

MARKET STRUCTURE, INVESTOR BEHAVIOR, AND PERFORMANCE DYNAMICS IN INDIAN CAPITAL MARKETS

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ABSTRACT:An economy's total output is significantly affected by its capital stock. A robust financial system is essential for the economy to access sufficient funds through various means, such as saving, borrowing, and investment. The ability to invest depends in large part on reserves, which are directly proportional to one's or a group's income. One way to see the system at hand is as an interconnected web of subsystems that, when activated, cooperate to accomplish a common objective within certain constraints. The various components of these subordinate systems rely on one another and function as a whole. A "system" in finance refers to the interconnected network of financial organizations, resources, people, and markets that contribute to economic growth. By facilitating the flow of currency throughout the financial system, the economic system contributes to economic growth. Examining the structure and operation of the Indian capital market is the objective of this paper.

Keywords: *Savings, Capital Market, interdependent, finance.*

1. INTRODUCTION

Rules used to shape India's economy. However, pricing are unpredictable right now and will likely stay that way. With India's continuous liberalization and the RBI's attempts to set up a currency forward market, risk management measures have grown more accessible in the past few years. Managing risk during deregulation is greatly aided by derivatives. The National Stock Exchange of India (NSE) began the process of establishing derivative markets in India's financial industry after conducting a thorough evaluation of market demands. In July 1999, futures trading for the first time occurred in India.

By purchasing Participatory Notes, non-resident investors can gain access to the Indian market. At the moment, India's exchange-traded swap market is second to none in Asia, right behind S. There were a lot of major events in Japan in the first quarter of 2005. Right now, what's going on in China? There are several situations in which the names China and India are thought of together. Its swaps markets are gearing up for quick expansion in China. Notable American groups have lately established partnerships. In the United States, people can buy futures contracts on a variety of markets. Foreign and domestic businesses alike can now facilitate currency swaps and yuan forward contracts thanks to the Central Bank's loosening of restrictions.

But China's stock market still lacks the essential reforms. Because of this, the expansion of its trading markets may be slowed. There are numerous other regions in the region with smaller markets than India. Big businesses, private organizations, and individual investors still seem



to have a lot of sway in the market, even if there are more and more small businesses and government-run institutions popping up. International financial institutions like JPMorgan Chase are growing their footprint in India in response to the country's booming derivatives market. More and more tradable derivative items are becoming available.

Futures' Indian clients are facing a lot of problems that need fixing. The most often traded derivatives differ greatly from one another. Data on equity derivatives from the National Stock Exchange shows that stock or index futures account for more than 90% of all trading activity. When trading options, you don't have access to numerous stocks. This is because most options trades involve the settlement of cash rather than the exchange of physical securities. It is unusual to see contracts for future exchange rates or interest rates.

2. STRUCTURE OF FINANCIAL MARKET

Financial markets, intermediaries, instruments, and services make up the four pillars of India's financial system.

Financial Intermediaries:

There is a vast array of companies that facilitate monetary transactions; these are known as financial intermediaries. One kind of financial intermediary is premeditated, whereas the other kind just pops up. Financial institutions in India are subject to oversight from a number of relevant bodies, including the Reserve Bank of India, the Securities and Exchange Board of India, the Companies Act, and the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act.

Local moneylenders, pawn shops, and other unregulated financial operations go unchecked by these governing organizations. Financial intermediaries that are formal or structured make up a large portion of our research. Banks, insurance firms, home financing enterprises, and non-banking financial institutions are the four categories into which the five structural financial intermediaries fall.

Because they guide consumers toward prudent financial decision-making and inspire savings, financial intermediaries play a crucial role in capital formation. Using intermediaries to invest is preferable for small-scale investors since they aggregate the capital of multiple individual investors. The ability to divide assets allows intermediaries to assign claims to bondholders upon maturity or redemption, allowing for this grouping.

Financial instruments:

Loan instruments, equity shares, preference shares, time deposits, mutual funds, and all their permutations are examples of financial instruments. Similarly, insurance policies, option deals, and futures contracts are all forms of financial instruments.

Financial assets can be defined as any form of debt that a company takes out in order to generate income and maintain its worth through the use of collateral from another company. The right to receive interest, bonuses, and other forms of future financial payment is inherent in financial asset ownership. Buildings, tools, furniture, and other tangible assets are valued according to their physical characteristics. A person can secure a steady stream of income or purchase an asset allocation. Security ownership is with the investor. Businesses and other economic entities that have an interest in generating profits in the future are known as investors.

An instrument's negotiability is determined by the nature of the claim or refund.



- Term loans, bonds, and debentures are all examples of debt assets.
- The ownership stake in a company can be represented by a financial instrument called equity shares, also called security shares.
- There are many different kinds of hybrid assets, including preferred shares and convertible stocks.

Issuer traits determine whether a bond is considered direct, indirect, or derivative. Manufacturing firms are the real issuers of bonds and equities. For example, units in a mutual fund are a type of financial instrument that can serve as a check on the actions of other financial actors. These are called indirect assets. Options and futures are two types of derivative goods that are very popular. There is a wide variety of securities available to meet the needs of investors and provide unique opportunities. The evolution and intelligence of the financial system are profoundly affected by this.

Financial Services:

With the help of more capital, the banking sector has expanded to become a major economic force in many countries. The financial services sector has seen tremendous trade and investment growth due to a number of factors, including the opening of new markets in developing and transitioning economies, modernization, the fast advancement of technology, the use of new financial instruments, and the opening of trade and financial policies. Consequently, there has been a dramatic uptick in the volume and diversity of transactions involving financial services. Corporate banking, factoring, foreign exchange trading, consulting, advising, project financing, securities trading, venture capital, insurance brokerage and underwriting, and wholesale and retail banking are all part of the financial services industry. The financial services sector employs a huge workforce due to the diversity of the products and services it offers.

Financial Market:

By providing purchasers with a great opportunity to earn money, the Indian financial market facilitates the utilization of the nation's massive savings. Consequently, the financial markets encompass not only the money and capital markets but also the credit and capital exchange markets. On the financial markets, investors can buy and sell assets across many different types of assets.

One major function of financial markets is the trading of a wide variety of financial assets and securities, including stocks, bonds, commodities, futures, options, foreign currency, and bills of exchange. Two main parts of the financial sector are the stock market and the money market.

Money Market

To put it simply, bonds having maturities less than one year are found in the money market. Borrowers looking for short-term loans might find the best rates in this sector. In addition to distributing capital and earning interest, it gives the owner further options. In contrast to stock exchanges, money markets do not have a centralized trading platform that enables transactions on both the primary and secondary markets.

Companies in the manufacturing sector, mutual funds, state governments, individuals who are not Indian residents, international corporations, financial institutions, and foreign institutional

investors are all part of the money market. The usage and trading of money market assets are regulated by separate bodies in India: the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI). Mutual funds and other types of financial organizations are not allowed to lend money outside of the call money market. The buying and selling of commercial paper is still within their purview.

Capital Market:

On the capital market, investors can buy and sell financial assets with maturities greater than one year, which are examples of long-term financing possibilities. There are two main marketplaces for raising capital: the primary market, where shares or common stock are sold, and the secondary market, where securities are bought and sold. One of capital markets' most important responsibilities is the transfer of resources in a way that is practical and advantageous. Consequently, the nation's economy must progress and improve. The importance and versatility of the capital market are explored in this article.

Link between Savers and Investors:

People use the capital market to trade goods and services for money. The importance of spending resources on projects with a real chance of success cannot be overstated. The capital market is necessary for the efficient distribution of financial resources. It increases a country's production and wealth by redistributing resources from sectors that are overly rich or inefficient to those that are underdeveloped or underutilised.

Encouragement to Saving:

The rise of market capital, financial institutions and non-financial organizations alike have launched a slew of new products and services designed to get people to put more money away. Less developed nations have a harder time saving and getting capital because their capital markets aren't strong. Also, the rich in these countries are more likely to put their money into things that won't last, like fads.

Encouragement to Investment:

The procedure is made easier by the capital market, which allows states and enterprises to access funds and supports investment. Services can be provided through banks and non-bank financial institutions. You can send money to the government or venture capitalists using a number of different financial products, including stocks, bonds, and similar investment vehicles. As financial institutions grow, we see lower interest rates, easier capital flows, and more investment.

Promotes Economic Growth:

When it comes to boosting and quickening economic growth, the capital market is equally crucial. The general health of the economy is also shown by it. Different parts of the capital market, including non-bank financial intermediaries, efficiently distribute resources to meet the demands of the nation's expansion. Both the public and private sectors contribute to a nation's economic growth over the long run, depending on how well it uses its resources in commerce and industry.

Stability in Security Prices:

Share and other asset values tend to be more stable under the impact of the capital market,



which in turn lowers price volatility. Two methods to make things more stable are to pass laws that make it illegal to do things carelessly and without cause, and to make it easier for lenders to get loans with lower interest rates and enough money for borrowers.

3. OBJECTIVES AND RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Objectives of paper:

- To examine the composition of the Indian financial market.
- To acquire an understanding of the operation of the Indian Capital Market.

Research Methodology

Critical thinking skills are essential for assessing the reliability of data collected from various sources, particularly when the goal is to find a solution to an issue. Remember that many secondary sources exclude crucial information such as the paper's aims, methodology, studies, and interpretation of results. Researchers will have a more difficult time determining the credibility and accuracy of these sources due to this omission. My goal in attempting to address this issue was to include additional information from various sources.

Websites, scholarly journals, trade publications, and bank annual reports were among the many sources used to compile the data presented in this issue. Based on my research into the inner workings of India's capital markets, I did my best to provide you with accurate and up-to-date information. Read a wide variety of academic and professional journals to keep up with the latest developments in this sector. We supplemented primary data from online communities with secondary statistics to facilitate the conversation.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The various components that make up a nation's financial infrastructure include commodities, regulatory agencies, banking institutions, and non-banking financial firms (NBFCs). A wide variety of institutions and government bodies in India work together to regulate the country's financial sector. Banks and other service providers make up the bulk of the largest enterprises in this sector. There are several different types of banks in India, including the Reserve Bank of India, commercial and public banks, cooperative banks, and international organizations. Important to the economy are non-banking financial companies (NBFCs), such as GIC and LIC, which provide insurance and other related services.

More and more national and state organizations, including State Financial Corporations (SFCs) and large banks like ICICI, IDBI, and IFCI, are making long-term loans available to businesses. Certain kinds of enterprises find it easier to receive both short-term and long-term loans from specialist banks such as NABARD and EXIM Bank. The financial market is a crucial component of the financial system and ranks third in terms of value. The stock market and the money market are two distinct subsets of the financial sector.

The money market is a marketplace for the purchase and sale of financial assets having maturities of one year or less. Treasury bills, commercial paper, call money, and certificates of deposit are all traded in the money market. In the secondary market, there are two types of marketplaces: major and secondary.



More shares might be offered to increase ownership value in the major market known as the initial public offering (IPO) market. Trades in issued securities take place on secondary markets or stock exchanges. The Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE) and the National Stock Exchange (NSE) are the two primary components of India's stock exchanges. With the rise of electronic trading and increased market rivalry, most of India's older exchanges went out of business. The Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE) and the National Stock Exchange (NSE) currently control a lot of business. All nations' industrial sectors rely heavily on capital. In a well-functioning economy, people are able to accumulate wealth through selling goods and services, saving money, and taking out loans.

A person's or a group's ability to spend depends in large part on their reserves, which are established from their earnings. One way to look at the existing system is as a collection of related components that cooperate to accomplish a goal.

These intricate systems consist of numerous interdependent components that function harmoniously as a whole. When discussing economic growth, the term "system" often refers to the interconnected web of markets, financial institutions, goods, middlemen, and other components. In order to facilitate faster transfers and contribute to economic growth, the financial system employs the finance route.

Alterations to financial legislation have resulted in the development of numerous new subsystems, all of which have had a significant impact on India's financial system. Research into the author's recent history forms the basis of the present argument. Future chapters will delve more into this argument as it pertains to derivatives. Looking at the components of the Indian banking system helps put things in context.

5. CONCLUSION

A number of new subsystems have emerged inside the Indian financial system, which has undergone substantial changes in recent times. Reasons for these changes include new or revised financial laws. Much progress has been made in international trade and business as a consequence of the recent decade's intensification of globalization and deregulation. Consequently, there has been a dramatic spike in the global demand for a wide range of financial products and currencies. Current financial volatility in the business sector is a result of the ongoing fluctuation across multiple financial markets, including interest rates, foreign exchange rates, and stock market prices.

Presently, unfavourable trends are threatening the industry's long-term viability. Developed and brought into the financial markets, financial derivatives, also called "innovative financial instruments," aim to reduce the unfavorable impact of risks like the ones listed above. The primary goal of these financial instruments is to mitigate financial risk by setting legally obligatory future dates and protecting against unfavourable price swings. In order to make this possible, we offer price assurances for future periods. On top of that, these chances arise for individuals who are willing to take on more financial risk in the hopes of potentially higher financial rewards. These technologies have made it possible to shift responsibility for controlling and addressing potential threats from individuals who want to avoid them to those



who are better equipped to do so.

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