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Review Paper Identify Citizens Receiving Multiple Benefits like Pensions under Different Schemes of the Centre and State

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Abstract: ***In this paper we describe a deployed recommender system to predict insurance products for new and existing beneficiary. Our main objective is to provide our customers individual suggestions depend upon what other similar people have same portfolios, in order to make sure they were adequately covered for their needs. Our system uses customer behavior in addition to customer portfolio data. Since the number of probable products is relatively small, as compared to other suggested domains, and missing data is relatively frequent, so we decide to use Bayesian Networks for designing our system. Experimental results show advantages of using probabilistic graphical models over the widely used low-rank matrix factorization model for the insurance domain.***
Keywords: Recommender systems; Bayesian Networks; Insurance domain; Structure Learning; Deployed system

I. INTRODUCTION

In this paper we predict relevant insurance products for our beneficiary based on what other same people with similar structures have. We want to predict this for both of our existing & prospective customer base. Due to the shifting nature of how people choose to buy insurance, we cannot assume that customers will always have or take time to meet with agents for this purpose. The shuffling knowledge level of each agent for different products cans also influence the customer experience. The current version of the recommender system hopes to aid our brokers in order for providing value to our customers by generating recommendations based on customer portfolio data, and then allowing agents to act on these recommendations as they see. The human interaction aspect is relied on for the best possible experience for the customer. Future versions of the system will allow for direct customer interaction & offers.

II. LITERATURE SURVEY

1) The purpose of the system for this phase is to suggest new product offers for every existing customer. “Cross-sell” means a model recommends a different product line vs. “up-sell” which means a model recommends an additional coverage in the same product line. Both the property and auto models have 3 cross-sell targets/products: for the auto models they are property, umbrella, and life, and for the property models they are auto, umbrella, and life. The recommendation for the two cross-sell targets that have predictions from both the auto and property models is made by combining both predictions in an optimal way.

2) Insurance policy is a contract in which insurer provide the assurance of financial support and security to the insured and his/her dependents in return of some assessed payment. Insurance can broadly classified as general insurance and life insurance. Life insurance further have sub- categories as Term, Unit linked, Endowment, Money back, Whole life, Retirement and Child's Plans Life insurance has achieved tremendous success in all other insurance policy types as no one wants to get family suffered due to financial crisis. The life insurance industry is experiencing a huge content being induced from various insurance companies and their customers in the form of number of companies, plans, features and customers. This exponential growth of digital data over the internet has created requirement of techniques that can manage and organize data efficiently which could result in effective information retrieval on web (Dhuria, S. et al.2016)). Information retrieval should cater the heterogeneity and dynamic nature of data (Suri, P. & Taneja, H., 2010). Life Insurance Recommender extricate the customers from confusion, agent's commissions and personal biases and wrong selection of products which in turn results in suggestions based on personalized requirements.

3) The liberalization of the Indian insurance sector has resulted in a number of insurance companies entering the market. This has led to a plethora of choices both in terms of service providers as well as products to the consumers. With the huge untapped market that still exists, the insurance market in India is expected to increase rapidly. In this paper we attempt to develop a ready reckoner to match the buyer’s requirement with the products that the insurance companies are offering. This will aid policyholders and potential investors in comparing the various policies being offered.

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4) In this article, the literature related to the descriptors of MCDM has been reviewed comprehensively using academic databases of Web of Science. Following a methodological decision analysis on the whole collected articles, a total of 393 international journal articles published from 2000 to 2014 were reviewed. This article attempts to answer the following questions: (1) which decision-making (DM) techniques have been used?; (2) Which type of study has been conducted on these MCDM techniques?; (3) Which one of the 15 fields (Energy, environment and sustainability, Supply chain management, Material, Quality management, GIS, construction and project management, safety and risk management, manufacturing systems, technology management, operation research and soft computing, strategic management, knowledge management, production management, tourism management and other fields) has further used these MCDM techniques and approaches?; (4) What kinds of MCDM techniques and approaches have been employed in these years based on 15 fields?; (5) Which journal published articles related to these MCDM techniques and approaches?; and (6) In which year, the previous authors published more papers regarding MCDM techniques and approaches based on the 15 fields?.

III. SYSTEM DIAGRAMS

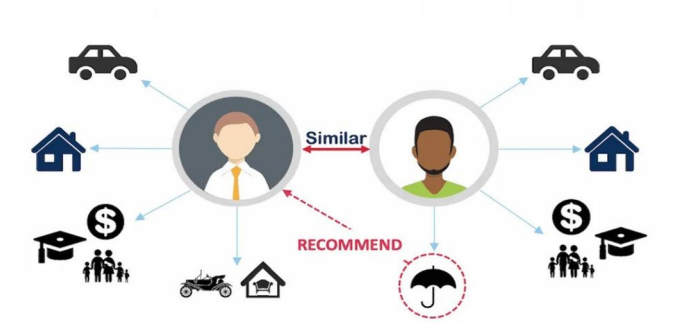


Fig. scheme recommendation system

IV. CONCLUSION

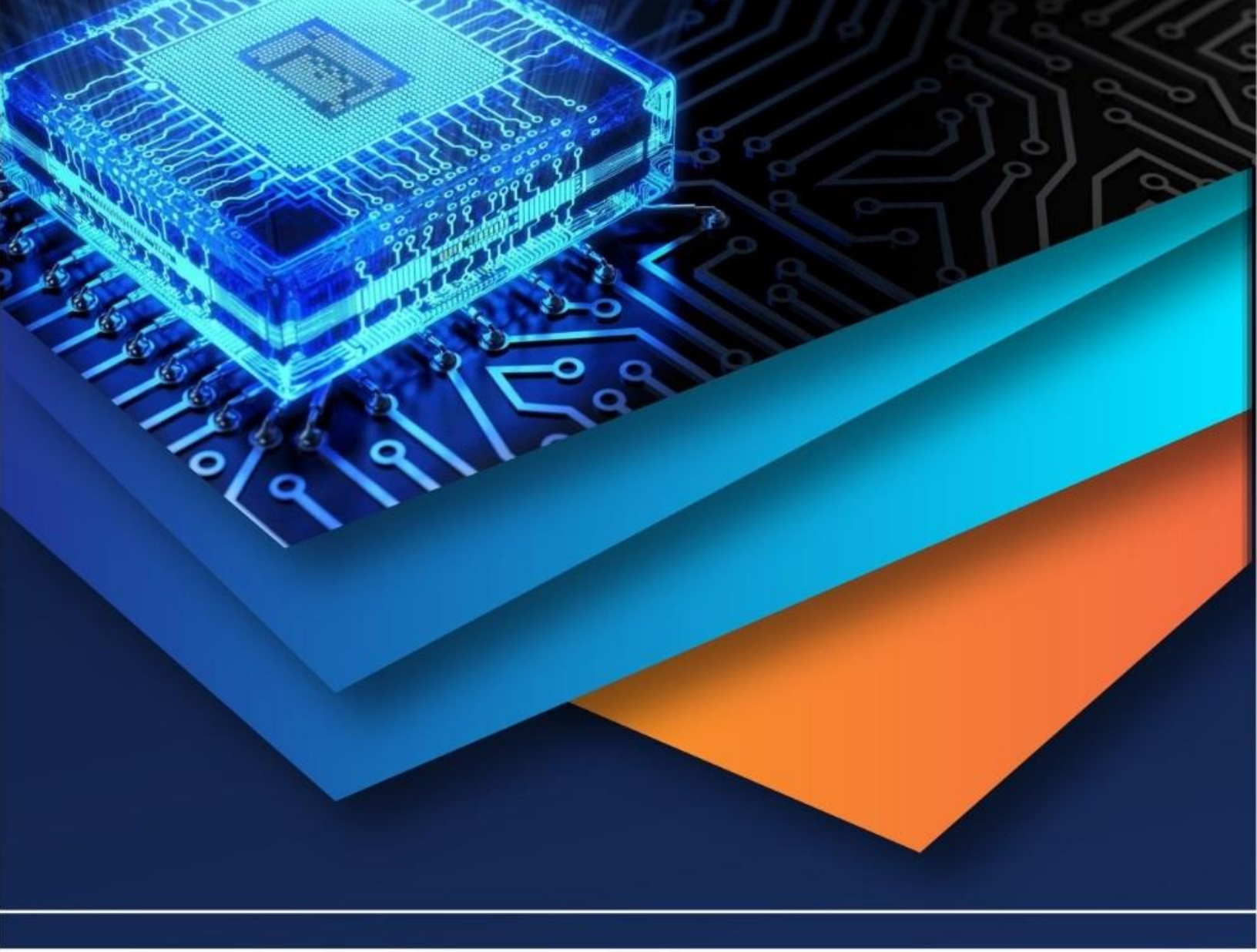
Hence we conclude the recommender system which helps the entire customer by uniformly bringing coverage options to make attention of agents so that our customers are adequately covered for their needs. Clearly an agent tailors the recommendation coverage for each customer, but the system helps prompt this action, whereas before there were no prompts for agents. We learned that business rules were very important.

V. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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