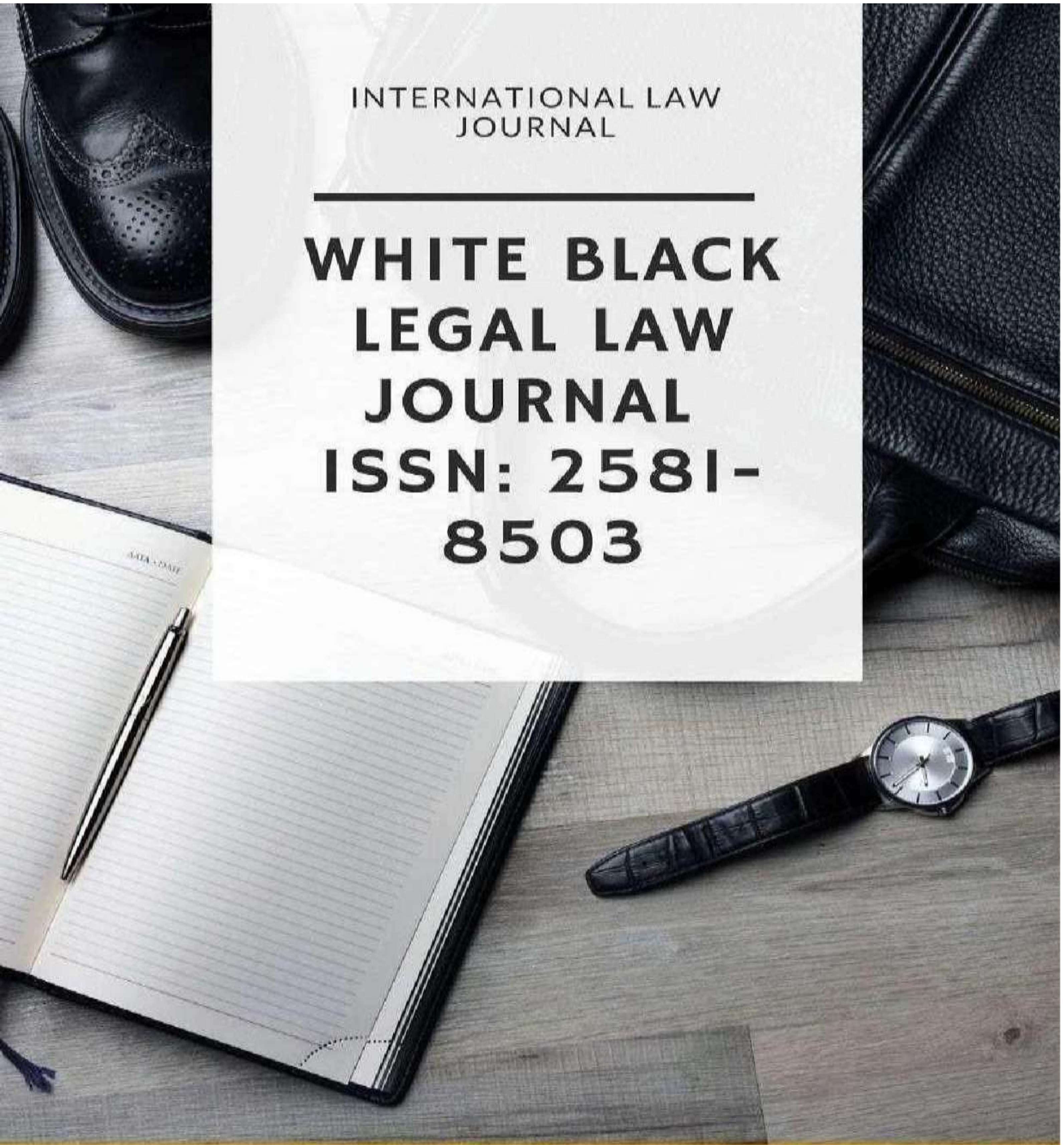

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With this thought, we hereby present to you

PROBLEMS OF RETAIL INVESTORS- A STUDY WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO SECONDARY MARKET

AUTHORED BY - PRANOTOSH DAS

Abstract

Retail investors form a significant part of the financial industry, particularly within the secondary market where they engage actively in trading stocks, bonds, and other securities. Unlike institutional investors, retail investors often operate with limited resources and face distinct challenges, including market volatility, high transaction costs, information asymmetry, and susceptibility to behavioral biases. These factors can impair their ability to make well-informed decisions, thereby impacting their financial outcomes. This study aims to identify and analyze the primary challenges that retail investors face in the secondary market, focusing on issues related to financial literacy, market volatility, transaction costs, and psychological influences on decision-making. Using a secondary qualitative research methodology, this paper examines existing literature and data from reliable sources to evaluate these challenges and offer insights into how they shape retail investors' experiences and decisions. The findings underscore the need for improved regulatory frameworks, enhanced financial literacy, and the integration of advanced technologies to support retail investors. By proposing recommendations for investor protection and education, this study seeks to empower retail investors and contribute to a more equitable financial ecosystem that benefits both individual investors and the broader market.

Introduction

Retail investors buy securities, especially for their accounts rather than any kind of institution and form a noteworthy sector of the financial industry[1]. Particularly in the secondary market, where the securities issued previously are traded, the retail investors dynamically participate by purchasing and selling the bonds, shares and other financial instruments. Unlike investors

[1]Britannica Money, "Britannica Money" (October 23, 2024) <https://www.britannica.com/money/retail-vs-institutional-investor> accessed October 26, 2024

from institutions, retail investors, in particular, have restricted resources, capital, and access to detailed market evaluations that can develop exclusive issues[2]. Understanding the activity of a secondary market from the viewpoint of these individual retail investors is important in recognising the challenges they face as well as the aspects that impact their investment decisions.

Background

The secondary market is a crucial constituent of the financial ecosystem allowing price discovery as well as liquidity. Moreover, retail investors frequently encounter noteworthy hurdles when navigating this complicated atmosphere[3]. Market volatility, deficiency of appropriate financial knowledge, high transactional costs along with susceptibility to the rumours of market or manipulations are common challenges. Furthermore, retail investors might find it challenging to access timely as well as precise data, directing to sub-optimal choices of investment [4]. The psychological aspect that impacts the process of decision making like fear-driven actions or overconfidence further increases their issues. Therefore, it is essential to evaluate these challenges to safeguard as well as empower retail investors. This will ensure their fair participation in the market of finances.

Importance of the study

This research is essential as it pursues to demonstrate the essential issues faced by retail investors in the secondary market that can finally affect their financial consequences and the comprehensive health of the financial market. Reporting these issues can direct you to enhanced structures of regulations, improved education for investors and the development of significant tools customised to the requirements of retail investors. Understanding these challenges is not only crucial for the wealth creation of individuals but also for sustaining the stability and fairness of the market.

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[2] Haegele B, "Individual Investors vs. Institutional Investors: How They Differ" (*Bankrate*, April 12, 2024) <https://www.bankrate.com/investing/individual-investors-vs-institutional-investors/>

[3] Cohen D, Nelson S and Rosenman E, "Reparative Accumulation? Financial Risk and Investment across Socio-Environmental Crises" (2021) 5 Environment and Planning E Nature and Space 2356 <https://doi.org/10.1177/25148486211030432>

[4] Mjøs A, "Opportunities for Retail Investors in Alternative Investments : An Investigation of Whether Liquid Alternatives Can Increase Diversification and Enhance Returns in Retail Investors' Portfolios" (2021) <https://openaccess.nhh.no/nhh-xmlui/handle/11250/2779925> accessed October 26, 2024

Aims and Objectives

The primary aim of this study is to recognise and evaluate the issues faced by retail investors majorly in the secondary market. It aims also to discover potential resolutions, improve investor protection as well as offer suggestions.

The objectives are:

- To recognise the major issues faced by retail investors specifically in the secondary market.
- To evaluate the effect of transaction cost along with regulatory structures
- To analyse the impact of psychological aspects as well as market behaviour on the decision-making process of retail investors.
- To offer suggestions for enhancing retail investor protection.

Methodology

In performing this study, a secondary qualitative design of research is implemented as it efficiently synchronises the objectives of evaluating existing information to receive a detailed data [5]. The qualitative method is specifically appropriated to discover complicated topics permitting a detailed understanding of the study. Unlike quantitative strategies that emphasise numerical information along with statistical evaluation, qualitative study pursuits to evaluate in a detailed manner the hidden meanings, patterns as well as themes within the information[6]. This strategy is interpretative frequently evaluating the documents, narratives or reports to discover information about social phenomena, human behavior along with cultural contexts. By emphasising qualitative information, the research receives a rich viewpoint that assists in inclusively discovering and understanding the sector without the requirement to gather primary information.

A secondary research strategy is utilised in this research meaning that the information is derived from sources that exist already rather than through straightforward methods of data collection like interviews or surveys[7]. This strategy is beneficial for the reason that it permits the

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[5] Tegan George, “What Is Secondary Research? | Definition, Types, & Examples” (2024) <https://www.scribbr.com/methodology/secondary-research/> accessed October 26, 2024.

[6] Lim WM, “What Is Qualitative Research? An Overview and Guidelines” [2024] Australasian Marketing Journal (AMJ) <https://doi.org/10.1177/14413582241264619>

[7] “Secondary Research: Definition, Methods, & Examples” (*Qualtrics*, July 17, 2023) <https://www.qualtrics.com/en-au/experience-management/research/secondary-

evaluation of information already published like reports, academic journals, reputable databases as well as government publications. Secondary sources of information offer significant information frequently from exclusive surveys and studies ensuring the information is both substantial as well as dependable. This study therefore places numerous secondary sources of information to evaluate the existing literature recognising patterns, themes and trends relevant to the problem of the study.

The research method of secondary qualitative is efficient, permits access to a wider scope of data and time time-saving as it draws information from several institutions and researchers. The procedure of data collection for this research primarily comprises evaluating and reviewing secondary information[8]. This comprises systematic selection as well as recognition of peer-reviewed articles, journals, credible reports, books as well as online databases. These secondary sources are selected majorly based on their credibility, relevance as well as the date of publication to make sure that the information is both present and dependable[9]. Provided that secondary information frequently exists in extensive quantity, the information-gathering procedure also comprises selecting and refining materials that straightforwardly synchronise with the objectives of the research.

To categorise the information gathered effectively, and evaluate the data, thematic analysis is implemented permitting the research to recognise recurring designs or patterns and categorise data based on these patterns thus encouraging a coherent narrative of the study[10]. Sampling within the study utilising the method of secondary qualitative differs from the primary study as it does not comprise choosing participants but instead emphasises selecting relevant information from existing sources. In this study, purposive sampling is utilised to precisely select sources that particularly relate to the objectives of the study. This sampling strategy ensures that only sources having higher quality and straightforwardly relevant to the topic are

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research/#:~:text=Unlike%20primary%20research%2C%20secondary%20research,secondary%20research%20have%20their%20places.>

[8] He-In Cheong and others, "Secondary Qualitative Research Methodology Using Online Data within the Context of Social Sciences" (2023) 22 International Journal of Qualitative Methods <https://doi.org/10.1177/16094069231180160>.

[9] "Secondary Research: Definition, Methods, & Examples" (*Qualtrics*, July 17, 2023) <https://www.qualtrics.com/en-au/experience-management/research/secondary-research/#:~:text=Unlike%20primary%20research%2C%20secondary%20research,secondary%20research%20have%20their%20places.>

[10] Muhammad Naeem and others, "A Step-by-Step Process of Thematic Analysis to Develop a Conceptual Model in Qualitative Research" (2023) 22 International Journal of Qualitative Methods <https://doi.org/10.1177/16094069231205789>.

included in the process of evaluation.

Moreover, exclusion as well as inclusion criteria are implemented to determine which sources are suitable for evaluation. The inclusion criteria comprise sources published within the pastor decade to ensure the information is updated and reflective of the present trends, publications having peer-reviewed articles to improve dependability and studies that forwardly report the objectives of this research[11]. Exclusion criteria involve outdated materials, and sources having non-peer-reviewed articles or publications that majorly do not provide substantial qualitative information.

Problems Faced by Retail Investors

Investing with their funds specifically in the secondary market, retail investors encounter numerous issues that can effectively impact their capability to make well-versed decisions and accomplish their investment objectives. Unlike institutional investors those who have noteworthy access to extensive assets and expert advice, retail investors frequently operate with restricted data and face structural issues in the market[12]. These issues can be widely categorised into five essential sectors comprising deficiency of data and knowledge, higher costs of the transaction, market volatility, regulatory changes as well as behavioural biases.

Lack of information and knowledge

One of the most noteworthy challenges that retail investors face is the deficiency of financial information or knowledge as well as restricted access to crucial market data. The secondary market is a highly complicated atmosphere that necessitates a retail evaluation of the financial instruments, economic indicators along with market dynamics to navigate successfully is essential[13]. Moreover, several retail investors are deficient in the professional experience or educational background to efficiently you can ask these complications. This information gap frequently directs to poor decisions in investment like selling or buying stocks with wrong risk management, wrong time, misinterpreting the signals of the market or failing to efficiently diversify their portfolios. Access to precise as well as timely data is another issue for retail

[11] Patino CM and Ferreira JC, "Inclusion and Exclusion Criteria in Research Studies: Definitions and Why They Matter" (2018) 44 Jornal Brasileiro De Pneumologia 84 <https://pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/articles/PMC6044655/>

[12] Staff Y|, "What's the Difference between Retail and Institutional Investors?" (January 18, 2024) <https://www.yieldstreet.com/resources/article/retail-vs-institutional-investors/>

[13] Lutsiv R and others, "Analysis of Smart Economy Development Mechanisms and Strategies: Identification of Trends and Future Forecast" [2023] Futurity Economics&Law 114 <https://www.futurity-econlaw.com/index.php/FEL/article/view/125>

investors in the secondary market[14]. All institutional investors have major access to innovative and advanced tools of analytics, expert advice along with proprietary research. Whereas, retail investors frequently depend on publicly accessible data that can be incomplete or delayed. Additionally, the rise of misinterpretation or misinformation along with the spread of rumours in the market can mislead retail investors, resulting in decisions that are based on insufficient or inappropriate information[15]. This deficiency of data or information severely limits the capability of the retail investors in the secondary market to effectively compete making them highly vulnerable to these types of losses.

Market volatility

Market volatility is another crucial challenge that retail investors should contend with period the secondary market is highly volatile with the prices varying for the reason of several aspects comprising of evolutions in the conditions of economic, and political events or any kind of shifts in the sentiment of the market[16]. Retail investors, particularly those with restricted involvement can find it challenging to administer these variations and might end up making wrong or impulsive decisions that can outcome in noteworthy losses of finances[17]. On the contrary, during a boom in the market, retail investors might be overly positive and invest significantly only to suffer major losses when the market corrects itself. This reactionary strategy encouraged by greed or fear can harm the long-term value of retail investors. Additionally, retail investors might not have the appropriate approaches for risk management or financial buffers that the investors of institutions possess making them more vulnerable to market downturns.

Higher costs of the transaction

Another noteworthy challenge for retail investors is the higher cost of transactions related to selling or purchasing securities in the secondary market. This higher cost comprises

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[14] JPMorganchase, "Retail Risk: Investors' Portfolios during the Pandemic" (2024) <https://www.jpmorganchase.com/institute/all-topics/financial-health-wealth-creation/retail-risk-investors-portfolios-during-the-pandemic> accessed October 26, 2024

[15] "The Perils of Misinformation for Investors and How to Avoid Them" <https://mutualfund.adityabirlacapital.com/investor-education/our-sections/read/the-perils-of-misinformation-for-investors-and-how-to-avoid-them>

[16] Tandon P, "Volatility – Its Causes and Uses" *The Economic Times* (December 18, 2023) <https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/markets/stocks/news/volatility-its-causes-and-uses/articleshow/106076902.cms?from=mdr>

[17] "The Role of Risk in Investment Behaviour and the Manifestation of Behavioural Biases by Individual Investors - Enlighten Theses" <https://theses.gla.ac.uk/81951/>

commissions, brokerage fees or other charges that can majorly eat into the significant profits of retail investors specifically those who are involved in regular trading[18]. The institutional investors, on the contrary, frequently advantage of the lower fees of transactions for the reason of economies of preferential and scale treatment from the brokers. For the retail investors in the secondary market with relatively smaller portfolios than the institutional investors these costs can demonstrate a noteworthy percentage of their comprehensive returns thereby decreasing their capability to accomplish meaningful profits in the market. Additionally, the cumulative impact of higher costs of the transaction can discourage the retail investors from dynamically involving in the market particularly when the anticipated profits do not outweigh the related expenses[19]. This is specifically true in the secondary markets with lower liquidity where the major cost of implementing trades can be higher than this.

Behavioural biases

Psychological or behavioural biases also play a noteworthy role in the issues faced by retail investors in the secondary market[20]. Behavioural finance has extensively recognised that investors specifically those without any kind of professional training are frequently affected by cognitive or behavioural biases that direct to the sub-optimal process of decision-making. A few common biases that are done by retail investors comprise overconfidence, herding as well and panic selling[21]. Harding happens when the retail investors majorly follow the actions done by others rather than depending on their evaluation of the market. This can outcome in extensive numbers of retail investors majorly making the same decision that might not always be supported get the logic and evidence. For instance, during the boom in the market, retail investors might rush to purchase stocks simply for the reason that others are doing so. This emotional behavior can inflate the bubbles of the market that eventually burst leaving all the retail investors with substantial losses. Another common issue is overconfidence. Retail investors frequently overestimate their capability to anticipate the movements of the market or

[18] "The Impact of Zero Commissions on Retail Trading and Execution" (*Coalition Greenwich*) <https://www.greenwich.com/equities/impact-zero-commissions-retail-trading-and-execution>

[19] Georgiev T and Kurmakhadov H, "Impact of Transaction Costs on Dynamic Portfolio Optimizations : A Comparison of Active and Passive Investing in the Realm of the Swedish Stock Market" (*DIVA*, 2022) <https://www.diva-portal.org/smash/record.jsf?pid=diva2:1676302>

[20] Mittal SK, "Behavior Biases and Investment Decision: Theoretical and Research Framework" (2019) 14 Qualitative Research in Financial Markets 213 <https://doi.org/10.1108/qrfm-09-2017-0085>

[21] Talwar S and others, "Why Retail Investors Traded Equity during the Pandemic? An Application of Artificial Neural Networks to Examine Behavioral Biases" (2021) 38 Psychology and Marketing 2142 <https://doi.org/10.1002/mar.21550>

evaluate the major value of financial resources[22]. Their overconfidence can direct them to take on a trade that is extremely risky or hold on to losing positions.

Regulatory changes

Ultimately, the regulatory issues become another challenge for retail investors trading in the secondary market. Whereas the regulations are structured to safeguard investors along with ensuring market honesty, they can also develop complications that are challenging for retail investors to efficiently navigate[23]. Additionally, retail investors might not always be fully mindful of the regulatory necessities governing their decisions of investment that can direct to non-adherence along with potential legislative outcomes. Unlike the institutional investors who particularly have adherence as well as legislative teams, the retail investors are frequently left to analyse these regulations on their own exaggerating the potential risks of oversights or mistakes.

Case Studies/Examples

Real-life examples offer retail investors majorly facing noteworthy issues in the secondary market offer significant information into the wider challenges they encounter. One significant instance is the case of GameStop's trading frenzy in the year 2021[24]. Several investors organised through the platforms of social media such as Reddit pushed the price of stocks of the games to stop to unprecedented levels directing to massive volatility. Several retail investors further joined the spree of purchasing without fully understanding the potential risks with it, encouraged by the herd mentality as well as the allure of rapid gains. Whereas few investors profited several retail investors who purchased at the peak faced significant losses when the price of stock crashed.

Another instance is the collapse of Carillion and the organisation of construction and services

[22] Almansour BY, Elkrghli S and Almansour AY, “Behavioral Finance Factors and Investment Decisions: A Mediating Role of Risk Perception” (2023) 11 Cogent Economics & Finance <https://doi.org/10.1080/23322039.2023.2239032>

[23] Accadia B, Schmidt J and Talmon E, “Retail Investment Strategy – Threats to the Business and Revenue Models of Asset Managers and Distributors on the Horizon” (2023) <https://www.ey.com/en_lu/insights/wealth-asset-management/luxembourg-market-pulse/retail-investment-strategy-threats-to-the-business-and-revenue> accessed October 26, 2024

[24] Reuters, “GameStop Hits 2021 High as Return of ‘Roaring Kitty’ Rekindles Meme Stock Mania” *The Economic Times* (May 14, 2024) <https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/markets/stocks/news/gamestop-hits-2021-high-as-return-of-roaring-kitty-rekindles-meme-stock-mania/articleshow/110122166.cms?from=mdr>

based in the United Kingdom in the year 2018[25]. Several retail investors significantly invested in the stocks of Carilion for the reason of its historical image as a blue-chip organisation. Moreover, when the organisation declared bankruptcy for the reason of helpful financial administration, several retail investors experienced a wipeout of their holdings. This case indicates the potential risks of depending on the past performance of an organisation without even evaluating the underlying well-being of the organisation.

The pandemic of COVID-19 also demonstrated noteworthy issues for retail investors, particularly in early 2020[26]. The volatility of secondary markets skyrocketed as the economies throughout the world shut down. The retail investors deficient in sophisticated tools of risk administration as compared to the institutional investors frequently panicked and sold their noteworthy investments at a loss.

Impact of Problems on Retail Investors

Retail investors face numerous issues in the scenario of investment that can effectively impact both their financial welfare as well as their cytological along with emotional state. From volatile markets to economic downturns, retail investors frequently bear a hefty amount of market uncertainties[27]. These challenges can direct to financial losses that affect the retirement funds, savings as well as the comprehensive financial securities of the retail investors. The deficiency of appropriate information on finances amongst the retail investors can increase these challenges directing to poor process of decision making as well as means of interpretation of the trends of the market. One crucial factor impacting retail investors in particularly India is the regulatory overview by noteworthy organisations such as SEBI (Securities and Exchange Board of India) as well as the FEMA (Foreign Exchange Management Act)[28]. The Securities and Exchange Board of India has applied several practices to safeguard retail investors by encouraging openness in transactions along with enforcing stricter requirements of disclosure.

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[25] Neate R and Davies R, "Carillion Collapse: Two Years on, 'Government Has Learned Nothing'" *The Guardian* (January 15, 2020) <https://www.theguardian.com/business/2020/jan/15/carillion-collapse-two-years-on-government-has-learned-nothing#:~:text=The%20demise%20of%20Carillion%20was,sales%20of%20%C2%A35.2bn.>

[26] Khan MN, Fifield SGM and Power DM, "The Impact of the COVID 19 Pandemic on Stock Market Volatility: Evidence from a Selection of Developed and Emerging Stock Markets" (2024) 4 SN Business & Economics <https://doi.org/10.1007/s43546-024-00659-w>

[27] Baig AS and others, "Do Retail Traders Destabilize Financial Markets? An Investigation Surrounding the COVID-19 Pandemic" (2022) 144 Journal of Banking & Finance 106627 <https://pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/articles/PMC9355410/>

[28] Chandrasekhar CP P and others, "The Elusive Retail Investor: How Deep Can (and Should) India's Stock Markets Be?" <https://www.sebi.gov.in/sebi_data/DRG_Study/elusiveretailinvestor.pdf>

Moreover, the gap sustains and few retail investors continue to suffer from significant challenges such as market manipulation or insider trading that can distort the prices of stock and decrease the returns on investment[29]. On the other hand, the Foreign Exchange Management Act the regulatory body regulates investments in the cross-border segment and foreign exchange that affects the retail investors you might wish to significantly invest in the foreign currency or international markets.

In the context of the emotional aspect, retail investors frequently face considerable anxiety and stress when making decisions for investment specifically throughout times of high market volatility. The financial losses faced because of such volatility can impact their mental welfare and personal lives directing to anxiety, stress and even depression. These major emotions can cloud judgment directing to reactive decision-making rather than strategic that can further increase their financial losses[30]. The stress from administering investments without appropriate assistance or guidance can be sometimes overwhelming, particularly for those who don't have significant experience or information in finance[31]. Therefore, both emotional as well as financial effect develops a cycle that adversely impacts retail investors featuring the requirement for interventions in both the educational as well as regulatory sectors.

Possible Solutions and Recommendations

Reporting the issues faced in the secondary market by the retail investors necessitates a multifaceted strategy comprising education, technological innovations and advancements as well as regulatory measures. Financial literacy is an essential factor that can empower retail investors in the secondary market to make more well-versed decisions[32]. Awareness along with education activities can be significant in equipping retail investors with crucial data about the advantages and potential risks of several investment avenues[33]. These programs can also

[29] "Insider Trading & Market Manipulation Literature Watch: Q2 2024 | Insights & Events | Charles River Associates" <https://www.crai.com/insights-events/publications/insider-trading-market-manipulation-literature-watch-q2-2024/>

[30] "The Role of Risk in Investment Behaviour and the Manifestation of Behavioural Biases by Individual Investors - Enlighten Theses" <https://theses.gla.ac.uk/81951/>

[31] Harper CE and others, "Who Do College Students Turn to for Financial Aid and Student Loan Advice, and Is It Advice Worth Following?" (*ThinkIR: The University of Louisville's Institutional Repository*) <https://ir.library.louisville.edu/jsfa/vol50/iss3/2/>

[32] Lusardi A, "Financial Literacy and the Need for Financial Education: Evidence and Implications" (2019) 155 Zeitschrift Für Schweizerische Statistik Und Volkswirtschaft/Schweizerische Zeitschrift Für Volkswirtschaft Und Statistik/Swiss Journal of Economics and Statistics <https://doi.org/10.1186/s41937-019-0027-5>

[33] Investorhub, "How to Increase Retail Investor Base?" (April 30, 2024) <https://investorhub.com/articles/increase-retail-investor-base> accessed October 26, 2024

feature approaches for diversification of portfolio along with the significance of setting long-term objectives for the investment. The financial literacy activities potentially started by educational institutions or SEBI can cover factors like risk administration, resource assigning as well as an understanding of the activities of the market[34]. As the investors become more knowledgeable and literate in finances, they can make well-versed decisions along with having fewer chances to fall for poor selections of investment during the downturns in the market.

In terms of regulations, strict policies to safeguard retail investors are essential. SEBI In association with FEMA can play an essential role in instituting protection that improves the confidence of investors along with market transparency. Moreover, there can be a boost to regulate trading at a higher frequency to prevent the manipulation in the market that disproportionately affects retail investors[35]. FEMA can majorly simplify the processes for investments across borders making it significantly easier for retail investors to internationally diversify. Technological resolutions also provide considerable promise for reporting a few of the challenges that retail investors face in the secondary market. With innovations and advancements in big data analytics and artificial intelligence organisations in the industry of financial technology can offer significant platforms that permit investors to access real-time, detailed data of the market, evaluate risks along with make well worse decisions at lower costs[36]. For example, the investment platforms encouraged by artificial intelligence can democratise the availability as well as the accessibility of high-quality advice on investment that was previously only accessible to institutional investors.

Conclusion

in conclusion, in the secondary market, retail investors face an extensive range of complicated challenges that affect their process of decision-making and financial consequences. Market volatility, restricted access to accurate and timely information and higher costs of transactions restricted the ability of retail investors to efficiently compete with institutional investors. Behavioural biases like herd mentality or overconfidence also significantly contribute to the sub-optimal process of decision-making frequently directing to financial losses. Moreover,

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[34] SEBI, "Financial Education" (2020) <https://investor.sebi.gov.in/pdf/downloadable-documents/Financial%20Education%20Booklet%20-%20English.pdf> accessed October 26, 2024

[35] "Insider Trading & Market Manipulation Literature Watch: Q2 2024 | Insights & Events | Charles River Associates" <https://www.crai.com/insights-events/publications/insider-trading-market-manipulation-literature-watch-q2-2024/>

[36] Mhlanga D, "The Role of Big Data in Financial Technology toward Financial Inclusion" (2024) 7 Frontiers in Big Data <https://pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/articles/PMC11106479/>

regulatory evolutions can be challenging to navigate effectively without the assets accessible to larger investors, Increasing the potential risk of non-adherence and complicating the participation of the market. Reporting these challenges necessitates a multifaceted strategy comprising enhancing financial literacy, improving regulatory safeguarding and making use of innovative and advanced technologies.

Educational activities aimed at financial illiteracy can also empower clear investors along with important risk administration abilities and information encouraging well-versed and stable decisions for investment. Additionally, stronger regulatory structures like those enforced by FEMA and SEBI can provide better safeguarding for retail investors in the secondary market ensuring market fairness and openness. Innovative technological resolutions specifically in the industry of financial technology offer retail investors analytical tools along with real-time information assisting them to make well-versed selections with greater confidence.

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