

A STUDY ON IMPACT OF COVID-19 PANDEMIC OVER INDIAN STOCK MARKET

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Abstract—The securities exchange in India is likewise renowned and has numerous pioneers who had the more noteworthy accomplishment in this industry and have made the greater number of benefit and offer qualities and returns. The organizations offer their offers and stocks to the financial specialists and dealer in desire to make more significant yields and increment the capital assets. The protections trade suggests the arrangement of business areas and exchanges where standard activities of buying, selling, and issuance of segments of straightforwardly held associations occur. Such cash related activities are driven through arranged conventional exchanges or over the counter (OTC) business focuses which work under a portrayed arrangement of rules. The investigation is named that the effect of COVID-19 pandemic over the Indian securities exchange and the eventual outcomes of this pandemic, and the progressions or the measures that are taken to survive and make the strength in the financial exchange are to be contemplated and watched. The new crown infection is a respiratory contamination which spreads basically through dabs delivered when a polluted individual hacks or sneezes, or through globules of salivation or discharge from the nose. To make sure about yourself, clean your hands occasionally with alcohol-based hand rub or wash them with chemical and water. Nitty gritty exploration on the subject will help and hope to fathom the issues looked by stock and offer market and the current condition of the Indian protections trade considering the impact of covid-19 pandemic.

Keywords—Covid-19, Financial Exchange, Over the Counter, Rate of Return, Stock Market.

1. INTRODUCTION

A stock (in any case called esteem) is a security that addresses the duty regarding some portion of an organization. This entitles the owner of the stock to a degree of the endeavor's preferences and advantages comparable to how much stock they own. Units of stock are assigned "shares." Stocks are bought and sold dominantly on stock exchanges, anyway there can be private arrangements as well, and are the foundations of various individual monetary experts' portfolios. These trades need to fit in with government rules which are expected to shield money related masters from beguiling practices. Really, they have beaten most various endeavors over the long haul. These theories can be purchased from most online stock vendors. Stock theory shifts fundamentally from land adventure. Crown infection ailment (COVID-19) is a powerful ailment achieved by a freshly discovered crown infection. The body's respiratory structure fuses the nose, sinuses, mouth, throat (pharynx), voice box (larynx), windpipe (trachea), and lungs. Upper respiratory defilements impact the bits of the respiratory tract that are higher on the body, including the nose, sinuses, and throat, while lower respiratory sicknesses impact the avionics courses and lungs. A stock trade encourages stock dealers to exchange organization stocks and different protections. A stock might be purchased or sold just on the off chance that it is recorded on a trade. Subsequently, it is the gathering spot of the stock purchasers and venders. India's chief stock trades are the Bombay Stock Exchange and the National Stock Exchange. The above introduction and the industry profile which covered the information about the core stock market and the Indian stock market. As the research report or the study is titled that the impact of COVID-19 pandemic over the Indian stock market and the after effects of this pandemic, and the changes or the measures that are taken to overcome and create the stability in the stock market are to be studied and observed. Organizations issue (offer) stock to raise assets to work their organizations. The holder of stock (an investor) has now purchased a bit of the partnership and, contingent upon the kind of offers held, may have a case to a piece of its advantages and profit. As it were, an investor is presently a proprietor of the giving organization. Possession is dictated

by the quantity of offers an individual claims comparative with the quantity of extraordinary offers. For instance, if an organization has 1,000 portions of stock extraordinary and one individual possesses 100 offers, that individual would possess and have guarantee to 10% of the organization's advantages and income. Investors do not possess organizations; they own offers gave by partnerships. In any case, enterprises are an uncommon kind of association because the law regards them as lawful people. At the end of the day, organizations record charges, can get, can possess property, can be sued, and so forth. The possibility that a company is an "individual" implies that the enterprise claims its own benefits. A corporate office brimming with seats and tables has a place with the organization, and not to the investors. This differentiation is significant because corporate property is legitimately isolated from the property of investors, which confines the risk of both the enterprise and the investor.

2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The review of literature covers the study or the references that are being taken from the articles are published that are regarding the topic and the study that is made. A writing audit is a thorough rundown of past research on a point. The writing audit reviews insightful articles, books, and different sources pertinent to a specific territory of research. The audit ought to list, portray, sum up, impartially assess, and explain this past research. It should give a hypothetical base for the exploration and help you (the creator) decide the idea of your examination. And the study is related to the Indian stock market. Eagerness for criticalness and significance making with respect to upsetting life events continues growing yet ask about is hampered by hypothetical and methodological obstructions. Drawing on current theories, the maker first presents a planned model of importance making. This model perceives the works of worldwide and situational meaning and between "essentialness advancing endeavors" and "significance made," and it explains sub builds inside these creates. Results suggest that theory on significance and criticalness making has developed apace, yet trial research has failed to remain mindful of these unforeseen developments, making a basic opening between the rich yet unique theories and precise preliminary of them. Given current observational disclosures, a couple of parts of the noteworthiness making model appear, apparently, to be all around maintained anyway others are not, and the idea of centrality advancing endeavors and suggestions made may be in any occasion as huge as their sum. This article closes with unequivocal suggestions for future examination.

Ozili, Peterson and Arun, Thankom (2020), the researcher focus on the period from the start of 2020 through March when the coronavirus began spreading into other countries and markets. The researcher draws on real world observations in assessing the restrictive measures, monetary policy measures, fiscal policy measures and the public health measures that were adopted during the period. Empirically examine the impact of social distancing policies on economic activities and stock market indices. The findings reveal that the increasing number of lockdown days, monetary policy decisions and international travel restrictions severely affected the level of economic activities and the closing, opening, lowest and highest stock price of major stock market indices.

Jian yang, James w. kolari and insik min (2002), the researcher examines long-run relationships and short-run dynamic causal linkages among the U.S., Japanese, and ten Asian emerging stock markets, with the particular attention to the 1997-1998 Asian financial crises. Extending related empirical studies, comparative analyses of pre-crisis, crisis, and post-crisis periods are conducted to comprehensively evaluate how stock market integration is affected by financial crises. Important implications that were found by the study is that the degree of integration among countries tends to change over time, especially around periods marked by financial crises.

S. Mahendra Dev and Rajeswari Sengupta (2020), the researchers describe the state of the Indian economy in the pre-Covid-19 period, assess the potential impact of the shock on various segments of the economy, analyze the policies that have been announced so far by the central government and the Reserve Bank of India to ameliorate the economic shock and put forward a set of policy recommendations for specific sectors.

Badar Nadeem Ashraf (2020), the researcher had examined the stock market's response to the COVID-19 pandemic. Using daily COVID-19 confirmed cases and deaths and stock market returns data from 64 countries over the period January 22, 2020 to April 17, 2020, the researcher found that stock markets responded negatively to the growth in COVID-19 confirmed cases. That is, stock market returns declined as the number of confirmed cases increased. Further found that stock markets reacted more proactively to the growth in number of confirmed cases as compared to the growth in number of deaths. Our analysis also suggests negative market reaction was strong during early days of confirmed cases and then between 40 and 60 days after the initial confirmed cases.

SUNIL POSHAKWALE (1996), the researcher made the study on empirical evidence on weak form efficiency and the day of the week effect in Bombay Stock Exchange over a period of 1987-1994. The results provide evidence of day of

the week effect and that the stock market is not weak form efficient. The day of the week effect observed on the BSE pose interesting buy and hold strategy issues.

Syed A. Basher, Perry Sadorsky (2006), the researcher had studied and made to contribute to the literature on stock markets and energy prices by studying the impact of oil price changes on a large set of emerging stock market returns. The researcher found the strong evidence that oil price risk impacts stock price returns in emerging markets. Results for other risk factors like market risk, total risk, skewers, and kurtosis are also presented. The study represents one of the first comprehensive studies of the impact of oil price risk on emerging stock markets.

Ms. Anju bala (2013), the researcher with the main objective to present study is to present review of literature related to Indian Stock Market to study the Indian Stock Market in depth. The study facilitates the reader to know the past, current and future trend, or prospects of Indian Stock market. This study provides guidelines to investor to maximize profit with minimize risks. High degree of volatility in the recent times in the Indian market has led to more development in the future.

Hojatallah Goudarzi (2011), the researcher studied the effects of good and bad news on volatility in the Indian stock markets using asymmetric ARCH models during the global financial crisis of 2008-09. Two commonly used asymmetric volatility models. The BSE500 returns series found to react to the good and bad news asymmetrically. Therefore, the researcher concludes that, bad news in the Indian stock market increases volatility more than good news.

3. NEED FOR THE STUDY

The itemized research on the theme will help and hope to appreciate the issues looked by stock and offer market and the ebb and flow situation of the Indian protections trade considering the impact of covid-19 pandemic. India is one such nation on the planet that has the more degree of teenagers and the more young age people are more into making the more out of their endeavor, so this assessment will help them with understanding the current condition and the Indian monetary circumstance. Noteworthy associations in India, for instance, Larsen and Toubro, Bharat Forge, UltraTech Cement, Grasim Industries, Aditya Birla Group and Tata Motors have quickly suspended or basically lessened assignments. Young new organizations have been influenced as financing has fallen. Quick moving client stock associations in the country have on a very basic level diminished undertaking and are focusing on fundamentals. Some shield deals have been impacted considering the pandemic, for instance, the transport of Dassault Rafale warrior planes. Budgetary trades in India posted their most exceedingly horrendous loses in history on 23 March 2020. Be that as it may, on 25 March, one day following an all-out 21-day lockdown was accounted for by the Prime Minister, SENSEX and NIFTY posted their most noteworthy additions in 11 years, including an estimation of 4.7 lakh crore (US\$66 billion) crore to examiner riches. Shipper of greens key deftly chains and co appointments. Life under lockdown Bangalore spring 2020. The Government of India has announced a collection of measures to deal with the situation, from sustenance security and extra resources for social protection, to division related inspirations and cost cutoff time expansions.

4. STATEMENT OF PROBLEM

The problem under the topic of study is that dangerous pandemic of corona virus on the Indian stock market and the overall impact on the Indian economy. This sudden occurrence of the serious virus outbreak worldwide had reached the India also making its effect on all the financial and commercial activities of the nation. There are numerous people invest their hard-earned money on the stock market and expect the higher rate of return on their money invested. As the worldwide sudden outbreak of the dangerous virus, many countries are under lockdown and all the activities are stunned. This covid-19 pandemic has made its effect on the Indian stock market too. What all the impacts that have happened in the present scenario and the aftereffects are to be analyzed. The main problem that could be drawn for the study is that this pandemic hit was sudden and people or the share and stock market was not aware about happenings. So, the study aims to know the sudden and vigorous impacts of virus outbreak. The study also tries to uncover the future and the after impacts of this novel covid-19 pandemic. Under this study the all impacts that had happened over the virus outbreak and the companies that are listed in the NSE and BSE which all have faced the hard time and loss will research. What all negative impacts on the business and the financial sector are facing will also be considered as the problem and the study will be made on getting the true figures and data regarding the actual condition of the present stock market.

5. SCOPE OF THE STUDY

Overall protections or stock trades fell on 24 February 2020 due to a basic climb in the amount of COVID-19 cases outside an area China. By 28 February 2020, protections trades by and large observed their greatest single week diminishes since the 2008 cash related emergency. Worldwide budgetary trades crushed in March 2020, with falls of a couple of percent on the planet's huge records. As the pandemic spreads, overall social events and events across

advancement, plan, and sports are being dropped or delayed. While the monetary impact on the development and trade industry is yet to be assessed, it is most likely going to be in the billions and extending. By 16 March, news reports created indicating that the effect on the United States economy would be more deplorable than as of late suspected. The data of the Dun and Bradstreet shows that in any occasion 6,606 Indian components have legitimate linkages with associations in countries with a colossal number of attested COVID-19 cases. Likewise, business activity in the remote markets is moderate which induces a negative impact on the top line of these associations. Regions that would be very affected consolidates co appointments, auto, the movement business, metals, drugs, pharmaceuticals, electronic product, MSMEs and retail among others Further, according to the World Bank's assessment, India is depended upon to become 1.5 percent to 2.8 percent. Additionally, IMF foreseen a GDP improvement of 1.9 percent for India in 2020 considering the way that the overall economy is affected by the COVID pandemic, the most discernibly dreadful downturn since the Great Depression during the 1930s.

6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

Research goals portray succinctly what the exploration is attempting to accomplish. They sum up the achievements a scientist wishes to accomplish through the task and gives guidance to the examination. An examination objective must be feasible, i.e., it must be encircled remembering the accessible time, foundation required for inquire about, and different assets. Before shaping an examination objective, you should find out pretty much all the improvements in your general vicinity of research and see holes in information that need as tended to. This will assist you with concocting appropriate targets for your exploration venture.

Objectives of the research topic are

- i. To explore the impact of covid-19 pandemic over Indian stock market.
- ii. To analyze the downfalls and the drops of Indian stock market.
- iii. To examine an overview of the sudden impact of the covid-19 pandemic.
- iv. To investigate the fluctuations and the imbalance of the share rates and prices of stocks.

7. TOOLS FOR DATA COLLECTION

Data assortment or collection is an orderly procedure of social event and dissecting explicit data to proffer answers for important inquiries and assess the outcomes. It centers on discovering everything to a specific topic. Information is gathered to be additionally exposed to speculation testing which looks to clarify a wonder. Theory testing disposes of suppositions while making a recommendation from the premise of reason.

For this study, the researcher had followed the research process, with the use of purely Secondary Data collection method. The topic is purely based on the study of the Indian stock market and the impact of the novel corona virus. Auxiliary information implies information that are as of now accessible i.e., they allude to the information which have just been gathered and examined by another person. At the point when the scientist uses auxiliary information, at that point he needs to investigate different sources from where researcher can get them.

SECONDARY DATA Secondary or Optional information assortment, then again, is alluded to as the social event of recycled information gathered by a person who is not the first client. It is the way toward gathering information that is as of now existing, be it previously distributed books, diaries, and additionally online entryways. As far as straightforwardness, it is considerably less costly and simpler to gather. Reliability of data, Suitability of data, Adequacy of data should be followed carefully.

8. DATA SOURCE

- i. NSE
- ii. BSE
- iii. Stock exchange
- iv. Online portal
- v. News and social media.

These are the sources of information and data collection for the selected topic and research study.

9. DATA ANALYSIS

Information investigation is a procedure of examining, purifying, changing and displaying information with the objective of finding helpful data, educating ends and supporting dynamic. Information examination has various aspects and approaches, including assorted procedures under an assortment of names, and is utilized in various business, science, and

sociology areas. In the present business world, information examination assumes a job in settling on choices increasingly logical and helping organizations work all the more adequately. The arrangement of examination will stream by making the itemized investigation and top to bottom of the issue and effect of the covid-19 pandemic. The information gathered will be consistent with the genuine situation and the data will be arranged and bar diagrams, pie outlines and graphical introductions will be readied which will bring about the viable use and introduction of the information and the better help for the examination report.

- i. Under this topic all the information and the data collected in the process of data accumulation, all that data will be examined.
- ii. All data are to be evaluated, tabulated, and presented in such way that will be helpful for the research study.
- iii. In this step of making the report or report writing the supporting data and information are to be added to the existing data.
- iv. And for better presentation the data can be displayed as graphical presentation, pie chart, flow charts and tables.

This are the procedures followed in the process of data analysis and the process report making.

10. LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

The impediments or limitations of an investigation are its defects or inadequacies which could be the consequence of inaccessibility of assets, little example size, imperfect technique, and so forth. No examination is totally impeccable or comprehensive of every single imaginable viewpoint. Along these lines, posting the restrictions of your examination reflects genuineness and straightforwardness and furthermore shows that you have a total comprehension of the point.

- i. The study or research was conducted at the time of covid-19 pandemic and the whole country was under lockdown as per the instructions of the government of India.
- ii. There was lack of feasible features and resources for the collection of information in time.
- iii. The availability of resources like internet facility, power cuts and other minor issues.
- iv. as the novel corona virus outbreak, the people were fear and some of the websites were jammed.
- v. And the topic selected was very much new and the sources of data and information were minimal.

11. DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

Information investigation or data analysis is a procedure of assessing, purging, changing, and demonstrating information with the objective of finding helpful data, illuminating ends, and supporting dynamic. Information examination has various features and approaches, incorporating assorted procedures under an assortment of names, and is utilized in various business, science, and sociology spaces. In the present business world, information investigation assumes a job in settling on choices progressively logical and helping organizations work more successfully.

The topic of research is to study the impact of novel corona virus pandemic on the Indian stock market. The present situation the whole world is under the virus outbreak and our nation too. And this virus pandemic as resulted in the lock of the entire nation and all the commercial and financial activities were stunned for couple of days.

The nation's economy is also being affected due to this, and for an instance is that the stock market was stopped for more than half hour and this was very sudden and unpredicted scenario in the recent history of Indian stock market.

And the sudden affect had killed the share value and the price of the some of the company's stock values. So, to analyze this situation and the reaction had been happened in the stock market could be explained and understood the stock price and values of the shares in the NSE national stock exchange and BSE Bombay stock exchange. For this analysis, the data are being collected from the above websites of the stock exchanges. The possible and information that are supporting to the research report for data analysis and the required interpretation could give and the share values are reading, and fluctuations are studies and explained.

The Indian financial exchange is commanded by the Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE) and the National Stock Exchange (NSE) which are the world's eleventh and twelfth biggest trade, having a market capitalization of 1.83 Trillion Dollars and 1.41 Trillion Dollars individually. Like Wall Street, the Bombay Stock Exchange situated at Dalal Street never rests. NSE's lead list, the NIFTY 50, is utilized broadly by speculators in India and around the globe as an indicator of the Indian capital markets. The BSE and NSE both moved to screen-based exchanging frameworks known as BOLT (BSE Online Trading) having a limit of 8 million requests for every day and NEAT (National Exchange for Automated Trading), a completely robotized screen-based exchanging framework. These trades include effectively exchanged organizations, for example, the Container Store Group, HDFC Bank, Infosys, Tata Motors, Asian Paints and Punjab

National Bank. Trading View has information for just about 6,000 tickers and numerous instruments that help merchants to locate the best stocks to purchase in India.

TABLE 1: A COMPARISON OF PRE AND POST COVID VIEW OF INDIAN STOCK MARKETS

<i>Bourses</i>	<i>List 14 Jan 20</i>	<i>Lists 23 Mar 20</i>	<i>Lists 24 Apr 20</i>
Nifty 50	12,362	7,610	9,154
Sensex	41,952	25,981	31,327

Since the time COVID 19 strike, markets loom under dread as vulnerability wins. It has sent markets far and wide colliding with levels do not see since the Global Financial Crisis of 2008. Following the solid relationship with the patterns and lists of the worldwide market as BSE Sensex and Nifty 50 fell by 38 percent. The all-out market top lost a stunning 27.31% from the beginning of the year. The financial exchange has mirrored the slants this pandemic released upon speculators, remote and residential the same. Organizations have downsized; cutbacks have duplicated, and representative pay has been influenced bringing about irrelevant development over the most recent few months. Certain division,

For example, neighborliness, the travel industry, and amusement have been affected unfavorably and loads of such organizations have plunged by over 40%. While the world has seen numerous money related emergencies before, the last one being the worldwide downturn of 2008, the current coronavirus emergency is not the same as the past aftermaths.

In light of current disturbance, RBI and the Government of India has thought of a huge number of changes, for example, decreases of repo rate, administrative unwinding by stretching out ban and a few measures to help liquidity in the framework howsoever the pandemic has affected the reason of the corporate division. Installments deferrals, repressed credit development, rising instances of awful advances and drowsy business conditions have debilitated the development and the wellbeing of the monetary action. Deceleration of GDP development, request gracefully chain, cut in optional costs and CAPEX has been the seen during the lockdown, which has prompted falling in family unit earnings, advertising spends, decreased travel cost and recruiting freeze.

Organizations with imaginative items, expanding conveyance reach, innovation driven procedures and solid accounting report would resuscitate the development energy post lockdown. Lower oil costs and high capital consumption by the legislature thus making capital will give a stage to thrive when we defeat COVID 19 pandemic.

TABLE 2: TOP 10 NIFTY STOCKS JAN 2020

<i>TOP 10 NIFTY STOCKS</i>	<i>JAN 2020</i>	<i>YTD</i>	<i>1Y</i>
BHARTIAIRTEL LIMITED	9.5%	9.5%	92.2%
ULTRATECH CEMENT LTD.	8.6%	8.6%	26.8%
DR. REDDY'S LABORATORIES LTD.	8.2%	8.2%	11.6%
MAHINDRA & MAHINDRA LTD.	5.7%	5.7%	-17.6%
INFOSYS LTD.	5.3%	5.3%	2.5%
BRITANNIA INDUSTRIES LTD.	5.3%	5.3%	-1.5%
HINDUSTAN UNILEVER LTD.	5.0%	5.0%	13.1%
GRASIM INDUSTRIES LTD.	4.9%	4.9%	8.3%
LARSEN & TOUBRO LTD.	4.5%	4.5%	3.4%
TECH MAHINDRA LTD.	4.5%	4.5%	6.7%

As should be obvious Bharti Airtel Ltd. picked up practically 10% in January 2020 and this was the biggest increase among NIFTY 50 stocks. It proceeded with its force – as should be obvious the stock has picked up practically 60% in the course of the last one year alone! Different stocks that picked up at any rate 5% in the long stretch of January were UltraTech Cement Ltd., Dr. Reddy's Laboratories Ltd., Mahindra and Mahindra Ltd., Infosys Ltd., Britannia Industries Ltd. what's more, Hindustan Unilever Ltd. While the above stocks made riches, a few stocks dissolved riches and by a considerable amount.

TABLE 3: BOTTOM 10 NIFTY STOCKS JAN 2020

BOTTOM 10 NIFTY STOCKS	JAN 2020	YTD	1Y
YES BANK LTD.	-15.9%	-15.9%	-78.9%
INDUSLAND LTD.	-15.2%	-15.2%	-16.9%
OIL AND GAS COPERATION LTD.	-14.5%	-14.5%	-23.2%
COAL INDIA LTD.	-14.3%	-14.3%	-18.6%
HINDALCO INDUSTRIES LTD.	-11.6%	-11.6%	-10.4%
VEDANTA LTD.	-10.8%	-10.8%	-15.0%
UPL LTD.	-10.5%	-10.5%	-32.5%
INDIAN OIL CORPORATION LTD.	-9.9%	-9.9%	-17.3%
EICHER MOTOR LTD.	-8.1%	-8.1%	3.2%
NTPC LTD.	-7.2%	-7.2%	-15.9%

As should be obvious, various enormous top stocks lost over 10% in January 2020. Besides, Yes Bank Ltd. also, IndusInd Bank Ltd. lost over 15% in January 2020 alone! Indeed Bank Ltd. proceeds with its dreadful run. It has lost an incredible 79% over the most recent one year! Stocks that lost over 10% in January 2020 were – UPL Ltd., Vedanta Ltd., Hindalco Industries Ltd., Coal India Ltd., Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd. Among these stocks, UPL Ltd. has lost an incredible 33% over the most recent one year! That is second just to the frustrating Yes Bank Ltd. stock on the rundown. Clever made a solid red light on everyday outline and shaped an ideal night star design which we know as a potential inversion design. Here onwards, in this way, Nifty may begin going down. What amount down it will be? That we do not know so far. So, what I said yesterday in my video post on YouTube under channel name Market Movers India, which I post regular, is ending up being valid. FIIs were net merchants (by 1265 Crs) today and DIIs were net purchasers (by 585 Crs).

GRAPH 1: NIFTY-50 NSE NATIONAL STOCK EXCHANGE FOR 3 MONTHS



(Source: <https://www.tradingview.com/x/M6TBf7hp>)

Half of the Nifty 50 stocks, barring financials, are exchanging at single-digit valuations as Indian value markets are about 33% off record-elevated levels they scaled in January. The coronavirus pandemic, which brought about the world's greatest lockdown and undermines slowest development since the worldwide money related emergency, prompted this fall in business sectors. As of now, of the 41 ex-money related Nifty 50 stocks Metal stocks like Vedanta Ltd., Hindalco Industries Ltd., Coal India Ltd., Tata Steel Ltd. what's more, JSW Steel Ltd. are exchanging at lower valuations due to drooping metal costs and request. So also, oil and gas stocks like ONGC Ltd., Indian Oil Corp. Ltd. what's more, GAIL (India) Ltd. are exchanging at trough valuations because of lower oil and gas costs, lower request and lower edges. Auto stocks—Tata Motors Ltd.

Indian markets during the week wavered and crept higher adjusting to worldwide prompts. Household bourses moved in a state of harmony with created markets like the US dismissing COVID 19 causalities. Dow Jones Industrial Average which has end up being the strongest market universally has seen a solid recuperation from the lows of March 2020.

GRAPH 2: SENSEX BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE FOR 3 MONTHS,



(Source: <https://www.tradingview.com/x/EXqsAj6v/>)

Dalal Street investigators expect a normal 11 percent development in Sensex and 8 percent extension in Nifty in the year ahead, as they expect a presumable recuperation in financial development to drive the market going ahead. Investigators have a normal multi year end focus of 13,209 for Nifty and 46,050 for Sensex. They additionally anticipate that the more extensive market should recuperate and beat the benchmark lists in the New Year.

"The Small cap and Midcap lists ought to beat the cutting-edge lists by a wide edge, as relative valuations for them are extremely alluring as of now. A potential recuperation in India's GDP development rate is probably going to initiate a great deal of excitement among retail speculators, who prevalently put resources into lower-rung stocks," said G Chokkalingam of Equinomics Research and Advisory.

In 2019, Sensex returned 15 percent year to date while Nifty increased 12.45 percent. The more extensive market had another awful year, as BSE Midcap file lost 4 percent and the BSE Small cap list 9 percent. Manav Chopra, Head of

Research for Equity at India bulls VenturesNSE 4.75 %, is among the most bullish ones on the possibilities of the securities exchange in 2020. He has an objective of 54,000 for Sensex and 13,500 for Nifty.

12. FINDINGS

The primary objectives of the study are that to get the clear picture and the analysis of the impact happened over the Indian stock market by the cause of virus outbreak of covid-19 pandemic. The study is to purely understand the current situation the stock market is going through at these times. The study was completely based on the secondary data because it was the study to know that how ruthlessly the novel corona virus had made its impact on the stocks of the companies and the Indian stock market.

The stock market or the stocks industry in one such platforms were the more number of investments are being observed, and people invest their hard earned money on share market with the intensions of making the more profit on their money invested. In the stock market the companies will publicly issue the shares of their companies, and people will purchase the shares and sell them when they get higher returns on the purchased shares. But the present condition from last three months the share market is not able to perform as effectively it's the newer thing and the sudden happenings which the people and the stock market are not aware and this sudden impact had made greater downfall in the stock market, this all information has been gathered in this study, the required data and the raw information was collected and the three months data about the stock market and what all happened over the period of the corona virus pandemic.

13. SUGGESTIONS

The Suggestion and Recommendations might be joined or, in long reports, introduced in discrete segments. There is chance that is no proposals to be made because of the undertaking and simply call this area Conclusions. The Conclusions area summarizes the key purposes of your conversation, the fundamental highlights of your plan, or the huge results of your examination. As its capacity is to adjust the account of your task, it should: be composed to relate legitimately to the points of the undertaking as expressed in the Introduction

- i. Demonstrate the degree to which the points have been accomplished
- ii. Sum up the key discoveries, results, or data in your report
- iii. Recognize constraints and make suggestions for future work (where pertinent)
- iv. Feature the centrality or value of your work.

14. CONCLUSION

The stock market is under very ditch condition and we cannot expect, or it is absurd to expect a snappy financial bounce back from the current COVID-19 impact. Although the money related emergency is inescapable, thinking about full scale endeavors by national banks and monetary specialists, to relax the blow, profound financial droop may be kept away from. The issue in the present situation is that until we know how rapidly and completely the general wellbeing challenge will be met, financial specialists cannot anticipate the endgame of this emergency. Exchange 2020 is relied upon to fall steeply in each locale of the world and essentially over all areas. In any case, worldwide exchange could bounce back quickly after that. Nonetheless, it would rely upon how rapidly the pandemic is managed, and the arrangement decisions which the administrations took to help their economies. When this pandemic is done with commonality coming back to business and economy, the securities exchange will begin moving a positive way, and as saw before, recuperation would be quicker than anticipated. It is valid about the market that whether it is the revision or development, the two stages make value or securities exchange intriguing and worth taking exposures. In any case, it is exceptionally prudent that does not hop into the market or do not attempt to get the falling blade. That does not mean that the stock market will be continuing to see only the downfall, as the time flows and the stock market will gradually see the development in the share value and stock prices. To conclude the study is that has been conducted with the help of the data from NSE and BSE, there stocks prices and its fluctuations data are being gathered through the form of graphs and tables.

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