

Bang of COVID-19 on Indian Stock Market

Monika Jain*

Abstract

COVID-19 crisis and its connected social and economic impacts, there are sufficient reasons to COVID-19 will change the dynamics of financial markets, both during the pandemic and in terms of changing thinking and practices in the future. This includes affecting the influence practices of households and firms; as well as the awareness of equity risk, in the middle of many other financial, economic, and social impacts. Monetary foundations have begun understanding liquidity very important. The presentation in India of the banking sector is most likely linked to the economy rather than any other sector. Securities exchange is single of the majority elastic parts in the monetary plan structure of a nation and Stock market significant circumstances in financial growth. Securities exchange is a heart point where services are given to the buyers to buy and trade their shares, and others therefore onwards. Stock Market and dissimilar organizations are tending to their responsibility through public issues Bombay Stock Exchange, the National Stock Exchange and the Calcutta Stock Exchange are the recorded stock market in India. COVID19 are a huge group of infections that can cause sicknesses running normally in significance.

Keywords: COVID-19, stock market, economy, financial, securities

INTRODUCTION

Trading in India began over from 1830's. It's in 1875, when some familiar congregation of stockbroker nature out themselves in an association and which was later known as Bombay Stock Exchange which is now oldest stock exchange in Asia region [1]. In 1956, The Indian government recognized the first most important stock trade exchange of the nation under Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act as Bombay Stock Exchange. During this period there were huge scams which happened in the securities exchange which raised cautions and soon there was a compressing requirement for another Stock Exchange [2]. As a result, in 1988 this offered ascend to Security Exchange Board India as a budgetary organizer. This brought forth the National Stock Exchange which was huge enough to compete with Bombay Stock Exchange and carry more transparency to the stock market. It was compound in 1992, become supposed as a stock trade in 1993, and exchanging started on it in 1994 [3]. SENSEX are down for long times we can state that India's economy is in reduce speed. Corona viruses can cause sicknesses running generally in significance are a huge group of infections.

*Author for Correspondence

Monika Jain
E-mail: advmonikajain@gmail.com

Senior Advocate, High Court of Delhi, Bar Council of Delhi (BCD), Patiala House Courts, New Delhi, India

Received Date: June 21, 2021
Accepted Date: August 27, 2021
Published Date: December 31, 2021

Citation: Monika Jain. Bang of COVID-19 on Indian Stock Market. Journal of Capital Market and Securities Law. 2021; 4(2): 14–21p.

Impact of the Corona virus on the Indian Stock Market

The Indian stock market has shown negative impact of the current global pandemic of Corona virus. Due to corona infection there might be diminished off-take of credits in a slowdown market and cautious consumer standpoint [4]. There are stagnant remaining attention border in a low interest rate system and because of lower cross tassel exchange there is fall in revenue of transaction banking. And the cost income on dissemination of capital objects has in addition

gone down, for the reason that of changeableness in the stock market [5]. Information technology relations are actively needy on labor and can't employment as outcome of restriction in society of people increasing up out of lockdown and problems. Therefore, they can't absolute on the nearby actions organizations in time and are as well on the way out fresh business enterprise. The effect of the corona virus pandemic on an economy is potentially important, for the most part as it's to have a domino effect throughout regional economies and several countries brought worldwide attention to the issue that it was a deadly new disease and was scattering quickly [6]. Globalization increases the probability that an infectious disease appearing in one country will spread rapidly to another, and outbreaks of more serious diseases could cause disastrous impacts on the global economy [7].

The impact of the corona virus pandemic on human society around the world is striking, not just because the disease spread quickly across countries through global travel, but also any economic shock to one country quickly spread to others due to financial incorporation and globalization [8]. Increase of the COVID-19 in many regions of the world and the dramatic consequences of this extraordinary health crises on the economic activities and financial markets, a limited but growing number of studies have examined the impact of COVID-19 on the stock markets in many affected countries from the US, Europe, Asia and Africa [9]. Stock markets has been hit by two shocks the spread of COVID-19 and the sharp decline in oil prices during the COVID-19, relationship between the crude oil price and the variation in the Crude Oil and the stock market returns in India. Oil price affects positively the stock markets returns, while these returns are negatively impacted by the implied volatility variations in the global oil market [10]. The stock markets in the India, which are still highly dependent on oil revenues, are very sensitive to the oil price and the unpredictability levels in the global oil market. However, it is clear from our opinion results that the unfavorable impact of COVID-19 on India equity markets is greater than the impact of the oil price and the oil unpredictability [11]. Stock market returns decline in the India when the change in instability index increase. This involve that the investor's fear response is proved to have a significant influence on the GCC stock markets in the period of COVID-19 epidemic. To investors and policymakers and they could be helpful for financial authorities in their mission of managing the negative effects of the COVID-19 on the stock markets [12]. COVID-19 on the India equity markets from side to side studying the direct by which COVID-19 pass on the fear to these markets and shedding light on the conditional correlations between these markets and the instability in the global oil market and the global equity market. COVID-19 on the India stock markets at the hard level and to identify the sectors that are mostly affected by the pandemic [13].

Market Capitalization

Market Capitalization is the value of a public company in the stock market [14]. Market Capitalization plays an important role in determining the size of a company. It provides depositor an approaching to the expectations scenario of the company and even they must supply [15].

Importance of Market Capitalization in Investment

Previous to investing in shares, it is significant to not simply contrast the price of the human being share but compare the capital market. Market gives an understandable representation of a company's value, the risks concerned and helps in increasing shares with company of dissimilar volume. The stock market of a company establishes which extensive combination of openly traded company it falls under: small limit, mid limit and large limit [16].

Market Capitalization

Identifying the assessment of a company is a very important however difficult job. Business requires fast results and therefore, significant the value of a company fast is required. Market Capitalization acting an especially significant responsibility as it is quick and easy processes in weigh up a company's value by basically increase the share price [17]. A company's value is the fundamental determinant in which the investors grasp great interest. It helps them in choosing from a

diversity of stocks available and makes it easy to evaluate different companies and determine the risk involved [18].

Market Capitalization establishment

Market Capitalization is recognized at the time a private company decides to go public. Companies by means of the help of savings banks in the market establish how many shares will be obtainable to the public and at what value [19]. Company goes public and starts trading on the stock exchange, its share price are maintenance up support on the demand and supply of its shares in the stock market. But at hand is an elevated demand for its shares outstanding to encouraging features, the price would enhance. If the company's future possible does not give the impression of creature high-quality, the value of the share determination decline. The Market Capitalization as a result, becomes a real-time approximation of the company's worth [20].

- Stock exchange is of assistance companies to lift up money required for process, manufacture, development and development [21].
- The Government is a big borrower of finances is able to move up money in the path of the stock exchange sells government shares and debentures [22].
- The stock exchange also supports investment in the economy, since it make available an opportunity that create it straightforward for shareholders to buy and sell shares at the stock market.
- In adding together, shares can be altered without problems to ready money by selling shares on the stock exchange [23].
- Stock market offered a monetary market for depositor to buy and sell their shares easily.
- Stock exchange present specialized guidance on the assortment and administration of funds [24].
- Public resourcefully suggestion on funds, they are optimistic and activated to invest and this move up livelihood values.
- The activities of the exchange, companies are required to carry out well and competitively. No more than feasible, well-organized and money-making companies can have their stocks listed on the exchange [25].
- The exchange requires regular information as of the companies and these support appropriate monetary organization. Therefore, companies struggle hard to perform well and this usually helps to develop economic development [26].
- In order to protected the self-assurance of shareholder in element and the market in all-purpose stock exchange put awake policy and set of laws, rule and procedures which make sure dealings are carried out correctly, proficiently, clearly, efficiently and not falsely [27].

Improvement in the Current Times

An adverse epidemic COVID-19 has consequence in a monetary, fiscal and health check crisis in the country. These are hard times but humanity is known to be tougher and will rebound back from this stronger than increasingly. To revitalize the economy and increase the business, a smart recovery plan is essential [28]. The region requirements to center on create a center of concentration overseas funds and are required to diminish importing goods. We must support products made in India and support local producers. India has move toward up through a add up to of transformation and more than a few procedures to increase money in the structure in answer to the present circumstances and keeping in mind the chaos the pandemic has created [29]. India proposals, commercialization of original technology, developing a technology ambitious transparent Public Distribution System, efficient rural health care delivery, reduction of import, adoption of rising technology domains like machine learning, data analytics and many more [30]. Companies with innovative products, increasing allocation reach, technology motivated processes and healthy balance sheet would revitalize the growth energy post lockdown. The only way to renew the economy is to reinforce the ability of its people and develop into independent nation [31]. Moreover the complex the ups and

downs, the privileged probability of receiving improved profits [32]. It is positive that the markets will rebound back soon the crisis gets more than.

Economic Environment

As an economic mechanism, the capital market is affected by its environment. Small economic effects, like company performance, company strategy change, finance description message, or company dividends, receive responses from capital market. Changes in the universal economy, like changes in saving interest rate and deposit, arrival of foreign currency, inflation, and regulations and deregulations of the economy free by government, affect the price fluctuation and trade amount in the capital market [33]. The effects of the non-economic environment, though not directly connected to the dynamic happening in the capital market, cannot be separated from stock market activities [34]. The non-economic environment, like political issues and decisions, can generate stock market instability in capital markets around the world. Political events, like elections, can affect the value and degree of deal in the stock market for the reason that following proceedings are associated to the immovability of the nation [35]. Political procedures also affect the negative trust of investors and may pressure a country's stability, attention to receive negative responses from market. Many events affect the stock price on the market. These events have different characteristics. Certain corporate actions, like openings, right issues, and warrants, affect the stock price, though the effects may be slow [36]. Incidental events that can happen any time, like the COVID-19 pandemic, explosion, mass confusion during head series, and economic prohibitions, may have extreme one time bangs on stock price. When chronological market data and past prices are fully reflected by stock price but cannot forecast future price, the market is measured to be in weak form [37]. An average strong market form is when all information available to the public is fully reflected in stock price. A market is in strong form when all information, both public and private, is reflected in stock price. For formative weak and mid-strong markets, an early observed of the efficient market. This normal strong market efficiency occurs when investors cannot use the available information and past price to gain abnormal returns [38]. The efficiency of a standard strong market is using earnings proclamations information and the without delay adjustment in the stock price of the company. Information is examined to conclude responses, and the market will act in response when information about an event is conventional by the market [39]. Market reaction is confirmed by the change in price of related securities. An experience reasons an modify in stock buy and sell dimensions, reflecting investor decisions. Information is important for investors and business players because investors and businesses use it to explain the market condition, both past and future [40]. The comprehensiveness, accuracy, and timeliness of information can help investors and business players to make investment decisions. Information can gives optimistic indication to the promoter, the marketplace will respond from side to side add to in share value and a negative indication to the marketplace in the course of stock prices that are stable or decline. The faster information is reflected in stock price, the more efficient the stock market [41]. Stock price will adjust quickly when there is new information come out and captivated by investors. An efficient factor-based market is a stock market in which the stock trades quickly and correctly reflects all appropriate in order. The efficiency of the stock market related to market reaction to the information constitutes market efficiency from the information side [42]. The COVID-19 pandemic has affected all countries around the globe, affecting capital market activities. Information about the event can be supposed as positive, negative news [43]. The response of the money market is gesture by modify in share price and business dimensions. Market started to respond to nervousness about economic challenges posed by the pandemic relationship between recorded COVID-19 cases and the markets of the financial system enlightening the effect of COVID-19 on the financial markets [44].

Efficient Market

A market is efficient if stock prices reflect all provided information completely and speedily. Information is not only limited to financial reports, but also covers political information, social and economic events, and other information [45]. The efficient market thought considers how the market responds to information described an efficient market as a market reflecting all provided in order [46].

An efficient market is one that reacts quickly to accomplish a new balance price that fully reflects the provided information.

- Market is confidential as a weak form if stock price fully reflects all information based on price, sales volume, and past profit. Past stock prices cannot be used to forecast stock price in the future [47].
- Efficient in average strong form a market is classify as normal strong if all provided public information is reflected in the market price. Information can incorporate past price, company fundamental data, and profit forecasting, and accounting practices. If an investor receives public information, it will be reflected in the market price [48].
- Efficient in strong form a market is classify as strong form if the price fully reflects all information, including historical data, public information, and private information [49].

Relationship between an Event and Stock Price

The efficient market hypothesis describes the response of information to the stock price, which is how information affects stock price. A market will respond to information quickly. Relevant information about the capital market condition is information required by capital market when making decisions [50]. However, not all information is precious; some information is not relevant to capital market activity. Sometimes the quality of the information is not valuable. Information quality is related to set in content. From this content, information can be grouped into relevant or not relevant to capital market movement [51]. Information is bad when the distribution of information to the investors is not flat. Other relationships between the ups and downs of the market with the timing of announcements concerning the worldwide economy and government reports found a weak relationship between the stock movement and information about the macro-economy. Stock price movement is mainly generates by new information input and dispensation of new information in combination with the market price [52]. The volume of trade is a function of increasing complete price change, where price reflects information level change. Dissimilarity in public information influence can change investor trust, which results in trading [53].

Development Process

When making investment decisions, an investor uses information they own. Information in the capital market is affected with the circumstance of the surroundings. The non-economic environment however not in a straight line connected to changeable in the money bazaar cannot exist alienated as of share market actions. Many events affect stock price in the market [54]. These events have different characteristics. The COVID-19 pandemic is one incidental event that is not repeated every year; however, a pandemic can happen at any time, drastically affecting the stock price. The COVID-19 pandemic has affected all sectors, including health and economic sectors, around the world. The efficient market explains the response of stock price to information [55]. Market responds quickly to information is not only limited to financial information, but also covers political information, social and economic events, and other in order. The idea of an efficient market considers how markets respond to information and how security prices are affected [56].

CONCLUSION

Indian stock market has been hurt by the corona virus and every sector has been hurt by the corona virus which gradually affected their performance. The COVID-19 epidemic has considerably impacted the economy. Particular the huge population and difficult circumstances of the economy, particularly the financial sector and lockdown and social distancing have confirmed to be troubling [57]. Due to procedures taken by the government to control the spread of COVID-19 such as lockdown and the stock market crash, individual investor's willingness to invest in mutual funds and the stock market has been impacted negatively. In present times, investors seem to have become more risk averse, and prefer relatively secure investment options offering moderate return with low risk [58]. Investors also need to be educated about Gold, time to enter and exit the stock market, and mutual fund schemes. It also throws some light on the fact that mutual fund associations and

policymakers should conduct operations in smaller towns to improve financial awareness of people [59]. Situations could have been worse but because of the early lockdown, compulsory by the Indian Government, saved India from even more not as good as conditions. The more time it takes to find corona virus medicine, for that much of time, lockdown will have to be increased. And the longer the time period of lockdown, the more time it will take to Indian stock market to get back on path once more [60].

REFERENCES

1. Lewellen, WG, Lease, RC & Schlarbaum, GG, 1977, 'Patterns of investment strategy and behavior among individual investors', *The Journal of Business*, 50(3), 296-333.
2. How the Stock Market Was Started & by Whom [Internet]. Small Business - Chron.com. 2020 [cited 2022 Mar 15]. Available from: <https://smallbusiness.chron.com/stock-market-started-whom-14745.html>
3. Harlis, DE & Peterson SP, 1998, 'Investor behaviour and persistence of poor-performing mutual funds', *Journal of economics behaviour & organization*, 37(3), 257-276
4. Andersen, Karen. 2020. "Morningstar's View: The Impact of Coronavirus on the Economy." *Stock Strategist Industry Reports*.
5. Dev, SM & Sengupta, R, 2020, 'COVID-19: Impact on the Indian economy', *Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research, Mumbai April*.
6. Chaurasiya, P, Pandey, P, Rajak, U, Dhakar, K, Verma, M, & Verma, T, 2020, 'Epidemic and challenges of coronavirus disease-2019 (COVID-19): India response, Available at SSRN 3569665.
7. Duan, Hongbo, Shouyang Wang, and Cuihong Yang. 2020. "Coronavirus: Limit Short-term Economic Damage." *Nature* 578 (7796): 515.
8. Gormsen, NJ & Koijen, RS, 2020, 'Coronavirus: Impact on stock prices and growth expectations', *University of Chicago, Becker Friedman Institute for Economics Working Paper*, 2020-22.
9. Glazer, R, 2020, April 1, 'COVID-19 Will Permanently Change the Way Every Generation Lives Here's How', *Forbes. AABFJ | Volume 15, No.1, 2021*.
10. Garde, S, Bhadada, P & Gupta, M, 2020, April, 28, 'Indian SMBs – On the Road to Recovery from COVID-19'.
11. Estupinan, X, Sharma, M, Gupta, S & Birla, B, 2020, 'Impact of COVID-19 Pandemic on Labor Supply and Gross Value Added in India', Available at SSRN 3628761
12. Bertrand, M, Krishnan, K & Schofield, H, 2020, May 11, 'How are Indian Households coping under the COVID-19 lockdown
13. Alber, N, 2020, 'The Effect of Coronavirus Spread on Stock Markets: The Case of the Worst 6 Countries'
14. Choudhry, T, Hassan, SS, & Shabi, S, 2015, 'Relationship between gold and stock markets during the global financial crisis: Evidence from nonlinear causality tests', *International Review of Financial Analysis*, 41, 247-256.
15. Emmrich, O & McGroarty, FJ, 2013, 'Should gold be included in institutional investment portfolios?', *Applied Financial Economics*, 23(19), 1553-1565.
16. Dzielinski, M, 2011, 'When Does Company-Specific News Matter? Determinants of NewsRelated Stock Returns', working paper, University of Zurich.
17. Coudert, V & Raymond, H, 2011, 'Gold and financial assets: are there any safe havens in bear markets', *Economics Bulletin*, 31(2), 1613-1622.
18. Bekiros, SD, 2014, 'Contagion, decoupling and the spillover effects of the US financial crisis: Evidence from the BRIC markets', *International Review of Financial Analysis*, 33, 58-69.
19. Guragai, B & Peabody, SD, 2018, 'Demographic Factors Affecting US Households' Investment in Stocks', *International Journal of Economics and Finance*, 10(4), 112-122.
20. Nathan N., Mar 16 2020, Stock market hit by coronavirus: Reasons for turmoil, what equity investors should do now, *Economic Times*.

21. Bucher-Koenen, T & Ziegelmeyer, M, 2011, 'Who lost the most? Financial literacy, cognitive abilities, and the financial crisis'.
22. Gurbaxani A, Gupte R. A Study on the Impact of COVID- 19 on Investor Behaviour of Individuals in a Small Town in the State of Madhya Pradesh, India. *Australasian Accounting Business and Finance Journal*. 2021;15(1):70–92.
23. Chen, AS & Lin, JW, 2014, 'The relation between gold and stocks: an analysis of severe bear markets', *Applied Economics Letters*, 21(3), 158-170.
24. Mehta R., Bhardwaj S., Mar 23 2020, How the coronavirus has hit Indian and global markets, *Economic Time*
25. *Economic Times*, Coronavirus & its impact on various sectors, Mar 05 2020.
26. *Science Daily* March 17, 2020, COVID-19 coronavirus epidemic has a natural origin, March 31, 2020
27. A Brief History of stock market in world and India, *Shodhganga*, <https://shodhganga.inflibnet.ac.in/handle/10603/228146>
28. Mishra H. H., Coronavirus in India: COVID-19 lockdown may cost the economy Rs 8.76 lakh crore; here's how, March 28, 2020, *Business Today Journal of Contemporary Issues in Business and Government* Vol. 27, No. 1, 2021 P-ISSN: 2204-1990; E-ISSN: 1323-6903.
29. Baur, DG & McDermott, TK, 2010, 'Is gold a safe haven? International evidence', *Journal of Banking & Finance*, 34(8), 1886-1898.
30. Barber, BM & Odean, T, 2001, 'Boys will be boys: Gender, overconfidence, and common stock investment', *The quarterly journal of economics*, 116(1), 261-292.
31. Wagner A. & Ramelli S., What the stock market tells us about the consequences of COVID-19, March 12 2020, Singh M., *An Introduction to the Indian Stock Market*, March 25 2020.
32. COVID-19 impact? Equity MF schemes give 25% negative returns to investors, 2020, March 22, *Business Standard*.
33. Hoffmann, AO, Post, T & Pennings, JM, 2011, 'Individual investors and the financial crisis: how perceptions change, drive behavior, and impact performance', *Netspar discussion Paper*, 1-52.
34. Papakyriakou, Panayiotis, Athanasios Sakkas, and Zenon Taoushianis 2019. "The Impact of Terrorist Attacks in G7 Countries on International Stock Markets and the Role of Investor Sentiment." *Journal of International Financial Markets, Institutions and Money* 61: 143–160.
35. Keelery, S, 2020, August 13, 'COVID-19 impact on household income in India 2020', *Statista*.
36. Hudomiet, P, Kézdi, G & Willis, RJ, 2011, 'Stock market crash and expectations of American households', *Journal of Applied Econometrics*, 26(3), 393-415.
37. Kaplan, S & Garrick, BJ, 1981, 'On the quantitative definition of risk', *Risk analysis*, 1(1), 11-27.
38. Kenourgios, D, Samitas, A & Paltalidis, N, 2011, 'Financial crises and stock market contagion in a multivariate time-varying asymmetric framework', *Journal of International Financial Markets, Institutions and Money*, 21(1), 92-106.
39. Miyazaki, T & Hamori, S, 2013, 'Testing for causality between the gold return and stock market performance: evidence for 'gold investment in case of emergency'', *Applied financial economics*, 23(1), 27-40.
40. Jambodekar, MV, 1996, 'Marketing strategies of mutual funds-Current practices and future directions.'
41. Kahneman, D & Tversky, A, 1972, 'Subjective probability: A judgment of representativeness', *Cognitive psychology*, 3(3), 430-454.
42. Hoffmann, A, Post, T & Pennings, J, 2011, 'Individual Investors and the Financial Crisis', *Journal of Banking and Finance*, 37(2013)60-70.
43. Luchtenberg, KF & Vu, QV, 2015, 'The 2008 financial crisis: Stock market contagion and its determinants', *Research in International Business and Finance*, 33, 178-203.
44. Mittal, M & Vyas, RK, 2011, 'A study of psychological reasons for gender differences in preferences for risk and investment decision making', *IUP Journal of Behavioral Finance*, 8(3), Vol. 8 Issue 3, 45-60.
45. Perme, Maja Pohar, and Damjan Manevski. 2019. "Confidence Intervals for the Mann–Whitney Test." *Statistical Methods in Medical Research* 28 (12): 3755–3768.

-
46. Malmendier, U & Nagel, S, 2011, 'Depression babies: do macroeconomic experiences affect risk taking?', *The Quarterly Journal of Economics*, 126(1), 373-416.
 47. Desigan, CG, Kalaiselvi, S & Anusuya, L, 2006, 'Women Investors' Perception towards Investment-An Empirical Study', *Indian Journal of Marketing*, 36(4).
 48. Kumar, KS, Banu, CV & Nayagam, VLG, 2008, 'Financial Product Preferences of Trichirapalli investors using Analytical Hierarchy process and fuzzy Multi Criteria Decision Making', *Investment Management and Financial Innovations*, (5, Iss. 1), 66-73.
 49. Miyazaki, T, Toyoshima, Y & Hamori, S, 2012, 'Exploring the dynamic interdependence between gold and other financial markets', *Economics Bulletin*, 32(1), 37-50.
 50. Nagy, RA & Obenberger, RW, 1994, 'Factors influencing individual investor behavior', *Financial Analysts Journal*, 50(4), 63-68.
 51. Krishnudu, C, Reddy, BK & Reddy, GR, 2009, 'Investment Behaviour and Risk Management', *Global Research Publications*.
 52. Gurbaxani & Gupte | A Study on Impact of COVID-19 on Investor Behaviour of individuals
 53. Orlowski, LT, 2008, 'Stages of the 2007/2008 Global Financial Crisis Is There a Wandering Asset-Price Bubble?', *Economics discussion paper*, (2008-43).
 54. Pandian, VA & Thangadurai, G, 2013, 'A Study of Investors Preference towards Various Investments Avenues in Dehradun District', *International Journal of Management and Social Sciences Research (IJMSSR)*, 2(4), 22-31.
 55. Ram, A, 2020, April 21, 'COVID-19 Impact on Stock Market', *Outlook Money*. Volume 15, No.1, 2021 92.
 56. Samudra, A & Burghate, MA, 2012, 'A Study on investment behaviour of middle class households in Nagpur', *International Journal of Social Sciences and Interdisciplinary Research*, 1(5), 43-54.
 57. Parimalakanthi, K & Kumar, MA, 2015, 'A study pertaining to investment behaviour of individual investors in Coimbatore city', *International Journal of Advance Research in Computer Science and Management Studies*, 3(6), 149-157.
 58. Rehan, R, Naz, S, Umer, I & Ahmed, O, 2018, 'Awareness and Perception of Investors Towards Mutual Funds Industry', *RADS Journal of Social Sciencess & Business Management*, 5(1), 01-14.
 59. Tomar, A & Gupta, N, 2020, 'Prediction for the spread of COVID-19 in India and effectiveness of preventive measures', *Science of The Total Environment*, 138762
 60. Baker, C.R., Bloom, N., Davis, S.J., Kost, K., Sammon, M., & Viratyosin, T. (2020) The Unprecedented Stock Market Reaction to COVID-19.