CHAPTER - 4

PRESENT PLANS & SCHEMES OF LIC

Life insurance is a contract providing for payment of a sum of money to the person assured or to the person entitled to receive the same on the happening of certain events. The LIC came into existence with the objectives of assurance of (a) Family protection (b) Provision for old age (c) Tax concession (d) Housing loans (e) Loans advanced for educational purposes and (f) Donation to charitable institutions.

To meet the above said objectives, various types of life insurance policies are being issued by the LIC.

4.1 INDIVIDUAL PLANS:

4.1.1 Whole Life Plans

These Policies can be issued either on with-profit basis or without-profit basis

i. (Pure) Whole Life Policy

Premiums are payable for a period of 35 years or age 80 of the life assured whichever is later. Insurance money is payable on death, whenever that may occur.
ii. **Limited Payment Whole Life Policy**

This is a variation of the Pure Whole Life Policy except that premiums are payable for a limited period at the choice of the insured.

iii. **Convertible Whole Life Policy**

This is a limited payment Whole Life Policy where premiums are payable up to age 70 of the insured.

.1.2 Endowment Plans

i. **Endowment Assurance Policy (with or without profits)**

The face value of the policy will be paid either on death of the insured during the period of insurance or on maturity if the insured survives up to the end of the term.

ii. **Bhavishya Jeevan Policy (with profits)**

This is an Endowment Assurance under which premiums during the first five years will be very high and from the sixth year it will be scaled down to almost one third of the original premium. This is suitable to professionals with a limited span of high income such as cine actors or those going to Gulf for employment.
iii. **Jeevan Mitra (Double Cover or Triple Cover)**

This is a with-profit Endowment Assurance with risk coverage to the extent of twice or thrice the face value of the policy.

iv. **Jeevan Griha (Double Cover or Triple Cover)**

This is a low cost, without profit Endowment Assurance. Risk coverage will be twice or thrice of the face value of the policy. The face value of policy is paid on maturity.

v. **New Jana Raksha (with profits)**

This is an Endowment plan suitable for people in rural areas. After payment of at least two year's premiums, risk is covered for the next 3 years even if premiums are not paid.

vi. **Jeevan Shree (without profits but with guaranteed addition)**

This is an Endowment Assurance, with limited premium paying period, suitable to the top end of the society. The minimum sum assured under this policy is Rs.5 lakh.

vii. **Asha Deep II (with-profits)**

This is basically an Endowment Assurance plan with a rider to cover four serious illnesses viz, cancer, paralytic stroke leading to permanent disability, kidney failure (both kidneys) and
cardiac by-pass surgery. In case the insured is affected by any one of the above conditions in any year except the first year of the policy, LIC of India (a) pays 50 percent of the sum assured immediately (b) waives payment of all further premiums (c) pays an annuity of 10 percent of sum assured till date of maturity and (d) pays the balance of 50 percent of sum assured on death or on maturity with bonus.

viii. Marriage Endowment or Education Annuity (with-profits)

This is an Endowment Assurance. If death occurs during the period of insurance, no immediate payment is made. Payment in lump sum (in case of Marriage Endowment) and payment in half-yearly installments spread over a period of 5 years (in case of Education Annuity) are arranged on/from date of maturity only. Several benefits are available on maturity.

viii. Money Back Plans

These are all basically Endowment Assurance Policies, but the face value of the policy is paid in installments on survival of the insured at the end of fixed terms during the period of insurance, the balance of the face value of the policy being made available on maturity. In case of death during the period of insurance, the total sum assured (without deducting any survival benefits already paid) will be made available to the beneficiaries. For example, under a 20-year money back policy, on survival of the insured at the end of the 5th year, 10th year and 15th year of the policy, 20 percent of the sum assured is paid on each occasion.
These are called survival benefits. The balance of 40 percent of sum assured along with bonus is paid on maturity. In case of death of the insured any time during the 20-year period, full sum assured along with accrued bonus is paid without deducting any survival benefits already paid.

4.1.3 Term Assurance Plans

i. Two-Year Temporary Insurance

In this term assurance plan, risk is covered for a short period of 2 years.

ii. Convertible Term Insurance

This is a term insurance plan for a period of 5 to 7 years. The policy owner has the option to convert it into a limited payment whole Life Insurance or an Endowment Assurance at the end of the term.

iii. Bima Sandesh

This is a term assurance with a provision for return of premiums if the life assured survives the policy term.

iv. Bima Kiran

This is similar to Bima Sandesh. But at the end of the term, not only the premiums paid are refunded but a free insurance cover is allowed thereafter for a period of 10 years.
v. **Mortgage Redemption Assurance**

This is issued to **cover the outstanding loan under a house mortgage.**

4.1.4 **Special Plans**

i. **For Children**

LIC of India has designed several products for children, Children Deferred Assurance Plan, New Children Deferred Assurance Plan, Jeevan Balya, Jeevan Kishore, Children’s Money Back Plan, etc. for girls specially, Jeevan Suakanya is offered.

ii. **For the benefit of disabled Children**

Parents can take either Jeevan Aadhar or Jeevan Vishwas policies. In respect of both the policies, exemption from income tax is available subject to certain conditions.

iii. **Jeevan Aadhar**

It is a limited payment Whole Life Policy on the life of the parent. On the death of the parent, 20 percent of the face value of the policy is immediately paid and the balance of 80 percent will be converted into an annuity payable monthly to the disabled child.
4.1.5 Joint Life Policies

These are also a kind of Endowment Insurance Products.

i. **Jeevan Saathi**

   It is a joint Life Assurance for husband and wife. During the Period of insurance, on death of one life, the insurer pays the face value of the policy but subsequently risk coverage continues on the second life till the date of maturity.

ii. **Jeevan Saritha**

   It is also a joint Life Assurance for husband and wife but provides benefit of joint life and last survivorship annuity also apart form lump sum payment on death or maturity.

4.1.6 Unit-linked Insurance Plan (Bima Plus)

LIC of India introduced a new type of life insurance policy called BIMA PLUS, which is a capital market linked insurance plan. The premium payable consists of two parts:

i. Risk premium, and

ii. Investment premium.

A unit linked plan providing an opportunity for the discerning investor to benefit from the returns available in the capital market without
going for direct investment in the capital market. Bima Plus offers a choice of three funds (Secured, Balanced & Risk) with different risk profiles depending on different patterns of investment in equities, debts and liquid assets. The policyholder is allocated units, which are valued every week. The plan offers life cover up to Rs.10 lakhs and accident cover up to Rs.2 lakhs.

4.1.7 Plan for high-worth Individuals

i. Jeevan Shree – I

ii. Jeevan Pramukh
Table 4.1

BUSINESS IN FORCE (INDIVIDUAL)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Individual Assurance</th>
<th>Business in-Force out of India</th>
<th>Total Business in -Force</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number of Policies</td>
<td>Sum Assured/N CO/APA Receivable</td>
<td>Annual Premium Receivable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(Rs. In Crore)</td>
<td>(Rs. In Crore)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001-2002</td>
<td>125786529</td>
<td>668113.76</td>
<td>44656.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002-2003</td>
<td>138784878</td>
<td>790716.65</td>
<td>53994.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003-2004</td>
<td>153921144</td>
<td>925033.33</td>
<td>62333.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Annuity</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001-2002</td>
<td>985274</td>
<td>1453.89</td>
<td>2323.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002-2003</td>
<td>984066</td>
<td>1449.53</td>
<td>1892.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003-2004</td>
<td>998001</td>
<td>1406.02</td>
<td>1877.51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pension</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001-2002</td>
<td>1077963</td>
<td>9005.45</td>
<td>842.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002-2003</td>
<td>1301630</td>
<td>8898.55</td>
<td>1056.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003-2004</td>
<td>1594946</td>
<td>8610.57</td>
<td>1454.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit Linked</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001-2002</td>
<td>2308</td>
<td>17.47</td>
<td>0.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002-2003</td>
<td>3066</td>
<td>21.70</td>
<td>2.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003-2004</td>
<td>172693</td>
<td>1009.69</td>
<td>19.56</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: LIC's Annual Reports and Accounts
4.2 GROUP INSURANCE SCHEMES

4.2.1 Group Term Insurance Scheme:

Employer-employee groups may be offered group insurance schemes providing uniform or graded cover. Group insurance schemes providing uniform cover can be granted to associations of professionals (such as doctors, lawyers, chartered accountants, etc.) members of co-operative banks, welfare funds, credit societies and weaker sections of society. Creditor-Debtor groups are also offered group insurance schemes covering outstanding loans. These groups are members of primary housing societies where housing loans are granted by State Apex Housing Societies, Borrowers who are granted loans by institutional agencies in Public/Joint Sectors for housing purposes and Borrower members of co-operative societies/banks formed by employees of the same employers.

4.2.2 Group Insurance Scheme in lieu of EDLI:

The Employees' Deposit Linked insurance scheme is applicable to all establishments and undertakings contributing to Employees’ Provident Fund under the EPF and MP Act, 1952, with effect from 1.8.1976, unless exempted under section 17(2A) of the Act. The scheme provides for an insurance cover to an employee, which is linked to his balance in the PF Account, subject to a maximum of Rs.62,000/-. The Act empowers the Central Provident Fund Commissioner to exempt an employer from EDLI if he opts for a Group Insurance Scheme of the LIC, which is more beneficial to the employees. Under LIC’s Scheme, the insurance cover ranges from Rs.5,000/- to Rs.62,000/- depending upon the service put in
by the employee and the current monthly salary on each Annual Renewal Date.

4.2.3 Group Gratuity Scheme:

Gratuity is a statutory liability of most of the employers, which accrues to an employee for every year of service put in by him. As the liability accrues every year, from the point of view of sound accounting practice, it is desirable to provide for this liability before the profits are determined. The Group Gratuity Scheme provides a scientific method for funding gratuity liability as the premiums are based on actuarial principles. The attractive feature of the scheme is the life insurance cover to every employee due to which, in the event of the premature death of an employee, his dependants are entitled to substantially higher benefits i.e. equal to the amount of gratuity payable on retirement of the employee at the age of superannuation.

4.2.4 Group Superannuation Scheme:

The Group Superannuation scheme is designed to provide pension to employees on their retirement from service. A decreasing group insurance cover in conjunction with superannuation benefits may also be provided under the scheme. The Scheme is of two types.

a) Money Purchase Scheme: The contributions are fixed generally as a percentage of the salary. The accumulated value of such contributions is utilized to purchase the pension.
b) Benefit Purchase Scheme: The employer fixes the amount of pension in advance generally in relation to the salary drawn by the employee at the time of exit. LIC determines the contribution payable for funding of pension benefits.

Different types of pensions are available under LIC’s scheme such as payable for life, guaranteed for 5, 10, 15 or 20 years and thereafter for life, Joint life survivor pension, pension payable for life with return of purchase price on the death of the pensioner etc.

4.2.5 Group Saving Linked Insurance Scheme:

The Group Savings Linked Insurance Scheme (GSLI) offers insurance cover together with a saving element. The contribution under this scheme is deducted from the monthly salary of the member. The scheme is allowed to select Employer-Employee groups such as quasi-govt. bodies, Public sector corporations and reputable companies in public and private sectors who keep accurate records of their employees. Under the scheme, out of the contributions received in respect of each employee, a portion is utilized for the insurance cover and the balance known as contribution for savings, is accumulated till exit, at an optimal rate of interest. In case of death during service, the amount for which the member was covered at the time of death is also paid along with the accumulated savings with interest.

4.2.6 Group Annuity Scheme:

Employers who have a privately administered Superannuation fund, where moneys are invested by Trustees as per income tax rules can
purchase pensions for employees as and when due under ‘Group Annuity’ policies from LIC. Different types of pensions are available under LIC’s scheme such as pension payable for life, guaranteed for 5, 10, 15 or 20 years and thereafter for life, joint life last survivor pension, pension payable for life with return of purchase price on death of the pensioner etc.

4.2.7 Group Leave Encashment Scheme:

According to Accounting Standard (AS - 15) of January, 1995 and amended Section 209 (3) of the Companies Act, 1957, it has become necessary for employers to provide for the liability of leave encashment facility available to employees in the annual books of accounts. The Group Leave Encashment Scheme (GLES) is designed to fund such liabilities of employers.

4.2.8 Group Mortgage Redemption Assurance Scheme:

This scheme covers the borrowers of Housing / Vehicle Loans from financial institutions where loans are recovered in EMI. The insurance cover allowed will be decreasing life cover and will be equal to the loan outstanding at the anniversary date in respect of each borrower subject to a maximum of Rs.50 lakhs. The cover will be allowed to borrowers in the age group of 18-60 years with a maximum maturity age of 65 years.

4.2.9 Group Insurance Scheme for Deposit Holders of Banks:

This scheme covers account/deposit holders of a bank. The cover allowed is Rs.1,00,000/- per member with/without double accident benefit. The claim will be entertained in case of death (except death due to
accident) after expiry of a lien period of 45 days from the date of entry to the scheme.

Table 4.2

BUSINESS IN FORCE - GROUP INSURANCE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>No. of schemes (in thousands)</th>
<th>No. of members (In lakhs)</th>
<th>Sum Assured/ NCO/APA (Rs. in crores)</th>
<th>Premium Income (Rs. in crores)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1999-00</td>
<td>85.33</td>
<td>235.64</td>
<td>81056.37</td>
<td>1987.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000-01</td>
<td>90.26</td>
<td>243.37</td>
<td>92568.92</td>
<td>2135.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001-02</td>
<td>93.83</td>
<td>247.19</td>
<td>100597.64</td>
<td>2421.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002-03</td>
<td>95.32</td>
<td>240.99</td>
<td>124312.26</td>
<td>2914.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003-04</td>
<td>100.05</td>
<td>252.46</td>
<td>143398.20</td>
<td>3617.38</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: LIC's Annual Reports & Accounts

Graph 4.2

BUSINESS IN FORCE - GROUP INSURANCE
LIC's premium income from Group Insurance is showing increasing trend from year to year. It was Rs.1987.20 crores in the year 1999-2000 increased to Rs.3617.38 crores in the year 2003-2004. Number of members under Group Insurance is also showing an increasing trend except for the year 2003-2004.

Table 4.3

BUSINESS IN FORCE - GROUP SUPERANNUATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>No. of Schemes (In thousands)</th>
<th>No. of members (in Lakhs)</th>
<th>Sum Assured NCO/APA (Rs. in crores)</th>
<th>Annual Premium (Rs. in crores)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1999-'00</td>
<td>4.90</td>
<td>7.91</td>
<td>985.64</td>
<td>1340.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000-'01</td>
<td>5.30</td>
<td>8.65</td>
<td>1156.23</td>
<td>1543.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001-'02</td>
<td>6.10</td>
<td>9.50</td>
<td>1271.94</td>
<td>1804.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002-'03</td>
<td>6.46</td>
<td>10.86</td>
<td>1488.98</td>
<td>2197.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003-'04</td>
<td>7.23</td>
<td>12.34</td>
<td>1705.50</td>
<td>3949.99</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: LIC's Annual Reports & Accounts

Graph 4.3

BUSINESS IN FORCE - GROUP SUPERANNUATION
Number of schemes under Group Superannuation schemes of LIC is always showing an upward trend. Annual premium in respect of the Superannuation is also showing an increasing trend. Increase in annual premium is highest in the year 2003-2004 compared to the year 2002-2003.

4.3 SOCIAL SECURITY SCHEMES:

4.3.1 Janashree Bima Yojana:

The object of this scheme is to provide insurance protection to the rural and urban poor below the poverty line or marginally above it. 50% of the premium is subsidized from the social security fund maintained by LIC and the remaining 50% is contributed by members / Nodal Agency / State Government. Persons aged between 18 and 59 years are covered for an amount of Rs.20,000/- each under this scheme. In case of death or total permanent disability (including loss of 2 eyes / 2 limbs of use) due to accident, a sum of Rs.50,000/- and in case of partial permanent disability (loss of 1 eye / 1 limb of use) due to accident, a sum of Rs.25,000/- is payable to the nominee / beneficiary.

4.3.2 Swarnajayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana:

This is a scheme designed for borrowers under the Central Govt.’s IRDP scheme where beneficiaries are covered for a sum of Rs.6,000/- payable on the death of the member and Rs.12,000/- in case of death due to accident. No premium is charged to beneficiaries/beneficiary.
4.3.3 Shiksha Sahayog Yojana 2001:

The scheme was launched on 31.12.2001. The scheme is designed to provide at no additional cost, an educational allowance of Rs.300/- per quarter to students studying in classes' 9th to 12th (including I.T.I. courses) whose parents are below the poverty line and are members of Janashree Bima Yojana. The scholarship payment will be made by LIC out of the Social Security Fund maintained by LIC through the Agency concerned.

Table 4.4

STATEMENT OF NEW BUSINESS UNDER JANASHREE BIMA YOJNA & KRISHI SHRAMIK SAMAJIK SURAKSHA YOJNA-2001 AS AT 31-03-2003 BY THE LIC

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Zone</th>
<th>Janashree Bima Yojna For the year 2002-03</th>
<th>Krishi Shramik Samajik Yojana 2001 For the year 2002-03</th>
<th>Total for the year 2002-03</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lives</td>
<td>Premium Income (Lakhs)</td>
<td>Lives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern</td>
<td>36914</td>
<td>3691400</td>
<td>7909</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central</td>
<td>71523</td>
<td>7152300</td>
<td>8333</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Central</td>
<td>78525</td>
<td>7852500</td>
<td>2574</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern</td>
<td>33290</td>
<td>3329000</td>
<td>26283</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern</td>
<td>62376</td>
<td>6237600</td>
<td>22372</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Central</td>
<td>122597</td>
<td>12259700</td>
<td>8694</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western</td>
<td>230891</td>
<td>23089100</td>
<td>33748</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Insurance – Principles and Practice by M.N. Mishra
4.4 ANNUITY PLANS

Some of the annuity plans of the Life Insurance Corporation of India are discussed below. One very important feature of the annuity plans of LIC of India is that, unlike the foreign insurance companies, no distinction is made between male and female annuitants in respect of the rates of annuities.

4.4.1 New Jeevan Akshay (Immediate Annuity)

The purchase price is payable in lump sum and the annuity payment commences one year, six months, three months or one month after the date of purchase. The rate of annuity (per annum per Rs.1000 of purchase price for an immediate annuity (without any certain period) varies from Rs.122.50 for age 40 to Rs.152.00 for age 60. If the annuity is guaranteed for say 10 years and payable thereafter till death of the annuitant, the rate of annuity varies from Rs.122.00 for age 40 to Rs.144.20 for age 60. The same rates are applicable to male or female annuitants.

4.4.2 New Jeevan Dhara (Deferred Annuity)

Under this plan, premium can be paid in a single sum at the commencement of the policy or in installments spread over the deferment period. This maximum deferment period allowed is 25 years. The single premium or the periodical payments accumulated is called cash option. The rates of annuity are the same as mentioned in respect of new Jeevan Akshay Policy.
4.4.3 Immediate Annuity (with return of purchase price)

LIC of India also offers an immediate annuity plan with a refund feature. In case of the death of the annuitant, the purchase price is refunded. The annuity rate per Rs.1,000 of purchase price varies from Rs.111.70 at age 40 to Rs.120.00 at age 60.

4.4.4 Deferred Annuity (with return of ‘cash option’)

LIC of India also offers a deferred annuity plan with a refund feature. Upon the death of the annuitant, the notional cash option is refunded. The rates of annuity per Rs.1,000 of cash option are the same as mentioned in (iii) above.

4.4.5 LIC of India also offers annuity certain plans as immediate annuity or deferred annuity. In the case of annuity certain, a single premium is payable and in respect of deferred annuity, premiums can be paid in lump sum or in installments spread over the deferment period.

4.4.6 Jeevan Suraksha

Generally, annuities do not cover risk of death or disability. But the Jeevan Suraksha Plan is an exception. This is a deferred annuity Plan and can be given with or without life cover. The annuitant can pay a single premium at the commencement of the policy or in yearly, half yearly, quarterly or monthly installments spread over the deferment period. From the vesting data, normal pension (a life annuity) calculated on the cash option (i.e., accumulation of premiums on the
deferred date) will be paid. The following additional options also are available to the annuitant on the vesting date:

a. Annuity can be guaranteed for 5, 10 or 15 years and life thereafter or

b. Annuity payable for life time only or

c. Annuity for life with return of purchase price on the death of the annuitant or

d. Joint-Life and Last Survivor Annuity under which 50 percent of the Normal Annuity will be paid to the spouse on the death of the annuitant.

The annuitant may also exercise an option to receive 25 percent of the cash option in lump sum on the deferred date in which case the balance of the cash option will be converted into an annuity of his choice. If the annuitant dies during the deferment period, 50 percent of the normal annuity the annuitant would have received from the vesting Data will be paid to the spouse, if the policy is with life cover. If the policy is taken without life cover, premiums paid are refunded, without interest, if death takes place within the first three years and with interest if death takes place after three years.
4.5 HOUSING LOAN SCHEMES

Loans to individuals for new house property:

- Maximum loan of Rs.1 crore with a life insurance policy as collateral security.

Loans to Non-Resident Indians

- Maximum loan of Rs.1,00,00,000
- Term up to 7 years (for professionals up to 10 years)
- Subject to RBI regulations

Loans for repairs & renovations

- Loans for Repairs / Renovations of existing property.
- Maximum loan of Rs.10,00,000

Mortgage loan on existing house property – Griha Vikas

- Loan for personal / business needs against first mortgage of self-occupied residential house / flat.
- Maximum loan Rs.50,00,000 for maximum term of 10 years

Loans to professionals – Apna Office

- Loan to professionals for having their own office premises.
- Maximum loan of Rs.1,00,00,000
Purchase of plots/sites

- For purchase of plots/sites from Government / Statutory Bodies.
- Maximum loan of Rs.20,00,000

Loans for consumer durables

- Loans for purchase of consumer durables to existing/new loaners.

Loans to Corporate Employees (CEHL)

- Scheme for employees of PSU/Public Limited / Pvt. Ltd. Companies with over 50 employees with lower rate of interest.
- Guarantor and LIC Policy not a pre-condition.

Griha Suraksha

- Offers decreasing Life cover under LIC’s “Group Mortgage Redemption Assurance Scheme” to LICHFL customers covering outstanding loan.
Table: 4.5
RATE OF INTEREST: (MONTHLY REST BASIS)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>LOAN WITH POLICY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fixed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 to 6 years</td>
<td>8.75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 to 12 years</td>
<td>9.25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 to 20 years</td>
<td>9.50%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: LIC's Annual Reports and Accounts

The above rates of interest are for Loans with an LIC Policy as collateral security. Loans without an LIC Policy as collateral security carry an interest 0.25% higher than the normal rates both under Fixed and Floating, for the respective Loan Amount under Different Loan Schemes. The rates of interest are subject to revision.

Table 4.6
PLANS WITHDRAWN BY LIC

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.NO.</th>
<th>PLANS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Anticipated Endowment Assurance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Convertible Whole Life with Profits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Centenary Policy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Grihalakshmi Policy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Cash and Cover Policy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: LIC’s Branch Office Bhilai (C.G.)