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## “COMPARED OF MARKET GIANTS BSE/NSE & NASDAQ”

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### ABSTRACT:

The global economic markets have witnessed good sized differences over the last few decades, with inventory exchanges playing a central role in facilitating capital formation and investment sports. Among the prominent exchanges, the Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE) and National Stock Exchange (NSE) in India, alongside the NASDAQ in the United States, stand out due to their precise market structures, technological advancements, and evolving roles in global financial ecosystems.

The BSE, mounted in 1875, is the oldest stock change in Asia, while the NSE, founded in 1992, emerged as a contemporary alternative to improve transparency and efficiency within the Indian marketplace. The NSE have become the largest exchange in India in phrases of buying and selling extent, introducing digital buying and selling structures and derivatives merchandise, marking a large milestone in India's market evolution. In contrast, the BSE has remained an anchor for India's more traditional market, with a broad base of listed agencies.

On the opposite hand, NASDAQ, based in 1971, is a worldwide leader in generation and innovation, often housing tech giants which includes Apple, Microsoft, and Tesla. Known for its digital trading system, NASDAQ has grow to be synonymous with the rise of generation-driven investments, attracting a big selection of institutional and retail buyers international..

**Keywords:** BSE, NSE, NASDAQ, TECHNOLOGY, TRADING HOURS, LIQUIDITY AND VOLUME , MARKET FOCUS, MARKET CAPITALIZATION, TECHNOLOGICAL INFRASTRUCTURE, REGULATORY COMPLIANCE

### Introduction

The inventory markets in India have had a wealthy history and they're one of the oldest in Asia. The Securities Contracts (Regulation ) Act of 1956 provisions the setting up of inventory markets which have been defined as “a body of individuals, whether incorporated or not, constituted before corporatization and demutualization” or “a company incorporated below the Companies Act, 1956 whether under a scheme of corporatization and demutualization or otherwise”. The body could engage in helping, regulating or controlling the enterprise of purchasing, selling or dealing in securities. First glance, listening to “the Nasdaq” may additionally feel a chunk difficult because it's miles a stock trade. However, the Nasdaq Composite and the Nasdaq 100 are each marketplace indexes that constitute the united statesand downs of particular stocks that are indexed on the Nasdaq trade.

The Nasdaq Composite includes more than three,000 shares traded at the Nasdaq change, and the Nasdaq 100 consists of a hundred huge non-monetary stocks — Starbucks, Netflix, Tesla and PepsiCo, to call some — traded at the Nasdaq. The Nasdaq indexes are typically cited as a reference to the overall performance of era stocks, but stocks from various industries are blanketed within the Nasdaq averages.

### Evolution of Indian stock markets

#### 1. Early Beginnings (Pre-1990s)

##### Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE):

- Founded: 1875 as "The Native Share & Stock Brokers' Association," the BSE is the oldest inventory exchange in Asia.
- Early Challenges: Initially, trading become casual and no longer regulated, with brokers assembly underneath the banyan tree in Mumbai. The first official inventory alternate changed into set up in a room at Dalal Street, Mumbai, and trading changed into completed by way of phrase of mouth.

##### National Stock Exchange (NSE):

- Founded: 1992, the NSE turned into set up to bring about a obvious, automatic, and green platform for buying and selling. It was set up as a response to the constraints and inefficiencies of the conventional BSE.
- Advantage: NSE become the first to offer digital buying and selling, eliminating the need for physical brokers and imparting extra transparency.

## 2. Key Milestones (Nineteen Nineties - Early 2000s)

### BSE:

- Introduction of the SENSEX: The Bombay Stock Exchange launched the S&P BSE Sensex in 1986, a 30-inventory index that became a barometer for the Indian stock marketplace.

### NSE:

- The Rise of the Nifty: NSE added the Nifty 50 index in 1996, imparting a benchmark for India's pinnacle 50 indexed groups.

## 3. Growth and Expansion (2000s - 2010s)

### BSE:

- Technological Advances: The introduction of the BSE On-Line Trading system within the Nineteen Nineties brought performance to the alternate, attracting each domestic and worldwide buyers.
- Global Integration: By the mid-2000s, the BSE had connected with worldwide exchanges, bearing in mind international get admission to to Indian stocks.

### NSE:

- Global Recognition: The NSE have become the largest stock trade in India with the aid of trading volume in the 2000s.
- Derivatives and Commodities: The NSE brought derivatives trading in 2000, which marked an essential milestone in India's financial evolution. The NSE Nifty Futures have become one of the most actively traded contracts in the u . S ..

## Four. Modernization and Technological Upgrades (2010s - Present)

### BSE:

- Introduction of BSE SME Exchange: In 2012, the BSE installation the BSE SME Exchange to offer smaller organizations with a platform for elevating capital.
- Increase in Financial Literacy: BSE's initiatives like BSE Training Institute (BTI) have accelerated monetary literacy and retail participation, assisting everyday human beings come to be acquainted with buying and selling and making an investment.

## Three. Objective Of a Study

The number one goal of this look at is to conduct a comprehensive comparative evaluation of the Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE), National Stock Exchange (NSE), and the NASDAQ market. This contrast objectives to:

1. Examine Historical Context and Evolution: Trace the origins, development, and milestones of BSE, NSE, and NASDAQ to apprehend their foundational differences and growth trajectories.
2. Analyze Market Structures and Trading Mechanisms: Evaluate the organizational frameworks, trading structures, and technological advancements that distinguish those exchanges.
3. Assess Regulatory Frameworks: Compare the regulatory environments governing every exchange, focusing on compliance, investor safety, and marketplace integrity.
4. Evaluate Market Performance and Indices: Analyze key performance signs, including marketplace capitalization, liquidity, and the overall performance of benchmark indices which include SENSEX, NIFTY 50, and NASDAQ Composite.
5. Investigate Global Integration and Influence: Assess the position of each exchange in the worldwide economic environment, thinking about aspects like foreign investments, go-listings, and global collaborations.
6. Identify Challenges and Opportunities: Highlight the precise demanding situations confronted by way of each change and explore capability possibilities for growth and improvement.

## Importance of the Study

Understanding the comparative dynamics of BSE, NSE, and NASDAQ is crucial for diverse stakeholders, along with buyers, policymakers, and financial analysts. The importance of this look at lies in:

- Informed Investment Decisions: Providing investors with insights into the operational efficiencies, liquidity, and danger profiles of every alternate, aiding in extra knowledgeable funding selections.
- Policy Formulation: Assisting regulators and policymakers in expertise worldwide fine practices and identifying areas for regulatory improvements to foster marketplace increase and stability.
- Academic Contribution: Contributing to the instructional literature on international financial markets by way of imparting a detailed comparative analysis of main inventory exchanges.
- Strategic Planning for Exchanges: Enabling the control of BSE, NSE, and NASDAQ to become aware of strengths, weaknesses, and areas for strategic development to decorate their aggressive positioning.
- Investor Education: Enhancing the economic literacy of retail and institutional investors by means of elucidating the operational nuances and funding opportunities within every market.

**Detailed Comparative Analysis:****1. Historical Context and Evolution:**

BSE: Established in 1875, BSE is Asia's oldest inventory alternate, gambling a pivotal role in the development of India's capital markets.

NSE: Founded in 1992, NSE introduced electronic buying and selling in India, drastically enhancing market transparency and efficiency.

Research Methodology

**Research Design**

This take a look at adopts a comparative research layout to investigate and examine the BSE, NSE, and NASDAQ markets. The research focuses on the subsequent elements:

- Market Structure: Examining the organizational shape, buying and selling mechanisms, and technological infrastructure of every exchange.
- Market Performance: Analyzing key overall performance indicators which include returns, volatility, and liquidity.
- Regulatory Framework: Comparing the regulatory our bodies and their effect on marketplace operations.
- Global Integration: Assessing the quantity of integration with international markets and the have an impact on of worldwide monetary events.

**Data Collection****1.1 The observe makes use of secondary facts obtained from the following assets:**

- Official Websites: BSE (bseindia.Com), NSE (nseindia.Com), and NASDAQ (nasdaq.Com) for historic statistics and market statistics.
- Regulatory Reports: Reports from SEBI and SEC for statistics on regulatory frameworks and reforms.
- Financial Databases: Bloomberg, Reuters, and Yahoo Finance for overall performance data and economic indicators.

Academic Journals: Studies and articles from journals which includes the European Economic Letters and the Journal of Applied Market Research for theoretical insights

Parameters	BSE	NSE	NYSE	Tokyo stock exchange	Hong kong stock exchange	Korean stock exchange
Name	SENSEX	NIFTY	Dow Jones Industrial Average	NIKKEI	Hang Seng	KOSPI
No. of companies	30	50	30	225	33	
Method OF Calculation	Free Float Market capitalization method	Weighted average	Weighted average method	Price weighted average	Weighted capitalisation SMM	Market Capitalisation based method

**Market Profile**

- BSE/NSE: Incorporated Established in 1875 in Mumbai, the BSE holds the difference of being the oldest stock exchange in India and Asia. Originally known as the Native Share & Stock Brokers' Association, it formally have become the BSE in 2017. Premchand Roychand, its founder, laid the foundation for what's now a cornerstone of India's financial landscape. BSE's flagship index, the S&P BSE SENSEX, is a widely tracked benchmark, representing the 30 maximum actively traded stocks throughout numerous sectors. BSE's transition from open ground trading to electronic systems in 1995 marked a pivotal moment, leading to an era of extended performance, quicker execution, and minimum errors. The exchange boasts a first rate buying and selling pace of 6 microseconds, making it the fastest inventory exchange globally. With over five,500 listed agencies, BSE has a marketplace capitalization of approximately \$three trillion as of March 2023.
- NASDAQ: The NASDAQ Stock Market, established in 1971, emerged as a trailblazer in American inventory exchanges. Its acronym, NASDAQ, stands for the National Association of Securities Dealers Automated Quotations. Unlike BSE, NASDAQ facilitated the far off

trading of securities, eliminating the need for in-man or woman transactions. Noteworthy worldwide giants along with Google figure Alphabet, Meta Platforms, Apple, Microsoft, Amazon, and Tesla are traded on NASDAQ.

- C. With a buying and selling technology adopted by way of over one hundred inventory exchanges in greater than 50 international locations, NASDAQ ranks as the leading trade inside the United States by using buying and selling quantity. Since 2008, it has been an imperative part of the S&P 500 Index. Key indices at NASDAQ include the NASDAQ Composite, monitoring adjustments in over 3,000 stocks, and the NASDAQ 100, a capitalization-weighted index for the 100 maximum considerable stocks traded at the trade

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## Conclusion

The Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE), National Stock Exchange (NSE), and NASDAQ constitute extraordinary financial ecosystems shaped via their geographic, regulatory, and technological environments.

BSE and NSE are the 2 number one inventory exchanges in India. NSE is understood for its advanced generation and higher buying and selling volumes, even as BSE is Asia's oldest alternate and offers a extensive variety of indexed corporations.

NASDAQ, based totally within the United States, is a worldwide leader in tech inventory listings and high-frequency trading. It is completely digital and is famend for its large marketplace capitalization and innovation-pushed stocks like Apple, Microsoft, and Google.

In terms of:

Technology: NASDAQ leads with high-pace digital buying and selling and global integration.

Liquidity and Volume: NASDAQ has extra liquidity and deeper markets.

Regulation: All 3 are properly-regulated; however, NASDAQ benefits from a greater mature and globally integrated regulatory framework.

Investor Base: BSE/NSE cater in large part to Indian buyers, while NASDAQ serves a global investor base.

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## Limitations of the Study

Despite a based technique and dependable secondary statistics, this observe on the assessment between BSE, NSE, and NASDAQ is problem to several barriers. These obstacles rise up due to the complexity of monetary markets, availability and reliability of records, regulatory variations, and scope constraints

1. Data Limitations

- a) **Non-uniform Data Availability**

One of the center barriers lies inside the non-standardized availability of information throughout the three exchanges. While NASDAQ continues comprehensive and up-to-date statistics data, Indian exchanges like BSE and NSE regularly vary inside the depth and granularity of their publicly available datasets. This discrepancy complicates direct comparisons

- b) **Dependence on Secondary Data**

The look at closely is predicated on secondary records amassed from web sites, economic databases, and academic articles. Such statistics may lack latest updates or targeted causes. Unlike number one statistics, secondary resources can not be demonstrated directly by using the researcher for accuracy and authenticity.

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