

## MECHANISM OF ONLINE TRADING KARUR VYSYA BANK.

<sup>1</sup> Gandhi Ramu, Associate Professor & HOD , Holy Mary Institute of Technology and Science, (UGC Autonomous) (HITS)

<sup>2</sup> Pulla Sanjana, PG Scholar, Holy Mary Institute of Technology and Science, (UGC Autonomous) (HITS)

<sup>3</sup> Puppala Sai Kiran, PG Scholar, Holy Mary Institute of Technology and Science, (UGC Autonomous) (HITS)

<sup>4</sup> Ramagiri Sandeep, PG Scholar, Holy Mary Institute of Technology and Science, (UGC Autonomous) (HITS)

<sup>5</sup> Rodda Babu, PG Scholar, Holy Mary Institute of Technology and Science, (UGC Autonomous) (HITS)

### ABSTRACT

*With an eye on businesses and brokerages, this study investigates the latest trend in online trading. The stock market is a key component of India's economy that impacts the country's financial health and GDP development. Even though many individuals in rural areas do not have access to the internet, there are already millions of people online. Internet use and the accompanying changes in globalization, privatization, and liberalization (GPL) have had a profound effect on public opinion throughout the last three decades. Only when customers are happy can a company be considered successful. The purpose of this research is to ascertain the level of consumer knowledge about internet trade. The study's overarching goal is to deduce the mechanics of internet trading. Reason number one for putting money into the stock market is that it's simple and straightforward to understand.*

### INTRODUCTION

The natural law is that all things will eventually change. There were periods when man was only an individual, maybe even a nomad, in the past. Everything he needs is now only a click away, unlike before he had to physically move from one place to another to collect them. Almost every part of society has been impacted by the rapid expansion of information technology. We can find any and every information we might possibly need because of the Internet. The "stock markets," perhaps the most significant part of the economy, have been severely neglected by the Internet, even though it seems to dominate every industry. The stock markets are no exception to the rule that the expansion of the Internet has affected every sector of the economy. Before you can grasp the fundamentals of online trading, you must be familiar with the term. People may now do almost anything thanks to the proliferation of the Internet. With the proliferation of internet-connected gadgets, more and more individual investors are able to participate in online stock trading, which has led to a surge in popularity. Online stock, option, currency, and futures

trading is available to everyone, regardless of skill level, because of its inexpensive fees, global reach, and accessibility. You may find the commission rates for online trade on the websites of different firms. The form of security and the magnitude of the exchange determine these fees, which are typically established at a predetermined rate. Interest investors should be informed about the actual price for each contract. Traders that choose to conduct business online have more time to consider their requests. Also, a web-based trader probably won't have to fret about whether or not their broker is up to no good. The investor is the only one who can keep an eye on the account since no broker is earning any money. Online investors, in contrast to brokers, have complete control over the volume of transactions in their accounts, thus they are never at risk of becoming victims of excessive trading. With all these great advantages, a naive investor would think that internet trading is a magic formula for getting their finances under control and saving more money. However, there are exceptions to that rule. It is important for the average investor to know the benefits and drawbacks of online stock trading. Before everything else, most people who put their money into the stock market do not consider themselves experts in the field. As a result of the anonymity of internet trading, you may fool yourself into thinking you're a master trader. One of the main services offered by conventional brokers is financial planning and investment guidance. Additionally, these services do not cater to the internet investor who operates entirely from the comfort of their own home. Additional dangers exist while doing business online, particularly when using a shared computer. Since the compromised parties may freely trade their funds, investors would have limited legal options against the brokerage in the event of a security breach.

### Definition

Get a head start in online trade by familiarizing yourself with the basics of the web, e-commerce, and related fields. Worldwide Web:

The Internet provides millions of people all over the globe with access to enormous amounts of data; it is an autonomous, global network that links several smaller networks. By making what seemed like enormous distances much shorter, this technology is quickening change and changing corporate processes. It facilitates the formation of genuine connections and enables one to interact with anyone, whenever, and anywhere. The ever-present Internet has the potential to revolutionize our daily lives and the way we do business. The World Wide Web (or simply the Net) is a global system of interconnected computer communication networks that does not recognize or care about national borders. Almost every part of human life has been touched by the dot-com revolution, which is now underway. Everything from personal relationships to work to education to entertainment to health to banking to commerce to trade is a part of this. Many websites allow B2B and B2C purchases since the internet is an interactive medium that may go both ways. Online data copying, downloading, and retransmission may be part of their online activities alongside gaming and arcade purchasing. With 10% monthly growth, internet usage has grown by 2100 percent during the previous decade. Internet use in India has recently seen a significant surge. It is expected to cause a stir across the organization, from the C-suite to the finance department. Investing in stocks is becoming cheaper. Indian stock trading can undergo a dramatic transformation as a result of the advent of the internet. Electronic trade: When companies conduct their operations using digital networks, the term "electronic commerce" is borrowed. Innovative ways of data transport and processing facilitate traditional commercial interactions. It is possible to automate the transfer of data between computers. Commonly shortened to "e-commerce," the term describes doing all commercial transactions over the World Wide Web. Because of this, not only are operational modifications and the transition to the digital age made simpler, but paper transactions and manual processes are also reduced. Computers and networking are providing financial institutions with the means to engage in electronic trade. These computers could range from basic PCs used by individual employees to sophisticated servers housing massive volumes of data. The two varieties of computers are linked by networks, and operating systems form the foundation of any computer's software. It does a good job at managing the system's resources fairly.

Investigating the idea of online shopping is a smart move right now. Investors used to have to be in continual communication with their broker in order to get real-time market data. Investors may trade with the ease of a mouse click and access data online via net broking. Information is easily accessible to both individual investors and small-scale financial enterprises because to current technologies.

#### **NEED FOR THE STUDY**

Following the shift in trading focus to online platforms, this case study will examine how Indiabulls Ltd. makes use of its platform to evaluate the performance of the capital market. Maintaining accurate records and engaging in effective trade both need restraint. Keeping track of one's trading history is something that many commodities traders neglect to do, which means they are missing out on potentially game-changing information. Whether they're pros or amateurs, those who regularly make money trading commodities maintain detailed records of their transactions. But most commodities traders don't believe this to be true.

#### **SCOPE OF THE STUDY**

Investors may consider the company's financial health as well as external variables that have an impact on the business. This research only covers a certain area. The investor benefits from 70% of the research, while market sentiment dictates the remaining 30%. Our goal in zeroing down on this particular area is to have a foundational understanding of the elements that influence earnings per share (EPS) for businesses. Creditors, investors, and shareholders may find the investigated firm's market status helpful in analyzing the company, since it expands the scope of the study.

#### **OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY**

The purpose of this study is to examine how trading has evolved since the outcry technique gave way to an electronic trading platform. Examining the inner workings of Indiabulls Ltd. is its stated purpose. Learn everything you need to know about Indiabulls Ltd.'s screen-based trading system, including how to utilize its communication features. • The ideal setup of the network that would connect individuals and members to Indiabulls Ltd. • Avail yourself with the most recent happenings in the world of stock market trading.

#### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

Primary and secondary sources are both used in our study. The primary tactic for information collection is to speak with authorized representatives of Indiabulls Ltd. Building upon secondary sources: This approach of gathering information encompasses: The advertising materials and brochures given by Indiabulls Ltd. Various sources, such as the Economic Times and the NSE, provided the data. • A large library with books on stock market analysis, investment, and other financial subjects.

#### **LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY**

The overarching goal of this research is to offer a synopsis of all relevant topics pertaining to the trading process in India, both historically and now. The data may not be completely consistent with the study's findings since it uses both primary and secondary sources. The research focuses only on the process of internet trading. Because of time constraints and the need to keep research modest, we will not be able to address listing issues. One of the major issues was a lack of time. In only eight weeks, there was not enough time to understand the fundamentals. • Many other approaches were not taken into account. Theory and practice differ in important respects. • Not having enough information and tools.

#### **REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

In an effort to attract a larger pool of investors, Indian stockbrokers are upgrading their websites with tools like live portfolio managers, live quotations, market research, news, etc. The brokerage sector in the nation has gone through three main stages of growth. At any hour of the day or night, brokers may use online relationship management and broking services to provide investors research and information tailored to their requirements and profile. Investors will be able to make more informed choices with the help of e-brokers' value management and services, which include a wide range of activities such as online IPOs, asset allocation, portfolio management, financial planning, insurance, tax planning, and more. The country of India and its land area In India, 79 people applied for permission to trade online on April 1, 2010, the first day of internet trading. Brokers who are registered with the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) may now execute transactions on their customers' behalf using the internet, according to a decision made by SEBI officials. Clients may communicate their needs to the broker online using the Order Routing System (ORS),

which includes the security, quantity, and purchase/sell price. We strive to: The premise is that online commerce will It is essential that the markets be open and honest. Increase liquidity, which encompasses market depth and quotation regularity, to improve market quality. Eliminating inconsistencies is one strategy for lowering settlement risks in open discussions. • Offer an information system for management, • Make the system more adaptable so it can easily manage growing quantities; this will enable the market to grow nationally. These three goals of securities regulation are more advanced when internet trading is made easier: Protection of financial assets  
Developing a fair and efficient market, and • Making steps to lessen systemic risks easier. Some examples of brokers that provide online trading include ICICI Direct and Kotak Street.

#### **COMPANY PROFILE OF STOCK MARKET INDUSTRY**

In 2015, as the Reserve Bank of India begins to loosen its monetary policies, stocks that react to changes in interest rates and particular debt initiatives may be the ones to gain. Even if fund managers have forecasted an improvement in the economic outlook, equities investors will still have challenges in making a profit in the new year because to the high stock prices after the widespread growth in 2014. The prospect of a rise in US interest rates, together with the historically low price of crude oil on a global scale, has investors on edge. The growing market in India was among the most successful in 2014. There has been a 34% increase in the Sensex thus far in 2014. With a 75% increase in the BSE Small Cap index and a 56% increase in the BSE Mid Cap index, smaller firms have done even better. Nevertheless, India's economy might still be hit hard by a sell-off in developing markets. "Oil-exporting countries may face challenges on the international stage, and a general reluctance to take risks may prevail," the study said. Many market players see the Reserve Bank of India's (RBI) expected interest rate decrease as the most important event that will improve the economy and markets. differing levels of monetary policy relaxation would lead to differing amounts of share price rises for companies in interest rate-sensitive industries, including banking, cars, real estate, and bonds. Since bond prices tend to rise when interest rates fall, the fund managers have predicted that debt investments would provide healthy returns in 2019. With no wholesale price inflation expected in November, interest rate decreases might begin as soon as the

March quarter, according to our prediction. Rate environments with shorter time horizons are more volatile than those with longer ones. According to Dhawal Dalal's predictions, the head of fixed income and executive vice president of DSP BlackRock Mutual Fund, consumer inflation is expected to range from 5.5% to 5.6% in 2115, and the central bank is expected to reduce interest rates by 50 basis points. A potential 5% gain for long-term gilt funds might result from a 50 basis point drop in interest rates. Despite a 3% decline in gold and a 24% decline in silver, investors have earned over 9% in 2113 according to the BSE Sensex. According to an examination of their price movements, gold has unexpectedly lagged behind equities for two straight years after ruling the stock market for more than a decade. The dollar's decline in value over the last few months on tapering predictions and FII investments in Indian equities has caused gold to underperform. Historically, gold and stock prices have moved in opposite directions, and this year was no different, according to Jayant Manglik, President Retail Distribution of Religare Securities. He claims that this change has been just as noticeable for global markets as the decline and recovery of the gold market in 2113. Since individual investors' risk appetite has expanded owing to the global economic recovery, analysts say that gold and other once-safe haven assets have seen their liquidity depleted. Compared to gold's around 12.95% increase in 2011, the Sensex's rise of almost 25% was nearly twice as large. Last year, silver reached a price of \$12.84. "The markets have shown tremendous momentum since July-August 2113, when the RBI took some aggressive steps to stop the swiftly declining currency," said Hiren Dhakan, an associate fund manager at Bonanza Portfolio. Several financial markets, notably the Indian stock market, reacted knee-jerkly to the US Federal Reserve's threats to reduce assistance if the economy keeps growing. Still, the market got a lift from the Federal Reserve's pledge to systematically cut assistance. The continuous increase of the US dollar seems to be one of the external variables impacting Indian equities in the first half of 2114, but in the second half, these factors turn out to be benign. The elections would have already been held by then. He predicted that the Indian market will see double-digit percentage growth by the end of the year, citing both local and foreign causes. There was a 20% drop in the small-cap index and a 10% drop in the mid-cap index in the year 2113. Investors from outside the nation purchased shares valued at about USD 21 billion (Rs 1.1 lakh crore) up to

December 21st. They put in 1.28 lakh crore rupees, or almost \$24.37 billion, in 2011.

#### **DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OUTCRY SYSTEM:**

After receiving an order to purchase or sell shares, the broker must immediately put the transaction into action. The broker or an approved representative of him will attend the stock exchange at this place. An example of this approach is the open outcry system. While trading stocks, brokers often make a lot of unnecessary noise. Many different markets, also called "post pits" or "wings," trade different types of securities and are located on different parts of the stock exchange floor. Brokers use the "open outcry" technique to make bids and offers in the wing or post pit. He finalises the important deal by making a price offer or bid, which is shorthand for his price to buy or sell. If the dealer responds with his own price, the broker might end up losing the contract regardless of how delighted he is with the dealer's offer. He may look for an other provider if he is unhappy with the quote. Every time a trade closes, the broker and dealer mentally jot down the key points. The quantity of shares, the agreed-upon price, the party's name, the membership number, and many other details are jotted down on a pad.

#### **DISADVANTAGES OF OUTCRY SYSTEM:**

It seems like nobody is being quite honest. An increase in the likelihood of deceit, conjecture, and misconduct. Anyone who mistook the buy/sell signal often found himself in a disastrous scenario under the outcry system, since signals were more significant. The outcry mechanism also had issues with audibility. • As of February 29, 2027, Network Stock Broking Ltd abandoned the outcry method in favour of internet trading in response to the aforementioned drawbacks.

#### **MANUAL TRADING:**

Before internet commerce took off, the standard was It is common practice to use the trading ring while trading equities on an exchange. There are both reserved and unoccupied spots in the trading ring. To enter the ring, all members and their authorised assistance are required to wear badges given by the exchange or carry identification cards. Along with a pen, you must provide either an authorised confirmation document from the exchange or a Saudi book. Complex protocols govern the operations of the stock market floor. Only members are allowed to speculate

on the stock market. Therefore, trading stocks on a market involves a great deal of uncertainty. Here are the steps to take while using this trading technique: Picking an agent: Using member brokers is mandatory for any commercial transaction involving the buying or selling of shares or other investment vehicles. In order to err on the side of caution given the present rules, they could even tell their bankers to do this. Order placement: In order to buy or sell shares using a broker, follow these steps. People usually prefer to place orders in person, although other methods such as telegraph, phone, mail, fax, etc. are also acceptable. The procedure is often carried out over the phone in order to avoid delays, since that is the common objective. You may make a variety of orders, including those with limited discretion, open, stop loss, limited discretionary authority, immediate, cancel, and standard at best and limit.

#### **Putting a plan into motion:**

Order fulfilment takes place in the BSE trading ring. Feel free to take advantage of this from 11:30 am to 2:30 pm, Monday through Friday, with an additional hour on Saturdays. The trading ring is only accessible to members or authorised assistance who are wearing the badge that the exchange issues. Following the completion of the transaction, the broker and jobber record the details in their authorised Saudi Block Books or conformation notes. When drafting the notes for a client's contract, the Saudi book is consulted. The broker-client relationship is formalised via the use of a contract note. Making and Distributing Invoices: Invoices for both purchases and sales are sent either the same or the next business day after the preparation of the contract note. A full invoice including stamp duties for the transfer will be sent by the broker to the buyer when they have paid for and received the shares. Here we reach the last stage of the procedure.

#### **DEMATERIALIZATION:**

Dematerialization refers to the process of transferring securities from physical certificates to an investor's DP account by transforming them into equipment numbers. Shareholders who want to have their certificates dematerialized must first create an account with a DP, then complete and submit a Dematerialization Request Form (DP). No investor may transfer shares to a dematerialization processor (DP) without first including the word "Submitted for

Dematerialization" on the certificates. If the certificate is already registered in your name and is one of the securities that NSDL accepts, then it may be dematerialized. Every share in the S&P CNX NIFTY and BSE SENSEX is now part of NSDL, and most actively traded stocks in the market are as well. There seems to be an endless expansion of this list. The investor might choose to have their physical shares revoked after the transfer is complete. To execute this option, the investor has to submit a Demat request to his DP in addition to the option letter that the firm has issued. The company or its R&T agent would authenticate the Demat request upon receiving it from the DP in order to minimise the risk of loss during transit. Certificate numbers and other identifiers are no longer applicable to dematerialized shares. Because shares are fungible, you may swap in one hundred of them for another hundred of the same security. Additionally, shares in odd lotteries might have their certificates dematerialized. Fifteen to thirty days is the typical time for dematerialization. The DP may be approached to ask for the rematerialization of the dematerialized securities. "Rematerialization" refers to the transformation of digital shares into physical ones.

#### **Benefits of Demat:**

Less time and resources will be required to fix delivery errors since they are less likely to occur. Brokerage fees at certain companies have decreased by 0.5 percent as a result. Online share transfers may qualify for a half-percent stamp duty refund. The notarization and courier services will not cost you a dime. With your incentives and rights sent straight to your DA, you can lessen the chances of losing your transportation. The interest rate for a loan secured by Demat shares is often lower than that of a loan secured by physical shares. Recovering a backup copy is a breeze since data loss during transmission is not a problem. The minimum margin required to borrow money against physical assets is now 25% while the minimum margin required to borrow money against dematerialized securities is 50%. These reductions are imposed by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI).

#### **TRADING AND SETTLEMENT AT SHARE KHAN:**

From the perspective of the NSE, internet trading really started in India. The following are some of the reasons why investors favoured exchanges that provided the online trading method: • Member and investor feedback on the system's ease of use. • An rise

in investor trust as a result of more openness. • The ability of the exchange to monitor the market has been improved. • The maximum benefit that may be derived from a deal. The culmination of all these factors coming together was a surge in activity in online markets.

#### **TRADING PROCEDURE AT INDIABULLS STOCK BROCKING:**

Investors with Share Khan put their money into stocks and bonds listed on the NSE, BSE, and OTCEI (Over-The-Counter Exchange of India).

The reputable stock exchanges provide Share Khan with computers and software. Such locations are known as "Broker Work Stations." A connection connects each of these PCs to the server of the stock exchange. Agents and members may do a lot from the comfort of their own offices, including sending electronic orders, quotations, discussions, transactions, in-house deals, and auction requests. With these requests in hand, the CTS will despatch them to the corresponding service. Whenever an order is deemed improper, CTS will promptly reject it and inform the relevant parties. This whole set of functionalities is already written in code. The primary goal of CTS is to keep an eye on how the stock markets are doing. Following the broker's order placement, we shall start the match search. If the two sides are a good match, the trade will close. If such is not the case, the order will be swiftly withdrawn as the trading session ends. Any Good Till cancellations that are carried over will be informed to you the next business day. In the event that the match is not located within the allotted time, the order will be final.

#### **TRADING SESSION:**

Throughout the five days of the session, the trading hours stay the same, from 9:55 AM to 3:30 PM. Every stock market in the world follows the same trading schedule from Monday to Friday. A uniform trading schedule is now mandatory across all Indian stock exchanges per an order from Sebi.

#### **BROKER WORK STATION:**

Every stock's BBO, together with its most current trading price, opening price, closing price, weighted average price, and total transaction value, will be available to the broker in real-time at their desk. Additional data may be acquired by formally requesting it from the BWS. You can discover who the day's biggest winners and losers were right here. With regard to the market, snapshot,

top scrip, customers, volume/value, traders, and scrip. Information about liquidated firms, book closures, dividend announcements, board meeting resolutions, business reports, etc. is available to brokers as an additional service.

#### **ORDERS:**

You have the option to make orders either one at a time or in bulk. If the order is found to be incorrect during its review at the CTS, it will be returned to the BWS along with an appropriate error notification. It will be included in the local pending order book after it is accepted at the CTS. Following this, the system will search for a sell order that meets the criteria of the purchase order (in the case of a purchase order), and if found, the transaction will be carried out. Two brokers and the relevant dealers placed the purchase order. Both of these traders are notified at their respective BWSs of the deal's completion. Updates to the local trade book are made at the BWS. Two distinct kinds of orders are available to brokers for transmission: As of right now, that will do. Up to the cancellation, it's fine.

#### **Good for the day:**

The term "market order" has been used by some to describe this. If a member thinks the deal is outstanding for the day, their order is considered a market order. To finalise a deal, the terms "best bid" and "best order" need to be compatible. If the match is not located before the end of the trading day, the order will be cancelled. The next day, he must make an additional order. A client may, for instance, purchase one thousand shares of Wipro info for \$400 per, as reported by Good for Day. A fresh quote will need to be produced the next day in order to proceed if the correct match cannot be located. The order will be swiftly cancelled.

#### **Good till cancellation:**

This order is scheduled to be sent on the last trading day of the settlement period. As a carry forward order similar to the GFD, the broker is compelled to choose the GTC option for the trade. Within the trade settlement period, the order will be executed if all conditions are satisfied. If a match is not identified, the order may be cancelled up to the final day of the settlement term. There will be no rollover of this order to the subsequent settlement period. This member wants to buy 500 shares of SBI stock for \$690 a share, for instance. They will need the "GTC" order type to do this. The process will keep running until the trade

settlement period if the match cannot be found on that day.

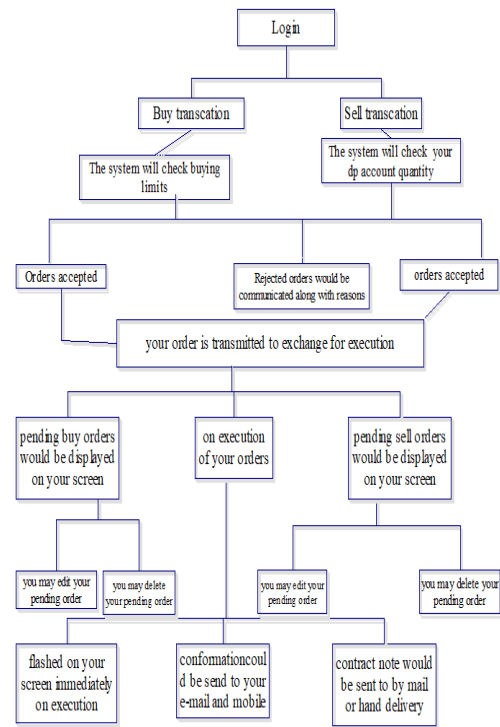
**SETTLEMENT OF TRANSACTIONS:**

A settlement is an agreement between two parties to exchange money or shares. Buyers will have an easier time getting their hands on shares via depository participants like Network Stock Broking Ltd. Sending the share certificates and transfer paperwork is the last step in completing a transaction. There has been a proper exchange of signatures on the transfer documents. It has the seller's broker's signature on it. The buyer is required to complete the transfer deed after collecting all relevant information. One possible solution to the problem is this. As soon as the contract is established, the parties involved in a spot settlement agree to pay off their debts and relinquish their assets. When a rolling settlement is used, the trading day is Monday and the payment day is Wednesday. Therefore, the trading day is based on "T+2". The securities will be sold at auction if they are not delivered.

**DETAILS OF PROCEDURES:**

During the settlement period, members in the pay-out position are required to provide share certificates to the clearing house. Each set of share certificates must be accompanied by a delivery chelan that specifies their folio numbers, unique IDs, and other pertinent information. Upon transfer from the clearing house, ownership of the shares will pass to the buyer who is in a position to pay in full. During the trading settlement period (T+2), the member in the paying position is required to pay for the value of shares. Members in the paying position may expect their monies to be dispersed by the clearinghouse. The exchange's settlement committee will choose a remedy for any member complaint about the settlement, including but not limited to payment delays, non-delivery, good or terrible deliveries, and any other issue.

**The given flow chart clearly explains the process of online trading:**



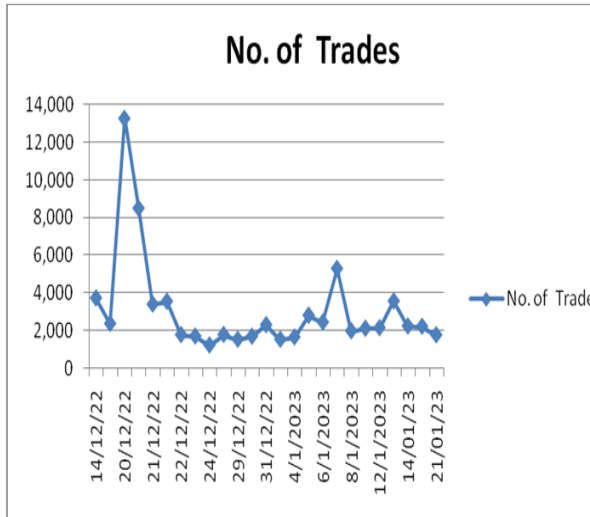
**STOCK MARKET:**

**Company : MAHINDRA & MAHINDRA LTD. 500521**

**Period: 14-Dec-2022 to 21-Jan-2023**

**All Prices in ₹ TABLE NO 4.1**

Date	Open	High	Low	Close	WAP	No. of Shares	No. of Trades	Total Turnover
14/12/22	1,248.55	1,295.90	1,229.00	1,287.00	1,255.48	55,321	3,728	6,94,53,132
15/12/22	1,290.00	1,304.00	1,280.05	1,289.05	1,292.57	35,800	2,362	4,62,74,112
20/12/22	1,259.00	1,265.00	1,210.80	1,221.90	1,226.22	2,55,714	13,289	31,35,60,609
21/12/22	1,212.00	1,253.00	1,216.30	1,246.90	1,215.97	5,21,515	8,511	63,04,99,221
21/12/22	1,238.10	1,258.21	1,235.60	1,244.30	1,246.58	64,089	3,395	7,98,91,795
21/12/22	1,245.10	1,284.15	1,241.80	1,277.15	1,271.30	81,216	3,546	10,31,98,831
22/12/22	1,278.90	1,278.90	1,241.65	1,258.50	1,262.01	45,394	1,775	3,72,87,880
23/12/22	1,260.10	1,270.70	1,249.00	1,252.85	1,257.06	39,216	1,697	4,92,84,211
24/12/22	1,257.05	1,270.55	1,254.45	1,257.70	1,260.48	26,545	1,220	3,34,59,343
28/12/22	1,261.10	1,267.25	1,244.00	1,246.80	1,252.23	39,240	1,782	4,91,37,574
29/12/22	1,253.70	1,270.00	1,251.05	1,265.00	1,262.67	28,979	1,525	3,65,90,984
30/12/22	1,265.00	1,274.00	1,258.00	1,262.30	1,265.93	39,991	1,686	5,06,25,781
31/12/22	1,262.00	1,277.55	1,256.60	1,271.55	1,265.68	46,012	2,299	3,82,36,506
1/01/23	1,265.00	1,278.00	1,256.35	1,263.45	1,271.44	36,146	1,527	4,59,57,382
4/01/23	1,263.45	1,263.45	1,241.55	1,244.21	1,248.61	37,977	1,630	4,74,21,589
5/01/23	1,247.00	1,270.35	1,238.60	1,248.05	1,253.46	71,582	2,806	8,97,25,044
6/01/23	1,254.00	1,254.00	1,221.10	1,233.70	1,235.72	52,214	2,441	6,44,97,421
7/01/23	1,215.00	1,221.00	1,210.00	1,213.60	1,210.55	1,25,621	5,298	14,95,54,639
8/01/23	1,214.05	1,217.85	1,211.10	1,216.70	1,220.38	36,048	1,978	4,32,35,151
11/01/23	1,217.00	1,217.00	1,154.60	1,203.60	1,210.23	31,778	2,110	3,71,87,479
12/01/23	1,205.00	1,210.00	1,152.00	1,212.15	1,215.74	37,137	2,144	4,36,63,282
13/01/23	1,215.00	1,214.00	1,216.60	1,215.40	1,220.54	69,277	3,566	8,31,00,868
14/01/23	1,210.00	1,218.35	1,209.55	1,217.95	1,215.04	39,797	2,233	4,71,61,000
15/01/23	1,210.00	1,210.00	1,211.00	1,216.55	1,214.02	38,029	2,220	4,50,27,105
21/01/23	1,218.55	1,216.00	1,157.00	1,207.00	1,210.49	39,406	1,763	3,44,21,352



**GRAPH NO 4.1**  
**INTERPRETATION:**

Profits per share went up from 1210.49 to 1287.00, which led to a rise in the open value from 1248.55. Next on the list are price decreases ranging from \$1218.55 to \$1207. A gain of 12,78.51% is the final product. There is an increase in the number of arrivals on certain days or periods. The value of MAHINDRA & MAHINDRA LTD rose by 10.24% during this session, which is why it happened.

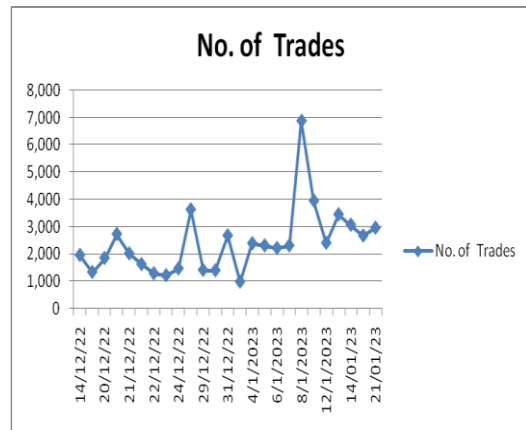
**Company : CIPLA LTD. 500087**

**Period: 14-Dec-2022 to 21-Jan-2023**

All Prices in ₹

**TABLE NO 4.2**

Date	Open	High	Low	Close	WAP	No. of Shares	No. of Trades	Total Turnover
14/12/22	639.00	643.50	632.00	639.21	638.04	50,485	1,956	3,22,11,353
15/12/22	635.00	640.80	635.00	637.65	638.71	32,914	1,331	2,10,22,588
20/12/22	641.00	644.00	636.95	638.30	639.76	44,123	1,847	2,82,28,248
21/12/22	638.00	644.50	637.30	643.10	641.72	79,367	2,726	5,09,31,085
21/12/22	643.10	648.75	640.15	642.15	644.51	40,210	2,012	2,58,96,421
21/12/22	643.15	649.00	640.80	643.10	645.10	59,227	1,621	3,82,07,509
22/12/22	643.10	648.30	641.45	644.21	644.78	57,685	1,281	3,71,94,274
23/12/22	645.00	649.00	645.00	647.35	647.00	29,959	1,213	1,93,83,611
24/12/22	648.00	654.50	645.21	648.25	649.97	44,548	1,461	2,89,54,926
28/12/22	649.50	657.21	647.00	655.15	653.30	89,861	3,626	5,87,06,385
29/12/22	656.70	660.00	652.45	653.15	655.44	30,465	1,407	1,99,67,963
30/12/22	653.95	657.05	650.25	652.85	653.73	42,532	1,393	2,78,04,575
31/12/22	652.85	654.90	648.00	649.50	651.07	67,382	2,672	4,38,70,064
1/01/23	651.00	658.00	649.00	654.70	654.44	29,250	978	1,91,42,272
4/01/23	654.70	654.70	638.40	645.55	645.60	69,956	2,385	4,51,63,394
5/01/23	646.05	649.95	638.25	641.15	643.08	63,759	2,307	4,10,02,321
6/01/23	641.00	657.60	638.00	652.40	649.54	73,697	2,212	4,78,68,915
7/01/23	650.00	650.00	630.40	639.15	642.40	73,410	2,306	4,71,58,507
8/01/23	637.80	645.00	614.35	622.45	627.20	1,61,578	6,879	10,13,34,575
11/01/23	621.00	621.00	604.55	610.25	609.02	1,04,974	3,945	6,39,31,159
12/01/23	609.80	621.00	605.75	611.65	611.61	67,242	2,400	4,11,26,104
13/01/23	614.90	620.00	597.00	608.70	608.21	93,778	3,449	5,70,34,537
14/01/23	605.00	620.00	597.05	613.90	607.58	85,215	3,066	5,21,74,553
15/01/23	614.00	620.80	602.21	607.40	610.79	68,078	2,666	4,15,81,687
21/01/23	607.00	607.00	586.10	590.85	595.97	86,285	2,957	5,14,22,858



**GRAPH NO 4.2**  
**INTERPRETATION:**

This caused the open value to rise from 639.00 to 639.23. Next, take a look at the 595.97 revised EPS number. The following range, from 607.00 to 590.85, is the sale zone. A grand total of \$632.89 has been collected. Afterwards, we reach the point when the increases in amounts happen all at once. Keeping in mind that the EPS value of CIPLA LTD. rose by 2.57% monthly.

**Company : BHARAT HEAVY ELECTRICALS LTD. 500103**

**Period: 14-Dec-2022 to 21-Jan-2023**

All Prices in ₹

**TABLE NO 4.3**

Date	Open	High	Low	Close	WAP	No. of Shares	No. of Trades	Total Turnover
14/12/22	206.00	209.00	204.25	207.05	207.40	2,66,781	2,858	4,46,58,077
15/12/22	207.00	207.90	204.25	206.10	205.64	2,44,644	2,761	4,05,21,833
20/12/22	207.00	210.10	207.00	208.05	208.77	2,77,083	3,372	4,67,62,896
21/12/22	209.21	210.10	205.55	208.90	207.83	3,91,578	3,739	6,57,21,257
21/12/22	209.00	209.00	205.50	206.85	207.21	2,51,109	3,665	4,21,87,902
21/12/22	206.10	208.40	206.05	207.15	207.36	1,55,963	2,279	2,61,01,950
22/12/22	208.50	208.65	205.30	206.15	207.23	2,82,314	2,548	4,72,10,128
23/12/22	207.00	212.90	207.00	212.10	211.21	5,25,932	5,571	9,00,32,125
24/12/22	213.50	214.60	211.55	212.50	212.95	5,38,363	3,643	9,31,08,321
28/12/22	214.00	214.30	211.25	211.65	212.64	2,29,088	2,497	3,95,50,809
29/12/22	213.30	213.30	206.45	208.65	208.92	4,05,649	4,114	6,85,21,063
30/12/22	209.25	210.90	208.50	209.50	209.88	2,66,837	3,087	4,53,29,553
31/12/22	210.00	210.25	207.45	209.25	208.88	2,33,092	2,130	3,93,65,369
1/01/23	209.00	212.25	208.40	211.00	210.85	3,07,638	2,879	5,25,58,655
4/01/23	210.90	210.95	204.00	205.10	207.30	4,56,534	4,034	7,63,78,683
5/01/23	205.15	208.05	204.30	206.45	206.28	2,94,282	3,421	4,89,32,921
6/01/23	207.00	215.00	204.80	205.40	206.86	42,74,783	4,863	71,32,79,951
7/01/23	204.50	204.50	153.00	153.85	157.07	8,48,439	9,043	13,32,67,804
8/01/23	157.00	157.00	152.30	153.70	154.36	4,85,388	5,013	7,49,26,767
11/01/23	153.00	153.00	148.30	149.75	149.85	4,21,505	4,988	6,28,64,005
12/01/23	150.00	153.40	149.35	150.50	151.21	4,20,805	4,339	6,30,21,538
13/01/23	152.00	153.25	143.05	147.95	147.75	5,35,730	5,273	7,91,53,749
14/01/23	146.00	146.80	142.65	143.80	144.35	3,72,347	4,221	5,37,48,252
15/01/23	143.80	145.00	135.50	136.50	140.21	5,71,407	6,832	8,01,20,838
21/01/23	136.00	148.00	131.90	142.35	141.85	10,91,305	10,569	15,47,96,532

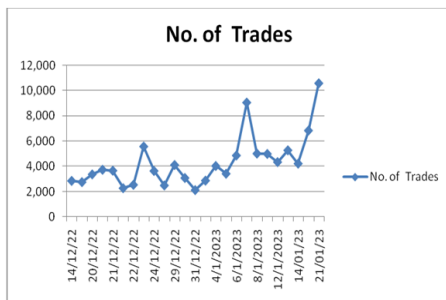


TABLE NO 4.3

**INTERPRETATION:**

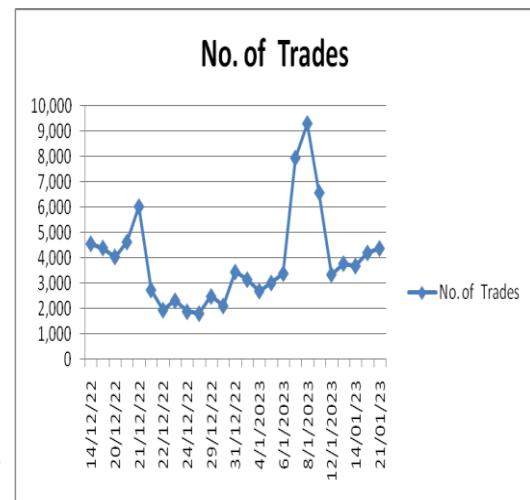
Although earnings per share were higher at 430.92, the open value fell from 206.00 to 207.50. After that, we reach the price range of \$136.00 to \$142.35, which is where we may get a bargain. A total of 154.68 is the total. There is an increase in the number of arrivals on certain days or periods. The value of BHARAT HEAVY ELECTRICALS LTD. increased by 1.62% during this session.

Company : **MARUTI SUZUKI INDIA LTD. 532500**

Period: 14-Dec-2022 to 21-Jan-2023

All Prices in ₹ **TABLE NO 4.4**

Date	Open	High	Low	Close	WAP	No. of Shares	No. of Trades	Total Turnover
14/12/22	4,510.00	4,580.00	4,482.00	4,569.80	4,528.09	70,147	4,568	31,76,31,797
15/12/22	4,595.00	4,636.00	4,562.30	4,621.60	4,596.26	32,883	4,402	15,11,38,884
20/12/22	4,650.00	4,654.00	4,603.00	4,621.95	4,623.96	34,352	4,051	15,87,49,782
21/12/22	4,640.00	4,678.00	4,574.05	4,666.00	4,620.31	48,577	4,636	22,42,46,596
21/12/22	4,678.00	4,701.00	4,611.00	4,621.25	4,657.10	50,321	6,030	23,43,31,115
21/12/22	4,602.00	4,656.21	4,602.00	4,639.60	4,637.90	22,385	2,751	10,47,46,940
22/12/22	4,635.00	4,644.00	4,535.05	4,621.75	4,620.43	21,446	1,955	8,51,54,685
23/12/22	4,621.10	4,653.00	4,621.10	4,635.21	4,634.94	21,997	2,327	9,26,84,851
24/12/22	4,644.00	4,644.00	4,588.75	4,594.40	4,603.48	21,885	1,893	9,15,40,249
28/12/22	4,610.00	4,640.00	4,590.00	4,635.35	4,622.11	13,598	1,821	6,28,51,410
29/12/22	4,629.40	4,655.90	4,610.10	4,638.60	4,632.28	15,004	2,495	6,95,02,797
30/12/22	4,639.00	4,642.00	4,578.05	4,588.45	4,610.61	21,211	2,120	8,38,25,582
31/12/22	4,587.00	4,641.65	4,567.15	4,615.35	4,593.65	72,811	3,456	33,44,68,391
1/01/23	4,630.50	4,665.00	4,606.55	4,635.05	4,637.06	45,948	3,156	21,30,63,332
4/01/23	4,640.00	4,656.30	4,575.00	4,583.40	4,605.97	21,221	2,703	8,85,26,662
5/01/23	4,581.00	4,600.00	4,556.55	4,568.35	4,575.05	21,855	3,023	9,99,87,631
6/01/23	4,598.00	4,600.00	4,464.10	4,479.55	4,524.33	29,414	3,395	13,30,78,742
7/01/23	4,464.00	4,464.00	4,252.00	4,266.55	4,301.70	82,747	7,946	35,59,53,217
8/01/23	4,281.00	4,325.80	4,215.80	4,215.65	4,236.66	81,035	9,299	34,33,21,570
11/01/23	4,210.00	4,298.00	4,145.00	4,279.45	4,250.48	60,237	6,577	25,60,36,348
12/01/23	4,299.00	4,322.00	4,261.50	4,269.65	4,289.24	25,846	3,355	11,08,59,621
13/01/23	4,292.00	4,309.95	4,223.05	4,293.40	4,275.41	38,036	3,787	20,26,21,399
14/01/23	4,250.00	4,284.85	4,214.60	4,249.65	4,245.26	34,214	3,691	14,51,62,474
15/01/23	4,266.00	4,338.00	4,251.10	4,273.30	4,295.78	30,669	4,211	13,21,47,424
21/01/23	4,287.55	4,290.00	4,214.40	4,227.60	4,224.52	29,996	4,384	12,67,21,845



GRAPH NO 4.4

**INTERPRETATION:**

Up from \$4510.00, the open value is now \$4569.80. Keep on to the next number, which is the higher EPS of 4295.78. Moving forward, we will be lowering the price from \$4287.55 to \$4227.50. A sum of \$4,351.47 is added to the total. Afterwards, we reach the point when the increases in amounts happen all at once. This session is not to be missed. Maruti Suzuki India Ltd. is the company. Changes in earnings per share (EPS) show a growth of 7.88%.

**FINDINGS**

Volume dropped at the same times and on the same days. The CIPLA value, to put it simply, increased by 1.10 percent at this conference. An increase in visitors occurs on the same or a day before. The value of MAHINDRA & MAHINDRA LTD rose by 10.24% during this session, which is why it happened. Volume dropped at the same times and on the same days. This is due to the fact that BHARAT HEAVY ELECTRICALS LTD.'s value increased by 2.59% during the session. An increase in visitors occurs on the same or a day before. Why? Because throughout the course of the session, the value of MARUTI SUZUKI INDIA LTD.'s earnings per share rose by 3.47 percent.

### SUGGESTIONS

Selling shares held by promoters is against the law. Financial institutions must authorise any growth in quantity or speed, and there are limitations on expansion. • The market becomes more appealing to investors both at home and abroad when they may use derivative products like stock futures, options on stocks, index futures, and others. • Consistently audits and updates data in an effort to decrease paperwork, because maintaining data in the system is complex despite the little amount of paperwork. • The issue of most DPs lacking the necessary capacity to process the massive amount of transactions, leading to a multitude of errors, might be avoided if we ensure that every DO is given correct information on their infrastructure. In a pooled account, the broker, and not the owner, gets dividend payments since the identity of each share's genuine owner is obscured. Because of this, the owner is susceptible to deceit or manipulation by the broker, who may benefit monetarily from their misfortune. Therefore, it would be wisest to send the dividend to the owner immediately in this case. The method is vulnerable to misuse since shareholders run the danger of losing their shares and having to get new ones from their broker within 21 days if their broker provides them shares that are not real or counterfeit. Make every effort to expedite the distribution procedure in order to decrease the amount of time shareholders are required to wait for their issued shares.

### CONCLUSION

The extensive research on capital market instruments at the Inter Connected stock exchange has shown the benefits of

dematerialization. The issuer, investor firms, and nation have all gained substantially from the settlement of shares, derivative markets, and capital instruments. • The building of a paperless trading system has become essential due to the reduction in delivery and settlement delays caused by depository systems. This has helped move the needle on the objective of making securities holders more liquid. The effective operation of the capital market is increasingly dependent on online trading and settlement technologies. Proving the technology's worth, transaction processing times were cut in half, from T+5 days to T+3 days. A new proposal suggests finishing the settlement in T+1 days, which is good news for the demat and capital market instruments system. Derivative trading has historically taken place on the Indian Indexes. • It seems that activity has not taken off, based on the little sums and quantity of transactions. Despite their excitement, capital market bettors greeted the advent of derivative trading with a more subdued level of enthusiasm. • India's derivative markets face several challenges that hinder their growth. Two of these reasons that stick out are the high cost of transactions and the lack of clear standards on tax-related issues.

### BIBLIOGRAPHY

#### BOOKS:

Punithavathy Pandian "Security analysis and portfolio management" Vikas Publishing House, Edition 2115.

-V.K.Bhalla

Investment management

-Preethi Singh

Security Analysis And Portfolio Management

-V.A.Avadhani

Marketing of Financial Services

-V.A.Avadhani

Indian Financial System

-M.Y.Khan

#### WEBSITES:

[www.indiabulls.com](http://www.indiabulls.com)

[www.bseindia.com](http://www.bseindia.com)

[www.sebi.com](http://www.sebi.com)

[www.moneycontrol.com](http://www.moneycontrol.com)

[www.economicstimes.com](http://www.economicstimes.com)

[www.nseindia.com](http://www.nseindia.com)