Faculty Development Programme on "Contemporary Issues in Stock Market, Finance and Taxation"

7-12-2020, Monday,11.00 am to 12.30pm

Mr. Deepak Rao

Topic: Demat and Financial Planning

Demat Account is an account that is used to hold shares and securities in electronic format. The full form of Demat account is a dematerialized account. The purpose of opening a Demat account is to hold shares that have been bought or dematerialized (converted from physical to electronic shares), thus making share trading easy for the users during online trading.

In India, depositories such as NSDL and CDSL provide Free Demat account services. Intermediaries, depository participants or stockbrokers - like Angel Broking—facilitate these services. Each intermediary may have Demat account charges that vary as per volume held in the account, type of subscription, and terms and conditions between a depository and a stockbroker.

A Demat Account or Dematerialized Account provides the facility of holding shares and securities in an electronic format. During online trading, shares are bought and held in a Demat Account, thus, facilitating easy trade for the users. A Demat Account holds all the investments an individual makes in shares, government securities, exchange-traded funds, bonds and mutual funds in one place.

Dematerialization is the process of converting the physical share certificates into electronic form, which is a lot easier to maintain and is accessible from anywhere throughout the world. An investor who wants to trade online needs to open a Demat with a Depository Participant (DP). The purpose of dematerialisation is to eliminate the need for the investor to hold physical share certificates and facilitating a seamless tracking and monitoring of holdings.

An educated investor is a successful one. Personal Financial Planning. We can control only few things. There are two challenges, children and money. Foundation is plan, process and product. If we fail to plan, we plan to fail.

7-12-2020, Monday,2.30 pm to 4.00pm

Mr. Gerard Colaco

Topic: Effective Stock Market Investment

Being right on occasion is not a winning stock investment strategy. The steps to successful investing in the stock market are simple it's the execution that is not so easy. Just as a football team would not take the field without a game strategy, an investor should not enter the market without a strategy

Equity and the real estate are the wealth enhancing return to the investor. Bonds will provide regular income but stock market provides better return. Successful investing is about ownership of assets. Systematic investment is recommended for equity.

8-12-2020, Tuesday,11.00 pm to 12.30pm

Mr. Niraj Shukla

Topic: Commodity Market: A **commodity market** is a place for investors to trade in **commodities** like precious metals, crude oil, natural gas, energy, and spices, among others. Currently, the Forward **Markets** Commission allows **futures trading** in **India** for around 120 **commodities.** The National Commodity & Derivatives Exchange (NCDEX) is a commodities exchange dealing primarily in agricultural commodities in India. The National Commodity & Derivatives Exchange was established in 2003, and its headquarters are in Mumbai. Many of India's leading financial institutions have a stake in the NCDEX. As of June 2021, significant shareholders included Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC), the National Stock Exchange of India Limited, and the National Bank for Agricultural and Rural Development (NABARD)

8-12-2020, Tuesday,2.30 pm to 4.00pm

Mr. Yonil D'souza

Topic: Mutual Funds

Know The Difference Between **Mutual Funds**, Fixed Deposits & Savings Account, Read More Now. **Mutual Fund** Is Great For Those Who Need To **Invest** Their Money For Future Requirements. **Invest** in **Mutual Funds**. Why **Invest** in **Mutual Fund**. Tax Saving **Mutual Funds**.

Mutual funds are one of the most popular investment options these days. A mutual fund is an investment vehicle formed when an asset management company (AMC) or fund house pools investments from several individuals and institutional investors with common investment objectives. A fund manager, who is a finance professional, manages the pooled investment. The fund manager purchases securities such as stocks and bonds that are in line with the investment mandate.

Mutual funds are an excellent investment option for individual investors to get exposure to an expert managed portfolio. Also, you can diversify your portfolio by investing in mutual funds as the asset allocation would cover several instruments. Investors would be allocated with fund units based on the amount they invest. Each investor would hence experience profits or losses that are directly proportional to the amount they invest. The main intention of the fund manager is to provide optimum returns to investors by investing in securities that are in sync with the fund's objectives. The performance of mutual funds is dependent on the underlying assets.

Top 10 Mutual Funds

- ICICI Prudential Focused Blue-chip 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.
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9-12-2020 Tuesday,11.00 pm to 12.30pm

Mr. Rubun, Menezes

Topic: Mathematics of Investment: Specifically, it is important in trading and financial modelling. I would say that a background in statistics is very important in the trading and financial modelling world. A strong background in that subject will go a long way on a resume. In our everyday living, Mathematics is all around. Whatever we do, there is an application of Mathematics especially Math of Investment.

According to Orlando A. Oronce in his book entitled General Mathematics, Finance is defined as "the system that includes the flow of money, the granting of credit, making of investments, and the provision of banking facilities." Examples of these are the Simple Interest, Compound Interest, Simple Annuity, General Annuity and Stocks and Bond.

Simple Interest can be applied to loans, returns on an investment and duration of an investment. Compound Interest may be applied in future value, present value and comparing investments. Simple Annuity is applicable in regular investment for a goal, loans, retirement planning, educational plan and amortization while General Annuity can be used in comparing investments, retirement planning and saving money.

9-12-2020, Tuesday 2.30 pm to 4.00pm

Mr. C.A. Sriram Rao

Topic: Direct Tax: Tax Rate for the Different Types of Direct Tax

Tax slab	**Income tax**
Up to Rs.2.5 lakh	Nil

From Rs.2,50,001 to Rs.5,00,000	5% of the total income that is more than Rs.2.5 lakh + 4% cess
From Rs.5,00,001 to Rs.10,00,000	20% of the total income that is more than Rs.5 lakh + Rs.12,500 + 4

Common Types of Direct Taxes in India

- Income **Tax**. The most common type of **direct tax** in India is income **tax**. ...
- Securities Transaction **Tax**. ...
- Capital Gains **Tax**. ...
- Goods and Services **Tax** (GST) ...
- Customs Duty. ...

10-12-2020 Tuesday,11.00 pm to 12.30pm

Dr. Naveen Kumar

Topic: Role of Digital Banking: The Digital Banking definition is banking done through the digital platform, doing away with all the paperwork like cheques, pay-in slips, Demand Drafts, and so on. It means availability of all banking activities online. Digital Banking gives you the luxury of freely accessing and performing all traditional banking activities 24*7 without having to personally go to a bank branch to get your work done. Digital Banking can be done either through a laptop, tablet or your mobile phone. This is what is Digital Banking in India all about. Here are some of its advantages.

Fund transfers: The ability to transfer funds is one of the most significant advantages of Digital Banking. There's no need to go through the hassle of issuing cheques or Demand Drafts. All you need to do is use Digital Banking to transfer funds to anyone, anytime. There are several options available, like IMPS, RTGS, NEFT, and so on. It's even easier to do it on the MobileBanking App.

Cash withdrawal: With ATMs in every nook and cranny, you don't have to visit a bank branch. Digital Banking allows to you withdraw cash from the ATM at any time of the day or night!

Getting statements: You can use Digital Banking to download bank statements for any period at any time. There's no need to visit a bank branch and get a printout. It's there on your device, to access whenever you want.

Paying the bills: Digital Banking has made it so much easier to pay your bills. Whether it's electricity, gas, phone or other bills, all you need to pay is via logging in. And there's the auto-debit facility that allows your bills to be paid automatically as and when they arrive. HDFC Bank allows you even to recharge your pre-paid mobile phone number. Digital Banking has indeed transformed the everyday life of an individual!

Investments: Investing has never been easier, thanks to Digital Banking. Opening a Fixed Deposit with the bank takes a few seconds. And you can use Digital Banking to make investments in other instruments as well. For example, you can invest in Mutual Funds through HDFC Bank Net Banking, buy insurance products, and even apply for loans.

Mobile Banking: The first phase of the Digital Banking revolution was through the internet. The second phase of Digital Banking involves mobile phone platforms. After smartphones came into the market, Digital Banking has taken off in a big way. Smartphones now allow customers to carry out bank transactions on the go. They can transfer funds, invest in Fixed Deposits, pay the bills… even while commuting on the go. Most banks like HDFC Bank have their apps for customers, such as Mobile Banking App and Pay app amongst many others. HDFC Bank also has a mobile phone application called HDFC Bank Mobile Banking LITE that can be used without an Internet connection. This app allows users to check balances, get statement

10-12-2020, Tuesday,2.30 pm to 4.00pm

Mr. Rubun Menezes

Topic: Mathematics of Investment Part-2

Mathematical finance, also known as **quantitative finance** and **financial mathematics**, is a field of applied mathematics, concerned with mathematical modeling of financial markets. See Quantitative analyst.

The latter focuses on applications and modeling, often by help of stochastic asset models, while the former focuses, in addition to analysis, on building tools of implementation for the models. Also related is quantitative investing, which relies on statistical and numerical models (and lately machine learning) as opposed to traditional fundamental analysis when managing portfolios; see also Algorithmic trading.

French mathematician Louis Bacheller is considered the author of the first scholarly work on mathematical finance, published in 1900. But mathematical finance emerged as a discipline in the 1970s, following the work of Fischer Black, Myron Scholes and Robert Merton on option pricing theory. Mathematical investing originated from the research of mathematician Edward Thorp who used statistical methods to first invent card counting in blackjack and then applied its principles to modern systematic investing.[2]

The subject has a close relationship with the discipline of financial economics, which is concerned with much of the underlying theory that is involved in financial mathematics. Generally, mathematical finance will derive and extend the mathematical or numerical models without necessarily establishing a link to financial theory, taking observed market prices as input. Mathematical consistency is required, not compatibility with economic theory. Thus, for example, while a financial economist might study the structural reasons why a company may have a certain share price, a financial mathematician may take the share price as a given, and attempt to use stochastic calculus to obtain the corresponding value of derivatives of the stock. See: Valuation of options; Financial modeling; Asset pricing. The fundamental theorem of arbitrage-free pricing is one of the key theorems in mathematical finance, while the Black–Scholes equation and formula are amongst the key results.[3]

Today many universities offer degree and research programs in mathematical finance

11-12-2020, Tuesday,11.00 pm to 12.30pm

Mr. C.A. Sriram Rao

Topic: Direct tax Part-2

While direct taxes are imposed on income and profits, indirect taxes are levied on goods and services. A major difference between direct and indirect tax is the fact that while direct tax is directly paid to the government, there is generally an intermediary for collecting indirect taxes from the end-consumer. GST is known as the Goods and Services Tax. It is an indirect tax which has replaced many indirect taxes in India such as the excise duty, VAT, services tax, etc. The Goods and Service Tax Act was passed in the Parliament on 29th March 2017 and came into effect on 1st July 2017. The History of Direct Taxes
The modern distinction between direct taxes and indirect taxes came about with the ratification of the 16th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution in 1913. Before the 16th Amendment, tax law in the United States was written so that direct taxes had to be directly apportioned to a state's population. A state with a population that is 75% of the size of another state's, for example, would only be required to pay direct taxes equal to 75% of the larger state's tax bill.

This antiquated verbiage created a situation in which the federal government could not impose many direct taxes, such as a personal income tax, due to apportionment requirements. However, the advent of the 16th Amendment changed the tax code and allowed for the levying of numerous direct and indirect taxes.[1]

Examples of Direct Taxes

Corporate taxes are a good example of direct taxes. If, for example, a manufacturing company reports $1 million in revenue, $500,000 in the cost of goods sold (COGS), and $100,000 in operating costs, its earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, and amortization (EBITDA) would be $400,000. If the company has no debt, depreciation, or amortization, and has a corporate tax rate of 21%, its direct tax would be $84,000 ($400,000 x 0.21 = $84,000).

An individual's federal income tax is another example of a direct tax. If a person makes $100,000 in a year, for example, and owes the government $20,000 in taxes, that $20,000 would be a direct tax.

Other Types of Direct Taxes
There are a number of other direct taxes that are common in the United States, such as the property taxes that homeowners are required to pay. Those are typically collected by local governments and based on the assessed value of the property. Other types of direct taxes in the U.S. and elsewhere include use taxes (such as vehicle licensing and registration fees), estate taxes, gift taxes, and so-called sin taxes.

11-12-2020, Tuesday,2.30 pm to 4.00pm

Mr. Coline Rodrigues.

Topic: Present status of GST

Goods and Service Tax (GST) is levied on the supply of goods and services. Goods and Services Tax Law in India is a comprehensive, multi-stage, destination-based tax that is levied on every value addition. GST is a single domestic indirect tax law for the entire country.