 ISSN:3049-0952
www.jsetms.com

CAPITAL MARKET SHAREKHAN STOCK BROKING.

[1] Dr.V.Srija, Assistant Professor, Vignan Institute Of Management & Technology for Women,(UGC Autonomous) (VMTW)
[2] Abhilash, PG Scholar, Holy Mary Institute of Technology and Science, (UGC Autonomous) (HITS)
[3] Anuman Ravichandra, PG Scholar, Holy Mary Institute of Technology and Science, (UGC Autonomous) (HITS)
[4] Asma Fatima, PG Scholar, Holy Mary Institute of Technology and Science, (UGC Autonomous) (HITS)
[5] Bagidi Hanshitha, PG Scholar, Holy Mary Institute of Technology and Science, (UGC Autonomous) (HITS)
[6] Baikadi Shiva Prakash, PG Scholar, Holy Mary Institute of Technology and Science, (UGC Autonomous) (HITS)

ABSTRACT

This research looks at how Sharekhan in Ahmedabad uses technology and internet platforms to help newbies participate in the stock market. This study delves into the many facets of these platforms' user experiences, perspectives, and difficulties. Research and analytical tools, accessibility to real-time market data, and ease of use/navigation of online trading platforms were the main areas of attention in a structured survey administered to Sharekhan customers in Ahmedabad. In addition, the research delves into users' preferences for mobile app use in managing portfolios, their confidence in making investment choices based on platform information, and the perceived decrease of entry barriers for beginner investors. Users are quite satisfied with the accessibility and usefulness of online platforms for stock market operations, according to the results. Technical difficulties, comprehending market data, security worries, and interface complexity are some of the major obstacles highlighted by the research. The significance of resolving these issues to improve user experience and happiness is shown by these results. Taken as a whole, the research sheds light on how well digital tools and platforms facilitate beginner investors' ability to make educated decisions and democratize access to financial markets. For the benefit of newcomers to the stock market who are using online platforms, we provide suggestions for enhancements to the platform and methods to further assist users.

INTRODUCTION

Governments and businesses may get long-term funding via capital markets, which are marketplaces for debt and equity instruments. In contrast to markets that produce funds for shorter durations, like the money market, this one is characterized by the supply of funds for periods longer than one year. Markets for stocks and bonds are both included in the broader capital market. In order to prevent fraud and safeguard investors, financial authorities like the UK's Financial Services Authority (FSA) and the US's Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) keep tabs on their respective capital markets. The two most prevalent types of capital markets are primary and secondary. Investors in primary markets may have the opportunity to purchase newly issued bonds or stocks via the underwriting process. Market participants buy and sell pre-existing assets in secondary markets. Securities exchanges, over-the-counter markets, or any other venue could host these events.

Indian Stock Exchange

the Indian Capital Market has a history stretching back over 230 years, making it one of the longest-running financial markets in Asia. An outline of the Indian market's history: Stock exchanges and banks in Bombay that dealt in corporate shares and stocks were established in the 1830s. From 1840 to 1850, banks and merchants only acknowledged six brokers, even though the list of trades was greater in 1839. The exponential growth of commercial enterprise in the 1850s led to a major surge in the need for capital market brokers. In 1861, the American Civil War broke out, and in 1860, India's "Share Mania" started. The Bombay Stock Exchange was established in 1875.The "Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association" or "The Stock Exchange" was officially founded in Bombay in 1887. The Stock Exchange did not launch until 1899, after purchasing a block on the same block in 1895. The result was a merger of the Bombay Stock Exchange. In 1894, a group was formed by Ahmadabad's stockbrokers and shareowners. An association known as the Calcutta Stock Exchange was formed in 1908. In sum, the rise of Indian stock exchanges Official U.S. participation in WWII occurred in the year 1939. Before going down, it let off a sudden boom. What changed, however, was the complete mobilization of India as a supply base in 1943. The stock market became the exclusive means of trade for cotton, bullion, seeds, and other commodities due to the stringent regulations. They weren't the only ones who were eager to join in on the deal. Numerous more groups were formed with a similar objective, and stock exchanges were set up all throughout the country.

In economics, a "market" is anything that facilitates the buying and selling of commodities and services between individuals. Things like infrastructures, social ties, systems, and organizations fall under this category. It seems to be nothing more than a contract that facilitates trade at first glance. Different markets cater to different types of products and services, have different community sizes and demographics, scale geographically, and are located in different parts of the world. Farmers' markets in town squares or parking lots are one kind of example; others include markets for foreign currency and commodities, markets administered by the government (for things like pollution permits), and markets run by criminals (for things like illegal narcotics). Any location that allows the exchange of products, services, and information is considered a market according to traditional economic theory. Trading goods and services is one example of a transaction. Anyone who buys or sells a product is considered a market participant. This impact has spawned a number of models and theories in economics, a significant area that is based on the fundamentals of market supply and demand. There are two primary players in any market: sellers and buyers. The market is a social institution that helps with resource distribution and commerce. Everything that can be exchanged can be evaluated and priced by a market. Markets may emerge via more or less natural processes or by intentional human interaction, allowing for the exchange of rights (cf. ownership) in commodities and services. Historically, traditional marketplaces have grown out of smaller towns or migrated to bigger cities.

NEEDS & IMPORTANCE OF STUDY

Investments in the stock market are made with a macro perspective. People are starting to doubt that these funds are secure. It offers both short- and long-term credit solutions to companies. Simplifying capital fund transactions might be aided by this. Everything owned by the government, including common shares, debentures, and stocks, falls under its jurisdiction. Investors are the individuals who will put their money into this market. To put it simply, it converts money into tangible, commodity-like objects. People are encouraged to save money via dividends and interest.

SCOPE OF THE STUDY

There are a number of accounting, finance, and economic duties that are part of the present investigation; these duties may or may not be relevant to the capital markets. There is a tight relationship between the securities markets and corporate finance. Thus, for the sake of our study, we deemed the following works pertinent to the subject of capital markets: Subjects covered include: market valuation, market efficiency, new issues, merchant banking, dividends, bonuses, and right issues; rates of return; rules pertaining to mutual fund performance; and bonds, convertible debentures, and the stock market. If investors are more informed, they can better assess the company's financial health and the variables influencing it. This inquiry does not cover all possible ground. An approximate calculation would place the proportion of investor-beneficial research at 70%, with market sentiment making up the remaining 30%.After reviewing the fundamentals of the business, it has been determined to examine future elements that could impact earnings per share.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

To help you get acquainted with the tools that financial markets use. One way to move basic but prone to mistake assets on the stock market is by dematerialization, which is sometimes called demit. To understand the stock market system, you must research both current and future advancements. For the purpose of keeping you apprised of news on the derivatives market. In order to understand why businesses have ventured into this new problematic area. In order to discover how the key market intermediaries interact with firms and investors. In order for you to get knowledge about the primary methods used by firms when issuing newly issued shares to the market. In order to understand how the stock markets list the firms. So that one might be educated on the correct way to participate in business endeavours. One needs knowledge of stock exchanges like as NSE, BSE, and Sharekhan Securities Lim in order to completely understand the secondary market.

METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY

Primary and secondary sources are also used to get information. Data Collection Guidelines: Interviews with authorized clerks and Exchange members will gather data as part of this strategy. Additional approach: Here are the steps to take while collecting secondary data: During online sessions Books containing published works Books, journals, and newspapers from the NSE and HSE were among the many sources used to compile the articles and data used in this research. Techniques Employed for Data Analysis the purpose of the survey and questionnaire is to achieve the desired outcome. The process is costly and labor-intensive, and more administrative planning is necessary. Another factor can be the interviewer's bias or skewed viewpoint. Number of Respondents: 100 Involved: Adults of working age, government employees, and retirees Methods and resources: Insurance companies do not own SPVs, SPCs, or SPEs (Special Purpose Enterprises). However, a company that was established off-balance sheet with the express purpose of providing reinsurance to the issuer is known as a no admitted reinsurer. As a result, all SPVs are situated offshore. Nevertheless, some onshore captive domiciles are authorized by law to construct SPFCs (Special Purpose Financial Captives). An offshore SPV may be replaced with an SPFC if the necessity arises. Solar photovoltaic cells are not only permitted, but actively promoted, in only two states: Vermont and South Carolina. A trust is set up by the SPV to ensure that the investment monies are protected.

LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

The research will be terminated if the 45 days are not met. Since the time that was allotted was not enough. In most cases, the tested techniques and applications did not work as intended. It is not the right technique to communicate with traders. Having a good grasp of both theory and practice might be challenging due to a little distinction. Lack of complete comprehension of technology when misused.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

There is a wide variety of market structures, including private online marketplaces, commodities wholesale markets, retail centers, elaborate institutions like stock exchanges, and even haphazard interactions between people. A market may emerge out of thin air whenever one party can meet a demand for a service or commodity. This opens the door to the possibility of cigarette sales in prisons, gum sales in playgrounds, and contracts for the future delivery of commodities. Black markets allow for the illicit trade of goods without ever physically meeting, in contrast to internet marketplaces such as eBay. Even if their presence is actively sought for, commodity markets might nonetheless operate in a command economy.

Methods via which market from an economic theoretical perspective, a free market is one in which the state stays out of it. We say it's "free" because the government isn't trying to establish any kind of price cap, minimum wage, or tax on it. Buyers with monophony power or providers with monopolies may affect market pricing. Market efficiency and participant welfare might be jeopardised by such pricing inconsistencies. The degree of consumer organization or negotiating strength also significantly impacts the market's operation. Market failure occurs when those involved in a pricing dispute reach an agreement but still don't get what they wanted.

Polling buyers

Research into real markets, where varied people interact geographically and spatially, has arisen as a reaction to theoretical and simplistic ideas of "the market" in the writings of Karl Polanyi and Fernand Braudel. Currently, the second phrase has been agreed upon by two camps of opinion. First, we'll go over the general processes that bring about the demand-supply conflict, which in turn initiates talks. Markets are more reflective of everyday life and the places, procedures, and organisations that facilitate transactions. Second, many people imagine a worldwide, interconnected, and united capitalist economy when they think of the market. Critics in the fields of economics and sociology often question the feasibility of developing a theory that incorporates markets as its central component. Economic geographers may show how global markets vary in structure, history, institutions, route dependencies, interaction style, and self-awareness by analysing regional, local, or commodity-specific markets. According to this view, capitalism is more accurately described as "a set of economic practices scattered over a landscape, rather than a systemic concentration of power." This perspective challenges the concept of global integration and provides evidence for the assertions made about capitalism. Classification Securities may be categorised in many ways: "Denominator currency" ("Occupancy privilege"). When will the loan be paid back? Amount of liquid assets • Distributions of profits • Different ways to pay The rating of one's credit Refer to Industry for more information on various ways to classify items. • The "Industry" or "Industrial Sector." ("Industry" often indicates a more specific categorisation, like "Consumer Appliances," while "Sector" typically indicates a more general or superior category, like "Consumer Discretionary."). This includes the nation of establishment, the location of its principal sales region or market, and the location of its major securities exchange, among other geographical areas. How much money it's worth In the US, a state can: • Issue "tax-free" or municipal bonds which kind of issuer Businesses, governments at all levels (federal, state, and municipal), and international organizations (such as the World Bank) are among the many entities that issue securities. Interest rates on bonds, sovereign bonds, or just bonds issued by the government tend to be lower than those on debt issued by private companies. One asset that might be transformed into a security is income from intellectual property royalties. As a result of securitization, repackaged securities are issued by certain types of organizations. One such kind is the special purpose vehicle (SPV). Select "Repackaging" from the subject selection that appears below. A limited liability company (LLC) might issue assets such as these and many more. Private limited partnerships (SPVs) may provide as security guarantees for covered bonds and similar securities.

New financial backing

Companies have traditionally raised funds via the sale of securities to the broader public. The relative merits of bank loans and securities are established by market demand for certain features and the price of the security. Lenders may try to safeguard themselves against loan defaults by imposing stringent financial conditions, which is another problem with bank loans. Investors put up money during a first public offering (IPO) by buying stocks. Government debt is similar to private companies' capital-raising strategies that include the sale of securities.

INDUSTRY PROFILE

HISTORY OF MUTUAL FUNDS

The history of mutual funds in India can be broadly divided into four distinct phases.

FIRST PHASE: 1964-1987

Legislation passed by the Indian parliament in 1963 created the Unit Trust of India (UTI). The Reserve Bank of India was responsible for both its inception and its ultimate administrative and regulatory oversight. In 1978, the Reserve Bank of India severed connections with UTI, and the Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) assumed control of administrative and regulatory duties. Unit Scheme 1964 was an early investment program run by UTI.When 1988 came to a close, UTI was managing 6,700 cores (Rs.) in assets.

SECOND PHASE ENTRY OF PUBLIC SECTOR FUNDS (1987-1993)

When PSU banks, LIC, and GIC established non-UTIS public sector mutual funds in 1987, they were a welcome addition to the market. Aside from UTIs, the following financial institutions set up mutual funds: SBI in June 1987, Can bank in December 1987, Punjab National Bank in August 1989, Indian Bank in November 1989, Bank of India in June 1990, and Bank of Baroda in October 1992.While LIC's mutual fund first opened for business in June 1989, GIC's did not follow suit until December 1990. There were 47,004 cores held by the mutual fund sector at the end of 1993.

THIRD PHASE: ENTRY OF PRIVATE SECTOR FUNDS (1993-2303)

Private sector funds began to participate in India's mutual fund business in 1993, ushering in an exciting new age for investors by expanding the variety of fund families available to them. With the exception of UTI, all mutual funds were obliged to be registered by the government in 1993 due to new laws. Founded in July 1993, the first private sector mutual fund is currently a part of Franklin Templeton and was formerly known as Kothari Pioneer. After serving from 1993 to 1996, a new and more extensive set of rules regulating mutual funds took the place of the SEBI (mutual fund) Regulation. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) established rules for this sector in 1996. There have been a lot of mergers and acquisitions in the mutual fund sector, and the number of mutual fund firms has been steadily expanding. Quite a few international mutual funds have established local funds in India. With assets under management of 44, 541 crores at the conclusion of the 1, 21,805 crores period, the Unit Trust of India (UTI) easily outpaced competitor mutual funds.

FOURTH PHASE: SINCE FEBRUARY 2303

When the Unit Trust of India Act of 1963 was repealed in February 2033, UTI was split in half. Nearly the same amount as the assets of the US 64 plan, guaranteed return, and a few other schemes were held by the unit trust of India's defined undertaking as of the end of January 2033, which was 29865 cores. Of these trusts, this is the first one. An administrator oversees the authorized undertaking of the Unit Trust of India, which is not subject to mutual fund laws in India since it adheres to standards established by the government of India. The UTI Mutual Fund Limited is our second choice; it is sponsored by BOB, LIC, SBI, and PNB. It abides by all mutual fund requirements and is registered with SEBI. The mutual industry is now experiencing expansion and consolidation, which may be attributed to a number of causes. A UTI mutual fund that complies with SEBI requirements was formed via private sector fund mergers, and the previous UTI, which had assets under administration of around 76,000 crores of rupees in March 2023, was broken off. There were 29 funds managing 421 programs with a combined asset value of Rs. 193,108 crores as of the end of September 2024. When the Unit Trust of India Act of 1963 was repealed in February 2033, UTI was split in half. Nearly the same amount as the assets of the US 64 plan, guaranteed return, and a few other schemes were held by the unit trust of India's defined undertaking as of the end of January 2033, which was 29865 cores. Of these trusts, this is the first one. An administrator oversees the authorised undertaking of the Unit Trust of India, which is not subject to mutual fund laws in India since it adheres to standards established by the government of India. The UTI Mutual Fund Limited is our second choice; it is sponsored by BOB, LIC, SBI, and PNB. It abides by all mutual fund requirements and is registered with SEBI. The mutual industry is now experiencing expansion and consolidation, which may be attributed to a number of causes. A UTI mutual fund that complies with SEBI requirements was formed via private sector fund mergers, and the previous UTI, which had assets under administration of around 76,000 crores of rupees in March 2023, was broken off. There were 29 funds managing 421 programs with a combined asset value of Rs. 193,108 crores as of the end of September 2024.

DATA ANALYSISANDINTERPRETATION STOCKMARKET

Stock Prices

Company : HDFC BANK LTD(532106)

Period(01-Jan-2323 to 31-Jan-2323)

Date	Open Price	High Price	Low Price	Close Price	WAP	No. of Shares	No. of Trades	Total Turnover (Rs.)
1-01-23	43.23	43.60	42.85	43.10	43.25	1,82,106	1,046	78,76,672
2-01-23	43.23	44.50	43.23	44.10	43.84	1,87,107	1,464	82,03,362
3-01-23	44.55	45.85	44.35	45.00	45.23	3,88,564	2,278	1,75,71,610
4-01-23	45.10	45.15	43.90	44.10	44.55	1,27,734	1,230	56,90,923
7-01-23	44.40	44.95	44.10	44.35	44.55	92,155	912	41,05,238
8-01-23	44.50	46.50	44.45	46.05	45.67	3,86,437	2,565	1,76,47,452
9-01-23	45.95	47.85	45.50	47.45	46.82	7,65,524	3,796	3,58,45,260
12-01-23	47.95	49.60	47.40	49.23	48.61	12,59,808	5,915	6,12,41,940
12-01-23	49.90	50.25	46.70	47.23	48.81	10,53,496	4,830	5,14,25,510
14-01-23	47.23	47.23	46.05	46.23	46.56	2,10,233	1,451	97,40,861
15-01-23	46.40	46.40	44.00	44.85	45.46	4,49,893	1,684	2,04,49,899
23-01-23	44.30	45.80	43.65	44.95	45.03	5,00,232	2,340	2,25,24,008
23-01-23	45.00	45.60	44.55	44.90	44.98	3,59,231	1,805	1,61,58,233
23-01-23	43.25	45.00	43.25	43.95	44.42	3,65,123	1,387	1,62,23,480
21-01-23	43.50	47.23	43.50	46.10	46.10	9,55,648	4,612	4,40,53,990
23-01-23	46.50	49.85	46.15	48.85	48.56	23,38,623	8,107	9,90,02,539
23-01-23	48.95	49.80	47.60	48.50	48.75	8,25,921	4,232	4,02,66,363
24-01-23	48.60	48.90	47.23	48.00	48.14	3,49,523	2,239	1,68,26,351
29-01-23	47.95	50.50	47.05	50.00	49.32	6,93,983	3,303	3,42,26,632
30-01-23	50.25	50.80	48.80	49.15	50.05	6,63,300	3,810	3,32,01,023
31-01-23	49.50	49.65	48.05	48.65	48.95	2,45,452	1,348	1,23,14,941

Table 4.1

CHART

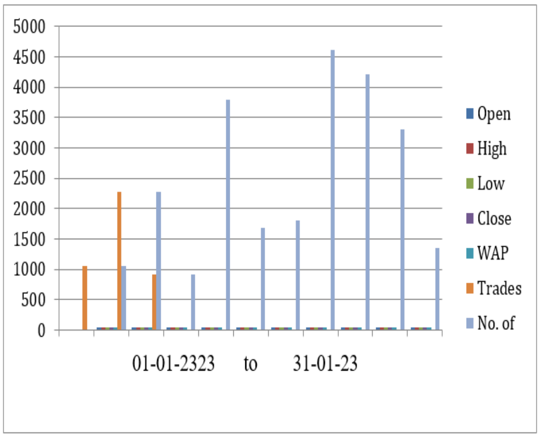

Fig 4.1

INTERPRETATION:

At market open, earnings per share (EPS) were 43.10, and by 1st January, they had dropped to 41.25. The final tally, after hitting the 49.29 price mark, is 43.67.After then, you should check the volume to see whether there was an uptick on those specific days or at those times. Monthly earnings per share for HDFC BANK LTD. fell, to put it mildly, by 0.352%.

Stock Prices

Company: FEDBANK (500469)

Period (01-Jan-2323 to 31-Jan-2323)

Date	Open Price	High Price	Low Price	Close Price	WAP	No. of Shares	No. of Trades	Total Turnover (Rs.)
1-01-23	235.35	243.50	235.35	242.45	240.68	45,995	847	1,10,70,123
2-01-23	250.00	250.00	243.50	248.05	246.87	1,06,279	1,296	2,62,37,525
3-01-23	250.00	252.50	241.10	244.25	248.61	64,766	1,051	1,61,01,503
4-01-23	244.00	247.50	241.10	242.65	244.38	23,523	527	45,26,643
7-01-23	244.85	246.10	242.00	242.30	243.61	23,010	467	56,05,125
8-01-23	241.25	249.00	241.25	248.00	245.23	36,680	545	89,94,523
9-01-23	250.00	251.50	245.00	248.75	248.68	74,775	1,288	1,85,94,943
12-01-23	251.00	251.00	246.00	248.65	248.55	42,812	797	1,06,40,995
12-01-23	250.80	252.00	244.00	246.00	246.86	42,870	597	1,05,82,682
14-01-23	248.00	248.00	244.05	244.90	246.32	51,843	491	1,27,70,058
15-01-23	245.50	246.40	235.00	236.05	239.98	93,850	697	2,25,23,232
23-01-23	237.00	240.00	233.10	237.25	234.79	5,39,359	661	12,66,36,232
23-01-23	239.50	241.50	237.15	240.05	239.23	29,893	506	71,50,961
23-01-23	243.00	243.00	237.50	239.35	238.75	43,269	325	1,03,30,482
21-01-23	239.90	241.95	238.00	239.23	239.57	38,505	379	92,24,706
23-01-23	240.80	242.00	240.00	241.00	240.98	25,454	232	61,33,910
23-01-23	243.50	244.80	241.15	242.25	242.99	21,337	325	51,84,704
24-01-23	244.90	245.00	239.05	241.55	241.79	32,042	435	77,47,452
29-01-23	245.90	245.90	237.30	238.35	241.36	50,514	582	1,21,92,235
30-01-23	239.30	240.70	235.00	237.45	237.33	1,75,678	1,023	4,23,93,769
31-01-23	239.25	243.00	233.70	235.75	239.37	98,236	723	2,35,05,523

Table 4.2

CHART

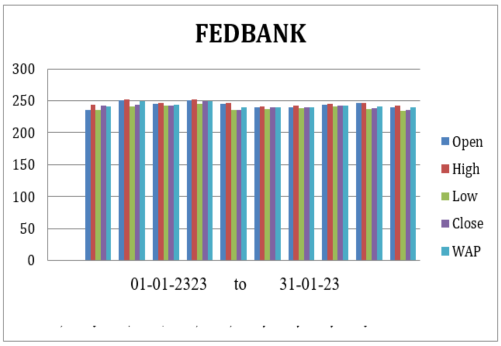

Fig 4.2

INTERPRETATION:

The opening value of 242.45 on January 1st rose due to the improved EPS value of 285.63. After reaching a record high of 296.32, the final score is 245.23. Following that, you need to examine the volume to see whether there was an increase on those particular days or at certain times. The earnings per share (EPS) value of FEDBANK OF INDIA increased by 10.37% in the last 30 days.

Stock Prices
Company: ADANIENTE (512599)

Period (01-Jan-2323 to 31-Jan-2323)

Date	Open Price	High Price	Low Price	Close Price	WAP	No. of Shares	No. of Trades	Total Turnover (Rs.)
1-01-23	834.23	834.23	823.00	821.10	823.72	21,149	845	1,73,99,664
2-01-23	830.00	830.00	815.15	823.50	823.30	23,502	748	1,60,36,556
3-01-23	821.10	825.50	823.05	823.25	823.12	26,791	661	2,23,71,937
4-01-23	823.00	848.00	823.00	830.70	834.23	64,938	2,239	5,41,68,683
7-01-23	755.00	868.00	755.00	840.30	840.39	35,233	1,478	2,95,50,751
8-01-23	842.45	857.50	833.00	842.10	848.55	93,793	2,445	7,95,87,862
9-01-23	840.00	858.00	831.00	844.85	845.94	78,128	2,381	6,60,91,496
12-01-23	397.00	432.70	397.00	429.00	427.94	84,570	1,607	3,61,91,037
12-01-23	433.00	437.00	424.70	425.60	430.76	39,960	1,157	1,72,23,330
14-01-23	430.10	433.00	423.10	424.55	426.69	24,724	734	1,05,49,479
15-01-23	428.00	429.00	415.10	423.25	423.40	21,599	582	90,80,121
23-01-23	423.00	425.00	415.45	423.70	423.45	25,043	652	1,05,79,386
23-01-23	423.00	427.90	423.00	424.80	425.37	23,562	443	57,68,806
23-01-23	423.40	429.85	423.95	424.23	425.71	23,750	446	1,01,10,614
21-01-23	424.25	425.75	423.23	423.85	423.89	42,108	512	1,78,02,848
23-01-23	424.00	425.80	423.00	423.60	421.30	47,142	541	1,98,60,828
23-01-23	423.00	427.00	423.00	426.15	423.28	42,925	575	1,81,69,379
24-01-23	426.80	431.25	423.60	430.05	427.42	38,796	658	1,65,82,347
29-01-23	437.90	437.90	428.00	429.35	432.10	23,978	531	1,03,60,971
30-01-23	431.00	444.40	427.25	434.25	435.93	7,81,232	2,923	34,05,33,964
31-01-23	437.40	441.80	432.00	436.15	438.57	3,38,999	964	14,86,74,349

Table 4.3

CHART

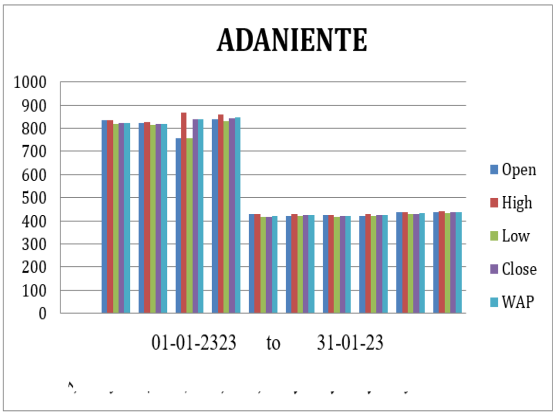

Fig 4.3

INTERPRETATION:

On January 1st, the greater number for earnings per share was 868.00, while the smaller amount was 821.10. Compared to the earlier projection of 865.21, the final total is 863.58. After that, we have the volume, which drops on certain days as well. Just consider that ADANIENTE's earnings per share dropped 6.38 percent from the prior month.

Stock Prices
Company: UNITECH (507878)

Period (01-Jan-2323 to 31-Jan-2323)

Date	Open Price	High Price	Low Price	Close Price	WAP	No. of Shares	No. of Trades	Total Turnover (Rs.)
1/01/23	80.00	89.60	79.60	88.75	85.51	3,30,51,471	99,763	2,82,61,23,251
2/01/23	90.35	92.00	88.25	88.85	90.01	1,79,23,758	63,156	1,61,24,12,787
3/01/23	89.75	91.90	89.00	90.00	90.73	1,30,55,731	45,750	1,23,46,10,423
4/01/23	89.00	89.90	85.10	88.25	88.25	1,12,24,608	35,607	98,23,68,236
7/01/23	88.05	89.65	86.30	86.90	87.98	75,40,276	25,835	66,34,06,523
8/01/23	86.80	91.80	86.05	91.05	89.23	1,23,56,295	39,010	1,01,32,29,410
9/01/23	85.00	91.80	85.00	89.55	90.21	1,57,27,989	50,638	1,41,88,55,277
10/01/23	89.00	90.23	88.23	88.55	89.05	97,14,125	33,159	86,50,55,972
12/01/23	89.23	90.30	85.30	86.65	87.95	92,71,850	32,275	81,54,66,236
14/01/23	87.50	88.25	86.00	86.45	87.06	73,50,436	26,695	63,99,23,604
15/01/23	86.55	87.90	84.30	85.60	86.67	1,04,53,061	30,230	90,59,27,927
23/01/23	85.23	85.70	83.55	84.40	84.65	77,23,497	27,376	65,34,31,576
23/01/23	84.40	85.05	81.45	82.55	82.78	1,44,32,912	41,045	1,23,48,24,023
23/01/23	82.40	82.40	79.55	80.05	80.92	1,34,03,534	45,899	1,08,46,04,898
21/01/23	80.00	80.95	78.00	78.35	79.63	1,05,40,888	33,644	83,94,01,276
23/01/23	78.90	80.35	78.50	79.60	79.60	68,59,464	23,724	54,60,14,064
23/01/23	80.10	82.40	80.00	81.90	81.32	85,56,695	32,473	69,58,15,750
24/01/23	82.50	83.50	81.35	82.00	82.48	91,69,702	32,472	75,63,31,547
29/01/23	81.45	82.85	81.45	81.95	82.23	44,73,304	23,569	36,78,23,331
30/01/23	82.60	83.70	81.45	82.65	82.85	72,52,440	27,832	60,08,34,458
31/01/23	82.90	84.10	82.10	82.30	83.03	45,81,377	23,610	38,03,74,123

Table 4.4

CHART

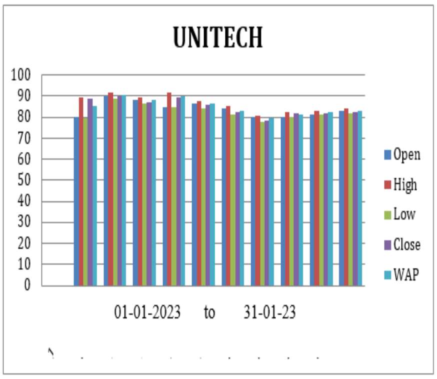

Fig 4.4

INTERPRETATION:

In contrast to the greater value of 91.80 EPS, the open value rose to 88.75 EPS on January 1st. Once we hit the higher price threshold of 89.36, the final result is 86.58. After then, you should check the volume to see whether there was an uptick on those specific days or at those times. For this month, Unitech is vital. A 23.32% gain was made by the stock price.

FINDINGS

• The next day, or the very same day, the volume increases. Specifically, HDFC BANK LTD.'s earnings per share (EPS) fell 0.352% for the month. • The next day, or the very same day, the volume increases. To put it simply, FEDBANK OF INDIA's EPS value rose by 10.37% in the last month. • On the same day, or the day after, the volume drops. Reason being, ADANIENTE's EPS fell 6.38% from the previous month. • The next day, or the very same day, the volume increases. This is due to the fact that UNITECH's earnings per share value jumped 23.32% during the last 30 days.

SUGGESTIONS

• The promoters' ability to sell shares should be severely limited, and any change to the declared quantity or rate should need the consent of the relevant financial institutions. In this market, investors come from all over the globe because of the derivative products that are available, including index futures, index options, individual stock futures, and individual stock options. • Does its best to minimise paperwork by reviewing and updating data on a regular basis; this is because, despite the little amount of paperwork, maintaining data in the system is complex. It is possible to prevent DPs from making mistakes because of a lack of processing capacity caused by a large number of transactions if each DO has thorough understanding of the framework. The pool account does not know who the actual shareowner is, thus it pays out dividends to the broker rather than the owners. Because of this, the broker has a lot of room to influence or deceive the owners, who can end up receiving zero dividends. Thus, in this case, the dividend ought to be remitted straight to the owner. Because shareholders would lose their shares and have to wait 21 days for new shares if the broker sent fake or faked shares, this method is vulnerable to misuse. • Therefore, promptly distribute the issued shares to the shareholder in order to minimise waiting days.

CONCLUSION

The capital market is a new kind of financial marketplace. With each passing day, its daily turnover approaches that of the cash market. Typical daily volume of NSE derivatives trades. In the cash market, an investor's gain or loss is directly related to the asset's worth. The investor stands to lose a substantial amount of money. Nonetheless, there is a small chance that investors in the derivatives market can make a lot of money with very little risk. Instead of paying the whole amount in the cash market, investors in derivatives are asked to pay premiums or margins, which are percentages of the total. Derivatives are mostly used for hedging purposes. The derivatives market is a place where the value of the underlying asset determines whether the option writer makes or loses money. The benefits of dematerialisation have been shown by thorough study into capital market instruments at the Connected stock exchange of SHAREKHAN SECURITIES LTD. After stock, derivative, and capital instrument problems were settled, everyone won: issuers, investors, firms, and the nation overall.

• The depository systems have supported the paperless trading trend, which is crucial for security holders to have greater liquidity, and they have also helped to speedier delivery and settlement periods for securities. Capital market efficiency and effectiveness became paramount with the advent of online trading platforms and settlement. The solution has shown its value by enhancing the transaction speed within T+3 days as opposed to T+5 days before. Recent thinking suggests that the settlement might be completed in T+1 days, thus things are looking well for the demat and capital market instruments system. Derivatives trading on Indian indices has been going strong for quite some time. The low transaction volume and value are the main reasons Active has not taken off. • Those who wager on the financial markets have welcomed the advent of derivative trading, and it has not exactly caused a commotion. • India's derivative markets face several challenges that hinder their growth.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Referred Text Book:

V.K. Balla “Financial Investment”

Gordon & Natarajan “Financial Markets and Services”

Web sites Referred:

www.sharekhan.com

www.indiainfolie.com

www.moneycontrol.com

sharekhan.com

Sebi.com

Nseindia.com

Yahoo.com

Economywatch.com