Section – A

1. **What is personal financial planning?**
   Personal financial planning is the process of setting financial goals and developing a plan to achieve them. It involves assessing your current financial situation, identifying your needs and wants, and developing strategies to reach your goals. Personal financial planning can be done on your own or with the help of a financial advisor.

2. **Give the meaning of current assets. Mention any four current assets.**
   Current assets are short-term assets, such as cash or cash equivalents, that can be liquidated within a year or during an accounting period.
   - Cash and equivalents.
   - Short-term investments (marketable securities)
   - Accounts receivable.
   - Inventory.
   - Prepaid expenses.
   - Any other liquid assets.

3. **What is candle-stick patterns?**
   Candlestick patterns are a type of technical analysis that uses the open, high, low, and closing prices of a stock to create a visual representation of price movements. They are used by traders to identify potential trends and reversals in the market.

4. **State any four advantages of mutual funds.**
   - Diversification
   - Professional management
   - Liquidity
   - Low cost
   - Convenience
   - Tax benefits
   - Education and research

5. **Define Macro Economics.**
   Is the branch of economics that studies how overall economy-the markets, business, consumers and government- behave.(looks are the decision of countries and government).

6. **What are primary market and secondary market?**
   The primary market, also known as the new issue market, is the initial stage where companies or governments issue new securities to raise capital. It's the market where these securities are first sold to the public.
   The secondary market, also known as the stock market or stock exchange, is where previously issued securities (those that were first sold in the primary market) are bought and sold among investors without the involvement of the issuing company.

7. **What do you mean by Time value of money?**
   The time value of money (TVM) is a concept in finance that states that a dollar today is worth more than a dollar in the future. This is because money today can be invested and earn interest, while money in the future will be worth less due to inflation.

8. **What is banking?**
   Banking is the business of providing financial services to individuals and businesses. Banks are regulated by governments to ensure that they are safe and sound. They are also subject to a variety of laws and regulations that govern their activities.

9. **Expand PMLVMY AND PMKDY.**
   PMLVMY - Pradhan Mantri Laghu Vyapari Mandhan Yojana
   PMKMY-Pradhan Mantri Kisan Mandhan Yojana

10. **What do you mean by technical analysis.**
    Technical analysis is the study of historical price movements and other market data in order to identify patterns and predict future price movements.

11. **What to you mean by general insurance?**
    General insurance is a broad term that refers to any type of insurance that is not life insurance. It covers a wide range of risks, including property damage, liability, and health.

12. **Mention the any to insurance companies in India?**
    - Aditya Birla Sun Life Insurance. ...
    - Ageas Federal Life Insurance. ...
    - Aegon Life Insurance. ...
    - Aviva Life Insurance. ...
    - Bajaj Allianz Life Insurance. ...
    - Bharti AXA Life Insurance. ...
    - Canara HSBC Life Insurance. ...
    - Edelweiss Tokio Life Insurance.

13. **What are mutual funds? Give any two examples of mutual funds in India?**
    A mutual fund is a pool of money managed by a professional Fund Manager. invests it in a variety of securities, such as stocks, bonds, and money market instruments.
    - ICICI Prudential Focused Bluechip Equity Fund
    - Aditya Birla Sun Life Small & Midcap Fund
    - Tata Equity PE Fund
    - HDFC Monthly Income Plan – MTP
    - L&T Tax Advantage Fund
    - SBI Nifty Index Fund
    - Kotak Corporate Bond Fund
    - Canara Robeco Gilt PGS

- DSP BlackRock Balanced Fund
- Axis Liquid Fund

14. What is alpha and beta?

Alpha is a measure of the excess return of an investment over the return of a benchmark index, after adjusting for the risk of the investment.

Beta is a measure of the volatility of an investment relative to the market. It is calculated as the covariance of the investment's returns with the market's returns, divided by the variance of the market's returns.

15. Expand PMJDY and PMKDY?

PMYDY- Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana
PMKMY-Pradhan Mantri Kisan Mandhan Yojana

16. What was the first payment bank in India? Establishment in?

The bank of Hindustan in 1770

17. What do you mean by financial planning?

Financial planning is the process of organizing your finances to achieve your financial goals. It involves setting financial goals, developing a budget, and making investment decisions.

18. Define economics.

Is the study of scarcity and its implications for the use of resources, production of goods and services, growth of production and welfare overtime.

19. State any two objectives of investment management.

- Safety
- Growth
- Income
- Tax minimization
- Liquidity
- Diversification

20. What are the elements of risk?

- Market risk
- Liquidity risk
- Credit risk
- Interest rate risk
- Currency risk
- Political risk
- Operational risk

21. **What is financial statement?**

A financial statement is a formal record of the financial activities and position of a business, person, or other entity. It is used to communicate information about the entity's financial health to interested parties, such as investors, creditors, and regulators.

Types

- The balance sheet
- The income statement
- The cash flow statement

22. **State any two financial goals?**

Short-term goals: These goals can be achieved within one year or less.

- Paying off debt
- Saving for a down payment on a house
- Saving for a vacation
- Building up an emergency fund

Medium-term goals: These goals can be achieved within three to five years.

- Saving for a child's education
- Saving for a wedding
- Saving for a new car
- Starting a business

Long-term goals: These goals can be achieved within five years or more.

- Retiring comfortably
- Leaving a legacy
- Funding a charitable cause

23. **What is micro economics?**

Microeconomics is the study of the behavior of individual economic agents, such as households, firms, and consumers. It focuses on how these agents make decisions about how to allocate their scarce resources, such as time, money, and labor.

24. **What is internet banking?**

Internet banking, also known as online banking, e-banking, or virtual banking, is a system that enables customers of a bank or other financial institution to conduct a range of financial transactions through the financial institution's website or mobile app.

25. **What is debit and credit card?**

Debit cards deduct money directly from your bank account when you make a purchase. This means that you can only spend money that you already have.

Credit cards allow you to borrow money from the card issuer to make purchases. You are then required to repay the borrowed money, plus interest, over a period of time.

26. Sate any four current assets?

- Cash and equivalents.
- Short-term investments (marketable securities)
- Accounts receivable.
- Inventory.
- Prepaid expenses.
- Any other liquid assets.

27. What is meaning of insurance.

Insurance is a contract between an insurance company (the insurer) and an individual or entity (the insured) whereby the insurer agrees to pay for losses that the insured may incur in the future, in exchange for a premium paid by the insured.

Types

- Auto insurance
- Homeowners insurance
- Life insurance
- Health insurance
- Disability insurance

28. What is stock market?

A stock market is a place where shares of companies are bought and sold. It is a marketplace where investors can buy and sell shares of ownership in public companies.

29. What is demat account?

A demat account is a type of account that holds securities in electronic form. It is a safe and secure way to hold your investments, and it makes it easy to trade securities online.

30. Mention any four investment risk analysis tools?

- Standard deviation
- Sharpe ratio
- Beta
- Value at risk (VaR)
- Alpha

31. What is the meaning of property insurance.

Property insurance is a type of insurance that covers the damage to your property and belongings from events such as fire, theft, and natural disasters. It can also cover the liability of you or your family members if someone is injured on your property.

32. **How beta helps to measures the performance of mutual fund?**

Beta is a measure of how much an investment's price moves in relation to the market as a whole. A beta of 1 means that the investment moves in the same way as the market. A beta of greater than 1 means that the investment is more volatile than the market, and a beta of less than 1 means that the investment is less volatile than the market.

33. **What is the meaning of standard deviation.**

Standard deviation is a measure of how spread out a set of data is. A low standard deviation indicates that the data points tend to be close to the mean, while a high standard deviation indicates that the data points are spread out over a wider range.

34. **What is meant by compounding?**

Compounding is the process of earning interest on interest. This means that the interest that you earn on an investment is reinvested, and you earn interest on that interest as well. Over time, compounding can have a significant impact on the growth of your investment.

35. **What I meant by saving?**

saving refers to the act of setting aside money for future use. It is a way to build your financial security and reach your financial goals.

36. **Expand BSE and NSE.**

BSE - Bombay Stock Exchange
NSE- National Stock Exchange

Section – B

1. **Differentiate between micro and macro economics.**

Microeconomics	**Macroeconomics**
Individuals markets	Whole economics(GDP)
Effect on price of a good	Inflation(general price level)
Individuals labor market	Employment/unemployment
Individuals consumer behaviours	Aggregate demand(AD)
Supply of good	Productive capacity of economy
Studies individual income	Studies national income
Analyzes demand and supply of labor	Analyzes total employment in the economy
Deals with households and firms decisions	Deals with aggregate decisions
Demand and Supply	Aggregate demand and Aggregate supply.
Studies individual prices	Studies overall price level

2. **Explain the various types of Bank deposits.**

1.Savings account: A savings account is a basic bank account that allows you to deposit and withdraw money as needed. It typically offers a lower interest rate than other types of bank deposits, but it is also more liquid.

Benefits : Safety, Liquidity, Interest , No risk Easy to open and manage, Automatic transfers and Low to no fees.

2.Current account: A current account is a type of bank account that is designed for businesses and individuals who need to make and receive payments frequently. It typically offers a higher interest rate than a savings account, but it is less liquid.

Benefits : Easy management of business finances , No limit on transactions, Overdraft facility, Easy access to funds ,Credit facilities ,Customizable accounts ,Online banking And Safe and secure.

3.Fixed deposit (FD): A fixed deposit is a type of bank deposit where you deposit a lump sum of money for a fixed period of time. The bank will pay you interest on the amount deposited, and you will not be able to withdraw the money until the FD matures.
Benefits : Guaranteed returns, Tax benefits, Liquidity, Flexibility and Safety.

4.Recurring deposit (RD): A recurring deposit is a type of bank deposit where you deposit a fixed amount of money every month for a fixed period of time. The bank will pay you interest on the amount deposited, and you will not be able to withdraw the money until the RD matures.

Benefits : Regular savings, Guaranteed returns, Tax benefits, Easy to open, Liquidity And Safety.

5.Senior citizen savings account: A senior citizen savings account is a type of savings account that is designed for senior citizens. It typically offers a higher interest rate than a regular savings account.

Benefits : High interest rates, No minimum balance requirement, Free ATM withdrawals, Tax benefits, Tenure and Safety.

6.NRI account: An NRI account is a type of bank account that is designed for non-resident Indians. It typically offers a higher interest rate than a regular savings account.

Benefits : Convenient money transfers, Higher interest rates, Tax benefits, Repatriation of funds, Easy to open and Safety.

3. **Briefly explain the importance of financial planning?**

- **Reach your financial goals:** Financial planning can help you identify your financial goals and develop a plan to achieve them. This can be anything from saving for a down payment on a house to retiring comfortably.

- **Make better financial decisions:** Financial planning can help you make better financial decisions by giving you a clear understanding of your financial situation and your goals. This can help you avoid impulse purchases and make decisions that are in your best long-term interest.

- **Reduce stress:** Financial planning can help reduce stress by giving you peace of mind knowing that you have a plan in place for your financial future. This can be especially helpful during times of financial uncertainty.

- **Protect your assets:** Financial planning can help you protect your assets by developing strategies to reduce your risk of financial loss. This can include things like insurance, estate planning, and retirement planning.

- **Peace of mind:** Financial planning can help you feel more in control of your finances and less stressed about your future. When you have a financial plan, you know where your money is going and how you are working towards your goals. This can help you sleep better at night and feel more confident about your financial future.

- **Financial security:** Financial planning can help you reach your financial goals, such as saving for retirement or buying a home. When you have a plan, you are more likely to stay on track and achieve your goals. This can give you peace of mind knowing that you are financially secure.

- **Tax savings:** Financial planning can help you minimize your taxes and keep more of your hard-earned money. There are many tax-deductible expenses and investments that you may not be aware of.

- **Reduced risk:** Financial planning can help you reduce your financial risk by diversifying your investments and protecting your assets. When you diversify your investments, you are not putting all of your eggs in one basket. This can help you minimize your losses if one of your investments performs poorly.

- **Increased wealth:** Financial planning can help you grow your wealth over time through investing and other strategies. A financial advisor can help you create an investment plan that is right for you and your goals. They can also help you manage your risk and make sure that you are on track to reach your financial goals.

4. Briefly explain the steps in opening a Demat Account.

A demat account is a type of account that holds securities in electronic form. It is a safe and secure way to hold your investments, and it makes it easy to trade securities online.

- **Choose a Demat Account provider**: There are many different Demat Account providers available, so it is important to choose one that is right for you. Consider factors such as the fees charged, the features offered, and the customer service.

- **Complete the Demat Account opening form:** The Demat Account opening form will require you to provide personal information, such as your name, address, and PAN number. You will also need to provide proof of identity and address.

- **Upload the required documents:** The required documents for opening a Demat Account vary from provider to provider. However, you will typically need to upload a copy of your PAN card, a recent passport-size photograph, and a proof of address.

- **Pay the account opening fees:** There are usually some fees associated with opening a Demat Account. These fees will vary from provider to provider.

- **Get your Demat Account activated:** Once you have completed all of the required steps, your Demat Account will be activated. You will then be able to start trading in securities.

5. **Discuss on financial planning and financial goals.**

Financial planning is the process of setting financial goals and developing a plan to achieve them. It involves assessing your current financial situation, identifying your financial goals, and developing strategies to reach those goals.

Financial goals are the specific objectives that you want to achieve with your money. They can be short-term, such as saving for a down payment on a house, or long-term, such as retiring comfortably.

There are many different factors to consider when setting financial goals, such as your age, income, expenses, and risk tolerance. It is important to set goals that are realistic and achievable.

Here are some examples of financial goals:

- Save for a down payment on a house
- Pay off debt
- Save for retirement
- Invest for your child's education
- Build an emergency fund
- Start a business

Once you have set your financial goals, you can start to develop a plan to achieve them. This plan should include a budget, an investment strategy, and a risk management plan.

Financial planning is an ongoing process. Your financial situation will change over time, so it is important to review your financial plan regularly. This will help you make sure that your plan is still aligned with your goals and that you are making progress towards them.

Here are some of the benefits of financial planning:

- **Peace of mind:** Financial planning can help you feel more in control of your finances and less stressed about your future.
- **Financial security:** Financial planning can help you reach your financial goals, such as saving for retirement or buying a house.
- **Tax savings:** Financial planning can help you minimize your taxes and keep more of your hard-earned money.
- **Reduced risk:** Financial planning can help you reduce your financial risk by diversifying your investments and protecting your assets.
- **Increased wealth:** Financial planning can help you grow your wealth over time through investing and other strategies.

6. **Explain advantages and disadvantages of investing in mutual funds?**

Advantages:

- **Professional management:** Mutual funds are managed by professional fund managers who have the expertise to select and manage a portfolio of securities. This can save you time and effort if you do not have the expertise to do it yourself.
- **Diversification:** Mutual funds allow you to diversify your investments, which can help reduce your risk. When you invest in a mutual fund, your money is invested in a variety of securities, such as stocks, bonds, and money market instruments. This helps to reduce your risk because if one security performs poorly, the other securities in your portfolio may offset the losses.
- **Liquidity:** Mutual funds are liquid investments, which means that you can easily sell your shares if you need to access your money. This is unlike other investments, such as real estate, which can be difficult to sell quickly.
- **Tax benefits:** Mutual funds offer certain tax benefits, such as the ability to defer taxes on capital gains until you sell your shares.

Disadvantages:

- **High fees:** Mutual funds charge fees, such as management fees and brokerage fees. These fees can eat into your returns.
- **Risk:** Mutual funds are subject to market risk, which means that the value of your investment can go down as well as up.
- **Illiquidity:** Some mutual funds may be illiquid, which means that it can be difficult to sell your shares quickly. This is especially true for closed-end funds.
- **Complexity:** Mutual funds can be complex, and it can be difficult to understand the risks and fees associated with them.

7. **What is insurance? Explain the types of insurance in India?**

Insurance is a contract between an insurance company (the insurer) and an individual or entity (the insured) whereby the insurer agrees to pay for losses that the insured may incur in the future, in exchange for a premium paid by the insured.

- **Life insurance:** Life insurance is a type of insurance that provides financial protection for your loved ones in case of your death. There are many different types of life insurance policies available, so it is important to choose one that is right for your needs.

- **Health insurance:** Health insurance is a type of insurance that covers the costs of medical care, such as doctor's visits, hospitalization, and surgery. There are many different types of health insurance policies available, so it is important to choose one that meets your needs and budget.

- **Motor insurance:** Motor insurance is a type of insurance that covers the costs of damage to your vehicle and to other people's property in case of an accident. It is mandatory for all vehicle owners in India to have motor insurance.

- **Travel insurance:** Travel insurance is a type of insurance that covers the costs of medical care, trip cancellation, and lost luggage in case of an unexpected event while you are traveling.

- **Home insurance:** Home insurance is a type of insurance that covers the costs of damage to your home and its contents in case of a fire, theft, or other unforeseen event.

- **Personal accident insurance**: Personal accident insurance is a type of insurance that provides financial protection in case of an accident that results in death or disability.

- **Critical illness insurance:** Critical illness insurance is a type of insurance that provides financial protection in case of a critical illness, such as cancer, heart attack, or stroke.

- **Term insurance:** Term insurance is a type of life insurance that provides coverage for a fixed period of time. The premiums are usually lower than for other types of life insurance, but the death benefit is also lower.

- **Whole life insurance:** Whole life insurance is a type of life insurance that provides coverage for your entire life. The premiums are higher than for term insurance, but the death benefit is also higher.

8. **Discuss on investment avenues and investment alternatives.**

   An investment avenue is a way to invest your money. There are many different investment avenues available, each with its own risks and rewards. Some of the most common investment avenues include:

   Stocks: Stocks are shares of ownership in a company. When you buy stocks, you are essentially buying a small piece of the company. Stocks can be a good way to grow your money over the long term, but they can also be volatile and lose value in the short term.

   Mutual funds: Mutual funds are a type of investment vehicle that pools money from many investors and invests it in a variety of assets, such as stocks, bonds, and money market instruments. Mutual funds can be a good way to diversify your investments and get professional management.

   Bonds: Bonds are loans that you make to a company or government. When you buy a bond, you are essentially lending money to the issuer. Bonds are generally considered to be less risky than stocks, but they also offer lower returns.

   Real estate: Real estate is a physical asset, such as a house or apartment. Real estate can be a good way to generate income and build wealth over the long term. However, it can also be illiquid and require a lot of maintenance.

   Gold: Gold is a precious metal that has been used as a store of value for centuries. Gold can be a good way to protect your wealth against inflation, but it does not generate any income.

   Cryptocurrency: Cryptocurrency is a digital or virtual currency that uses cryptography for security. Cryptocurrencies are often traded on decentralized exchanges and can be used to buy goods and services. However, cryptocurrencies are volatile and their value can fluctuate wildly.

   When choosing an investment avenue, it is important to consider your investment goals, risk tolerance, and time horizon. You should also do your research and understand the risks and rewards of each investment avenue before you invest.

   An investment alternative is a different type of investment that can be used instead of a traditional investment avenue. Some of the most common investment alternatives include:

   Peer-to-peer lending: Peer-to-peer lending is a type of lending where individuals lend money directly to other individuals or businesses. This can be a good way to earn a higher return on your investment than you would with traditional investments, but it also comes with more risk.

Crowdfunding: Crowdfunding is a way to raise money for a project or business by pooling money from a large number of investors. This can be a good way to invest in small businesses or projects that would not be able to raise money through traditional channels.

Venture capital: Venture capital is a type of investment that is made in early-stage companies with high growth potential. Venture capital can be a good way to get involved in the latest technologies and trends, but it also comes with a lot of risk.

Angel investing: Angel investing is a type of investment that is made in small businesses by wealthy individuals. Angel investing can be a good way to support local businesses and entrepreneurs, but it also comes with a lot of risk.

Hedge funds: Hedge funds are a type of investment fund that uses a variety of strategies to try to generate returns for investors. Hedge funds can be a good way to diversify your investments and get exposure to different asset classes, but they also come with high fees and risks.

Investment alternatives can be a good way to diversify your investments and get exposure to different asset classes. However, it is important to do your research and understand the risks and rewards of each investment alternative before you invest.

9. **Discuss on modern banking in India?**

Modern banking in India is characterized by the use of technology to provide banking services to customers. This includes online banking, mobile banking, and ATMs. Modern banking also offers a wider range of products and services than traditional banking, such as investment products, insurance products, and loans.

Here are some of the key features of modern banking in India:

- **Digitization:** Modern banking is highly digitized, with most transactions taking place online or through mobile devices. This has made banking more convenient and accessible for customers.
- **Personalization:** Modern banks offer personalized banking services to customers based on their needs and preferences. This includes tailored products and services, as well as targeted marketing campaigns.
- **Convenience:** Modern banks offer a wide range of convenient banking services, such as online banking, mobile banking, and ATMs. This makes it easy for customers to manage their finances on the go.
- **Security:** Modern banks use cutting-edge security measures to protect customer data and prevent fraud. This includes two-factor authentication, fraud detection systems, and encryption.
- **Sustainability:** Modern banks are increasingly focused on sustainability. This includes initiatives to reduce their carbon footprint and promote responsible lending.

Modern banking has brought about many benefits for customers, including:

- **Convenience:** Modern banking makes it easy for customers to manage their finances on the go. They can access their accounts online or through mobile devices, and they can make payments and transfers quickly and easily.
- **Choice:** Modern banks offer a wide range of products and services, so customers can choose the ones that best meet their needs. This includes investment products, insurance products, and loans.
- **Personalization:** Modern banks offer personalized banking services to customers based on their needs and preferences. This means that customers can get the support they need to achieve their financial goals.
- **Security:** Modern banks use cutting-edge security measures to protect customer data and prevent fraud. This gives customers peace of mind knowing that their money is safe.

10. **Discuss on mutual fund in industry in India?**

The mutual fund industry in India is the fourth-largest in the world, with assets under management of over ₹46 trillion (US$600 billion) as of March 2023. The industry has grown rapidly in recent years, and is expected to continue to grow in the coming years.

- **Diversification:** Mutual funds invest in a variety of assets, which helps to reduce risk.
- **Professional management:** Mutual funds are managed by professional fund managers who have the expertise to select and manage a portfolio of assets.
- **Liquidity:** Mutual funds are liquid investments, which means that you can easily sell your shares if you need to access your money.
- **Tax benefits:** Mutual funds offer certain tax benefits, such as the ability to defer taxes on capital gains until you sell your shares.

The growth of the mutual fund industry in India has been driven by a number of factors, including:

Growing awareness of the benefits of mutual funds: There is a growing awareness among Indian investors of the benefits of mutual funds, such as diversification and professional management.

- **Increased disposable income:** The growing disposable income of Indian households has led to an increase in investment in mutual funds.
- **Easy access to mutual funds:** Mutual funds are now easily accessible to Indian investors through a variety of channels, such as online portals, banks, and financial advisors.
- **Regulatory reforms:** The Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI), the regulator of the securities market in India, has introduced a number of reforms that have made it easier for mutual funds to operate and for investors to invest in mutual funds.

The mutual fund industry in India is expected to continue to grow in the coming years. This is because of the factors mentioned above, as well as the growing need for investment options among Indian investors.

Here are some of the challenges faced by the mutual fund industry in India:

- **High costs:** Mutual funds charge a variety of fees, such as management fees and expense ratios. These fees can eat into your returns.
- **Complexity:** Mutual funds can be complex, and it can be difficult to understand the risks and fees associated with them.
- **Illiquidity:** Some mutual funds may be illiquid, which means that it can be difficult to sell your shares quickly.
- **Fraud:** There have been cases of fraud in the mutual fund industry. This can erode investor trust.

11. Explain the advantages of financial planning?

Advantages:

- **Professional management:** Mutual funds are managed by professional fund managers who have the expertise to select and manage a portfolio of securities. This can save you time and effort if you do not have the expertise to do it yourself.
- **Diversification:** Mutual funds allow you to diversify your investments, which can help reduce your risk. When you invest in a mutual fund, your money is invested in a variety of securities, such as stocks, bonds, and money market instruments. This helps to reduce your risk because if one security performs poorly, the other securities in your portfolio may offset the losses.
- **Liquidity:** Mutual funds are liquid investments, which means that you can easily sell your shares if you need to access your money. This is unlike other investments, such as real estate, which can be difficult to sell quickly.
- **Tax benefits:** Mutual funds offer certain tax benefits, such as the ability to defer taxes on capital gains until you sell your shares.

12. **What are the types of mutual funds? Discuss.**

- **Open-ended funds**: Open-ended funds are the most common type of mutual fund. They allow investors to buy and sell units of the fund at any time.

- **Close-ended funds:** Close-ended funds have a fixed lifespan. Investors can only buy and sell units of the fund during the initial offering period and during occasional repurchase offers by the fund.

- **Interval funds**: Interval funds combine the features of open-ended and close-ended funds. They allow investors to buy and sell units of the fund periodically, such as every month or quarter.

- **Dividend funds:** Dividend funds invest in stocks and other equity-related securities and distribute a portion of the fund's income to investors in the form of dividends.

- **Growth funds:** Growth funds invest in stocks and other equity-related securities and reinvest all of the fund's income back into the fund. This helps to grow the value of the fund over time.

- **Balanced funds:** Balanced funds invest in a mix of equity and debt securities. They offer a balance of risk and return.

- **Index funds:** Index funds track a market index, such as the Nifty 50. They are a low-cost way to invest in the market.

- **Thematic funds:** Thematic funds invest in companies that are involved in a particular theme, such as healthcare or technology. They offer a way to invest in a specific sector of the economy.

- **ELSS funds:** ELSS funds are equity funds that offer tax benefits under Section 80C of the Income Tax Act. They are a good option for investors who are looking to save tax and invest for the long term.

- **SIPs:** SIPs (Systematic Investment Plans) are a way to invest in mutual funds regularly. They are a good option for investors who want to invest small amounts of money over time.

- **Equity funds:**Equity funds invest money in company shares, and their returns depend on how the stock market performs. Though these funds can give high returns, they are also considered risky. They can be categorized further based on their features, like Large-Cap Funds, Mid-Cap Funds, Small-Cap Funds, Focused Funds, or ELSS, among others. Invest in equity funds if you have a long-term horizon and a high-risk appetite.

- **Debt funds:**Debt funds invest money into fixed-income securities such as corporate bonds, government securities, and treasury bills. Debt funds can offer stability and a regular income with relatively minimum risk. These schemes can be split further into categories based on duration, like low-duration funds, liquid funds, overnight funds, credit risk funds, gilt funds, among others.

- **Hybrid funds**:Hybrid funds invest in both debt and equity instruments so as to balance out debt and equity. The ratio of investment can be fixed or varied, depending on the fund house. The broad types of hybrid funds are balanced or aggressive funds. There are multi asset allocation funds which invest in at least 3 asset classes.

13. Differentiate between general insurance and life insurance?

Life Insurance	General Insurance
Endowment plans	All Vehicle insurance
Children Plans	All Heavy Machines
Annuity plans	Office Premises
ULIP plans	Home building
Money Back plans	Marine & Cargo
Employer employee life plans	Health
Group Life	Group Health Inruance
Accident cover plans	Personal Accident Cover
Health	Home burglary & theft
	Travel

Life Insurance	General Insurance
It is an insurance contract, which covers the life risk of the person insured.	It is an insurance that is not covered under life insurance.
It is a form of investment.	It is a contract of indemnity.
It's a long term contract.	It's a short term contract.
Premium has to be paid over the year.	Premium has to be paid lump sum.
Must ne present at the time of contract.	Must be present, at the time of contract and loss both.
Life insurance place has a component in savings.	General insurance has no such savings component.
Annual/half-ear/Monthly	Annual
Usually for five years.	Maximum three years with life-long renowel.
Ex : Retirement Insurance	Ex : Home insurance

14. What are the objective s / criteria for selection of mutual funds.

1. **Your investment goals:** What are you saving for? How long do you have until you need the money?
2. **Your risk tolerance:** How much risk are you comfortable taking?
3. **Your time horizon:** How long are you willing to invest for?
4. **Your investment objectives:** Are you looking to grow your money or generate income?
5. **Your investment style:** Do you want to invest in actively managed funds or passively managed funds?
6. **Your fees:** How much are you willing to pay in fees?
7. **Your liquidity needs:** How often do you need to access your money?
8. **Your risk appetite:** How much risk are you willing to take?
9. **Your investment horizon:** How long do you plan to invest for?
10. **Your investment experience:** How much experience do you have with investing?
11. **Your investment goals:** What are you saving for?

It is important to consider all of these factors when selecting a mutual fund. You should also do your research and understand the risks and fees associated with each fund before you invest.

15. Explain different types of insurance scheme?

Life insurance is a type of insurance that provides financial protection for your dependents in the event of your death. There are many different types of life insurance policies available, each with its own set of features and benefits.

Some of the most common types of life insurance policies include:

- **Term life insurance:** This type of policy provides coverage for a specific period of time, such as 10 or 20 years. If you die during the policy period, your beneficiaries will receive the death benefit.

- **Whole life insurance:** This type of policy provides coverage for your entire life. You will also build up cash value over time, which you can borrow against or withdraw.

- **Universal life insurance:** This type of policy combines features of term life insurance and whole life insurance. You can choose how much of your premium goes towards the death benefit and how much goes towards cash value. Travel insurance: This type of policy covers you financially if you have to cancel or interrupt your trip due to illness, injury, or other unforeseen circumstances.

- **Health insurance:** This is essential to protect yourself from the high cost of medical care. This type of policy helps to pay for medical expenses, such as doctor's visits, hospital stays, and prescription drugs.

- **Homeowners insurance:** This can help you recover financially if your home is damaged by fire, theft, or other disasters. This type of policy covers your home and belongings against damage caused by fire, theft, or other perils.

- **Auto insurance:** This is required by law in most states and can help you pay for damages if you are involved in an accident. This type of policy covers you financially if you are involved in an accident. It can also help to pay for your medical expenses and property damage.

- **Life insurance:** This can provide financial security for your loved ones if you die prematurely.

- **Disability insurance:** This can help you pay your bills if you are unable to work due to illness or injury.

16. **How different types of analysis helps to selection the stock?**

Fundamental analysis is a method of evaluating a company's financial statements and operating performance to determine its intrinsic value. Fundamental analysts look at factors such as the company's earnings, sales, debt, and cash flow to assess its financial health and future prospects. They also consider the industry's outlook and the company's competitive position.

Technical analysis is a method of evaluating a stock's price movements to identify patterns that may indicate future price movements. Technical analysts use charts and graphs to track historical prices and volume, and they look for patterns such as support and resistance levels, trendlines, and moving averages.

Both fundamental analysis and technical analysis can be used to select stocks. However, they have different strengths and weaknesses. Fundamental analysis is better at identifying undervalued stocks, while technical analysis is better at timing trades.

Here are some of the specific ways that different types of analysis can help to select stocks:

Fundamental analysis:

- **Earnings per share (EPS):** EPS is a measure of a company's profitability. A high EPS indicates that the company is earning a lot of money per share, which could make it a good investment.
- **Price-to-earnings ratio (P/E ratio):** The P/E ratio is a measure of how expensive a stock is relative to its earnings. A low P/E ratio indicates that the stock is undervalued, while a high P/E ratio indicates that the stock is overvalued.
- **Dividend yield:** The dividend yield is a measure of the amount of money a company pays out in dividends each year, expressed as a percentage of the stock price. A high dividend yield indicates that the company is paying out a lot of money to shareholders, which could make it a good investment for income investors.
- **Debt-to-equity ratio:** The debt-to-equity ratio is a measure of a company's financial leverage. A high debt-to-equity ratio indicates that the company is using a lot of debt to finance its operations, which could make it a risky investment.
- **Cash flow:** Cash flow is a measure of a company's ability to generate cash from its operations. A strong cash flow indicates that the company is generating enough cash to meet its obligations and invest in its future growth.

Technical analysis:

- **Support and resistance levels:** Support and resistance levels are price levels where a stock has historically stopped falling or rising. These levels can be used to identify potential entry and exit points for trades.
- **Trendlines:** Trendlines are lines that connect consecutive highs or lows on a chart. Trendlines can be used to identify the direction of a stock's price movement.
- **Moving averages:** Moving averages are averages of a stock's price over a specified period of time. Moving averages can be used to identify trends and support and resistance levels.

17. What are the types of ratio helps to evaluate companies while investing?

These ratios provide valuable insights into various aspects of a company's operations and can help investors make informed decisions. Here are some of the key types of ratios used in investment analysis:

Liquidity Ratios:

- **Current Ratio:** This ratio measures a company's short-term liquidity by comparing its current assets to its current liabilities. A ratio greater than 1 indicates that the company can cover its short-term obligations.

- **Quick Ratio (Acid-Test Ratio):** Similar to the current ratio, but it excludes inventory from current assets. It provides a more conservative measure of a company's ability to meet short-term obligations.

Profitability Ratios:

- **Profit Margin:** This ratio measures a company's profitability by dividing net profit by revenue. It indicates how much profit a company generates from each dollar of sales.

- **Return on Equity (ROE):** ROE measures a company's profitability relative to shareholders' equity. It shows how effectively a company is using equity capital to generate profits.

Efficiency Ratios:

- **Asset Turnover Ratio:** This ratio measures how efficiently a company uses its assets to generate revenue. A higher ratio indicates better asset utilization.

- **Inventory Turnover Ratio:** It shows how quickly a company sells its inventory. A high turnover can indicate efficient inventory management.

Debt and Solvency Ratios:

- Debt-to-Equity Ratio: This ratio assesses a company's leverage by comparing its total debt to shareholders' equity. A high ratio may indicate higher financial risk.

- **Interest Coverage Ratio:** It measures a company's ability to meet interest payments on its debt. A higher ratio suggests lower financial risk.

Valuation Ratios:

- **Price-to-Earnings (P/E) Ratio:** The P/E ratio compares a company's stock price to its earnings per share (EPS). It helps investors assess the relative valuation of a company's stock.

- **Price-to-Book (P/B) Ratio:** This ratio compares a company's stock price to its book value per share. It can indicate whether a stock is undervalued or overvalued.

Growth Ratios:

- **Earnings Growth Rate:** This ratio measures the rate at which a company's earnings are growing over a specific period. It is crucial for assessing future potential.

- **Revenue Growth Rate:** Similar to earnings growth, this ratio assesses how fast a company's revenue is increasing.

Dividend Ratios:

- **Dividend Yield:** Dividend yield measures the annual dividend income a shareholder can expect to receive as a percentage of the stock's current market price. It is essential for income-oriented investors.

- **Dividend Payout Ratio:** This ratio indicates the percentage of earnings a company pays out as dividends. A lower payout ratio suggests the company has room for dividend growth.

Section – C

1. **Briefly explain the new Banking Model.**
   The new banking model is a term used to describe the changes that are taking place in the banking industry as a result of technological innovation and changing customer expectations. These changes are leading to a more digital, customer-centric, and data-driven banking experience.

Some of the key features of the new banking model include:

- **Digital-first:** Customers are increasingly using digital channels to bank, such as online banking and mobile banking. Banks are responding by investing in their digital capabilities and making it easier for customers to bank online and on their mobile devices.
- **Customer-centric:** Banks are focusing on providing a better customer experience by personalizing products and services, making it easier for customers to get the information they need, and providing more convenient ways to bank.
- **Data-driven**: Banks are using data to better understand their customers and their needs. This data is being used to develop new products and services, improve the customer experience, and make better decisions about lending and risk.

Advantages

- **Convenience:** The new banking model makes it more convenient for customers to bank. They can access their accounts and services from anywhere, at any time.
- **Personalization:** The new banking model allows banks to personalize products and services for each customer. This can lead to a better customer experience.
- **Cost-efficiency:** The new banking model can be more cost-efficient for banks. They can save money on things like staffing and infrastructure costs.
- **Innovation:** The new banking model can lead to innovation. Banks are able to experiment with new products and services, which can help them to stay ahead of the competition.
- **Security:** The new banking model can be more secure than the traditional banking model. Banks are using more sophisticated security measures to protect their customers' data.

Disadvantages

- **Security risks:** The new banking model also introduces new security risks. Banks need to be careful to protect their customers' data from cyberattacks.
- **Customer service challenges**: The new banking model can make it more difficult for banks to provide customer service. Customers may have difficulty getting help if they have a problem with their account.
- **Compliance challenges:** The new banking model can also make it more difficult for banks to comply with regulations. Banks need to be careful to follow all the relevant rules and regulations.
- **Technology challenges:** The new banking model requires banks to invest in new technology. This can be expensive and time-consuming

USES :

- **Personalized lending:** Banks are using data to better understand their customers' financial needs. This is helping them to offer more personalized lending products and services.
- **Real-time fraud detection:** Banks are using data to detect fraudulent transactions in real time. This is helping to protect customers from fraud.
- **Enhanced customer service:** Banks are using chatbots and other technologies to provide enhanced customer service. This is helping customers to get the help they need more quickly and easily.

2. **Explain the types of Mutual Funds.**

- **Open-ended funds**: Open-ended funds are the most common type of mutual fund. They allow investors to buy and sell units of the fund at any time.

- **Close-ended funds:** Close-ended funds have a fixed lifespan. Investors can only buy and sell units of the fund during the initial offering period and during occasional repurchase offers by the fund.

- **Interval funds**: Interval funds combine the features of open-ended and close-ended funds. They allow investors to buy and sell units of the fund periodically, such as every month or quarter.

- **Dividend funds:** Dividend funds invest in stocks and other equity-related securities and distribute a portion of the fund's income to investors in the form of dividends.

- **Growth funds:** Growth funds invest in stocks and other equity-related securities and reinvest all of the fund's income back into the fund. This helps to grow the value of the fund over time.

- **Balanced funds:** Balanced funds invest in a mix of equity and debt securities. They offer a balance of risk and return.

- **Index funds:** Index funds track a market index, such as the Nifty 50. They are a low-cost way to invest in the market.

- **Thematic funds:** Thematic funds invest in companies that are involved in a particular theme, such as healthcare or technology. They offer a way to invest in a specific sector of the economy.

- **ELSS funds:** ELSS funds are equity funds that offer tax benefits under Section 80C of the Income Tax Act. They are a good option for investors who are looking to save tax and invest for the long term.

- **SIPs:** SIPs (Systematic Investment Plans) are a way to invest in mutual funds regularly. They are a good option for investors who want to invest small amounts of money over time.

- **Equity funds:**Equity funds invest money in company shares, and their returns depend on how the stock market performs. Though these funds can give high returns, they are also considered risky. They can be categorized further based on their features, like Large-Cap Funds, Mid-Cap Funds, Small-Cap Funds, Focused Funds, or ELSS, among others. Invest in equity funds if you have a long-term horizon and a high-risk appetite.

- **Debt funds:**Debt funds invest money into fixed-income securities such as corporate bonds, government securities, and treasury bills. Debt funds can offer stability and a regular income with relatively minimum risk. These schemes can be split further into categories based on duration, like low-duration funds, liquid funds, overnight funds, credit risk funds, gilt funds, among others.

- **Hybrid funds**:Hybrid funds invest in both debt and equity instruments so as to balance out debt and equity. The ratio of investment can be fixed or varied, depending on the fund house. The broad types of hybrid funds are balanced or aggressive funds. There are multi asset allocation funds which invest in at least 3 asset classes.

3. **Explain the functions of stock exchange.**
   - **Trading of securities**: A stock exchange is a marketplace where buyers and sellers of securities, such as stocks and bonds, can meet and trade.
   - **Price discovery:** The price of a security is determined by the interaction of supply and demand in the stock exchange.
   - **Risk transfer:** By allowing investors to buy and sell securities, a stock exchange helps to transfer risk from one party to another.
   - **Liquidity:** A stock exchange provides liquidity to the market, which means that investors can easily buy and sell securities without affecting the price significantly.
   - **Capital formation:** A stock exchange helps to facilitate capital formation by providing a platform for companies to raise money from investors.
   - **Information dissemination:** A stock exchange provides information about the prices of securities and other market data to investors.
   - **Regulation**: Stock exchanges are regulated by governments to ensure the fairness and transparency of the market.

Here are some of the specific ways that a stock exchange performs these functions:

- **Trading of securities:** The trading of securities on a stock exchange is facilitated by a system of brokers and dealers who act as intermediaries between buyers and sellers.
- **Price discovery:** The price of a security is determined by the interaction of supply and demand in the stock exchange. When there are more buyers than sellers, the price of the security goes up. When there are more sellers than buyers, the price of the security goes down.
- **Risk transfer:** When an investor buys a security, they are essentially transferring the risk of ownership of that security to the seller. The seller is then exposed to the risk of the security's price going down.
- **Liquidity:** A stock exchange provides liquidity to the market by allowing investors to buy and sell securities quickly and easily. This liquidity is important because it allows investors to exit their positions quickly if they need to.

- **Capital formation:** A stock exchange helps to facilitate capital formation by providing a platform for companies to raise money from investors. When a company issues shares of stock, it is essentially selling a piece of itself to investors. The investors who buy the shares are then owners of the company.

- **Information dissemination:** A stock exchange provides information about the prices of securities and other market data to investors. This information is important for investors to make informed investment decisions.

- **Regulation:** Stock exchanges are regulated by governments to ensure the fairness and transparency of the market. This regulation is designed to protect investors and to prevent fraud.

4. Explain the characteristics of investment?

- **Risk:** All investments involve some degree of risk. The risk of an investment can be defined as the possibility of losing money. The higher the risk, the higher the potential return.

- **Return:** The return on an investment is the income that an investor receives from the investment, such as dividends or interest. The return on an investment can be expressed as a percentage of the amount invested.

- **Liquidity:** Liquidity refers to the ease with which an investment can be converted into cash. Some investments are more liquid than others. For example, stocks are more liquid than real estate.

- **Maturity:** Maturity refers to the length of time until an investment matures. Some investments have a short maturity, such as a savings account. Others have a long maturity, such as a bond.

- **Taxes:** Investments can have different tax implications. For example, capital gains taxes are only paid when an investment is sold for a profit.

- **Diversification:** Diversification is the practice of investing in a variety of assets to reduce risk. By diversifying, an investor can reduce the risk of losing all of their money if one investment goes down in value.

Advantages

- **Potential for growth:** Investments can help you grow your wealth over time.
- **Income:** Investments can provide you with income, such as dividends or interest.
- **Tax benefits:** Some investments can offer tax benefits, such as tax-deferred growth or tax-free withdrawals.
- **Diversification:** Investments can help you diversify your portfolio, which can help to reduce risk.
- **Control:** You have more control over your investments than you do with other forms of savings, such as a savings account.

Disadvantages

- **Risk:** Investments involve some degree of risk. You could lose money if the value of your investment goes down.
- **Costs:** There are costs associated with investing, such as fees and commissions.
- **Volatility:** The value of investments can fluctuate, which means that your investment could lose value in the short term.
- **Illiquidity:** Some investments are illiquid, which means that it can be difficult to sell them quickly.
- **Taxes:** Investments can have tax implications, which can be complex.

5. **Explain the features of mutual funds?**

- **Professional management**: Mutual funds are professionally managed by a team of investment professionals who have the expertise and experience to select and manage a diversified portfolio of investments. This can be a major advantage for individual investors who do not have the time or knowledge to manage their own investments.
- **Diversification:** Mutual funds offer diversification, which means that your money is invested in a variety of assets, such as stocks, bonds, and money market securities. This helps to reduce your risk by spreading your money across different investments.
- **Liquidity:** Mutual funds are liquid, which means that you can easily sell your shares if you need to access your money. This is an important feature for investors who may need to access their money in the near future.
- **Low cost:** Mutual funds are relatively low-cost investments, which means that you keep more of your money when you invest in them. This is because the fees charged by mutual funds are typically lower than the fees charged by other investment products, such as hedge funds and private equity funds.
- **Tax efficiency:** Mutual funds can be tax-efficient investments, which means that you may not have to pay taxes on your investment gains until you sell your shares. This can be an important advantage for investors who are looking to minimize their tax liability.

6. **Explain the steps in personal financial planning?**
   - **Set financial goals:** The first step is to set financial goals. What do you want to achieve with your money? Do you want to save for retirement? Buy a house? Pay off debt? Once you know your goals, you can start to develop a plan to achieve them.
   - **Take stock of your current financial situation:** The next step is to take stock of your current financial situation. This includes reviewing your income, expenses, and assets. This will help you to see where your money is going and where you can make changes to improve your financial situation.
   - **Create a budget:** A budget is a plan for how you will spend your money. It helps you to track your income and expenses and to make sure that you are not spending more money than you earn.
   - **Make a plan to save money:** Saving money is essential for achieving your financial goals. There are many different ways to save money, such as setting up a savings account, contributing to a retirement plan, or cutting back on your expenses.
   - **Invest your money:** Once you have some money saved, you can start to invest it. Investing is a way to grow your money over time. There are many different types of investments, so it is important to choose investments that are right for you.
   - **Protect your assets:** It is important to protect your assets from financial risks, such as accidents, job loss, and illness. You can do this by buying insurance and by having a financial plan in place in case of an emergency.

- **Review your plan regularly:** Your financial situation will change over time, so it is important to review your plan regularly. This will help you to make sure that your plan is still on track and that it is still meeting your needs.

7. **Write a short note on**

a. **Bank deposits.**

Bank deposits refer to the funds that individuals, businesses, and other entities place into their bank accounts for safekeeping, liquidity, and potential interest earnings. These deposits are a critical part of the banking industry and play a central role in the economy.

Types

1. **Savings Accounts:** These accounts are designed for individuals to save money while earning a modest interest rate.
    - **Checking Accounts:** Also known as current accounts, these are typically used for daily transactions, allowing account holders to write checks, make electronic payments, and withdraw funds easily.
    - **Fixed or Time Deposits**: These accounts require customers to lock in their money for a specified period, often offering higher interest rates in return.
2. **Safety and Security:** One of the primary reasons people deposit money in banks is to keep it safe. Banks provide a secure environment for funds, protecting them from theft, loss, or damage. Additionally, many countries offer deposit insurance programs that guarantee a certain amount of money in each account in case of bank failure.

3. **Liquidity:** Bank deposits offer a high level of liquidity, allowing account holders to access their funds quickly and conveniently. This liquidity makes them suitable for both everyday financial needs and emergency expenses.

4. **Interest Earnings:** Depending on the type of account, bank deposits can generate interest income. Savings accounts, CDs, and other time deposits provide interest payments to account holders, helping their money grow over time.

5. **Convenience:** Banks offer various services and features related to deposits, including online and mobile banking, ATM access, and direct deposit capabilities, making it easy for customers to manage their money.
6. **Regulation:** The banking industry is heavily regulated to ensure the safety and soundness of financial institutions and protect depositors. Regulatory bodies set rules and requirements that banks must follow to maintain the stability of the banking system.

7. **Role in the Economy:** Bank deposits are a critical source of funding for banks, which, in turn, provide loans and credit to individuals and businesses. This intermediation function facilitates economic growth by allocating capital to productive.

b. Equity shares

Equity shares, also known as stocks, are a type of security that represents ownership in a company. When you buy an equity share, you are essentially buying a small piece of the company. Equity shares are bought and sold on stock exchanges.

Equity shares offer a number of benefits, including:

- **Potential for capital gains:** The value of equity shares can go up over time, which means that you can make money if you sell your shares for a profit.
- **Dividend payments:** Some companies pay dividends to their shareholders, which is a portion of the company's profits.
- **Voting rights:** As a shareholder, you have the right to vote on important decisions that affect the company.

Equity shares also involve some risks, including:

- **Market risk:** The value of equity shares can go down as well as up, so you could lose money if you sell your shares for a loss.
- **Liquidity risk:** It can be difficult to sell equity shares quickly, especially if the market is illiquid.
- **Business risk:** The company's performance could decline, which could affect the value of your shares.

Types of equity shares :

- **Ordinary shares:** Ordinary shares are the most common type of equity share. They give you voting rights and the right to receive dividends, if any.
- **Preference shares:** Preference shares have a higher priority than ordinary shares when it comes to receiving dividends and assets in the event of liquidation. However, they do not have voting rights.
- **Preference shares with cumulative dividends:** These preference shares must pay all outstanding dividends before any dividends are paid to the ordinary shareholders.
- **Preference shares with non-cumulative dividends:** These preference shares do not have to pay all outstanding dividends before any dividends are paid to the ordinary shareholders.
- **Callable preference shares**: These preference shares can be redeemed by the company at a predetermined price.
- **Convertible preference shares:** These preference shares can be converted into ordinary shares at a predetermined price.
- **Rights shares:** Rights shares are issued to existing shareholders as a way to give them the first right to buy new shares in the company.
- **Bonus shares:** Bonus shares are issued to existing shareholders as a way to reward them for their investment.
- **Warrants:** Warrants are issued to give the holder the right to buy shares in the company at a predetermined price in the future.
- **Employee stock options:** Employee stock options are granted to employees as a way to incentivize them to stay with the company.

c. **Post Office savings scheme**

- **Post Office Savings Account (POSA):** This is a basic savings account that offers an interest rate of 4% per annum. Anyone can open a POSA account, including minors. There is no minimum balance requirement and the interest earned is tax free up to Rs. 10,000 per year.

- **National Savings Certificate (NSC):** This is a fixed deposit scheme that offers an interest rate of 6.8% per annum. The minimum investment is Rs. 100 and there is no maximum limit. The interest is compounded semi-annually and the amount matures after 5 years.

- **Post Office Monthly Income Scheme (POMIS):** This is a monthly income scheme that offers an interest rate of 6.6% per annum. The minimum investment is Rs. 1000 and there is a maximum limit of Rs. 4.5 lakhs for individual accounts and Rs. 9 lakhs for joint accounts. The interest is paid monthly and the scheme matures after 5 years.

- **Post Office Recurring Deposit (RD):** This is a recurring deposit scheme that offers an interest rate of 5.8% per annum. The minimum monthly deposit is Rs. 100 and there is no maximum limit. The amount matures after 5 years.

- **Senior Citizen Savings Scheme (SCSS):** This is a savings scheme for senior citizens (above 60 years of age) that offers an interest rate of 8.2% per annum. The minimum investment is Rs. 1000 and there is a maximum limit of Rs. 30 lakhs. The interest is paid quarterly and the scheme matures after 5 years.

These are just some of the Post Office savings schemes available. The interest rates and other terms and conditions may vary from scheme to scheme. You can visit your nearest post office for more information.

Here are some of the benefits of investing in Post Office savings schemes:

- They are safe and secure. The government guarantees the principal amount and interest earned.
- They offer attractive interest rates. The interest rates are usually higher than those offered by banks.
- They are flexible. You can choose the scheme that best suits your needs and investment goals.
- They are liquid. You can withdraw your money at any time without any penalty.
- Simple investment process
- Easily Accessible
- Long-term Benefits
- Risk-free and Competent Interest Rates

d. Retirement Scheme

A retirement scheme is a financial plan that provides income to a person after they retire from work. The benefits of a retirement scheme can vary depending on the scheme, but they typically include a monthly pension, a lump sum payment, and health insurance.

different retirement schemes available, including:

- **Government schemes:** The Government of India offers a number of retirement schemes, such as the Employees' Provident Fund (EPF), the Public Provident Fund (PPF), and the National Pension System (NPS). These schemes are typically open to government employees and members of the armed forces.
- **Private schemes:** There are also a number of private retirement schemes available, such as those offered by insurance companies and mutual funds. These schemes are typically open to anyone who wants to save for retirement.

benefits of having a retirement scheme:

- **Financial security:** A retirement scheme can help to ensure that you have a steady source of income after you retire. This can help to reduce your stress and anxiety about your financial future.
- **Peace of mind:** Knowing that you have a retirement plan in place can give you peace of mind. You can focus on enjoying your retirement without worrying about money.
- **Tax benefits:** Some retirement schemes offer tax benefits, which can help you save money.
- **Flexibility:** There are a variety of retirement schemes available, so you can choose one that fits your needs and budget.

Benefits :

1. Financial Backup for Emergencies
2. Returns on Investment
3. Tax Benefits
4. Cost Savings
5. Peace of Mind/Financial Independence
6. Inflation
7. Source of income
8. Legacy Opportunities
9. Early Retirement Option
10. Protection of Assets and Property

MACD – Moving average convergence/divergence
SMA : simple moving average **.**
PMYDY- Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana
DICGC- Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation
NEFT- National electronic funds transfer
RTGS- real time gross settlement
IMPS- immediate payment services
PMLVMY - Pradhan Mantri Laghu Vyapari Mandhan Yojana
PMKMY-Pradhan Mantri Kisan Mandhan Yojana
BSE - Bombay Stock Exchange
NSE- National Stock Exchange