SGK GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE, VINUKONDA Department of Commerce

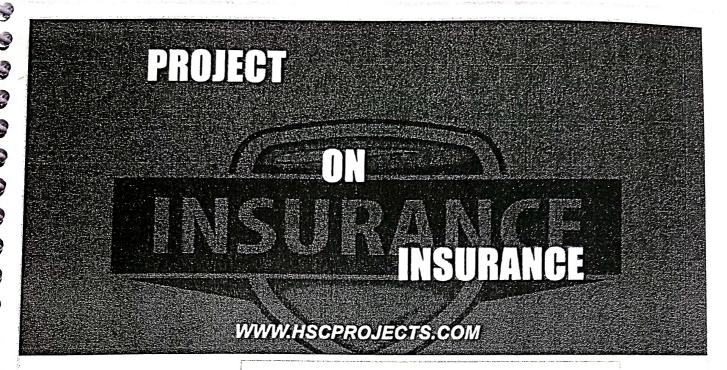


A Project Report on INSURANCE SERVICE

Submitted in Partial Fulfillment for the award of degree Bachelor of Commerce

By K. Yesu Babul (4202099027) (2021-2022)

Under the Guidance of Smt. Ch. Vijaya Kaplana



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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I would like to express my special thanks of gratitude to my teacher of this subject who gave me the golden opportunity to make this wonderful project on the topic "INSURANCE" which helped me in doing a lot of research and to learn many new things. I am thankful to them. Sadly I would also like to thank my parents who also helped me in preparing this project within the limited time frame.

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SGK GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE VINUKONDA

Abstract

In the part of community service projectWe take the survey in our city vinukondaln survey we noticed that 70% of people are insured and 30% of the people are non insuredWe are discussed with persons to noticethe reasons behind there not take insurance, their response are good.th reasons are:

- 1.Uneducated
- 2.Lack of awareness
- 3. Financial problems and etc...

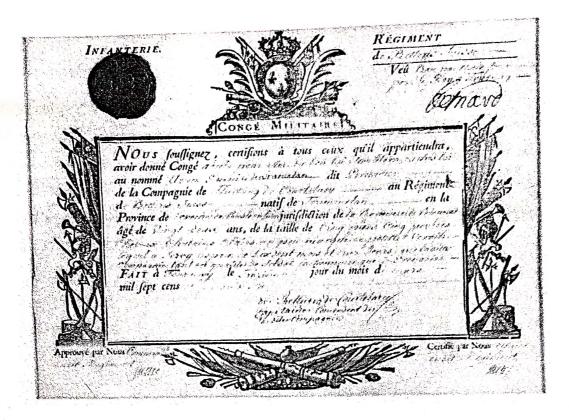
So, we appear the awareness on insurance Clearly and there responded positivelyto agree for tacking insurance in quick time period.

From this survey we proudly announced that thepercentageof in our country will rapidly increase.



Insurance is mean of protection from financial loss. It is a form of risk management, primarily used to judge against the risk of an uncertain loss. An entity that provides insurance to known as an insurer, insurance company, and Insurance carrier on the underwriter. A person on an entity who buys insurance is known as an insured assuring a guarantee and known relatively small loss in the form of payment to the insurance in exchange for the insurer's promise to compensate the insured in the event of a covered loss. The loss may it mat not be financial, but it must be reducible to financial forms and equally involves something in which the insured has an insurable interest established by ownership, possession, or preexisting relationship.

HISTORY



Insurance in its current form has its history dating back to 18 when an oriental Life insurance company was started by Antila Bharsar in Kolkata to cater to the needs of the European Community. The preindependence era in India saw discrimination between the lives of foreigners(English) and Indians with higher premiums being charged for the latter in 1870, Bombay Mutual Life Assurance society became the first Indian Insurer. At the dawn of the 20th century, many insurance companies were founded. In the year 1912, the life insurance companies Act and the provident fund Act were passed to regulate the insurance business the life insurance companies Act, 1912 made it necessary that the premium rate tables and pre periodical valuations of companies should be certified by an actuary. However, the disparity still existed as discrimination between Indian and foreign companies. The oldest existing insurance company in India is the National Insurance Compan which was founded in 1906 and is still in business. The government of India issued an ordinance on 19 January 1956 nationalising the life insurance sector and life insurance corporations came into existence in the same, e year. The life insurance corporation(LIC) absorbed 154, Indian 16 non-Indian issuers and also 75 provident societies-245 Indian and foreign insurers in 1970 with the general insurance Business Act was passed by the Indian parliament, and consequently, the General insurance business was nationalized with effect from 1 January 11973,107 insurers were amalgamated and grouped into four companies, namely National Insurance co. Limited the New India Insurance.Ltd, the Oriental Insurance co. ltd.the general insurance corporation of India was incorporated as a company in 1971 and it commenced business on 1 Jan 1973.

CHARACTERISTICS OF INSURANCE

The insurance has the following characteristics which are generally, observed in the case of life, marine, fire and general insurance.

SHARING OF RISK

Insurance is a device to share the financial losses which might fall on an individual or his family on the happening of a specified event the event may the be the death of the breadwinnernner to the family in the case of life insurances, marine-perils in marine insurance, fire in fire insurance ad other certain events in general insurance, eg, theft in burglary insurance, etc. This loss arising mom these events of the insured is shared by all the insured in the form of a premium.

CO-OPERATIVE DEVICE

The most important feature of every insurance plan is the cooperation of a large number of persons who, in effect, agree to share the financial loss arising due to a particular risk that is insured. Such a group of people may be brought together voluntarily or through publicity or solicitation of the agent

VALUE OF RISK

The risk is evaluated before insuring to charge the amount of share of an individual here in called, consideration or premium. There are several methods of evaluation of risks if there is the expectation of more loss, a higher premium may be charged so, the probability of loss is calculated at the time of insurance.

PAYMENT AT CONTINGENCY

The payment is made at a certain contingency insured if the contingency occurs, payment is made since the life insurance contract is a contract of certainly, because the contingency, the death is the expiry of the term, will containly occur, the payment is certain. In other insurances contracts, the contingency is the fire or the marine perits etc, may or may not occur. So if the contingency occurs, payment is made, otherwise no amount is given to the policy holder.

AMOUNT OF PAYMENT

The amount of payment depends upon the values of occurred due etc particular insured risk provided insurance is there up to that amount. In life insurance, the purpose is not to make good the financial loss sufffered. The insurance promises to pay a fixed sum on the happening of an event

LARGE NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS

To spread the loss immediately, smoothly and a cheaply large number of people should be insured. The cooperation of a small number of persons may also be insured but it will be limited to a smaller area. the cost of insurance for each member may be higher so it, maybe unmark able.

• INSURANCE IS NOT GAMBLING

The insurance services indirectly increase the productivity of the community by eliminating womy and

increasing initiative the uncertainty is changed into insurer promises to pay a definite sum for the damage of death.

INSURANCE IS NOT CHARITY

Charity is given without consideration but insurance is not possible without premium. It provided security and safety t with an individual and to society although it is a kind of business because in consideration of premium it guarantees the payment of loss. It is a profession because it provides adequate sources at the time of disasters only by changing a nominal premium for the service

IMPORTANCE OF INSURANCE



PROVIDES SAFETY AND SECURITY TO INDIVIDUAL AND BUSINESS

Insurance provides financial support and reduces uncertainties that individuals ad businesses face at every step of their lifecycle. It provides an ideals risk mitigation mechanism against events that can potentially cause financial distress to individuals and businesses for instance, with medical inflation growing at approximately 15% per annum even simple medical procedures cost enough to disturb a family's well-calculated budget, but a health insurance would ensure financial security for the family.

GENERATE LONG TERM FINANCIAL RESOURCES

The insurance sector generated funds by way of premiums from millions of policy provider holderrs. Due to the lonhy-term nature of these funds, these are invested in building long-term infrastructure assets that are significant to nation-building employment opportunities and are increased by big investments leading to capital formation in the economy.

PROMOTES ECONOMIC GROWTH

The insurance sector makes a significant impact of the overall economy by mobilizing domestic savings. Insurance feees are accoumlated capital into production investments insurance also enables mitigation of losses, financial stability and promoted trade eg commercee activities this result in sustainable economic development and growth.

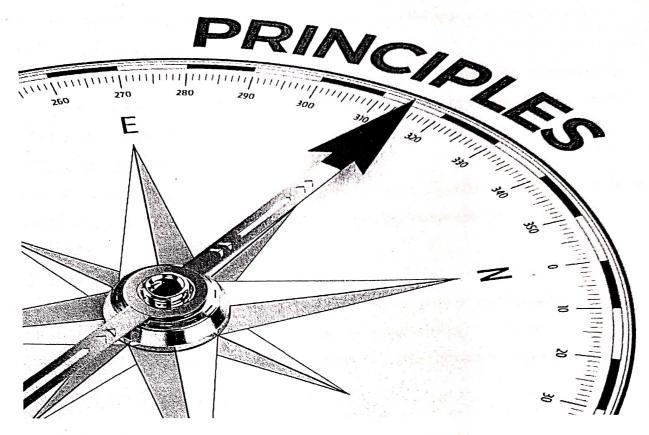
PROVIDES SUPPORT TO FAMILIES DURING MEDICAL EMERGENCIES

The well-being of the family is important for all eg health of family members is thhe biggest concern for most from elderly parents to newborn children, medication and hospitalization play, an important role while ensuring well-being of families. rising medical treatment costs and soaring medicine prices are enough to drain your savings if not well prepared. Anyone can fall victim to critical illness(Such as stroke,heart attack etc).

SPREADS RISK

insurance facilities mean the risk of loss from the insured to the insurer. The basic principle of insurance is to spread risk among a large number of people. A large population gets insurance policies and pays a premium to the insurer . whenever a loss occurs, it is communicated out of the corpus of finds collected from the millions of policy holders.

PRINCIPLES OF INSURANCE



PRINCIPLES OF UTMOST GOOD FAITH

According to the principle, insurance is a contract based on faith. The insured and insurer must disclose all the material facts to each other if the isnured hides any material fact from the insurance company and later on the insurer comes to know about it, then he can refuse to pay compensation. Failure to make disclosure of material fact by the insured makes the contract of insurance voidable at the discretion of the insurance.

PRINCIPLE OF INSURANCE INTEREST

According to this principle, the insured must have an insurable interest in the subject matter of the insurance policy without interest taking an insurance policy is a gamble and fraudent activity and the law does not permit it. In the case of life insurance, the insurable interest comes with the relation of insured with the person taking an insurance policy.

PRINCIPLE OF INTEGRITY

According to this principle, insurance is not a contract for making a profit-the purpose of insurance is to bring back the insured n the same financial position as he was before the loss.

PRINCIPLE OF CONTRIBUTION

It is corallary of the priciple of identity according to this principle, if a person has taken more than one

insurance policy for trhe same subject matter then all the insurer will contibution the amount of loss and compensate him for the actual amount of loss seperately he cannot claim total loss from each insurer the insurer contributes to the total loss in proportion to the amount assured by each

PRINCIPLE OF SUBROGATION

According to this principle after paying the compensation, the insurer steps into the shoes of the insured in ither words, when the insured is compensated for the loss or damage, to the property insured by her thing the right of ownership of such property passes on the insurer.

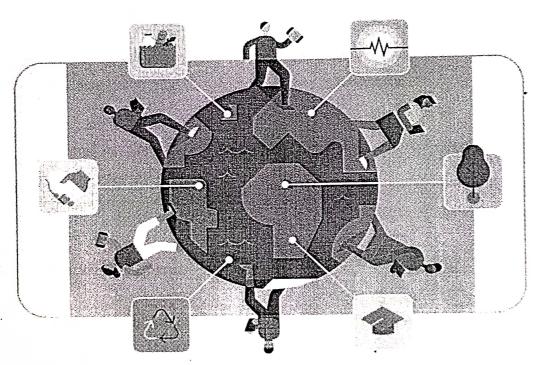
PRINCIPLE OF CAUSES PROXIMA

According to this principle the causes or reason for the loss must be related to the subject matter of the insurances contract. If loss is due to some other cause then the insurer can silent to pay the compensation.

PRINCIPLES OF MITIGATION OF LOSS

According to this principle, the insured must take care of his property or subject matter of insurance in the same way as he would take care without taking the insurance policy. It is the duty of the insured to make a reasonable effort to make all available precautions to save the insured property.

SOCIAL EFFECTS OF INSURANCE



Insurance provides people from all walks of life and business a form of safety net and security. Because it offers protection it makes people feel safe and secure from loss and illness as well. Its benefits apply to so many aspects of life that can range from paying huge medical bills should you become seriously ill and

saving you from loss of income or having to file bankruptcy. Should a natural disaster happen that wipes your home or business people who carry the adequate amount of insurance coverage are not faced with the stress and worries of how they can recover from the catastrophe event? The social effects of insurance affect almost every part of our lives today it virtually controls the simple everyday life of what people want to do as it is required with most major purchases. A good example is a married couple who have found their dream home and are excited because it fits their budget only to find out when they call to get a homeowner insurance quote they cannot afford it spp insurance has crushed their dreams. Insurance can also cause hardships for so many people and keep them from driving a car because they cannot afford policy insurance can be costly and insurance companies gamble on the fact that the mass population will never use it. However, it's better to have insurance and not need it than to need it and not have it should something occur. Today, everyone is expected to carry insurance coverage is often frowned upon when they say no. Insurance today is woven into our social circles of daily living it protects us from loss, and has many benefits in most cases of our daily liver.

INSURANCE vs ASSURANCE

Generally, the terms insurance and assurance are considered the same thing but these two are not synonymous. These two are different in meaning assurance refers to a contract in which the sum assured is bound to be paid sooner or later in case of loss insurance the sum.

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COMPARISON	INSURANCE

ASSURANCE

COMPARISON	INSURANCE	•
Meaning	It refers to an arrangement, which provides cover for an event that can happen but not necessarily, like a flood, etc	It is a provision for coverage of An event, whose happening is certain, such as the death principle of certainty. A definite event
Based on	Principle of indemnity	Principle of certainty
Protect against	An anticipated event	A definite event
Туре	General Insurance	Life insurance
Duration	Only for one year, renewable after a year	Long term, Running no of years

METHODS OF INSURANCE



According to the study of books of the chartered insurance institute, there are variant methods of insurance, two of which are



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RE-INSURANCE

h is an insurance that is purchased by an insurance company in the classic case, reinsurance allows insurance companies to remain solvent after major claims events, risk of major disasters like hurricanes and wildfires.

DOUBLE INSURANCE

The situation in which some risk to insured by two overlapping but independent insurance policies it is lawful to obtain double insurance, and the insured can make claim to both insures in the event of a loss.

METHODS OF INSURANCE

· LIFE INSURANCE

It is diffferent from other insurance in the sense that, here the subject matter of insurance to the life of human being.

PROPERTY INSURANCE

Under the property insecure if persons are involved aginst a certain specified risk. The risk may be fine,

money theft, etc.

MARINE INSURANCE

It protected against the loss of marine perils. the marine perils are a collision with a rock, on the ship, captured perils.

LIABILITY INSURANCE

The general insurance also includes liability insurance whereby the insureds are liable to pay the property damage.

FIRE INSURANCE

Fire insurance comes with the risk of the fire in the absence of fire is insurance, the first work well increase not only for the individual but the society as well.

SOME INSURANCE COMPANIES ARE



- KOTAK Life Insurance
- National insurance company
- American Management Cooperation(AMP)
- · SBI Life insurance company
- TATA AIG Travel Insurance
- ICICI Pre Life Insurance
- Apollo Munich Health Insurance
- Metlife Auto Insurance
- AVIVA Life Insurance
- · Birla Sun Life Insurance

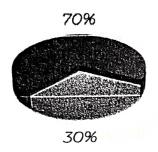
CONCLUSION

Insurance is a superior tool to other forms of savings as it provides protection, collective hearing of risk, assessment of risks, certainty factor, easy liquidity and above all the safest means of saving and investment.

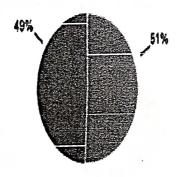
There are various insurance products

Your needs will change according to your life stage
Build and reconfigure your insurance portfolio
Review your plan regularly

1. Does anyone in your family have an insurance policy?



- 1.70% people have insurance policy
- 2.30% people don't have inurence policy
- 2. Are you paying the insurance premium monthly or yearly?

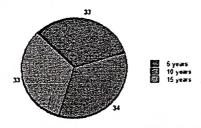


- 1.51% people are paying insurance yearly
- 2.49% people are paying insurance monthly

3. How much insurance premium are you paying for month?

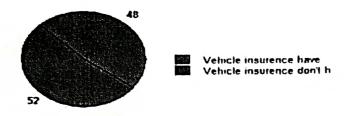


- 1.52% people are paying above 5000 rupees in a year
- 2.48% people are paying below 5000 rupees in a year
- 4. What is the maturity of your insurance?



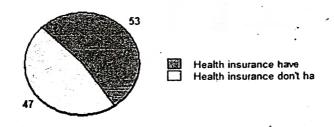
- 1. THERE ARE 33% OF 5 YEARS INSURANCE POLICY HOLDERS
- 2.34% POLICY HOLDERS HAVE 10 YEARS PLAN
- 3.33% POLICY HOLDERS HAVE 15 YEARS PLAN

5. ARE YOU TAKING INSURANCE FOR VEHICLES ?



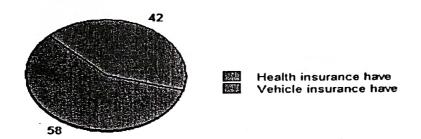
- 1.52% PEOPLE DON'T HAVE VEHICLE INSURANCE
- 2.48% PEOPLE HAVE VEHICLE INSURANCE

6. HOW MANY FAMILY MEMNERS HAVE HEALTH INSURANCE?

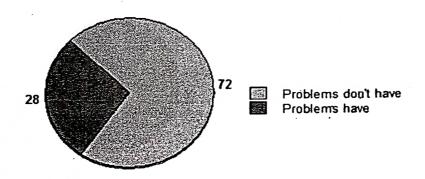


- 1.53% PEOPLE HAVE HEALTH INSURANCE
- 2.47% PEOPLE DON'T HEALTH INSURANCE

7. TYPES OF INSURANCE-TERM LIFE INSURANCE OR ENDOWMENT POLICY?

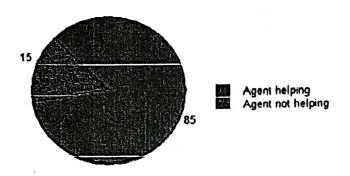


- 1.58% PEOPLE HAVE HEALTH INSURANCE
- 2.42% PEOPLE HAVE VEHICLE INSURANCE
- 8. HAVE YOU ENCOUNTERED ANY PROBLEMS WHILE MAKING AN INSURANCE CLAIM?



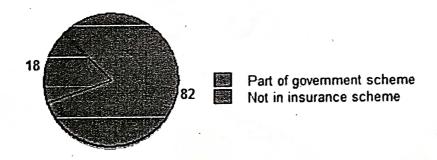
- 1.72% PEOPLE DON'T HAVE ANY PROBLEMS IN INSURANCE CLAIM
- 2.28% PEOPLE HAVE SOME PROBLEMS IN INSURANCE CLAIM

9. IS YOUR AGENT HELPING YOU?

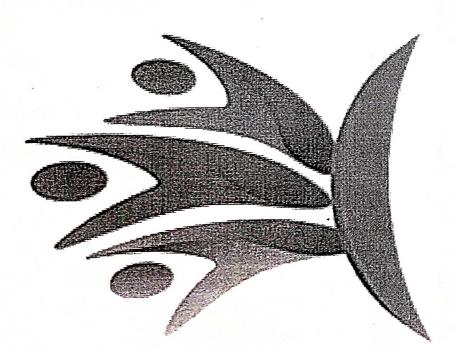


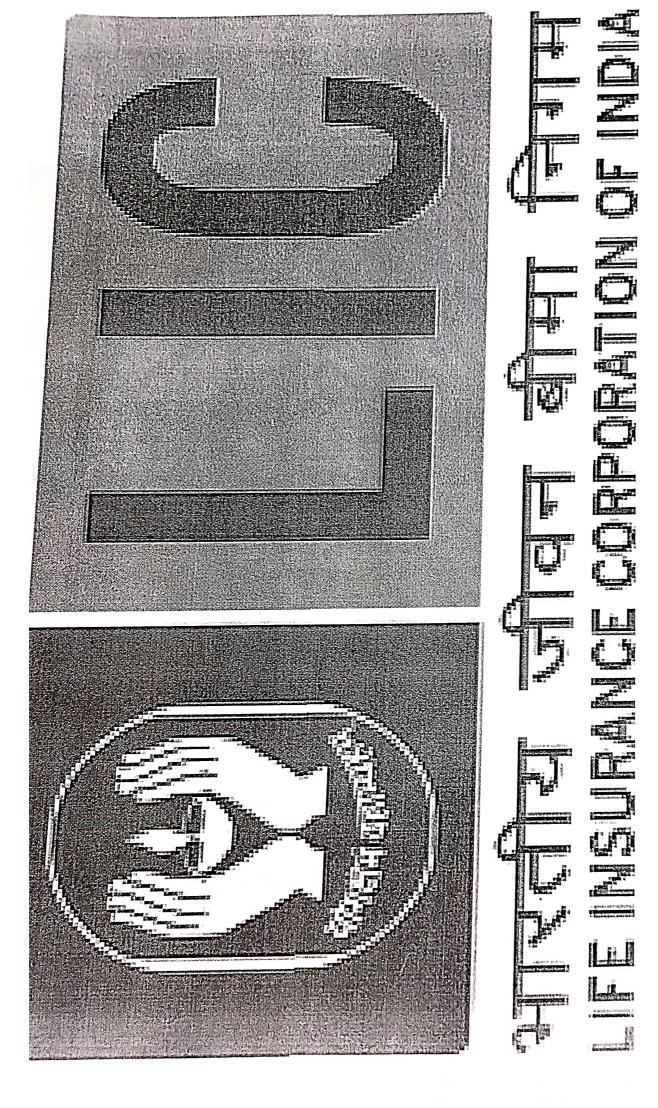
- 1.85% AGENTS ARE HELPING
- 2.15% AGENTS ARE NOT HELPING

10. ARE YOU A MEMBER OF GOVERNMENT INSURANCE SCHEMES?



- 1.82% PEOPLE ARE PART OF GOVERNMENT SCHEMES
- 2.18% PEOPLE NOT PART OF GOVERNMENT SCHEMES





SGK GOVERNMENT DECREE COLLEGE VINITIVONDA
SGK GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE VINUKONDA
SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
TITLE OF THE PROJECT: INSURANCE SERVICES and HABITS IN VINUKONDA
PROJECT EXECUTION AREA: VINUKONDA
NAME OF THE RESPONDENT: S. Vental LOCALITY: District Colony DOOR NO: NAME OF THE STUDENT: K. Yeshbabh PROGRAMME: C.C. C.
LOCALITY: Dishett s
DOOR NO.
PROGRAMME: CS, P
1.Does anyone in your family have anInsurance policy?
Yes
2. Are you paying the Insurance premium monthly or for the yearly?
4 es
3. How much Insurance premium are you paying per month?
(600
4. What is the maturity of yourInsurance?
Jes
5.Are you taking Insurance for vehicles?
No
6. How many family members have health Insurance?
l la
7. Types of Insurance - Term life insurance or Endowment policy?
Les

8. Have you encountered any problems while making an Insurance claim?

9.Is your agent helping you?

Yes

10.Are you a member of Government Insurance Schemes?



SGK GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE VINUKONDA
SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
TITLE OF THE PROJECT: INSURANCE S
PROJECT EXECUTION AREA: VINU
1. 11.

5.Are you taking Insurance for vehicles?

20

Yes

9.Is your agent helping you?

6. How many family members have health Insurance?

10.Are you a member of Government Insurance Schemes?

7. Types of Insurance-Term life insurance or Endowment policy?

8. Have you encountered any problems while making an Insurance claim?

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE	
TITLE OF THE PROJECT: INSURANCE SERVICES	and HABITS IN VINUKONDA
PROJECT EXECUTION AREA: VINUKONDA NAME OF THE RESPONDENT: Keeth	NAME OF THE STUDENT: K. Yesh Sabu
LOCALITY: Kotapela	NAME OF THE STUDENT: K. Yesh babh
DOOR NO:	PROGRAMME: C.S.
1.Does anyone in your family have anInsurance policy?	
Yes	
2.Are you paying the Insurance premium monthly or for the	yearly?
Yes	
3.How much Insurance premium are you paying per month?	
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1 What is the maturity of yourlosurance?	

SGK GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE VINUKONDA **SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE** TITLE OF THE PROJECT: INSURANCE SERVICES and HABITS IN VINUKONDA PROJECT EXECUTION AREA: VINUKONDA NAME OF THE RESPONDENT: B. Nami LOCALITY: Multakutla

NAME OF THE ME	NTOR: Ch. Kalpana UDENT: K.Yeshbabi
NAME OF THE ST	UDENT: K.Yeshbabu
PROGRAMME:	

1.Does anyone in your family have aninsurance policy? NO

2. Are you paying the Insurance premium monthly or for the yearly?

DOOR NO:

3. How much Insurance premium are you paying per month?

4. What is the maturity of your Insurance?

Yes

5. Are you taking Insurance for vehicles?

6. How many family members have health Insurance?

20

7. Types of Insurance-Term life insurance or Endowment policy?

NO

8. Have you encountered any problems while making an Insurance claim?

9.ls your agent helping you?

10.Are you a member of Government Insurance Schemes?

Commissionarate of Collegiate Education, Government of Andhra Pradesh

Format – III – Community Service Project (CSP) – Student Daily Progress Report

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30 m)		PUL		130 m

GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE KALYANDURG

COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT

LOGBOOK FOR FIRST WEEK

COMMUNITY SURVEY

Name of the student: Chestary Kardula Yeshbabh Name of the faculty mentar

Name of the faculty mentor

5.No	Date & time of visit	Name of the person interviewed	House address	Gender & age	Mobile number	Observations made during survey
Day 1	1-6-72 61:02 ans	SK. Kæish ma	Dabba	Femel	_	
Day 2	2-6=21 9.30	R. pral	Railput	Male	,	
Day 3	/	Prilpank	Rai pe	Femal	_	
Day 4		Neevaj	Ambed 100%	Male		
Day 5	5-6- 22 7:7-1	T. Fulaj	Donbed CO2CO1	male		
Day 6	G-6-2	D.Dev;	Dai) Pet	Pamel	~	
Day 7	7-7-2 2.40m	z KiAmi)	Drobel Or Nag	molo	_	

Signature of the student

COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT

LOGBOOK FOR SECOND WEEK COMMUNITY AWARENESS PROGREMME

Name of the student Kandula. Yesubalan

Name of the faculty mentor

Ch. VJaya Kalpana

S.No		Village/locality	Nature and title of awareness conducted	Number of individuals participated	Observations
2	1-6-22	Viniponda	Aweson	10	CEN jahtod
3			Inswience		of the need
4	2-6-2	2 VinuKonda	Scheme	15	Fordnuger
5 6			en Inlis	1 5	7 (
7			school		12

Signature of the student

GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE KALYANDURG

COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT

Logbook for 4th week

Project Presentation

S.No	Item covered	Days required	Remarks
1	Power Point presentation slides preparation	Three days	good
2	Discussion with team members or mentor	Three days	good
3	Student presentation	One day	900d

ch Vijage Malfaug Signature of the faculty mentor

GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE KALYANDURG COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT

LOGBOOK FOR THIRD WEEK PROJECT REPORT

5.No	Date	Topic or item completed	Remarks
1		Literature collection	good
2		Introduction	good
3		Methodology and data pool up	good
4		Data interpretation	good
5		Result and analysis	good
6		Preparation of graphical representation	good
7		Submission of project report	good

ch . Vijaya 1 Calfoura Signature of the faculty mentor

INTERNAL ASSESSMENT STATEMENT

Name Of the Student: K. Yesubabu

Programme of Study: B. Com (Gen) (GP)

Year of Study: 34ew

Group: B Com

Register No/H.T. No: \(\frac{4202099027}{} \)

Name of the College: Soni Gungineni Kalyani Degree College (vinukonda)
University: Jehanya jagarjununa University

Sl.No	Evaluation Criterion	Maximum Marks	Marks Awarded
1.	Activity Log	25	2,5
2.	Internship Evaluation	50	48
3.	Oral Presentation	25	25
	GRAND TOTAL	100	98

Date:

of Pigaya Kalpana , Signature of the Faculty Guide

Certified by

Date:

Signature of the Head of the Department/Principal