ISSN: 2393-8048
International Advance Journal of Engineering, Science and Management (IAJESM)
Multidisciplinary, Multilingual, Indexed, Double Blind, Open Access, Peer-Reviewed, Refereed-International Journal.
SJIF Impact Factor =8.152, July-December 2025, Submitted in August 2025

Capital Market Reforms in India

A Naseer Miya, Research Scholar, Swamy Ramanand Teerth Marathwada University, Nanded
Dr. Ashok P Pudale, Supervisor, Bhai Kishan Rao Deshmukh College, Chakur

Abstract

The economic improvement of any nation depends upon the presence of a properly standardized economic gadget. The monetary gadget elements are the essential monetary inputs for the manufacturing of goods and services which in flip promotes the well-being and trendy consolation of the nation of a rustic. Prepared markets may be two types Capital market and Money market place. Its miles a market place for monetary belongings that have an extended period. Normally, these transactions by lengthy-period securities that have a prime of life period more. Three Hundred and Sixty-Five days. Instruments that have already exceeded the primary issue market are traded next that particular market. Typically, these securities are listed on the stock market, which offers a consistent and regular platform for buying and selling securities. Capital (Secondary) market has been modified after the rules and regulations impose by regulatory body and structural reforms, comprising economic reforms via Liberalization, Privatization Globalization and Forex guidelines. within the gift observation, an effort has been made to spotlight the various reforms inside the economic institutions together that address medium-term and lengthy-time period capital and loans in India for the reason that 1991. This paper discusses the reforms of the organized capital market in India.

Keywords: Economic, Capital Market, Monetary Property, Reforms and Securities.

2. Introduction:

The economic marketplace plays a very critical position in the development of any country due to the fact. Market is a place wherein the quick-time period/lengthy-time period necessities that want money like industries to meet their expansion projects and people who need to bring in a better price of interest on the surplus price range are met. People and economic establishments having surplus cash come to earn better charges of interest. A monetary market is a platform where buyers and dealers are concerned with the buy and sale of financial merchandise like stocks, Mutual price ranges Debentures / Bonds, certificates of deposits etc. Now come to the factor, Indian financial markets are divided into two sorts that may be a. Money market and b. Capital marketplace. The Money market is a platform for buying and selling quick-time period securities. Short-time period securities (units) are bills of exchange, Treasury bills, commercial papers, Deposit certificates and many others. The money marketplace is regulated by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI). The Capital marketplace is nothing however the purchasing and selling of long-term securities. It gives the finance for lengthy-term business operations and stuck capital requirements of commercial corporations. Capital marketplace devices are shares, Debentures, government bonds, development banks and insurance groups are the main establishments in this market. Dealings/transactions are usually carried out through stock exchanges. Transactions take place simplest with the assistance of authorized brokers/ sellers.

3. Objectives:

a. To study the recent capital market development.
b. To identify the significance of reforms in the secondary market.
c. To assess the various elements responsible for shaping the development of the secondary market.

4. Study design:

Structured approach a researcher adopts to conduct their study. It provides a systematic and logical framework for investigating the research problem and finding suitable solutions. In this paper researcher used secondary data.

5. Need for reforms:

a. Capital marketplace improvements have lengthy been overdue.
b. Implementation of the LPG (New Industrial Policy) policy 1991 by the Indian government.

c. Increased participation from global institutional investors.
d. The cease Nineteen Nineties noticed the emergence of Ketan Parekh and Harshad Maheta.

6. Improvements in the capital market of India:

It is the barometer of monetary system using which you may have a look at the monetary situation of the country and it permits the authorities to take suitable motion. Securities Exchange Board India, modify the capital market in India. Ti set transparent mechanism rules and regulations for traders and debtors. Its assignment is to shield the hobby of investments and sell the increase of the capital marketplace.

The principal reforms undertaken within marketplace of India include: -

a. Narasimham Committee:

➢ In 1991, a Panel was constituted under the Chairmanship of Maidavolu Narasimham. The primary Narasimham committee targeted specifically at the increase of the banking area. The most significant pointers of the Narasimham committee were:

➢ Deregulation of the interest rates.
➢ The setting of asset reconstruction funds.
➢ Full disclosure of banking accounts and proper categorization of the assets.
➢ Proper categorization of the obligations.

b. Establishment of SEBI:

➢ The SEBI regulatory body became hooked up.
➢ The regulatory authority answerable for overseeing the securities market in India. The SEBI changed into hooked up with the number one object of "defensive the hobby of investors inside the securities market and for matters connected with or incidental thereto."
➢ It also regulates the functioning of the share market, mutual funds, etc. It was established to keep a check on unfairness and malpractices and protect investors from such malpractices.

c. Private mutual funds:

➢ Very significant improvement is the authorization approved to the personal sector firms to start Mutual funds. Many personal area organizations were started this type of business.
➢ Savings in this enables investors to decrease risk. Mutual funds in India have major diversification in style of schemes, maturity and as on.

d. Allowing foreign capital:

➢ A considerable alteration has occurred in market, allowing foreign institutional investors (FIIs) to expand their presence. FIIs are now able to acquire shares and debentures of private.

➢ Our country companies within the Indian stock market, as well as invest in government securities.

➢ Regulatory has granted approval to overseas institutional investors to participate in the Indian markets.

e. Integration with cross-border capital markets:

➢ The country corporate sector has been allowed to raise price range in the international capital marketplace via American depository, Global deposit receipts, foreign currency Convertible Bonds and Outside Industrial Borrowings.
➢ FII has been allowed to spend money on equities of private company Indian organizations in addition to authorities' securities.

f. Financial institutions and capital markets:

➢ One more crucial step to reinforce the market is that banks have been allowed to lend towards numerous capital market units such as companies securities to persons, funding organizations, trusts and endowment share and inventory agents, business and company shoppers.

ISSN: 2393-8048
International Advance Journal of Engineering, Science and Management (IAJESM)
Multidisciplinary, Multilingual, Indexed, Double Blind, Open Access, Peer-Reviewed, Refereed-International Journal.
SJIF Impact Factor =8.152, July-December 2025, Submitted in August 2025

- Highlight the significant role in mobilizing savings, channeling investments and supporting overall growth.

g. Establishment of IRDAI:

- Its act 1999 and started its activities in the year 2000 and has the authority to issue guidelines regulations and directives to insurance companies, intermediaries and other stakeholders.
- Another major change is the establishment of the Insurance Authority in India. It largely secures the insurance sectors. It helps people to guard their health, assets and loved ones. So the insurance company invested in the long run market.

h. Currency derivatives:

- These are used to protect businesses against currency fluctuations from foreign currencies such as the euro, dollar, and yen. Corporate societies frequently use these contracts for certain currencies if they are repeatedly subject to imports and exports.
- The BSE and NSE are offer currency derivatives.
- It is introduced in 2008.

i. Beginning of depository:

- It was formed to ensure free transferability to ensure fee transferability of securities with accuracy, and security.
- Previous the shares and other securities were traded in the form of physical certificates, which had lots of problems.
- It is an electronic, technology-based storage system that eliminates the need for paperwork such as share certificate, transfer documents and related forms.
- NSDL and CSDL

j. Dematerialization:

- Dematerialization is the procedure, by which the material form of securities is transformed into electronic shape. When shares are transformed into digital formats.
- Even bonds and debentures are permissible in dematerialization form. Demat trade offers the benefit of engaging in trading without the need for paper documentation. The screen-based trading of the stock exchange was reorganized in the 1990s with computerized.

k. Modify in trade and payment method:

- Previously, trading on a stock market occurred on the premises of the exchange, where prices were vocally announced and shares were sold to the bidder offering the highest price.
- Today, conducted electronically within the broker's place of work using a computer terminal that is linked to the primary computerized system of exchange. any members has the ability to access the website and input the details of the shares they wish to bought and sold along with the desired price, into the computer.
- as a result, the transaction is executed by alike the orders at the best tender and propose price.

l. Investor's protection:

- Plays an important role in instructing and advising investors while safeguarding small investors form fraudulent activities and market malpractices.
- During – 2001 year, Government well-known the Investors Education and Protection Fund (IRPF).

m. Credit rating agencies:

- Following are the 3 Rating Agencies viz,
- The Credit Rating Information Services of India Limited (CRISIL -1988).
- The Investment Information and Credit Rating Agency Of Limited.
- And Credit Analysis and Research Limited.
- They were recognized to review the financial health of various financial institutions and stock market-related agencies.

n. Increasing in electronic transactions:

- Stock exchanges have adopted online facilities. Online transactions with more paperwork are reduced.

- Nowadays investing our savings in the share market is very easy with the download of an app. Paper transactions are much less and less.

o. **Rising merchant banking services:**

- A merchant banker is a group that allows agencies to raise capital. it's far a corporation that underwrites company securities and offers advisory services to its customers.
- In 1972, the SBI became the pioneer among Indian commercial banks by establishing an independent merchant banking division.

p. **Growth and Development of stock exchanges:**

- As per SEBI, there are seven identified Stock exchanges, amongst them the Metropolitan Stock exchange of India may be legitimate as much as Sep, 15, 2024. Asia's oldest and India's first exchange is the Bombay Stock Market, then the remaining stock exchanges come into force later on. However now after the putting in place of the NSE and OTCEI, inventory exchanges have spread across the country. These exchanges offer great offerings and trading facilities to their buyers and as well as traders. These days the general public is very inquisitive about the stock exchange.

q. **New instruments:**

- Instruments are designed to provide greater flexibility, reduce risk and enhance returns. They include innovative products such as derivatives, mutual funds, exchange traded funds, securitized assets and hybrid securities. The introduction of these instruments has widened investment opportunities, improved liquidity in the markets and supported the growth of the capital market in India as well as globally.
- Traditional capital market securities are only Shares, Debentures and Bonds.

r. Trading improvements:

- It involves trading a raw product, such as oil, gold, or coffee.
- There are hard commodities, which are usually natural property, and yielding merchandise, which are livestock or farming goods.
- Market has gained importance with the establishment of organized exchanges, transparent pricing mechanisms and regulatory oversight making it an essential part of the financial system.

s. **Screen-Based-Trading-Systems:**

- The NSE started a screen based trading system where brokers enter the number of shares and the price investors want. The trade is completed instantly when they entered order matches a buy or sells order from the other side.
- SBTS by electronic means matches the Traders.
- It helps reduce time, lower costs and minimize the chances of errors.

t. **Rolling Settlement T+N:**

- Whenever an investor buys or sells a securities, bond, exchange-traded fund, there are 2 main dates to understand: the 'T' is the contract date and N means the total number of days required to settle.
- It is a system in the stock market where trades are settled.
- Rolling settlement refers to the situation where the transaction date corresponds to the actual date when the trade takes place.
- Past in India, settlement used to happen once a week

u. **IPO Grading:**

- It is a practice through which specific grades are assigned to the IPOs launching. Grading is done by Credit Rating Agencies.
- A score aids in comparing one IPO with other IPOs listed on the stock exchange. The evaluation is conducted by considering two primary elements, namely company basics and market circumstances.

- Graded on a scale of 1 to 5. A higher grade (closer to 5) indicates stronger company fundamentals; while a lower grade (closer to 1) reflects weaker fundamentals.

v. Interest rate futures:

- It contract with an underlying tool that pays interest. The contract is an agreement between the traders for the future delivery of any interest-bearing asset.
- By utilizing the interest rate futures contract, both the buyer and seller can secure the price of the interest –bearing asset for a predetermined future date.

7. Conclusions:

Before start of financial region alteration in 1991, the capital market arrangement in our country became difficult due to numerous joystick and opaque approaches. The act of purchasing and selling goods or services and settlement device became outmoded and not in tune with global practices. The growth of capital from the marketplace became regulated by Capital Issue Act, of 1947 which changed into administered via the controller of capital problems inside the Ministries, authorities of Government. The Indian capital marketplace has passed through many adjustments after the demanding situations and the irreparable loss faced over the years. There have been huge and progressive modifications over time, and some considerable adjustments have decreased financial rip-off cases. There has been a discount in malpractices of exchange over the years. The Indian capital marketplace underwent large reforms in the 1990s and after. As a result, the Indian government and Securities Board have taken several steps to enhance the functioning of Indian inventory exchanges and cause them to be extra modern and colorful.

8. References:

i. Dr. Bhawana Yadav Assistant Professor MBA.
ii. Mayuri Dutta, M.A., M.Phil, Dibrugarh University.
iii. Sunil kumar D.
iv. Gunjan Malhotra, Department of Economics G.G.D.S.D. College, Chandigarh.
v. Francis C K (1991b), "SEBI - The Need of the Hour", SEDME, Vol. 18(3), p. 37-41.
vi. Dr k Annapa Rasure, Investment Management, Sri Siddaligeshwar prakashana.