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A Study of SEBI's Policies for Investor Protection in India

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ABSTRACT

The Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) plays a pivotal role in safeguarding investors' interests and ensuring the integrity of the Indian financial markets. Established in 1992, SEBI has introduced comprehensive policies aimed at investor protection, focusing on transparency, accountability, and risk mitigation. One of its primary measures is the mandatory disclosure requirements for listed companies, ensuring that investors have access to accurate and timely information before making investment decisions. SEBI also regulates intermediaries such as brokers, mutual funds, and portfolio managers, setting strict compliance standards to prevent malpractices like insider trading and market manipulation. To enhance investor awareness, SEBI conducts educational programs, workshops, and online campaigns that equip investors with knowledge about financial products, risks, and rights. Additionally, SEBI has implemented grievance redressal mechanisms, including the SCORES platform, enabling investors to lodge complaints against fraudulent activities or unfair practices efficiently. Policies like the Investor Protection Fund further ensure compensation in cases of default by intermediaries. Through these initiatives, SEBI not only strengthens investor confidence but also fosters the development of a fair, transparent, and resilient capital market in India, making it safer for both retail and institutional investors to participate in the financial ecosystem.