Life insurers have thus to be careful when entertaining cases of individuals with adverse family history. They may call for other reports and may impose an extra mortality rating in such cases.

Personal history

Personal history refers to past impairments of various systems of the human body which the life to be insured has suffered from. The proposal form for life insurance typically contains a set of questions which enquire whether the life to be insured has been under treatment for any of these.

Personal characteristics c)

These can also be significant indicators of the tendency to disease.

For instance a person's build consists of his height, weight, chest and girth of the abdomen. For given age and height, there is a standard weight that has been defined and if the weight is too high or low in relation to this standard weight, we can say that the person is overweight or underweight.

Blood pressure

Another indicator is a person's blood pressure. There are two measures of this

- ✓ Systolic ✓ Diastolic

iii. Urine - Specific gravity

Finally, a reading of the specific gravity of one's urine can indicate the balance among various salts in the urinary system. It can indicate any malfunctioning of the system.

Types of claims and claims procedure Concept of claims

The real test of an insurance company and an insurance policy comes when a policy results into a claim. The true value of life insurance is judged by the way a claim is settled and benefits are paid.

A claim is a demand that the insurer should make good the promise specified in the contract.

Claims can be of two types:

- survival claims payable even when the life assured is alive and

While a death claim arises only upon the death of the life assured, survival claims can be caused by one or more events.

A maturity or death claim or a surrender leads to termination of the insurance cover under the contract and no further insurance cover is available. This is irrespective of whether the claim is actually paid or not. Non-payment of a claim does not assure the continuity of insurance cover under the contract.

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