



exchanges makes it possible to buy or sell stocks throughout the world. The only restriction to stock exchanges is time. Different exchanges may have different opening and closing hours based on their local times. Stock markets reflect the economic health of a country. Bull markets occur when a particular nation experiences high economic production, low unemployment level, and low inflation rates. Bear markets, on the other hand, follow the downtrends in the economy. The indicators of economic downfall are increased unemployment and inflation. Aside from the stock exchange, other popular markets that offer many investment opportunities include the Foreign Exchange Market (FOREX), the Futures Market, and the Options Market. The FOREX is the biggest investment market in the world in terms of trades and values. The Dictionary of Stock Market provides broad coverage of the terminology employed in stock trading, including legal and financial terms likely to be used in everyday trading activities. It contains in excess of 4,700 fully cross-referenced shares- and stock market-related terms, abbreviations, special terms, and useful addresses. There is also a detailed section on regulatory issues, containing several specimen policy forms, illustrating terms in context of the respective policy. The dictionary contains new investment management terms, and up-to-date regulatory and compliance matters, legal cases, and policies. It provides quick references to help students and all types of businessmen who are new to trading in the stock market. It will also provide consumers with a better understanding of the share market and help them in the buying and selling of shares. The book will serve as a useful and reliable guide to investors, analysts, Mutual Fund operators, and all those who are interested in the stock market.