Bombay stock exchange introduction pdf

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The New York Stock Exchange, both the name and the building, is one of the most well known institutions in the financial world. The importance of the stock exchange is seen daily in its effect on world commerce and banking. There are many interesting facts and numbers associated with the stock exchange, including its size and various historical aspects. The New York Stock Exchange is the largest exchange in terms of capitalized trading volume and is five times the size of NASDAQ in capitalization, although the exchange is the fourth largest in listings behind the Bombay, London and NASDAQ exchanges. As of 2010, Microsoft and Intel were the only two Dow Jones Industrial Average companies not listed on the exchange. There were 2,764 companies listed on the NYSE. The New York Stock Exchange has existed since May 17, 1792, when 24 brokers and merchants signed the Buttonwood Agreement. Incorporation as an entity didn't occur until February 18, 1971. While the NYSE is one of the oldest exchages in the U.S., it is not the oldest; the Philadelphia Stock Exchange is two years older. The stock exchange started as a group of traders, then became an unincorporated membership, then a non-profit organization and finally a for-profit company over the course of 214 years. The exchange is currently part of NYSE/Euronext as of 2007. Stock tickers were introduced in 1867 with their invention by Edward Calahan. The first telephone was installed 11 years later with electric lights arriving five years later in 1883. The electronic ticker displays didn't arrive until 1966, the same years as pagers. Various systems began to be implemented after 1976: Designated Order Turnaround (1976); Intermarket Trading (1978); Electronic Display Book (1983); and SuperDot 250 (1984). The NYSE integrated wireless networks in 1997 and direct Internet access in 2000. Mutual funds arrived with the inclusion of the Massachusetts Investors Trust in 1924; the first fund to include stocks and bonds was the Wellington Fund in 1928, one year before the start of the Great Depression. Index funds would not be included until 1971 when Wells Fargo Bank would establish the practice. There are a few historic firsts that the NYSE is a part of. The first woman to have a seat was Muriel Siebert in 1967. The first African-American joined shortly after when Joseph L. Searles III became a member in 1970. Merrill Lynch became the first organized business to join in 1971. The first listed company of the exchange was the Bank of New York in 1792. The first company to incorporate while a member was Woodcock, Hess & Company in 1953. The first member to be publicly traded was Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette in 1970, while the first member company to be listed on the NYSE (the non-profit organization) was Merrill Lynch. The highest price paid for membership was $4,000,000 in December 2005 while the lowest membership fee was $2,750 in 1871. The longest listed company on the exchange is Con Edison, which started in 1824 as New York Gas Light Company. Sotheby's, founded in 1744, is the oldest organized company on the exchange. The biggest single-day jump on the exchage occured on March 16, 2000 when the exchange increased 499.19 points. This would be followed in 2008 by the largest single-day drop of 777.68 points on September 29, 2008, triggering what was to become the Flash Crash. The stock market world is filled with abbreviations, starting with NYSE for the New York Stock Exchange and regulatory authorities such as the the SEC for Securities and Exchange Commission. All publicly traded securities are identified by abbreviations called ticker symbols. Types of securities also are often identified by abbreviations and information in stock price tables frequently is abbreviated. Knowing what they all mean is important for investors. The NYSE is the largest American securities market, now including the former American Stock Exchange or Amex. Its rival market is NASDAQ, created by NASD or National Association of Securities Dealers. NASDAQ is derived from National Association of Securities Dealers Automated Quotations. Other common NYSE abbreviations are DJIA for Dow Jones Industrial Average and S&P 500, for Standard & Poor's 500-Stock Index. All stocks are identified in trading systems by symbols, which may or may not directly reflect the name of the company. T, for instance, is AT&T on the NYSE, while MFST is Microsoft on NASDAQ. In general, stocks on the NYSE and Amex have from one to three characters, those on NASDAQ at least four. Both NYSE and NASDAQ sometimes use extra characters to indicate special situations, like an X to designate mutual funds or a .A to show it is a class A stock. Other common abbreviations appear in stock tables in newspapers and other publications. "Div" is for dividends paid by that stock, "Yld" for the percentage of yield or how much money a stock is making. Sales are sometimes abbreviated as "sls" while the amount of change from the previous day is "chg." Another key abbreviation is "P/E" for the price/earnings ratio or the amount the stock earns in relation to its price. Among the hundreds of other common acronyms or abbreviations are: pfd for preferred stock, IPO for initial public offering, NAV for net asset value of mutual funds, ETF for exchange traded fund, ADR for a type of security called American depository receipt, CUSIP for Committee on Uniform Securities Identification Procedure, OTC for over the counter and XD for ex-dividend or excluded from dividend. The Bombay Stock Exchange, India’s oldest exchange, halted trading early Thursday after it encountered network problems.The exchange, which closed the market shortly after start of trading, resumed trading within about three hours.A number of users were logged out abruptly because of the “misbehavior” of some of the components in its network, BSE said in the afternoon after trading had resumed. It did not say what led the components to malfunction.The BSE network links to over 10,000 primary connections, of which over 8,000 connections log in each day. Each of these primary connections link to between a few tens of traders and several thousand, depending on the network configuration of the members, the exchange said.On Thursday, the number of primary connections had dropped to below 2,000, prompting the exchange to close the market in line with current regulations.Yatin Padia, a spokesman for the stock exchange, said it was not known at this point what was the nature of the network failure, which will be arrived at by the BSE and its service providers through a “root cause analysis.”The analysis will address details of the incident, its cause, information on how it was repaired, and steps being taken to eliminate recurrence of such events. The report will be submitted to India’s Ministry of Finance and the Securities and Exchange Board of India. Padia could not say when it will be submitted.The exchange was set up in Mumbai in 1875, and the 5,413 companies listed on the exchange have a market capitalization of about US$1.53 trillion.BSE had another glitch less than a month ago, which briefly delayed updating of index data, but it did not lead to a shutdown in trading.In April, the exchange changed its equity trading system to a new one from Deutsche Boerse, which it said was providing 200-microsecond response time with a throughput capacity of 500,000 orders per second. It had earlier used this system for its currency derivatives, interest rate futures and equity derivatives. BSE said the open-source software provided the lowest-cost operating framework for the exchange. Stock exchanges offer businesses access to capital and a number of other benefits. John Foxx/Stockbyte/Getty Images While stock exchanges are often associated with wealth creation and capitalism, they are much more than a place for brokers to buy and sell shares of companies. Stock exchanges allows businesses access to capital and the opportunity to enhance their visibility and public image. Savvy businesses can harness the power of stock exchanges to grow and enhance their companies. While significant financial and regulatory costs are associated with being listed on a stock exchange, the benefits far outnumber the disadvantages. Some of the many benefits that come with being listed on a major stock exchange include access to capital, enhanced visibility and increased legitimacy amongst clientele and future employees alike.Access to CapitalA 2012 National Small Business Association survey revealed that one of the major impediments to business growth was a lack of affordable capital. Companies listed on a stock exchange can quickly raise affordable capital by issuing more shares for investors to purchase. The capital raised from the issuance of shares can be used to help the company grow and pay for different business costs. Enhanced ProfileCompanies listed on a stock exchange are much more recognizable and visible than their privately held counterparts. The increased visibility that comes with being listed on an exchange can help a company attract new clients and customers, and it draws press attention that might be difficult and expensive for the company to draw on its own. Ability to Attract Better EmployeesHigh quality employees are attracted to employers that have name recognition and visibility. Stock exchanges can help companies become household names and better attract employers capable of making the company more profitable. Because of the increased access to capital, companies are also able to better compensate employees to keep them from moving to competitors. Increased VisibilityThere may be no better PR move for a company than to go public, as the process generates free publicity and excitement in the marketplace for the company. A successful IPO also results in a flood of cash for a newly public company, and this cycle can be repeated down the road with secondary offerings of additional stock. With this additional money, companies can further expand their operations, or allow companies to offer more lucrative share option packages to employees. Ability to Maintain ControlCompanies not listed on stock exchanges typically rely on capital provided by venture capitalists and private investors. In exchange for purchasing shares of a privately held company, investors usually insist on having some degree of control of the company, including having members appointed to the board. These demands can work counter to the intentions of the company itself; outside investors often prioritize rapid returns on their investment rather than supporting a company's long-term vision. Stock exchanges allow companies to maintain more autonomy and control, because people who purchase the shares of a publicly traded company only have the limited rights afforded to all shareholders. Reduction of the Cost of Other CapitalGoing public reduces the costs of obtaining capital through bank loans. Banks view publicly traded companies as less of a credit risk than their privately held counterparts, because publicly traded companies have access to other capital and the auditing requirements for public companies make their financial condition more transparent.

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