Chapter 2

THE TRADERS OF STOCKEXCHANGE

The regulator of stock exchange, shareholders and intermediaries are the SEBI. SEBI changes its guidelines during every 6 months. The motive of SEBI is to create a market where no key players can create any violations at the various services enabled by them. The different violations create losses and risks of investment to the public are identified by SEBI and punished them. During issue, refund, allotment, issue of certificates, dispatch and transfer of securities the functions are prominently done with the code of conduct of the intermediaries. The necessary infrastructure of SEBI is open to all its service providers and shareholders. Likewise the intermediary and advisory services of the respective intermediaries and professional are workout as given by SEBI and its advisors. The trading of the stock exchange with different security were preferred by the capability of the shareholders. Stock exchanges cannot directly sell and distribute its financial instruments to the shareholders. Hence an amendment action passed in the parliament for establishing service providers. The enactment of the act prescribes the necessary requirements of the intermediaries. The capital adequacy requirement along its assets and premises are one among them. They must be competent to behave as an authority of selling shares for its clients. The education of the intermediary is more relevant given by SEBI. The pre history of the broker and service are given to the board of SEBI for giving registration and there by granting permission of approval of such trade. The SEBI also have appointed an advisory committee comprising of merchant bankers who takes care of the different activities of the intermediaries. The sudden action of their services are managed by the Self regulatory organisation.

The trade problems of the intermediaries are removed by its own and redressal agencies. The SEBI is a central Govt. organization prescribing rules, regulations and byelaws essential for the purpose of trading of securities. The
running of securities market perhaps vests with the performance of the statutory body. The board of members of SEBI conducts meeting to deliver its information and the revisions of requirements of intermediaries are regularly given to them for fostering its idea of growth of specific areas and other parts of the activities. The fulfillment of trading limits is fixed during specified time and concentrates that all its members are achieving the target. If they could not attain the target then what is to be done on the next are decided by the advisory body of SEBI. Before the establishment of SEBI as an apex statutory body securities market with the concerned stock exchange and its members alone are conducted the operations of securities market. After that along with the percent share of stockexchange and members, the governing body of SEBI are planning and promoting the activities of capital market.

As per the parliament envisages the SEBI must comprise of body of members with its different functions. The head of the committee decides the number of board members and controls the authority given to them. The compulsory submission of the committee report is essential during specified time. Any improvisation of the functions is required it is made for the purpose of smooth functioning of such organization. The board members must fulfill all criteria for the purpose of managing the duty. The members must be a fit and proper person acting among them as appointees, the companies those willing to issue shares must fulfill the criteria of listing. After listing with the stock exchanges the listing fee has to be paid. The capital adequacy of being an intermediary must be fulfilled for the purpose of trading by it. He must be a fit and proper person cannot be imprisoned or adjudicated in the court of law. He must not be a bankrupt. He must get registration from SEBI for doing particular business. The financial adequacy fulfilled by them must for tackling new avenues to enter automatically unknown to them. The accountability of the office bearers along with other employees are decided by the board of SEBI. There are regular conducting of interviews and appointment of required personnel to the office. The training programmes are conducted to them during occasions. The human resource department of the head offices of the branch decides the appointment of the employees to different levels.
The intermediary can avail of financial support from the banks on short and long term funds as loans. The all sophisticated and established offices of the intermediaries without chaos can undertake the smooth operations of trading. During the time the listed companies of SEBI issues securities like equities, derivatives and commodity trade members of the offices of intermediaries can receive application and collect allotment money for subscribing shares. The shareholders are dispatched the proof of securities, contract notes at the earliest by the intermediary or broker. The trading are takes place through computer and during the time given by stock exchange so once it is started the members are in and when once it is disclosed the members are out. For the purpose of verification of clients their permanent resident address and phone number are collected by the broker. The trading and dematerialized account returns to share market trading are maintains by the shareholders for changes. The brokerage commission is given to the intermediaries, the telemarketing facility are given to traded shareholders for updating information of buy orders and sell orders, any essential information or services are required to the members then it is given to them by its brokers. The highlights of the trading can watch at the television channels, and websites of the stock exchange.

The company must give its offer document in public at large for acquiring investors. The other regulation of company and stock exchanges are companies act, SCRA, registrar of the company, ministry of company affairs, department of company affairs. The updating information of share trading are published in the newspapers. The aims to deliver to the shareholders are given in the magazines and journals of the intermediaries. The circulars, pamphlets and notices are issued to the public during intervals for providing market information. SEBI guidelines for action taken during investor complaints are the additional features of the securities market. It is not prescribed to other types of investments.

For raising capital of the companies by issuing prospectus the open prices of shares are disclosed. There are the disclosure of contents of offer documents of particular issue are given to the public for invest at the issue. The company issues shares by adopting different process. The offer document contains the disclosure of
trading process. There are a variety of instruments bearing its own nature and legal actions inherent when once emergence crept in the market. Each scrips bears its debit and credit aspect. Being an instrument how it is issued to the public are analysed and then advertised in the society of peoples. After receiving the instruments what is the benefit of it are decided. The profit of the instruments along its liquidity in the long run and the short run, while it is to be sold are given in the circular note. The easy settlement system. The maximum offer price of the shares. The conversion aspect of the scrips with the deductions and reduction of charge having the necessary requirements to be fulfilled and given the broker. The nature of the specified security with more profitability the return expectancy, life period and other benefits of the investments. The dissatisfaction with the features of the instruments and its issue. The regulatory part of the issue onwards the expected realization of the assets are questioned between shareholders. Whether the company have fulfilled the promises it has given to the public. An investor have claims on investment have come forward hence it is at what nature are found out by the company for its decision making. Most of the shareholders are losing their subscription money and it spreads like a wild fire between different classes of the groups. Profit is given to the shareholders provided further investment of securities. After realization has to be made available if no then we cannot derive a huge return at ease. The disputes between investors and concerned authority are develops slowly. Anyway the shareholder concentrates into other sectors of the investment. They are given voting rights and control of subsequent allocation of shares. They can able to receive regular dividend, interest, their benefits. If there are no such problem or otherwise ie. within the prescribed time period they get remedy for their complaint from the brokers grievance redressal mechanism where complaints are given at the complaint registry. The broker extends those complaints to SEBI for declaration of results. This is a kind of verification of regulatory frame work of SEBI and the listed companies. If the company is not profitable at its new venture there cannot be appreciation of granting of benefits to shareholders but can make verification of any exemption and return can be expected after sometime, about the different problem arises during buying and
selling process of shares like manipulative information, price sensitive information which are really disturbs the ambition of huge return of sale of shares, it is not stubborn changes frequently and admits new principles of profit but has to look into the affairs with sacrificing mentality of time loss. Otherwise there is no channel we must fell into the downfall and can expect profit later issues. Inadequacy of requiring elements of profit making aims sales outcome of the investment. So the timely investment of certain seasonal investments could pave way for strengthened return, during all these situations if complaints and claiming level is acceptable by the wing of SEBI and definite denial of investments are conducted, the non clarity of stock exchange affects trade at high level and it is denied by the action of SEBI. All the regulatory bodies have according to the act passed denies the unnecessary events taken place in the share trading.

The incorporation and submission of financial returns of companies, maintenance of books, ledger of accounts, feedback of clients and their trading. The share valuation and profit making of the company. Dividend, bonus, rights issue of the company for the shareholders. Conducting of meeting and voting rights of clients, promotional activities of the company are the other major activities of the company.

The target to be achieved by the company from a particular issue. The repayment and refund made to the shareholders after the closing of the issue. The repayment of loan and financial assistance received during developmental stage. The losses of the company from ventures incurring expenses. The trade grievances of the investor. The appointed persons management and skill in handling the dispute redressal cell and their power of authority for resolving complaints. The stages of the cases being taken as complaints and the payment of fine, charging of penalty for default in action. The investor protection and education fund. The routine trading of the organizations along its running, feedback and Post issue of company, During bankruptcy or contingencies the takeover and acquisitions of shares of the company by the parent company. The provision and adjustments in the control and voting rights of the shareholder. Their participation and exit from
the company with return are the situations where shareholders require more protection from the securities market.

During bankruptcy or contingencies the takeover and acquisitions of shares of the company by the parent company. The provision and adjustments in the control and voting rights of the shareholder. Their participation and exit from the company with return are the situations where shareholders require more protection from the securities market. Other problems are expected from the influential parties like brokers, directors, chairman of the company seeking suitable remedy for the non beneficial trade taken place under statute.

We can see in the present scenario that many of the investors are educated and prefer to trade at their own. The trade secrets can preserve at the storage system for authentication and reviewing purpose. The traders can also look into the advertisements of other issuers and participate at their own at online trading. The website of the traders during trading time are open to the investors for gathering information about trade and its requiring details. The trading criteria of the investors expecting as mandatory are disclosed in the website. so that the non requiring part of shareholders can never take part in the issue. The basis of the issue like the name of the issue with its allocation of share and price is quoted in the bid offer. The opening date till the closing date are published for advertise between the different category of investors. The issue contains additional features of return and benefits to the investing shareholders. If the company is a big organization then the additional trading feature available to the shareholders on its issue is disclosed for making them happy to be investors.

The investors are not willing to trade at their own can trade with other intermediaries like stockbrokers and underwriters. They are the other two intermediaries taken part in this study. They have their own platform of issue representing their clients as separate from the other. Code of conduct of business and its dealings, maintainence of registers containing information about the share and address of the shareholders, manner of filing returns and preparation of financial statement for disclosure to its clients and the head office. The employers
are efficient like to trade in protected zone of trading like making involved traders having necessary soundness in trading requirements.

Stock exchanges are changing frequently to economic conditions of the securities market or by its nature adopted changes are highlighted to all at same, sudden conditional changes cannot affect the investment habit of the regular shareholders. There are risk adjusted trading system capable to bulk orders trading shareholders. There are different orders to seasons, prices, etc in the trading process. The order depending upon the requirements has to be selected by the shareholders. One by one the orders of different securities are verified by the shareholders. There are adequate time for doing all supporting functions necessary for the selection of share trading. About the seasonal trading there can be certain reduction in the promotional charges and fee payment system for easy purchasing of shares. Deal and quotes of trading provides the previous information of securities. Quoting means something prescribed for trading purpose and representation. Prices are different for different natures of instruments. securities are of high priced or low priced. Availability of low prices bearing securities are most promotional, the high priced shares are less promotional because they are less in number. The liquidity and marketability aspect of the instruments are the other aspects hidden under the securities. There can always watch news flash bout the typical changes and validation of the share issues and other commodity commercial market. The shortfall or uncertainty are published to the general public through mass media and also are presented in printing.

The trading process is fully computerized. The online traders are most benefited by this fully automated system. They are trading with the guidance of brokers who shift way to the required traders without delay. The women trader do not approaching stock brokers or other intermediaries can make a good trading platform with the establishment of online trading. The online trading details and information are always available in the website for the convenience of the employed women trader. The men traders are much more convenient with the arrival of such trading on large. Many of them can trade during the trade takes place at the chain system available to them. The confirmation evidences of trade
and documents are taken printouts for future verification. Large and small volume of trade can be made without the services of intermediaries. The service charges are excluded for this category of investors. Every kind of trading system is now conducted on online so by contacting with the stockbroker, underwriter which helps to have an arrangement at the beginning and balance can be performed as self with the available chain of trading. The sudden implemented differences are seen at quick and the members can get informed the trading wanted to undertake more volume without any traffic delay. This system is soon not possible with the stockbroker or underwriter. The public offer, right issue, private placement. Offers of sale are prescribed at the sale prior for the shareholders to get occupy a trading seat because without any knowledge one has entered into any trading process he has to continue till its completion. The unknown effort will reduce their cash investment with more brokerage commission and expenses. The payment system is also on online so one must know to use cash coupons, vouchers, cards essential for meeting trading process. The shareholders are conducted awareness programme for conducting smooth trading. The trading secrets of shareholders are very confidential and not shown or conveyed to outsiders. In case of any deceased persons secrets are relevant to be disclosed to their legal representatives is made available. The stock brokers and underwriters are also maintaining the vouchers of the shareholders for preserving records and preparing financial statements. Each department of the trading process are in charged by the competent representatives. They are the regular viewers of the trading system depending upon the reduction in trading they try to adopt different techniques with their key personnel competency. The unknown shareholders are received services from such personnel at their office. The incompetent shareholders are protected from losing cash and time expenses from the particular trading. The continuing service of that employer is wanted then intermediary service is extended for the requiring period. If one is not able to trade at the shown trading platform any conditional must be fulfilled for that it is made possible by the personnel with adequate taking of policies and procedures adequate for such shareholders convenient. The charges are specific and cannot extend in such cases. The allocated positions are undertaken by the
officers and employees of the organization and cannot give any advices to the shareholders. The advices suggested to them are given to them by the researchers of the intermediaries through online or mass medias. The causes and the suggestions are extended expressively due to this emergency is given to them in the media system. So if anybody is willing to deposit in fixed deposit can safely invest at the stockbroker expected to buy shares. After an interval the shareholders receives bulk amount return by believing and depositing the protected money. Business peoples who faces always risk in to their mercantile business can have a good relation with their nearest stockbroker rendering services to the needy customers. He knows the slot of entering one into the share investment even though there are cumbersome rules and formalities for entrance.

The stock during offers for sale allocates certain portions to his requiring customers facing hindrances of risk. There by new investors can enter into the trading platform who may not do anything out as his own. The communication of traders with the brokers provides such unexpected real outcome from share investment. He has become capable to receive all rights, and bonus of the issue in future. The disputes and regression of such shareholders are remedied with correct solutions from the judicial forums and SEBI. Investment always inherent with certain unexpected influential trading and those investors who can question that with their financial capacity can definitely register his complaints to the grievance cell of the brokers. The immediate dispute redressal system will serve the shareholders with prior notices of information for future trade. The different redressals of the regulators are given in the regulations of SEBI for the shareholders.

The online trading is smooth and convenient to the known traders but learning traders may feel some frustration gets solved after sometime. The brokers have also had permission to trade typical with the characters of investors. The manipulations on the trading terminals are low through the online trading because only prompt and accurate information are recorded and preserved for verification in case of internet trading.
The internet trading is used by the intermediaries on prescribed manner and fee. This system is practicable to all independently during time and cannot work non required by any of the service providers. As the manner of trading is fixed and common to all some trade delay will take place and are managed by the controller of the terminals.

**Guidelines to online trading**

The guidelines of online trading given by SEBI are followed for the purpose of shareholders and intermediaries. This mode of trading sophisticates the securities market dealing with its convenient and requirements. By receiving investor education and awareness any person can conduct their trading on online. It reduces the tension of waiting for other mode of securities trading. It is live and clarified so the necessity of approaching stockbrokers is not required. During free time we can trade through the online system with its available website. As our own or any of our friend can for all. It is a protected zone of trading. The trading platform are watched by professionals or persons employed to avoid mistakes. The approval of trading has to receive for such trading. The immediate flash of information to public are possible through the websites.

The online trading is through internet. The internet connection is required at home for continuous trading. There should not be any disturbances for smooth functioning of trade. The available network which is more speed and accurate has to be used for online trading. The persons having computer with internet access can use the internet trading. The internet charge is only charged which is very less. Knowing the essential things better render prompt services to the trader.

The online trading is purposeful when we receive an order of buy or sell deal of securities. So care and concentration of adequate information are collected from the website. Manual trading is more risky but internet trading is not risky unless otherwise secrets are out. The secret maintaining cell must compulsorily kept the datas of trading of shareholders without providing to outsiders. The complaints of the shareholders are received through online and redressed at ease. From any of the intermediary service provides we can enter and buy or sell
securities. The trading platform of intermediary are known aware to one for the purpose of trading. The intermediary commission has to be paid. So person with willing in purchasing shares must enter into such terminal for trade otherwise there will be traffic problems and more charges will be imposed as fee or fine. During the time of server busy if trade is taking place then it is informed to the concerned intermediary. It renders and equivalent to occupy position of shares of shareholders. The losers cannot avail of the trade after closing date.

The online trading rules and regulations are formulated by SEBI. So the traders can have the necessary reference. The four types of trading like public issue, right issue, offer for sale and private placement are performed at online trading. Based on the advertisements and offer documents one can trade with the trading system. The new investors can trade at only public issues. The right issues and bonus are given to regular shareholders and not new shareholders. The other system of trade like offer for sale and private placement are available with the intermediaries concerned for it. The traders can use the trading platform of brokers on online. Like the mode of trading with brokers the online traders also receive the trade datas for storage. The distraction of online is removed of possible with communicating it to the marketing executives. The cyber cell can stop the fraudulent trade practices not preferred for trading for investor protection. The traditional trading enhanced measure is also applicable to the internet traders who follow it as mode of good investment. The proper scrutiny of shareholders are taken place for issuing rights, bonus and dividends. The investor are asked to present for meeting to vote and discussion through online. There is no problem of unknown about an issue and relevant information to any shareholders in the online trading system. It is speed and same time dispatches information to all part of the investors. The SEBI examines the trading taken place during said period and collects information pertinent to them for the convenience of trading and implementation. The compliance officer of SEBI thoroughly monitors the problems and sends their feedback of solution relevant to the shareholders who are under queries. The traders are very less in this system because decisions are taken alone with the orders which is quite impossible to all shareholders. The difficulty of online
trading renders the other services of brokers of the stockexchange. Individuals above graduation are the regular traders of this system. They can know and understand the statutory provisions of the SEBI regulatory body without difficulty.

The trading is known to the shareholders from the issue of prospectus by companies. The promoter of the company are preparing the prospectus depending upon the fulfillment of the capital adequacy norms to be meet by the companies. The company after issue wants to make more issue to share capital they can issue red herring prospectus and adopt the book building process of trading. The ASBA trading process is available to the shareholders from such prospects. The representation of share capital to be required is written for the purpose of the disclosure of information to the public. The Online trading is available by giving application as usual mode. The application money in a prescribed form is given for buying shares. During allotment the shares are allowed to the shareholders the non allotted shareholders can receive their application money after issue. The complaints related to the non allotment and non refund are given to the SEBI online process. It is given by the shareholders. The complaints must given to SEBI within one month of its happening. The SEBI under SCORES system analyses the complaints and gives their redressals.

There are always smooth functioning of trading because everything is done through internet and no much complaints. The other things like non -payment of dividend, non dispatch of securities, non transfer of securities, non dispatch of certificates are held then it is also get complaint to SEBI for redressal. The compliance officer of stockbrokers must scrutinizes that and sends the redressal at the earliest.

The securities are trading at which terminal and with whom permission is required. The different price quotes available on securities market are based on which information. The share evaluation model for the highest return of the investment are discussed in the internet trading system. The feedback receiving system of the shareholder and the removal of entire problem for the existence of shareholders for long term market are provided as the feature of internet trading . The manner of the redressal given to the shareholders during different situational
complaints are expressed. How are the internet trading made possible with its various divisions by the unknown shareholders are expressed in detail. The own trading of internet trading shareholders are trading different trading sections of other stock exchanges. The enhanced internet trading to the shareholders are given by SEBI.

Online traders:

They trade through internet by fulfilling the applications to be filled by them. Online terminals are managed by intermediaries. The online traders trade both new issues, offer for sale available in their websites. There are 125 online traders comprising of men and women are trading in this section. They receive supporting evidences of trade at online in printed form. While completing trade they want to complete all process of trade. Any pending documents cannot collected though online are collected by them from the issuer and broking agents. The trading formalities are conveyed to them by the agents with their portfolio services. The regulations of trade are published in websites by the SEBI. The traffic of trade at the office of broking firms can be reduced by extending the online services of share trading. It also cultivates knowledge of information by self through the investors. The earlier investors don’t make noise towards their brokers for smooth trade but now they understand things sudden and react to that. The commission charges are less to them. Formerly dematerialization charges are high but for purposing investors it is reduced by the SEBI with the collection of complaints and consultation from the sudden report of grievance are given to SEBI through online by the investors because the trade problems would affect their investment without taking much time.

When once a trader does not completes the trade it request them to fulfill it with In time which does not allows other traders to trade in the websites. The website becomes late till the section of trading clients get complete. Many of the investors like to trade online because it is speed and accurate but when gets delay it irritates the employed group to not spent much time in front of computers. During the non concentrating time of applied investors the brokers of terminals with own influence and communication publishes at website for new investors to make
watch the advertisement and come forward for investment with the losing time of real applicants. The trading could otherwise called as insider trading. violation of rules by not allowing actual parties into trade will definitely affects the relationship of brokers and investors by later communicating the price of the securities does not hike in the near future so those who want to resell their securities can sell it immediately and make further investment on other types of securities otherwise the invested amount at present on securities are going to decrease and will eat away their deposited money. Very less grievances are taken place in the online trading. Not only that all types of confirmed trade are done everyday in the online trading. The investors can store data in their emails and also trade records are sent to them by broking employee on their emails.

The online traders are well in advance aware about all problem and performs only completed trade. They raises complaints immediately to retain their belongings like cash, address proof, deposited commissions at quick through online. By receiving invitations the investors presents for meeting to cast their votes. The capable investors are allowed to right, bonus shares of the company. The dividends are distributed to the investors when declared at by the brokers and company. Any delay in payment are communicated to them. The usual economic problems will also affect all types of investors. After making an issue to investors allotted the further proofs are asked to them for confirming issuers by post or through person after closing the application. The requiring charges to be paid to brokerage commission have to be paid. Demat charges are required to paid for electronic transfer of shares. The application shares are converted into electronic form for the purpose of online trading. The investors are also to maintain trading account through which further purchase of shares is made or where the sold assets value are deposited. The sudden realizing of shares amount from their accounts are available after the given day. The investors can avail pledge taken as loan for interest to meet their immediate financial necessity in business. The income groups also can take loans and advances from the realized share amount. The balance amount in account is huge there shares are brought otherwise the loan taken is deposited soon for share trading. Like the brokers requesting to complete trade
process earliest the investors can complaint at SEBI though online or can complaint at the complaint redressal cell of the broking, underwriting, terminals incase of internet trading.

Investors are mistaken while right issue is taken place and no service is made to them in the form of shares due to their insufficient investment. But during communication some of them may have promised to right issue but later it is not given to them. The regulations of trading is unaware and incomplete to the shareholders they can give feed back to the self regulatory organizations at online who can enquire at the broking and underwriting agents, issuers of the shares through its wing and reply on the emails of the online traders. During non processing of some of the listed shares the payment made on them become ideal and the investors cannot make profit from the investment. The promoters of the issue is not extended better financial expansion to liquidate the assets of the company or to maintain reserves for making sure all shares are listed and have the capacity to earning. The online traders also purchases mutual funds of companies and its claims are raised through online. The equity investment are non - available to low income groups but if high salaried persons so they have avail of some of the shares though not capable to tackle its price differences. The problems raises to company are the provision of making applications is very less and have participation of less investors in securities market. The regulations of mutual funds are strict because at sometimes it cannot convert into shares easily. The analysis of problems are held and only intermediary advises are given that there are conversion into equities but what they have said is not performed due to non reliable mechanism of SEBI. The investors thought to invest are mistaken by certain reasons of risk exhibited earlier and its repayment gets delay. Once if have invested on it can make definite filing of complaints to civil court. Many of them later commented that they have invested at fraud company cannot capable of benefit the investors but happens so because of monopolistic and fraudulent practice of non - protecting certain participants contravening regulations of SEBI. Peoples are advised to reinvestment and supports them that we will repay the investment with profit.
The traders who met at grievances on service can complaint at stock broker or SEBI at their grievance redressal cell. The internet traders suffering from huge loss can register their complaints to district and state commission for repayment of their investment on the absence of stock exchange and custodians to not handling the queries. The investors should not follow the price exaggerated statements without clear information and enter into the process of selling of securities because non-clear knowledge will decline the value of their investment. The online trader during the intervals of time must give their feedback to the intermediaries about the trade satisfaction and trade delay for making the online trading more efficient.

**Broking clients**

Stock brokers are registered intermediaries of SEBI having their code of conduct of business dealings in legal manner. Broking clients are trading with the broking agents of public issues and offer for sale. They gives applications in a prescribed form published in the website. The application money are paid through cheque and waits till the closing date of the issue. When allotment starts they buy shares on payment of brokerage and dematerialization charges. The cheque given to the broker are used to open trading account for purchasing and selling shares in account form. Stockbroker acts as a custodian for its shareholders in maintaining account. The agent were take clients from the nearest places of their office. They accept agriculturist, salaried educated persons. The women shareholders having employment and regular income are accepted to take part in the new issue and offer for sale. The women traders are supported by her husband or their agents in making profitable trade. They receives information from websites and publishing information in general. The broking firms distribute brochures, press notes etc to make more enthusiastic to trade securities by their own or through the portfolio managers. The separate fee for managers are received for advises and selecting portfolios of profitable companies. Once required learning at share trading is complete with the perceived knowledge along with friends, relatives they can trade as their own. The women clients must have time to listen the sections and act later on the collected ideas. The women and senior citizens gets tax benefits from their return. 100 women shareholder takes part in the public offer and offer for sale.
sections of the broking agents during last 10 years. 300 men shareholders are competing along with them for the aim of making huge profits. They can also serve necessary help relevant for the women shareholders while trading with online. The trade secret are communicated between the trust worthy peoples for providing better protection on their investment. The women traders trade at brokers as nominees for their minor child for huge investment of mutual funds, equities, debentures and bonds. The investors can deposit for their minor son or daughter and represent them as nominee. The loans are taken from the investment for the education of their childrens. After years the deposits at mutual funds grown are utilized for their higher education. They can take loans from the investment because of large scale investment. The loan are repaid or at by exemptions it is deducted by the regulations of SEBI. The men shareholders also do the same formalities for their minor child in the investment area. They try to survive for more years by tackling the risk of the securities for receiving a good return from the share market business. The shareholders are well protected by different segments of protection given at new issues market and schemes of intermediaries from the regulated manner.

The shareholders are required to participate at meeting for casting vote for equities and to collect their dividends while declaring by the company. The investors having large financial capacity and the interest of trading are allowed to rights issues and bonus shares of the company for them or being act as nominee. The financial soundness is very important to them to accept that so after large consultations with the board only such allocation is extended to them. The unallocated investors can get necessary clarification from the appointed staffs. The shareholders get recorded their share details maintained by the broking agents for future reference. For the case of deceased person to transfer his shares to legal heirs the reference of trade register is essential. The share transfer and transmitting are undertaken during required by the shareholders to other names. Every trade is supported by contract notes, and share certificates to minor participants along the name of their nominees. The contract note bears their permanent address, trading information, the value of shares, E-mail address and signature of investor and
broker. The communication have to sent to the clients at the address given in the contract note. The broking agent maintains vouchers of trade confirming the cash settlement of the investors. The printed form of company list at which the investors are invest are given for the verification of the shareholders. Any enquiry is required about the trade it is made through telephone. The everyday trade takes place as usual during the hours the already invested peoples of large years and peoples who have an interest to sale can sell shares on required days when prices are high. It is applicable to all participants of broking firms. The share amount is credited to the account of the shareholders. The investor willing to make further investment can deposit it there till next issue or if he want to utilize the amount for his self he can do so. The persons want to participate to next issue must deposit the amount within the prescribed time. The investors those earn less return in one issue do not suffer about their loss because they can further invest in the securities market. Many time invested shareholders can invest at high risk bearing securities of diversified portfolios to maximize return. They are also responsible to protect their already earned financial sources from the securities market. The trade completes only after money is earn or money is lose in between that any delay in trading it is not possible to them to trade accompanying with the agency services of the intermediaries so through the company it is reported to the concerned regulatory of SEBI on online and get redressal immediately for allowing them to trade with the invested securities. Sometimes the trade confirmations evidences does not match to individuals which is enquired by the agents at the given address with their accounts and later promotes the trade. The investor must have much concentration to not lose his money deposited in the trading account and especially it is huge for make more number of trade unfair trade practices can take place without this knowledge by wrong merchant bankers or brokers of the stock exchange by tracing their accounts and original information. The excess money must be cleared with clever idea of depositing into other financial activities from where regular income can earn. The wealth of the shareholders can be estimated to allow them many share incentives and cash incentives being transferred to his account. If he becomes a low investor of having no adequate financial set it will
definitely reflect in his or her trading platform. After some years only by earning the required deposit they can flourish like earlier in the securities market. Thinking wisely is given to the investors point of idea. The legal representative of the shareholders are their wife in the absence of mentioning nominee in the share register. The disbursement of return by the stockbroker to their clients are accurate and clear like promoting further trade with kind. There cannot be any complaint or loss at the repayment of their deposits. The investors have never face problems on the return to receive soon given by SEBI stated in its settlement cycle.

The Huf family business is one such type and have existence of more years with the requiring clarifications are provided to the stockbroker. Investors having recent business of huge turn over can without claims have investment at securities market offers even hearing about the advertisement of issue and not publication. The co-pacener of huf are maintaining the trade and the preparation of accounts of the investment. So it is his responsibility to tackle with the problems better and make profit to all their partners of the family. The wife of the co-pacener are the legal representative of their family business till their minor son becomes legal representative of the family.

The trade complaints like misrepresentation of shareholders in right issue is held on what ground is clarified with the broking agent of new issues and offer for sale. The non-market transactions have taken part by the investor with the advise or request of his broking agent create any trade problem in his investment career the particular trade services of the company with its characteristics are given to redressal with the stockbrokers. The stockbrokers have to give him immediate redressal if he is satisfied on that can register his complaint to SEBI within a 45 days. The SEBI every year redresses the various grievances it is received from the investors and gives its resolved information in websites. The SEBI may take actions against those company on particular trade ad if not necessary on doing that it makes to stop otherwise reasonable judgement is given by it. While trading with the broker agent violations of trading takes place and met into any insider trading by the clients which affected his financial well being and soundness due to the agent relationship it is complaint to SEBI for enquiry against issuer and proceed to
make fine and imprisonment to the issuer. The insider trading will not bring any benefit to the trading clients where as it will benefits only influenced trader of the broking agents. The securities due to improper market conditions get delisted without earning return because it is collateral security does not bring any profit to the stock exchange due to low income raising and cannot realize at quick are curtailed sanctioning listed and gets the name of delisted issue have to again licensed by the stock exchange. The non buy back of shares, improper servicing of dispatch of securities to shareholders taking opportunity of knowing more about clients without their permission, deficiency in servicing are questioned by giving protection to shareholders.

The demerits of equity investment and mutual funds are registered to SEBI and its issuer for enhancing new features into it in future for smooth and profitable trade in future. The misstatement requiring persons to invest at fraud company or unpublished advertisement only on the basis of talk may get peoples to select wrong investment channels. The price sensitive information of the exchange makes investors to sell their scrips at soon are forcing one to make complete the trading process earliest and leave the floor of trading. Does not matter the prices are exaggerated and more profit are transferred to the shareholders or otherwise they will discouraged for future investment. The idea of trading and receiving pertinent information required during time is left to the shareholder. Wise thinking will make him to survive with registering grievances and non-selling of what he possess without proper repayment.

The grievances left without redressing by the stock exchange and depositories are given to judicial forum and its commission for extending proper judgement. The shareholder could not realize the value of securities to the extent of Rs. 25 lakhs or Rs. 50 lakhs by the defects of the company or agents in providing services they can file suit against such persons to the district commission and state commission. The consumer protection act envisages about the deficiency in service. The court conducting hearing between parties ask the appellant authority and the affidavit to file the summons of the cases to receive proper judgement for returning the cash to the investor through arbitration.
Compliances and corporate governance of stock brokers

a. Stockbrokers must ensure good corporate policies and governance in place. They shall not engage and not indulge in fraudulent and manipulative transaction at listed securities of any stock exchange and unfair competition which is likely to harm the interest of them or investors in a disadvantageous position while making an assignment. There must be continuity in data and record keeping without destroying. It ensures electronic data maintenance and updating of it.

b. A stockbroker should not be an instrumental party or indulge
i. in false market for listed securities or proposed to be listed securities of any stock exchange.

ii. Price rigging or manipulation of prices of listed or proposed to be listed securities

iii. For passing unpublished price sensitive information to others and

iv. any activity distorting market equilibrium after smooth functioning of the market or personal gain.

c. Stockbrokers cooperating with the board or authorities designated during required and not make untrue statement or suppress or any material fact of documents, reports, papers or information furnished to board or fail or refuse to submit to the board or other agencies with which it is required from time to time.

d. Stockbrokers must promptly inform their clients or investors about their registration status and penal actions of board or material changes in financials which affects the interest of them with relevant provisions of board.

e. While carrying on the business of the intermediary the stockbroker maintain an appropriate level of knowledge, competency, abide provision of act, regulations, circulars, guidelines of the central govt., reserve bank of India, board, stock exchange, applicable statutory and self regulatory
organization or other board. They must comply with the award of ombudsman passed under SEBI regulations 2003.

f. Stockbrokers must promptly inform the actions, legal proceeding etc, initiated in respect of material breach or non compliance by it, at any law, rules, regulations and directions of the board or other regulatory body.

A stock broker or a sub broker shall be liable for any action specified in SEBI including suspension or cancellation of his certificate or registration as a stock exchange or a sub broker as

1. Ceases to be a member of a stock exchange or

2. Has been declared defaulter by a stock exchange and not readmitted as a member within a period of 6 months or

3. Surrenders his certificate or registration to the board or has been found to be not a fit and proper person by the board under these or any other regulations or has been declared involvement or order for winding up has been passed in the case of a broker or stockbroker being a company registered under the companies act 1956 or

Or any of the partners or any whole time director in case a broker or a sub broker is a company registered under the companies act, 1956 has been convicted by a court of competent jurisdiction for an offence involving moral turpitude or fails to pay fee as per schedule iii of these regulations or fails to comply with the rules regulations and byelaws of the stock exchange of which he is member or Fails to comply with the inspecting or investigating authority or Fails to abide by any award of the ombudsman or decision of the board under SEBI regulations 2003.

Fails to pay the penalty imposed by the adjudicating officer or indulges in market manipulation of securities or index or Indulges in insider trading in violation of the SEBI prohibition of insider trading regulations 1992 or Violates SEBI prohibition of fraudulent and unfair trade practice relating to securities market regulations 2003 or
Commits violation of any of the provisions for which monetary penalty or other penalties could be imposed or Fails to comply with the circulars issued by the board or commits violations specified in regulations 26 which in the opinion of the board are of a grievous nature.

**Liability for prosecution**

A stockbroker or a sub broker shall be liable for prosecution under sec. 24 of the act for the violations namely

a. Dealing in securities without obtaining certificate of registration from the board as a stock broker or a sub broker

b. Dealing in securities or providing trading floor or assisting in trading outside the recognized stock exchange in violation of provision of the scra, 1956 or rules made or notifications issued there under.

c. Market manipulation of securities or index.

d. Indulging in insider trading in violation of SEBI regulations 1992

e. Violating the SEBI prohibition of fraudulent and unfair trade practices relating to securities market regulations 2003.

f. Failure without reasonable cause

g. To produce to the investigating authority or any person authorized by him in this behalf any books, registers, records or other documents which are in his custody or power or

h. To appear before the investigating authority personally or to answer any question which is put to him by the investigating authority or

i. To sign the notes of any examination taken down by the investigating authority

j. Failure to pay penalty imposed by the adjudicating officer or failure to comply with any of his directions or orders.
Protection of clients interests:

A stockbroker shall extend fullest cooperation to his sub broker in protecting the interest of their clients regarding their rights to dividends right or bonus shares, or any other rights relatable to such securities.

The protection given by stockbrokers

The stockbrokers have to complete the criteria fixed for trading through online prescribed by SEBI. The rules, laws, regulations necessary to trading and other related issues are published in the website of the intermediary allowed by the Stock exchange. The website is open for a specified fee. Everyday trade takes place on the terminal with the suggestion of the stockbrokers. Pertinent information are displayed in the site for review of the shareholders. The unknown internet traders are approached the stockbrokers for his service. The person who do not aware of online trading avails the services of stockbrokers. This is a traditional mode of trading. The persons with investment plan can approach their near intermediary for investment. The permanent residents and address proof is the mere proof for trade. The income generating or earning group are warm welcome for trading with the intermediaries. The stockbrokers are educated intermediaries appointed by the officers of the stock broking firms. They must adhere the rules and principles of stock exchange and regulatory bodies for trading. The section of offer for sale is provided by the stockbrokers. They are the producer and giver of that trading. The known investors can buy shares on such system. The contact and disclosure of information of one could promote the brokers services. The dependability of investment without conflict of interest is required for allocating shares during non availability. Stock broker can strengthen the trade of investors having cash for investment without motive.

The investors must take the necessary things taken from the stockbrokers or his own like bank account. The stockbroker takes trading account and trade on behalf of the shareholders though the trading terminals because many of them cannot come and visit the broking during taken place. The complaints of the shareholders are removed by the stockbroker with the SEBI online settlement
system SCORES system. The trading at both BSE and NSE stock exchange are taken place in the site of the stockbrokers. The various rules, regulations of the stock exchanges are made available in the system while trading it can be chosen the shareholders as reference. The complaints of trading can be given to the concerned authority without delay and remedial actions are taken at the earliest. The other datas about the stockbrokers for the requirement of being a broker and render service are as follows:

They are the registered intermediaries of efficiently qualified personnels, they are professionally competent in knowledge and skill of the share trading. They know the market well in advance for different investors to have their investment. They will also motivate and enhance support to interested shareholders to make investment. The stockbroker being an registered intermediaries have regional offices and branches in different parts of the country. They have an arrangement of specific offices as regional offices for grievance redressal mechanism, the cell will transfer the grievances of the shareholders to the office of SEBI, the SEBI have its wing all over the regions, they record the accumulated complaints with unique identification numbers. Based on the complaints given at required time they analyses the cases and compensates the loss of the shareholders to only Rs. 14000. The other big disputes are taken under custody for enquiry and protects the rights of the shareholders. Quick redressal of shareholders complaints are in the scores established by SEBI. The scores envisage the shareholders to learn themselves about the complaints registry and different sectors of complaining. The shareholders are aware of its own the risk redressal mechanism and the speed of the redressal mechanism risk retrieval system, the founders of scores are pleased to all the shareholders to use the system without approaching the servicer of other statutory bodies for their complaints. During the time of issue orders open the willing persons can approach the stockbrokers individually and express their requirement of shares, the stockbroker clarify the nature of the requirement himself and agrees the person to buy shares of the particular issue. Formally the applicant has to give their application in a prescribed format of fee. Application money may arise to give in the cheque. After the closing date of the offer the department of
company affairs within the time limit transfers the securities to the specific shareholder by online. Once the issue are communicated to the shareholders the printout of original investment are given to the shareholders for verification, later that the contract note and vouchers of brokerage commission paid is given to the shareholders. They can approach the stockbrokers for selling and further buying of the securities of the stockexchange. The unique discipline code of dealings must be followed between the brokers and the shareholders. They issue regular information to educate the shareholders about all the relevant matters of trading. while inform that the shareholders also get informed about their other rights like payment of dividend, interest, bonus, rights off issues control an voting rights. It is very important that all the price regulated information are well known to the investors for avoiding the trade disputes. The disclosed information of documents, newspapers and mass medias extend the adequate knowledge of or trading to the shareholders, whenever they are engaged with other busy work, once an required thing is not reached the shareholders later by their friends, neighbour or employees they are informed and after the notes of information during non issue or non disclosure of communication is handle with other mode of communication. Such mode of transmission is provided to the shareholders. Each and every habit of trading is strict ad contingent to be clear and specific. The clients become a regular viewers of the office of the brokers. They can listen into the trading process for self satisfaction and agony. The continuous changes takes place at the trading centres and stockexchanges are displayed to the shareholders for observing the changes. There are no much difficulty or disturbances envisaged with the trading habits to make bored or fear about the new securities of the exchanges. They can read newspapers and informed their own during free time of their visit at the office of intermediaries, otherwise referring into the business dailies can receive regular information, the employees of the brokers offices are acquainted and educated individually engaging different sections of employment. They are the watchers of the trading system of their specified area and get informed to their employer about the difficulties immediately for solution they are not disturbed with unnecessary delay in time of seeking information and not enhancing or investing at any of the
instruments. Anytime the price raises on the expectations of the shareholders they are welcome to sell their shares and realize cash in t+1 rolling settlement of the stockexchange. Depending upon the competency of employment and income the more rights of the shareholders are distributed to them by transmissions of information, the shareholders are asked to present in the general body meeting to give their feedback and specific orders of issue. If not participated generally at all means they are rejected for further allocation of shares and return. So an investor must be free and participative in the routing functions of the management. He must have the ability of expression like giving and taking. He has been tolerated from the normal problems, alone a smooth investment has been undertaken the shareholders can make investment on his family members like wife, children, father, mother etc. The capable investor can reach top share s purchase other can only make investment for formality such shareholders cannot receives huge benefits from the share investment. The shares of stock exchanges are opted to even minor share holder. The transferring of shares from one to another is possible by proper transmission. In certain cases the minor shareholders having nominees can realize huge profit by proper transfer to legal heirs. Otherwise it is being kept as their shares till before maturity. Likewise the deceased parties shares are transferred to their legal representative or nominees, when the share value increases they can sell the elders shares or mutual funds of specific securities. Each shareholder have to follow the regulations of trading mechanism like dematerialised system or other changes of electronic mode in to physical mode. Stock conversion and eligible concessions are available to every shareholder. The trend requiring investor can adopt that or choose other modes of traditional methods. To overcome the hurdles and risk of the stockexchange one must be efficiently informed of all the subjects involving in the share trading. Because only clarified sand correct information could help investors decide at right time about their investment. The necessary things relevant to make on himself competent are collected from different sources by themselves.

Stock exchanges are changing frequently to economic conditions of the securities market or by its nature adopted changes are highlighted to all at same,
sudden conditional changes cannot affect the investment habit of the regular shareholders. There are risk adjusted trading system capable to bulk orders trading shareholders. There are different orders to seasons, prices, etc in the trading process. The order depending upon the requirements has to be selected by the shareholders. One by one the orders of different securities are verified by the shareholders. There are adequate time for doing all supporting functions necessary for the selection of share trading. About the seasonal trading can be certain promotional charges and fee payment system for easy purchasing of shares. Deal and quotes of trading provides the previous information of securities. Quoting means something prescribed for trading purpose and representation. Prices are different for different natures of instruments. securities are of high priced or low priced. Availability of low prices bearing securities are most promotional, the high priced shares are less promotional because they are less in number. The liquidity and marketability aspect of the instruments are the other aspects hidden under the securities. There can always watch news flash bout the typical changes and validation of the share issues and other commodity commercial market. The shortfall or uncertainty are published to the general public through mass media and also are presented in printing.

The trading process is fully computerized. The online traders are most benefited by this fully automated system. They are trading with the guidance of brokers who shift way to the required traders without delay. The women trader do not approaching stock brokers or other intermediaries can make a good trading platform with the establishment of online trading. The online trading details and information are always available in the website for the convenience of the employed women trader. The men traders are much more convenient with the arrival of such trading on large. Many of them can trade during the trade takes place at the chain system available to them. The confirmation evidences of trade and documents are taken printouts for future verification. Large and small volume of trade can be made without the services of intermediaries. The service charges are excluded for this category of investors. Every kind of trading system is now conducted on online so by contacting with the stockbroker, underwriter which
helps to have an arrangement at the beginning and balance can be performed as self with the available chain of trading. The sudden implemented differences are seen at quick and the members can get informed the trading wanted to undertake more volume without any traffic delay. This system is soon not possible with the stockbroker or underwriter. The public offer, right issue, private placement. Offers of sale are prescribed at the sale prior for the shareholders to get occupy a trading seat because without any knowledge one has entered into any trading process he has to continue till its completion. The unknown effort will reduce their cash investment with more brokerage commission and expenses. The payment system is also on online so one must know to use cash coupons, vouchers, cards essential for meeting trading process. The shareholders are conducted awareness programme for conducting smooth trading. The trading secrets of shareholders are very confidential and not shown or conveyed to outsiders. In case of any deceased persons secrets are relevant to be disclosed to their legal representatives. The stock brokers and underwriters are also maintaining the vouchers of the shareholders for preserving records and preparing financial statements. Each department of the trading process are in charged by the competent representatives. They are the regular viewers of the trading system depending upon the reduction in trading they try to adopt different techniques with their key personnel competency. The unknown shareholders are received services from such personnel at their office. The incompetent shareholders are protected from losing cash and time expenses from the particular trading. The continuing service of that employer is wanted then intermediary service is extended for the requiring period. If one is not able to trade at the shown trading platform any conditional must be fulfilled for that it is made possible by the personnel with adequate taking of policies and procedures adequate for such shareholders convenient. The charges are specific and cannot extend in such cases. The allocated positions are undertaken by the officers and employees of the organization and cannot give any advices to the shareholders. The advices suggested to them are given to them by the researchers of the intermediaries through online or mass medias. The causes and the suggestions are extended expressively due to this emergency is given to them in the media system. So if
anybody is willing to deposit in fixed deposit can safely invest at the stockbroker expected to buy shares. After an interval the shareholders receives bulk amount return for believing and depositing the protected money. Business peoples who faces always risk in to their mercantile business can have a good relation with their nearest stockbroker rendering services to the needy customers. He knows the slot of entering one into the share investment even though there are cumbersome rules and formalities for entrance.

The stock during offers for sale allocates certain portions to his requiring customers facing hindrances of risk. There by new investors can enter into the trading platform who may not do anything out as his own. The communication of traders with the brokers provides such unexpected real outcome from share investment. He become capable to receive all rights, and bonus of the issue in future. The disputes and regression of such shareholders are remedied with correct solutions from the judicial forums and SEBI. Investment always inherent with certain unexpected influential trading and those investors who can question that with their financial capacity can definitely register his complaints to the grievance cell of the brokers. the immediate dispute redressal system will serve the shareholders with prior notices of information for future trade. The different redressals of the regulators are given in the regulations of SEBI for the shareholders.

**Underwriter**

The underwriter is formed and registered under the SEBI act 1992. Every stock brokers, merchant bankers having a valid certificate of registration under section 12 shall be act as an underwriter. The subscription list of the underwriting agreement is kept open to the public till the completion of the issue for 10 calendar days for subscribing all required parties. The shares of body corporate are transferred to individuals or groups having own body corporate. The private placement shares are subscribed during public issue by the underwriters and sell it retail to their clients. The shares are registered to investors by maintaining register. Every underwriting agreement contains an application form of lakhs of rupees. Any more applications is required it is sanctioned by the issuer with the request.
given by the underwriter. There is a model underwriting agreement between the issuer and the underwriter can followed by the investors.

Individual investors and body corporates have invested at the instruments of the underwriters. There are 40 body corporates and 35 individual investors.

Annexure A

Model underwriting agreement between underwriter and issuer company

The board of directors

-----------------------------Ltd.

Dear sirs,

Reg. forthcoming public issue of ----------------------------- shares/debentures of Rs. -------------- each for cash at par/premium aggregating to Rs. -------------- (“the public issue”) (Rupees ------------------------only)

1. We hereby record that we (hereinafter referred to as the underwriter) have agreed to underwrite/procure subscription to shares/debentures of Rs.--------- ----- each for cash at par/premium aggregating to Rs. -------------- (hereinafter referred to as the underwriting obligation) for the captioned public issue by -------Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as “the company”) on the following terms and conditions.

The prospectus are formulated by the company and final approval are received from the registrar of companies for subjecting the concerned trading of securities. There are prospectus supporting the underwriting trade based on which all the investors make their investment. The total subscription amount can be known from the prospectus along the purpose of the issue by the company.

There are sub-underwriter who takes part into obligations transferred to them by the underwriter. The usual verification of his discharge of duties are taken care by the underwriter. The heavy investment sector of underwriters are regulated with formalities of SEBI necessitates transactions. The underwriting transactions
are made in formal manner receiving underwriting agreement between clients and broker in published manner. The client information to be recorded were clear and correct for dispatching mails to them. There are 75 underwriters trading at the securities market. The big body corporate can be regular customer by trading through online of their own or with the servicing of the underwriters, the portfolio selection of their managers are to bring highest profit to their customer because the income derived from the investments are invested into self business and purchasing of properties for their own. When once advertisement are given about public issue the underwriter makes bulk payment and subscribes the shares for his clients trading from years to them and nearby household sectors. There can be large scale investment of mutual funds from the household participants for years. The dividend are distributed to them.

Depending on their investment participation more schemes are introduced for further investment to any age groups. There can be more agreement envisaging additional information of allotment of units of mutual fund schemes. The risk of the investment are registered to the underwriter for grievance redressal and year wise resolution are given to them.

Body corporate dominates wide role of investment with the underwriters of large investment. They are assisted by their appointed employees for decisions of selecting securities of investment. There are proper maintenance of books of accounts to find immediately the loss and profit during the completion of an issue. The requiring deposits relevant for further issue are always kept in the trading account for the purpose of allocation of securities at next time. The profits of earlier return are used for new ventures and projects beneficial to the society at the business of body corporate. The shareholders many times are non-aware about the investment on their names. Their losses are kept at silent and tries to diversify it with the communication of their clients behalf and extends the trading business of such parties are not get cheated at the name of misuse of funds or misstatement of investment. The study reveals that many of the underwriters have trade problems and they have register it to the concerned regulatory for better redressal at soon. The pending grievances would affect their further habit of investment so SEBI
settles the disputes of important and time reached cases first to protect the body corporate.

The trade delay are reported to SEBI through online for immediate redressal of continuation of trade. The non market transactions of stock exchange between brokers are prohibited because there are bulk investment at the company requires authenticated proof of transactions. So the underwriting clients are scared for having such investment but when supports are there they make sudden return in the absence of competing parties in the place of the trade. There cannot be violations of trading at the protected zones because an underwriting can have smooth trade by fulfilling obligations. The asusual manner of trade are taking place in the websites of the underwriter with enthusiasm and supplying of knowledge here nothing to complaint at anybody at all.

The cases are registered for hearings and conducted prosecutions with summons. The disputed person present at the court announces the payment of value of securities to parties. Likewise if any deceased parties are there with the verification of their address and business transfers the securities to their legal representatives of wife, son of the deceased. They can further invest at the securities in their names and can get the benefits provided earlier by the body corporate like providing shares of rights issue, bonus issue and permitting to participate in meeting and casting vote and receiving feedback of them for the betterment of transactions. There cannot be any participation of illegal parties into securities trading because it will destroy the whole effort of the business of the body corporate by seizing their investment property by underwriters. The financial soundness of body corporate along his mental health is sufficient for having large investment at securities.

The misunderstanding of investor and company in the provision of making applications with byelaws are the problem to underwriters. More participants cannot invest because of the absence of non relaxed provisions. The value of securities is calculated and necessary legal action are taken for its repayment. Where as if the amount is less the underwriter can expect its repayment and better diversify his portfolio for huge return of non- wasting time and effort. The cases
are registered for hearings and conducted prosecutions with summons. The investor and the appellant authority must present for the hearings both of their complaints are heard and decides the circumstances under which the cases are filed so the investor have all the opportunity of its value of repayment which are repaid by conducting the arbitration committee. The stock exchange will appoint arbitrator for handling the cases and talks to the company about the settlement if the company have financial necessity then its repayment is possible by asking investors to make future trade with happy because he has been analysed to know the required information of him and his business. The women shareholders trading only little part of public issue are not affected by the complaint of bulk investment. Any service problems are there in the underwriter service it is registered to SEBI on online and immediate redressal are granted to them without time. The underwriter for making trade regular to the investors they will be remunerated with announced brokerage commission. During the payment of less fee to them given at off seasonal trade the communication of its highest return which could make them more wealthy persons are restricted because the non – availability of shareholders are adjusted by the underwriters by taking peoples to invest in the beginning and can help them in future to become more rich investors with the portfolio advises. The women company employees of Thiruvananthapuram and palakkad districts trading during last 10 years with the underwriters have register their problems of non return of investment. The share value become reduces even without considering their profitability. The equity shares are very risky to get subscribed with for low income groups. There are no dividend due to the non appreciation in the value of the shares. The non repayment of dividend are grievanced to SEBI. The unresolved complaints are transferred to the redressal of the commission. During heavy risks the investor feels that he have invested at more risk oriented securities without proper guidance of intermediaries so there are no proper regulation on the part of regulators but everything is looking at cautious by the promoters and merchant bankers would definitely take solutions for their actions. During the time of loss of return in investment at heavy amount it is asked for the redressal of the judicial forum of district and state.
19. Reference to arbitration any dispute arising out of this agreement between the underwriter and the company shall be referred to the arbitration committee constituted by the regional stock exchange in which the shares/debentures are to be listed and the decision of the arbitration committee shall be final and binding on both the parties. Yours faithfully,

Fr--------

(signature of the underwriter)

We, the company ------------ ltd the above named do hereby accept your offer for underwriting on the above mentioned terms and conditions.

Authorized signatory --------------------------

For ------------------------ ltd.

Designation ----------------------

Authorized by a resolution passed at the meeting of the board of directors held on the -------day of ----------------------19--------.

**Underwriters as an intermediary and protector**

The underwriters are registered intermediary of SEBI. The minimum capital adequacy norms must be completed to act as an underwriter. The underwriter must fulfill all the criteria necessary for the rendering of intermediary. The SEBI have prescribed rules and laws necessary for the service of underwriter. The regulatory body of SEBI are formulated the code of conduct and dealing of securities of the underwriter. The underwriters are such intermediaries who undertake the private placement of issue of shares. The unsubscribed portions of public issue are purchased in bulk by the underwriter and sells it to its nearest shareholders and clients after receiving information particular about them and their requirement to trading. The underwriters have office where his name is displayed in big letter with full office address. The office equipments like computers and hardware are protected for the rendering of service. The underwriter suggests the shareholders for investment and more return during off seasons and other time. He
recommends the shareholders for investment and unknown matters. The trading terminals of underwriters are available during trading hours of stock exchange.

The underwriter must be a fit and proper person. He must have the competency to trading during time and must provide return to their clients. The most suitable portfolios are selected for the shareholders under him. Investor friendly relationship must be followed by the underwriter for having investment opportunity to shareholders and introduction of portfolios suggestive for investment. The underwriters are less in number in India. They are same as stockbrokers. The dealing with him must be in complete manner and as prescribed so that complaints cannot arise at both sides of investment. The SEBI have also suggested measure for investor protection trading at the underwriters. The nearest offices are selected by the shareholders preferably for share trading. The underwriters will also distribute their securities, mutual funds through direct marketing system. The provisions of trading like giving application, allotment money, and necessary details as proof one can trade with the stock exchange securities. He must be always truthful to their shareholders and should not make dispute after allocation of shares. Later the services are not renewed to the shareholders. The false market and price rigging of the stock exchange are stop by these intermediaries for smooth and non stop transactions. The trade complaints are same to all service providers and the regulation of the bodies are applicable to them as equitable manner. Most of the shareholders are financially settled for availing the shares of the underwriters. The loan system is convenient to persons trading with securities of stockexchange during necessity of additional investment or to meet any business purpose.

The trading of shares are held on a prescribed format of SEBI. The requirement of company and shareholders are well expressed. The motive of investment must be in high level to the share holders for such investment because he may have to learn and earn for which requires some time. The rules and byelaws given by the regulatory body in its framework are available to all investors of different nature of investment. Some of them are risky and less risky , some of them are more return or less return oriented the application of little more time can
help the investors who have no other investment for his future needs. The rules for his requirement are known to him for fulfilling the criteria for such long position. The byelaws of the intermediaries may provide such things to others without delay or difficulty because here known investors are allowed to investment. The surviving needs are at first like buying a building, a car, or any luxury is possible through securities market investment. For such thing he or she must have a regular contact and relation with his brokers with which he shows the immediate trading platform to them. The investment at gulf, and other countries are possible to them with such contacts of the shareholders. During beginning stage there can arise some number of complaints which can be redressed quickly for further investment. The shareholders does not lose himself on such situations provided he must communicate with his intermediary with dissatisfaction that it is not capable to him to tackle the issues so the brokers must give his good name for better channel of investment. underwriter who learns every time about his members must show his helping tendency and make available such shares which can fulfill the dream of his shareholder. Once an investment of securities is take place then it is a stepping stone and must climb slowly from the bottom to the top by getting aware of information and its application with patience. The employees must help the shareholders with suitable selection of stocks. The pricing techniques of the brokers are not stop because it is like gambling and must look consciously with the overpriced situation which is the put option and call option to another shareholder. Every time there are the nature of pile up of complaints from the shareholders to be given to his stockbrokers so that the situations are pre-learned and self grievance cell are managed and controlled by them for receiving complaints. Unless otherwise complaints are given the problems of the shareholders are not make discussed and expressed with his broker. Such shareholder can have an opportunity of loss in the calculations and denial of action of further investment. So to avoid such errors the brokers are collecting feedback of shareholders about every aspect of trading. The implementations of things are possible and agony of investors are removed to make him learn more of investment. For every kind of complaint the regulation is given with its compliance. The investor protection fund is promoted
for the shareholders which is very small comparatively to his investment. This is to strengthen the investors from un tackling situations arised during his tenure of investment. He may sometime get lose the best possible after some time if this is not extended to him now. The regular training programmes are conducted between shareholders and professionals of the stock exchange along broking intermediaries to wait at their investment. The complaints claimable must reach at the top to seek redressal otherwise the immediate redressal has been provided to the shareholder by agents. The redressal of SEBI is required then it must be the complaints of large group of shareholders. The wing of SEBI is formed and established for serving such shareholders.

The requirements of the customers are to meet for the long existence of them into the securities market. So during less earning time and risk they are communicated for much better expected return for the purpose. The decision taking committee verifies the wants of its shareholders and brings out such type of securities which are wealthy and prestigious to the shareholders depending their financial capacity and popularity. The underwriter have learn the new trends of the market and instruments where can allocate one person suitable he promotes the functions critically and in an efficient manner. The investors cannot bother about their sage of investment and not get cheated with the services of their intermediaries. The office of the underwriter is like a bank and only financial dealings are taken place there with proper channel of evidence. The shareholders can clear their doubt of securities with the underwriters. The other family member or relatives or friends are in need of making investment into securities they can be contacted with the help of invested clients of the firm. Same time the requirement of the shareholders from an investment is also communicated to avoid future claims. The business is to meet the investment requirement of the shareholder and economy. The good and strengthen economy boost soon and make more new projects for approval. The feasibility of investment with the cash availability of the shareholders are arranged by the learned intermediaries. The intermediaries having more contacts and communication with the stock broking firm can definitely make contented the shareholders any time need by learning them and availing faithful
services to them. The shareholders have to maintain the trade records for future reference. The employees of the underwriter firm have to follow strict and neat contacts with the clients of the firm. They have to solve the doubts of their clients by arrangement during they seek clarifications so always one having patience and sacrificing mentality at office hours can make good public contacts for share subscription during their arrangement to private placement. The immoral contacts of employer or key personnel are questioned by the clients by sending suitable complaints to complaint registry. Other then treatment problems the shareholders can complaint in the SEBI prescribed form the trade related complaints with in one month of its taken place. Even so there can be slow in trade during off seasons. Definite plans can take the underwriter to bring in new shareholders of more share subscription who want an opportunity of share investment. The SEBI provisions are permitted to exclude those shareholders who have met their requirement can relieve for some time from the market and compulsion of Investment. The free consent and contact is required from the shareholder for making investment without any undue influence. The SEBI given form of complaints in the SCORES system are redressed and resolved for the convenience of the shareholders for smooth trading. Other complaints are registered as feedback to their underwriters. The redressal agencies at district, state and national commission analyses the category of complaints with its bench and compliances them with fine or imprisonment. Suitable remedies are given to every imperfect action from the underwriters are given by the SEBI. The underwriter have appointed their compliance officer for maintaining records and information of the trade of the clients and receiving their grievances and its redressal. Every year the compliance officer takes record of the investor grievances and its redressal.

**Portfolio managers**

The securities market are facilitated with many different services of key personnels. They are portfolio manager other than managers. The managers provide services like signing at the contract note and other trade documents. The portfolio managers are selecting the best portfolio willing to make investment relating to the requirement of the time of the shareholders are done by the portfolio
managers. They have their services offering and code of conduct of dealings to ensure their better servicing between the shareholders. The unknown investors enter into securities market may face many problems which can be destroyed with the services of portfolio manager. He reduces the risk of shareholders and ensures proper return. He protects the shareholders by using the rules of the stock exchange for trading the securities. The portfolio managers creates awareness and decision making capacity into the shareholders. The necessary information pertinent to portfolio managers for providing employer services are as follows:

To make aware of investment decision the disclosure documents of portfolio management services are maintained with further reference. This document can or cannot be approved by SEBI and the accuracy or adequacy of the contents of the document. Asset management company ltd based on this document obtains sources but not guarantee, representations or warranty and no responsibility or liability towards accuracy and completeness. The information of this document is publicly available at the publication subject to change from time to time.

This is to inform and not for an offer or solicitation of an offer of the portfolio of any client. The investors can use the knowledge for the offer documents if realize or not realized for clever investment. This document does not have any jurisdiction and the distribution of this is not restricted or prohibited. Persons who possess this document must inform themselves about the restrictions. portfolio managers after contract with a client advises directs and behaves portfolio manger without discretion and undertake she funds of the client as asset management company limited and obtains certificate of registration from portfolio manager rules and regulations 1993. The employee of portfolio manager acts as principal officer based on the SEBI regulations 19923 a amended by SEBI from time to time.

SEBI has permitted the company to commence education on dec. 22, 2006 portfolio folio management services to provide advisory services to off shore funds, pension funds, provident fund, venture capital funds and management of insurance funds, financial consultancy ad exchange of ideas for cash. The registration of the company is renewed for a period of 3 years.
The portfolio managers offer three services:

The portfolio manager controls himself managing the funds and investments of his client, he used funds according to this client instruction or directions. The client advised to buy or sell bearing risk without the responsibility of back office execution, custody or accounting function. No penalties have been imposed by SEBI to portfolio managers under SEBI act, rules or regulations. No penalties for economic offence or violation of securities laws, no material litigation or legal proceedings against portfolio managers or key personnel. Non deficiency on the systems and operations of portfolio manager observed by SEBI or any regulatory agency. Here are no enquiry or adjudication initiated by SEBI against portfolio manager, director, principal officer or employees or any other person connected directly or indirectly with the portfolio manager its directors, principal officer or its employees, under the act rules regulations in the case of promoter or company ie. finance limited.

The SEBI does not disclose information to the stock exchange under SEBI prohibition of insider trading regulations 1992 and imposed penalty of Rs. 10 lakhs on the sponsor. On appeal by the sponsor the sat vide its order dated 1st sep 2010 partly allowed the appeal and reduced quantum of penalty to Rs. 2 lakhs. The above is disclosed in good faith as per the available information of portfolio managers.

**Services offered**

The minimum investment of securities by fresh or new client is Rs.25 lakhs effective from feb.10 2012. Existing investment continues till further investment.

The primary investment objective of the portfolio managers is to make capital appreciation by investing in equity, debt and related instruments. The key factors are

- Owning a compact portfolio of securities
- Identifying attractive opportunities and take concentrated exposures
- Investing across all sectors in the economy.
• Emphasis on stock selection
• Selecting stocks with an optimal investment horizon

The Portfolio Manager shall abide by the Code of Conduct specified in Schedule III.

Contract with clients and disclosures

The portfolio manager take his service with the shareholders of an employment of funds or portfolio of securities under consideration and have an agreement in writing defining the inter relationship, creation of mutual rights, liabilities and obligations relating to management of funds or portfolio of securities containing in schedule IV. The agreement between them contains the investment objectives and services, the restricted area of investment of industry, nature and proportion of investment, period of investment and its withdrawal of funds and securities. Risk inherent in portfolios, contract and its termination, any other subject relevant to restrictions under regulations, procedure of settling clients account, during terminations of contract making its payment, fees, quantum of fees required to each activity made direct or indirect to clients, discretionary portfolio manager the liability should not exceed more than the amount of the portfolio manager. The audits and furnishing of reports of its clients and the other terms with the clients.

The portfolio manager charges a fixed fee or a return based fee or combination of both from his client for rendering direct or indirect portfolio management services to his client with guarantee or surety. Subject to the disclosure in terms of disclosure document he can charge fees to each activity made direct or indirect to its client extended.

Regulation of portfolio management scheme of SEBI

SEBI tightened portfolio management scheme norms by making it mandatory for portfolio managers to keep separate accounts of clients rather than keeping their investments in pool account. Earlier portfolio management scheme provision used to open ‘pool PMS’ as a common account under one lead put
money received from a set of clients in it and then invest the same on behalf of the whole group. This move is aimed at ensuring that portfolio managers handled clients money in a transparent manner.

Capital adequacy norms are depending on their turnover of trade and other factors. SEBI has introduced a supplementary process of applying

In public issues. ASBA is an application for subscribing to an issue, containing an authorization to block the application money in a bank account with a bank which offers the facility of applying through the ASBA process. By the authorization of the account holder for the purpose of ASBA. Till finalization of allotment the application money is blocked and looks into issue withdrawal / failure of the issue/ withdrawal projection of the application.

Companies Act 1956 contains all material information which shall be true and adequate so as to make the investors informed decisions on investment in the issue.

Self regulatory organization

They are registered from AMBI as self regulatory organization for suggesting and monitoring the regular activities of the intermediaries. They enhance protection to the shareholders from the unfair trade practices of their brokers to them. They look into the financial statement of the intermediaries and ensures its fairs and secured dealing to protect investors from unknown channel of transactions.

The "Self-Regulatory Organization" means an organization of intermediaries representing a particular segment of the securities market and is duly recognised by the SEBI.

The self regulatory organization protects investors and educates them. It finds out that the intermediaries have continuous observance of securities laws. The specified standard of conduct of the intermediaries are implemented by SRO. The membership of intermediaries are given in a transparent manner. They collects admission and membership fee from the intermediaries for carrying out different
functions. They also conduct audits to the intermediaries by their independent auditors. It informs to SEBI about the intermediaries who violates the rules, regulations, directions circulars and guidelines by its members. Screening and certifications test are conducted for its members, agents for determination. Training and awareness programmes are conducted for its investors. Self regulatory organization provides best business practices to its members, conflict of conduct of functions are removed by acting at utmost good faith to intermediaries. Corporate norms are complied to listed companies by SRO. It also discharges functions and obligations specified by SEBI from time to time.

The sro makes governing norms and articles consistent with the provisions of act and regulations. it includes eligibility criteria for admission and removal of members. The manner and periodicity of furnishing information to SEBI and its members. The arbitration mechanism for resolving disputes between members or their constituents. Members committing breach of the governing norms are proceeded by taking into account suspension or expulsion of members. Internal controls, electing office bearers, standards of code of conduct along its integrity, providing explanation or information about business obligation of members to public are given by self regulatory organization. During indiscipline actions taken at its members and contents and format of the annual report along with its procedure for conducting meeting, manner of maintaining accounts and records.

The members of sro are adhere to any of the following for contravening the governing norms.

1. Cancellation of shares
2. Excluding membership
3. Suspension for specified period
4. Other penalty not involving payment of money.

The SEBI directs in writing to SRO to make governing norms to amend or revoke within as period specified by SEBI. If SRO is not doing so SEBI may
make amend or revoke governing norms in a specified period and manner with modifications as it thinks fit.

The SRO enquire the complaints of its members, investors or any other person on any matter with in the bearing of its office. SRO enquires the interest of securities business and investors interest.

**Procedure for inspection**

SEBI will gives permission to SRO for inspecting into affairs of the intermediaries and discharge its obligation. The required evidences to be inspected are given to the SRO. The necessary assistance are given to the inspection authority. The SRO can enquire about the statements of records of chairman, director, any member and employee if required.

**Inspection report**

The inspecting authority will submit the inspection report.

Power of the board to call its periodical returns or direct enquiries.

Intermediaries must maintain and preserve such books of accounts and other documents to the board for making sure that the trades not against to public interest and can be inspected at all reasonable times.

The issue of reply in writing by prescribing the above statement after verification by self regulatory organization.

**Actions in case of default**

Without sufficient grounds of doing business any such conduction is treated as default and further action can be undertaken only after receiving approval in writing by SEBI b-regulation (3), -

(a) the Chairman, every director, manager, secretary, or other officer of the Self Regulatory Organization.

(b) every member of such Self Regulatory Organization.

(c) if the member of the Self Regulatory Organization is a firm, every partner, manager, secretary or other officer of the firm; and,
(d) every other person or body of persons who has had dealings in the course of business with any of the persons mentioned in clause (a), (b) or (c) whether directly or indirectly;

It shall be bound to produce before the authority making the inquiry all such books of account, and other documents in his custody or power relating to or having a bearing on the subject matter of such inquiry and also furnish to the authority such statement or information as he may require within such time as may be specified by him.

**Action in case of default**

**Obligation of Board of Directors to take disciplinary action against a member if so directed by the Board**

22. (1) After receiving the report of an enquiry made under regulation 21, the Board may take such action as it deems proper and, in particular, may direct Board of Directors of the Self Regulatory Organization to take such disciplinary action against the delinquent member, including expulsion, suspension or any other penalty of a like nature not involving the levy of monetary penalty, as may be specified by it and thereupon, notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in the articles or governing norms of the Self Regulatory Organization concerned, the Board of Directors of the Self Regulatory Organization shall give effect to the directions of the Board and shall not in any manner commute, revoke or modify the action taken in pursuance of such directions, without the prior written approval of the Board.

(2) The Board may either on its own motion or on representation of the member concerned, modify or withdraw any of its directions issued under sub-regulation (1), if it is satisfied that there are sufficient grounds for doing so.

**Withdrawal of recognition**

23. (1) If the Board is of the opinion that the recognition granted to a Self Regulatory Organization under the provisions of these Regulations should, in the interest of the trade or in the public interest, be withdrawn, it may serve a written
notice in Form "C" on Board of Directors of the Self Regulatory Organization calling upon it to show cause as to why the recognition should not be withdrawn for the reasons stated in the notice.

(2) Where a notice is issued under sub-regulation (1), the Board may, after giving an opportunity to Board of Directors of the Self Regulatory Organization to be heard in the matter, withdraw, by passing an order, the recognition granted to the Self Regulatory Organization and thereupon sub-regulations (3), (4) and (5) of regulation 11 would apply as if the application of the Self Regulatory Organization for renewal of recognition has been rejected under regulation 10.

(3) The Board shall promptly communicate such order to the concerned Self Regulatory Organization.

(4) On receipt of the order passed under sub-regulation (2), the Self Regulatory Organization shall cease to carry on any activity as a Self Regulatory Organization and shall comply with such directions as may be issued by the Board under sub-regulation (2) read with sub-regulations (3), (4) or (5) of regulation 11, as the case may be.

**Action in case of violation**

24. If any Self Regulatory Organization, any office bearer or member thereof violates any provisions of the Act or these regulations, it may be liable for –

(a) action under Chapter VIA of the Act;

(b) action under subsection (3) of section 12 of the Act;

(c) action under subsection (4) of section 11 and section 11B of the Act;

(d) action under section 24 of the Act; such other action permissible under the Act which may be deemed appropriate in the facts and circumstances of the case.

**Industry of Securities market**

Long term and short term securities of broad terms traded with rules and regulations are known as securities market. The regulators are providing relevant
laws and exemptions to this market. According to the needs of the investors many channels of investment are open to them for having investment. The securities are issues to them for charges like brokerage and maintaining margin of investment. There are many instruments in the securities market like equities, mutual funds, debentures, bonds, derivatives and commodity trades.

**Equities**

The equities market are well established market of having huge industries willing to issue equity shares to make capital from the public. They are enriched with rules and laws for trading with the instrument of peoples who have an aim of investment at securities. Shareholders are provided all the services for their investment to be held at right type of security. The shareholder are benefitted from all the outcomes of the investment by the intermediaries and companies during the case of public issue and other the shareholders can expects more issue for investment at huge. The income arises of the investment are used to further investment and to buy other assets. The trade formalities are met first for the acquisition of shares makes completion of trade from the brokers. The more information of investment area will help the shareholders during risky movement. The portfolio managers of stockbrokers also advises the shareholders to select right time for investment.

Equities means shares of companies categorised in to many groups. The 30 big companies shares are more priced and subscribed by high income oriented groups traded at BSE stock exchange. The trade is held on day time and published its prices on the newspapers for the convenience of the shareholders to buy and sell their equity shares. Price band is fixed on the floor of each day and starts with the bid those who announce the highest price can buy the share on the one hand and selling of those shares on the other hand. There are regular client who looks to buy the shares on option. The such trading of the stock exchange is called optional trading with the options of call and put option. Like all equity shares and its features the equities trading on online also bears the features of more profit and demanded factor of the growth of the economy. The tax exemption is available to required shareholders. The rights, bonus is acceptable to shareholders by the
company depending upon the contingency of the securities industry. Once an issue get complete the allottes have been receive the shares with the share certificate. During the time of sending application the allotted subscribers collects prospectus and relevant pamphlets of the securities from the brokers. In case of online trading the relevant belongings are sent by post to get well aware of the industry of securities and the nature, competency of the scrips. The securities of the categorized groups of companies are slow traded and required time for its maturity and realization by the shareholders. The long period shares are invested by the shareholders expecting an opportunity of return and other financial relaxation. The outlook of the investment and the criteria of investment is open to any category of income oriented groups want to have investment at securities market.

The shares are divided in to preference shares and equity shares. The preference shares are realised during maturity and required intervals when prices hikes in to peak. Other benefits for the preference shares are that who have a right on shares can buy it when it is ready for subscription in the securities market. The shareholders have regular information of the distribution of the shares. The payment and repayment of securities is the feature non available to another investment. Likewise, Dividend for the shares are announced during profits and bonus issue is given to the invested shares. The participants of the profit issue only have the priority of right issue at the stock exchange. The share holders must put their vote during conducted annual general meeting. In case of non –presence of the shareholders the proxies are to be appointed for voting. The review of feedback and voting prefers the companies to issue shares for their shareholders. The shareholders can avail the conversion of preference shares into equity shares during occasions for conversion of the shares. The redemption of preference shares are also possible to the shareholders. Sometimes the shareholders are essentially want to redeem the shares in order to acquire the equity share of the companies. Such shareholders have the capacity of redemption from companies without restriction otherwise the rules and restrictions have to adhere by the shareholders. The equities are more profitable bearing the risk of high maturity period and return.
**Mutual funds**

The share market is a much developed market where the mutual funds also dominates a major role of investment from the public. The industry is very big to talk to its long year history and comparisons of investment from different sections of the society. The household becomes the compulsory investors of the mutual fund without regular income. In the beginning certain amount are invested after some years as prescribed in the share document the amount is matured and returned to the investor. It is prevalent to minor child, old age peoples, on behalf of others, regular income earning members and their relatives. There is no compulsion investment to be made by particular family members rather any person of sound mind and free consent from the society can invest at the mutual funds. The changing of mutual funds into shares is available as per the provisions of the company. The growth of the industry in the manner are expressed. The economic and demographic factor supports the growth of the mutual funds from several factors. The investors from less investment have invested in mutual funds and triggered its growth in the society. The rate of past is not considered to the future. Potential shareholder can find an area of investment of the industry. Low customer awareness and financial literacy have pose the biggest challenge to channelising house hold savings into mutual funds. During the period the mutual funds does not look into product innovation and development but have concentration at its investment. Distributors and mutual houses are exhibited limited interest in continuously engaging with customers post closures of sale as the omissions and incentives have been largely in the form of fees from product sales. The study reveals that the non-presence of public sector banks and India post etc on mutual fund distribution impeded the growth of the industry. There was an ample regulatory frame work for the improvement of the mutual funds industry from the line of frame work requirement of pan card. Mode of payment, fund management by insurance companies and commission of structure, among others.

The voice of the investors help the analyst to know the habit of purchase, purchase behavior and the existing potential investors in the mutual funds industry. The list of feedback received from the regulators from various
shareholders including fund houses, distributor service providers and the regulator decided for the further arrangement of the units of funds. The drivers of mutual fund include tax benefits of mutual fund investments, consistency in fund performance and brand equity. Simplification of processes such as the application and redemption process could potentially increase the quantum of investments in mutual funds. Earlier the mutual funds industry is not have risk but now it is very risky and unable to avail by low income generating groups. The peoples who invest traditionally and from different family groups are possible to invest at such securities. During the five year period of 2004 to 2008 it was just 29% CAGR as against the 4% in the global market. The potentiality of the mutual funds is more because there was an equal amount of household investments and other sector of investment. The challenges of mutual fund are it is product demanded other than growing needs of the shareholders. It have shown decline during 2008 due to non-buying of investors by fearing risk and non return. There are increase in the asset management company and issuers of mutual funds but decline in subscription of mutual funds. The sudden decline reduces the revenue and profitability of the instruments. There was a decline in the industry to 8% and the assets under management loses its competency of managing.

The future outlook in a dynamic environment are kpmg in India is of the view that the industry assets under management is likely to continue to grow In the range of 25% from the period of 2010 to 2015 based on the pace of economic growth. In the event of a quick economic revival and positive reinforcement of growth drivers identified kpmg in India is of the view that the Indian mutual fund industry may grow at the rate of 22 to 25 percent in the period from 2015 resulting in inr 16000 to 18000 billion. Industry of stability may reduce further as revenues shrink and operating costs escalates. Product innovation is expected to be limited. Market deepening and widening is expected with the objective of increased retail penetration and participation in mutual funds. The regulatory and compliance framework for mutual funds is likely to get aligned with the other frameworks across the financial services sector.
The action plan for achieving transformational growth need a collaborative effort across all stakeholder to harness the future growth potential and reach out to the customer. The customer awareness is the prerequisite for the achievement of the industry growth potential, there is a need for planning,, financing and executing initiatives aimed at increasing financial literacy and enhancing investor education across the country through a sustained collaborative effort across all stakeholders, that is expected to result In a massive increase in mutual fund penetration. The recognition from high level association of distributors by SEBI would also be beneficial for the long term wellbeing of the industry.

The harmonisation of policies across the multiple regulatory frameworks in the financial services sector must be taken up on high priority through constitution of a steering committee under the aegis of the ministry of finance, comprising he financial services regulators for mutual funds and capital markets, pension, insurance, banking and other verticals along with representation from the cbdt.

The industry work hard collectively towards riding over the dynamic and relatively less favourable economic environment at present or the next phase of the industry is likely by a stronger focus on customer centricity cost management and robust governance and regulatory framework all aimed at sustained profitable growth going forward.

**The current state of the industry**

In the mutual fund industry the clocking growth rates are amongst the highest in the world. The Indian mutual fund industry continues to be a very small market comprising 0.32 percent share of the global AUM of USD 18.97 trillion as of December 2008. The GDP growth rate have increased from 6 percent in 2005 to 11 percent in 2009. This continues to be significantly lower the ratio in developed countries where the AUM accounts for 20-70 percent of the GDP. The investment in mutual fund by house hold in India is 7.7% during 2008 and other fixed deposit, insurance and currency is 55%. The growth of the industry is in decline due to the non- profitability of the bearing securities. As per IIMS data works consideration 90% of the peoples are non- aware of mutual funds.
During 2009 the distributor channels were risen the maximum and reap 30% asset under management share. The public sector banks are gradually enhanced focus on mutual fund distribution to boost their fee income. The key elements of the competitive strategy are segmented into three. The market leader having presence across all product segments, player having dominant focus on a single product segment, players having niche focus on an emerging product category or distribution channels. Thus the market leaders have maintained a consistent AUM size. The existence of a strong local brand and a wide and deep distribution footprint are the key differentiators. The entry barriers are again the low networth requirement and the new business are entering into ventures to make more mutual funds. The industry requires high efficiency and most centric customers so it has used the outsourcing services of share transfer agents and custodians for the overwhelming of the mutual funds industry. They have also use fund accountants so that it can focus on core aspects of their business such as product development and distribution. Functions have been outsourced are custody services, fund services, registrar and transfer services aimed the investors servicing and cash management. Managing cost and ensuring investor satisfaction continue to be the key goals for all mutual funds today.

The regulatory framework of the Indian mutual funds is good while comparing with the regulation of the most developed countries. The regulator, SEBI has consistently introduced several regulatory measures and amendments aimed at protecting the interests of the small investors that augurs well for the long term growth of the industry. The implemented rules and latest guidelines issued as part of the risk management practices and procedures is expected to gain further momentum. The anti-corruption and terrorism measures cover two main aspects of know your customer and suspicious transaction monitoring and reporting. The regulatory and compliance ambit seeks to dwell on a range of issues including the financial capability of the players to ensure resilience and sustainability though increases in minimum net worth and capital adequacy. The investor protection disclosure become free in the distribution system by reducing information gap between the investors and distributors, and by improving the mechanism for
distributor remuneration. The most prudent players can survive in the market of the mutual fund by relatively supporting the needs of the customers.

Some of the investors have a problem that they not have pan card for trading at the mutual funds. So to accept their trade it is enough if they have insurance policy. Hence there is the necessity of forming more policies and processes across different verticle in the financial sector and simplified documentation could ease the process of mutual fund investment for retail customers.

The investors are satisfied to the distribution of mutual funds by the bank. The IFA is also difficult to them because the large procedure of buying makes difficulty to them. The independent advice on a wide range of investment and financial planning issues accustomed them to dealing with IFAS.

The different issue like lack of investor awareness, increasing retail penetration, limited focus beyond of top 20 cities may perhaps create dull market but due to the product innovations and flexibility of fee structure, limited customer entrance, limited public sector distributors held are the crisis of the industry. The gap of trading on securities by retail investors and individual shareholders reduces the market share of the instrument. Due to such problems the regulatory frameworks have pave way for the investors observance to some percent and have offered products suit to them. Now the industry bears equal number of individual investor and others. The risk avenues are clearly educated to the investors to non-investment in to risky instruments and the return aspect is also make known to them. The direct investment at the stock market draw little distinction between investors because the risk return, asset allocation and portfolio diversification concepts are not known to all.

The SEBI amendments regulation clearly states the rules and regulations of SEBI for the issue and later its post issue management. The ability of the distributors to issue mutual fund and the purchasing ability of the investors. The requirement of the broker, adequacy norms, fees to be paid, registration requirement, the percentage of the instrument to be distributed among investor
groups. The code of conduct of the business, the capital requirement of the companies issuing mutual funds. The broker dealer relationship with the investor, the necessary services to be provided to the investors to retain them in the trading segment, the SEBI investor protection guidelines during risk under management are given for the education and awareness of the investors. The network access to all regions and social groups have serve means to facilitate inclusive and equitable growth of the mutual funds. The new offers of the fund may create the difficulty of unknown investment so such problems are reviewed and handled by the financial managers to service the investors to have investor relationship.

The groups under concessional rights to securities market are merchants, entrepreneurs, indigenous bankers, pawn brokers and money lenders.

**Derivatives market**

Derivatives market is a typical market with instruments having more risk bearing and return orientation. They have been invested at from the big business firms, BOI, corporates etc. they have traded at futures, forwards, options and swaps securities which are cash and credit purchases and In bulk orders of investment. The settlement period suggested in the trade are followed by them for making payment. The return earn from these investment are more employed in the new projects of the firm. It is routine like process and allows new entrepreneurs for investment. The brokers and portfolio managers are trading on behalf of their clients where huge procedure of trade and services are enabled in the trading with the payment of fees to the rendering services. Low income groups are not participated in derivatives exchange. The selection and allocations of funds for the clients are held by the professionals engages the section of trade of the shareholders. This is a multi-trading system of buying more and more shares and selling as per. The investors are protected from the SEBI guidelines and brokers of the trade. They are truthful to the entrepreneurs whose business are look into by their assistants. Their children or family members can enquire more about the investment during the cases of loss in the earning of the securities. The investor are protected from the heavy loss of the broker by proper advising they maintains the accounts of transaction of each shareholders for clearance and accuracy in trade as
storage. The portfolio professionals are kept separate bank account for purposing the shareholder. The investment are considered into many years and records are maintained in account to find out the maturity for distributing shareholders when it reaches the expected turnover specified in the agreement. The suitable portfolio of all securities are traded by the discretionary portfolio manager to the shareholders. The regular submission of returns are also takes place. The other investors of this category are rich peoples who can bear little risk and wanted to more return. They are also guided by the services of portfolio managers as such the each activity of him are paid. With his support of advise the shareholders alone can trade in their home of the derivative contracts. The problems of this market are sudden decline of share prices it is compensated for entering into new contracts by the already held shareholders.

The huge loss affected shareholders can register his complains to SEBI and their stockbrokers for intimation and requests compensation of loss which are paid as penalty to him for supporting the trade. The body corporate and individuals file cases at the company whose shares are reduced and hit loss to the specified whose personal career could also damage. The researchers find outs the real problems of the issuers and its securities and sends information to the regular clients having investment at the market. The shareholders are then later ask to further investment by the stockbrokers during the movement of reaping profit. The guidance of other helps the shareholders from their lost in investment. there are regulations to the shareholders from the SEBI derivatives amendment rules to take into consideration the code of conduct of dealings of his brokers and utilizing and extending the services of the portfolio managers. They always trigger the market to strengthen the trade for good established securities and the industry. The non development portion and non-profit portion due to reduction in cash flows would drastically makes losses to the investors. The enhanced statutory regulation are for the investor protection. The fear of investment is not necessary for the investment channels of earning. This is a very big market extended it service to whole of the world clients for meeting their different needs of investment.
Every trade is supported by trade documents and bank accounts. Sometimes the strict and cumbersome rules and regulations are not practicable to their clients are can help by the portfolio managers as guides. The trade of clients is kept as secret and furnishes everything at time to the position by the portfolio managers. They identifies different techniques adopted in share trading and uses such derives to their clients for making huge return. The cash inflow into the accounts of the clients clears the supporting relationship between the traders and the intermediary. The denial of trade of securities are made known to the shareholders for further investing of other profitable area and seeking remedy to the loss. The fall at one section of investment are learned before to protect the fall from other sectors. They maximum concentrates to not have loss of others could affect the investment of new participants into the derivatives market.

**Bond market**

The corporate bond market and gold exchange traded funds are also specific features of investment to capable investors. The gold exchange traded funds are changed into mutual funds. The investors can directly invest at the mutual funds. The foreign institutional investors and NRI’s are having wide terms of investment at securities bearing long term investment. The SEBI have also extended many of its provisions to such shareholders. The enabled provisions are available to them while investment.

**Commodity trades**

Commodity trades are the alternatives to business peoples who derive income from self entertained business groups. They are big business men or small business men. They usually trade at securities having marginal investment. Many of them were having similar nature of trade of their own. They purchases bulk from the stock exchange and sell during hike in prices from the entrepreneurs of commodities. Persons of commodity trades survive the growth of the economy by borrowing or employing their own funds. They are not regular income generating groups provided they also take part of in to business on their family. They conducts and cooperates with the business for the upliftment of the commodities
market. So person having adequate financial capacity are allowed to trade at commodities trade with priority. The trading of such exchange starts after the regular trade of shares of the securities. Rubber, gold, oil, edible products are the regular trade of the market. The SEBI prescribed rules and regulations are followed by the exchange for these type of trade. With the margin money they can buy more and payment have to be settled with In the time limit. The non-payment of the settlement money due to the exchange causes cancellation of trade and loss to the margin money of the investors. Such investors can bring their cases to SEBI for requiring protection to their investment and relaxation. Further investment can be performed by them only after completing the first process of business. The stockbrokers and underwriters are maintaining the regular records of accounts mentioning their trade and outcome. The sudden decline in the prices of the commodities affects the return expecting investors which has been reduced with the statute of brokers given by SEBI. Every investor is protected for the amount of their investment based on their existence in the market for waiting. The communications of clients to brokers are much strengthens the trading activities between the clients and the brokers.

**Unfair and deceptive trade practices**

Protection to investors are required for the following practices of share trading:

The share market is the place where huge number of investors daily participate in the purpose of investing and cancelling investment. The rules of stock exchanges and regulators during that time is prescribed. Each one looks into a way of investment by transferring others and enters into the place of another whose claims have been settled thoroughly. It is not a problem how did they paid or settled for their investment at time. That means they are not get cheated but what meant to them is join with the regulations of the stock market where lot of hidden things welcome them to understand with the situations and peoples must try to make them learn. The information necessary to them are provided in a detrimental manner because they must get protected from the market by themselves without any kind of prior information. The statements of the brokers
and influential parties of the securities market makes lot of them to invest at the securities with known facts. The fraud and deceptive trade practices of securities market are taking place as follows. Inviting other investors in the place of someone by giving known truth or separating the facts of one from the another so that the investment opportunity is represented by capable and needy investors. During time changes are incorporated into the area of investment by not taking place by single person or groups. The persons having more investing capacity deposits more money otherwise kept the account as idle. Talking against the one or some other for the benefit of trade movement. Announcing that new issues or bonus issues is going to taking place so who are having rights on it can give their name and address for allocation but later it is restricted to certain parties having existence and sound financial background for investing at shares. Fact only representing an active part giving interest to debenture holders soon everybody having investment thinks that all of them are paid but only to some parties who are under the fixed period are really paid.

Some advises are given for convenient trade but taking back as cannot required. Many of them are non-aware of investment but with canvassing and communication makes them known now the share market is showing bull movement cannot known to others due to non regular watch and peoples who have hearing the brokers who are the owners of equity investments helps others to be purposefully invested are become the shareholders. Investor understands it carelessly true or false and invests. Under SEBI act, companies act, scra act or by investor protection measures the happening event is declared as fraud and cannot be continued. Misbehaving one to allow any of his relative to take part in the issue by saying that he is also a participant of the issue, without published information conveying to shareholders that there are new schemes of mutual funds can invested by low income groups publics. The expecting shareholders gets happy and collects money from their respective sources and willing to invest such time the issuer say that the cost of the instrument are heavy so persons having more cash for investment can only invest at the announced or published units of mutual funds. The long expecting investor for investing at mutual funds get termed out to invest
at other low income generating securities like mutual funds, equities etc. the unknown clients get irritated and cannot understands the purposes of investing but only understands the face value of the securities. So the only information will never guide them to investment.

The government economic policy is not contains material facts informing like the finance and service sectors are not showing profitable and the total industry is in decline. Bu the movement of the industry cannot be sluggish is determined by the researchers and they are supposed to bring the economy balances in their public statements. The industry are in decline so the shares of low price or high price are wanted to announce for the public for protecting the company. The shareholders who are traditional and new to the company helps them by investing in the shares. Changing the applied trends of the securities market as become public or private. Hence there after the regulations of share investment becomes private sectors. So more protection can be given to the shareholders in the form of awareness. The fund are used for their education and generating protection fund. If the investing sector is termed as public then it is possible to have long term investment with safest mode and anytime repayment is applicable in the regulations of the company are informed for the satisfaction of the investors. The necessary regulations and redressals for the above activity are issued by SEBI in his regulatory framework.

**Prohibition of fraudulent and trade practice**

The frauds are investigated by the division chief u/s 11c of the act. No person shall directly or indirectly buy, sell or deal in securities which are prohibited as a fraudulent manner. Purchase or sale of securities is a manipulative or Deceptive device or contrivance in contravention of the provision of the act or rules or regulations there under. It cannot employ, device, scheme or artifice to defraud dealing of securities on a recognized stock exchange. Any act, practice or course of business operates as fraud or deceit of issue of securities listed or to be listed on a stock exchange in contravening the act or rules of under.
Indulging in false or misleading appearance of trading in the securities market. The risk arising due to misleading information which is never getting true are seen and investors believing it to be true and invested whole heartedly satisfying himself that he is going to earn huge return after some time. But actually he have entered in to false transaction which has to be compensated or remedied with the SEBI or if its face value is more then by other regulatory becomes the situations now. There cannot be any loss by earning this gain informed by the stockexchange because we have suffer many loss during time but now it is the time to earn profit. Paying earlier advance or agreeing to the broker that we are ready to receive so much of securities in future so appointing one in the place of other quicker for such earning and while the issue size is very small. More number of parties are not get engaged in the trade of small issue. Parties having will and money can take part in the type of such investments. Making fluctuations in the aim of investment by making price level changes or suppressed conditions and willful price fluctuations of securities of parties with more gain on directly or indirectly for profit earning. Any thing necessary are to be excluded then it is made for purpose of the investors and creating more investment there by in future by the earned investor. Investors are made to invest at securities market without true information in the course of dealing of securities but make them enters into the transactions to protect the ownership of the security. The investing avenue may get loss to the brokers are concerned it is reduced with the entering of the investors who have occupied the role.

Likewise the pledging of stolen security in a dematerialized form is also form of unfair trade practice. The intermediary service of clients of as security cannot be verified without its dealing. The services of the brokers are understood only after faces loss at this transactions but the fortune is in the hands of market conditions and earns profit there cannot be any problem. Misleading advertisement in a distorted manner cannot influence the decisions of the investors the unknown investors may make investment with the support of broker by expecting profit and an opportunity for investment. Sometimes the intermediaries who have to awarded more commission and brokerage are inflating the price situations and investors sell
the shares soon by looking into the high price are a regular watch of the securities market. Sometimes the share holders are not get informed about the other modes of trading which is very optional and requires adequate financial background and techniques so new investors are required in the place of old investors. Cropping false information which can misleads the investors about the sale or purchase of securities among the aiming investors that these are all a formality fixing in the securities market and cannot affect one investment or return in any other mode. The brokers encourages the shareholders for such investment by issuing them contract notes and reducing commission or brokerage by specifying to unknown clients that during some seasons there are reduction in the charges and peoples can have more investment without any fear of investment. The intermediary knowing the situations of the shareholders and helps him to have investment in the securities according to his financial soundness and makes him enters into derivatives trading which get more fluctuated and receives more profit to the shareholders. The trade takes place with the guidance of some influential parties so always the clients who may looking into an opportunity of investment by any manner invest at the securities.

There are violations taken place in the share trading are found out at later stage then it is questioned and remedied with suitable examples. Later it has been find out as the event of prohibition of unfair and deceptive trade practices of the market. So it has to be bring infront of the authority through where it is solved.

The board, chairman, the member or executive director has reasonable ground to believe. Transactions detrimental to investors making violations of the act or rules or the regulations. The investigating authority checks the necessary accounts of the intermediary to find out the extend of the deceptive false trading practices and submits its report to the board the appeal to the complaints are made but the authority by conveying them to maintain savings for protection. Each circumstances of the cases are analysed and warns them to not indulge in deceit trade manner. The final order of cancellation of registration of intermediary service is issued by SEBI by imposing penalty.

The traders are expecting protection to his willful transactions. Sometimes one after the other they may earn loss and shyness at the securities market. The
unpredicted things in one’s career of investment are restricted suiting to this personality and habit of investment. While selecting opportunities to the shareholders the brokers must read all the requirement of a party and make him indulge into such trade which may not get him wrong name among his friends, family and other investors. The investor are protected to not get him depressed and thinking himself to don’t have any more investment at the securities. The intermediaries rendering silent and professional services could expect a gasping investor provided an investor having good number of investment and reasonable return on his pocket are always warm welcome. Because the effort spend at the types of investors are very less and expecting claims and problems on him are comparatively very less can always bring a good sign of investment.

The sudden participation at the securities market and taking back on a night is not a manner of good nature but it could always bring as sign of detrimental nature one could not prefer the most. The shareholders having regulated investment on securities are able to approach the regulators for compliance and redressal. The authority of a shareholder are used his maximum to receive protection for their loss. The investors have the support of his intermediary to get redressal to his compliance means it is fine but when the matter get changes and he cannot see and approach to one whom he have contracted earlier means what happens to the decent man and his decent investment. The other securities which he have invested must be protected from the insider trading. Now for which trade or income he seeks protection is the situation flashes in front of him. So much violations and indulging into more unfair trade practice with the aim of receiving more money is not accepted by any one. The investigating authority finds out the magnitude of such trade with its loss and conducts hearings in the court with district, state and national bench and scrutinizes the complaints and suggests remedy to that which are very low then his actual investment. The imposing of penalty to the company and servicers are the regular watch of the stock market. The stock exchange, SEBI, department of companies affairs, provides redressals to the shareholders to truthful transactions where as securities contract and regulation
act and its various commission are permitting redressals to securities investment which may detrimental to the usual mode of trading.

The commission proportions the complaint depending upon their face value and files complaint from the received clients. The clients explains or describes the situation of investment and his unknowledgeable facts about the cases and appears before the court for hearings and justice. The justice which can give to them by the redressal agency are the maximum to get satisfy from the arrived pitfalls of his investment career. So the agencies at many times uses his skill of seeking redessal from the arbitrator and with the expressed knowledge of the company at which they are invested receives the return of the highest investment. But when the investment are very low then the SEBI itself provides redressal through online scores system. The such investors are advised by his intermediaries to invest at other specific areas where they can derive more profit and investment satisfaction at soon.