

Revenue Model Of Bombay Stock Exchange

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ABSTRACT--- Bombay Stock Exchange is one of the relevant optional budgetary business sectors which advances the purchasing and selling of corporate offers or debentures. The institutional speculations for example Common Funds (MFs) and Foreign Institutional Investments (FIIs) are the mind boggling major parts in this significant market. During the most recent decade (2002-2011), Indian protections market has seen different changes and advancement of common assets and FIIs standards which climbed the performance of Indian market. The investigation centers around discovering whether the arrival of BSE SENSEX is additionally being overwhelmed by these institutional speculations. The absolute populace incorporates month to month balanced shutting cost of BSE SENSEX, FIIs, and MFs. The time of study is 7 years from 2005-06 to 2011-12. Different measurable apparatuses have been applied in this examination. At last, the results indicated that the quantum of Mutual assets and Foreign Institutional Investments decidedly assisted with expanding the return of the Indian stock market.

A Revenue model is a monetary skeleton of an organization. It usually shows how an organizations generates income. Revenue model can also be classified as a process of identifying all the incomes of the organizations in such a way so that we can measure the future derivations of the income flow. This helps the business or organizations to make a very clear plan of about how to generate incomes.

The following is a study and analyses will show the change and a proper function in the Revenue model of Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE).

Index Terms--- Bombay Stock Exchange, Diversified, Revenue Model, Service, Fees.

INTRODUCTION

Stocks are basically known as amount of shares which have some monetary values. The ownership of the stocks grants the owner few rights. Corporate engages themselves in buying and selling of stock to gather an amount of fund for the business. Those funds are used in various initiatives such as for investment, paying off previous or outstanding debts or for expansion of the business. Stocks are mainly of 2 types:



Common Stocks

These are the stocks which provide voting rights to the shareholders. But do not have the priority over the profit.

Preferred Stocks

These stocks do not provide voting rights to shareholders. But have the priority over the profit in forms of dividends.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE (BSE)

Basically Bombay Stock Exchange can be referred as a market place where buying and selling of Stocks and Securities exists. It is positioned at Dalal Street, Mumbai. BSE was time-honored in 1875, which makes it Asia's oldest trade market and also the world's 10th largest trade market globally. BSE had played a chief role in revolution of development in India's capital market.

BSE is a station where shares, securities, currencies, mortgage, derivatives, and investment funds, hedge funds and a lot of pecuniary products are purchased or sold. In the era before digital age, corporal locations were fixed where shares were purchased and sold. People use to scream at buyers in bottom of the house.

The oldest stock exchange of India currently list over 5500 company. Companies must accomplish the eligibility criterion which is asked by the BSE and pay a quantity of money asked by the BSE which are determined as 'Listing Fees' along with security deposit in order to be registered. Once registered in the BSE list the shares of these organizations can be bartered on the BSE.

Trading is not singular activity BSE practices. Its duties also consist of giving an accurate and perfect financial report of organization which are registered in its list. This reports covers each and every aspect of company including financial statements, cash flow, details of shares, feedback of its investors. This makes BSE a structure to deliver an honest report about all the organizations which are registered in it.

BSE also plays a key role in providing information about venture market trading services, risk management, clearance, settlements and education about stock market. It also have its hand in deciding the rates of stocks.

BSE practices some of the dictatorial roles and functions. These functions and practice includes slinging organizations or companies from trading for perpetrating breach and violations. BSE monologue lender offence throughout an negotiation contrivance.

Project Objective:

The objective of project is to deliver a brief information about the “Revenue models of Bombay Stock Exchange”. As per committed to the proper information about revenues following aspects will be covered.

- To study, analyze and conclude the type of business model practiced by BSE.
- To know about the different perspectives from which BSE generates revenues.
- The new implementations of the organizations to generate income.
- Future expectations of organization of generating revenue.
- Where will BSE lead its revenue generation with respect of making India a most favorable in capital investment market.

ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE

The proceedings of Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE) are organized by the Board of Directors which includes Chairman, Managerial Director, Public Welfare Directors, Share Holder Directors. The panel in support of each Board of Directors formulate the guideline of Bombay Stock Exchange and assures a decision for buying and selling of securities, shares, etc. The panel members are designated or allotted members who conferred with the capacity, fidelity and responsibilities. This play a major role in the formulating the decision of Indian capital market.

The administration of BSE which directs the working comprises of a Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer, a Chief Business Officer, a Chief Regulatory Officer, a Chief Financial Officer, a person in charge Information Office and a person in charge of Business Operations. The management superintendent of the organization of BSE goes regarding as the dependable head who take charge of the functioning of all quaters of BSE and all the insistent officials nominated are liable to him. Further, the overseeing chief being in the progressive head in the administration is likewise answerable for designation of work to different officials and is one of the key administratives liable for taking major and significant choices influencing the working of BSE. In spite of the fact that the main business official is liable for the authoritative, money related and current working business of BSE, the person in charge administrative head the division who is liable for the secretarial tasks whereby managing the administrative compliances of BSE. The CFO is answerable for the everyday budgetary activities of BSE, the central data official named to cook and encourage the data to the financial specialists, industry experts, academicians, and so forth.

HISTORY OF BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE (BSE)

In year 1850 five stock mediators assembled mutually underneath a banyan tree opposite of a town hall in Mumbai. They use to trade in shares of other organizations and earned commission. A few years later they moved to a new location repeatedly changed their location in a particular interval of time. Those mediators found a permanent roof in 1874. This place was called “DALAL STREET”. The group of those mediator or broker were now identified as ‘The Native Shares and Stocks brokers Associations’.

BSE was identified as the first stock exchange by the government. BSE developed SENSEX index in 1986 this gives the right to BSE for measuring the correct and definite value of the exchange. In the year 1995 their was a complete revolution this broker business as this was electrified this gave a huge benefit in the revenue system. Bombay Stock Exchange became the first stock exchange in the world to introduce national internet buying and selling system in the world permitting all investors around the globe to trade through Bombay Stock Exchange. The revenue was mainly increased and now the mediators have huge amount of the commission charged on the transactions.

This was the turning point of Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE). It's success story is devastated. Bombay Stock Exchange completely changed its revenue system from it's start to till date. It has impacted Indian Capital Market in such a positive way that capitalization had been completely changed.

Bombay Stock Exchange is a fundamental financial organization in India which hands a foremost play in Indian economy.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The study is based on a vast research and study on a secondary data. The main perspectives and processes used in this study used are collections from books and websites. Bombay Stock Exchange official website had been the most effective of all. Its subsidiary sites had also helped in a lot of information gathering processes. Going through e-books had been one of the most trustworthy way of knowing the models of revenue of Asia's fastest stock exchange market.

MISSION AND VISION OF BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay Stock Exchange is the leader of the broker market in India. It helps the investors to invest in the market shares, currencies etc. It also has its hand in providing services such as settlement, education of investment to investor and risk management. As a leader of the broker of the capital market it becomes very important for its prejudice to conduct a fair broker business through out its listed companies. Its becomes very necessary for BSE to secure all transactions between investor and company so that none of either of them get provoked by breach in cyber security during the investment.

As a revolutionary organization in Indian capital market. Its main objective is to provide knowledge about the broker business and enhance more people to invest in the capital market so that Indian capital market mobilizes and grow. Its main objective is to provide a complete trade diminishing the internationally boundaries.

It's objectives also includes to transform stock investment market in such a way that it enchances Indian economy. It also aims to provide knowledge to the growing students who want to be a trader in the market. Keeping at all this aside it aims to be the most

successful and versatile dominant in the broker business of international market. To complete this objective Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE) had also established a branch in Gujarat called International Market exchange (INX). Keeping this a side, BSE also aims to provide the nation with skillful entrepreneurs.

Bombay Stock Exchange aims a very wide plan in nation building process and will be a leader in the world trade market.

Revenue of Bombay Stock Exchange

As the oldest firm of its own kind and only with a single competitor NSE (NATIONAL STOCK EXCHANGE), BSE have various sources of income. BSE is ruling the stock market since many decades in India. It has generated many sources of income form its own transformation over the decades. Bombay Stock Exchange has a huge amount of cash flows which makes it earn or hold a huge amount of profit in a particular time. The main sources of income of BSE are :

- Merchants

Merchants are one of the primary source of income of Bombay Stock Exchange. They pay transaction charges on trading. BSE have a fixed amount of charge on transactions. Merchant also pays penalties on violation and breach of any kind fund related such as maintaining short fund or not paying in the duration of time.

- Organizations

Organizations which are listed with BSE (more than 5000 companies are listed) pays them listing charges over a subscription of a year. Organizations also pay them book building fee, refinement fee, and various kinds of penalties in case of any kind of violations.

- Information technology Companies

As a collection of data about all kinds of shares price and analysis of stocks, Bombay Stock Exchange trade the information about the stock to various digital platforms. Those organizations pay a fine amount of money in return of the supreme information.

- Education

Bombay Stock Exchange is also have many subsidies bodies which are committed toward the education of financial markets. The organize classes for the education of public at large and charge educational Fees.

The above mentioned points are few of the important source of incomes of BSE.

The income of the organizations of the financial year are as follows.

	(Rs. In crore)				
	March 2020	March 2019	March 2018	March 2017	March 2016
INCOMES					
Net Sales Turnover	Rs.518.19	Rs.575.57	Rs.628.42	Rs.520.73	Rs.495.02
Other Income	Rs.23.94	Rs.36.82	Rs.22.65	Rs.30.26	Rs.20.87
Total income	Rs.542.13	Rs.612.39	Rs.651.07	Rs.550.59	Rs.515.89

REVENUE MODEL OF BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

As from the subject it is crystal clear to the widest degree that Bombay Stock Exchange practices special types of income model or revenue model. These types can be categorized as the pay packet sources of the Bombay Stock Exchange.

Earlier Bombay Stock Exchange practices only one model of income which was Commission Model. BSE use to charge commission on different trades as this was their primary model of income. In today's era where BSE(Bombay Stock Exchange) is the fastest stock broker which the highest trading speed of about 6 mini seconds, practices various types of revenue models. The following models are as follows

- **Commission model**

As in the name it is clearly mentioned that BSE used to charge commission on the merchants when they used to trade through BSE. The amount on which BSE use to trade transactions are 0.003%. Commission model is the most primary model of the income of Bombay Stock Exchange.

- **Fee for Service model**

Bombay Stock Exchange also provide services such as risk management, defrayal and clearings. They usually charge on basis and the nature of services such as risk of Paper Trading, User Risk etc. To ensure the security and abandon the risk Bombay Stock Exchange manages to provide a wide range of Services as their primary motive is provide a secure data service.

- **Licensing Model**

Bombay Stock Exchange provides information of stocks and shares to different information technologies companies so that the data or information can reach to wide number of people. For sharing very absolute mode of income they charge them with a very good and reasonable amount. Licensing model is one of the primary sources of the revenue of Bombay Stock Exchange.

- **Education Model**

This model is service prospect of generating income from providing knowledge about the financial activities or broker business. Bombay Stock Exchange Institute Limited (BSEIT) is a subsidiary body of Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE) which provides various kinds of managerial and analytical courses about the broker business to make people aware and knowledgeable. The aim of this institute is to make each and every Indian aware about trade and make a most effective and efficient employee for Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE).

COMMISSION MODEL

Commission model is one of the most valuable and most efficient model of the Bombay Stock Exchange. Bombay Stock Exchange have different perimeters on which it have divided different groups and according to that it charges different kind of commission. Let us understand it by example suppose we have taken a group of A and B.

BSE had set parameters on the basis of turnovers of different organizations:

Group A and B lists which deals on equity shares on the basis of turnover.

Exclusive scrips.

Turnover (in RS. Crores) charged monthly	Commission charged on transaction on per crore (Rs.)
Less or equal to 750	300
More than 750 and less or equal to 1500	290
More than 1500 and less or equal to 2500	280
More than 2500 and less than or equal to 5000	270
More than 5000 and less than or equal to 7500	260
Above 7500	250

The commission are charged monthly on the basis of their category.

Usually the commission charged on Non-exclusive scrips(stocks) are same or are very generally floating around Rs.275 per crore of turnover.

The groups are classified on the criteria as follows

Group A stands for the stocks which are actively traded (stocks and shares of few reputed organizations which are in NIFTY-50)

Group T stands for the stocks where there can be more no of days consumed in for a single trading.

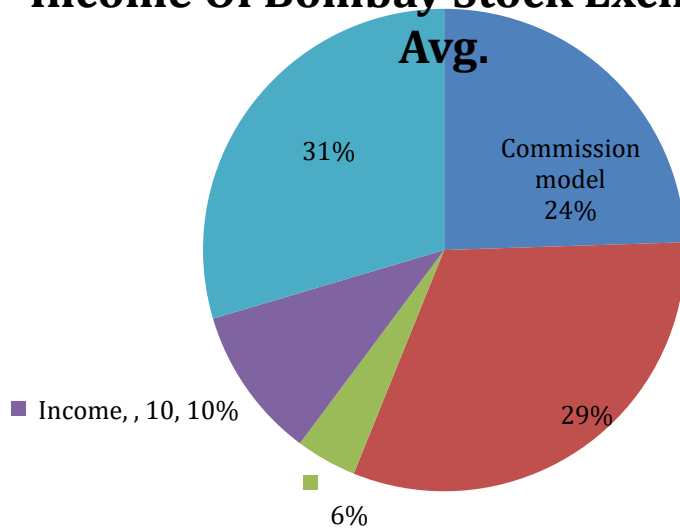
Group Z are those stocks which have violated the trading norms.

Group G are those group which have the involvement of government in it.

There are many more groups listed according to their characteristics or categories.

'SS', 'ST', 'P' and 'R' in these special categories BSE charge a huge amount of Rs.100000 per crore of turnover. Bombay Stock Exchange earns a huge amount of income from this model which is 24%. (the data is average and had been calculated from many years of analysis).

Income Of Bombay Stock Exchange on Avg.



There are few other modes of income in commission models such as:

Financial derivatives-

Financial derivatives are one of the most favorable kind of future tools on which investors are seeking to invest. Basically derivatives are not independent objects of financial market they have direct relation linked to the price of underlying asset. If the price of underlying asset decreases the price of derivatives will also decrease and vice-versa.

There are four kinds of derivatives-

1. Forward-

They are customized agreement between two parties.

2. Future-

It is a standardized contract between two parties in which the seller need to fulfill the buyer's requirements to get the standardized terms and conditions.

3. Option-

There are basically two options in option derivatives

1. Call option
2. Put options

In these cases the buyer has the right but not the obligations to do as per the contract.

4. Swaps-

There are two kinds of swaps

1. Currency Swaps
2. Interest rate Swaps

It stands for an agreement in which two parties agrees to exchange cash flows in future with respect to the future on an account of unarranged formula.

Bombay Stock Exchange usually plays a role of broker in trading the derivatives and charges a good amount of commission which adds as a good amount of revenue in their revenue models.

FEE FOR SERVICE MODEL

Fee for Service Model is one of the most diverse model of income of Bombay Stock Exchange. BSE practices various kinds of services for corporate sector. Few of these are listing fees, IPO charges, Annual listing fees, Favour of being Monopolistic and Book Building.

These services are extraordinary and are as beneficial that corporates bet for taking these services. Practicing and carrying out these kind of services had helped Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE) to develop their infrastructure in terms of capital investment and marketing. These kinds of services had grabbed the eye of various big corporate and MNCs around the globe.

The following services are:

Listing charges-

As its crystal clear that stocks are being exchanged by Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE), companies are also exchanged. BSE acts as a bridge in trading up of companies. But as mentioned BSE never do anything for free they charge commission. These commissions are called LISTING CHARGES. Listing charges can also be defined as they are the fees for the service of exchange of commission.

Listing charges are classified in two types.

INITIAL LISTING FEES

ANNUAL LISTING FEES/ LISTING SUBSCRIPTION FEES

INITIAL LISTING FEES

BSE (Bombay Stock Exchange) charges initial listing fees for a separate category of companies. These companies or corporate are known as SME (SMALL MEDIUM ENTERPRISE). The listing charges of initial categories are usually same in all kinds of situation which (at present) is approx Rs.25,000.

ANNUAL LISTING FEES

There are various kinds of listing charges which differentiates from a wide range of categories they are different by the different level of investments turnover and profits of the company. The following table takes an attempt to clear all the kinds of doubts about the annual listing charges.

Capital in crores	Annual listings	
Less than or equal to 100 further than 100 and less than or equal to 200	Common companies	Exclusive companies
	Rs.250000	Rs.300000
	Rs.300000	Rs.325000
More than 200 and less than or equal to 300	Rs.375000	
More than 300 and less than or equal to 400	Rs.450000	
More than 400 and less than or equal to 500	Rs.600000	
More than 500 and less than or equal to 1000	Rs.605000 and if more Rs.5 crores are increased then additional of Rs.3530 and if Rs.500 is in paid up share capital	
More than 1000 and less than or equal to 2000	Rs.990000 and if more Rs.5 crores are increased then additional of Rs.3930 and if Rs.1000 is in paid up share capital	
More than 2000 and less than or equal to 3000	Rs.1000000 and if more Rs.5 crores are increased then additional of Rs.4270 if Rs.1000 is in paid up share capital	
More than 3000	Rs.1020000 and if more Rs.5 crores are increased then additional of Rs.3910 if Rs.1000 is in paid up share capital	

IPO CHARGES (INITIAL PUBLIC OFFERINGS)

An INITIAL PUBLIC OFFERINGS (IPO) alludes to the way toward offering portions of a private company to the general population in another stock issuance. Public offer issuance permits an organization to raise capital from public financial specialists. The progress from a private to a public organization can be a significant time for private financial specialists to completely acknowledge gains from their venture as it ordinarily incorporates share expenses for current private speculators. Then, it additionally permits public speculators to partake in the contribution.

An IPO is a major advance for an organization as it furnishes the organization with admittance to collecting a ton of cash. This gives the organization a more important competence to build up and expand. The expanded straightforwardness and offer posting validity can likewise be a factor in helping it acquire better terms when looking for obtained assets too.

Initial public offering portions of an organization are estimated through endorsing due industriousness. At the point when an organization opens up to the world, the recently possessed private offer proprietorship changes over to public possession, and the current private investors' offers become worth the public exchanging cost.

Offer guaranteeing can likewise incorporate extraordinary arrangements for private to public offer possession. By and large, the change from private to public is a key time for private speculators to trade out and acquire the profits they were anticipating. Private investors may clutch their offers in the public market or sell a part or every one of them for gains.

EDUCATION MODEL OF INCOME

As one of the fastest growing and oldest broker in the financial market, BSE (Bombay Stock Exchange) follows its aim of making India world's biggest capital investment market. BSE had various subsidiary bodies which follows its aim and provide education regarding the knowledge of investments, stocks, shares and other financial objectives.

BSE also aims that while providing these kinds of education to the public at large they can also make some capable human assets who will lead BSE (Bombay Stock Exchange) in the future.

The educational courses provided by BSE are as follows:

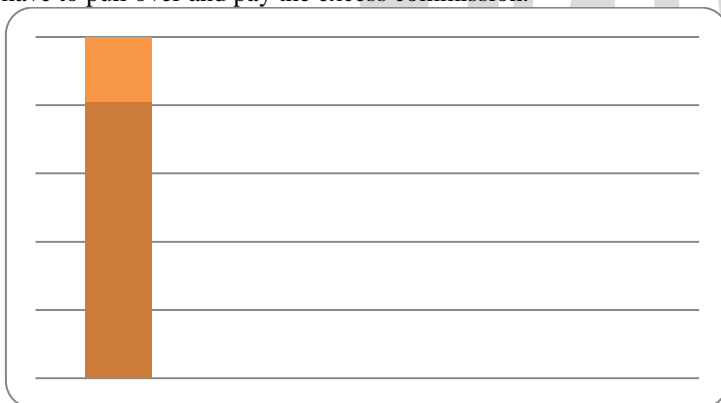
Duration	Courses	Fees
1 year	Certificate Programme	Rs. 2,18,300
1 year	Executive Programme	Rs.44,500
2 years	Master in International Business (MIB)	Rs.18,48,020
1 year 3 months	Master of Business Administration(MBA)	Rs.20,36,141
2 years	Master of Finance	Rs.26,00,000
1 year	Master of Professional Accounting	Rs.18,48,020
1 year	Post Graduate Programme	Rs.1,35,000

With the help of education model of BSE INSTITUTE LTD is one of the most favorable institute for providing services of financial aspects.

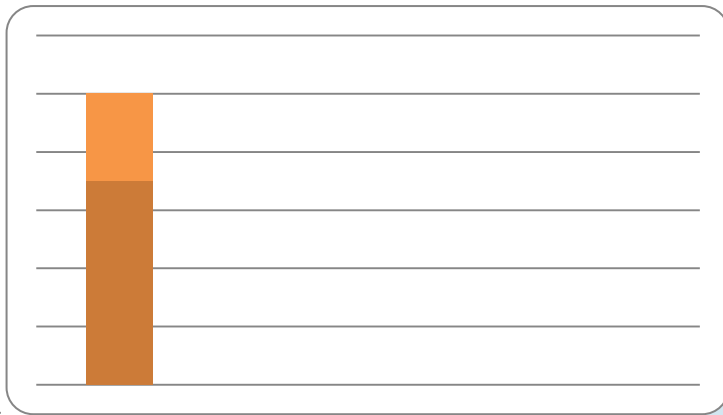
FEW OTHER ASPECTS OF REVENUE MODELS

Matter of being monopolistic

As we all know that Bombay Stock Exchange is not the only Broker in the financial markets. It has a competitor known as NSE(National Stock Exchange).National Stock Exchange is such a type of broker which have a vast number of traders even more than the Bombay Stock Exchange. People usually prefer that their shares get traded in a short duration so they prefer NSE (as it already have many number of traders). But there are few aspects where Bombay Stock Exchange enjoys monopoly. There are few stocks and shares which are only traded in Bombay Stock Exchange. BSE usually charges a few high amount of commission on these shares which can be called as excess income over normal commission. As the companies don't have any other option they have to pull over and pay the excess commission.



The above figure shows the normal percentage of revenue of stocks of total income where the red zone is commission charged



The second chart shows that 25% of the total earnings from the trade had been earned from commission as the rate of commission had been exceeded because BSE enjoys monopoly in this particular trade brokerage.

INDIA INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE : A VISION TO THE FUTURE

INX is a fully owned subsidiary of BSE(BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE). It one of the revenue models of Bombay Stock Exchange.

India International Exchange (IFSC) Limited (India INX) is India's first worldwide trade in International Financial Services Center (IFSC) situated at the Gujarat International Finance-Tec City (GIFT City). India INX is an auxiliary of BSE Limited. The Exchange was initiated by Hon'ble Prime Minister of India, Shri Narendra Modi, on Jan 09, 2017 and started its activities from Jan 16, 2017.

Working on a trend setting innovation foundation of EUREX T7, the Exchange is the quickest on the planet with a pivot season of 4 miniature seconds. The trade offers a first of its sort single portion approach for all benefit classes - values, monetary forms, products, fixed salary protections giving huge cost favorable circumstances to members. The Exchange gives upper hand as far as duty structure and strong administrative system that is tantamount with some other worldwide monetary focuses. These incorporate waiver of a few duties like security exchange charge, item exchange charge, profit conveyance charge, capital increases expense and GST. For substances set up at IFSC, extra duty waivers are appropriate viz. reviewed personal assessment occasion for initial ten years, once endowment on IT capex spend, no stamp obligation, and so forth. For worldwide members, India INX offers a chance to exchange 22 hours every day – making India INX an ideal seaward passage to India.

India INX dispatched Global Securities Market, India's first worldwide essential market stage that interfaces worldwide speculators with Indian and unfamiliar guarantors. This gives worldwide speculators a first of its sort chance to put resources into Indian protections without expecting any money hazard and in an administrative system tantamount with some other driving purview.

With a wide scope of creative items and administrations, developing liquidity and productive cost structure, India INX offers to be the seaward trade of decision for worldwide financial specialists and market members.

SERVICES BY INX FOR REVENUE

Clearing and Settlement

The Clearing and Settlement of exchanges executed on the INDIA INX are cleared and settled through the INDIA ICC according to the rules gave by Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) and according to the arrangements of Byelaws, Rules and Regulations of INDIA ICC well as some other handouts/rules that might be given in regard of the equivalent every now and then.

The Clearing and Settlement is done on a got premise according to the settlement commitments of the particular clearing individuals. All agreements are money settled. The Clearing Members are answerable for all commitments, bury alia, including the installment of edges, punishments, some other tolls and settlement of commitments of the exchanges entered by them as exchanging individuals and furthermore of those exchanging individuals and custodial members, assuming any, for whom they have attempted to settle as a Clearing Member.

In the event of exchanges executed for a Custodial Participant, the Clearing individuals from the said custodial members need to affirm exchanges went into for the benefit of the Custodial Participants. Such exchanges should be affirmed by the Clearing Members in such way, inside such time and through such office as might be given to Clearing Members every now and then. The exchanges which have been affirmed by Clearing Members will shape part of the commitments of concerned Clearing Members and such Clearing Members will be answerable for all commitments emerging out of such exchanges including the installment of edges, punishments, some other duties and settlement of commitments. In the event of exchanges which have not been affirmed by Clearing Members of the Custodial Participants the equivalent will be considered as exchanges relating to the Trading Members entering such exchanges and will frame an aspect of the commitments of Clearing Members, who clear and settle for such Trading Members.

RISK AND CONTROL

In the present commercial centers there is an expanded spotlight on hazard the executives and explicitly on Trade Risk Management. Simultaneously speed of reaction and inactivity are getting increasingly significant, particularly when algorithmic and program exchanging approach structure the significant base of a client's business

As an innovator in exchanging and information innovation for the budgetary business, INDIANX has ingrained Trade Risk Management controls that give its clients Trade Risk Management arrangements that includes no inertness.

CDSL- CENTRAL DEPOSITORY SERVICE LIMITED (A MAJOR SUBSIDIARY)

Central Depository Service Limited (CDSL) can be referred as an organization which is a body of Bombay Stock Exchange and is also supported by many of the private and public banks such as SBI, HDFC etc banks such is a storehouse administration that works for the Bombay Stock. It can also be referred as a storage house for Bombay Stock Exchange.

The essential capacity of this storehouse is to hold protections either in certificated or un-certificated (dematerialized) structure, and it empowers the book-passage move of protections up to 500 offers in physical structure. Notwithstanding, most brokers have now adjusted to the electronic configuration for exchanging protections. CDSL's essential center is to give protected, helpful, dependable and secure store administrations. CDSL started its activities from February 1999 onwards subsequent to acquiring earlier leeway from market guard dog Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI). A Depository Participant (DP) offers store administrations to speculators. As per SEBI-gave guidelines, budgetary organizations, banks, caretakers, and stockbrokers are qualified to go about as DPs. The DP is a CDSL-approved specialist who fills in as a connection between the record holder or Beneficial Owner (BO), the responsible organization, CDSL, the BO's merchant and the Stock Exchange. Speculators utilizing vault administrations of the storehouse is known as the Beneficial Owner (BO), and they need to keep up a demat record to get to the elements of the CDSL, including the offices of dematerialization and moving of protections. At the point when the speculator's buys protections, they are consequently credited to the safe record, and when those protections are sold, they are naturally charged from the financial specialist's storehouse account.

Services offered by Central Depository Service Limited

DEMATERIALIZATION

Dematerialization is a cycle through which physical protections, for example, share endorsements and different records are changed over into electronic organization and held in a Demat Account. A speculator meaning to dematerialize its protections needs to open a Demat Account with a Depository Participant (DP).

ACCOUNT STATEMENT

For the most part a DP sends to the BO, an announcement of his record, month to month, if there is any exchange in the record or each quarter if the record isn't worked during that period. The adjusts and exchanges can likewise be seen by the BOs through CDSL online office 'easi'.

REMATERIALIZATION

Rematerialisation is the cycle by which the electronic adjusts held in the demat record can be changed over once more into physical testaments.

PLEDGING

On the off chance that the BO chooses to vow any protections in his BO account, he can profit of the equivalent by presenting the vow creation structure properly finished, to his DP.

NOMINATION

Singular BOs have an office for assignment for a person. In the event that the sole or all the joint holders are perished, the portions of various organizations held in the demat record will be communicated effectively to the demat record of the chosen one on accommodation of the passing authentication and transmission structure. It might be noticed that in case of the demise of one of the joint holders, the protections will be communicated in the demat record of the enduring holders.

TRANSMISSION OF SECURITIES

CDSL offers an office for transmission of parities held in BO account/s (to other BO account/s) if so required because of death, lunacy, liquidation, indebtedness or required because of activity of any law.

CHANGE IN ADDRESS

A BO who wishes to enlist his adjustment in address presents his/her solicitation recorded as a hard copy to his/her DP. The progressions entered by the DP in the CDSL framework will be consequently downloaded to all the organizations wherein the BO is holding protections. This office offered by CDSL sets aside cash, time and exertion for the BO.

REVENUE MODEL OF CDSL

Enhanced income blend; development roads past capital business sectors:

Around 70% of CDSL's income originates from market-connected exercises, (for example, exchange, IPO charges and yearly backer charges) and the rest from on the web information charges/KYC and other such worth included administrations. Also, openings, for example, digitization of scholarly records, store administrations to unlisted organizations, protection and item storehouses give further space for broadening past the capital market.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

Following is the balance sheet of Bombay stock exchange as 31st MARCH 2020

(in Lakhs)

PARTICULARS	Note No.	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
ASSETS			
1 Non-current assets			
a. Property, plant and equipment		9,096	9,518
b. Capital work-in-progress		827	929

c.	Investment properties	412	432
d.	Goodwill	-	-
e.	Other intangible assets	2,334	3,325
f.	Intangible assets under development	1,489	978
g.	Financial assets		
i.	Investments		
a.	Investments in subsidiaries	68,850	68,850
b.	Investments in associates	4,723	5,667
c.	Other investments	38,749	68,294
ii.	Other financial assets	8,856	4,437
h.	Deferred tax assets (net)	10,804	7,769
i.	Income tax assets (net)	5,634	5,464
j.	Other assets	14	5
	Total non-current assets	1,51,788	1,75,668
2	Current assets		
a.	Financial assets		
i.	Investments	1,03,708	1,13,836
ii.	Trade receivables	5,195	4,113
iii.	Cash and cash equivalents	3,011	1,828
iv.	Bank balances other than (iii) above	17,376	22,114
v.	Other financial assets	315	613
b.	Other assets	836	1,214
	Total current assets	1,30,441	1,43,718
	Total assets (1+2)	2,82,229	3,19,386
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
3	Equity		
a.	Equity share capital	900	1,036
b.	Other equity	2,15,601	2,61,586
	Total equity	2,16,501	2,62,622
	Liabilities		
4	Non-current liabilities		
a.	Financial liabilities		
	Other financial liabilities	676	636
b.	Other liabilities	88	223
	Total non-current liabilities	764	859
5	Current liabilities		
a.	Financial liabilities		
i.	Trade payables		
a.	Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	16	2
b.	Total outstanding dues of creditor other than micro enterprises and small Enterprises	6,756	3,590
ii.	Other financial liabilities	39,686	39,526
b.	Provisions	1,114	1,038
c.	Income tax liabilities (net)	944	1,142
d.	Other liabilities	16,448	10,607
	Total current liabilities	64,964	55,905
	Total equity and liabilities (3+4+5)	2,82,229	3,19,386

The above Balance Sheet shows the data about all kinds of assets and liabilities of the Bombay Stock Exchange Financial year 2019-20.

Statement of profit and loss for the financial year 2019-2020/31st march 2020

(in Lakhs)

PARTICULARS		For the Year ended March 31, 2020	For the Year Ended March 31, 2019
1	Revenue from operations: Income from		
	Securities services	13,516	13,634
	Services to corporates	21,195	21,327
	Data dissemination fees	3,152	3,015
	Revenue from operations	37,863	37,976
2	Investment income	13,956	19,581
3	Other income	2,394	3,682
4	Total revenue (1+2+3)	54,213	61,239
5	Expenses		
	Employee benefits expense	9,390	8,479
	Depreciation and amortisation expense	4,355	4,402
	Computer technology related expenses	13,090	12,652
	Administration and other expenses	18,795	14,313
	Liquidity enhancement scheme expenses	219	-
	Total expenses	45,849	39,846
6	Profit before exceptional items and tax (4-5)	8,364	21,393
7	Exceptional items [income/(expenses)]:		
	Net gain on partial disposal of investment in subsidiary/associate measured at cost	9,158	511
	Voluntary retirement scheme	-	(54)
	Total exceptional items	9,158	457
8	Profit before tax (6+7)	17,522	21,850
9	Tax expense:		
	Current tax	3,177	3,713
	Current tax of earlier years	-	(661)
	Deferred tax	(3,022)	(1,307)
	Total tax expenses	155	1,745
10	Profit for the year (8-9)	17,367	20,105
11	Other comprehensive income		
	Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to statement of profit or loss		
	i. Remeasurements loss on the defined employee benefit plans;	(38)	(109)
	ii. Income tax on above	13	38
	Total other comprehensive income for the year (i+ii)	(25)	(71)
12	Total comprehensive income for the year (10+11)	17,342	20,034
13	Earning per equity share :		
	Basic and diluted before exceptional items	16.72	37.18
	Basic and diluted after exceptional items	35.37	38.08
	Face value of share	2	2
	Weighted average number of e shares	4,90,94,235	5,27,89,971

The following statement shows the data about the profit and loss statement about the Bombay Stock Exchange in the financial year of 2019-2020.

CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED AT 31st MARCH 2020

(in Lakhs)

PARTICULARS		For the year ended March 31, 2020	For the year ended March 31, 2019
A.	CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
	Profit for the year	17,367	20,105
	Adjustments for		
	Income tax expenses recognised in profit and loss	155	1,745
	Depreciation and amortisation expenses	4,355	4,402
	Impairment loss on financial assets carried at cost	791	1,420
	Net gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	(10)	(1)
	Impairment loss on financial assets and bad debts write off	1,749	869
	Net gain on valuation of financial assets measured at amortised cost	-	(3,074)
	Net gain on partial disposal of investment in associate measured at cost	(9,158)	(511)
	Net gain arising on financial assets measured at FVTPL	(11,529)	(8,737)
	Interest income	(403)	(3,902)
	Dividend income	(2,024)	(3,868)
	Provision for compensated absences	497	499
	Operating cash flow before working capital changes	1,790	8,947
	Movements in working capital		
	(Increase) / decrease in trade receivables	(2,831)	134
	Increase/ (decrease) in trade payables	3,180	(2,175)
	Increase/ (decrease) in provisions	76	99
	(Increase) / decrease in other financial assets and other assets	(407)	(3,165)
	Increase / (decrease) in other financial liabilities and other liabilities	8,302	(344)
	Cash generated from / (used in) operations	10,110	3,496
	Direct taxes paid (net of refunds)	(3,502)	(2,611)
	Net cash generated from / (used in) operating activities	6,608	885
B.	CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
	Fixed assets		
	Purchase of non-current assets	(2,981)	(5,698)
	Proceeds from sale of fixed assets	15	5
	Investments		
	Net (increase)/decrease in investment in mutual funds	47,910	(68,356)
	Proceeds from certificate of deposits	-	2,998
	Proceeds from bonds and non-convertible debentures	2,500	90,148
	Investment in fixed deposits	(41,422)	(1,387)
	Proceeds from fixed deposits	39,298	10,435
	Investment in subsidiaries	-	(7,215)
	Proceeds on partial sale of investment in subsidiary/associate	10,102	511
	Interest received	592	7,512
	Dividend received from Subsidiaries/Associates and Mutual Fund	2,024	3,868
	Net cash generated from / (used in) investing activities	58,038	32,821
C.	CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
	Payment towards buyback including transaction cost	(47,620)	(12,300)

Dividend and taxes paid thereon	(15,843)	(22,545)
Net cash used in financing activities	63,463	34,845
Net escalate in cash and cash compliment (A+B+C)	(1,183)	(1,139)
Cash and cash compliment at the beginning of the year	(1,828)	(2,967)
Cash and cash compliment at the end of the year *	3,011	1,828
Balances with banks		
In current accounts	2,713	428
In installment accounts with original maturity of 3 months	298	1400
*Cashandcashequivalentsattheendoftheyearebrace	3011	1828

The above chart shows the cash flow statement of the financial year ended ar 31st March 2020. The on top of charts are presented By Bombay Stock Exchange itself.

ANALYSIS

There had been a decrease in the revenue of Bombay Stock Exchange in financial year of 2019-2020 as comparing it with the financial year of 2018-2019. This hasn't to be done anything with their performance as the output which they are receiving is in the same ratio to which was in the previous years.

FINDINGS

The study covers each and every model of forms of revenue of Bombay Stock Exchange and the findings were:

- Bombay Stock Exchange practices a lot of diversified models of revenue. Unlike other corporate or organization it does not focuses any kind of sales model for revenue. It usually had a revenue based income on commission.
- Bombay Stock Exchange had a very great vision on enhancing themselves. It usually practices a futuristic vision of enhancing themselves by creating various forms of revenue.
- Bombay Stock Exchange had modified its infrastructure in all terms such as conducting brokerage by speed of 6 microseconds which leads among one the world's fastest brokerage activity.
- Bombay Stock Exchange is Asia's oldest stock market and is now having its hand in a nation building process by educating people of the nation about the capital market and investment.

REFERENCES

The data provided in this study had followed various kinds of search and study interfaces which includes collection of data from websites, reading e-books, a go through from articles and other published journals.

A few of those websites and collective web pages include

- <https://www.bseindia.com/>
- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bombay_Stock_Exchange
- https://www.bseindia.com/static/investor_relations/annualreport.html
- <https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/bse-ltd/yearly/companyid-2809.cms>

A few of those e- books were:

1. **Name** : The Stock Exchange
 - **Year** : 1958
 - **Publications** : BSE Publication
 - **Keywords** : History
2. **Name** : The Capital Market
 - **Year** : 1989
 - **Author** : H.T.Parekh
 - **Keywords** : New Issues Market, Convertible Issues mutual Funds, Takeovers And Mergers

APPENDICES

Bombay Stock Exchange practices a very wide no.of perspective of activities. Their had been a lot of modifications in their quantity of activities such as increase in no.s of their models of revenue. It would be distracting away from point if all kinds of processes were included.

The financial statements of the company had a very great comparison during the past five years, but it can also be concluded through a comparison of two years of analysis. So the data of last five years had been ignored.

A few of the appendices are.

APPENIX A. Scope of Services: BSE will give a web-empowered data dispersing Platform named as "Dispersal Board" wherein the offers/offers set by the Buyer/Seller through a BSE enlisted Trading Member, of the qualified organizations of RSE will be shown. The extent of Services can be changed/alterd by common assent of both the gatherings recorded as a hard copy as recommended by SEBI.

APPENDIX B. Term: This Agreement will come into constrain and begin on the Effective Date and will keep on being substantial and remaining alive except if ended as per this Agreement.

APPENDIX C. BSE's Covenants : BSE consents to give the necessary foundation to creating and keeping up the Dissemination Board to RSE.

APPENCIX D. Power to give Operative Instructions : BSE will, to improve things and more successful working of the office under this Understanding be qualified for issue, now and again, employable guidelines to RSE and all such directions will be authoritative on RSE and the Eligible Companies.

APPENDIX E. Termination : Either Party will reserve the privilege to end this Agreement at their sole circumspection, during the term of this Agreement in any way, shape or form by giving a one month composed notification to the next Party.

APPENDIX F. Indemnity : RSE will, at its own expense and cost, repay, protect and hold BSE free and innocuous from and against any misfortunes, liabilities, claims, activities, costs and costs, including any sensible lawyers' expense/prosecution charges and court costs, identifying with or coming about because of or in any capacity emerging out of penetrate of any of its portrayals, guarantees or commitments contained thus including misfortune or harm emerging out of adamant offense, foolishness or carelessness.

APPENDIX G. Notice: Any composed notification, correspondence or archives might be given by close to home conveyance, enrolled post, wire or by fax. The notification, correspondence or record will be regarded to host been served upon the get-together to whom it is given whenever given by close to home conveyance when so conveyed, whenever given by post on termination of three days after the notification, and so forth will have been conveyed to the mailing station for ahead dispatch, if by speed post, two days in the wake of posting, if given by fax or wire upon transmission thereof. The location to be served at is the previously mentioned address of the Parties.

