

ABSTRACT

This paper studies the various aspects of pension system in India and how it has evolved with time. There were many faults inherent within the old traditional system of pension. This paper has explored those drawbacks further in detail with the help of empirical data.

This paper after this considers demand and supply analysis of the New Pension Scheme and also discusses and explores the reasons for the mismatch in demand and supply.

This study proposes the measures to increase the New Pension Scheme Coverage. The most immediate and largest effects should result from two measures – improving the incentives for the PoPs and developing a targeted pull marketing strategy. The potential of the proposal is to increase coverage up to 40 million in the medium run (5 years) and there is a vast market of 100 to 130 million persons with sufficient savings capacities in the long run.