**Exchange**

Exchange ek aisi jagah hai (jaise ek bazaar) jahan par log apne shares, commodities, ya doosri financial cheezein kharid-bech sakte hain.

**Type of exchange?**

1. **INDIAN EXCHANGE**

**MCX (Multi Commodity Exchange)**

* MCX India ka commodity exchange hain.
* **Segments of MCX**
* **Metals**
* **Base Metals**
* **Energies**

**Details: -**

• Opening time: 9:00 AM

• Closing time: 11.30 PM

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Product** | **Segments** | **Contract Size** |
| CRUDEOIL | Energies | 100 |
| NATURALGAS | Energies | 1250 |
| SILVER | Metals | 30 |
| SILVERMINI | Metals | 5 |
| GOLD | Metals | 100 |
| GOLDMINI | Metals | 10 |
| Aluminum | Base Metals | 5000 |
| COPPER | Base Metals | 2500 |
| ZINC | Base Metals | 5000 |
| LEAD | Base Metals | 5000 |

**NSE (National Stock Exchange)**

NSE (National Stock Exchange) India ka Stock market exchange hain waise 2 stock market ke exchange hain NSE and BSE but hum NSE hi provide kerte hain trading ke liye.

* **Segments of NSE**
* **Equity**: - Equity segment hum trading ke liye nahi provide kerte hain.
* **Future**: - Top Indian’s listed companies ke stocks and Index jaise ki Nifty bank, Nifty, Gift Nifty
* **Options Trading: -** Index jaise Nifty bank, Nifty, Sensex, Midcap Nifty & Fin Nifty.

**Example: -**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Segments** | **Company Name** | **Contract Size** |
| Listed Company | Reliance Industries Ltd. | 1 |
| Listed Company | TCS | 1 |
| Listed Company | HDFC Bank Ltd. | 1 |
| Index | Nifty | 1 |
| Index | Bank Nifty | 1 |
| Index | Fin Nifty | 1 |

**Details: -**

The profit and loss by future trading will be in INR.

• Opening time: 9:15 AM

• Closing time: 3.30 PM

**Index**

Index multiple stocks ka collective performance batata hai.

Index ka use kar ke hum market ka overall trend dekhte hain.

**Nifty**: Top 50 companies ka performance.

**Bank Nifty**: Top banking sector companies ka performance.

**2 FOREIGN EXCHANGE**

COMEX

* Yaha sabhi Global level commodities par trade kiya jata hai.
* Segments of MCX
* *Metals*
* *Base Metals*
* *Energies*
* Comex mein Profit or loss trading mein USD mein hota hai.
* Yeh Exchange 23 ghante ke liye khula rehta hai. 1 hr bandh rehta hai seasons ke hisaab se (Spring, Fall, Summer).

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Product / Script** | **Segments** | **Contract Size** |
| GOLD | Metals | 100 |
| SILVER | Metals | 5000 |
| COPPER | Base Metals | 25000 |
| NATURALGAS | Energies | 10000 |
| CRUDEOIL | Energies | 1000 |

**FOREX**

Forex ek Currency Exchange hain.

Yaha Profit or loss trading mein USD mein hota hai.

Yeh Exchange 23 ghante ke liye khula rehta hai. 1 hr bandh rehta hai seasons ke hisaab se (Spring, Fall, Summer).

* Segments of FOREX
* **Forex Majors:** -    Koi bhi 2 country ke currency conversion hote hai jiss mein ek country ki currency USD ke sath hota hi hai, jaise ki    EURUSD, AUDUSD, CADUSD, GBPUSD, AEDUSD
* **Forex Minors:** - Koi bhi 2 country ke currency conversion hote hai jiss mein USD ke alwa dusri koi bhi country currency ho, jaise ki AEDINR, PKRAED, GBPAED, AUDPKR

**US Stocks**

Profit or loss trading mein USD mein hota hai.

* Segments of FOREX
* US Based Companies (Tesla, Google, Apple, Master card)
* Indices (Dow Jones, Nasdaq, Dax, S&P)

**Crypto’s**

Profit or loss trading mein USD mein hota hai.

Products: - Bitcoin, Ethereum, Ripple, Litecoin

**Types of Trading**

**Intraday Trading (Same Day Trading)** :-

Is tarah ke trading mein aap jo shares ya koi bhi product kharidte hain, use wahi din market bandh hone se pehle bech dete hain.

**Example :-**

* Aapne 19 December ke din Reliance ke shares ₹2500 per share ke rate par 10 shares kharide.
* Market ke bandh hone se pehle, inka price ₹2550 ho gaya.
* Aapne ₹2550 ke rate par apne shares 10 bech diye.
* Yeh intraday trading hui kyunki aapne shares ek hi din kharide aur bech diye.

**Overnight Trading (Holding or Carry Forward Trading) :-**

Is tarah ke trading mein aap shares ya koi bhi product kharidte hain, lekin market bandh hone ke baad bhi unhe apne paas rakhte hain aur turant nahi bechte. Yeh shares agle din ya uske baad kabhi bhi beche dete hain.

**Example :-**

* Aapne 19 December ke din Reliance ke shares ₹2500 per share ke rate par 10 shares kharide.
* Market bandh hone ke baad (20 December ko), inka price ₹2600 ho gaya.
* Aapne agle din ₹2600 per share ke rate par apne shares bech diye.
* Yeh overnight trading hui kyunki aapne shares ek din rakhne ke baad beche.

**Margin :-**

Kisi bhi product ya shares ko kharidne ya bechne ke liye jo amount required hota hain hai, use Margin kehte hain.

**Example:**

* Ramesh ne ₹10,000 ke shares kharidne ka plan kiya.
* Broker ki extra leverage facility ke hisaab se, Ramesh ko ₹10,000 dene ki zarurat nahi hai. Sirf ₹2,000 ki zarurat hai, aur baaki ka paisa broker apni taraf se extra margin provide karega.
* Yeh ₹2,000 Margin hai, jo trade ko execute karne ke liye diya gaya.

**Extra Margin / Leverage :-**

Broker apne clients ko kam amount main zyada amount ke trade lene ki facility provide kerta hain iss facility ko levrage ya extra margin kehte hain.

**Important Note About Leverage:**

* Bohot sare Broker jo leverage deta hai, uspe kai baar interest charge karta hai.
* Broker ka paisa aapke trading balance me show nahi hota hai.
* Agar aapka trade loss me jata hai, toh yeh loss sirf aapke funds tak hi limited hota hai. Broker ke leverage ka loss aap nahi kar sakte.

**Example with Leverage:**

* Aapke paas sirf ₹5,000 hai, lekin aap ₹50,000 ka trade karna chahte hain.
* Broker aapko leverage deta hai 10x . Matlab, aap ₹5,000 margin rakh kar ₹50,000 tak ka trade kar sakte hain.

**Types of Margins**

**Intraday Margin** :-

Jo margin intraday trading ke liye lagta hai, use Intraday Margin kehte hain.

**Holding Margin :-**

Jo margin shares ko overnight hold karne ke liye lagta hai, use Holding Margin kehte hain.

**Intraday Margin aur Holding Margin ka difference:**

**Intraday Margin:**

* Agar aap intraday trading kar rahe hain, to aapko sirf ek din ke liye margin ki zarurat hoti hai. Aap shares ko din ke andar kharidte aur bechte hain, isliye margin kam hota hai.

**Holding Margin:**

* Agar aap shares ko overnight ya zyada din ke liye rakhna chahte hain, to aapko zyada margin dena padta hai. Yeh margin aapko shares ko hold karne ke liye chahiye hota hai.

**Simple Difference:**

* Intraday Margin: Ek din ke liye, kam paisa.
* Holding Margin: Zyada din ke liye, zyada paisa.

**Brokerage :-**

Brokerage ek tarah ka commission hai jo humein broker ko dena padta hai jab hum kisi shares ko kharidte (Buy) ya bechte (Sell) hain. Broker ye charge isliye karta hai, kyunki woh humare trades ko execute karne ke liye platform provide karta hai.

**Brokerage Lagta Kab Hai?**

* Jab bhi aap buy ya sell karte hain.
* Intraday aur Holding dono trades par brokerage lagti hai.

**Hidden Charges:**

* Brokerage ke alawa kuch aur charges bhi ho sakte hain, jaise:
* GST (Brokerage par 18% tax)
* SEBI Fees (Small regulatory charges)
* Stamp Duty.

**Trading Strategies or Styles**

**Scalping:**

Scalping ek short-term trading hai jisme trader jaldi shares kharidta aur bechta hai, bas chhota profit kamane ke liye.

**Example:**

* Ramesh ne Reliance ke    shares ₹2,000 ke hisaab se kharide.
* 2 minute baad, price ₹2,003 ho gaya.
* Ramesh ne shares bech kar    ₹3 ka profit kamaya.

**Platform Rule:**

* BazaarFX me scalping allowed hai, lekin trade agar profit main hain to kam se kam 2 minutes ke liye hold karna padta hai.
* Aur agar Trade loss main hain to turant bhi close ker skte hain.

**Hedging or Arbitrage :-**

Hedging ek strategy hai jisme trader ek hi share ko buy karta hai aur usse sell bhi karta hai, taaki dono positions open rahe. Isse risk kam ho jata hai, kyunki ek position ke loss ko doosri position ka profit offset karta hai.

**Platform Rule:**

BazaarFX platform par hedging allowed nahi hai.

**Robot or Algo Trading :-**

Robot ya algo trading ek aisi strategy hai jisme trader khud trade kerne ke badle ek software ya robot ka use karta hai jo predefined rules ke hisaab se trade karta rehta hain.

**Platform Rule:**

BazaarFX platform par algo/robot trading allowed nahi hai kyunki pata nahi ki software platform ke saath compatible hoga ya nahi.

**BTST (Buy Today, Sell Tomorrow) :-**

BTST ka matlab hai "Buy Today, Sell Tomorrow". Agar trader aaj market close hone ke 15 min pehle shares kharidta hai aur agle din market open hone ke 15 min main bechta hai, toh usse BTST kehte hain.

**STBT (Sell Today, Buy Tomorrow) :-**

STBT ka matlab hai "Sell Today, Buy Tomorrow". Agar trader aaj market close hone ke 15 min pehle shares Bechta hai aur agle din market open hone ke 15 min main Kharidta hai, toh usse STBT kehte hain.

**Swing Trading**

Swing trading ek short- to medium-term trading strategy hai jisme traders price movements ka fayda uthate hain aur trades ko 2-7 din tak hold karte hain.

**Example:**

* Gold ka price ₹50,000 se ₹52,000 ke beech fluctuate kar raha hai. Swing trader ₹50,000 par buy karta hai aur ₹52,000 par sell kar ke profit leta hai.

**BazaarFX Ke Features Aur Unka Importance with example**

**Zero Brokerage, Without Tax and Duty**

Dusre platforms me har trade par brokerage fees, tax, aur duty deni padti hai. BazaarFX par aapko yeh sab charges nahi dene padte.

**Example:**

* Ravi ne dusre platform par ₹1,000 ka profit kamaya, jisme ₹150 brokerage aur tax kaat liya gaya. Uska final profit ₹850 raha.
* BazaarFX par agar Ravi ₹1,000 ka profit kamata hai, toh uska pura ₹1,000 uska hoga. Koi extra charge nahi.

**No Tax on Any Profit**

BazaarFX ke profit par koi tax nahi lagta, kyunki yeh internationally regulated hain.

**Example:**

* Meena ne ₹10,000 ka profit kamaya. Dusre platform par usse ₹2,000 tax dena pada, toh uska profit ₹8,000 hogya.
* BazaarFX par Meena ke ₹10,000 ka pura profit uska hi rahega.

**500x Extra Margin**

BazaarFX aapko 500x margin deta hai, jisse aap kam capital laga ke bade trades kar sakte hain.

**Example:**

* Sita ke paas ₹2,000 hai. Dusre platform par wo sirf ₹2,000 ke shares kharid sakti hai.
* BazaarFX ke 500x Extra margin ke saath, Sita ₹10,00,000 tak ka trade kar sakti hai.

**Relationship Manager in Regional Language:**

BazaarFX aapko ek personal Relationship Manager provide karta hai, jo aapki regional language mein aapki madad karta hai. Yeh aapko trading se related saari information aur guidance dega, taaki aap achhe decision le sakein aur profit kama sakein.

**Market Analysis and Levels:**

BazaarFX aapko har din market ke updates aur analysis provide karta hai, jo aapko trading decisions lene mein madad karte hain. Yeh updates aapko Instagram aur Telegram ke zariye milti hain, taaki aap apne trading decisions ko Profitable bana sakein.

**Trading Course and Live Webinar:**

BazaarFX naye traders ke liye free trading courses aur live webinars provide karta hai. Yeh courses aur webinars specially designed hote hain taaki aapko trading ki basic knowledge se lekar advanced strategies tak sab kuch samajh mein aaye. Isse aap apne trading skills ko improve kar sakte hain aur market mein confidently trade kar sakte hain.

**0.10 Quantity Trading (Fractional Trading):**

BazaarFX par aap fractional trading ka use karke ek lot ka 10% (0.10 quantity) se bhi trading shuru kar sakte hain. Iska matlab hai ki aap apne budget ke hisaab se chhota hissa buy ya sell kar sakte hain. Yeh option un traders ke liye best hai jo kam investment ke saath apne trading skills ko practice karna chahte hain.

**Example:**

* Maan lijiye ek share ka price ₹500 hai aur ek lot mein 100 shares hain. Poore lot ka cost ₹50,000 hoga. Lekin fractional trading mein aap sirf 0.10 quantity    buy kar sakte hain jiska cost ₹50 hoga, bina apna poora capital invest kiye.

**Demo accounts (Pepper trading / Virtual accounts) :-**

Naye traders ke liye ek important feature hai. Demo account se mock trading bina kisi risk se hota hain. Aap apne skills ko improve kar sakte hain, strategies ko test kar sakte hain, aur market ke behavior ko samaj sakte hain. Isse aap apne real trading career ko confidently aur successfully start kar sakte hain.

**Account Open in 10 Seconds without KYC**

BazaarFX par account sirf 10 seconds me khul jata hai. Dusre platforms par yeh process lambe paperwork aur approvals ke bad 24 ghante tak hota hain.

**Instant deposit and withdraw**

Aapko apne paisa jaldi se manage karna ho, toh yeh feature aapki madad karta hai. Isse aap apne trades jaldi kar sakte hain aur apne profits ko turant nikaal sakte hain. Trading mein yeh feature kaafi zaroori hai, khaas kar jab market ka trend bahut jaldi badal raha ho.

**IOS, Android, and Desktop Versions**

BazaarFX har device ke liye available hai – mobile (iOS, Android) aur desktop.

**One-to-One Training**

Aapko ek trainer diya jata hai jo aapko platform aur tools use karna sikhata hai.

**24/7 Customer Support**

BazaarFX par har waqt customer support available hai.

**Internationally Regulated and Licensed**

BazaarFX ek international platform hai jo licensed aur regulated hai. Iska matlab yeh hai ki yeh safe aur legal hai.

**Trading platform Terminology**

**Balance / Account balance** :-

Balance wo amount hai jo aapke account me deposit, withdrawal aur closed trades ke profit/loss ke baad bacha hota hai.

**Example:**

* Aapne ₹500 deposit kiya aur ₹250 withdraw kiya, aur abhi tak koi trade nahi kiya to Balance hoga: ₹250
* Aapne ₹1,000 deposit kiya aur 2 trades kiye, jisme ₹500 ka loss hua to balance hoga : ₹1,000 - ₹500 = ₹500

**Current P/L (Open Profit/Loss) :-**

Yeh aapki sari open positions ka total profit ya loss dikhata hai.

**Example:**

* Aapka ek trade open hai jo ₹500 ka loss dikha raha hai to Current P/L: ₹-500
* Aapke 2 trades open hain Ek ₹500 loss me aur doosra ₹300 profit me to Current P/L: ₹-500 + ₹300 = ₹-200

**Credit :-**

Credit ka matlab hai aapko broker ki taraf se diya gaya bonus ya udhar. Yeh withdrawal ke liye available nahi hota.

Credit ka use app as a required margin ker skte hain.

**Example:**

* Aapke account me ₹1,000 balance hai aur ₹500 credit diya gaya hai.
* Aap maximum ₹1,000 withdraw kar sakte hain, ₹1,500 nahi.

**Equity :-**

Equity ka matlab hai aapke balance, current P/L or credit ka total.

Formula: Balance + Current P/L + Credit = Equity

**Example:**

* Aapke account me ₹1,000 balance hai aur abhi ₹400 ka loss ho raha hai or credit 0 hain . Equity: ₹1,000 - ₹400 + 0 = ₹600
* Aapke account me ₹500 balance hai aur abhi ₹500 ka profit ho raha hai. Equity: ₹500 + ₹500 = ₹1,000

**Used Margin :-**

Aapke open trades ke liye jo margin use hua hai, usse used margin kehte hain. Agar aapke paas multiple trades hain, toh sabhi trades ke liye required margin ka total dikhaya jata hai.

**Example:**

* Aapne ek open position ke liye ₹300 margin use kiya to    Used Margin: ₹300
* Aapke paas 3 open trades hain, aur sabka total margin ₹900 hai to Used Margin: ₹900

**Free Margin :-**

Aapki Equity - Used Margin ke baad jo amount bacha, woh free margin hota hai. Yeh dikhata hai ki aap naye trades ke liye kitna amount use kar sakte hain.

**Example:**

* Aapki Equity ₹1,000 hai aur Used Margin ₹300 to Free Margin: ₹1,000 - ₹300 = ₹700
* Agar Equity ₹600 aur Used Margin ₹400 hai to Free Margin: ₹600 - ₹400 = ₹200

**Three Type of Orders**

**1. Market Order :-**

Jab trader Live Market Price par koi product Buy ya Sell karta hai, usse Market Order kehte hain.

**Example:**

* Reliance ka price ₹1,200 chal raha hai aur aapko abhi ke abhi stock kharidna hai, toh aap market order place karenge. Trade turant execute hoga.

**2. Pending orders :-**

Jab trader Live Price par trade nahi karna chahta aur apne desired price par trade karna chahta hai, toh woh ek Pending Order place karta hai.

**(i) Buy Limit Order :-**

Jab trader ek product ko current price se kam price par kharidna chahta hai, toh woh **Buy Limit** Order lagata hai.

**Example :**

* Reliance ka price ₹1,200 hai, lekin aap ₹1,100 par kharidna chahte hain. Aap Buy Limit ₹1,100 par lagayenge. Jab price ₹1,100 tak aayega, trade automatically open ho jayega.

**(ii) Sell Limit Order :-**

Jab trader ek product ko current price se zyada price par bechna chahta hai, toh woh Sell Limit Order lagata hai.

**Example:**

* Reliance ka price ₹1,200 hai, lekin aap ₹1,300 par bechna chahte hain. Aap Sell Limit ₹1,300 par lagayenge. Jab price ₹1,300 tak jayega, trade automatically open ho jayega.

**3. Pending Orders for Open Positions :-** Agar aapke paas ek Open Position hai, toh profit book karne ya loss limit karne ke liye aap yeh pending orders laga sakte hain:

**(i) Take Profit Order**

Jab trader apne desired profit tak price pahuchne par trade close karna chahta hai, toh woh Take Profit Order lagata hai.

**Example :**

* Aapne Reliance stock ₹1,200 par kharida aur ₹1,300 par profit lena chahte hain. Aap Take Profit Order ₹1,300 ka lagayenge. Jab market price ₹1,300 hoga, trade automatically close hoga aur profit book ho jayega.

**(ii) Stop Loss Order :-** Jab trader apne loss ko ek limit tak control karna chahta hai, toh woh Stop Loss Order lagata hai.

**Example :**

* Aapne Reliance stock ₹1,200 par kharida, lekin agar price ₹1,150 tak girta hai toh aap zyada loss avoid karna chahte hain. Aap Stop Loss Order ₹1,100 par lagayenge. Jab price ₹1,100 hoga, trade automatically close hoga aur aapka loss utna hi hoga.

**Auto Square-Off**

Auto Square-up ka matlab hai ki platform ya system aapki open position ko apne aap close kar deta hai,

**Auto Square-Off Cases**

**1. Future Expiry Date**

Agar aapki open position ki contract expiry date aa jaati hai aur aapne apni position close nahi ki, toh platform ya broker aapki position ko automatic close kar deta hai

Sirf expired contract ki position close hoti hai, baaki    positions open rehte hain.

**Trading Example:**

* Aapne Reliance Futures ka trade liya hai, jiska expiry date 25 December hai.
* 25 December ko market band hone ke baad system aapka trade close kar dega agar apne apna postion close nahi ki to.
* Agar ₹1,000 ka profit hai, toh woh balance me add hoga.
* Agar ₹500 ka loss hai, toh woh balance me deduct hoga.

**Normal Example:**

* Aapne ek hotel room 25 December tak book kiya hai.
* 25 December ko hotel apne system ke hisaab se aapka room automatically free kar dega.
* Kyuki apka expiry date yani hotel booking 25 december tak ka hain.

**2. Balance = Current Position Loss**

Agar aapke open trade ka loss aapke balance ka 80% tak pahunch jata hai, toh system automatic aapki positions ko close kar deta hai.

**Trading Example:**

* Maan lijiye, aapke account mein ₹10,000 ka balance hai, aur aapne ₹8,000 ka trade open kiya. Agar market aapke against jata hai aur aapka loss ₹8,000 tak pahunch jata hai (jo ki aapke total balance ka 80% hai), toh system automatic aapke trade ko close kar dega.
* Iska matlab hai ki aapko aur loss nahi hoga, aur aapka account zero balance nahi ho jayega.

**3. Insufficient Holding Margin**

System 12.30 rat ko check karta hai ki aapke pass sufficient funds hain ya nahi apni open positions ko overnight hold karne ke liye.

Agar funds insufficient hain, toh system sabse purani position ko pehle close karta hai, aur yeh process tab tak chalta hai jab tak baaki positions ke liye funds available na ho.

**Trading Example:**

* Aapke account me ₹5,000 ka balance hai, lekin open trades ko hold karne ke liye ₹7,000 holding margin chahiye.
* System sabse purani position close karega aur funds free karega.
* Agar balance abhi bhi insufficient hai, toh dusri positions bhi close hoti rahengi.

**Types of Broker**

**1. SEBI Regulated Brokers:**

SEBI (Securities and Exchange Board of India) regulated brokers wo brokers hote hain jo India mein operate karte hain aur unhe SEBI ke rules aur regulations ka palan karna padta hai.

SEBI, India ki stock market regulator hai, jo ensure karta hai ki market safe, transparent, aur fair ho. SEBI regulated brokers ko investors ke paise aur interests ko protect karne ki responsibility hoti hai.

**Example:-**

* Zerodha
* Angel One
* Upstox
* Grow

**2. Internationally Regulated Brokers:**

Internationally regulated brokers wo brokers hote hain jo global markets mein operate karte hain, Yeh brokers different countries ke regulators ke under hote hain, jaise

FCA (Financial Conduct Authority),

CySEC (Cyprus Securities and Exchange Commission),

ASIC (Australian Securities and Investments Commission),

**Example :-**

* BazaarFx
* Trade KAro
* Exness
* Pluss 500
* Exness

**Comparison Table: SEBI Regulated vs. Internationally Regulated Brokers**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Criteria** | **SEBI Regulated Broker** | **Internationally Regulated Broker** |
| Margin | - Kam margin, generally max 5x. Example (India): ₹1,000 deposit ⇒ ₹5,000 value trade | - Zyada margin, up to 500x. Example (Foreign): ₹1,000 deposit ⇒ ₹500,000 value trade |
| Tax on Profits | - 30% tax on profits, reducing net earnings significantly. Example (India): ₹10,000 profit ⇒ ₹3,000 tax | - No tax on profits. Example (Foreign): ₹10,000 profit ⇒ pura profit aapka |
| Brokerage | - High brokerage (includes govt. fees & duties) | - Zero brokerage (no govt. fees/duties) |
| Trading Account | - Demat Account mandatory, must be linked to a bank | - Only a Trading Account needed, not necessarily linked to a bank |
| KYC Requirements | - Detailed KYC process required (PAN, Aadhar, Passport, etc.) | - Only active mobile number needed |

**Basic Terms**

**Lot**

Lot ka matlab hota hai ek fixed quantity jo aap ek saath buy ya sell karte ho. Yeh quantity pehle se decide hoti hai, aur aapko utni quantity hi trade karni hoti hai.

ek fixed quantity jo ek asset ko represent karta hai

**Example:**

* Agar aap Reliance ke shares trade kar rahe hain aur ek lot mein 500 shares hote hain, toh 1 lot ka matlab hoga ki aap 500 shares ko ek saath buy ya sell kar rahe hain.

**Lot Size (Contract Size)**

Lot ka matlab hota hai ek fixed quantity jo aap ek saath buy ya sell karte ho. Yeh quantity pehle se decide hoti hai, aur is quantity ko Lot size ya contract size kehte hain.

**Example:**

* Agar aap Reliance ke shares trade kar rahe hain aur ek lot mein 500 shares hote hain, toh 1 lot ka matlab hoga ki aap 500 shares ko ek saath buy ya sell kar rahe hain.
* yeh 500 shares ko hum contract size ya lot size kahenge.

**Future Contract**

Future contract ek agreement hota hai jisme aap decide karte ho ki aap kisi asset ek fixed time tak buy ya sell karenge.

**Example:**

* Maan lijiye, aapne Reliance ke shares ka January Future Contract buy kiya hai. Is contract ke according, aap 25 January tak Reliance ke shares ko buy ya sell kar sakte hain. Matlab, 25 January tak aapko apni open position jo buy hain usko close yani sell karni hogi.

**Expiry Date**

Expiry ka matlab hai ki ek Future contract ka time khatam ho jana. Jab expiry date aati hai, toh aapko apne contract ko settle ya close karna padta hai. yani apni open position close karni hogi.

**Example:**

* Maan lijiye, aapne Reliance ke shares ka January Future Contract buy kiya hai. Is contract ke according, aap 25 January tak Reliance ke shares ko buy ya sell kar sakte hain. Matlab, 25 January tak aapko apni open position jo buy hain usko close yani sell karni hogi.
* 25 janurary ko expiry date kahenge

**Roll-Over**

Roll-over ka matlab hai apne futures contract ke trade ko ko extend karna kerne ke liye purane contract wale trade ko close kerke naye contract main main same trade open kerna .

**Example**

* Maan lijiye, aapne Reliance ke January futures contract buy kiya tha, aur contract ki expiry date 25 January hai. Ab aapko lagta hai ki Reliance ka price aur badhega, toh aap roll-over karte hain.

**Roll-over ka process:**

* Purana contract (Reliance January futures) ko aap 25 January ko close karenge.
* Fir February futures contract open karenge, jisme aap same trade ko February month ke liye carry forward karenge. Matlab, aap Reliance ke shares ko February contract mein buy karenge, lekin price aur expiry date nayi hogi.

**Bid and Ask Price**

Bid Price: Wo price hai jisme client sell kar sakta hai.

Ask Price: Wo price hai jisme client buy kar sakta hai.

**Example:**

* Agar Gold ka bid price ₹49,000 aur ask price ₹49,100 hai, toh client ₹49,100 par buy karega aur ₹49,000 par sell karega.

**Margin Call**

MArgin call ek notification hain jo broker ki taraf se client ko dijya jata hain.Margin Call tab hota hai jab aapke trading account mein itna paisa nahi hota ki aap apne open positions ko support kar sakein. Agar market aapke against chalta hai aur aapke account mein required margin level se kam paisa bacha hota hai, toh broker insufficient margin call bhejta hai.

**Example:**

* Agar aapke account me ₹5,000 hai aur open trade ke losses ₹3,000 ho jate hain.
* aapke broker ne margin call level 50% set kiya hua hain margin call ke liye
* yeh situtation main apko margin call ayega kyuki apke pass pass sirf ₹2000 equity bachegi.

**Swap (Overnight Charges)**

Jab aap apna trade overnight hold karte hain, toh broker ek small charge deduct karta hai, jise swap ya rollover cost kehte hain.

Swap postion hold kerne per hi lagta hain ap agar postion ko 10 din hold kroge to apko 10 din ka swap lagega. yeh ek interst ki tarah hain.

Platform Rule:-

Hamare platform main koi swap charges nahi hain.

**Example:**

* Agar aapka trade ₹10,000 ka hai aur overnight swap charge ₹50 hai, toh aapka next day balance ₹9,950 hoga.

**Volatility (Momentam)**

Volatility ka matlab hai jab prices tezi se upar ya neeche jaate hain.

**Example:**

* Agar Crude Oil ka price subah ₹7,000 hai aur raat tak ₹6,500 ho jata hai, toh yeh volatility kehlata hai.

**Spread**

Spread wo difference hota hai jo buy price (ask price) aur sell price (bid price) ke beech hota hai.

**Example:**

* Agar Gold ka:
* Bid Price (Sell Price): ₹49,000
* Ask Price (Buy Price): ₹49,100
* Spread: ₹100

**Platform Rule:**

Hamare platform par koi extra spread (markup) nahi hota hai. Matlab, jo spread exchange pe hota hai, wahi spread hamare platform pe bhi hota hai. Aapko market price par hi trade karne ka mauka milta hai, bina kisi extra cost ke.

**PMS (Portfolio Management Services)**

Broker dhwara Clients ke investments ko manage karna ka matlab hai ki broker client ke behalf pe trading karta hai aur unke funds ko manage karta hai. Broker client ke account mein trading karke uske liye profit kamane ki koshish karta hai.

**Example:**

* Maan lijiye, Ravi ek investor hai, jo trading kaafi nahi samajhta. Usne BazaarFX broker se help li. Broker ne Ravi ke account mein trading karna shuru kiya, uske paise ko manage karke shares kharide aur beche.
* Agar broker ko lagta hai ki Reliance ke shares ka price badhega, toh wo Ravi ke account mein Reliance ke shares kharid leta hai.
* Agar price girne ka risk ho, toh wo shares bech deta hai, taki Ravi ko loss na ho.
* Is tarah se broker client ke behalf pe investment manage karta hai aur profit kamane ki koshish karta hai.

**Indicators**

Indicators tools hote hain jo aapko future price movements ko samajhne aur predict karne mein madad karte hain.

**Chart**

Chart ek graphical representation hota hai jo price aur volume ke movements ko dikhata hai. Yeh aapko pichle price changes aur market trends ko samajhne mein madad karta hai,

**Common types:**

* Line Chart
* Bar Chart
* Candlestick Chart

**Opening Price**

Particular din main script jis price pe open hoti hain usse opening price kehte hain.

**Closing Price**

Particular din main script jis price pe close hoti hain usse closing price kehte hain.

**High**

High wo Higest price hai jo particular usdin ke dauran kisi script ne touch kiya.

**Low**

Low wo lowest price hai jo particular usdin ke dauran kisi script ne touch kiya.