

Question 1. What are Multi-National Corporations (MNCs)? Ans. A Multi-National Corporation (MNC) is a big company that makes things in many different countries. They make stuff all around the world by breaking it into smaller parts and making them in different places. Question 2. Explain 'what is investment? Give a few examples of investment. Ans. Investment means purchasing something valuable like a factory, machines, land, buildings (these are called physical assets), or shares (monetary assets), or shares (monetary assets). People do this to earn money from the businesses they're investing in. Some typical investments include buying land, factories, or machines to make things faster, acquiring small local companies to grow production, hiring affordable workers, skilled engineers, and IT experts, among others. Question 3. In which year did the government decide to remove barrier? (2011 D) Ans. A tax on imports is often referred to as a trade barrier because it makes imported goods more expensive. It's called a barrier because it creates an obstacle by adding extra costs to these products. Question 5. Which organization (W.T.O). Also Read: NCERT Solutions for Class 6 to 12 Question 6. Give one characteristic feature of a 'Special Economic Zone'? Ans. Special Economic Zone'? A for leisure and learning. Businesses that establish their production units within SEZs receive tax exemptions for the first five years. Question 7. Name an important barrier on foreign trade. (2013 D) Ans. Tax Question 7. Name an important barrier on foreign trade. chance to benefit, and those benefits are shared equally. Question 9. What do you understand by the term 'Foreign Direct Investment'? (2014 OD) Ans. Foreign Direct Investment'? (2014 OD) Ans. Foreign Direct Investment'? more things, and make money. Question 10. Why had the Indian Government put barriers to foreign trade and foreign investment. This was done to shield domestic producers from foreign competition and safeguard the Indian economy from foreign interference in industries that could harm the country's economic growth, as per their strategy. Question 11. What is meant by trade barrier? (2015 OD) Ans. Trade barriers refer to limitations or rules set by the government that affect the free flow of goods in and out of a country. An example of a trade barrier is when the government places a tax on imported items. This tax makes imported products more expensive. The government can use taxes and other trade barriers to control the flow of foreign trade barriers to control the flow of foreign trade barriers to control the flow of them should enter the country. Question 12. Differentiate between investment and foreign investment. (2016 D) Ans. Money used to purchase things like land, buildings, machines, and equipment is known as an investment. Also Read: NCERT Solutions for Class 10 Short Answer Questions Question 13. Explain the role of government to make globalization fair. (2011 D)Explain the role of government to make globalization. Government has a significant role in enabling fair globalization. Government policies should look out for not just the rich and powerful, but also for all the people in the country. The government should make sure that labor laws are followed and that workers are treated fairly. It should also help small businesses get better until they can compete with companies from other countries. If needed, the government can put up barriers to trade and investment It can talk to the World Trade Organization (WTO) to make the rules fairer. It can also work together with other developing countries in the WTO. Question 14. Explain any three advantages of globalization. (2011 OD) Ans. Globalization means when a country economy connects with the world economy. This connection allows things like goods, services, money, resources, and technology to easily move from one country to another. People often move to find better jobs, more money, or a better education. In the past, there were many rules that made it hard for people to move between countries. One big reason globalization has happened is because technology has gotten much better. For example, transportation technology has improved a lot. Now, we can send things quickly and cheaply over long distances. Special containers have made it cheaper to handle goods at ports. The cost of flying goods has also gone down, so more things can be sent on airplanes. Technology in communication and information (like the internet) has changed things a lot too. It's made online banking, shopping, learning, emailing, and government services possible. Because of globalization, there's more competition between companies. This is good for consumers, especially those with more money. They can now get better quality products for lower prices. Question 15. What would happen if Government of India puts heavy tax on import of Chinese toys? Explain any three points. (2012 D) Ans. If the Indian government imposes high taxes on imported toys from China: Chinese toy prices will go up. Fewer Chinese toys will be available in India. Indian shoppers will have fewer toy options, and toys will become pricier. Indian toy manufacturers can take advantage of this situation by growing their businesses, since there will be less competition in the market. Question 16. How are local companies benefitted by collaborating with multinational companies? Explain with examples. (2013 OD) Ans. When local companies team up with big international companies: First, the big companies give money to help make things better. Some Indian companies give money to help make things faster. companies become big worldwide. For example, Parakh Foods used to be a small company. But then, a big American company called Cargill Foods bought them. Parakh Foods was already known as a good brand with a big network in India. They had four places where they made cooking oil, but now Cargill controls them. So, Cargill is now the biggest maker of cooking oil in India, making five million pouches every day. Question 17. How has information and communication technology for Faster Delivery: Enhanced Technology for Faster Delivery: The continuous improvement in technology has played a significant role in globalization. Particularly, advancements in transportation technology has revolutionized global communication. Tools like telegraphs, telephones, mobile phones, and faxes allow people to connect with each other across the globe swiftly. This is largely facilitated by satellite communication devices. Additionally, teleconferences help in reducing the need for frequent long-distance travel. been instrumental in expanding the global reach of services. Businesses can place orders over the internet, conduct design work using computers, and even transfer money between banks through online banking. The internet enables us to send quick and inexpensive electronic mail (email) and voice messages (voicemail) to individuals worldwide. Start Your JEE/NEET Prep at Just ₹1999 / month - Limited Offer! Check Now! Question 18. Give the meaning of WTO? (2011 D, 2012 OD) Ans. The World Trade Organization, or WTO for short, believes that countries should trade with each other without any restrictions. They want trade to be open and free between countries. The goals of WTO are: To make international trade more open and less restricted. To create rules for how countries should trade with each other. However, WTO has some issues: Even though WTO wants free trade for everyone, it seems that rich countries should trade with each other. protect their own businesses. For example, in the United States, farmers get a lot of money from the government, so they can sell their products at very low prices in other countries, which hurts farmers in those places. On the other hand, WTO rules make developing countries remove their trade barriers. Question 19. What is globalization? Explain with three examples how top Indian companies have benefitted from globalization. (2011 OD) Ans. Globalization means countries from one countries in other countries. It's like all the world's economies becoming one big global economy. Big Indian companies have done well because of more competition and globalization. They used new technology and better ways to make things. Some also did well by working together with companies from other countries. Plus, because of globalization, some big Indian companies became multinational themselves. For example, Tata Motors, Infosys, Ranbaxy, Asian Paints, Sundaram Fasteners, and others. Also Read: NCERT Books for Class 10 Question 20. What is an MNC? Give two examples of Indian companies that have emerged as MNCs. What are the harmful effects of MNCs to a host country? Give three examples of Indian companies that have emerged as MNCs. What is an MNC? Give two examples of Indian companies that have emerged as MNCs to a host country? makes stuff or provides services in more than one country. They make things all around the world by breaking the production process into small pieces and spreading it out. Some Indian companies like Tata Motors (cars), Infosys (computers), Ranbaxy (medicines), Asian Paints (paints), Sundaram Fasteners (nuts and bolts), and more are becoming MNCs by doing businesses in different countries. Now, let's talk about how MNCs can be bad for the country they operate in: Harm to Small businesses like those making batteries, taps, tires, dairy products, or vegetable oil often struggle to survive because they have to compete with big MNCs. Uncertain Jobs: MNCs usually want to pay as little as possible for labor. To do that, they often hire workers temporarily, which means those workers temporarily, which means those workers temporarily, which means those workers temporarily. hours, including night shifts, especially during busy times. They get low wages and have to work extra just to make ends meet. They also don't get the benefits and protections they used to have. So, while MNCs can bring economic opportunities, they can also hurt small businesses and make life difficult for workers. Question 21. How has globalization been advantageous to both the producers as well as the consumers in India? Explain. (2012 OD) Ans. For Producers: Many leading Indian companies have improved their production guality. They have also benefited from successful partnerships with foreign companies. Globalization has played a role in the growth of the IT sector. As a result, high-quality products are now available at more affordable prices. For Consumers: Consumers now have more options and can enjoy better quality products at lower prices. For Consumers now have more options and can enjoy better quality products at lower prices. Question 22. How has globalization benefitted India? Explain with five examples. (2013 OD) Ans. Globalization has been a positive force for India in several ways: People who are educated, skilled, and have some wealth have gained from globalization. More competition between local and foreign producers has been good for consumers, especially those who are well-off. This means that rich people can now buy higher-quality products at lower prices, which improves their overall quality of life. Large international companies, known as MNCs (Multinational Corporations), have increased their investments in India over the last 20 years. They've put their money into industries like cell phones, cars, electronics, soft drinks, fast food, and services like banking. All these investments have led to the creation of new jobs in these industries and services, which is great for people who are looking for work. Even our top Indian companies have benefited from this increased competition. They have started using newer and better technology and methods to make their products and services. Some Indian companies have even partnered with foreign companies, and because of globalization, they have become international trade of a country is an index of its economic prosperity." Justify the statement with five arguments. (2013 OD) Ans. Progress in a country's global trade to get what they lack. If a country has more exports than imports, it can make more money from other countries. Global trade motivates a country to build industries and services that can sell products abroad and make even more money. You can measure how well a country is doing economically by looking at its global trade. By trading with other countries, a nation can make a lot of money in foreign currency. Are you a Journalist, Influencer, or a Product Owner? Get free products to review on your Social Media/Blogs. Investing—an integral part of our financial ecosystem—serves as a means to grow wealth and secure financial stability. For Class 10 students, understanding the fundamentals of investments not only aligns with educational curricula but also equips them with life skills essential for sound financial management. In this article, we will delve into what investment is, its types, reasons for investing, associated risks, and practical tips for young investors. What is Investment? Investment is, its types, reasons for investing is about putting your money to earn more money in the future. This can include various avenues like stocks, bonds, real estate, and more. In simpler terms, if you save a sum of money and allow it to grow over time through various financial instruments, that process is known as investment. account), investing aims for higher growth potential, albeit with a higher level of risk. The Importance of Investing Understanding why investing allows individuals to grow their wealth over time through compound interest and market gains. Financial Security: Investments can provide financial stability in times of economic turmoil and reduce reliance on a single source of income. Moreover, investing helps in developing financial literacy, which is essential in today's fast-paced economic landscape. Types of Investments There are several types of investments available, and understanding these can help students make informed decisions about where to invest their money. The main categories include: 1. Stocks Stocks represent ownership shares in a company. When you purchase a stock, you become a partial owner of that company and have a claim on its assets and earnings. Stocks are considered high-risk investments due to their price volatility but can also offer significant returns. 2. Bonds Bonds are debt securities issued by corporations or governments to raise capital. When you buy a bond, you are lending money to the issuer in exchange for periodic interest payments and the return of the bond's face value upon maturity. Bonds are generally considered safer than stocks, although they yield lower returns. 3. Mutual Funds A mutual fund pools money from multiple investors to purchase a diverse portfolio of stocks and bonds. This allows more significant diversification than an individual could achieve alone while reducing the risk associated with investing in single securities. Investors buy shares in the fund rather than the underlying securities directly. 4. Real estate Real estate can require substantial capital upfront, it can also be a lucrative long-term investment if managed properly. Why Should Students Learn About Investments? Education in investment principles at a young age has multiple benefits: 1. Financial Literacy By understanding investment basics, students become financially literate, and the importance of budgeting. 2. Early Start to Saving Learning about investments encourages a culture of saving and planning. Students who start early can benefit from "the power of compounding" — the exponential growth of their investments over time. Investment Risks and Considerations While the prospect of making money through investing is appealing, it's important to recognize that investing comes with risks. Here are some common risks associated with various types of investments due to changes in market conditions, such as economic downturns or fluctuations in asset prices. 2. Credit Risk Credit risk refers to the chance that a bond issuer may default on their obligation to pay back investors. The risk is higher for corporate bonds than government bonds. 3. Liquidity risk is the risk of not being able to sell an investment quickly enough to prevent a loss. Real estate investments often come with higher liquidity risks, as they can take time to sell. Starting with Investments as a Class 10 Student If you're in Class 10 and interested in investing, here are some key steps to get started: 1. Develop a Budget will help you identify how much money you can realistically allocate towards investments without compromising your essential expenses. 2. Educate Yourself Read books, enroll in online courses, or attend financial literacy workshops. Resources such as personal finance blogs and financial news outlets can substantially enhance your knowledge. 3. Start Small You don't need to invest a large sum of money right away. Start small—perhaps a modest investment in a mutual fund or a small number of stocks. This will allow you to learn how the investment world operates without a steep financial commitment. 4. Consider Simulated trading environments where you can practice investing without real money. This can familiarize you with the markets and help you understand how various investment vehicles work. Tools and Platforms for Young Investors As technology advances, there are numerous apps and platforms tailored for novice investors. Some options include: 1. Robo-Advisors Robo-advisors are digital platforms that provide automated investment management services. They often have lower fees than traditional financial advisors and are suitable for students looking to start investing without extensive market knowledge. 2. Investment Apps Several investment apps cater specifically to beginners, allowing small-scale investment apps cater specifically to beginners. resources to guide young investors. Building Good Investment Habits To truly benefit from investing, it's essential to develop good habits: 1. Stay Informed Keep up-to-date with market trends, economic news, and investment opportunities. This will help you make informed keep up-to-date with market trends, economic news, and investment opportunities. Adjust Your Portfolio Make it a practice to review your investment portfolio regularly. Assess the performance of your investments and adjust them according to your financial goals and market conditions. Conclusion, understanding investment at an early age can pave the way for lifelong financial literacy and wealth accumulation. From stocks and bonds to mutual funds and real estate, the world of investing is rich with opportunities. Class 10 students can unlock their financial futures by learning the fundamentals of investing, understanding risks, and developing good investment habits. independence, confidence, and security. So take the plunge-start learning, and prepare to invest in your future! What is an investment? An investment? An investment? An investment? An investment? An investment? work in various financial instruments, properties, or businesses with the hope that it will grow in value or produce a return in the future. Investing is usually meant for long-term growth. It's crucial for students to understand the significance of compound interest, risk, and return when entering the world of investments, as these are key elements that can greatly influence the profitability of an investing? Learning about investing? Learning about investing at a young age can empower students to make informed financial decisions throughout their lives. Understanding the principles of investing can help students develop a mindset that prioritizes financial literacy and encourages responsible management of money, which is essential in today's economic environment. Moreover, early exposure to investing can instill habits like budgeting, saving, and selecting investments wisely. This knowledge can be invaluable as they grow older, especially when facing financial responsibilities such as students or planning for retirement. Equipping students with investments relevant to students? There are several types of investments that students can explore, including stocks, bonds mutual funds, and real estate. Stocks represent ownership in a company and can offer high returns, but they also come with higher risks. On the other hand, bonds are loans made to a company or government that typically provide fixed interest income but have lower returns compared to stocks. For students, starting with more accessible investments such as mutual funds—where they can pool their money with other investors for diversification—or even using a small amount of money to invest in a stock through a brokerage account can be a great way to learn the ropes. It is essential to research and understand each investment type's risks and returns before diving in. What is risk and return in investing? Risk and return are two fundamental concepts in investing. Risk refers to the potential for losing some or all of the invested capital, while return is the gain or profit that an investment can generate over time. Generally, investments that offer higher potential returns also come with higher risks, making it crucial for investors to find a balance that suits their risk tolerance. Understanding one's tolerance for risk is important when selecting investments. A young investments. A young investments is important when selecting investments at could affect an investment's returns, including market conditions and economic indicators. How can students start investing with a limited budget? Starting to invest with a limited budget is more feasible today than ever, thanks to advancements in technology and access to information. Students can consider beginning their investment journey through micro investing apps that allow users to start with small amounts of money, often by investing spare change from everyday purchases into stocks and ETFs (Exchange-Traded Funds). Another option is to open a custodial account under the supervision of a parent or guardian. This allows students to learn about investing and manage their portfolio while still complying with legal restrictions regarding age. Additionally, participating in investment clubs or using simulation platforms to engage in practice investing can provide valuable experience without financial risk. What role do dividends play in investments? Dividends are payments made by a corporation to its shareholders, typically derived from the company's profits. When investing in stocks, dividends provide a way for investors to earn passive income, even if the stock price doesn't increase. For students, understanding dividends for compounding returns. Investors may choose to invest in dividend-paying stocks as a strategy to generate regular income. This becomes particularly attractive during market downturns, as dividend scan highlight the significance of evaluating investment opportunities based on their income potential and overall financial health. What is diversification and why is it important? Diversification refers to the strategy of spreading investments in one place, investors can protect themselves from significant losses, as different assets may perform differently under varying market conditions. For students, learning about diversification can be crucial to developing a balanced and resilient portfolio. This means investing in a mix of stocks, bonds, and other asset classes rather than focusing solely on one type of investment. an investment portfolio, making it a fundamental principle for smart investing. What resources can students use to learn more about investing better. Books on personal finance and investing, websites dedicated to financial education, and online courses offered by reputable institutions can provide valuable insights. Many financial news platforms and podcasts also present current trends and practical advice on investing, making them useful tools for learning. Additionally, students may consider engaging in stock market simulations, which offer platforms to practice investing without the risk of losing real money. Participating in investment clubs or groups with peers can encourage discussion and collaborative learning. Leveraging these resources can help students build a strong foundation in investing and develop the skills needed for financial success. Boston House, 214 High Street, Boston Spa, West Yorkshire, LS23 6AD Tel: 01937 848885 Axis Max Life Insurance Limited (earlier known as Max Life Insurance Company Limited) is a Joint Venture between Max Financial Services Limited and Axis Bank Limited. Corporate Office: Axis Max Life Insurance Ltd. 11th Floor, DLF Square Building, Jacaranda Marg, DLF City Phase II, Gurugram (Harvana) - 122002. Operation Center: Axis Max Life Insurance Ltd, Plot No. 90C, Udyog Vihar, Sector 18, Gurugram (Haryana) - 122015. Customer Helpline: 1860 120 5577 (9:00 A.M to 6:00 P.M Monday to Saturday). Fax Number: 0124-4159397. Email ids: service.helpdesk@axismaxlife.com Website: www.axismaxlife.com Axis Max Life Insurance is integrated with licensed NBFC FinVu (Cookiejar Technologies Pvt. Ltd. for sharing policy details with regulated Financial Information Users within the Account Aggregator ecosystem after obtaining the Policy holder's consent. Read more about Account Aggregator framework here *Life insurance coverage is available in this product. For more details on risk factors, Terms and Conditions please read the prospectus carefully before concluding a sale. You may be entitled to certain applicable tax benefits are subject to tax laws prevailing at the time of payment of premium or receipt of benefits by you. Tax benefits are subject to changes in tax laws. Insurance is the subject matter of solicitation. For more details on the risk factors, Terms and Conditions, please read the sales and rider prospectus carefully before concluding a sale. 10(10D) of income tax act 1961. Tax exemptions are as per our understanding of law and as per prevailing provisions of income tax at 1961. Policy holders are advised to consult tax expert for better clarification /interpretation. Please note that all the tax benefits are subject to tax laws at the time of payment of premium or receipt of policy benefits by you. Tax benefits are subject to changes in tax laws. The monthly Income Benefit and Terminal Benefit may be taxable subject to extra premium being loaded at underwriting stage. Celeb disclaimer (if images being used): The Brand Ambassadors as depicted herein, have endorsed only the Axis Max Life Insurance Products and are not in any manner endorsing Axis Bank Limited and / or any other Bank Partner of Axis Max Life Insurance and do not have any kind of association or relationship with Axis Bank Limited and / or any other Bank Partner of Axis Max Life Insurance Disclaimers for Market Linked Plans & Saving plans: THE UNIT LINKED INSURANCE PRODUCTS DO NOT OFFER ANY LIQUIDITY DURING THE FIRST FIVE YEARS OF THE CONTRACT. THE POLICYHOLDER WILL NOT BE ABLE TO SURRENDER/WITHDRAW THE MONIES INVESTED IN LINKED INSURANCE PRODUCTS COMPLETELY OR PARTIALLY TILL THE END OF FIFTH YEAR. Unit Linked Insurance Products (ULIPs) are different from the traditional insurance products and are subject to the risk factors. The premium paid in the Unit Linked Life Insurance Policies is subject to investment risks associated with capital markets and the insured is responsible for his/her decisions. Axis Max Life Insurance is only the name of the unit linked life insurance company and Axis Max Life Online Savings Plan (UIN: 104L098V06) is only the name of the unit linked life insurance contract, its future prospects or returns. Please know the associated risks and the applicable charges from your Insurance agent or the Intermediary or policy document of the insurer. The various funds offered under this contract are the names of the funds, their future prospects or returns. Axis Max Life Online Savings Plan is a Unit Linked Non Participating Individual Life Insurance Plan (UIN: 104L098V06) *1The aggregate annualized premium should not be more than 5 lakhs (one or more policies put together) for non-linked non-par savings insurance plan in any given year of policy term to be eligible for Section 10 (10D) exemption. *3All claims that qualify for InstaClaim will be paid within 3 hrs from the date of submission of all mandatory documents else Axis Max Life will pay interest at prevailing Bank Rate as on beginning of Financial Year in which claim has been received. Mandatory Documents Original policy document; Original/attested copy of death certificate issued by local municipal authority; Death claim application form (Form A); NEFT mandate form attested by hospital authorities or FIR & Post Mortem Report/Viscera Report (in case of accident death). *#Some benefits are guaranteed and some benefits are guaranteed and some benefits are variable with returns based on the future performance of your Insurer carrying on life insurance business. The assumed rates of return (4% p.a. and 8% p.a.) shown in the illustrative example are not guaranteed and they are not the upper or lower limits of what you might get back as the value of your Policy depends on a number of factors including future investment performance. The guaranteed and non-guaranteed benefits are applicable only if all due premiums are paid. The Maturity Benefit shown in the illustrative example are inclusive/exclusive of taxes. Privacy Policy ^^On completion of policy term The savings indicated is the maximum premium difference as compared with offline plan & depends on the variant purchased. Claims for policies completed 3 continuous years. All mandatory documents should be submitted before 3:00pm on a working day. Claim amount on all eligible policies4 is less than Rs. 1 Crore. Claim does not warrant any field verification. Mandatory Documents: > Original/attested copy of death certificate issued by local municipal authority > Death claim application form (Form A) > NEFT mandate form attested by bank authorities along with a cancelled cheque or bank account passbook along with nominee's photo identity proof > Discharge/Death summary attested by hospital authorities or FIR & Post Mortem Report/viscera report (in case of accidental death) 1The 5% employee discount 2Total premium will be charged at the time of the policy issuance (subject to underwriting's decision). 315% discount is applicable only on the first year premium for salaried employees with a corporate, purchasing Smart Term Plan Plus (UIN: 104N127V02). During policy issuance, Axis Max Life may call for proof of employment if required. In case proposer when asked is not able to prove the employment part, discount offer will be discontinued and additional premium rates) is applicable for lifetime for females. 4InstaClaim TM is available for all versions of (UIN: 104N125V07). Mandatory Documents: Original policy document Original/attested copy of death certificate issued by local municipal authority Death claim application form (Form A) NEFT mandate form attested by bank authorities along with a cancelled cheque or bank account passbook along with nominee's photo identity proof Discharge/Death summary attested by hospital authorities or FIR & Post Mortem Report/viscera report (in case of accidental death) 5Criteria applicable only for "Term plans" for Graduate, Indian resident with declared income >= 10 lacs with CIBIL score >= 650 (salaried) and >= 700 (self-employed) with no disclosed medical condition 6Applicable for Titanium variant of Axis Max Life Smart Fixed-return Digital plan (Premium payment of 5 years and Policy term of 10 years) and a healthy male of 18 years paying Rs. 30,000/- per month (exclusive of all applicable with Axis Max Life Smart Wealth Plan (UIN: 104N116V14) 8Available with Axis Max Life Smart Fixed-return Digital Plan (UIN: 104N123V05). The guaranteed benefits are available with selected life insurance Plan, UIN: 104N118V11)- Life Smart Secure Plus Plan (A Non Linked Non Participating Individual Pure Risk Life Insurance Plan, UIN: 104N118V11)- Life Option for 1 Cr. life cover for a 35 year old, non-smoker male for a policy term of 40 years vs a 10 year policy term with the same details' ##Tax conditions : ##Save 46,800 on taxes if the insurance premium amount is Rs.1.5 lakh per annum and you are a Regular Individual, fall under 30% income tax slab having taxable income less than Rs. 50 lakhs and Opt for Old tax regime ~# Save 54,600 on taxes if the insurance premium amount is Rs.1.5 lakh per annum for life cover and 25,000 for critical illness cover and you are a Regular Individual, fall under 30% income tax slab having taxable income less than Rs. 50 lakhs and Opt for Old tax regime. CI Rider disclaimers: AXIS MAX LIFE CRITICAL ILLNESS AND DISABILITY RIDER (UIN: 104B033V02) available as a rider on payment of additional premium. >Extended cover of up to 85 years is available with gold and platinum variant only @64 critical illnesses covered in platinum and platinum variant *^Total premiums paid inclusive of any extra premium but exclusive of all applicable taxes, cesses or levies and modal extra. Return of premium break: Available at an additional premium for policies with policy term greater than 30 years and premium payment term greater than 21 years. Option to skip paying premium for 12 months. 2 premium breaks will be available during the premium payment term separated by an interval of at least 10 years ~1 Conditions for Special exit value: Option to receive all premiums paid back, at a specified point in the term of the policy (free of cost). Available when Return of Premium variant is not chosen. No additional premium to be paid. ~2 Voluntary Top-up Sum assured: Option to double your insurance cover, basis underwriting, at the time of your sum assured up to an additional 100% of base sum assured up to an additional 100% of base sum assured. date of receipt of the policy document, to review the terms and conditions of the Policy, where if the policyholder disagrees to any of those terms or conditions. The policyholder shall be entitled to a refund of the premiums paid, subject only to deduction of a proportionate risk premium for the period of cover and the expenses incurred by the company on medical examination of the lives insured and stamp duty charges. ^Individual Death Claims Paid Ratio as per audited financials for FY 2024-2025 #1A flat 15% discount on the premium will be applicable throughout the Premium Payment Term for Female Life Insured with Axis Max Life Smart Term Plan Plus (UIN: 104N127V02). #3Tax benefits as per prevailing tax laws, subject to change Terms and conditions for availing 5% employee discount: