

## **Essential Types of Insurance**

Everyone should consider the following basic insurance policies to safeguard their well-being and assets:

- **Health Insurance** Covers medical expenses, hospitalization costs, and treatment for illnesses or injuries, protecting your savings from high healthcare costs.
- **Life Insurance** Provides a financial safety net for your dependents (spouse, children, parents) in the event of your untimely death. The payout (death benefit) helps them cover living expenses, debts, and future goals like education.
- **Motor Insurance** This is a legal requirement in most places if you own a vehicle and drive on public roads. It covers damages to your car, injuries to others, and legal liabilities in case of an accident.
- **Home Insurance/Renters Insurance** Protects the physical structure of your home and personal belongings from damage or loss due to events like fire, natural disasters, and theft.
- **Disability Insurance (Personal Accident Cover)** Provides income replacement if you become disabled due to an accident or illness and are unable to work, ensuring continued financial stability.

## **Key Insurance Terms to Understand**

Familiarizing yourself with these basic terms is crucial before purchasing a policy:

- **Premium** The amount you pay regularly (monthly, quarterly, or annually) to the insurance company to keep your policy active.
- **Policy Limit / Sum Insured** The maximum amount the insurance company will pay out for a covered loss. Choosing an adequate sum insured is vital, often recommended as 10-15 times your annual income for life insurance and at least ₹5-10 lakh for health insurance (depending on your city and needs).
- **Deductible** The amount you must pay out of pocket before the insurance coverage begins to pay for a claim. Higher deductibles usually result in lower premiums.
- **Exclusions** Specific conditions, situations, or treatments that are *not* covered by your policy. Always read the fine print to understand what is excluded to avoid surprises later.

- **Claim Settlement Ratio (CSR)** The percentage of claims an insurer settles compared to the total claims received in a year. A higher CSR (above 85% or 90%) indicates a reliable insurer.

### **Important Actions to Take**

- **Disclose Truthfully** Provide accurate information about your health, lifestyle, and history when applying for insurance. Hiding facts can lead to claim rejections later due to a breach of the principle of "utmost good faith".
- **Compare Policies** Do not simply choose the cheapest option. Compare different plans, coverage benefits, waiting periods, and network hospitals to find the best balance of protection and affordability for your specific needs.
- **Review and Update Regularly** Your insurance needs change with life events (marriage, new child, new home, etc.). Review your policies periodically to ensure they still provide adequate coverage.
- **Understand the Claim Process** Know how to file a claim and what documents are required before an emergency arises.
- **Avail Tax Benefits** Premiums paid for life insurance are eligible for deductions under Section 80C, and health insurance premiums under Section 80D of the Income Tax Act, 1961.