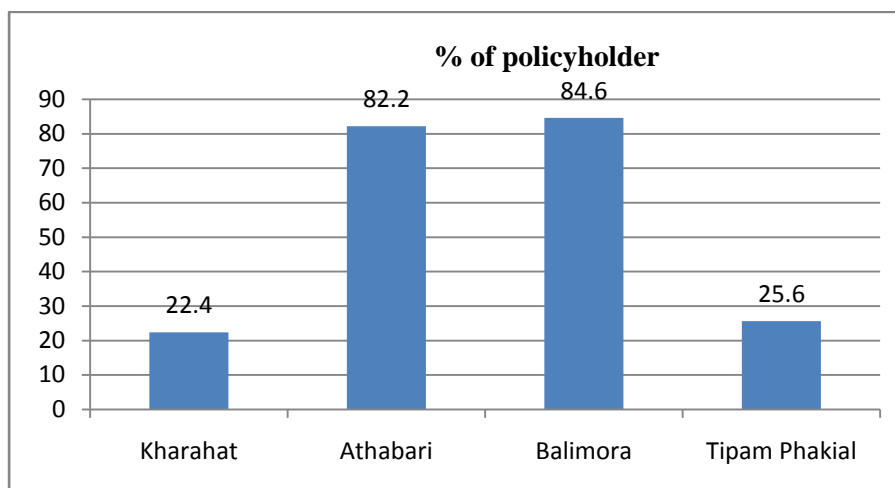
Panchayat	Micro Insurance Policy				Total	%
	Yes	%	No	%		
Kharahat	13	22.4	45	77.6	58	100
Athabari	74	82.2	16	17.8	90	100
Balimara	11	84.6	2	15.4	13	100
Tipam Phakial	10	25.6	29	74.4	39	100
NGO	100	100	0	0	100	100
Total	208	69.3	92	30.7	300	100

Survey :data

**Interpretation:** The majority respondent having micro insurance in Balimara GP with 11 (84.6) out of 13 respondents and followed by Athabari GP, Tipam Fakial GP and Khorahat GP with the percentage of 82.2%, 25.6% and 22.4% respectively.

Figure No. 4.33

## Graph showing the Panchayat wise Micro Insurance Policy



## 4. Educational level and Micro Insurance Policy:

Table No. 4.34

## Educational level and Micro Insurance Policy (Cross tabulation)

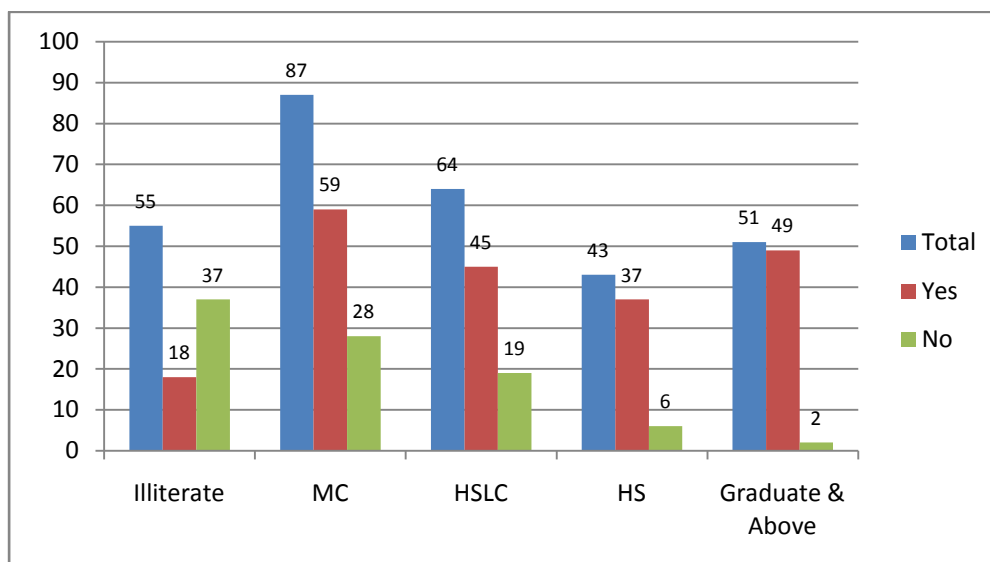
		Micro Insurance Policy				Total	%
		Yes	%	No	%		
Educational level	Illiterate	18	32.7	37	67.3	55	100
	MC	59	67.8	28	32.2	87	100
	HSLC	45	70.3	19	29.7	64	100
	HS	37	86.0	6	14.0	43	100
	Graduate & Above	49	96.1	2	3.9	51	100
Total		208	69.3	92	30.7	300	100

Survey: data

**Interpretation:** Majority of the respondents educated up to graduate & above having MI policy i.e. 49 out of 51(96.0%) and the second majority of respondent having MI policy educational qualification is HS passed i.e. 37 out of 43(86.0%). HSLC, Middle Class and Illiterate are 70.3%, 67.8% and 32.7% respectively.

Figure No. 4.34

Graph showing the Educational level and Micro Insurance Policy



### 5. Occupational pattern and Micro Insurance Policy

Table No. 35

Occupational pattern and Micro Insurance Policyholder (Cross tabulation)

		Micro Insurance Policy				Total	%
		Yes	%	No	%		
Occupational pattern	Farmer	35	56.5	27	43.5	62	100
	Agri Labour	18	34.6	34	65.4	52	100
	NFW	65	81.3	15	18.7	80	100
	Others	90	84.9	16	15.1	106	100
Total		208	69.3	92	30.7	300	100

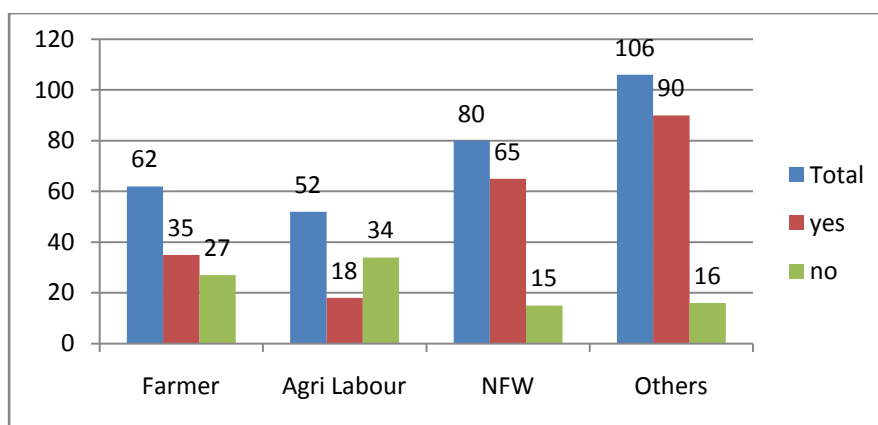
Survey :data

**Interpretation:** The table shows that majority of respondents are others categories having micro insurance policy with 84.9% and second majority are non-farming

worker with 81.3%, followed by farmer and agricultural labourer with 56.5% and 34.6% respectively.

**Figure No. 4.35**

**Graph showing the Occupational pattern and Micro Insurance Policy**



#### 6. Range of Earnings and Micro Insurance Policy:

**Table No. 4.36**

**Range of earning and Micro Insurance Policy (Cross tabulation)**

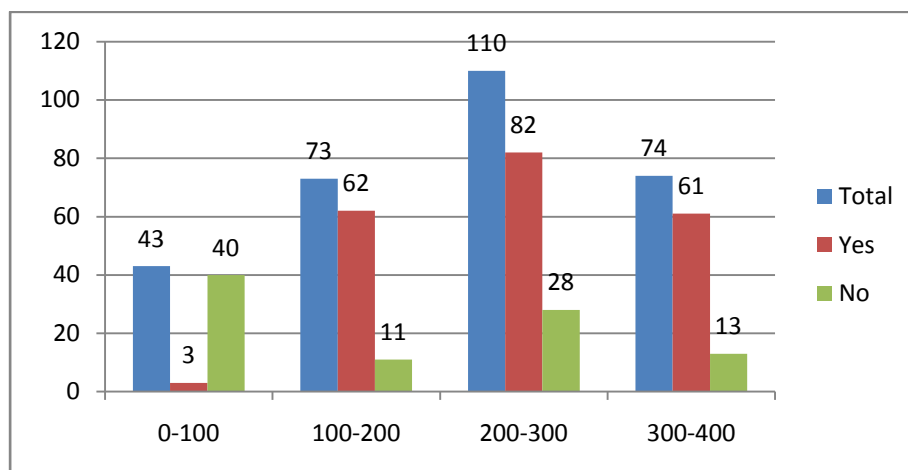
		Micro Insurance Policy				Total	%
		Yes	%	No	%		
Range of earning	0-100	3	7.0	40	93.0	43	100
	100-200	62	84.9	11	15.1	73	100
	200-300	82	74.5	28	25.5	110	100
	300-400	61	82.4	13	17.6	74	100
Total		208	69.3	92	30.7	300	100

Survey : data

**Interpretation:** Major portion (i.e. 110) of respondents belongs to income group 100-200 per day with 84.9% having insurance policy and followed by 300-400, 200-300 and 0-100 as 82.4%, 74.5% and 7.0% respectively.

Figure No. 4.36

Graph showing the Range of Earnings and Micro Insurance Policy



### 7. Knowledge of Micro Insurance and Micro Insurance Policy:

Table No. 4.37

Knowledge of Micro Insurance and Micro Insurance Policy (Cross tabulation)

Knowledge of Micro Insurance	Micro Insurance Policy				Total	%
	Yes	%	No	%		
Yes	200	90.1	22	9.9	222	100
No	8	10.3	70	89.7	78	100
Total	208	69.3	92	30.7	300	100

Survey : data

**Interpretation:** From the above table it is revealed that 222 respondent having knowledge about micro insurance and out of them 200 respondent having micro insurance policy. There are 8 respondents having micro insurance policy without knowledge of micro insurance. Out of 300 respondents 92 respondents nothing knowledge about micro insurance.

### 8. Sources of Knowledge and Micro Insurance Policy:

**Table No. 4.38**  
**Sources of Knowledge and Micro Insurance Policy (Cross tabulation)**

Sources of Knowledge	Micro Insurance Policy				Total	%
	Yes	%	No	%		
NGO	139	94.6	8	5.4	147	100
Agent	29	85.3	5	14.7	34	100
Office	13	100	0	00	13	100
Advertisement	10	76.9	3	23.1	13	100
Relatives	9	60.0	6	40.0	15	100
Total	200	90.1	22	9.9	222	100

Survey: data

**Interpretation:** A large number of respondents got the information about micro insurance from NGO and 139 out of them having micro insurance policy (i.e.95%). 34 respondents got information about micro insurance from insurance agent and out of them 29 respondents having micro insurance policy (i.e. 85%). 13 each respondent got information it from the company office and advertisement and 15 respondents got information from relatives.

### 9. Source of Knowledge and Micro Insurance need for security:

**Table No. 4.39**  
**Source of Knowledge and MI Need for Security (Cross tabulation)**

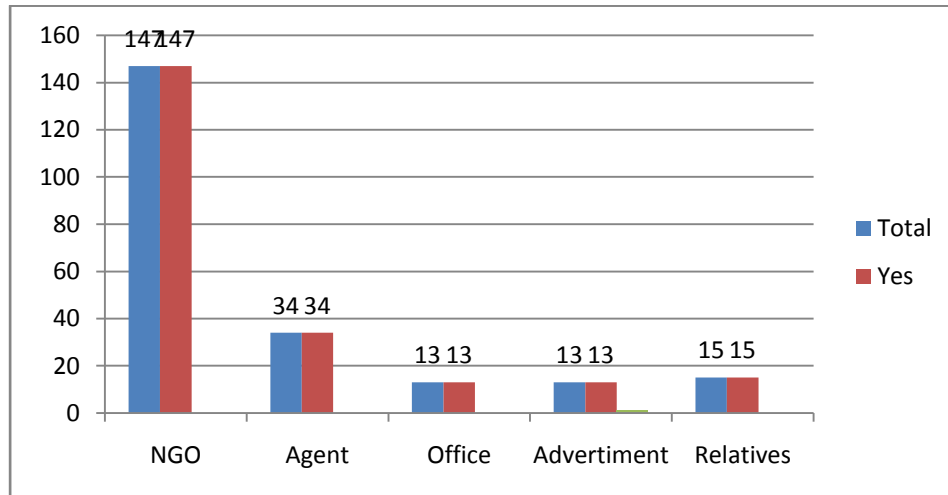
		Micro Insurance Need For Security				Total	%
		Yes	%	No	%		
Sources of Knowledge	NGO	147	100	0	00	147	100
	Agent	34	100	0	00	34	100
	Office	13	100	0	00	13	100
	Advertisement	12	92.3	1	7.7	13	100
	Relatives	15	100	0	00	15	100
Total		221	99.5	1	0.5	222	100

Survey: data

**Interpretation:** 147 of the respondent got the information about micro insurance from NGO, 34 respondents got from agent, 13 each respondent got it from the Company office and advertisement, 15 respondents got information from relatives. The entire respondent having knowledge of MI think as MI is need for security except one respondent do not agree with it having knowledge from advertisement.

Figure No. 4.37

Graph showing the Source of Knowledge and Micro Insurance need for security



#### 10. Cash in hand and Micro Insurance Policy:

Table No. 4.40

Cash in hand and Micro Insurance Policy (Cross tabulation)

Cash in hand	Micro Insurance Policy				Total	%
	Yes	%	No	%		
Yes	192	86.9	29	13.1	221	100
No	16	20.3	63	79.7	79	100
Total	208	69.3	92	30.7	300	100

Survey: data

**Interpretation:** The table revealed that out of 300 respondent's 221 respondents having cash in hand at the end of a year and only 192 respondents of them having micro insurance policy. It means that 29 respondents have ability to take micro insurance.

**11. Surplus and Holding of Account in Financial Institution:****Table No. 4.41****Surplus and Account in Financial Institution (Cross tabulation)**

		Account in Financial Institution				Total	%
		Yes	%	No	%		
Surplus	Yes	213	83.5	42	16.5	255	100
	No	1	2.2	44	97.8	45	100
Total		214	71.3	86	28.7	300	100

Survey: data

**Interpretation:** The 255 of respondents having showing surplus in a year and only 45 respondents have no any surplus in a year. It means that majority of respondents have ability to take micro insurance.

**12. Account in Financial Institution and Micro Insurance policyholder:****Table No. 4.42****Micro Insurance Policy and Account in Financial Institution (Cross tabulation)**

		Account in Financial Institution				Total	%
		Yes	%	No	%		
Micro Insurance Policy	Yes	185	88.9	23	11.1	208	100
	No	29	31.5	63	68.5	92	100
Total		214	71.3	86	28.7	300	100

Survey: data

**Interpretation:** The above table shows that total 185 (88.9%) micro insurance policyholder having any kind of Account in financial Institution and only 23 (11.1%) micro insurance policy holder have not any kind of Account in financial institution. On the other hand, only 29 (31.5%) respondents having Accounts in financial institutions and 63 (68.5%) respondents have not any kind of Accounts in financial institution in non micro insurance policy category.



### 13. Occupation and Mode of Pay of premium

Table No. 4.43

#### Occupational pattern and Preference Mode of premium Payment (Cross tabulation)

		Premium Payment Mode						Total	%
		Monthly	%	Annually	%	Quarterly	%		
Occupation	Farmer	40	64.5	3	4.8	19	30.7	62	100
	Agri Labour	47	90.4	0	00	5	9.6	52	100
	NFW	63	78.8	5	6.2	12	15.0	80	100
	Others	64	60.4	11	10.4	31	29.2	106	100
Total		214	71.3	19	6.3	67	22.4	300	100

Survey : data

**Interpretation:** The above table shows that majority of the respondents prefer the monthly premium payment mode. Agricultural labour category is the highest in preference of monthly premium payment mode (i.e. 90.3%), the second category is Non Farming Worker with 78.75% followed by Farmer and Other category with 64.5% and 60.4% respectively.

### 14. Occupation and Place of Payment of premium.

Table No. 4.44

#### Occupational pattern and Place of Premium payment (Cross tabulation)

		Place of Premium payment								Total	%
		Door	%	Post Office	%	Bank	%	Office	%		
Occupation	Farmer	53	85.5	0	00	2	3.2	7	11.3	62	100
	Agri Labour	49	94.2	0	00	0	00	3	5.8	52	100
	NFW	71	88.6	3	3.8	3	3.8	3	3.8	80	100
	Others	81	76.4	5	4.7	6	5.7	14	13.2	106	100
Total		254	86.6	8	2.7	11	3.7	27	9.0	300	100

Survey data

**Interpretation:** The above table shows that majority of the respondents prefer at door step premium payment place. Agricultural labour category is the highest in preference of door step premium payment place (i.e. 94.2%), the second category is Non Farming Worker with 88.6% followed by Farmer and Other category with 85.5% and 76.4% respectively.

**15. Educational level and Preference of Premium payment Place:****Table No. 4.45****Educational level and Preference of Premium payment Place (Cross Table)**

Educational level	Place of Premium payment								Total	%
	Door	%	Post Office	%	Bank	%	Office	%		
Illiterate	53	96.4	0	00	0	00	2	3.6	55	100
MC	76	87.4	4	4.6	1	1.1	6	6.9	87	100
HSLC	43	67.2	2	3.1	7	10.9	12	18.8	64	100
HS	37	86.1	1	2.3	1	2.3	4	9.3	43	100
Graduate & Above	45	88.2	1	2.00	2	3.9	3	5.9	51	100
Total	254	84.6	8	2.7	11	3.7	27	9.0	300	100

Survey: data

**Interpretation:** The above table shows that majority of the respondents prefer at door step premium payment place (i.e. 254). Illiterate category is the highest in preference of door step premium payment place (i.e. 96.36%), the second category is Graduate & above with 88.24% followed by Middle Class, Higher Secondary and HSLC category with 87.36%, 86.05% and 67.19% respectively.

**4.4 Pearson's Correlations test:**

1. In order to find out the correlation between educational level and Micro insurance policy Pearson's correlation test has been conducted and the result have been interpreted below:

**Table No. 4.46****Correlation between Educational level and Micro Insurance policy Correlations**

		Educational level	Micro Insurance Policy
Educational level	Pearson Correlation	1	-.408**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	300	300
Micro Insurance Policy	Pearson Correlation	-.408**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	300	300

\*\* . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

**Interpretation:** The educational level and micro insurance policy have the negative correlation i.e.  $-.408$ . The p-value is  $.000$  at the  $0.01$  level (2-tailed) shows that the relationship is significant.

2. In order to find out the correlation between occupational pattern and Micro insurance policy Pearson's correlation test has been conducted and the result have been interpreted below:

**Table No. 4.47**

**Correlation between Occupational pattern and Micro Insurance Policy Correlations**

		Occupational pattern	Micro Insurance Policy
Occupational pattern	Pearson Correlation	1	$-.321^{**}$
	Sig. (2-tailed)		$.000$
	N	300	300
Micro Insurance Policy	Pearson Correlation	$-.321^{**}$	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	$.000$	
	N	300	300

$^{**}$ . Correlation is significant at the  $0.01$  level (2-tailed).

**Interpretation:** The occupational pattern and micro insurance policy have the negative correlation i.e.  $-.321$ . The p-value is  $.000$  at the  $0.01$  level (2-tailed) shows that the relationship significant.

3. In order to find out the correlation between range of earnings and Micro insurance policy Pearson's correlation test has been conducted and the result have been interpreted below:

**Table No. 4.48**

**Correlation between Range of Earning and Micro Insurance Policy Correlations**

		Rang of earning	Micro Insurance Policy
Rang of earning	Pearson Correlation	1	$-.379^{**}$
	Sig. (2-tailed)		$.000$
	N	300	300
Micro Insurance Policy	Pearson Correlation	$-.379^{**}$	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	$.000$	
	N	300	300

$^{**}$ . Correlation is significant at the  $0.01$  level (2-tailed).

**Interpretation:** The ranges of earnings and micro insurance policy have the negative correlation i.e.  $-.379$ . The p-value is  $.000$  at the  $0.01$  level (2-tailed) shows that the relationship significant.

4. In order to find out the correlation between range of saving and Micro insurance policy Pearson's correlation test has been conducted and the result have been interpreted below:

**Table No. 4.49**  
**Correlation between range of saving and micro insurance policy Correlations**

		Range of saving	Micro Insurance Policy
Range of saving	Pearson Correlation	1	$-.138^*$
	Sig. (2-tailed)		$.027$
	N	256	256
Micro Insurance Policy	Pearson Correlation	$-.138^*$	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	$.027$	
	N	256	300

\*. Correlation is significant at the  $0.05$  level (2-tailed).

**Interpretation:** The ranges of saving and micro insurance policy have the negative correlation i.e.  $-.138$ . The p-value is  $.027$  at the  $0.05$  level (2-tailed) shows that the relationship significant.

#### 4.5 Regression Analysis:

In order to see the impact of the variables educational level, occupational pattern, range of earnings, range of savings and sources of knowledge for taking micro insurance policy regression analysis have been done. The result of which interpreted below:

**Table No. 4.50**  
**Model Summary**

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	$.329^a$	$.109$	$.087$	$.26818$	$1.041$

a. Predictors: (Constant), Education level, Occupation pattern, Rang of earning, Range of saving, Sources Knowledge.

b. Dependent Variable: Micro Insurance Policy

**Interpretation:** The above model summary table shows the multiple linear regression model summary and overall, fit statistics. From the above table it is cleared that the adjusted  $R^2$  of our model is .087 with the  $R^2 = .109$  that means the linear regression explains 10.9% of the variance in the data.

**Table No. 4.51****ANOVA**

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	1.786	5	.357	4.966	.000 <sup>a</sup>
	Residual	14.671	204	.072		
	Total	16.457	209			

a. Predictors: (Constant), Education level, Occupation pattern, Rang of earning, Range of saving, Sources Knowledge.

b. Dependent Variable: Micro Insurance Policy

**Interpretation:** This ANOVA table indicates that the regression model predicts the dependent variable significantly. This indicates the statistical significance of the regression model is running. Here, P value less than 0.05 and indicates that, overall the regression model statistically significantly predicts the outcome variable.

**Table No. 4.52****Coefficients**

Model	Un standardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	Co linearity Statistics	
	B	Std. Error	Beta			Tolerance	VIF
1 (Constant)	1.024	.088		11.608	.000		
Education	-.012	.016	-.056	-.744	.458	.775	1.291
Occupation	-.028	.018	-.110	-1.524	.129	.836	1.196
Range of earning	-.004	.031	-.011	-.126	.900	.563	1.776
Range of saving	.039	.021	.169	1.878	.062	.538	1.859
Sources of Knowledge	.051	.016	.215	3.128	.002	.929	1.076

a. Dependent Variable: Micro Insurance Polic

## Hypotheses Testing:

### 4.6 Chi-Square Test

1. In order to testing the hypotheses ( $H_0$ ), there is no significant relationship between educational level and micro insurance policy, Chi-Square test conducted. The result of which have been interpreted below.

#### Chi-Square test between Educational level and Micro insurance Policy

**Table No. 4.53**

Education			
	Observed N	Expected N	Residual
Illiterate	55	60.0	-5.0
MC	87	60.0	27.0
HSCLC	64	60.0	4.0
HS	43	60.0	-17.0
Graduate & Above	51	60.0	-9.0
Total	300		

**Table No. 4.54**  
Micro Insurance Policy

	Observed N	Expected N	Residual
Yes	208	150.0	58.0
No	92	150.0	-58.0
Total	300		

**Table No. 4.55**

Test Statistics		
	Education	Micro Insurance Policy
Chi-Square	19.000 <sup>a</sup>	44.853 <sup>b</sup>
df	4	1
Asymp. Sig.	.001	.000

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected frequencies less than 5. The minimum expected cell frequency is 60.0.

b. 0 cells (.0%) have expected frequencies less than 5. The minimum expected cell frequency is 150.0.

The table no 4.55 shows that the chi-square value for this set of data is less than 0.05, hence the null hypothesis  $H_0$  is rejected and  $H_a$  is accepted. So, there is relationship between educational level and micro insurance policy.

2. In order to testing the hypotheses ( $H_0$ ), there is no significant relationship between occupational pattern and micro insurance policy, Chi-Square test conducted. The result of which have been interpreted below.

#### Chi-Square test between Occupational pattern and Micro insurance Policy

**Table No. 4.56**  
**Occupation**

	Observed N	Expected N	Residual
Farmer	62	75.0	-13.0
Agri Labour	52	75.0	-23.0
NFW	80	75.0	5.0
Others	106	75.0	31.0
Total	300		

**Table No. 4.57**

#### Micro Insurance Policy

	Observed N	Expected N	Residual
Yes	208	150.0	58.0
No	92	150.0	-58.0
Total	300		

**Table No. 4.58**  
**Test Statistics**

	Occupation	Micro Insurance Policy
Chi-Square	22.453 <sup>a</sup>	44.853 <sup>b</sup>
df	3	1
Asymp. Sig.	.000	.000

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected frequencies less than 5. The minimum expected cell frequency is 75.0.

b. 0 cells (.0%) have expected frequencies less than 5. The minimum expected cell frequency is 150.0.

The table no 4.58 shows that the chi-square value for this set of data is less than 0.05, hence the null hypothesis  $H_02$  is rejected and  $H_{a2}$  is accepted. So, there is relationship between occupational pattern and micro insurance policy.

3. In order to testing the hypotheses ( $H_03$ ), there is no significant relationship between range of earnings and micro insurance policy, Chi-Square test conducted. The result of which have been interpreted below.

**Chi-Square test between Range of earnings and Micro insurance Policy**

**Table No. 4.59**  
**Range of earning**

	Observed N	Expected N	Residual
0-100	43	75.0	-32.0
100-200	73	75.0	-2.0
200-300	110	75.0	35.0
300-400	74	75.0	-1.0
Total	300		

**Table No. 4.60**  
**Micro Insurance Policy**

	Observed N	Expected N	Residual
Yes	208	150.0	58.0
No	92	150.0	-58.0
Total	300		



**Table No. 4.61**  
**Test Statistics**

	Rang of earning	Micro Insurance Policy
Chi-Square	30.053 <sup>a</sup>	44.853 <sup>b</sup>
df	3	1
Asymp. Sig.	.000	.000

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected frequencies less than 5. The minimum expected cell frequency is 75.0.

b. 0 cells (.0%) have expected frequencies less than 5. The minimum expected cell frequency is 150.0.

The table no 4.61 shows that the chi-square value for this set of data is less than 0.05, hence the null hypothesis  $H_03$  is rejected and  $H_a3$  is accepted. So, there is relationship between range of earnings and micro insurance policy.

4. In order to testing the hypotheses ( $H_04$ ), there is no significant relationship between range of savings and micro insurance policy, Chi-Square test conducted. The result of which have been interpreted below.

**Chi-Square test between Range of savings and Micro insurance Policy:**

**Table No. 4.62**

**Range of saving**

	Observed N	Expected N	Residual
1000-2000	91	64.0	27.0
2000-3000	52	64.0	-12.0
3000-4000	45	64.0	-19.0
4000-5000	68	64.0	4.0
Total	256		

**Table No. 4.63**  
**Micro Insurance Policy**

	Observed N	Expected N	Residual
Yes	208	150.0	58.0
No	92	150.0	-58.0
Total	300		

**Table No. 4.64**  
**Test Statistics**

	Range of saving	Micro Insurance Policy
Chi-Square	19.531 <sup>a</sup>	44.853 <sup>b</sup>
df	3	1
Asymp. Sig.	.000	.000

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected frequencies less than 5. The minimum expected cell frequency is 64.0.

b. 0 cells (.0%) have expected frequencies less than 5. The minimum expected cell frequency is 150.0.

The table no 4.64 shows that the chi-square value for this set of data is less than 0.05, hence the null hypothesis  $H_0$  is rejected and  $H_a$  is accepted. So, there is relationship between range of saving and micro insurance policy.

### **Major Findings:**

1. The majority of the respondents belong to the age group 46 and above years with 54% and the second age group is 31 to 45 years with 33.3%, followed by below 30 years with 12.7%
2. The male respondents is majority of respondents i.e.216 (72%) and female respondents is only 84 i.e. 28%.
3. The majority of the respondents belong to the Other Backward Class caste group 163 respondents with 54% and the second caste group is schedule caste with 24.3%, followed by general, schedule tribes and others with 15.3%, 3.3% and 2.7% respectively.

4. From the table no.4.4 it is cleared that majority of the respondents is Middle Class educational qualification i.e. 29.0% and the second majority of respondent are just High School Leaving Certificate (HSLC) examination passed i.e. 21.3%. Illiterate, graduate and above and Higher Secondary is 18.3%, 17.0% and 14.3% respectively.
5. The table 4.5 shows that majority of respondents are Others category with 35.3% and second majority are non-farming worker with 26.7%, followed by farmer and agricultural labour with 20.7% and 17.3% respectively.
6. Size of family of respondent is majority 3 to 4 member's family with 64.3% and followed by 5 & above member and 1 to 2 member's family with 33.3% and 2.4%.
7. Most of the family's earning member is one i.e. 85% and two or more earning member's family is only 15%.
8. Major portion (i.e. 110) of respondents belongs to income group 200-300 per day with 36.7% and followed by 300-400, 100-200 and 0-100 as 24.7%, 24.3% and 14.3% respectively
9. The 255 of respondents having showing surplus in a year and only 45 respondents have no any surplus in a year. It means that majority of respondents have ability to take micro insurance.
10. Major portion of respondents belongs to surplus group 1000-2000 i.e. 35.3%, followed by 4000-5000, 2000-3000 and 3000-4000 surplus group with 26.7%, 20.4% and 17.6% respectively
11. Majority of the respondent having cash at the end of the year i.e. 73.7% and only 26.3% respondents nothing any cash in hand at end of the year.
12. Only 71.3% of respondents having any kinds of account in Banking or other financial institution and large number of respondents have no any kinds accounts in Banking or other financial institutions with 28.7%.
13. Most of the respondents having Accounts in Banking sector with 97.7% and only 2.3% of respondents having account in Post Office in the study area.

14. Most of the respondents are aware about micro insurance with 74% and only 26% respondents are not aware about micro insurance.
15. 66.2% of the respondent got the information about micro insurance from NGO, 15.3% respondent got information from agents, 6.8% respondents got information from relatives/friend, 5.9% respondents got it from the Company office and again 5.9% respondents got information from advertisement.
16. The insurance agents are offering micro insurance policy only to 57% of respondent and a major portion of respondent are excluded from the offering of micro insurance policy i.e. 43%.
17. The table no.4.17 shows that only 69.3% respondent has micro insurance policy and other 30.7% respondent does not hold any kind insurance policy.
18. Table no. 4.18 show that major respondent are having micro-insurance policy of public sector company (LIC) ,which is 95.2% and other 4.8% respondent are having micro insurance policy of private sector insurer.
19. The majority of respondent excluded from micro insurance because of lack of information, which is 46.7% and 29.3% respondent excluded from micro insurance because of financial problem, 19.6% respondent having the problem of lack of accessibility and 4% of respondent can not decide their problem.
20. There are 80 respondents out of 92 decided to take micro insurance in near future i.e. 87% and only 13% respondent have no any plan to taking micro insurance.
21. 97.7% respondent thinks that micro-insurance is need for security in future and only 2.3% respondent doesn't think as it will helpful in future.
22. Most of the respondent thinks that micro insurance is helpful in security of life; with 92% respondent and only 8% respondent not think as helpful.
23. Majority of the respondent prefer to pay their premium in the modes of monthly with 71.3% and second majority group of respondent prefer quarterly payment mode of premium with 22.3% and a least of respondent prefer to pay their insurance premium annually.

24. 84.7% of respondents are preferred to pay their premium at door step and second majority respondent prefer to pay their premium at insurance company's office i.e. 9.0% and followed by Bank and Post Office 3.7% and 2.7% respectively.
25. Only 60 policyholders face any kind of problem to running their policy Out of 208 policyholder and 148 policyholders do not face any problem to running their policy.
26. In the case of nature of problem face by policyholder majority of the respondent having the problem of documentation i.e. 38.3% and some of respondent facing the financial problem i.e. 28.3% and a lot of respondent face delivery of policy and accessibility.
27. The maximum of the policy held by the respondent in duration of 5 to 10 years with 66% and in second position are 10 to 15 years with 34%.
28. The table 4.28 shows the attributes of the respondents, in taking of micro insurance. From figure it can be said that consumers have given more importance to security of life as compared to others with a score of 3.49. Next importance is given to safety with a score of 3.40 followed by others.
29. While purchasing the policy majority of the respondent have given importance on safety factor (risk factor) of policy with a score of 3.21 which followed by security factor with a score of 2.86.
30. While selecting a particular policy majority of the respondent have given highest importance in risk factor of policy with a mean score of 3.59; next important factor is premium amount with a score of 2.95. These are followed by coverage, objective and accessibility.
31. The table no. 4.31 shows that male respondents is majority of respondents having micro insurance 165 out of 216 i.e. 76.4% and the female is 43 out of 84 i.e. 51.2%.
32. There are 87 (58.8%) respondent having micro insurance in Demow Block out of 148 respondents and 21 (40.4%) respondents having micro insurance policy in Joypur Block out of 52 respondents.

33. The majority respondent having micro insurance in Balimara GP with 11 (82.2) out of 13 respondents and followed by Athabari GP, Tipam Fakial GP and Khorahat GP with the percentage of 82.2%, 25.6% and 22.4% respectively.
34. Majority of the respondents educated up to graduate & above having MI policy i.e. 49 out of 51(96.0%) and the second majority of respondent having MI policy educational qualification is HS passed i.e. 37 out of 43(86.0%). HSLC, Middle Class and Illiterate are 70.3%, 67.8% and 32.7% respectively.
35. The table no. 4.35 shows that majority of respondents are others categories having micro insurance policy with 84.9% and second majority are non-farming worker with 81.3%, followed by farmer and agricultural labourer with 56.5% and 34.6% respectively.
36. Major portion (i.e. 110) of respondents belongs to income group 100-200 per day with 84.9% having insurance policy and followed by 300-400, 200-300 and 0-100 as 82.4%, 74.5% and 7.0% respectively.
37. From the table no. 4.37 it is revealed that 222 respondent having knowledge about micro insurance and out of them 200 respondent having micro insurance policy. There are 8 respondents having micro insurance policy without knowledge of micro insurance. Out of 300 respondents 92 respondents nothing knowledge about micro insurance.
38. A large number of respondents got the information about micro insurance from NGO and 139 out of them having micro insurance policy (i.e.95%). 34 respondents got information about micro insurance from insurance agent and out of them 29 respondents having micro insurance policy (i.e. 85%). 13 each respondent got information it from the company office and advertisement and 15 respondents got information from relatives.
39. 147 of the respondent got the information about micro insurance from NGO, 34 respondents got from agent, 13 each respondent got it from the Company office and advertisement, 15 respondents got information from relatives. The entire respondent having knowledge of MI think as MI is need for security except one respondent do not agree with it having knowledge from advertisement.

40. The table 4.40 revealed that out of 300 respondent's 221 respondents having cash in hand at the end of a year and only 192 respondents of them having micro insurance policy. It means that 29 respondents have ability to take micro insurance.
41. The 255 of respondents having showing surplus in a year and only 45 respondents have no any surplus in a year. It means that majority of respondents have ability to take micro insurance.
42. The table no. 4.42 shows that total 185 (89%) micro insurance policyholder having any kind of Account in financial Institution and only 23 (11%) micro insurance policy holder have not any kind of Account in financial institution. On the other hand, only 29 (32%) respondents having Accounts in financial institutions and 63 (68%) respondents have not any kind of Accounts in financial institution in non micro insurance policy category
43. The table no.4.43 shows that majority of the respondents prefer the monthly premium payment mode. Agricultural labour category is the highest in preference of monthly premium payment mode (i.e. 90.3%), the second category is Non Farming Worker with 78.75% followed by Farmer and Other category with 64.5% and 60.4% respectively.
44. The table no.4.44 shows that majority of the respondents prefer at door step premium payment place. Agricultural labour category is the highest in preference of door step premium payment place (i.e. 94.23%), the second category is Non Farming Worker with 88.75% followed by Farmer and Other category with 85.48% and 76.41% respectively.
45. The table no. 4.45 shows that majority of the respondents prefer at door step premium payment place (i.e. 254). Illiterate category is the highest in preference of door step premium payment place (i.e. 96.36%), the second category is Graduate & above with 88.24% followed by Middle Class, Higher Secondary and HSLC category with 87.36%, 86.05% and 67.19% respectively.

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