

The Detail Study of SEBI in Indian Capital Market

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Abstract: *The regulatory body that oversees India's capital markets was founded by the SEBI Act of 1992 and is known as the Securities and Exchange Board of India, or SEBI. Protecting investor interests and promoting and regulating the Indian securities markets are among SEBI's main duties and responsibilities. When East India company securities were exchanged in the nation in the 18th century, India's capital market began to take shape. The Indian capital markets have encountered numerous challenges during their journey. As a regulator, SEBI has made significant reforms in recent times. These include the launching of pre-market auction sessions, a shortening in the issue-listing period to 12 days, an increase in the retail equity investor limit to Rs. 2 lakh from Rs. 1 lakh, and reduction issue-listing period to 12 days, the start of pre-market auction sessions, an extension of the trading hours on stock exchanges, an enhancement of the price discovery mechanism, the inclusion of ASBA in initial public offerings (IPOs), the use of smart technology in trading, and the permission for anchor investors to participate in IPOs, etc., Furthermore, all of the necessary frameworks for oversight, transparency, trade, and regulation are in place. With a new round of SEBI reforms, India might surpass other major international financial markets in terms of market openness and fairness. This article makes a number of significant points, such as the role that SEBI plays in investor protection regulations, the state of the market now, and how investor protection rules have changed over the past 20 years.*

Keywords: Capital market, SEBI, Securities and exchange board of India, Regulations