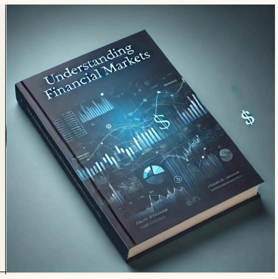
FINANCIAL MARKETS TERMINOLOGY



1. NSE (National Stock Exchange):
One of the leading stock exchanges in India, where stocks, bonds, and other securities are traded. It is known for electronic trading and is home to the NIFTY 50 index.

2. BSE (Bombay Stock Exchange):
Asia's oldest stock exchange, based in Mumbai, India. It provides a platform for trading in equities, derivatives, and other securities. The BSE SENSEX is its well-known stock market index.

3. NFT (Non-Fungible Token):
A type of digital asset that represents ownership or proof of authenticity of unique items like art, music, videos, or virtual real estate, verified using blockchain technology.

4. Financial Investments in Real Estate:
Investing in property or land to generate income or appreciation. This can include residential, commercial, or industrial properties, often considered a long-term investment in India.

5. Good Debt:
Debt that is considered beneficial because it is used to purchase assets that can generate income or appreciate in value, such as education loans, home loans, or business loans.

6. Bad Debt:
Debt that is considered harmful because it is used to purchase depreciating assets or items that do not generate income, such as credit card debt for consumer purchases.

7. Credit Cards:
A payment card issued by banks or financial institutions allowing users to borrow funds to make purchases, with the obligation to pay back the borrowed amount with interest.

8. Credit Scores:
A numerical rating that indicates an individual's creditworthiness, based on their credit history. In India, credit scores are provided by agencies like CIBIL, Experian, and Equifax.

9. Insurances:
Financial products that provide protection against financial losses. Common types include health insurance, life insurance, motor insurance, and home insurance.

10. Loans:
A sum of money borrowed from a bank or financial institution that must be repaid with interest. Common types include personal loans, home loans, education loans, and car loans.

11. Unsecured Debts:
Loans or debts that are not backed by collateral, such as personal loans or credit card debt. These typically carry higher interest rates due to the increased risk to lenders.

12. Secured Debts:
Loans or debts that are backed by collateral, such as a home loan or car loan. If the borrower defaults, the lender can seize the collateral to recover the debt.

13. Mutual Fund:
An investment vehicle that pools money from multiple investors to purchase a diversified portfolio of stocks, bonds, or other securities, managed by professional fund managers.

14. SIP (Systematic Investment Plan):
A method of investing in mutual funds in India where an individual invests a fixed amount regularly, typically monthly, which helps in rupee cost averaging and compounding.

15. PPF (Public Provident Fund):
A long-term savings scheme backed by the Government of India, offering tax benefits and a fixed interest rate, primarily aimed at providing retirement security.

16. EPF (Employees' Provident Fund):
A retirement savings scheme for salaried employees in India, where both the employer and employee contribute a percentage of the employee's salary to the fund.

17. NPS (National Pension System):
A government-sponsored pension scheme in India aimed at providing retirement income to all Indian citizens, particularly targeting the unorganized sector.

18. ELSS (Equity Linked Savings Scheme):
A type of mutual fund in India that invests primarily in equities and offers tax benefits under Section 80C of the Income Tax Act.

19. ULIP (Unit Linked Insurance Plan):
A hybrid product that combines investment and insurance, where part of the premium is invested in equities or debt, and part provides life insurance cover.

20. FD (Fixed Deposit):
A financial instrument provided by banks or NBFCs in India that offers a fixed interest rate for a fixed tenure, often used as a safe investment option.

21. RD (Recurring Deposit):
A savings option in India where individuals can invest a fixed sum regularly, earning interest similar to fixed deposits but with regular contributions.

22. Equity:
Ownership in a company, usually in the form of shares or stock, giving the shareholder a claim on part of the company’s profits and assets.

23. Debt Fund:
A type of mutual fund in India that invests primarily in fixed income instruments like bonds,

government securities, and corporate debt.

24. Commodity Market:
A market where raw materials or primary products are traded. In India, commodities like gold, silver, crude oil, and agricultural products are traded on exchanges like MCX and NCDEX.

25. Derivatives:
Financial instruments whose value is derived from the value of underlying assets like stocks, bonds, commodities, or currencies. Common derivatives in India include futures and options.

26. IPO (Initial Public Offering):
The first sale of a company's shares to the public, typically used by companies to raise capital. After an IPO, the company's shares are listed on a stock exchange.

27. F&O (Futures and Options):
Derivatives contracts in India where futures represent an agreement to buy or sell an asset at a future date at an agreed price, and options give the right, but not the obligation, to buy or sell.

28. Blue Chip Stock:
Shares of large, well-established, and financially sound companies with a history of reliable performance and regular dividend payments.

29. NAV (Net Asset Value):
The per-share value of a mutual fund, calculated by dividing the total value of the fund’s assets by the number of outstanding units.

30. Repo Rate:
The interest rate at which the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) lends money to commercial banks. It is used as a tool to control inflation and regulate the money supply in the economy.

31. Reverse Repo Rate:
The interest rate at which the RBI borrows money from commercial banks, used as a tool to control liquidity in the banking system.

32. CRR (Cash Reserve Ratio):
The percentage of a bank's total deposits that must be maintained as reserves with the RBI, used as a monetary policy tool to control liquidity.

33. SLR (Statutory Liquidity Ratio):
The percentage of a bank's total deposits that must be invested in specified securities like government bonds, as a requirement set by the RBI.

34. Fiscal Deficit:
The difference between the government’s total revenue and total expenditure, indicating the amount of borrowing needed to meet expenses.

35. Sovereign Gold Bonds (SGB):
Government-issued bonds in India that offer investors an opportunity to invest in gold without the need to hold physical gold, with an interest component.

36. Real Estate Investment Trust (REIT):
A company that owns, operates, or finances income-producing real estate, allowing investors to invest in real estate assets without owning physical property.

37. Tax Deducted at Source (TDS):
A means of collecting income tax in India, where a certain percentage is deducted from payments like salary, interest, or rent before the payment is made.

38. GST (Goods and Services Tax):
A comprehensive indirect tax levied on the supply of goods and services in India, replacing multiple indirect taxes like VAT, excise duty, and service tax.

39. PAN (Permanent Account Number):
A unique alphanumeric identifier issued by the Indian Income Tax Department to track financial transactions and ensure tax compliance.

40. KYC (Know Your Customer):
A process by which financial institutions verify the identity of their clients to prevent money laundering and other financial crimes, often requiring documents like ID and address proof.

41. RTGS (Real-Time Gross Settlement):
An electronic payment system in India that enables instant transfer of funds between banks on a real-time and gross basis, typically for large-value transactions.

42. NEFT (National Electronic Funds Transfer):
A nationwide payment system in India that allows the transfer of funds from one bank account to another across the country, typically processed in batches.

43. UPI (Unified Payments Interface):
A real-time payment system developed by NPCI in India that facilitates inter-bank transactions by instantly transferring funds between two bank accounts using a mobile device.

44. EMI (Equated Monthly Installment):
A fixed monthly payment made by a borrower to repay both the principal and interest on a loan over a specified period.

45. CIBIL Score:
A credit score provided by TransUnion CIBIL, reflecting an individual's credit history and used by lenders in India to assess creditworthiness.

46. Personal Loan:
An unsecured loan offered by banks or financial institutions in India, often used for personal expenses like medical emergencies, weddings, or travel.

47. Home Loan:
A secured loan provided by banks or financial institutions in India to help individuals purchase or construct a house, with the property itself serving as collateral.

48. Gold Loan:
A secured loan where the borrower pledges gold jewelry or coins as collateral to obtain funds

from a bank or NBFC.

49. IPO Grading:
A process in India where an IPO is graded by rating agencies based on its fundamental strengths, helping investors make informed decisions.

50. Demat Account:
A type of account in India used to hold shares and securities in electronic form, eliminating the need for physical certificates.