

# BAF TIMES

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*In loving memory of*



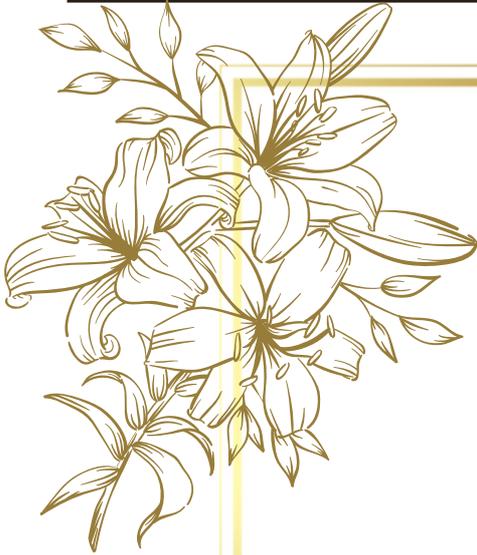
**Dr. Dyaneshwar Doke**

**03.10.2023**

*Our beloved Principal and Professor*

*Some truth in life are hard to accept.  
Your memories will never be forgotten.*

**REST IN PEACE**



### SIP OR LUMPSUM INVESTMENT?



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### INTERVIEW WITH C.A./C.S. PRIYANKA PALAV

#### 1. What motivated you to pursue M.Com as well as C.A even after clearing C.S. ?

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### DEDOLLARISATION



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### G20 SUMMIT



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### WILL DECENTRALISED FINANCE HAVE AN IMPACT ON THE TRADITIONAL BANKING ?



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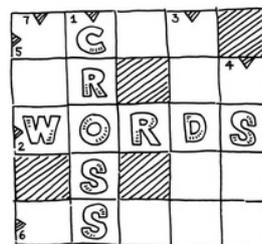
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### FIN-DICTION

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# INTERVIEW WITH C.A./C.S. PRIYANKA PALAV

BY INTERVIEW TEAM

## 1. Since everyone is aware of your CA and CS credentials, we are curious about how you studied for these exams without receiving coaching.

-There is no magic formula for success. Your fundamentals—hard effort, perseverance, consistency, planning, etc. should be well coordinated. Being the first CA in my family, I also had no one to turn to for advice. Finding a balance between personal and work life was difficult. But since "Persistence is key," I persisted in working toward my objectives. I cut off or removed myself from social media. We should avoid comparing yourself to others. If you have faith in your objectives, success will be yours.

## 2. What motivated you to pursue M.Com as well as CA even after clearing CS?

-I had a strong academic predisposition. Even the fields of CA, CS, and law were popular at our period. And because I successfully completed my CS in 2019 in my first attempt, my friend's suggestion inspired me. I therefore decided that I should finish my Masters degree as well.

## 3. What are the underrated career opportunities in finance?

-The emerging fields/options in finance are MBA in Finance and CPA. But due to the evolution of time, there are many other options too so students should explore various opportunities. Students can take courses from LinkedIn and also improve their MsExcel skills and knowledge.

## 4. What basic mistakes does a student make while preparing the resume?

-I would prefer if students would avoid using canva templates for making CVs. The CV should neither be too formal nor too informal. Try to keep your CV less than 2 pages. You should make use of proper keywords while preparing the CV. Also don't forget to include your professional qualities as well as your work experience.

## 5. How must an individual prepare for the corporate world/life? What basic ethics must he/she always follow?

-Students should be conscious of how they come across. The dress code for the workplace should be appropriately observed. Be confident; never hesitate or be nervous, as the adage "Confidence is key" says. We ought to refrain from participating in office rumors. As well as treating the other individual like a TEAM MEMBER rather than a friend. We must always be aware of and respect our boundaries.

## 6. Would you like to share any memorable moments of your college life with our readers?

-My most memorable moments or experiences are the days I spent with my friend's Aditi, Nishita and Pallavi. They are the best thing ever happened to me. One of the core memories with them is playing treasure hunt organised during Kurukshetra Fest. I would also say that the teachers also play a major role as well as. I've had the best teachers and they made every moment memorable.

## 7. What advice would you give to student readers who are looking for an internship right now?

-Students should start pursuing professional courses which can provide them certificates henceforth improving their CVs. They should also opt for summer internships. Polish your presentation skills and attend important seminars organised by college. Such Seminars are helpful to improve your skills and confidence level.



# G20 SUMMIT 2023

BY ADITI MANE ,SYBAF B



Russia praised the G20 Summit under India's presidency as a “breakthrough,” highlighting its outcomes as a roadmap for addressing global challenges and showcasing the strength and importance of the Global South. PM Modi also discussed the enhancement of trade and infrastructure relations with Turkish President Erdogan.

The G20 or is an intergovernmental forum comprising 19 sovereign countries, the European Union (EU), and the African Union (AU). Before G20 there was G7. G7 began in the early 1970s. The economic condition of the world was worsening. There were many reasons behind it but the biggest reason was the oil crisis of 1973. Crisis started when Arab countries stopped selling oil to those countries that were supporting Israel. Those were mostly European countries like America and Europe. These western countries relied heavily on oil coming from middle east and because of this, countries witnessed a heavy recession. To bring the economy back on track they needed to sit and make economic policies. Because of this there were some informal meetings in the white house (USA), between the finance ministers of these countries. In early 1973 the finance ministers of the USA, France, UK and West Germany met. Two years later, they included Italy and Japan. And in 1975 the first G6 meeting took place. After this in 1976 Canada joined the group and G6 became the G7. These seven countries were among the most developed countries of their times. The main aim was to sit together and make strategies. In 1998, Russia was also included in this group G7 became G8. But in 2014, when Russia invaded Crimea, Russia was expelled from this group for this reason this group was still G7.



Now, if we come to G20, it was also started due to the economic crisis which was the Asian financial crisis of 1997. There was a huge financial crisis in South Korea, Indonesia, and Thailand. The crisis was so big that it affected Hong Kong, Laos, Malaysia, Philippines and to some extent China, Japan, Singapore, Taiwan and Vietnam. The value of the currency started to fall rapidly in these countries, unemployment started to rise. In the year 1998 Russia also faced a financial crisis this was the reason that Russia was included in G7 at this time but other members also realized that the world is becoming interconnected with time. Globalization was so prominent that

if there were problem in one country its effect was felt by other countries too. And so, if we want to bring economic stability to the world and stop heavy recession, we will have to sit with the emerging economies of the world to make action plans. So, on 26th September 1999 during the meeting of the financial ministers of G7, the group of G20 was established.

The first official summit of G20 leaders was held in 2008. The first summit was held in America where these countries collectively decided to reduce the trade barriers between them and increase spending. In total, they aimed to spend \$4 trillion so that all the economies could be revived. In total, G20 countries collectively contribute 85% of the global economic output. More than 75% of the global trade is in these countries and more than 2/3rd of the world's population lives in these countries. Since 2008, the G20 Summit has been held every year and it happens in different country every year. To set the agenda of these G20 meetings and to ensure that it's working smoothly a Troika System is used. Under the Troika system, three countries worktogether they are Current G20 President, previous year president and upcoming year president. Last year, the G20 Summit was held in Indonesia this year held in India and in 2024 it will be held in Brazil. So, Indonesia, India and Brazil are the current Troika Countries. The G20 Presidency works on a rotational basis. This was the 18th G20 summit. Apart from these 20 countries, some guest countries are also invited to G20 summits. This year, India had invited 9 more countries Mauritius, Netherlands, Nigeria, Singapore, Spain, the UAE, Bangladesh, Egypt and Oman. Apart from this, the permanent guest list also includes some other major institutions like the African Union, United Nations, WHO, WTO, IMF and the chair countries of AESAN. It is interesting to note that although the main purpose of the G20 remains to promote international financial stability, but over the years it has started addressing many other major issues, like fighting climate change and promoting sustainable development. But the problem in addressing the other issues is that these 20 countries have their own foreign policies, priorities, and agendas. And it is very difficult to get these 20 countries to agree unanimously on any issue. This is the reason why Chinese President Xi Jinping had not attended the main meeting in New Delhi. And this is why the G20 Tourism meeting held in Sri Nagar a few months ago, was boycotted by China and Saudi Arabia. Apart from this Russian President Vladimir Putin had not attended the main meeting in Delhi because an arrest warrant is in force against him since Russia has invaded Ukraine. This tells you how much the decisions taken in meetings depends on individual leaders.

In this year's G20, India had set the theme of 'Vasudev Kutumbakam' and has placed importance on these themes like Green Development and Sustainable Development Goals. Along with it, digital public infrastructure and women-led development are also focused on.



The G20 Summit in Delhi was a milestone, and the Global South led by India did not allow the war in Ukraine to take over the agenda, Russian foreign minister Sergey Lavrov said on 9th September as he heaped praise on India's G20 presidency. Lavrov also said Prime Minister Narendra Modi and Russian President Vladimir Putin may meet in the future. The summit provides fairness in global governance and global finance, he said, adding that the West "will not be able to remain a hegemony" as there are new centres of power in the world. "The Indian presidency has really managed to coalesce G20 members from the

Global south," Lavrov said, suggesting that Russian allies like Brazil, South Africa, India, and China had made their voices heard. "Everything was reflected in a balance form.... All members of the G20 have agreed to act as one in the interests of peace, security, and conflict resolution around the world," he said.



## DE-DOLLARISATION

BY DURVESH SAWANT, TYBAF-C



The process of decreasing reliability on the U.S. dollar as the primary reserve currency, medium of exchange, or unit of account worldwide is known as de-dollarization. Since the end of World War II, the U.S. dollar has dominated the global currency market. To decrease their exposure to the moves and policies of the U.S. dollar, some nations have tried to diversify their currency reserves over time and engage in trade with other currencies, such as the Euro(€), yen(¥), or renminbi(¥). India puts Rupee above Dollar; Eight nations open 49 accounts in 6 months to trade in INR

### **India puts Rupee above Dollar; Eight nations open 49 accounts in 6 months to trade in INR :**

Sri Lanka has initiated the use of the Indian Rupee (INR) for economic transactions with India. According to the PTI (Press Trust of India), eight nations have opened 49 Special Rupee Vostro Accounts (SRVA) to facilitate overseas trade in Indian rupee in the last six months.

### **India offers rupee trade option to nations facing dollar crunch :**

India will offer its currency as an alternative for trade to countries that are facing a shortage of dollars in the wake of the sharpest tightening in monetary policy by the US Federal Reserve in decades. Facilitating the rupee trade for countries facing currency risk will help "disaster proof" them, Commerce Secretary Sunil Barthwal said during an announcement on India's foreign trade policy. Sri Lanka, Bangladesh and Egypt are facing dollar shortage and have shown interest to trade in the Indian currency, a government official later told reporters, declining to be identified citing rules.

The global importance of the Indian Rupee has risen in the last few years after India-Russia, India-UAE and India-Singapore agreements on trade deals in INR. Which has also led to a decrease of the use of dollars in international trade.



# SIP OR LUMP SUM INVESTMENT ?

BY MAYUR MAKHWANA , TYBFM

INVESTOR'S MOSTLY THINK THAT SIP IS A PRODUCT FOR INVESTMENT THEY ARE CONFUSED BETWEEN SIP AND MUTUAL FUNDS. SO, SIP IS A MODE OF INVESTMENT, WHERE ONE CAN INVEST IN A MUTUAL FUND OR ANY INVESTMENT PRODUCTS .

SO, FIRST LET US KNOW THE MODES OF INVESTMENT,

## SYSTEMATIC INVESTMENT PLAN (SIP)

IT IS A MODE OF INVESTING IN MUTUAL FUNDS, SHARES OR OTHER INVESTMENT PRODUCTS. WHEREIN AN INVESTOR CAN INVEST A FIXED AMOUNT THAT IS BEEN INVESTED ON REGULAR INTERVALS AND IT CAN BE MONTHLY OR QUARTERLY BASIS. THE SMALL SAVED PORTION CAN BE INVESTED RATHER THAN INVESTING A LUMP SUM AMOUNT.



## LUMP SUM INVESTMENT

LUMP SUM INVESTMENT INCLUDES INVESTMENT OF ENTIRE CAPITAL IN ANY INVESTMENT VEHICLE BY THE INVESTOR. AN INVESTMENT WHICH MADE IN ONE GO RATHER THAN REGULAR INTERVALS.

AS WE GOT TO KNOW THE TWO DIFFERENT MODES, SO NOW LET'S KNOW THE ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF IT,

### ADVANTAGES OF SYSTEMATIC INVESTMENT PLAN (SIP) :

- FINANCIAL DISCIPLINE - IF INVESTMENTS ARE DONE IN DISCIPLINE MANNER, INVESTING SMALL CHUNK OF MONEY PERIODICALLY THEN ONE CAN CREATE A LARGE WEALTH IN LONG TERM. AS "DISCIPLINE IS A KEY TO SUCCESS."
- RUPEE COST AVERAGING - ONE OF THE BIGGEST ADVANTAGE OF SYSTEMATIC INVESTMENT PLAN (SIP) IS AVERAGING, AS IT AVERAGE OUT OUR INVESTMENT/ PURCHASING COST OVER A TENURE OF INVESTMENT PERIOD. WHEN NAV IS HIGHER YOU GET LESS UNITS AND WHEN NAV IS LOWER YOU GET MORE UNITS.
- POWER OF COMPOUNDING - COMPOUNDING MEANS EARNING INTEREST ON THE INTEREST, YOU CAN BENEFIT THE POWER OF COMPOUNDING ONLY IF YOU STARTS YOUR INVESTMENT AS EARLY AS POSSIBLE AS YOUR INVESTMENT NEEDS SEVERAL YEARS TO GROW.
- POCKET FRIENDLY - WHILE DOING SYSTEMATIC INVESTMENT PLAN (SIP), YOU DON'T HAVE TO INVEST LARGE CHUNK OF MONEY IN ONE GO. YOU CAN START YOUR SIP FROM MINIMUM 500 RS. AS IT'S NOT A BIG AMOUNT, SO YOU DON'T HAVE ANY FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES.



### DISADVANTAGES OF SYSTEMATIC INVESTMENT PLAN (SIP) :

- ONLY PREDEFINED AMOUNT CAN BE INVESTED BY SIP - THERE ARE TIMES WHEN YOU'RE WILLING TO INVEST MORE MONEY DUE TO THE FALL (CORRECTIONS) IN THE MARKET OR YOU HAVE RECEIVED INCENTIVES OR BONUS. BUT YOU CAN'T INVEST THAT EXTRA MONEY ONLY PREDETERMINED AMOUNT GET INVESTED AND YOU HAVE TO INVEST LUMP SUM IN THAT FUND.
- LIMITED OPTIONS FOR SIP DATE - AS PREDETERMINED AMOUNT, YOU ALSO HAVE TO SELECT THE DATE IN ADVANCE WHEN YOU LIKE TO DO SIP OR AUTO-DEBIT MANDATE FOR THE SAME. MOST OF THE FUNDS HAVE LIMITED DATES OPTIONS (1ST, 3RD, 5TH, 7TH, 9TH, 11TH, ETC). AS PER REPORTS AND RESEARCH THERE IS NO BENEFITS OF THE DATE OF SIP. BUT FOR THE ONE WHO'S CASHFLOW ARE NOT MATCHING WITH THE SIP THEY HAVE TO ADJUST FOR THE SIP AMOUNT OR DATE.
- SIP RETURNS ARE LOWER IN BULL MARKETS COMPARED TO LUMP SUM - AS SIP HAS THE ADVANTAGES OF RUPEE COST AVERAGING, BUT THE NAV GETS HIGHER IN BULL MARKET. AS EVERY INSTALMENTS OF SIP IS MADE THE NAV VALUE GETS HIGHER DUE TO AVERAGING AND DURING BEAR MARKET THE NAV VALUE GETS LOWER DUE TO AVERAGING. THAT'S THE REASON OF GETTING LOWER RETURNS IN BULL MARKETS.
- SIP DOESN'T SUIT PEOPLE WITH UNPREDICTABLE CASH FLOW - INVESTOR WHO HAS UNPREDICTABLE CASH FLOW CAN'T GO WITH SIP OPTIONS, AS WE READ ABOVE THAT SIP INSTALMENTS ARE FIXED AND PAID ON REGULAR INTERVALS. UNSTABLE CASH FLOW CAN LEADS TO DISHONOUR OF PAYMENT, WHICH HE/SHE GETS FINE IF THE INVESTOR DON'T HAVE BALANCE IN THE BANK ACCOUNT OR UNABLE TO PAY THE SIP.

**ADVANTAGES OF LUMP SUM INVESTMENT :**

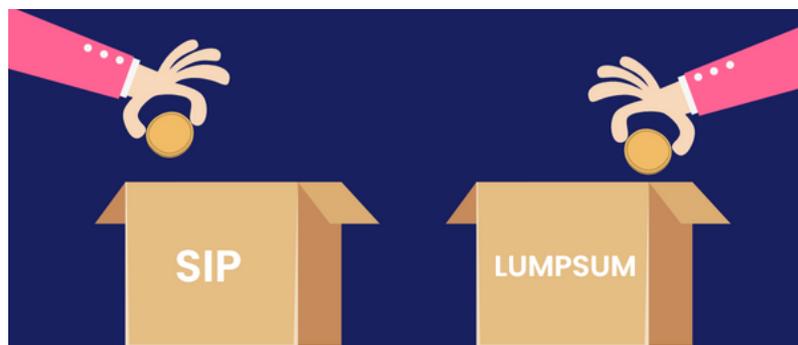
- POTENTIAL FOR HIGHER RETURNS - LUMP SUM INVESTMENT DONE AT A RIGHT TIME CAN GIVE YOU MORE UNITS AT LESSER PRICE WHICH CAN GET HIGHER RETURNS ONCE MARKET ARE BULLISH.
- MARKET VOLATILITY - IF YOU DECIDE TO PUT A CHUNK OF MONEY IN MUTUAL FUNDS OR STOCK YOUR INVESTMENT WILL REACT AS PER THE MARKETS. IF YOU INVESTING IN MUTUAL FUNDS OR SHARES, WHILE MARKET IS CORRECTING OR AT A LOW POINT YOU CAN ACQUIRE MORE UNITS AT A LESSER PRICE, WHICH CAN GIVE UNFOLD RETURNS ONCE THE MARKET RECOVERS.
- TIME CONSTRAINTS - AS LUMP SUM INVESTMENT IS A BASIC INVESTMENT, WHICH CAN BE COMPLETED IN ONE TRANSACTION. YOU DON'T HAVE AN OBLIGATION TO INVEST IN REGULAR INTERVALS LIKE SYSTEMATIC INVESTMENT PLAN (SIP).
- LESS COMMISSION - INVESTMENT MADE LUMP SUM COULD HAVE LESSER OVERALL COMMISSIONS COMPARED TO INVESTMENT MADE IN SMALL INTERVALS.

What's The Best  
Thing To Do With A  
*Lump Sum Of Cash?*

**DISADVANTAGES OF LUMP SUM INVESTMENT :**

- A LARGE SUM OF MONEY - WHILE INVESTING IN LUMP SUM, YOU SHOULD HAVE A CHUNK OF MONEY. IF YOU HAVE THEN OR YOU HAVE ACCUMULATED IT'S WELL AND GOOD BUT IF NOT, YOU WILL SELL YOUR EXISTING HOLDINGS WHICH CAN LEADS TO SELLING OF YOUR EXISTING POSITION AND MISS THE OPPORTUNITY COST. OTHERWISE, YOU WILL BORROW MONEY OR TAKE LOAN WHICH WILL LEAD TO THE REPAYMENT COST OF THE LOAN AND CAN'T ENJOY THE RETURN MADE BY LUMP SUM INVESTMENT.
- MARKET VOLATILITY - AS MARKET VOLATILITY IS ONE OF THE ADVANTAGE OF LUMP SUM INVESTMENT, IT'S ALSO A DISADVANTAGE. IF YOU INVESTING IN MUTUAL FUNDS OR SHARES, WHILE MARKET RECOVERING OR AT ALL TIME HIGH YOU CAN ACQUIRE LESS UNITS AT A HIGHER PRICE, WHICH CAN GIVE LESS RETURNS AS MARKET ARE AT ALL TIME HIGH AND IF PROBABLY IT CORRECTS FROM THIS POINT PROBABLY YOU MAKE LOSSES.
- DIFFICULT TO MANAGE - AS IT IS HARD TO MANAGE LUMP SUM INVESTMENT, ONE HAVE TO MAKE ONE-TIME DECISION REGARDING THE AMOUNT AND THE BEST TIME TO INVEST IN IT.
- NO RUPEE COST AVERAGING - UNLIKE AS SYSTEMATIC INVESTMENT PLAN (SIP), LUMP SUM INVESTMENT DOESN'T HAVE THE BENEFITS OF RUPEE COST AVERAGING, AS INVESTOR HAVE TO FACE EVERY FLUCTUATION OF THE MARKETS.

AS WE READ DIFFERENT MODE OF INVESTMENT, BOTH HAS ITS OWN ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES. ITS UPON THE INVESTOR HOW IT USES THIS MODE AS NO ONE CAN TIME THE MARKETS. AS PER MY VIEW ONE SHOULD INVEST LUMP SUM WHEN MARKET ARE AT LOW POINT AND SHOULD GO FOR SYSTEMATIC INVESTMENT PLAN (SIP) WHEN MARKET ARE RECOVERING OR SIDWAYS. WHETHER ITS LUMP SUM OR SIP, KEEP INVESTING AND STAY INVESTED FOR LONG TERM. AS WEALTH IS CREATED IN A LONG RUN .



**HAPPY LEARNING & EARNING!**

# INDIA MAKES FIRST CRUDE OIL PAYMENT TO UAE IN INDIAN RUPEES.

BY REHNUMA SHARIFF, TYBAF-C

The country's primary refiner, Indian Oil Corporation (IOC), executed a payment in rupees for a one million barrels of oil purchased from Abu Dhabi National Oil Company (ADNOC). By incorporating transactions denominated in their respective home currencies, India and the United Arab Emirates have launched a structural change in their bilateral trade dynamics.

## About the agreement:

ween the two countries. The agreements, which were signed during Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi's visit to Abu Dhabi on July 15, 2023, include a framework for using local currencies for trade settlement, cross-border transactions between India and the UAE, promoting use of local currencies (INR-AED) for trade settlement. This agreement, facilitated by the respective Central Bank governors, should enhance economic collaboration by simplifying international financial interactions.

## The agreement on trade settlement in local currencies is expected to:

1. Reduced transaction costs of Businesses will no longer incur fees associated with currency conversion.
2. Transactions will be processed in real-time, eliminating the multi-day delays typically experienced when settling in US dollars.

## Deal between India & UAE:



This indicates India's efforts to utilise its trade environment by lowering reliance on the dollar and, as a result, simplifying transactional hurdles. This significant agreement validates India's strategic commitment to improving trade procedures by reducing the need for time-consuming currency exchanges. The transaction matches one in which a UAE gold exporter sold 25 kilogrammes of gold to an Indian customer for around 128.4 million rupees (\$1.54 million). Regarding research, bilateral trade volumes between India and the UAE for fiscal year 2022-23 reached \$84.5 billion.

As it seeks to expand exports despite slow global trade, India is eager to pursue similar local currency agreements with other nations. This types of agreement are called De-Dollarization.

## What is De-Dollarization?

De-dollarization describes a process of moving away from the world's reliance on the U.S. dollar (USD) as the chief reserve currency. The dollar has remained the primary reserve currency and conduit for international business ever since the United States emerged as the world's top economic power following World War II.

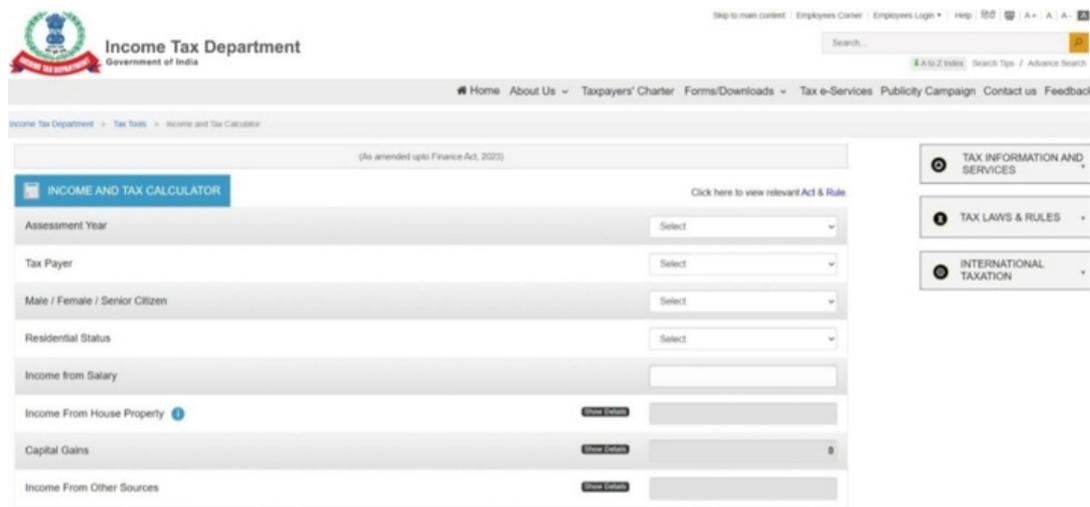
## Is INDIA moving towards De-Dollarization?

Yes, for developing countries like India, de-dollarisation offers potential benefits such as reduced vulnerability to US monetary policy fluctuations, enhanced monetary autonomy, and improved financial stability through the diversification of reserves.

## Which countries are involved in De-dollarization?

Attempts at de-dollarisation through initiatives like BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa)

BY SWATI JADHAV AND PRADNYA BHADWALKAR



The concept of tax in India is nothing new. Tax existed from ancient times. It is rooted in the era of Manu Smriti and Arthashastra. Tax can be defined as a fee that is collected from citizens of the country by the government for the purpose of public works or social welfare. In 1860, a tax was introduced for the first time in the pre-independence period. This act was then replaced by various acts and the complication to account also increased over time. In 1961, the final income tax was passed which is still in effect today. The governing body for this tax is the central board of direct taxes (CBDT). The main objective behind these collections of taxes is to raise revenue for financing government expenditures and providing government assistance to those who are in need.

## HOW IS TAX CALCULATED IN INDIA?

Generally, tax is calculated by multiplying the applicable tax rate with the taxable income. Though it seems simple, it consist of several steps, including calculating gross salary, calculating deductions and exemptions, calculating tax payable, deducting tax already paid, etc.

## INCOME TAX CALCULATOR

Income tax calculator is an online tool designed to calculate how much income tax you are liable to pay in any given financial year. The calculator provides an approximate figure of your income liability by taking into account various data such as your income tax deductions, HRA exemption, etc.

## WHY WE SHOULD USE TAX CALCULATOR?

They Help with Financial planning. Majority of people in India know nothing about ta-saving instruments, such as tax-saving mutual funds, FDs, ELSS scheme, home loan tax benefits ,etc.

## HOW HELPFUL IS THIS TAX CALCULATOR?

Let's talk about the tax tools of tax calculator by taking it into the consideration under income Tax Department.

- MEDICAL FACILITY

This is calculator enables valuation of perquisite for medical facility provided to an employee by his

- RENT FREE

This calculator enables calculation of taxable value of perquisites in case the employer provided rent free accommodation to its employee.

- TRANSPORT ALLOWANCE CALCULATOR

This calculator enables calculation of taxable and exempt portion of transport allowance given to an employee by his employer.

- INCOME AND TAX CALCULATOR

This calculator allows to calculate the Total income and tax thereon along with interest under section 234A/B/C

- DEFERRED TAX CALCULATOR

This calculator allows you to calculate the provisions required to be made for deferred tax as per provision of AS 22

LET'S MOVE AHEAD WITH THE TOPIC.

FROM WHERE, WE CAN CALCULATE OUR TAX?

Income tax department has their own website to calculate tax. As there are many more website from where we can calculate tax but it will be better, easy and safe to calculate tax on official website which is provided by the income tax department itself.

FOLLOWING IS THE LINK FOR FINDING OUT THE PROPER AMOUNT OF THE TAX ON PARTICULAR AMOUNT.

<https://incometaxindia.gov.in/pages/tools/income-tax-calculator.aspx>

THE STEPS MENTIONED BELOW CAN ONLY BE USED IN THE CASE OF INDIVIDUAL TAXPAYE. HOWEVER, IT CAN VARY AS PER DIFFERENT KINDS OF TAXPAYERS.

STEP 1: CHOOSE THE ASSESSMENT YEAR

STEP 2: SELECT THE OPTION OF THE TAXPAYER WHERE YOU WILL SELECT THE OPTION OF THE

STEP 3: SELECT YOUR GENDER.

STEP 4: SELECT RESIDENTIAL STATUS (OPTION YOU WILL GET- RESIDENT, NON-RESIDENT, NOT-ORDINARY RESIDENT )

STEP 5: TYPE THE AMOUNT OF SALARY (SALARY SHOULD BE BEFORE ANY EXEMPTIONS OR DEDUCTIONS)

STEP 6: TYPE YOUR INCOME FROM HOUSE PROPERTY. IF THERE IS ANY.

STEP 7: TYPE THE AMOUNT EARNED FROM CAPITAL GAINS.

STEP 8: NOW, ENTER YOUR INCOME FROM OTHER SOURCES.

STEP 9: THEN, THE NUMBER OF PROFITS AND GAIS FROM BUSINESS OR PROFESSION (NOTE- YOU CAN ENTER ONLY PROFITS)

STEP 10: INCOME FROM AGRICULTURE. IF THERE IS ANY.

STEP 11: AMOUNT OF DEDUCTIONSRECEIVED.

STEP 12: AFTER DOING THIS MUCH YOU WILL GET NET TAXABLE INCOME.



# Will Decentralised finance have an Impact on the traditional banking sector?

BY CHENOA RODRIGUEZ, SYBAF-C

Decentralised finance (DeFi) is financial system that offers services such as lending, borrowing, decentralised exchanges, and more, enabling users to have better control over their assets and financial decisions. Its core principles are blockchain technology, smart contracts and permissionless protocols. DeFi operates without a central authority that facilitates a direct interaction of users with smart contracts and other decentralised protocols. The global DeFi platform market size was expected to grow at a CAGR of 43.8% by 2028, according to the analysis by Emergen Research. According to the 2021. Global DeFi Adoption Index by Chainalysis, India ranked sixth worldwide in terms of DeFi Adoption in 2021. The rise of DeFi came with the hope of new opportunities for increasing financial inclusion and bringing significant benefits in fast-growing economies such as India. DeFi is based on the peer to peer concept that remove intermediaries like banks and financial institutions from the system. It allows people, merchants, and businesses to conduct financial transactions through emerging technology. DeFi eliminates the need for a centralized finance model by enabling individuals to lend, trade, and borrow using software that records and verifies financial actions in distributed financial databases. A distributed database is accessible across various locations as it collects and aggregates data from all users and uses a consensus mechanism to verify it. When operating through traditional banking institutions, the users



have to bear the high administrative costs, stiff fees, and the lengthy times required when making international money transfers. These problems arise because at present, services are mediated by a centralized financial body. DeFi exchanges (DEXs) offer users the possibility of alleviating the pain points that they encounter while operating through traditional institutions. As DeFi processes allow many parties to simultaneously authorize transactions, DeFi-based currency exchanges offer the possibility of lower transaction costs and faster processing times. In case of borrowing and lending through traditional banks, these operations often either lack sufficient collateral to secure a loan or their assets are in a form that the lender does not accept. In addition, the risk models that most banks use may be unsuitable in evaluating loans to these new types of businesses. In instances such as this, there is clearly room for DeFi to enter the market and to better serve the interests of both borrowers and lenders. As a result, the impacts of DeFi loan-making are likely to be significant for the financial sector, including traditional banks. Moreover, in traditional systems as the information flows through a central point when transactions are authorized, the whole payment network is at serious risk of collapse if this central point fails. However, by their design, the distributed, decentralized nature of DeFi platforms makes them considerably more immune to problems of centralized system outages. While DeFi has enabled open access to such products and services, the sector at large is in a critical state. What was the reason behind the total value locked in DeFi platforms falling by



more than 80 billion in March 2023? While DeFi platforms offer greater financial autonomy and openness, they also come with higher security risks and user responsibilities exposing users to smart contract vulnerabilities, lack of regulation, third party risks, immutability, irreversibility and phishing and scams. DeFi presents regulators with issues of financial stability and limited transparency due to lack of data and unregulated firms and activities, while the well-established regulatory governing traditional banking institutions are way more secured. The growth of DeFi in 2022 has been heavily stunted due to market conditions

and hesitation from newcomers in the space primary benchmarks by which DeFi success is assessed are the failure of DeFi projects, even blue-chip ones to accrue value and the massive depreciation of every DeFi product with a token, relative to the price of ETH. As a result, as per the research conducted by BanklessTimes.com, the total value locked in DeFi platforms fell by more than 80 billion in March 2023 year-on-year. The value currently stands at \$48.64 billion, down from 2022's \$134.21 billion. In conclusion, as DeFi continues to evolve, it also faces challenges such as regulatory uncertainties and security concerns. Still there's a strong likelihood that DeFi will indeed make a significant comeback, driven by its potential to disrupt traditional financial systems. The possible scenarios of collaboration and coexistence between DeFi and traditional banking sectors, such as partnerships and hybrid financial services can lead to a more resilient,

## Word Of The Month

# delinquency

noun

**Definition:** occurs when a scheduled payment on a liability has not been made in a timely manner.

**Meaning:** situation where a borrower is late or overdue on a payment, such as income taxes, a mortgage, an automobile loan, or a credit card account. An account that's at least 30 days past due is generally considered to be delinquent, which affects the borrower's credit score.

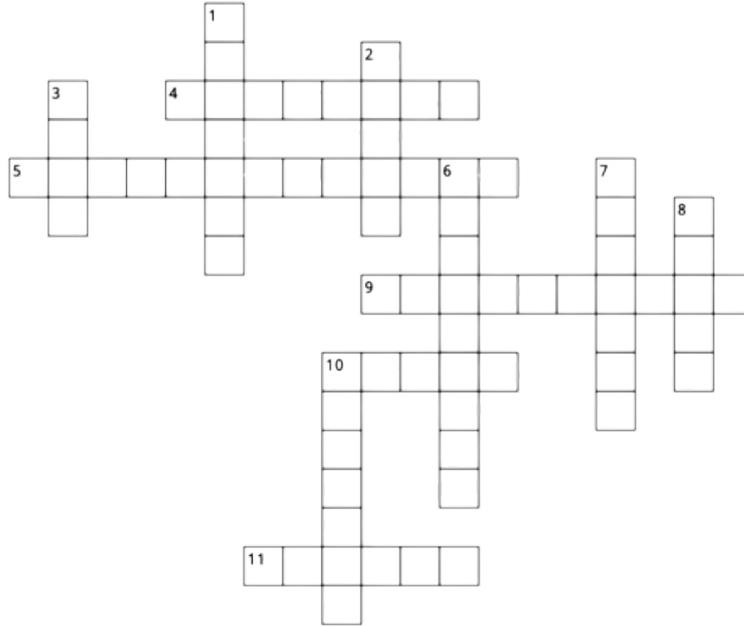
**Usage:** Harry tried to steer his friend Ron from **delinquency** by offering him a job to work at his store.

**Application of Delinquency Rate in financial analysis:**

$$\text{Delinquency Rate} = \frac{\text{Number of Delinquent Loans}}{\text{Total Number of Loans}} \times 100$$

# CROSSWORD

BY AKSHAY & VENCIA, SYBAF



## ACROSS :

4. Which cost does CAS 6 stand for?
5. The transfer of ownership, property or business from the government to the private sector is called?
9. Infinite series of equal cash flows occurring at regular intervals is known as?
10. The market which deals with Short term finance is known as?
11. Costs which can be directly traceable on the product are called as?

## DOWN :

1. Which club organised the Retail Carnival in MLDC?
2. Which index touched the sky limit of 20000
3. To find the square root of value in Excel what function is used?
6. Aggregate of indirect cost is known as?
7. Where was recent India Pakistan Match held?
8. 15 Digit unique alphanumeric code associated with your firm or name once registered under GST regime of India
10. What is the name of the smallest planet in our solar system ?

## MONTHLY QUIZ WINNERS

NAME	CLASS	SCORE
ANKITA ABHYANKAR	TYBAF	5
ADITYA PANDHARE	SYBAF	3
ASHITA SAWANT	TYBAF	1

### Answers Of Previous Edition:

1.SOCIAL 2.OPPORTUNITY 3.MANAGERIAL 4.WQURE 5.GAIN 6.CLOSED 7.EQUALLY 8.ENDORSER 9.HAPTICS 10.WEAKNESS 11.CONVERTIBLE

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