

Capital Market - (CM)

ASSIGNMENT-1

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1.) Explain the term financial system and how it is important in a country.

Ans:-

* A set of institutions such as banks, insurance companies, and stock exchanges, that permit the exchange of funds.

* A financial system is a net-work of institutions and markets that facilitate the exchange of funds between entities.

* It includes banks, insurance companies, stock exchanges, and other financial institutions.

* The financial system also includes laws and policies that lenders and creditors use to do business which projects are funded, who provide them and the terms of the financial deals.

* A country's financial system is important because it helps money flow through the economy when and where it's needed. It also encourage savings and investment, which are vital for a country's economic development.

* The financial system is a collection of institutions which allow the exchange of funds, such as banks, insurance companies, and stock exchanges.

* The financial system exists in the corporate, national, and global level.

- * Multiple components make up the financial system at different levels. The firm's financial system is the set of implemented procedures that track the financial activities of the company.

Important in a Country:-

- * A country's financial system is a vital part of a framework for economic transactions, monetary policy, and channelling savings into investment.

- * It includes institutions such as banks, insurance companies, financial markets, central bank, and financial regulators.

2) to State the scope and function of financial system.

- * The financial system plays a vital role in the economy by mobilizing savings, allocating capital efficiently, and facilitating productive investments.

- * It provides services that enable smooth financial transactions, facilitates price discovery and information dissemination, and supports economic stability through risk management and financial intermediation.

- * In short, the financial system serves as a crucial intermediary, promoting economic growth and facilitating the efficient allocation of resources within an economy.

- * The key scope and functions of a financial system are:-

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Mobilization of Savings:

Collecting funds from individuals and institutions.

Allocation of Resources:

Channeling funds to productive sectors and investments.

Risk management:

providing instruments to manage risk such as Insurance and hedging.

Liquidity provision:

enabling easy conversion of assets into cash.

Payment services:

Facilitating transactions and fund transfer.

Information Intermediation:

providing financial information and research.

Capital formation:

facilitating investment in Capital Markets.

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3. Construct structure of Indian financial system brief explanation.

The Indian financial system consists of the following structure.

1. Money Market.

* Commercial banks

* Reserve Bank of India (RBI)

* Money Market Instruments (e.g., Commercial paper, Treasury bills).

2. Capital Market:-

* Stock exchange

* Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI)

* Investment Instruments (e.g., Stocks, Bonds, Mutual funds).

3. Financial non-Banking financial Intermediaries

* Insurance Companies.

* Pension funds

* ~~Cooperative~~ Banks

~~4. Regulatory Bodies:-~~

* Reserve Bank of India (RBI)

* Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI)

* Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority