



## Insurance: Life Insurance, the Need and Pace of Development in Uzbekistan

**Kamola Behzodovna Uzakova**

*Assistant, Samarkand Institute of Economics and Service*

**Abstract:** *Life is associated with security if humanity provides it for itself and cherishes it. Insurance is an important part of a person's life, created to stabilize security, which can be issued not only for yourself, but also for loved ones .*

**Keywords:** *insurance, life insurance, growth rates and development of insurance activities*

### INTRODUCTION

The article indicates all theories of life insurance and the rate of its growth, to what extent it is necessary for humanity and what role it plays today, how quickly insurance entered as a necessary point for strengthening life safety and how this activity is developing.

In the life of each of us, events and situations are more likely to occur that will eventually lead even to the end of life. Each of us needs the most important thing - our security, based on this, human evolution has developed *protection in order to* protect ourselves and our security. system (translated from English as "protection") to streamline the coefficient of life expectancy.

We cannot completely protect our lives from accidents, illnesses, injuries or global crises. But we can ensure the financial security of ourselves and our loved ones - with the help of life insurance.

The main principle of life insurance is simple: you pay the insurance company (in a lump sum or in periodic installments), and that, in turn, becomes the guarantor of your financial security in case of force majeure. For example, an incurable disease, an attack by a criminal, an accident or a serious injury. If this happens and will fall under the insured event - that is, it will be prescribed in the contract as a risk - the company will pay monetary compensation (to you, your relatives or someone who is indicated by the beneficiary) or, for example, will incur treatment and other related costs.

The amount and mechanism of payments depend on the type of insurance and the specific terms of the contract with the insurer. There are four such types:

1. Risk insurance. This is life and health insurance against various risks - from illness and accidents to professional injuries. If any of this happens, the insured or his heirs will receive money (sometimes treatment).

2. Cumulative insurance. The program, in fact, combines the functions of insurance and a bank deposit: you insure your life for a certain amount, which you then pay in installments during the period specified in the contract - usually from five years. These contributions are charged a fixed percentage of income (usually 2-4%). If an insured event occurs within the prescribed period (for example, death, disability or disability), the company will pay the rest of the contributions, if not, you will take the accumulated money with a small interest.



3. Investment insurance. It works in the same way as an accumulative one, only the insurer gets the opportunity to invest your money and, if successful, will pay you part of the profit. This profit, however, is not guaranteed: if the investment does not bring income, you will not receive anything either.

4. Voluntary pension insurance. The insured event here is retirement. Up to this point, you pay contributions that the company can also invest, and after that you receive your money and interest (the company usually gives an annual fixed percentage of profits, and all previously paid contributions are indexed).

Insurance programs may also differ in a number of technical details: the order in which contributions are received, the duration of the contract, or the payment procedure.

Life insurance is a profitable and useful financial tool with which you can protect yourself from unforeseen situations and expenses and get a number of nice bonuses to boot. So, insurance will be needed:

- For tourism. In particular, foreign ones - it will not work to get a Schengen or, for example, Canadian visa without risky insurance. The insurance policy can cover the cost of medical treatment abroad or the repatriation of the body.
- For a mortgage. If an insured event occurs with a person who bought a home on a mortgage, the insurer will pay the missing amount to the bank. This is beneficial both for the insured person and his family (you do not have to sell the apartment to pay off debts), and for the bank. That is why risk life insurance of the borrower is an important (albeit optional, in contrast to the insurance of the collateral) condition for obtaining a mortgage loan at a good interest rate. Thanks to policy bid Maybe go down by 1% or more .
- As a source of passive income. As already mentioned, investment insurance under certain conditions can bring good dividends. In addition, these payments are tax-free and cannot be seized, sued, or divided in a divorce. And you can also get a tax deduction from the amount of insurance premiums if the contract is concluded for a period of more than five years. Receive money Can annually during \_ actions insurance .
- As a way to save money. Endowment insurance will help with this - you can be guaranteed (in addition to the safety of your funds, the life insurance programs provide for a fixed percentage of income) to raise money for any important goal, whether it is buying a car, acquiring real estate or educating children.
- As a guarantee of financial security. Whatever happens, insurance (any kind) will allow you to be confident in the material well-being of you and your family. This option is especially relevant for those whose profession is associated with risks to life and health.

Life insurance is an opportunity to take care not so much about yourself as about loved ones. Especially if you are the sole breadwinner in the family.

Different types of insurance differ in the following parameters:

1. Validity. Insurance can be for life.
2. Insurance payment procedure. It can be one-time or with periodic contributions.
3. The order of insurance payments. Cash compensation can be one-time or partial - for example, as in the case of pension insurance.
4. Form of payment of insurance coverage. It can be either fixed - you will receive the amount specified in the contract, or dynamic - you can get more.



5. Payment of related expenses. Some policies (for example, travel) provide for the payment of expenses caused by an insured event.

All these criteria can be found in the description of the insurance program, they will be reflected in the contract, so you should study it carefully.

There are two ways to conclude an agreement with an insurance company: in person, by coming to the sales office and choosing the program you need, and online. Not all insurance programs can be issued on the site - for accumulation or investment programs, most likely, a personal visit will be required. But buying travel insurance is easier and faster on the Internet. Of the documents for registration of the contract, you will need a passport.

#### **List of used literature:**

1. Arkhipov, A.P. Social insurance: textbook and workshop for academic undergraduate students / A.P. Arkhipov. - 2nd ed., revised . and additional - М .: Yurayt Publishing House , 2019. - 301 p.
2. Baranova, A.D. Actuarial calculations in life insurance: textbook and workshop for undergraduate and graduate students / A.D. Baranova. - М .: Yurayt Publishing House , 2019. - 194 p.
3. Ermasov , S. V. Insurance at 2 hours. Part 1.: textbook for academic undergraduate studies / S. V. Ermasov , N. B. Ermasova . - 6th ed., revised . and additional - М .: Yurayt Publishing House , 2019. - 475 p.
4. Mazaeva, M. V. Insurance: textbook. allowance for universities / M. V. Mazaeva. - М .: Yurayt Publishing House , 2019. - 136 p.
5. Miropolskaya , NV Fundamentals of social insurance: textbook. manual for free software / N. V. Miropolskaya , L. M. Safina. - 2nd ed., Rev. and additional - М .: Yurayt Publishing House , 2019. - 149 p.
6. Зайналов, Дж Р., Сюзанна Алієва, and Д. Ш. Хусанова. "Финансовые аспекты страхования туристов в условиях глобализации экономики." *Фінансовий простір* 1 (37) (2020): 38-47.