

STRUCTURE AND FUNCTIONS OF CAPITAL MARKETS ICICI BANK.,

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ABSTRACT

One of the most important factors in a bank's financial stability, risk exposure, and overall performance is its capital structure. One of the most prominent private sector banks in India, ICICI Bank, is the subject of this research, which aims to provide light on the structure's makeup, trends, and effects on risk and profitability. Examining the bank's leverage ratios, debt-to-equity capital ratio, and compliance with regulatory capital requirements from 2020 to 2024 is the goal of this research. This research analyzes ICICI Bank's capital structure using important financial indicators such the Debt-Equity Ratio, Capital Adequacy Ratio, the composition of Tier I and Tier II capital, and Return on Capital Employed (ROCE). The research has made use of secondary data derived from yearly reports and publications published by the RBI. The results show that optimum capital sufficiency in accordance with Basel standards is consistently prioritized, as is the maintenance of a balance between financial growth and risk management. In order to improve long-term sustainability and shareholder value, the research finishes with recommendations for better capital structure methods.

INTRODUCTION

CAPITAL MARKETS:

The American stock markets are exemplars of unfettered capitalism. They are vital in a plethora of crucial business operations, including research and development funding, the construction of assets such as factories, office buildings, aeroplanes, trains, ships, and telephone lines, and many more. Institutions of higher learning, banks, foundations, and pension and insurance funds provide a significant amount of the financing. More and more individuals are also lending a hand. More than 40% of American families held common stock by the mid-1990s, as mentioned in Chapter 3. If investors weren't certain they

could resell their shares at a later date, they wouldn't put money into the firm. The stock market, like other financial markets, permits the continual purchase and sale of equities.

The American economy relies on the markets for a lot of other things as well. Profits are likely to accrue to those who put money into them. When the value of a person's stocks and other financial assets increases, the investor becomes richer. A portion of this extra cash is often spent by them to stimulate the economy via increased consumer spending. The stock prices of firms provide chief executive officers with a rapid indicator of how investors see their performance, since shares are traded daily based on earnings projections. Various government policies elicit varying responses from investors, which in turn affect stock prices. The market falls when investors think government policies would reduce business profits and hinder economic development, and it rises when they think policies will boost these elements. Some have argued that American investors are overly concerned with making a quick buck, which causes governments and businesses to put off expenditures with longer-term consequences, such as a possible decline in stock value. Since the market reflects the aggregate evaluations made by millions of investors, it is impossible to verify this idea with any degree of accuracy.

The stock market in the US and other financial markets process millions of transactions every day because of how efficient they are. A great sense of national pride has resulted from this. Despite the prevalence of computers in these markets, tradition and trust remain crucial. This includes the confidence that brokers have in one another as well as the integrity of their clients to fulfil their obligations to pay for and deliver assets after a purchase. Unfortunately, there are times when people take advantage of this trust. Truthful and fair dealings have grown in significance over the last fifty years, thanks to the federal government's efforts. Markets have been useful in distributing

wealth so that more people may benefit from it and in providing investment capital, which helps the economy grow.

NEED FOR THE STUDY

Potential stock buyers and sellers could benefit from the findings of the current spread investigation. Findings suggest gamblers should aim to maximise winnings while limiting losses. Also, you may utilise it to find out how powerful the company is in the market. Instead of concentrating on the setting in which he intended to conduct the study, the researcher here examined spreads and how they correlated with traders' investment and profit.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

So that you may learn about the stock market. In particular, to monitor the performance of the chosen stock prices. In order to verify the assets' profits per share. A company's performance that is available to the public would be helpful. In order for you to understand how to trade properly. The secondary market, which includes stock exchanges such as NSE, etc., requires a thorough understanding.

SCOPE OF THE STUDY

Daily highs and lows were analysed for ten equities across five distinct BSE Sensex sectors. Updates are provided twice weekly to this research, which compares stock values over a 30-day period.

METHODOLOGY

The secondary collecting strategy is one of the data collection tools at researchers' disposal.

How to Gather Secondary Data:

The information used in this research was sourced from many sources. The NSE's publications, the head of the market operations department's seminars, EDP, and many books were among them. The strategy includes conducting one-on-one interviews with authorised clerks and Exchange members in order to gather data.

Experimental Science

There are five sections to this project report. The capital market study's scope, methodology, and goals are described in the first chapter. The literature review is covered

extensively in Chapter 2. Chapter 3 provides an overview of the business and its industry. Chapter 4 delves into the analysis of Bajaj Capital's capital market. Chapter 5 lays out the results, recommendations, and last thoughts.

TOOL USED

CALCULATION OF SPREAD:

$\text{SPREAD} = \text{CLOSING PRICE} - \text{OPENING PRICE}$

LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

A big hurdle was the time limit. We hardly touched on the theoretical principles in our eight weeks of instruction. A plethora of other alternatives were overlooked. We don't have enough information on the financing institutions. A plethora of other alternatives were overlooked. The two realms of theory and practice are distinct. Both the necessary expertise and the necessary means are in short supply. Books and websites are examples of secondary sources that must be consulted.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Mechanisms of Markets

Economic theory defines a free market as one in which the government does not intervene too much. It is "free" from government involvement since the government makes no effort to control it. Pricing in the market may be influenced by a buyer with monopony power or a provider with a monopoly. Such price distortions reduce the efficacy of market outcomes and could be detrimental to market players' well-being. Another important factor influencing market dynamics is the level of consumer organisation and bargaining power. We claim that the market has failed when, after reaching an equilibrium in price negotiations, neither side gets what they were hoping for.

Classification

Securities may be classified using a myriad of techniques and frameworks: Currency representing the denomination Privilege of occupancy Duration till maturity Total liquid assets Funds acquired Controlling costs One's credit rating this is the "Industry"

or "Industrial sector" space. (For instance, "industry" might refer to a more narrowly focused classification, such as "consumer appliances," or "sector" could denote a broader or more abstract category, such as "consumer discretionary." For further information on this, see Industry.) Geographical area (including the country of formation, the location of its primary sales or market, or the location of its primary securities exchange)

Market valuation

It is common practice for states to issue what are known as "tax-free" or "municipal" bonds in the US. Organised by Type of Issuer Possible issuers of securities include corporations, national, regional, and local governments, and supranational and international institutions (such as the World Bank). Government debt instruments (bonds, sovereign bonds, or just bonds) often have a lower interest rate than private company debt. An interest in an asset, such royalties from intellectual property, may also be turned into a security. As a result of securitization, repackaged securities are issued by special purpose vehicles (SPVs), which are a particular sort of organisation. Peruse the "Repackaging" described under. It is possible to issue other kinds of securities using SPVs as well. A special purpose vehicle (SPV) may also guarantee a covered bond or other security.

Startup Capital

Selling securities to the general public has long been a method for companies to obtain capital. Bank loans and securities have different relative merits depending on the market price and demand for certain qualities of the securities. The extensive financial covenants that banks often use as a form of default protection are a key negative of bank loans. Investors purchase newly issued securities to raise capital. Similarly, governments may issue securities, sometimes known as government debt, to generate finances.

Modifying the Receptacle

Securities have been created in recent decades to repackage existing assets. For regulatory capital efficiency or to accelerate the cash flow they anticipate from such assets, financial institutions often use traditional securitization to dump assets off their books. A third reason an intermediary could make money is if they plan to resell the things they've bought with

money. A trust or special purpose vehicle (SPV) is a separate legal entity that often pools or deposits a collection of assets. Then, investors get shares representing their equity stake. By avoiding the hassle of finding buyers on its own, the sponsor company is able to more easily raise capital for these assets. For every kind of holder

INDUSTRY PROFILE

One of the oldest stock markets in Asia is located in India. Its function has been fulfilled for about 200 years. Firstly, there is a lack of clarity in the documentation of financial dealings in India. At the turn of the 18th century, the world's preeminent financial institution, the East India Company, began trading loan securities. Bombay became a major centre for finance and cotton press stock trading in the 1830s. Despite an expansion of the trade list in 1839, banks and merchants only recognised six brokers from 1840 to 1850. During the 1850s, when the economy was thriving, many individuals entered the brokerage industry; by 1860, sixty of them were employed in the profession. The American Civil War cut off cotton supplies from Europe in the 1860s and 1860s, which led to the beginning of "Share Mania" in India. More than 250 brokers are now active. Shares in the Bank of Bombay, for instance, which had reached Rs 2850, could only be sold for Rs 87, as the American Civil War drew to a close in 1865, triggering a terrible fall.

After the American Civil War ended in 1874, the successful brokers who had been a part of it established their businesses on a street that would be fittingly named Dalal Street. At Bombay, in 1887, the "Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association" or "The Stock Exchange" was officially constructed. After purchasing a facility on the same street in 1896, the Stock Exchange started operations. A merger between the Bombay Stock Exchange was the end outcome.

Various more well-known financial markets:

Ahmadabad followed Bombay to become a major player in the textile industry's cotton sector. The number of mills developed in Ahmadabad increased rapidly after 1880. Brokers in Ahmadabad established "The Ahmadabad Share and Stock Brokers' Association" in 1894 in response to the growing demand for stock trading in the city brought about by the opening of new mills.

Comparable to Calcutta's cotton textile industry, Bombay and Ahmadabad's jute trade was booming. In addition to the coal and tea industries, Calcutta was home to several other major industrial businesses. Jute in the 1870s, tea in the 1880s and 1890s, and coal from 1904 to 1908 were the subsequent share booms that followed the 1861–1865 Share Mania. June 1908 saw the formation of "The Calcutta Stock Exchange Association" by a group of prominent dealers.

The industrial revolution was started in India in the early 1900s by the Swadeshi Movement. A turning point in India's industrial history came in 1907, when the Tata Iron and Steel Company Limited was founded. As a result of the Great War, almost every industry in India saw explosive growth. Textiles made of cotton and jute, steel, sugar, paper, wheat mills, and a host of other things were all part of this. In 1920, with 100 members, the little Indian city of Madras had its first thrill when "The Madras Stock Exchange" first opened for business. As the boom started to wane, the membership declined from 103 to 107 in 1923, and the group eventually disbanded. There was a lot of optimism in the southern Indian stock market in 1935 since that year there were a lot of new textile factories and plantation firms. The Madras Stock Exchange Association (Pvt) Limited brought the stock market back to life in the city in 1937. With the formal shift to "Madras Stock Exchange Limited" in 1957, the name was changed. The Lahore Stock Exchange was established in 1934 but did not remain in operation for very long. A firm that had been founded in 1936, the Punjab Stock Exchange Limited, was amalgamated with it.

Leaving the Growth Paradigm Behind: Indian Stock Exchanges

It was in 1939 when the Second World War erupted. Shortly after a thud, it drooped. The complete mobilisation of India as a supply base in 1943, however, altered the course of events. Due to the stringent regulations, the stock market was designated as the exclusive means of trading cotton, bullion, seeds, and other commodities. Lots of other people were also eager to join in on the deal, so they weren't alone. As a result, several new groups emerged, and stock exchanges were proposed across.

Also in the 1940s, three more Indian stock exchanges—in Nagpur, Hyderabad, and Uttar Pradesh—were granted licenses to trade stocks. When the Delhi Stock and Share Brokers' Association Limited and the Delhi

Stocks and Shares Exchange Limited amalgamated in June 1947, the result was the Delhi Stock Exchange Association Limited.

COMPANY PROFILE

Introduction to Bajaj Capital

For more than half a century, Bajaj Capital Limited ("Bajaj Capital") has focused on helping individuals safeguard and increase their wealth. The top-ranked "Investment Services" business in India. More people have earned millionaires thanks to our services than any other Indian business. However, what really distinguishes us is the profound personal connection we establish with each and every customer. When it comes to our extensive experience and unwavering commitment to meeting the specific requirements of each client, no other business comes close. No matter what the market does, you can count on our reliability. Bajaj Capital Limited offers a wide range of financial services, including investment advising and financial planning. Institutions with high net worth, companies, and non-resident Indians make up our customer base. This encompasses a wide range of services pertaining to financial matters, including insurance, investments, retirement, taxes, cash flow, and future planning for children. Investment and banking commodities are distributed by the firm. Some examples of these are post office schemes, bonds, mutual funds, fixed deposits, insurance (both life and general), and initial public offers (IPOs). Its investment banking services are available to both public and private sector customers. The organization's ability to function is attributed to its investment centre structure. Bajaj Capital Limited has been in business since 1964 and is headquartered in New Delhi, India.

Bajaj Capital has been granted the Certificate of Registration ("CoR") for various roles by the Securities and Exchange Board of India ("SEBI"), including Merchant Bankers (Cat-I) [INM000010544] and Underwriter [INU000001192]. They also serve as a stock broker, serving as a Trading Member of BSE Ltd (Cash Segment) [INZ000007732] and Depository Participant of NSDL [IN-DP-NSDL-267-2006]. On top of that, Bajaj Capital may distribute mutual funds thanks to the CoR they received from AMFI [ARN 0010]. The Pension Fund Regulatory Authority gave Bajaj Capital the CoR [Regn.No.03310] to operate as the Point of Presence ("PoP") for the NPS Schemes, and Bajaj Capital is presently renewing it. Here is a summary of what we

offer: Specialised Financial Assistance: You have the option to create a personalised "snapshot" with our exclusive 360-degree financial evaluation tool at no additional cost. All-Inclusive Methodology for Assessing Operating Results The three-part 360° Financial Assessment Tool that we developed allows us to consider all aspects of an investment.

**DATA ANALYSIS & INTERPRETATION
STOCK MARKET**

Company:HERO MOTOCORP LTD. 500182

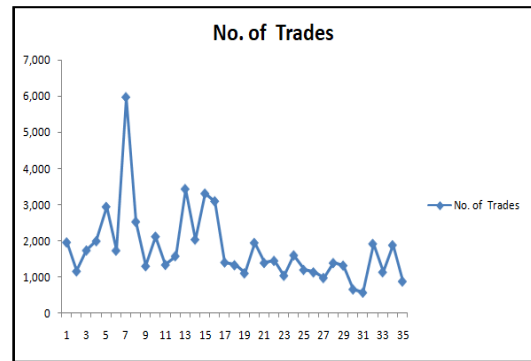
Period: 02-Dec-2022 to 20-Jan-2023

TABLE NO 4.1

Date	Open	High	Low	Close	WAP	No. of Shares	No. of Trades	Total Turnover
2/12/22	2,055.05	2,090.00	2,030.95	2,062.90	2,070.19	24,767	1,961	5,12,70,809
3/12/22	2,058.00	2,079.30	2,033.70	2,048.19	2,053.12	27,874	1,203	5,72,28,643
4/12/22	2,047.00	2,090.00	1,996.00	2,030.95	2,043.94	20,331	1,740	3,33,79,599
5/12/22	2,042.00	2,068.25	2,042.00	2,050.95	2,054.95	19,635	1,996	3,21,29,090
6/12/22	2,057.00	2,120.50	2,057.00	2,098.70	2,098.67	27,320	2,943	5,73,27,365
9/12/22	2,190.00	2,205.00	2,102.20	2,121.75	2,125.63	19,700	1,735	4,18,74,951
10/12/22	2,190.00	2,220.70	2,119.75	2,203.10	2,205.23	42,866	5,968	9,28,20,784
11/12/22	2,200.00	2,210.00	2,192.30	2,209.75	2,179.08	21,821	2,530	4,75,49,720
12/12/22	2,195.00	2,200.00	2,122.40	2,128.30	2,200.31	11,197	1,305	2,38,79,443
19/12/22	2,128.00	2,190.45	2,060.00	2,064.95	2,083.27	20,401	2,121	4,25,00,879
20/12/22	2,065.00	2,065.00	2,031.65	2,041.30	2,044.62	19,057	1,342	3,89,64,307
17/12/22	2,046.00	2,082.70	2,036.00	2,055.45	2,063.73	44,620	1,582	9,20,83,632
18/12/22	2,060.00	2,199.00	2,050.00	2,119.90	2,112.31	53,192	3,435	11,23,58,086
19/12/22	2,119.00	2,127.80	2,072.19	2,084.05	2,093.28	20,696	2,039	4,33,22,465
20/12/22	2,084.00	2,195.45	2,063.00	2,127.35	2,120.98	59,198	3,308	12,54,73,195
23/12/22	2,129.90	2,209.90	2,129.90	2,202.90	2,199.52	27,394	3,097	5,91,57,948
24/12/22	2,208.00	2,208.00	2,190.00	2,192.85	2,204.22	20,127	1,408	3,02,91,401
26/12/22	2,199.00	2,204.00	2,090.00	2,097.50	2,108.54	19,507	1,333	2,84,80,034
27/12/22	2,098.00	2,107.00	2,080.85	2,086.80	2,091.50	20,034	1,109	2,93,52,201
30/12/22	2,093.00	2,106.00	2,050.70	2,067.50	2,080.46	21,205	1,948	4,39,91,282
31/12/22	2,067.00	2,085.80	2,066.00	2,074.80	2,076.40	18,197	1,395	3,77,84,235

1/01/23	2,080.00	2,099.85	2,065.19	2,086.05	2,089.77	18,772	1,453	3,92,29,210
2/01/23	2,083.60	2,101.00	2,075.00	2,080.40	2,088.68	19,330	1,043	3,20,19,448
3/01/23	2,071.00	2,119.00	2,063.40	2,096.50	2,095.29	19,265	1,605	3,19,84,568
6/01/23	2,100.00	2,100.00	2,065.50	2,068.05	2,077.19	19,879	1,202	2,88,29,333
7/01/23	2,073.00	2,094.20	2,058.85	2,067.75	2,069.81	21,619	1,195	4,47,38,994
8/01/23	2,082.60	2,089.00	2,059.25	2,064.95	2,073.34	8,820	981	1,82,86,848

9/01/23	2,068.50	2,080.00	2,062.05	2,068.25	2,071.65	43,476	1,392	9,00,66,845
10/01/23	2,072.00	2,072.00	2,030.00	2,035.19	2,052.09	10,944	1,324	2,24,58,064
19/01/23	2,035.00	2,049.00	2,024.00	2,038.75	2,031.52	29,617	665	6,01,67,487
20/01/23	2,033.00	2,046.00	2,027.00	2,035.50	2,035.46	6,051	576	1,23,20,571
19/01/23	2,040.00	2,096.00	2,040.00	2,074.05	2,077.62	20,239	1,921	3,37,38,435
20/01/23	2,078.00	2,108.00	2,067.00	2,073.90	2,083.97	9,637	1,199	2,00,83,198
17/01/23	2,078.00	2,095.00	2,066.10	2,075.19	2,091.21	1,03,198	1,884	21,56,83,553
20/01/23	2,075.00	2,099.90	2,062.35	2,085.75	2,087.10	12,507	884	2,61,03,359



INTERPRETATION:

Its value has increased from 2055.05 USD one year ago to 2075.00 USD now. Now we'll have a look at the more general 2090.00 to 2099.90 range as EPS figures. A reduction in price from 2030.95 to 2062.35 is the next step. From 2062.90 all the way to 2085.75, the whole range is increased. We will know we've reached critical mass when future volumes climb on the same days. This is because HERO MOTOCORP LTD.'s earnings per share for the current quarter has climbed by 20.85%.

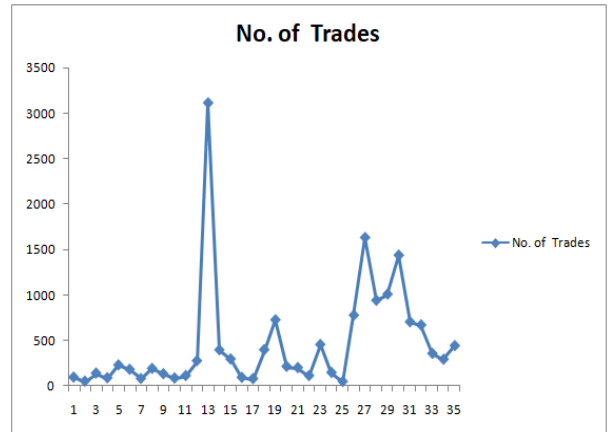
Company:Heritage Foods Limited 519552

Period: 02-Dec-2022 to 20-Jan-2023

TABLE NO 4.2

Date	Open	High	Low	Close	WAP	No. of Shares	No. of Trades	Total Turnover
2/12/22	180.00	183.80	178.10	178.95	179.69	2,088	93	3,75,195
3/12/22	179.10	182.90	178.00	178.45	178.92	953	49	1,70,507
4/12/22	180.00	180.00	176.00	177.20	178.06	3,568	198	6,35,319
5/12/22	180.00	182.80	175.00	176.19	176.86	2,080	86	3,67,862
6/12/22	176.35	183.80	176.25	177.20	180.11	2,340	228	4,21,454
9/12/22	182.50	182.50	170.00	171.55	173.81	2,548	179	4,42,880
10/12/22	174.00	174.00	171.05	172.05	172.10	1,200	78	2,06,518
11/12/22	172.00	175.75	209.00	175.50	172.42	1,975	189	3,40,537
12/12/22	176.00	177.00	173.40	176.19	175.80	1,997	190	3,51,075
19/12/22	177.00	181.00	177.00	179.45	178.77	1,599	84	2,85,850
20/12/22	177.05	183.00	177.05	182.45	181.43	2,719	110	4,93,320
17/12/22	180.00	192.10	180.00	187.65	187.33	8,281	274	19,51,283
18/12/22	189.00	218.50	188.20	211.20	209.47	47,626	3,110	99,76,045
19/12/22	211.70	211.70	197.00	201.45	201.82	6,507	393	19,19,228
20/12/22	199.40	208.75	198.00	204.00	203.87	5,201	293	10,48,120
23/12/22	209.50	209.50	199.25	201.80	201.58	2,390	91	4,81,771
24/12/22	201.00	209.80	201.00	205.00	206.01	1,205	77	2,48,248
26/12/22	204.00	220.00	203.20	207.95	209.90	9,048	395	18,99,195
27/12/22	211.90	224.75	210.10	220.70	220.58	17,819	724	39,29,124
30/12/22	220.00	224.00	208.10	210.00	212.51	2,736	212	5,81,436
31/12/22	210.30	220.00	203.05	203.95	209.05	34,318	198	71,74,087
1/01/23	204.19	206.05	202.00	204.55	204.10	1,826	110	3,72,690
2/01/23	205.00	219.70	203.30	212.00	210.33	8,196	453	17,11,256
3/01/23	212.00	220.00	203.00	208.60	209.32	3,037	205	6,35,704
6/01/23	207.00	208.95	205.10	208.90	207.09	1,022	46	2,11,641
7/01/23	206.00	217.85	186.55	210.50	212.79	11,380	775	24,21,507
8/01/23	219.00	233.10	219.00	227.60	225.43	34,245	1,629	77,19,937
9/01/23	229.95	237.40	220.00	221.75	229.89	23,838	939	54,80,094
10/01/23	228.70	236.00	221.95	227.50	229.05	34,953	1,006	80,05,905
19/01/23	234.65	254.95	228.00	247.05	243.12	27,856	1,435	67,72,367
20/01/23	246.40	255.70	242.25	246.35	247.82	20,187	702	35,19,798
19/01/23	245.65	247.50	230.90	235.90	236.78	20,461	667	34,24,026
20/01/23	236.00	241.60	229.90	238.19	235.40	5,435	354	12,79,403
17/01/23	238.35	240.00	224.00	225.30	231.52	4,758	290	11,01,580
20/01/23	225.00	229.80	225.00	226.75	226.55	6,392	440	20,48,110

Source: www.Nseindia.com



INTERPRETATION:

There has been an increase from 180.00 to 225.00 in the open valuation. After that, we'll see how it stacks up against the price range of 179.69 to 226.55 for improved earnings per share. The next reasonable move would be to lower the price from \$17810 to \$225.00. An improvement from 178.95 to 226.75 is reflected in the conclusion. We will know we've reached critical mass when future volumes climb on the same days. At this point, we will be focusing on Heritage Foods Limited. There has been a 20.38 percent rise in the EPS value.

Company:DR.REDDY'S LABORATORIES LTD. 500124

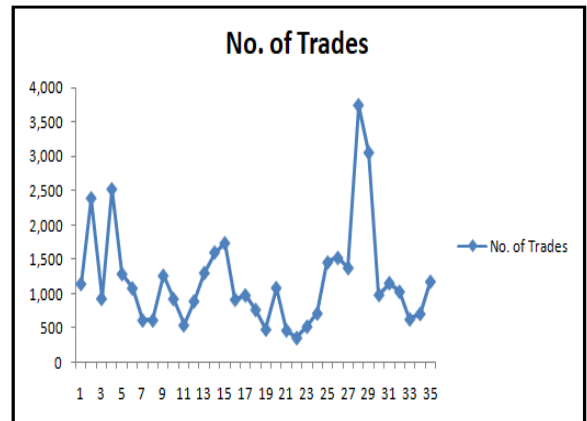
Period: 02-Dec-2022 to 20-Jan-2023

TABLE NO 4.3

All Prices in ₹

Date	Open	High	Low	Close	WAP	No. of Shares	No. of Trades	Total Turnover
2/12/22	2,484.00	2,505.00	2,468.00	2,498.85	2,492.12	10,196	1,208	2,52,60,105
3/12/22	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,452.00	2,464.10	2,470.00	20,998	2,392	5,18,65,020
4/12/22	2,463.00	2,488.00	2,444.00	2,450.35	2,463.72	7,747	934	1,90,86,474
5/12/22	2,475.00	2,475.60	2,400.00	2,419.19	2,428.49	20,022	2,524	4,86,23,200
6/12/22	2,420.00	2,444.40	2,419.00	2,421.95	2,429.11	9,969	1,293	2,42,19,770
9/12/22	2,452.00	2,462.00	2,427.00	2,449.50	2,450.20	11,680	1,085	2,86,18,346
10/12/22	2,455.00	2,466.90	2,431.00	2,450.80	2,450.58	5,192	619	1,25,76,396

11/12/22	2,453.00	2,453.00	2,422.00	2,443.70	2,436.81	5,322	621	1,29,68,720
12/12/22	2,443.00	2,443.00	2,401.00	2,403.75	2,410.91	8,642	1,268	2,08,35,042
19/12/22	2,403.10	2,425.00	2,393.19	2,402.85	2,407.81	9,103	930	2,19,18,307
20/12/22	2,406.00	2,424.70	2,400.00	2,401.45	2,409.60	5,085	549	1,22,52,836
17/12/22	2,405.00	2,439.00	2,405.00	2,425.95	2,427.35	8,176	896	1,98,46,020
18/12/22	2,426.00	2,469.75	2,426.00	2,463.50	2,459.99	19,720	1,307	3,86,47,719
19/12/22	2,460.00	2,487.20	2,437.00	2,465.10	2,462.35	17,084	1,606	4,20,66,870
20/12/22	2,466.00	2,512.00	2,458.00	2,508.80	2,487.45	17,267	1,739	4,29,50,836
23/12/22	2,519.00	2,543.30	2,508.00	2,519.25	2,525.78	9,492	921	2,39,74,711
24/12/22	2,525.00	2,545.00	2,520.79	2,540.19	2,536.50	8,545	983	2,20,74,408
26/12/22	2,540.00	2,554.00	2,490.00	2,511.00	2,528.03	5,759	773	1,45,58,918
27/12/22	2,510.00	2,528.50	2,510.00	2,518.70	2,521.12	4,247	488	1,07,07,196
30/12/22	2,521.00	2,549.19	2,501.00	2,522.55	2,529.23	11,326	1,090	2,86,46,110
31/12/22	2,520.00	2,548.20	2,520.00	2,533.05	2,532.93	4,670	474	1,18,28,793
1/01/23	2,534.00	2,545.00	2,527.35	2,536.05	2,535.84	4,601	365	1,20,67,401
2/01/23	2,533.85	2,550.00	2,519.00	2,525.75	2,533.18	5,324	528	1,34,86,662
3/01/23	2,525.00	2,525.00	2,486.20	2,497.90	2,499.76	5,304	720	1,32,58,728
6/01/23	2,497.00	2,505.00	2,460.00	2,472.40	2,480.62	19,993	1,461	3,45,62,421
7/01/23	2,499.00	2,510.90	2,466.00	2,491.70	2,495.23	20,538	1,527	5,12,47,033
8/01/23	2,490.00	2,540.00	2,473.00	2,531.95	2,522.41	19,111	1,380	3,81,20,184
9/01/23	2,540.00	2,596.95	2,531.00	2,587.95	2,573.99	22,649	3,742	5,82,98,211
10/01/23	2,598.00	2,629.95	2,565.00	2,625.45	2,607.65	30,389	3,053	7,92,43,937
19/01/23	2,625.45	2,635.00	2,602.00	2,628.25	2,617.08	11,681	988	3,05,70,083
20/01/23	2,627.00	2,660.00	2,617.20	2,648.50	2,640.21	10,324	1,201	2,72,57,562
19/01/23	2,648.00	2,662.90	2,642.40	2,650.35	2,653.61	9,525	1,035	2,52,75,612
20/01/23	2,649.00	2,649.00	2,624.19	2,643.35	2,638.29	5,173	635	1,36,47,849
17/01/23	2,642.00	2,662.90	2,642.00	2,655.95	2,654.29	6,079	720	1,61,35,443
20/01/23	2,655.00	2,680.00	2,635.20	2,654.25	2,658.70	19,565	1,182	3,60,65,221



INTERPRETATION:

The open value has increased from 2484.00 to 2655.00. Next, find the difference between 2505.00 and 2680.00 as an earnings per share (EPS) figure. Coming up next is a price cut, from \$2468.00 to \$2635.20.00. The last number that is stable up to 2654.25 is 2498.85. We will know we've reached critical mass when future volumes climb on the same days. A 25.12% rise in DR.REDDY'S LABORATORIES LTD.'s EPS value throughout the session is the reason for this.

Company: **HDFC BANK LTD. 500180**

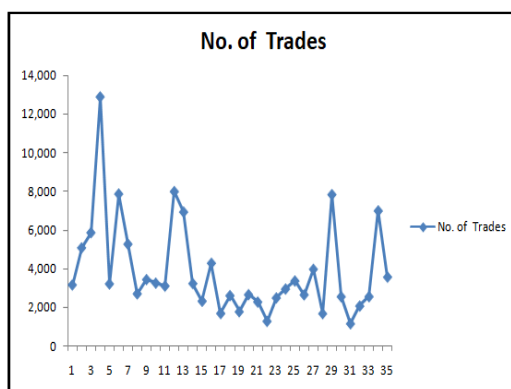
Period: 02-Dec-2022 to 20-Jan-2023

TABLE NO 4.4

Date	Open	High	Low	Close	WAP	No. of Shares	No. of Trades	Total Turnover
2/12/22	661.00	665.00	659.00	661.05	661.19	2,44,432	3,174	20,20,06,198
3/12/22	655.00	662.00	653.05	657.19	657.20	3,57,347	5,085	23,48,25,720
4/12/22	657.00	659.35	652.00	658.00	656.96	2,03,970	5,868	19,40,00,857
5/12/22	670.00	690.00	670.00	687.75	685.46	5,87,747	12,871	40,28,74,969
6/12/22	688.00	689.95	678.90	682.30	682.00	1,77,719	3,223	12,11,99,886
9/12/22	704.70	720.80	693.00	696.10	703.45	6,97,655	7,866	49,07,63,474
10/12/22	693.50	701.60	689.75	696.45	694.05	4,45,239	5,277	30,90,17,237
11/12/22	691.00	701.05	687.00	698.20	692.60	2,41,932	2,719	20,75,61,819
12/12/22	694.00	699.90	691.00	695.20	694.80	2,27,659	3,452	19,81,77,181
19/12/22	693.00	698.00	685.00	690.35	692.36	1,77,493	3,266	12,28,88,723

20/12/2	655.00	668.00	650.60	665.19	659.09	69,129	2,336	4,55,62,219
23/12/2	665.00	671.50	659.00	665.40	667.22	1,34,772	4,291	8,99,22,469
24/12/2	665.00	665.55	655.75	657.55	660.01	52,276	1,701	3,45,02,928
26/12/2	659.00	672.00	657.55	669.60	664.43	1,00,120	2,618	6,65,18,856
27/12/2	669.80	675.00	665.70	669.30	670.26	70,054	1,787	4,69,54,333
30/12/2	678.00	678.00	665.19	669.65	670.19	1,99,284	2,669	19,35,50,340
31/12/2	667.80	672.00	660.10	665.75	664.33	3,29,896	2,291	21,91,59,040
1/01/23	666.75	670.00	662.60	665.05	665.96	53,254	1,297	3,54,64,949
2/01/23	669.90	674.10	653.90	656.85	666.23	88,819	2,501	5,91,69,506
3/01/23	655.00	665.95	651.05	663.35	661.02	1,84,386	2,962	12,18,83,670
6/01/23	664.00	664.00	657.35	662.00	660.59	5,04,829	3,376	33,34,83,465
7/01/23	670.00	670.00	654.00	664.75	660.31	2,03,763	2,661	19,45,47,406
8/01/23	664.05	667.20	661.00	664.65	664.90	2,51,642	3,983	20,73,17,870
9/01/23	665.00	665.85	657.19	663.05	662.43	1,19,332	1,690	7,63,99,334
10/01/23	663.05	674.85	656.80	662.19	667.06	1,23,361	7,832	8,22,89,569
19/01/23	662.00	676.00	657.30	672.75	670.19	83,199	2,565	5,57,18,766
20/01/23	673.40	676.00	668.90	672.19	673.30	39,863	1,170	2,68,39,924
19/01/23	674.00	682.60	670.19	680.35	677.55	61,422	2,085	4,20,20,295
20/01/23	683.00	685.00	671.10	673.95	677.72	1,45,224	2,568	9,84,20,511
17/01/23	676.50	678.40	659.20	668.30	667.90	4,17,310	6,993	27,87,19,844
20/01/23	665.00	676.90	665.00	669.85	671.98	98,701	3,576	6,63,25,362

Source: www.Nseindia.com



INTERPRETATION:

From 661.00 to 665.00, the open value has increased. First, have a look at the higher EPS projection, which ranges from 675 to 676.90. After this, we will have a price cut from \$659 to \$665. Everything from 661.05 to 669.85 is

covered in the conclusion. We will know we've reached critical mass when future volumes climb on the same days. The valuation of HOUSING DEVELOPMENT FINANCE CORP.LTD.'s earnings per share increased by 6.71% throughout the session, which is the reason for this.

FINDINGS

On some days, the volume is greater than usual. Hero Moto Corp.'s EPS value has increased by 20.85% during the whole session, which is the explanation for this.

On some days, the volume is greater than usual. Here, Heritage Foods Limited is the main topic of discussion. The EPS value has increased by 20.38 percent.

On some days, the volume is greater than usual. This is because, over the course of the session, the EPS value of DR.REDDY'S LABORATORIES LTD. increased by 25.12%. On some days, the volume is greater than usual. The reason for this is a 6.71 percent improvement in the value of HOUSING DEVELOPMENT FINANCE CORP.LTD.'s profits per share this session.

SUGGESTIONS

Any increase in the announced amount or rate must be approved by the appropriate financial institutions, and the promoters' ability to sell their shares must be severely restricted.

The availability of several derivative products, including index futures, index options, individual stock futures, and individual stock options, attracts both domestic and international investors to this market.

They strive to reduce the burden of data entry by regularly inspecting and upgrading the system, even when the quantity of paperwork is little.

We can solve the problem of most DPs not having enough infrastructure to handle the massive amount of transactions, which causes DPs to make numerous mistakes, by giving every DO comprehensive information on its infrastructure.

Dividends are sent to the broker instead of the owners since the pool account does not know who the real shareowner is. Because of this, the broker has a lot of ability to trick or abuse the owners, who can end up losing out on dividends.

This method is susceptible to abuse since shareholders risk losing their shares and being made to wait 21 days for new shares if their broker issues them fake or counterfeit ones.

Shorten the time it takes for shareholders to receive their issued shares.

Sebi.com

Nseindia.com

Yahoo.com

Economywatch.com

CONCLUSION

Compared to the cash market, capital markets are a more recent invention. It approaches the cash market in terms of daily turnover at an increasing rate. Volume of derivatives traded daily on the National Stock Exchange (NSE). A cash market investor's fortunes rise and fall in direct correlation to the value of their assets. There is a high risk of substantial gain or loss associated with the investment. Contrarily, futures traders might potentially earn a fortune with little risk. Investors in the cash market are legally bound to pay the whole amount. However, a small portion of the total is due in premiums or margins in the futures market. Hedging accounts for the majority of derivatives' use. The possibility of profit or loss for the option writer in the derivatives market is dictated by the underlying asset's volatility.

The advantages of dematerialization have been the focal point of an enlightening investigation into capital market instruments at the Inter Connected stock exchange. Everyone from issuers to investors to the nation as a whole has benefited greatly from the capital instrument, derivative market, and share settlements. The use of paperless trading systems has increased the amount of money accessible to asset holders. Additionally, depository systems have the potential to decrease the timeframes it takes for securities to be settled and delivered. The smooth and efficient functioning of the capital market is increasingly dependent on online trading platforms and settlements. The settlement is anticipated to be completed within T+1 days, and the current plan suggests an improvement to the demat and capital market instrument system. Trading in derivatives on the Indian Indexes has been around for quite some time.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Referred Text Book:

V.K. Balla “Financial Investment”

Gordon & Natarajan “Financial Markets and Services”

Web sites Referred:

Bajacapital.com