



CERTIFICATE

This is to certify the project work entitled
"A STUDY ON DEMAT ACCOUNT"

Is done by

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As a part of their Curriculum in the Department of Management

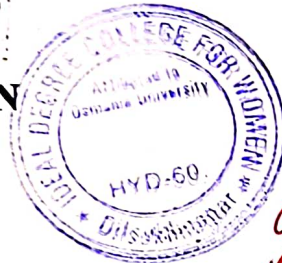
IDEAL DEGREE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN

HYDERABAD-500007

This work has been carried out under my guidance

B. Madhusudhan

PRINCIPAL: B. MADHUSUDHAN



[Signature]
External Examiner

[Signature]
Mentor: S. BHAGYA LAXMI

ANNEXURE-1

DECLARATION

I hereby declare that the project "A STUDY ON DEMAT ACCOUNT" is an original work done by me and has been submitted to the Department of the Management Osmania University, Hyderabad in partial fulfilment for the award of the Degree of Bachelor of Commerce (Computer Applications).

This report has not been submitted anywhere else for award of any other degree or diploma or certificate.

Name and address of the student

K. ALEKYA

K. Alekhya
Signature of the student

Signature of the mentor

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TABLES OF CONTENTS

<i>CHAPTERS</i>	<i>PARTICULARS</i>	<i>PAGE NO</i>
<i>CHAPTER-1</i>	<i>INTRODUCTION NEED OF STUDY OBJECTIVES RESEARCH METHODOLOGY TOOLS OF ANALYSIS LIMITATION</i>	<i>1-9</i>
<i>CHAPTER-2</i>	<i>REVIEW OF LITERATURE</i>	<i>10-24</i>
<i>CHAPTER-3</i>	<i>INDUSTRY PROFILE & COMPANY PROFILE</i>	<i>25-36</i>
<i>CHAPTER-4</i>	<i>DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION</i>	<i>37-56</i>
<i>CHAPTER-5</i>	<i>FINDINGS SUGGESTIONS CONCLUSION</i>	<i>57-65</i>

INTRODUCTION

Dematerialisation is a process through which physical securities such as share certificates and other documents are converted into electronic format and held in a Demat Account.

A depository is responsible for holding the securities of a shareholder in electronic form. These securities could be in the form of bonds, government securities, and mutual fund units, which are held by a registered Depository Participant (DP). A DP is an agent of the depository providing depository services to traders and investors as per the Depositories Act, 1996.

Currently, there are two depositories registered with SEBI and are licensed to operate in India:

NSDL (National Securities Depository Ltd.)

CDSL (Central Depository Services (India) Ltd.)

Short history of dematerialisation

Post-liberalisation of the Indian economy in 1991, the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) was created in 1992 to regulate the capital markets. The SEBI in turn was instrumental in introducing the process of dematerialisation of securities via the Depositories Act, 1996. Further under the Companies (Amendment) Act, 2000 it became mandatory to release IPOs worth Rs 10 crore or more in dematerialised form only. Currently, you cannot trade in shares without a Demat account.

Benefits of dematerialization

There is a wide range of benefits of the dematerialisation process. Some of them are as follows:

CONCLUSION

Most of the people are aware of online trading.

Most of the traders consider unsatisfactory services of broking firm as biggest problem in trading.

Most of people are having demat accounting and online trading account.

50% of my sample sizes are not investing in share market.

Equal numbers of people in sample size do intraday and delivery trading and most of them do both intraday as well as delivery trading.

According to my selected sample of group, 75% people prefer to invest less than 10k and some of them prefer to invest more than 10k but less than 20k.

Many people of my sample group would invest money for 1 month, some for 3 months, and some for more than 6 months and very few for 3 to 6 months.

More than 50% of me sample size thinks that online trading is preferable.

Lack of knowledge and experiences is the biggest problem faced by a trader while doing online trading.

Many people get proper facility by their trading firm or company.

Almost every people of selected sample group say that online trading is useful.