



SARAL KRISHI BIMA

UIN: IRDAN126RP0001V01202223

Policy Wording

Agriculture Insurance Company of India

# Saral Krishi Bima

## Policy Wordings

Agriculture Insurance Company of India Limited ("AIC"), having received a Proposal and the premium from the Proposer named in the Schedule referred to herein below, and the said Proposal and Declaration together with any statement, report or other document leading to the issue of this Policy and referred to therein having been accepted and agreed to by AIC and the Proposer as the basis of this contract do, by this Policy agree, in consideration of and subject to the due receipt of the subsequent premiums, as set out in the Schedule with all its parts, and further, subject to the terms and conditions contained in this Policy, as set out in the Schedule with all its parts that on proof to the satisfaction of AIC of the compensation having become payable as set out in the Schedule to the title of the said person or persons claiming payment or upon the happening of an event / events upon which one or more benefits become payable under this Policy, the Sum in accordance with the term sheet will be paid by AIC which shall not exceed the maximum sum insured under the policy.

### SCHEDULE OF THE POLICY

#### Part I of the Schedule

Policy Number:

Issued at (Place):

PROPOSER DETAILS									
Type of Proposer	<input type="checkbox"/> Individual	<input type="checkbox"/> Corporate	<input type="checkbox"/> Affinity Group	<input type="checkbox"/> Cooperative	<input type="checkbox"/> Others				
Full Name/Organization Name									
Guardian/Principal Officer Name									
Gender (in case of individual)					Date of Birth/Incorporation (dd/mm/yyyy)				
Identity Proof:	Aadhaar Card/PAN Card/Ration Card/Voter ID/Other, Specify:				Identity Proof No.				
Address Proof:	Aadhaar Card/Passport/Ration Card/Voter ID/Other, Specify:				Address Proof No.				
CONTACT DETAILS									
Address Line 1									
Address Line 2									
City/Village					Block/Mandal/Taluka/Tehsil				
District					State				
Phone Number									
E-Mail ID									
BANK DETAILS (for credit of claims)									
Account Holder Name					Account Number				
Bank Name					Branch Name & Address				
Account Type	<input type="checkbox"/> Savings	<input type="checkbox"/> Current			IFS Code				



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<b>NOMINEE DETAILS (in case of individual)</b>					
Nominee Full Name	Mr./Mrs./Ms.				
Identity Proof	Aadhaar Card/PAN Card/Ration Card/Voter ID/Other, Specify:	Identity Proof No.			
Relation to Party	Date of Birth (dd/mm/yyyy)				

<b>COVER DETAILS</b>					
Details of Risk					
Additional Information					
Insurable Interest Document					
Risk Start Date					
Risk End Date					
Choice of parameters for which coverage is sought	<b>Weather Parameters</b> Rainfall <input type="checkbox"/> Temperature <input type="checkbox"/> Relative Humidity <input type="checkbox"/> Sunshine Hours <input type="checkbox"/> Pest-Disease congenial climate <input type="checkbox"/> Wind speed <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Satellite-Based Indices</b> NDVI <input type="checkbox"/> LSWI <input type="checkbox"/> SAVI <input type="checkbox"/> Soil Moisture <input type="checkbox"/> Microwave Backscatter <input type="checkbox"/> fAPAR <input type="checkbox"/> Flood Index <input type="checkbox"/> Drought Index <input type="checkbox"/> Other, _____ <b>Notification of Natural Calamity</b> Flood <input type="checkbox"/> Drought <input type="checkbox"/> Cyclone <input type="checkbox"/> Earthquake <input type="checkbox"/>				

Details of Area where risk is located (As per term-sheet)					
State	District	Tehsil/Block	Village	Total Units of Risk at the Location	Source of weather parameter/satellite index data for which coverage is sought

Total Number of Units Insured	
Sum Insured per Unit (Rs/unit)	Rs.
Total Sum Insured	Rs.
Premium	Rs.
Discount	Rs.
Premium after Discount	Rs.
Tax @ _____ %	Rs.
Gross Premium	Rs.

Signed for and on behalf of the Agriculture Insurance Company of India Limited, at \_\_\_\_\_ on this date \_\_\_\_

**Authorized Signatory**



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### Part II of the Schedule

#### Scope of Cover

The policy shall provide coverage against economic losses under all activities in agricultural and allied sectors, except cultivation of crops namely

- Livestock (including dairy, sheep, goat, poultry, and piggery)
- Fisheries (including marine, inland, and aqua farming)
- Sericulture
- Lac Culture
- Apiculture
- Vermiculture
- Silviculture
- Forestry & Logging
- Structures, Machinery and Labour involved in agricultural and allied activities
- Any other activity falling under the purview of agriculture and allied sector

The cover will be based on the below parameters:

- Weather Parameters
  - Rainfall
  - Temperature
  - Sunshine hours
  - Relative humidity
  - High wind speed
  - Pest-diseases congenial climate
- Satellite based indices
  - Normalized Difference Vegetation Index
  - Land Surface Water Index
  - Soil Adjusted Vegetation Index
  - Soil Moisture Content Index
  - Microwave Backscatter
  - Flood Index
  - Drought Index
  - fAPAR



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- Any other satellite-based indices that may be relevant for a particular risk may also be considered on a case-to-case basis
  
- Notification of following natural calamities by the concerned District Disaster Management Authority/ State Disaster Management Authority, or National Disaster Management Authority or any other authority authorized by the concerned State Government or Government of India:
  - Drought
  - Cyclone
  - Flood
  - Earthquake

Single cover or a combination of the covers would be offered to the policyholder to ensure adequate risk coverage

## Definitions

### 1. Weather Parameters

All such parameters that quantify different aspects of the weather on any given day.

### 2. Maximum Temperature

Maximum Temperature shall mean the highest temperature (° C) recorded for a day as per weather data.

### 3. Minimum Temperature

Minimum Temperature shall mean the lowest temperature (° C) recorded for a day as per weather data.

### 4. Temperature Range

'Temperature Range' is the difference between the Maximum and Minimum Temperatures recorded on a given day as per weather data.

### 5. Mean Temperature

Mean temperature is the average of the maximum and minimum temperatures recorded on a given day as per weather data.

### 6. Rainfall

Rainfall shall mean the daily/aggregate for the risk period/consecutive days cumulative rainfall (mm / cm) recorded as per weather data.

### 7. Wind Speed

Wind speed shall mean the average wind speed for a day (km / hour or miles/ hour) recorded as per weather data.

### 8. Bright Sunshine Hour

The number of hours of bright sun shines per day as measured as per weather data.

### 9. Relative Humidity

Relative humidity is the amount of water vapor present in the atmosphere expressed as the percentage of maximum that could be present at the same temperature.

### 10. High Temperature

"High Temperature" shall mean- Maximum Temperature (° C) recorded as per weather data above the trigger level consecutively for a specific no. of days during the reference period OR the sum of deviations in daily actual maximum

temperature recorded as per weather data above the trigger level during the reference period or for different months during the reference period.

### 11. Temperature Range Deviation

The daily "Temperature Range Deviation" is the sum of absolute deviations (to be specified for each individual policy), exceeding the trigger value, in daily temperature range from the normal range of the day during the reference period or for different months during the reference period.

### 12. Low Temperature

"Low Temperature" shall mean-

Daily Minimum Temperature (° C) recorded at the reference weather station below the trigger level consecutively for a specific no. of days during the reference period OR the sum of deviations in daily actual minimum temperature recorded at the reference weather station below the trigger level during the reference period or for different months during the reference period.

### 13. Frost

"Frost" is the condition when minimum temperature falls below 4° C in a day. Frost shall mean the sum of deviations (deviations calculated month wise or for the entire period) in daily actual minimum temperature below 4° C recorded at the reference weather station during the reference period.

### 14. Excess (or deficit) Rainfall

"Excess Rainfall" shall mean the actual daily / aggregate of risk period/ consecutive cumulative rainfall in excess (or deficit) of the trigger value

### 15. Wind Speed Deviation

"Wind Speed Deviation" is the sum of positive deviations (calculated for the reference period) in actual wind speed, (subjected to caps fixed) recorded at the reference weather station exceeding the threshold trigger levels.

### 16. Bright Sunshine Hour (BSH) Deviation

Bright Sunshine Hour deviation shall mean the actual period of sunshine hour (daily / weekly / monthly/ for the entire reference period) recorded as per weather data below the trigger levels.



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### 17. Relative Humidity Deviation

Relative Humidity Deviation shall mean the actual Relative Humidity recorded as per weather data above / below (to be specified separately for each policy) the trigger level specified.

### 18. Disease Congenial Days (DCD)

The climatic variability, which may arise from a combination of deviation in weather parameters, can lead to increase in pest and disease attack. Therefore, DCD can be covered as combination of temperature, relative humidity and rainfall taken together when they lie outside their respective defined trigger ranges.

### 19. Satellite-Based Indices

As defined in "Sample Illustration 6 - Satellite-based indices" in Annexure A of these Policy Wordings

### 20. Indian Meteorological department (IMD)

The India Meteorological Department is an agency of the Ministry of Earth Sciences of the Government of India. It is the principal agency responsible for meteorological observations, weather forecasting and seismology.

### 21. Reference Weather Station (RWS)

"Reference Weather Station" shall mean the India Meteorological Department's (IMD) weather station (or stations set up by departments of State Government, Research Institutes, Universities or other independent weather stations set up by private weather data providers) to record various weather parameters (to be specified for each individual policy).

### 22. Term sheet

The term sheet is a document containing the terms of insurance including details of risk insured, sum insured, geographical location, source of weather data to be used for claim calculation, coverage details- cover

definition, coverage period, trigger on insured weather parameters/satellite indices/notified calamities, sum payable on breach of these triggers and premium rate and any other additional disclosures, is shared by the insurer to the proposer. The proposer must accept the term sheet to move ahead with the insurance. The term sheet shall deem to be an integral part of the policy.

### 23. Trigger or Strike

Triggers are set on the insured weather parameters/satellite indices/notified calamities and are specified on the termsheet. On deviation (positive or negative, as the case may be) of these triggers, a sum become payable. The triggers' unit depends upon the insurance cover.

### 24. Automated Weather Stations (AWS)

"Automated Weather stations" consists of sensors which are capable of recording important weather parameters such as temperature, relative humidity, wind speed and direction, rainfall, solar radiation etc.

### 25. Reference Period

Reference Period shall be the period for which the insurance shall be in force for a weather parameter.

### 26. IMD Gridded Rainfall/Temperature Data

IMD Gridded Data is a very high spatial resolution daily gridded rainfall data which divides the Indian Subcontinent into a Grid of 0.25 x 0.25 Degrees. The first data in the record is at 6.5N & 66.5E, the second is at 6.5N & 66.75E, third is at 6.5N & 67E and so on. The last data record corresponds to 38.5N & 100.0E. The yearly data file consists of 365/366 records corresponding to non-leap/ leap years. Similarly, Gridded Temperature Data uses a Grid of 0.5 x 0.5 Degrees.



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### Sum Insured

Sum Insured will be decided individually for each policyholder at the time of issuing the policy based on the economic values of the risk covered which will be arrived at using factors such as input cost, production cost, probable maximum loss.

### Standard exclusions

- losses arising out of war, invasion, act of foreign enemies, hostilities or war-like operations, rebellion, revolution, insurrection, military or usurped power or civil commotion or loot or pillage in connection herewith.
- consequential loss of any kind or description.
- direct or consequential loss due to nuclear weapons material, ionizing radiation or contamination by radioactivity from any nuclear fuel or from any nuclear waste from the combustion of nuclear fuel.
- Losses arising due to any other reasons which are not specifically included in the policy

### Exclusions specific to the policy

AIC shall not be liable to make any payment under this policy to the policyholder in case of loss or damage due to:

- Any weather/satellite parameter and/or natural calamity not specifically covered under the policy
- Any natural calamity covered in the policy which is not notified by the concerned District Disaster Management Authority/ State Disaster Management Authority, or National Disaster Management Authority or any other authority authorized by the concerned State Government or Government of India, to notify the named calamities.

### Loss Assessment Process

Extraction/ procurement of daily weather/satellite data from data sources as per the term sheet maintained by the specified Government/Private/International agencies will be carried out by AIC. Similarly, declaration/notification of any natural calamity covered in the policy, by the concerned District Disaster Management Authority/ State Disaster Management Authority, or National Disaster Management Authority or any other authority authorized by the concerned State Government or Government of India, to notify the named calamities, will be procured by AIC.





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To indemnify the losses, claims will be settled only as per weather/satellite/calamity notification data as procured above and calculated as per the term sheet and/or policy. The concerned agency whose data is used by AIC, are liable for conforming the standards and norms of installation and maintenance of sources of data. AIC will take an undertaking from such organizations in this regard. Proper working of data sources will be ensured through surprise visits by AIC officials. AIC will ensure, through an agreement that any liability arising out of information distortions will be borne by the concerned organization itself and not by AIC.

The policyholder is not required to submit claim form as the process of payment of claims is automated, based on the data received from the sources mentioned above. Only The term sheet containing the trigger parameters and sums payable on breach of such trigger parameters shall form the basis of computation of claims payable to the policyholder (and not on the basis of actual loss suffered and shall be deemed to be an integral part of the policy.

It is clarified by the insurer that other than the term sheet and the weather/satellite/calamity notification data for the cover period, no other document shall be relevant for the purpose of computation of claims on the occurrence of an adverse weather incidence.

**Note-** In case the policyholder feels that a due claim as per policy/term sheet conditions has not been paid, the policyholder has the right to inform the intermediary/ insurer about the loss. On receipt of such an information by the policyholder, the intermediary will then inform AIC about the claim, collect the required documents from the policyholder.

### Claim Documentation, If required

At the time of settling claims the policyholder may be required to furnish one or more of the following documents to AIC:

- Duly filled and signed Claim Form
- Document proving insurable interest
- Photocopy of current year policy
- Copy of Identity Proof submitted at the time of proposal
- Proof of premium paid (Acknowledgement slip)
- Original cancelled cheque with payee name printed on the cheque is required. If name of payee is not printed on the cheque, please attach copy of the first page of bank passbook
- Any other relevant document as requested by the Insurer.



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### Claim Payment

Upon fulfillment of all the conditions required to qualify as payment of claim, A detailed claim report showing all the particulars of insurance and claims payable will be generated and after doing the necessary checks a claim note will be prepared and due approval will be taken.

The claim payment will be made each through online mode. A claim letter will be issued to the policyholder and the intimation ID will be converted to the Claim ID electronically under the supervision of Claim Processing Officer.

It is to be noted that the insurer will settle the claims within 30 days from the end of the risk period or of receiving the weather data whichever is later.

### General conditions

It is hereby expressly stipulated and made clear that due observance and fulfilment of the terms, conditions and endorsements of this Policy in so far as they relate to anything to be done or complied with by the Policyholder shall be a condition precedent to any liability of AIC to make any payment under this Policy.

1. The geographical scope of this Policy is within the territorial limits of India. The provisions of this Policy shall be governed by the laws of India and subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of Courts within India. Any dispute arising out of the policy shall be first settled amicably by the parties within 30 days from the date such dispute arises.
2. During the period of this policy, the policyholder shall possess all rights with regard to the risk being insured as specified by the policyholder in the schedule to the policy. The policyholder shall provide to AIC such title deeds and other documents as may be required by AIC for verification of their interest over the insured risk. The due observance and fulfillment of the above shall be a condition precedent for settlement of any claim under this policy.
3. The Policy, the Schedule, the proposal form, endorsements, and any memorandum shall constitute the complete contract of insurance. No change or alteration in this Policy shall be valid or effective unless approved in writing by AIC and which shall be evidenced by an endorsement on the Policy.
4. The policy and the schedule shall be read together and any word or expression to which a specific meaning has been attached in any part of this policy or of the schedule shall bear the same meaning wherever it may appear. The due observance and fulfillment of the terms, conditions, and endorsement of this policy in so far as they relate to anything to be done or complied with by the policyholder, shall be a condition precedent to any liability of AIC to make any payment under this policy.



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5. **Transfer of Interest** - Prior approval from AIC shall be sought in writing then after approval from AIC only policy may be transferred to the new owner. Transfer fee of 0.5% of the sum insured or Rs. 500 whichever is lower will be paid by policyholder to AIC
6. Where Proposal Forms are not received, and where information obtained from the Policyholder whether orally or otherwise is captured in the Policy document, the Policyholder shall point out in writing to AIC, discrepancies, if any, in the information contained in the Policy document within 15 days from Policy issue date after which information contained in the Policy shall be deemed to have been accepted as correct.
7. Every notice and communication to AIC required by this Policy shall be in writing or in electronic form to AIC and unless otherwise required by AIC under the policy, must be duly delivered at the address/email ID mentioned in the Schedule to the Policy.
8. If it is found at any stage that the policy has been purchased by the policyholder with an intent of fraud or by committing fraud, the policyholder or anyone acting on their behalf has misrepresented and/or suppressed the facts shown - then the insurer would be entitled and well within its rights to:
  - Terminate the contract based on suppression of material facts, fraudulent intent if any such information comes to light within the policy period. Premium amount will be forfeited in this case.
  - Instantly reject/ repudiate any claim made under this policy
  - Recover claims, if any, paid under the said policy
9. The benefit under this Policy is forfeited if a claim is in any respect fraudulent or if any fraudulent means or devices are used by the Policyholder.
10. Any special provisions subject to which this policy has been entered into and endorsed in the policy or in any separate instrument shall be deemed to be part of this policy and shall have effect accordingly.
11. It is also hereby further expressly agreed and declared that notwithstanding anything mentioned in any of the policy and related document, AIC shall not be liable to the Policyholder for any claim hereunder after 12 months from the date of occurrence of claim event. It is clarified that the claim within 12 months shall be settled in accordance with the terms and conditions of the policy.
12. AIC may cancel the Policy at any time without assigning any reason by giving fifteen-day notice in writing in which case AIC shall refund to the Policyholder a pro-rata of the premium paid under the existing policy corresponding to the unexpired period of Insurance.
13. This Policy may also be cancelled at any time at the request of the Policyholder in which case AIC will retain the premium for the period for which this Policy has been in force by the 1/365 method and unearned premium will be refunded based on this basis with adjustment of expenses such as initial administrative cost including stamp duty and commission payable to intermediaries. No refund of premium in case of cancellation of policy after expiry of half of



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the policy period. No refund of premium shall be payable in case of cancellation after the claim arises.

14. Any and all notices and declarations for the attention of AIC shall be submitted in writing and shall be sent to the address specified in the schedule.
15. **Free Look Period:** Policyholder can cancel the policy within 15 days of receipt of policy document as per IRDA guidelines. Full Premium will be refunded in this case subject to deduction of expenses such as stamp duty and any others. No refund of premium in case a claim arises in free look period.
16. **Premium Frequency:** Premium is payable in advance in a single installment.

### Notices

Any notice, direction or instruction given under this Policy shall be in writing and delivered by hand, post, facsimile or email to:

- (i) In case of the policyholder, at the address specified in the Schedule.
- (ii) In case of Agriculture Insurance Company of India Limited:

### Head Office

- Email : aicho@aicofIndia.com (For Claim)
- Helpline : 1800-116-515 (toll free)/011-24604444
- Website : www.aicofIndia.com
- Address : Plate B & C, Office Block-1, 5<sup>th</sup> Floor, East Kidwai Nagar, New Delhi – 110023

S.No.	Regional Office	State(s) Serviced	Address	Contact No.
1	Ahmedabad	Gujarat	Jeevan Vikas Building First Floor, Opp. Jhansi Rani's Statue Satellite Road, Ahmedabad - 380015 <a href="mailto:ro.ahmedabad@aicofIndia.com">ro.ahmedabad@aicofIndia.com</a>	079-26472609
2	Bangalore	Karnataka	3rd Floor, Karnataka Pradesh KrishikSamaj No. 18, Nrupatunga Road, Hudson Circle, Bangalore - 560 001 <a href="mailto:ro.bangalore@aicofIndia.com">ro.bangalore@aicofIndia.com</a>	080-22115393
3	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh	Jeewan Shikha, Central Zonal Office, 60-B, 1st Floor, North Wing, Hoshangabad Road, Bhopal - 462011 <a href="mailto:ro.bhopal@aicofIndia.com">ro.bhopal@aicofIndia.com</a>	0755-2700199
4	Bhubaneswar	Odisha	The Mother, 1st Floor, Plot No - 87, Satya Nagar, Bhubaneswar - 751 007 <a href="mailto:ro.bhubaneswar@aicofIndia.com">ro.bhubaneswar@aicofIndia.com</a>	0674-2572409
5	Chandigarh	Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, J&K, Punjab	Cabin No 7, 3rd Floor, Agro Mall, Sector 20, Panchkula, 134117 <a href="mailto:ro.chandigarh@aicofIndia.com">ro.chandigarh@aicofIndia.com</a>	0172-2538047
6	Chennai	Tamil Nadu, Pondicherry,	Old No. 156 (New No. 323), Andhra Insurance Building, 1st Floor, Thambu Chetty Street Chennai - 600 001	044-43403418

Agriculture Insurance Company of India Limited

Registered Office: Plate B & C, 5<sup>th</sup> Floor, Block 1, East Kidwai Nagar, New Delhi

Tel: 011-24604444 ; Web: [www.aicofIndia.com](http://www.aicofIndia.com)

IRDAI Registration Number – 126 | Product Name: Saral Krishi Bima

UIN: IRDAN126RP0001V01202223

POLICY WORDING



## Agriculture Insurance Company of India Limited

		Andaman and Nicobar island	<a href="mailto:ro.chennai@aicoIndia.com">ro.chennai@aicoIndia.com</a>	
7	Dehradun	Uttarakhand	56, Rajpur Road, behind Hotel Classic, Dehradun - 248 001 <a href="mailto:ro.dehradun@aicoIndia.com">ro.dehradun@aicoIndia.com</a>	0135-2740244
8	Guntur	Andhra Pradesh	Door No. 31-14-1178, 3rd Floor, 14th Line, Arundelpet, Guntur - 522002 <a href="mailto:ro.guntur@aicoIndia.com">ro.guntur@aicoIndia.com</a>	0863-2233565
9	Guwahati	Assam, Meghalaya, Manipur, Mizoram	House No. 160, 3rd Floor, Rajgarh Road, Guwahati - 781 007 <a href="mailto:ro.guwahati@aicoIndia.com">ro.guwahati@aicoIndia.com</a>	0361-2462314
10	Hyderabad	Telangana	United India Insurance Towers, 3-5-817 & 818, 8th Floor), Basheerbagh, Hyderabad - 500 029 <a href="mailto:ro.hyderabad@aicoIndia.com">ro.hyderabad@aicoIndia.com</a>	040-23242363
11	Jaipur	Rajasthan	Upasana Towers, 4th Floor, SubhashMarg, C-Scheme, Jaipur - 302 001 <a href="mailto:ro.jaipur@aicoIndia.com">ro.jaipur@aicoIndia.com</a>	0141-4042998
12	Kolkata	West Bengal, Tripura	OM Towers, 5th Floor, Chowringhee Road, Kolkata - 700 071 <a href="mailto:ro.kolkata@aicoIndia.com">ro.kolkata@aicoIndia.com</a>	033-22882665
13	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	5th Floor, Jeevan Bhawan, Phase-II, Nawal Kishore Road, Hazratganj, Lucknow (U.P.) 226001 <a href="mailto:ro.lucknow@aicoIndia.com">ro.lucknow@aicoIndia.com</a>	0522-4262304
14	Mumbai	Maharashtra, Goa	BSE Tower, 20th Floor, Dalal Street, Mumbai - 400 020 <a href="mailto:ro.mumbai@aicoIndia.com">ro.mumbai@aicoIndia.com</a>	022-61710915
15	Patna	Bihar	1st Floor, Yunus Corporate, S.P. Verma Road Patna -800001 <a href="mailto:ro.patna@aicoIndia.com">ro.patna@aicoIndia.com</a>	0612-2216408
16	Raipur	Chhattisgarh	JeevanPrakash, JeevanBimaMarg, Pandri, Raipur - 492 004 <a href="mailto:ro.raipur@aicoIndia.com">ro.raipur@aicoIndia.com</a>	0771-4316038
17	Ranchi	Jharkhand	1st Floor, Tara Tower Radium Road, Kutchery Chowk, Ranchi - 834 001 <a href="mailto:ro.ranchi@aicoIndia.com">ro.ranchi@aicoIndia.com</a>	0651-2361079
18	Thiruvananthapuram	Kerala	8th floor, Carmel Towers, Cotton Hill PO, Vazhuthacaud, Thiruvananthapuram, Pin code: 695014 <a href="mailto:ro.thiruvananthapuram@aicoIndia.com">ro.thiruvananthapuram@aicoIndia.com</a>	0471-2334989



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Notice and instructions will be deemed served 7 days after posting or immediately upon receipt in the case of hand delivery, facsimile or e-mail.

### Customer Service

If at any time the Policyholder requires any clarification or assistance, the Policyholder may contact the offices of AIC at the address specified, during normal business hours.

### Grievance Redressal Mechanism

#### Grievance Redressal Set-Up Of AIC

1. Chief Grievance Redressal Officer [CGRO] – a designated Officer at HO, as the representative of AIC for its Grievance Redressal Policy [GRP]
2. Grievance Redressal Officer [GRO] – a designated Officer at HO, as the implementing officer of GRP
3. Grievance Redressal Register [GRR] – in the prescribed format to keep track of the Grievances and their Redressal, to be maintained by each GRO.

The names and contact details of the GROs are mentioned on AIC's official website under the 'Our Mandate' section and 'grievance Redressal' sub-section.

#### Nomination and Responsibility of GRO and CGRO

GR Office	Office	Officer Level	Responsibilities	Nominating Authority
CGRO	HO	Not below Scale VI	Representative of AIC for its Grievance Redressal Policy [GRP] Appellate Authority for the Grievance cases to apprise the Board and other authorities about AIC's GR.	CMD
GRO	HO	Not below Scale IV	Implementation and compliance of the Grievance Redressal Policy at the respective office. To report to CGRO periodically about the GR status at the respective office.  To suggest/recommend to CGRO, Systemic amendments, if any, with a view to minimize the incidence of grievance.	CGRO



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### Grievance Redressal Procedure

1. A Grievance may be communicated by the Complainant to AIC (GRO) in writing, through post, e-mail, fax, personal submission or through AIC's online Grievance Portal
2. Upon receipt of a Grievance, the GRO shall enter the details thereof in the Grievance Redressal Register [GRR].
3. Within 3 (Three) Working Days of receipt of a Grievance, an Acknowledgement shall be sent by the GRO to the Complainant, containing details of the GRO (name, designation, contact), Grievance (reference no., remarks, if any), and Redressal (set-up & procedure, AND, estimated Redressal time/final Redressal).
4. Effort should be made by GRO to redress every Grievance within 3 (Three) Working Days from the date of its receipt. If the same is achieved, it shall be communicated to the Complainant in the Acknowledgement itself.
5. If the Grievance has not been redressed within 3 (Three) Working Days from its receipt, AIC shall resolve the grievance within 2 (Two) weeks of its receipt and send a final letter of Redressal.
6. If the Grievance is redressed within 2 (Two) Weeks of its receipt, the GRO shall send to the Complainant a written response which offers acceptance or rejection of the complaint and give reason for doing so.
7. AIC shall also inform that it will regard the complaint as closed if it does not receive a reply within 8 weeks from the date of receipt of response by the complainant.
8. If the Grievance has still not been redressed at the level of the GRO by the end of 2 weeks of its receipt the matter may be escalated in Appeal by the Complainant before the CGRO.

### Appeal

1. The Appellate Authority under GRP shall be the CGRO.
2. A Complainant may escalate the Grievance in Appeal in the following circumstances:
  - a. If the Complainant has not received any of the mandated response;
  - b. If the Grievance has not been redressed at the level of the GRO by the end of 2 (two) Weeks of its receipt.
  - c. If the Complainant is not satisfied with the decision of the GRO.
3. An Appeal may be preferred in writing within 4 (four) Weeks from the date of receipt of communication of the Redressal or rejection of the Grievance to AIC. It is abundantly clarified here that beyond this time limit the Complainant shall lose their right to Appeal, and the Grievance shall be deemed to have been closed.
4. The Appellate Authority (CGRO) shall decide the Appeal (and thus close the Grievance) within 4 (four) Weeks of receipt of Appeal (in case of non- Redressal, stating reasons for the same). This final decision shall be communicated to the Complainant by the CGRO.





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5. The decision of the Appellate Authority (CGRO) shall be final and shall close the Grievance. To this end, the Appellate Authority shall be guided by the strict terms and conditions of the policy besides the principles of natural justice and fair play while deciding the Appeal.
6. Any Grievance escalated in Appeal shall be automatically (online) reported to the Regulator through integration of AIC's IT system with that of the Regulator.
7. The decision of the CGRO shall be final in case of Appeal.

### Final Redressal and Closure of Grievance

- a) A Grievance shall be considered as disposed of and closed when:
  - (i) AIC has acceded to the request to the complainant fully.
  - (ii) Where the complainant has indicated in writing, acceptance of the response of AIC.
  - (iii) Where the complainant has not responded within 8 weeks of AIC's written response.
- b) Where the GRO has certified that AIC has discharged its contractual, Statutory and regulatory obligations and therefore closes the complaint.
- c) Where the Complainant has not preferred any Appeal within 4 Weeks from the date of receipt of Redressal or rejection of grievance communicated by AIC.
- d) Where the decision of Appeal has been communicated to the Complainant by the CGRO

If the policyholder/insured is unsatisfied with the action taken by insurance company, they can approach any one of the following insurance ombudsman with their grievance. The following is the list of toll- free numbers of the Grievance cells.

S.No	State	Toll Free No	Timings
1	Kerala	1800-425-7064	On all Working days (Monday-Friday 10 AM to 5:45 PM)
2	Telangana	1800-599-2594	On all Working days (Monday-Friday 10 AM to 5:45 PM)
3	Karnataka	1800-425-0505	On all Working days (Monday-Friday 10 AM to 5:45 PM)
4	West Bengal	1800-572-0258	(24X7)
5	Madhya Pradesh	1800-233-7115	On all Working days (Monday-Friday 10 AM to 5:45 PM)
6	Haryana	1800-180-2117	On all Working days (Monday-Friday 10 AM to 5:45 PM)
7	Odisha	1800-890-4181	On all Working days (Monday-Friday 10 AM to 5:45 PM)
8	Maharashtra	1800-419-5004	On all Working days (Monday-Friday 10 AM to 5:45 PM)
9	Chhattisgarh	1800-419-0344	On all Working days (Monday-Friday 10 AM to 6:00 PM)
10	Uttarakhand	1800-1207-515	On all Working days (Monday-Friday 10 AM to 6:00 PM)
11	Uttar Pradesh	1800-889-6868	On all Working days (Monday-Saturday 06:00 AM to 10:00 PM)
12	Rajasthan	1800-419-6616	On all Working days (Monday-Friday 10 AM to 5:30 PM)





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### Annexure A- Calculation Methodology Illustrations

The following calculation methodology is just for illustrative purposes for better understanding of the policyholder. These calculations will change on case to case basis. The cases illustrated below are not exhaustive but are likely to be a part of all the weather parameters covered under the policy.

The indices in the term-sheet are be defined based on the relevant weather parameters which have direct impact on the economic value of the risk insured. The calculation methodology for the covers is presented in brief below:

#### Sample Illustration 1 - Deficit Rainfall

Deficit rainfall cover indemnifies the insured against the likelihood of economic loss on account of shortfall in rainfall. Cover against adverse deviation in:

- (i) Aggregate of rainfall and
- (ii) Shortfall in cumulative rainfall for n number of days (where n = 1,2,3,...) shall be provided.

A sample term sheet is provided below for reference:

	Phase-I	Phase-II	Phase-III
<b>Period/Phase</b>	16-Jul to 31-Jul	01-Aug to 15-Aug	16-Aug to 31-Aug
<b>Aggregate Rainfall</b>			
<b>STRIKE I (&lt;)</b>	35 mm	50 mm	60 mm
<b>STRIKE II (&lt;)</b>	10 mm	20 mm	20 mm
<b>EXIT</b>	0 mm	0 mm	0 mm
<b>RATE I (Rs/mm)</b>	20.00	20.00	15.00
<b>RATE II (Rs/mm)</b>	100.00	57.50	45.00
<b>Maximum Pay-out</b>	1500	1750	1500
<b>Total Maximum pay-out: Rs. 4750</b>			

Scenario	Claim Pay-out
During Phase-I i.e. during the period 16-Jul to 31- Jul rainfall is <b>08 mm</b>	A pay-out will trigger because 8 mm is less than strike-I as well as strike-II of phase-I i.e. 35 mm and 10 mm respectively. Therefore, the pay-out for this phase will be calculated as <b>(10 - 8) X 100 + (35 - 10) X 20</b> which is equal to <b>Rs 700.00</b> .

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UIN: IRDAN126RP0001V01202223

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During Phase-II i.e. during the period 01-Aug to 15- Aug is <b>30 mm</b>	A pay-out will trigger because 30 mm is less than strike-I of the phase-II i.e. 50 mm. The pay-out for this phase is calculated as <b>(50 - 30) X 20</b> which is equal to <b>Rs 400.00</b> .
During Phase-III i.e. during the period 16-Aug to 31- Aug is <b>10 mm</b>	A pay-out will again trigger because 10 mm is less than both Strike-I and strike-II of the phase-III i.e. 60 mm and 20 mm respectively. The pay-out for this phase will be calculated as <b>(20 - 10) X 45 + (60-20) X 15</b> which is equal to <b>Rs 1050</b> .
<b>Total Pay-out</b>	Rs.700 + Rs.400 + Rs. 1050

### Sample Illustration 2 - Wet spells

This cover indemnifies the insured against the likelihood of economic loss on account of continuous rainfall. Cover against event of prolong occurrence of wet days, such as those mentioned below shall be provided:

- Number of days in a spell of consecutive wet days where wet day is defined as day with rainfall more than n mm (where n = 2.5, 5, 7.5,10,15,20,25,30,35,40,50,60,75,100 etc.)
- Number of days in the longest spell of consecutive wet days
- Total number of wet days

A Sample term sheet is provided below for reference:

Period/Phase	15-Mar to 31-May	
Number of Consecutive wet days (CWD) (*)	Pay-out (in Rs.)	
STRIKE I (>=)	20 days	5000
STRIKE II (>=)	22 days	7500
STRIKE III (>=)	24 days	14000
Exit	26 days	17500
<b>Total Maximum pay-out: Rs. 17500</b>		
<b>(*) Wet day is a day having daily rainfall equal or more than 2.5 mm.</b>		
Pay-out Type	Scenario	Claim Pay-out



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<p><b>1. Multiple Pay-outs:</b> More than one Pay-out but up to the limit of total Maximum Pay-out under the cover, if wet spell repeats.</p>	<p>Assume that from 15-Mar to 8-April, daily rainfall for each day is either equal to and/or more than 2.5 mm without break. Thus, total number of days in this wet spell of CWD is 25. Assume there is another spell of CWD from 1-May to 20-Sept. Total number of days in this spell is 20.</p>	<p>First pay-out will trigger because 25 days is greater than strike-III but less than exit. So Pay-out for this wet spell (period) will be Rs. 14000.00</p> <p>Second pay-out will trigger because 20 days is equal to strike I, Pay-out of this spell (period) will be Rs. 5000.00</p> <p>So, total Pay-out for this scenario will be calculated as Rs. (14000 + 5000) which is equal to Rs. 19000 but final Pay-out will be up to total maximum Pay-out which is equal to Rs. 17500.</p>
<p><b>Total Pay-out</b></p>	<p><b>Rs. 17500.00</b></p>	
<p><b>2. Single Pay-out with maximum intensity:</b> Only one Pay-out with a single maximum Pay-out but up to the limit of total maximum Pay-out under the cover, if wet spell repeats.</p>	<p>Assume that from 15-Mar to 8-April, daily rainfall for each day is either equal to and/or more than 2.5 mm without break. Thus, total number of days in this wet spell of CWD is 25. Assume there is another spell of CWD from 1-May to 20-Sept. Total number of days in this spell is 20.</p>	<p>Out of two wet spells of 25 days and 20 days maximum number of consecutive wet day is 25 days greater than strike-III. So, total Pay-out under this scenario is equal to Rs. 14000.</p>
<p><b>Total Pay-out</b></p>	<p><b>Rs. 14000.00</b></p>	

### Sample 3 - High Temperature:

Temperature is recorded as maximum and minimum temperature for a day. By which mean temperature, range of the temperature, average of maximum, minimum and mean temperature could be derived. This high temperature cover indemnifies the insured against the likelihood of economic loss on account of upward deviation from any of the specified temperature.

Cover against adverse upwards deviation in the following shall be provided

- Daily and/or aggregated temperature deviation from reference/ trigger daily maximum temperature/ daily mean temperature/ daily minimum temperature/ average maximum



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temperature/ average mean temperature or average minimum temperature over a course of days for phase/period.

- Average maximum temperature or average mean temperature or average minimum temperature over a course of days/ phase/period
- Number of consecutive days with daily maximum temperature or daily mean temperature or daily minimum temperature over a pre-defined trigger of the term sheet.
- Total number of days with daily maximum temperature or daily mean temperature or daily minimum temperature over a pre-defined trigger of the term sheet.

A sample term sheet is provided below for reference:

Period/Phase	01-May to 31-July	
<b>Consecutive Number of days having daily Maximum Temperature more than the benchmark temperature</b>		
Single Pay-out of maximum intensity limit up to the SI		
<b>Maximum Temp (° C)</b>	47 ° C	Pay-out (in Rs.)
<b>STRIKE I (&gt;=)</b>	10 days	5000
<b>STRIKE II (&gt;=)</b>	15 days	10000
<b>Exit</b>	30 days	25000

Total Maximum pay-out: Rs. 25000

Scenario	Claim Pay-out
Assume that from 01-May to 20 May, daily maximum temperature for each day is more than 47 ° C without break. Thus, total number of consecutive days is 20 days. Assume there is another spell from 01-July to 12-July. Total number of days in this spell is 12.	Pay-out will trigger as spell of 12 days and 20 days are greater than the strike-I and strike-II respectively. Out of these, longer spell is of 20 days. So, the pay-out which is equal to Rs.10000.00 will be payable as mentioned in term sheet as Single Pay-out of maximum intensity limit up to the sum insured.
<b>Total Pay-out</b>	<b>Rs. 10000.00</b>



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### Sample Illustration 4 - High Relative Humidity

Cover indemnifies the insured against the likelihood of economic loss due to High Relative Humidity during cover period. Cover against positive/upward adverse deviation in the following shall be provided:

- No. of consecutive days with daily Maximum Relative or daily Average Relative Humidity over a Pre-defined Trigger
- No. of days with daily Maximum Relative Humidity or daily Average Relative Humidity over a Pre-defined Trigger

A sample term sheet is provided below for reference.

Period/Phase	01-Dec to 28-Feb	
<b>Consecutive Number of days having Average Relative Humidity greater than trigger (Single Pay-out of maximum intensity limit up to the SI)</b>		
<b>Trigger AvgRH(%) (&gt;)</b>	70%	Pay-out (in Rs.)
<b>STRIKE I (=)</b>	4 days	10000
<b>STRIKE II (=)</b>	6 days	15000
<b>Exit</b>	8 days	20000
<b>Total Maximum pay-out: Rs. 20000</b>		

### Calculation:

Step-I: Calculate the average relative humidity (AvgRH) for a day by taking simple average of maximum and minimum RH recorded for a day.

Step-II: Compare the day wise average relative humidity (AvgRH) with trigger (AvgRH) to find the number of days having average relative humidity (AvgRH) greater than the trigger (AvgRH) 70%.

Step-III: Find the longest stretch of consecutive number of days having High RH without any break in the phase.

Scenario	Claim Pay-out
Assume that the longest stretch of consecutive number of days having high relative humidity more than trigger average relative humidity without break	Pay-out of this event will trigger as consecutive number of 7 days is greater than strike-II but less than exit. Therefore Pay-out of Rs.15000.00 will be payable.



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for the phase i.e. 01-Dec to 28-Feb is 7 Days.	
<b>Total Pay-out</b>	<b>Rs. 15000.00</b>

### Sample Illustration 5 - Pest-Disease congenial climate

This Cover indemnifies the insured against the likelihood of economic loss on account of losses happened to the risk insured due to unfavorable climate leading to pest and disease attack during cover period.

This cover is combination of many weather parameters like Temperature and/or Relative Humidity and/or Rainfall etc.

Cover against adverse positive/upwards and/or negative/downward deviation in the following shall be provided:

- No. of consecutive Disease congenial days (DCD)
- No. of Disease congenial days (DCD)

Where a Disease congenial day (DCD) is defined as–

A combination of Daily Maximum Temperature and/or Daily Mean Temperature and/or Daily Minimum Temperature and/or daily Maximum relative humidity and/or daily average relative humidity and/or daily Rainfall within or outside their respective defined trigger Ranges.

A sample term sheet is provided below for reference:

	Phase-I	Phase-II
<b>Period</b>	16-Aug to 30-Sep	1-Oct to 31-Oct
<b>No. of Consecutive days with both High RH and High Temperature</b> - multiple Events payable subject to maximum Pay-out under this cover		
<b>Maximum Temperature Trigger (&gt;)</b>	34.5 °C	34.0 °C
<b>Relative Humidity (&gt;)</b>	70%	70%
<b>Strike-I (&gt;=)</b>	4 days	4 days
<b>Exit</b>	8 days	8 days
PAY-OUT(Rs./DCC)	2500	2500
<b>Maximum Pay-out (in Rs.)</b>	12500	12500



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**Total Maximum pay-out: Rs. 25000.00**

### **Calculation:**

Step-I: Compare the daily maximum temperature with phase wise triggers of maximum temperature i.e. 34.5°C and 34.0°C for Phase-I and Phase-II respectively.

Step-II: Similarly compare the daily Maximum RH with phase wise triggers of Maximum RH i.e. 70% for both phases.

Step-III: Check for disease congenial day. If, Step-I and Step-II both is more than the triggers specified than that is consider as a DCC day as per the term sheet.

Scenario	Claim Pay-out
Assume that in phase I, from 18 <sup>th</sup> Aug to 22 Aug daily maximum temperatures are 36°C, 35°C, 38°C, 40°C and 35°C respectively and daily Maximum relative humidity are 75%, 74%, 71%, 70.5% and 72% respectively.  Similarly, in phase-II, from 07 <sup>th</sup> Sep to 12 <sup>th</sup> Sep daily maximum temperatures are 35°C, 34.8°C, 40°C, 42°C, 35°C and 36°C respectively and daily Maximum relative humidity are 72%, 73%, 71%, 72%, 73.2 and 70.5% respectively.	In Phase-I five (05) days (from 18 <sup>th</sup> Aug to 22 <sup>nd</sup> Aug) are disease congenial days. The Pay-out will trigger as number of consecutive days is greater than strike-I (i.e., 4 days) but less than exit. Therefore, Pay-out of these dates will be (05-04) X 2500 = Rs.2500.00  In Phase-II Six (06) days (from 07 <sup>th</sup> Sep to 12 <sup>th</sup> Sep) are disease congenial days. The Pay-out will trigger as number of consecutive days is greater than strike-I (i.e., 4 days) but less than exit. Therefore, Pay-out of these dates will be (06-04) X 2500 = Rs.5000.00
<b>Total Pay-out</b>	<b>Rs. 2500 + Rs. 5000</b>

### **Sample Illustration 6 – Satellite-based indices**

Indices obtained from remote sensing-based canopies are quite simple and effective algorithms for quantitative and qualitative evaluations of climatic dynamics that impact the agriculture and allied sector. Remote sensing indices covered under this cover are listed below:

- a) **NDVI – Normalized Difference Vegetation Index:** One of the most used and implemented indices calculated from multispectral information as normalized ratio between the red and near infrared bands is the Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI). Direct use of NDVI is to characterize canopy growth or vigor

$$(NDVI) = (NIR-RED) / (NIR+RED) \text{ where, NIR – Near Infrared Band, RED – Red Band}$$



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NDVI values range from -1 to +1. Given below are NDVI values normally associated with the object:

Object	Values
Water, cloud, and snow	Negative values
Bare soil and rock	Zero
Water body and areas without vegetation cover	0 to 0.2
Sparse vegetation	0.2 to 0.4
Moderate vegetation	0.4 to 0.6
Dense vegetation	0.6 to +1
Healthy green vegetation	around +1

When the background brightness is increased, NDVI also increases systematically. Given the effect of soil background, radiation increases significantly when the vegetation cover is sparse. Conversely NIR radiation is reduced to make the relationship between vegetation and soil more sensible.

- b) LSWI - Land Surface Water Index:** LSWI indicates the total amount of liquid water vegetation and its soil background. The LSWI uses Short Wave Infra-Red (SWIR) and the NIR regions of the electromagnetic spectrum. More the LSWI, higher the water availability. LSWI is also used to identify flood and inundation scenarios.
- c) SAVI – Soil Adjusted Vegetation Index:** The Soil Adjusted Vegetation Index (SAVI) is similar to NDVI but is used in areas where vegetative cover is low (< 40%). When a significant amount of the soil surface is exposed, the soil reflectance can influence the NDVI values. Light reflected from the soil can have a significant effect on NDVI values (changing the values by up to 20%)

The SAVI is structured similar to the NDVI but with the addition of a “soil brightness correction factor,”

- $SAVI = (NIR - RED) / (NIR + RED + L) * (1 + L)$
- where NIR – Near Infrared, RED – Red Band,
- L – Soil brightness correction factor  
SAVI values range from -1 to +1.
- The value of L varies by the amount or cover of green vegetation: in very high vegetation regions, L=0; and in areas with no green vegetation, L=1. Generally, an L=0.5 works well and can be the default value used. When L=0, then SAVI = NDVI.





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- d) Soil Moisture Content:** In situ measurements of soil moisture is an accurate estimation but they are both time consuming and expensive. So, soil moisture index (SMI) of remote sensing technique can be used to assess the moisture content in soil and soil moisture mapping which is an important part for analysis of vegetation and drought.

The SMI values range from 0 to 1, where values near 1 are the regions with a low amount of vegetation and surface temperature and present a higher level of soil moisture. The values near 0 are the areas with a high amount of vegetation and surface temperature and present the low level of soil moisture.

The relationship between land surface temperature (LST) and the normalized difference vegetation index (NDVI) are used to determine the soil moisture index of vegetation.

- e) Microwave Backscatter:** When a radar system transmits a pulse of energy to the ground, it scatters off the ground in all directions (C). A portion of the scattered energy is directed back toward the radar receiver, which is referred to as "backscatter".
- The backscatter response is a function of the roughness, moisture, and geometry of an object

- f) fAPAR - Fraction of Absorbed Photosynthetically Active Radiation:** fAPAR is the fraction of incoming solar radiation in the spectrum of 400–700 nm that is absorbed by vegetation canopy, and it is a ratio that ranges from 0 to 1 with no units. fAPAR is a key indicator of vegetative water, energy and carbon balance, and it is also an important parameter in ecosystem models, climate models, and vegetation net primary productivity estimation models.

- g) Flood Index:** Through satellite images it is easy to assess the flood and pre-determining the flood threshold. With the analysis of indices like NDWI - Normalized Difference Water Index AND RSWIR - Red and Short Wave Infra-Red, area exposed to flood can be determined.

- h) Drought Index:** A drought index which encompasses rainfall, soil moisture, Rainfall (Standard Precipitation Index), Soil Moisture Index (SMI) and Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI), will be effective in assessing the Drought condition for a given location. The Manual for Drought Management-2016 has defined indices and factors, in determining a drought condition.

Above indices may be used separately or in combinations to arrive at composite satellite index to reflect actual on ground loss of risks insured. These indices can also be rescaled in 0-255 value or 0 to 100 to make the product more granular and rational.

This Cover indemnifies the insured against the likelihood of economic loss of the risk insured as specified in term-sheet as trigger representing ideal index for the particular risk in particular phase/period.



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- Cover against adverse negative/downward deviation from defined indices such as:
- Daily Minimum/Maximum/mean value of indices
- Aggregate of Minimum/Maximum/mean value of indices
- Deviation from the defined indices that could be (either aggregate value of indices or average value of indices for a month/period/phase).
- Deviation of n number of consecutive days of from defined indices etc.

Composite index would range between 0 to 2, 0 indicating that Expected output is NIL and 2 indicating that maximum output is expected. An index value of 1 would indicate that only an average yield is expected. Based on this parameter, IU level expected losses and thereby the claims can be calculated.

Cover	Type of trigger	Sample term sheet		
		Composite Index	Range	Pay-out
Shortfall in expected output	Composite Index based on AWS/ARG and Satellite data	0.8 to 2	[0.8,2]	0%
		0.75 to 0.8	[0.75,8)	20%
		0.65 to 0.75	[0.65,0.75)	30%
		0.55 to 0.65	[0.55,0.65)	40%
		0.45 to 0.55	[0.45,0.55)	50%
		0.35 to 0.45	[0.35,0.45)	60%
		0.25 to 0.35	[0.25,0.35)	70%
		0.15 to 0.25	[0.15,0.25)	80%
		Less than 0.15	[0,0.15)	100%

### Sample Illustration 7 – Notified Natural Calamity

Major natural calamities affecting agriculture and allied sector namely Drought, Cyclone, Flood, Earthquake, are generally notified by the concerned District Disaster Management Authority/ State Disaster Management Authority, or National Disaster Management Authority.

This Cover indemnifies the insured against the likelihood of economic loss on account of losses happened to the named natural calamities by only verifying if the same has been notified by the authority to notify the said calamities.

A sample term sheet is provided below for reference:



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	Phase-I	Phase-II
<b>Period</b>	16-Aug to 30-Sep	1-Oct to 31-Oct
<b>Category 2 or higher Cyclone Notified by DDMA/SDMA/NDMA</b>		
<b>Strike-I (&gt;=)</b>	2 hours	2 hours
<b>Exit</b>	8 hours	8 hours
PAY-OUT(Rs./hour)	5000	10000
<b>Maximum Pay-out (in Rs.)</b>	40000	80000
<b>Total Maximum pay-out: Rs. 80000.00</b>		

### Calculation:

Step-I: Check the duration of cyclone as notified by the DDMA/SDMA/NDMA.

Scenario	Claim Pay-out
Assume that in phase I, a category 3 cyclone was notified for 4 hours.  Similarly, in phase-II, a category 2 cyclone was notified for 2 hours.	In Phase-I, the Pay-out will trigger as hours the cyclone hit (i.e., 4) is more than strike but less than exit. Therefore, Pay-out of this will be $4 \times 5000 = \text{Rs.}20000.00$  In Phase-II, the Pay-out will trigger as hours the cyclone hit (i.e., 2) is more than strike but less than exit. Therefore, Pay-out of this will be $2 \times 10000 = \text{Rs.}20000.00$
<b>Total Pay-out</b>	<b>Rs. 20000 + Rs. 20000 = Rs. 40000</b>