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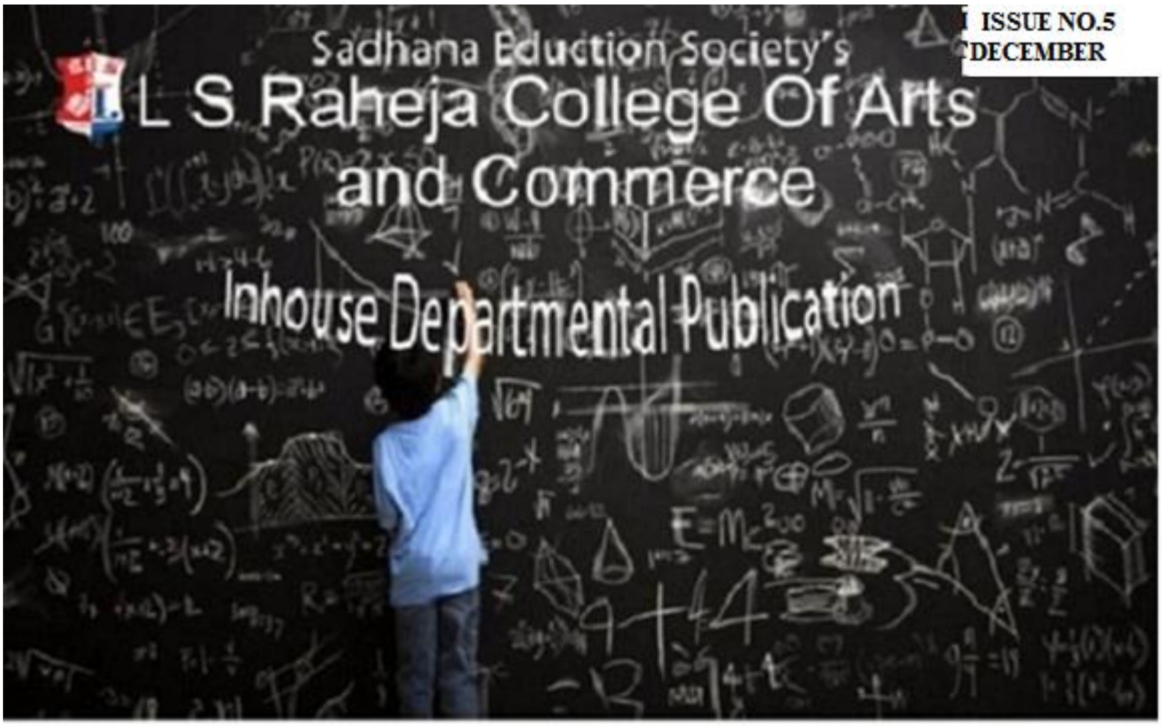
L. S. RAHEJA COLLEGE OF ARTS AND COOMERCE

Relief Road, Santacruz (W), Mumbai – 400054

INHOUSE DEPARTMENT PUBLICATION

DECEMBER 2019

ISSUE NO.5
DECEMBER



JIGNYASA

Department of Mathematics and Statistics

SES’S

L.S.RAHEJA COLLEGE OF ARTS AND COMMERCE

INHOUSE DEPARTMENT PUBLICATION

NAME: JIGNYASA

DEPARTMENT: Department of Mathematics and Statistics

EDITOR: Dr. Seema Ukidve

ISSUE NO.5: December 2019

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Kriya Yoga Plus Devotion Works Like Mathematics

Shri Ramsagar Yadav
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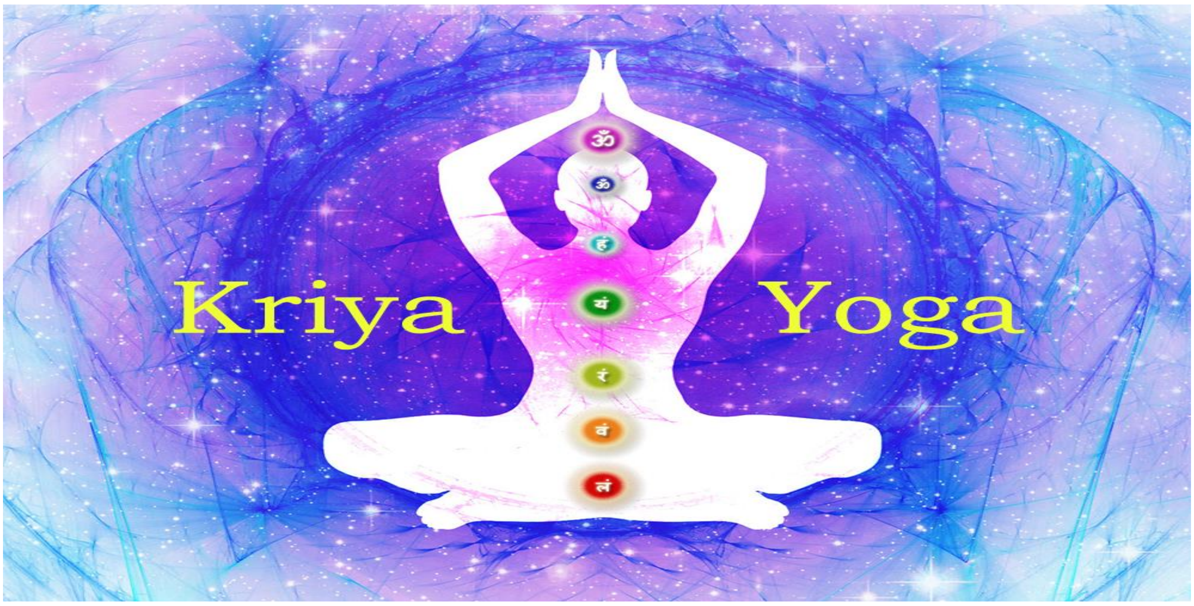

Students of yoga often believe that yoga techniques alone can give one spiritual liberation, or *moksha*. But Paramhansa Yogananda taught that right attitude, discipleship to a true Guru, and deep devotion are just as important as yoga techniques, if not more so.

Yogananda told a disciple, "Kriya Yoga plus devotion works like mathematics. It cannot fail." I often tell people that it's the only mathematical equation the Kriya Yogi needs to know, and it's as fundamentally true as "one plus one equals two." Even advanced yogis fall into the delusion that they can achieve liberation through self-effort alone, without the assistance and divine grace that one receives through devotion to the Guru.

In his new book *Revelations of Christ*, Swami Kriyananda mentions Kriya Yoga several times in the context of Christ's teachings. I highly recommend this brand new book to all practicing Kriya Yogis, and anyone interested in Kriya.

In one passage, Kriyananda states that it is "universally true that the 'son of man'—every son of man—must lift his consciousness, through kundalini awakening, in order to know God." He goes on to explain how this is done:

A vitally important technique for this awakening is Kriya Yoga. A principle effect of Kriya Yoga is the circulation of energy around the spine, magnetizing it. It is also important, however, that Kriya Yoga be practiced with devotion, and with high spiritual aspiration.

Too much has been made in the yoga teachings of the importance of raising the kundalini by merely mechanical methods. Many misguided students have, in consequence, turned an important spiritual teaching into a mere exercise. This, obviously, is wrong. Even without any such method, but with exalted devotion, many have experienced, during meditation, an awakening of their kundalini power.

On the other hand, when kundalini awakening is accomplished by mechanical means alone, and without devotional aspiration, the energy may rise temporarily, but it will soon fall again. Until the heart has been completely cleansed of all worldly attachments and desires, the increased focus of energy in the spinal centers may stimulate any one of those centers in such a way as to flow outward, and to reawaken latent delusive tendencies.

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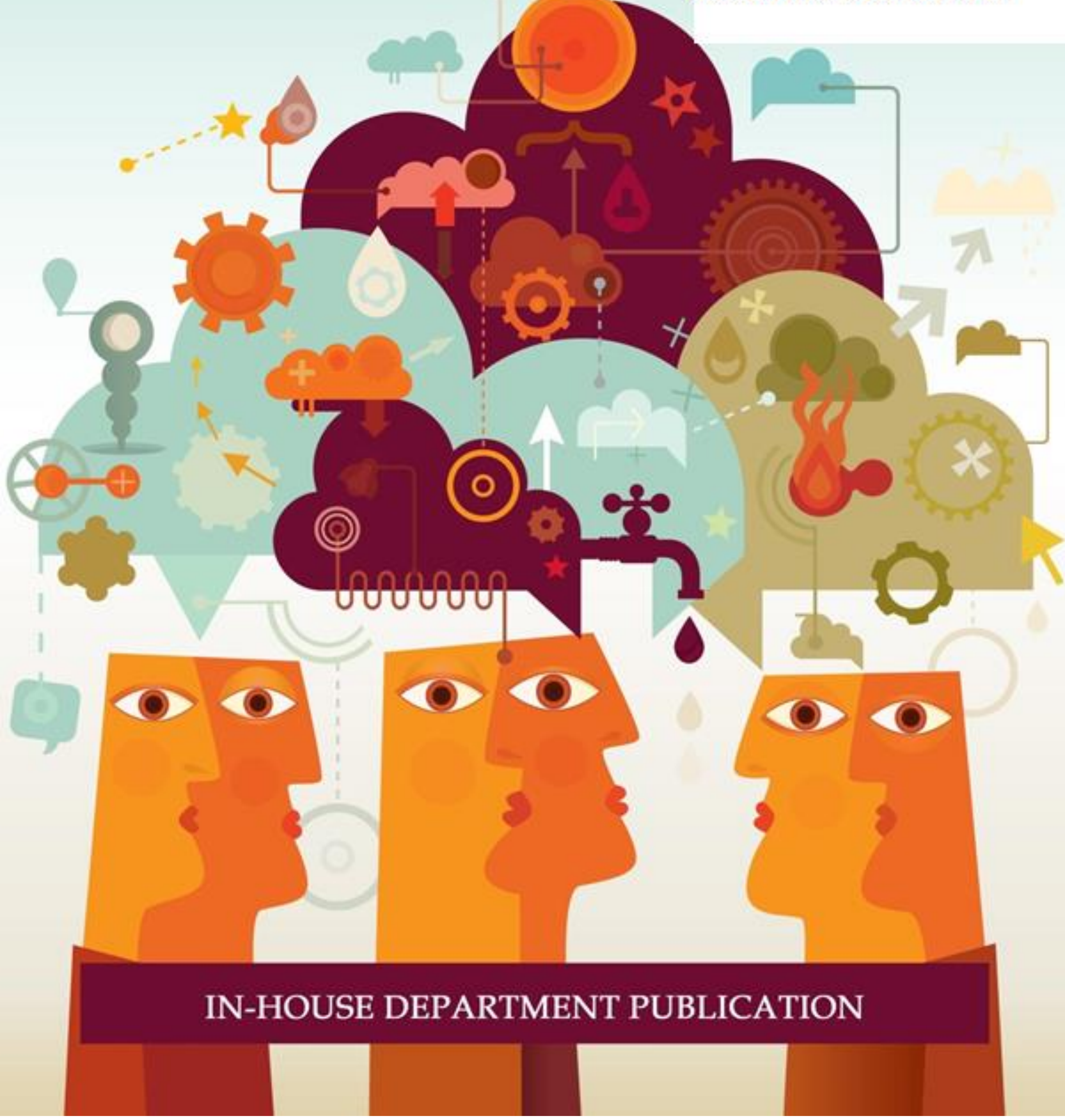
Sadhana Education Society's

L.S. Raheja College of Arts & Commerce

FINACC

Bachelors of Commerce (Accounting & Finance)

ISSUE NO.5 DECEMBER



IN-HOUSE DEPARTMENT PUBLICATION

SES'S

L.S. RAHEJA COLLEGE OF ARTS AND COMMERCE

INHOUSE DEPARTMENT PUBLICATION

NAME: FINACC

DEPARTMENT: BACHELORS OF COMMERCE

(ACCOUNTING AND FINANCE)

EDITOR: MS.VAISHALI PANDYA

ISSUE NO.5: December 2019

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INCOME TAX: Deduction Under Section 80C

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Tax deductions provide a means for individuals to reduce their tax burden. Among the various tax-saving options, most individuals prefer to claim tax deduction under Section 80C of the Income Tax Act, 1961. Section 80C allows individuals and HUFs to claim tax deduction of up to Rs. 1,50,000 from their gross total income for certain investments and payments. Deduction under Section 80C incentivise tax payer to invest money into various schemes to save tax and have security for future.

Deduction under Section 80C is allowed from certain income only. Income which is not chargeable to Tax and Income which is Taxed at Special rates are not considered for payment made for schemes mentioned under Section 80C. Section 80CCE provides that maximum aggregate deduction that can be claimed under section 80C, section 80CCC and section 80CCD (1) cannot exceed more than Rs 1.5 lakhs.

<u>Section 80C of the Income Tax Act has certain sub sections.</u>

Section	**Amount available for Deduction**	**Eligibility**
Section 80CCC	Rs. 1,50,000	Payments made toward pension plans or annuity plans of insurance companies.
Section 80CCD	Rs. 1,50,000	Contributions made to the Pension Scheme of Central Government. (This deduction is available only to individuals and not HUFs).
Section 80CCF	Rs. 20,000	Investments made toward long-term government-approved infrastructure bonds.
Section 80CCG	Rs. 25,000	Investments made under a government-approved equity savings scheme.

<u>The following investments and payments are eligible for deduction under Section 80C of the Income Tax Act, 1961:</u>

Life Insurance: Premiums paid toward all life insurance policies are eligible for tax benefits under Section 80C. This deduction can be claimed for premiums paid towards insuring self, spouse, dependent children and any member of Hindu Undivided Family.

Sukanya Samriddhi Yojana: Investments made in Sukanya Samriddhi Yojana, which is a saving scheme for the girl child, are eligible for tax deduction under Section 80C of the Income Tax Act, 1961. A parent or legal guardian of a girl child, who has not reached the age of 10 years, can open this account. Sukanya Samriddhi Yojana account can be opened for two girl children (one account per girl child).

Public Provident Fund: Public Provident Fund (PPF) contributions are eligible for tax deductions under Section 80C. PPF accounts have a maximum deposit limit of Rs. 1,50,000 per year, therefore, all deposits made to your PPF account can be claimed as deductions under Section 80C.

Equity Linked Saving Scheme: Investments in equity linked savings scheme qualify for tax deduction under section 80C of the Income Tax Act. Now, an essential point to be noted about equity linked savings scheme is that they have a mandatory lock-in period of three years from the date of investment.

Five Year Bank Deposit: Most banking institutions offer tax saving fixed deposits where deductions can be claimed under Section 80C of the Income Tax Act. The condition associated with tax saver fixed deposits is that they come with a lock-in period of 5 years.

Senior Citizens Savings Scheme: Investments in Senior Citizens Saving Scheme, which as the name would suggest is suitable for senior citizens, qualify for deduction under Section 80C of the Income Tax Act. This scheme has a tenure of 5 years. To participate in the Senior Citizens Saving Scheme, an individual has to be at least 60 years of age.

National Savings Certificate: To encourage taxpayers to park their money in National Savings Certificate scheme, the government has allowed tax deductions to be claimed under Section 80C on the investments made in it. Interest earned on National Savings Certificates are liable to tax.

Home Loan Principal Repayment: The amount that goes into repaying the principal on a home loan is eligible for deduction under Section 80C. To claim this tax benefit, construction of the property should be complete. If you transfer the property before the end of 5 years from the year you had taken its possession, no tax benefits will be awarded. Additionally, the amount claimed as deduction in the earlier years shall become taxable in the year that the property is transferred.

Sadhana Education Society's

L.S. Raheja College of Arts & Commerce

PENNY TALKS

Bachelors of Commerce (Financial Markets)

IN-HOUSE DEPARTMENT PUBLICATION

ISSUE NO. 5
DECEMBER
2019

SES'S

L.S.RAHEJA COLLEGE OF ARTS AND COMMERCE

INHOUSE DEPARTMENT PUBLICATION

NAME : PENNY TALKS

DEPARTMENT : BACHELORS OF COMMERCE (FINNACIAL MARKETS)

ISSUE NO.5 : DECEMBER 2019

EDITORS : Ms. DIVYA KANCHAN

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An overview of Mutual Fund in India

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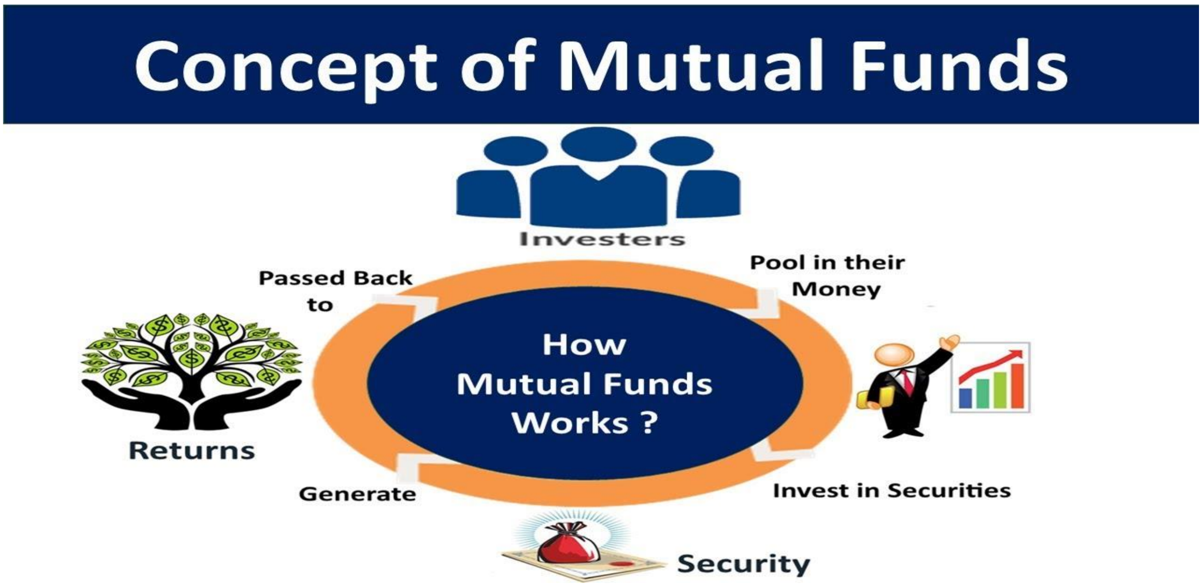
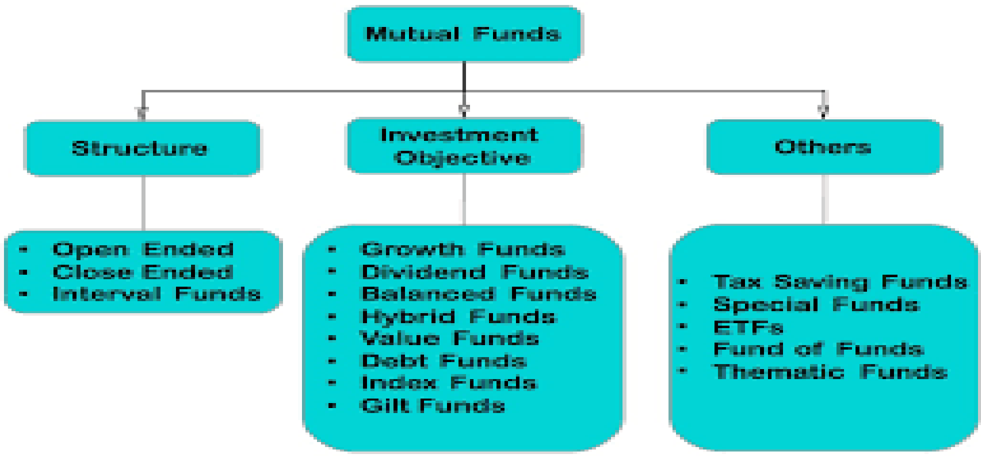


A Mutual Fund is a trust registered with the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) which pools up the money from individual/corporate investors and invests the same on behalf of the investors/units holders, in equity shares, government securities, bonds, call money market etc. The income earned through these investments and the capital appreciations realized are shared by its unit holders in proportion to the number of units owned by them. This pooled income is professionally managed on behalf the unit-holders, and each investor holds a proportion of the portfolio.

Types of Mutual Fund Schemes



1. Based on Structure:
a. Open-ended Funds
An open-ended fund is one that is available for subscription all through the year. These do not have a fixed maturity. Investors can conveniently buy and sell units at Net Asset Value (NAV) related prices. The key
feature of open-end schemes is liquidity.

b. **Closed-ended Funds**
A closed-ended fund has a stipulated maturity period which generally ranges from three to fifteen years. The fund is open for subscription only during a specified period. Investors can invest in the scheme at the time of the initial public issue and thereafter they can buy or sell the units of the scheme on the stock exchanges where they are listed. In order to provide an exit route to the investors, some close-ended funds give an option of selling back the units to the Mutual Fund through periodic repurchase at NAV related prices.

c. Interval Funds
Interval funds combine the features of open-ended and close-ended schemes. They are open for sale or redemption during pre-determined intervals at NAV related prices.

2. Based on Investment Objective:
a. Growth Funds
The aim of growth funds is to provide capital appreciation over medium to long- term. Such schemes normally invest a majority of their corpus in equities. Studies have shown that returns from stocks, have outperformed most other forms of investments held over long term. Growth schemes are ideal for investors having a long-term outlook seeking growth over a period of time.

b. Income Funds
The aim of income funds is to provide regular and steady income to investors. Such schemes generally invest in fixed income securities such as bonds, corporate debentures and Government securities. Income
Funds are ideal for capital stability and regular income.

c. Balanced Funds
The aim of balanced funds is to provide both growth and regular income. Such schemes periodically distribute a part of their earning and invest both in equities and fixed income securities in the proportion indicated in their offer documents. In a rising stock market, the NAV of these schemes may not normally keep pace, or fall equally when the market falls. These are ideal for investors looking for a combination of income and moderate growth.

d. Money Market Funds
The aim of money market funds is to provide easy liquidity, preservation of capital and moderate income. These schemes generally invest in safer short-term instruments such as treasury bills, certificates
of deposit, commercial paper and inter-bank call money. Returns on these schemes may fluctuate depending upon the interest rates prevailing in the market. These are ideal for corporate and individual investors as a
means to park their surplus funds for short periods.

3 Others :
a. Tax Saving
These schemes offer tax rebates to the investors under specific provisions of the Indian Income Tax laws as the Government offers tax incentives for investment in specified avenues. Investments made in
Equity Linked Savings Schemes (ELSS) and Pension Schemes are allowed as deduction .

b. Sector Specific

Industry Specific Schemes invest only in the industries specified in the offer document. The investment of these funds is limited to specific industries like InfoTech, Fast Moving Consumer Goods (FMCG), and
Pharmaceuticals etc.

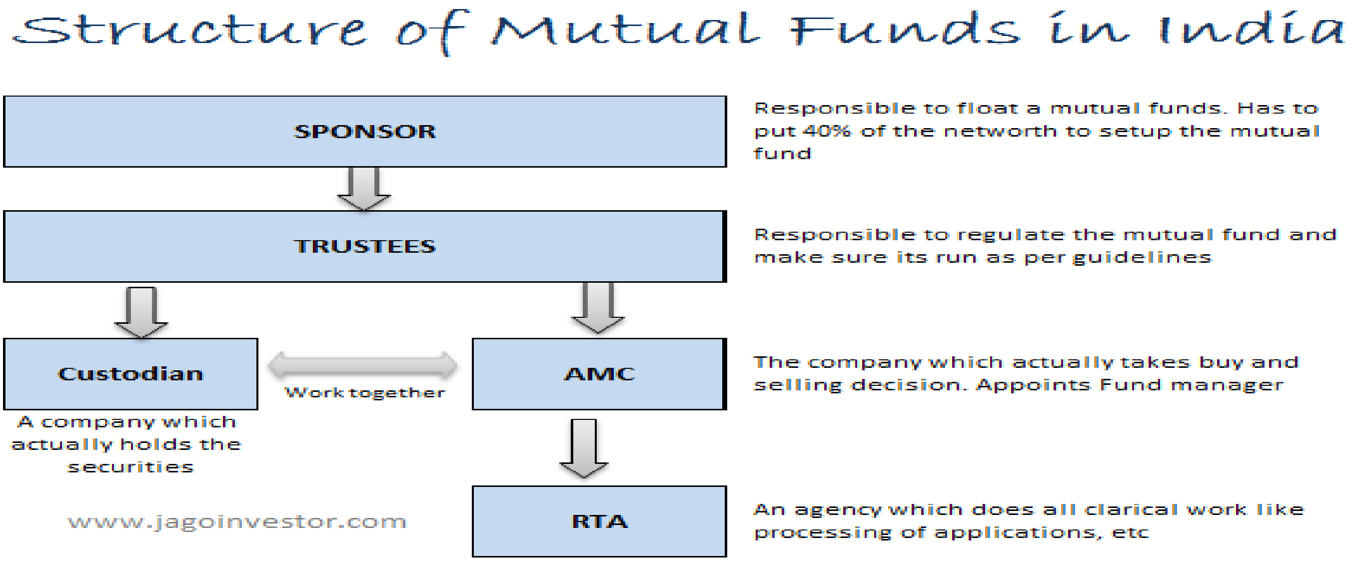
c. Index

Index Funds attempt to replicate the performance of a particular index such as the BSE Sensex or the NSE.

d. Exchange Traded Funds

Exchange Traded Funds, (ETF) just like their index fund counterparts, also track indexes. The difference is that the stocks of individual companies that comprise a given index are bundled into an equity-like
investment vehicle that is traded on an exchange, exactly like a stock. That means that those purchasing ETF shares can place orders for them throughout the day, and even use limit orders to make trades. Because
they are traded on an exchange and share many of the attributes of individual equities, ETFs can also be shorted and offer underlying options as an investment opportunity.

Parties to Mutual fund



1 Investors

Every investor, given his/her financial position and personal disposition, has a certain inclination to take risk. The hypothesis is that by taking an incremental risk, it would be possible for the investor to earn an
incremental return. Mutual fund is a solution for investors who lack the time, the inclination or the skills to actively manage their investment risk in individual securities. They delegate this role to the mutual fund, while retaining the right and the obligation to monitor their investments in the scheme.

In the absence of a mutual fund option, the money of such “passive “investors would lie either in bank deposits or other ‘safe’ investment options, thus depriving them of the possibility of earning a better return.
Investing through a mutual fund would make economic sense for an investor if his/her investment, over medium to long term, fetches a return that is higher than what would otherwise have earned by investing
directly.

2 Sponsors
Sponsor is the company, which sets up the Mutual Fund as per the provisions laid down by the Securities and Exchange Board of India(SEBI). SEBI mainly fixes the criteria of sponsors based on sufficient
experience, net worth, and past track record.

3 Asset Management Company (AMC)
The AMC manages the funds of the various schemes and employs a large number of professionals for investment, research and agent servicing. The AMC also comes out with new schemes periodically. It
plays a key role in the running of mutual fund and operates under the supervision and guidance of the trustees. An AMC’s income comes from the management fees, it charges for the schemes it manages. The
management fees, is calculated as a percentage of net assets managed.

An AMC has to employ people and bear all the establishment costs that are related to its activity, such as for the premises, furniture, computers and other assets, etc. So long as the income through management fees
covers its expenses, an AMC is economically viable. SEBI has issued the following guidelines for the formation of AMCs:
a) An AMC should be headed by an independent non-interested and nonexecutive chairman.
b) The managing director and other executive staff should be full-time employees of AMC.
c) Fifty per cent of the board of trustees of AMC should be outside directors who are not in any way connected with the bank.
d) The board of directors shall not be entitled to any remuneration other than the sitting fees.
e) The AMCs will not be permitted to conduct other activities such as merchant banking or issue management.

4 Trustees
Trustees are an important link in the working of any mutual fund. They are responsible for ensuring that investors’ interests in a scheme are taken care of properly. They do this by a constant monitoring of the
operations of the various schemes. In return for their services, they are paid trustee fees, which are normally charged to the scheme.

5 Distributors
Distributors earn a commission for bringing investors into the schemes of a mutual fund. This commission is an expense for the scheme. Depending on the financial and physical resources at their disposal, the
distributors could be:
a) Tier 1 distributors who have their own or franchised network reaching out to investors all across the country; or

b) Tier 2 distributors who are generally regional players with some reach within their region; or
c) Tier 3 distributors who are small and marginal players with limited reach.
The distributors earn a commission from the AMC.

6 Registrars
An investor's holding in mutual fund schemes is typically tracked by the schemes' Registrar and Transfer Agent (R & T). Some AMCs prefer to handle this role on their own instead of appointing R & T. The Registrar or the AMC as the case may be maintains an account of the investors' investments and disinvestments from the schemes. Requests to invest more money into a scheme or to redeem money against existing investments in a scheme are processed by the R & T.

7 Custodian/Depository
The custodian maintains custody of the securities in which the scheme invests. This ensures an on going independent record of the investments of the scheme. The custodian also follows up on various corporate
actions, such as rights, bonus and dividends declared by investee companies. At present, when the securities are being dematerialized, the role of the depository for such independent record of investments is
growing. No custodian in which the sponsor or its associates hold 50percent or more of the voting rights of the share capital of the custodian or where 50 per cent or more of the directors of the custodian represent
the interest of the sponsor or its associates shall act as custodian for a mutual fund constituted by the same sponsor or any of its associates or subsidiary company.

Advantages of Mutual Funds

Mutual Funds are professionally managed companies or schemes that pool money from investors and invest it in stock markets, shares, derivative markets and other securities. By investing in Mutual funds,
investors can avail of the following advantages:-

1 Professional Management
The investor avails of the services of experienced and skilled professionals who are backed by a dedicated investment research team which analyses the performance and prospects of companies and selects
suitable investments to achieve the objectives of the scheme.

2 Diversification
Mutual Funds invest in a number of companies across a broad cross section of industries and sectors. This diversification reduces the risk because seldom do all stocks decline at the same time and in the same
proportion. This diversification is achieved through a Mutual Fund.

3 Convenient Administration
Investing in a Mutual Fund reduces paperwork and helps to avoid many problems such as bad deliveries, delayed payments and follow up with brokers and companies. Mutual Funds save time and makes investing
easy and convenient.

4 Return Potential
Over medium to long-term, Mutual Funds have the potential to provide a higher return as they invest in a diversified basket of selected securities.

5 Low Costs
Mutual Funds are a relatively less expensive way to invest compared to directly investing in the capital markets because of the benefits of scale in brokerage, custodial and other fees which translate into lower costs for investors.

6 Liquidity
In open-end schemes, an investor can get his money back promptly at net asset value. With closed-ended schemes, an investor can sell his units on a stock exchange at the prevailing market price or avail of the
facility of direct repurchase at NAV related prices which some close ended
and interval schemes offer periodically.

7 Transparency
Regular information can be obtained by the investors on the value of investment in addition to disclosure on the specific investments made in the scheme, the proportion invested in each class of assets and the fund
manager's investment strategy and outlook.

8 Flexibility
Through features such as regular investment plans, regular withdrawal plans and dividend reinvestment plans, an investor can systematically invest or withdraw funds according to his needs and convenience.

9 Choice of Schemes
Mutual Funds offer a family of schemes to suit an investor's varying needs over a lifetime. For e.g. Growth schemes are ideal for investors having a long-term outlook seeking growth over a period of time.
Income Funds are ideal for capital stability and regular income. Balanced Funds are ideal for investors looking for a combination of income and moderate growth. Money Market Funds are ideal for
corporate and individual investors as a means to park their surplus funds for short periods.

10 Well Regulated
All Mutual Funds are registered with SEBI and they function within the provisions of strict regulations designed to protect the interests of investors. The operations of Mutual Funds are regularly monitored by
SEBI.

11 Affordability
Mutual funds allow even small investors to indirectly reap the benefit of investment in shares of a big company because of its large corpus, which an individual investor may not be able to do so because of insufficient funds.

MUTUALFUNDS Sahi Hai

Reference : invescommutualfund.com

sg.inflibnet.ac.in

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