

### **Papers Published in Journals**

**“Stock Market Volatility, Firm Size and Returns: A Study of Automobile Sector of National Stock Exchange in India”**, Jointly with Dr. Subhrabaran Das and Prof. Niranjana Roy, Published in *International Journal of innovative Research and Development*, Vol. 5, Issue 4, March-2016, pp. 272-281.

**“Stock Market Volatility and Returns: A Study of NSE and BSE in India”**, Published in *International Journal of Humanities and Social Science Studies*, Vol. 2, Issue 4, January-2016, pp. 202-211.

### **Papers Presented in Conference/Seminar**

**“Stock Market Volatility and Returns: A Comparative Study of Indian stock Market”**, Presented at the 16<sup>th</sup> National Seminar of North Eastern Economic Association (NEEA), Tripura University, Agartala, Tripura, January 8-9, 2015.

**“Stock Market Volatility and Returns: A Study of National Stock Exchange in India”**, Presented at 51<sup>st</sup> Annual Conference of Time Series Econometric Society (TIES), Punjabi University, Patiala, December 12-14, 2014.

## **GLOSSARY**

<b>Balance of Trade:</b>	It is the difference between the value of exports and value of imports of a merchandise of a country during a particular period of time.
<b>Balance Sheet:</b>	It is the financial statement which shows the liabilities and assets of a company.
<b>Bear:</b>	One who believes prices will move lower. The term is derived from the manner in which a bear fights, which is to rear onto its hind legs and strike down with its front paws.
<b>Bearer Stocks:</b>	It is the stock that is unregistered with the owner's name.
<b>Bid Price:</b>	It is the sale price of stocks or shares.
<b>Book Value:</b>	It means the net worth of the company as listed on the balance sheet.
<b>Bull:</b>	A person who considers the share price of the stock exchange to be on the rise.
<b>Call:</b>	It is an extra installment due on shares.
<b>Capital Asset Pricing Model:</b>	A model describing the relationship between risk and expected return, and serves as a model for the pricing of risky securities.
<b>Capital Market:</b>	It is an institutional arrangement for borrowing medium and long-term funds which provides facilities for marketing and trading of securities.
<b>Capital:</b>	The amount of money used for setting up a new business.
<b>Closing Price:</b>	It is the trade price of a security at the end of a trading day.

<b>Dividend Yield:</b>	This is the return earned by an equity shareholder by way of dividends. Dividend yield is computed as: $\text{Dividend Yield} = (\text{Dividend Per Share} / \text{Market Price}) \times 100$ .
<b>Dividend:</b>	The part of the company's profit which is usually distributed to company's shareholders, normally on regular basis.
<b>Equities:</b>	These are the ordinary shares. They are different from debenture and also from loan stock.
<b>Index of Industrial Production:</b>	A measure of real output or real economic activity often used is Gross domestic Product or Index of Industrial Production.
<b>Index:</b>	An Index shows how a specified portfolio of share prices is moving in order to give an indication of market trends.
<b>Inter-day Volatility</b>	The variation in share price return between the two trading days is called inter-day volatility.
<b>Listed Company:</b>	A public limited company which satisfies certain listings conditions and signs a listing agreement with the stock exchange for trading in its securities. One important listing condition is that 25 per cent of its issued capital should be offered to the public.
<b>Market Capitalization:</b>	It is the market value of the equity of a company. In other words, it is the number of outstanding shares multiplied by the market price of the company.
<b>Nifty Index:</b>	S&P CNX Nifty (Nifty), is a scientifically developed, 50 stock index, reflecting accurately the market movement of the Indian markets. It comprises of some of the largest and most liquid

stocks traded on the NSE.

- Offer price:** It is the specific price at which one can buy stocks and shares.
- Ordinary Share:** This is a share where the dividends usually vary in the amount.
- Par Value:** It is the face value of securities.
- Portfolio** Investment which goes into the financial sector in the form of
- Investment:** treasury bonds and notes, stocks, money market placements, and bank deposits. Portfolio investment involves neither control of operations nor ownership of physical assets.
- Portfolio:** A collection of securities owned by an individual or an institution (such as a mutual fund) that may include stocks, bonds and money market securities.
- Premium:** If an investor buys a security for a price above its eventual value at maturity he has paid a premium for it.
- Price Earnings Ratio (P/E):** P/E ratio expresses the relationship between the market price of a company's share and its earnings per share. It indicates the extent to which the earnings of each share are covered by its price.
- Primary Market:** It is the part of the capital market that deals with issuing of new securities. Companies, governments or public sector institutions can obtain funds through the sale of a new stock or bond issues through primary market.
- Profitability:** Profitability is the ability of a business to earn profit. A profit is what is left of the revenue a business generates after it pays all

expenses directly related to the generation of the revenue.

**Return:** It is the profit earned as a result of rise in share prices. Return helps the investor to compare the benefits available in the alternative investment avenue.

**Secondary Market:** It is the financial market in which previously issued financial instruments such as stock, bonds, options and futures are bought and sold.

**Stakeholder:** Any individual or group who has an interest in a firm; in addition to shareholders and bondholders, includes labor, consumers, suppliers, the local community and so on.

**Stock Dividend:** A dividend paid to stockholders in shares of stock of the issuing corporation, issued to stockholders or record out of the unissued stock of the corporation, involving no payment of cash, and used to reflect positive interest in the security.

**Stock Exchange:** Anybody of individuals, whether incorporated or not, constituted for the purpose of assisting, regulating or controlling the business of buying, selling or dealing in securities.

**Stock:** It is the capital or fund that a company raises through the sale of securities. Stock is ownership in a company, with each share of stock representing a tiny piece of ownership.

**Trading Volume:** It is the amount of shares trade hands from seller to buyer as a measure of activity.

**Volatility:** It refers to a variations or fluctuation in the price of financial

assets such as stocks, exchange rates or interest rates over a period of time.

**Yield:** The gross dividend presented as the percentage of the share price.