International Journal of Advances in Engineering and Management (IJAEM)
Volume 7, Issue 09 Sept. 2025, pp: 243-253 www.ijaem.net ISSN: 2395-5252

Impact of Sentiment Analysis on Stock Price Prediction Accuracy: A Study on the BSE

How does the integration of market sentiment data impact the accuracy of stock price prediction?

Armaan Gupta

Date of Submission: 05-09-2025 Date of Acceptance: 15-09-2025

ABSTRACT
Globally, investors rely on stock price predictions to inform their buying and selling decisions in the stock market. Stock price prediction is typically conducted through either technical or fundamental analysis. While technical analysis uses past data, such as closing prices, to perform statistical analysis and predict future price trends, fundamental analysis assesses the intrinsic value of a stock by focusing on a mix of internal and external factors, including the company's earnings and macroeconomic indicators. However, one key factor often overlooked by both methods is market sentiment—how public perception of the company, its founders, directors, and managers is influenced by the news. This research paper aims to demonstrate the importance of incorporating market sentiment into stock price predictions to achieve more accurate results, using three real-life stocks trading on the Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE) as case studies.

Key Words: Stock market prediction, Financial forecasting, Technical analysis, Sentiment analysis, Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE), Infosys, Reliance Industries, HDFC Bank.

I. INTRODUCTION

A stock market is a marketplace where publicly listed companies' stocks are issued, bought and sold (Gratton, 2022). More specifically, people (referred to as stock traders or investors) buy or sell their shares of stocks, representing fractional ownership in a company (CFI, 2024), for various reasons including but not limited to the company's performance, economic conditions and the current price of the shares. The initial factor, i.e. the company's performance, is a great decider on whether investors wish to purchase or sell their shares because the market value of the company has a direct relationship with the value of its stock - if the company's market value increases then the value of their stock will also increase, and if the company's market value decreases, then the value of their stock will also decrease.

Whilst rational investors would make a profit by purchasing shares when the stock value is low and then selling them when the stock value is high, predicting the value can be rather difficult as myriad factors influence the same. Since no rational trader wishes to incur losses, stock market prediction or forecasting becomes a valuable mechanism whereby the future prices of the stocks are predicted in order to make more efficient buying or selling decisions. That being said two main approaches to predicting the stock price have been fundamental and technical analysis. In technical analysis, historical data like the closing and opening prices and the volume of shares traded are used to predict the stock's future using statistical modelling and techniques such as time series analysis (Hayes, 2022). Fundamental analysis entails studying the company's revenue growth, profitability, and competitive advantages within its industry and assessing macroeconomic factors to determine the stock's intrinsic value (Segal, 2023). However, both approaches, particularly the former, are limited in that they do not consider an essential factor, i.e. the changing market sentiment towards the company. Since the company's market value is highly influenced by how the market feels towards the company and its associated founders, owners and managers,

International Journal of Advances in Engineering and Management (IJAEM)
Volume 7, Issue 09 Sept. 2025, pp: 243-253 www.ijaem.net ISSN: 2395-5252

considering market sentiment when predicting the stock's future value seems vital. In line with the aforementioned, this research paper aims to answer the following question:

How does the integration of market sentiment data impact the accuracy of stock price prediction?

This research paper aims to comprehensively review stock market forecasting and demonstrate the importance of integrating sentiment analysis by applying linear modelling to three real-life company stocks traded on the Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE).

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

As mentioned in the introduction, fundamental and technical analysis are two of the most common methods for evaluating investments and future stock prices.

Focusing on fundamental analysis first, this type of analysis is based on some of the following factors:
- Past earnings: Several investors may analyse the previous few earnings reports of the company to gauge and understand how they have performed previously and how they might perform moving forward
- Price-to-earnings ratio: The P/E ratio is essentially the stock price divided by the most recent annual earnings per share. It is very important for investors to consider when doing a fundamental analysis because it is the closest thing to a price tag on the stock and gives the investor a good idea of whether the stock trades high or low relative to the market and its competitors (Murphy, 2023).
- Competitive factors: Gauging and understanding how competitively advantaged the firm and its products are with respect to the market's competitors is also essential as part of fundamental analysis. For example, if the company does not prove to be very innovative and create sustainable competitive advantages for itself, then the likelihood of future earnings may be threatened. Several tools can be used to conduct this analysis. Porter's five-force framework, for instance, is a commonly used qualitative tool that applies to investment analysis as it analyses a firm's competitive stance in its industry and helps investors determine how well a corporation is positioned to adapt to changes in its target market (Pinkasovitch, 2019).
- Company Leadership: This is another intrinsic value which is important to consider whilst doing the fundamental analysis. The leadership of the company and their past performance can dictate how the company performs in the future (Segal, 2023).
- Macroeconomic factors: While some companies may be more exposed to macroeconomic developments than others, no company is immune; therefore, it is also important to analyse how one little bit of company might be two events outside of its control.

As we know it today, technical analysis was first introduced by Charles Door as the Dow theory in the late 1800s. Many other researchers have since contributed to dow theory, and nowadays, technical analysis has evolved to include myriad patterns and signals that have been developed throughout the years. Technical analysis may be defined as “a trading discipline that is used for the evaluation of investments and identification of trading opportunities. It is done by analysing the trends in statistics that are collected from trading activities, such as the movement of price and volume” (The Economic Times, 2024). The foundational implication of the technical analysis is in the assumption that a stock's past trading activity and price changes are valuable indicators of the future of the stock's price movements when paired with appropriate investing and technical indicators.

Focusing more closely on technical indicators used as part of the technical analysis, these are “mathematical calculations plotted as lines on price charts that help traders identify signals and trends within a market”. There are different types of technical indicators. Trend-following indicators, for instance, help identify the direction of a stock’s trend. An example of an indicator in this category would be the moving average. This straightforward and widely used technical indicator is able to smooth out price trends by calculating average prices over a specific period of time (Lund, 2023). Another group of indicators is the momentum indicators, which work best in conjunction with trend-following indicators as they tend to measure the strength of a stock's price moment in one direction over a given period of time. An example of an indicator employed as part of momentum indicators is the moving average convergence divergence (MACD), wherein the relationship between two trend-following moving averages is visualised to see if the momentum of the trend is increasing or decreasing (Montevirgen, 2023). Other than these groups of indicators, even volatility indicators exist, which help to measure the likelihood of sudden and often extreme changes in the price of a stock. An example of such an indicator is Bollinger Bands, which was developed

International Journal of Advances in Engineering and Management (IJAEM)
Volume 7, Issue 09 Sept. 2025, pp: 243-253 www.ijaem.net ISSN: 2395-5252

by John Bollinger and involves plotting two standard deviations away from a moving average to create bands that track the highs and lows of a stock - in doing so, it can help identify trend reversals and potential breakouts (Thompson, 2024).

So, while both fundamental and technical analyses are valuable in that they aim to predict future price movements and identify profitable opportunities, they take very different approaches. On the one hand, fundamental analysis examines an asset's intrinsic value by examining economic and financial factors, whilst technical analysis focuses solely on price action and chart patterns. However, both these techniques rarely consider market sentiment, i.e., "the current attitude of investors overall regarding a company, a sector, or the financial market as a whole" (Smith, 2023). This is a big shortcoming, as market sentiment can significantly influence a stock's value. For instance, as per Edelen et al. (2010), the tone, mood or feeling can drive prices in ways which do not reflect fundamentals or changes in the investment opportunity set. Thus, the market sentiment must be considered for factors beyond the performance of the company's underlying fundamentals.

In line with the aforementioned, this research paper hypothesises that incorporating market sentiment—based not only on announcements of company fundamentals but also on other news related to the company, its founders, or its management team—into financial forecasting models leads to more accurate predictions of stock market trends compared to models that rely solely on historical price data.

III. METHODOLOGY

Selection of Company Stocks

Three companies from the top 10 companies listed on the stock market by market capitalisation in India were selected to avoid any selection bias. The list of the top 10 companies by market capitalisation was obtained from Screener.in. The companies in the top 10 by market cap included:

1. Reliance Industries Ltd
2. Tata Consultancy Services Ltd
3. HDFC Bank Ltd
4. ICICI Bank Ltd
5. Hindustan Unilever Ltd
6. Infosys Ltd
7. HDFC Ltd
8. Bharti Airtel Ltd
9. ITC Ltd
10. Kotak Mahindra Bank Ltd

To select three companies from this list, a random number generator was used, and the following companies were chosen for the analysis:

1. Infosys Ltd
2. Reliance Industries Ltd
3. HDFC Bank Limited

This randomised selection process ensured that the study remained unbiased and provided a representative sample of major companies in the Indian stock market.

Furthermore, India has two primary stock markets, the Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE) and the National Stock Exchange (NSE); to ensure consistency in the analysis, the stocks for the selected companies were chosen from only one of the stock markets - BSE. Therefore, the stocks being analysed in this paper are **INFY.BO, RELIANCE.BO** and **HDFCBANK.BO**

Data Collection

The daily closing prices for the selected companies were collected from Yahoo Finance for the working week of **22nd July to 26th July 2024**. This period was chosen to provide a consistent time frame for the analysis and ensure comparability across companies.

Data Analysis

First, a **linear regression model** was constructed using the closing prices from the selected week to predict the opening price for the next working day, 29th July 2024. The regression model utilised the closing prices as input features to forecast the subsequent opening price, providing a baseline prediction without considering sentiment.

After that, a **manual sentiment analysis** was conducted by reviewing news articles and reports from prominent Indian news websites, including CNBC, The Indian Express, Business Today, Times of India, The Hindu, and The Economic Express. The sentiment towards each company or its founders was evaluated for each day of the working week (22nd July to 26th July 2024).

Sentiment Scoring:

- +1 for the positive sentiment (e.g., favourable news about the company's performance, growth, or management).
- -1 for the negative sentiment (e.g., unfavourable news such as controversies, financial losses, or negative press about the company).
- 0 for neutral sentiment (e.g., no significant news or balanced reporting).

International Journal of Advances in Engineering and Management (IJAEM)
Volume 7, Issue 09 Sept. 2025, pp: 243-253 www.ijaem.net ISSN: 2395-5252

Adjustment of Closing Prices Based on Sentiment:

- The closing share price for each stock was adjusted by +1% for each instance of positive sentiment and by -1% for each instance of negative sentiment. If no significant news was available (neutral sentiment), no adjustment was made to the closing price.

Using the adjusted closing prices (ACP) that accounted for market sentiment, a **new linear regression model** was constructed to predict the opening price for the next working day (29th July 2024). This model utilised sentiment-adjusted closing prices to assess the potential impact of market sentiment on stock price predictions.

Data Comparison

The predictions from the two linear regression models—one using only historical closing prices and the other incorporating sentiment-adjusted prices—were compared to the actual opening
price on 29th July 2024. The accuracy of each model was evaluated to determine whether incorporating sentiment data improves the prediction of stock market trends.

Data Collection and Data Analysis - Without Sentiment Analysis

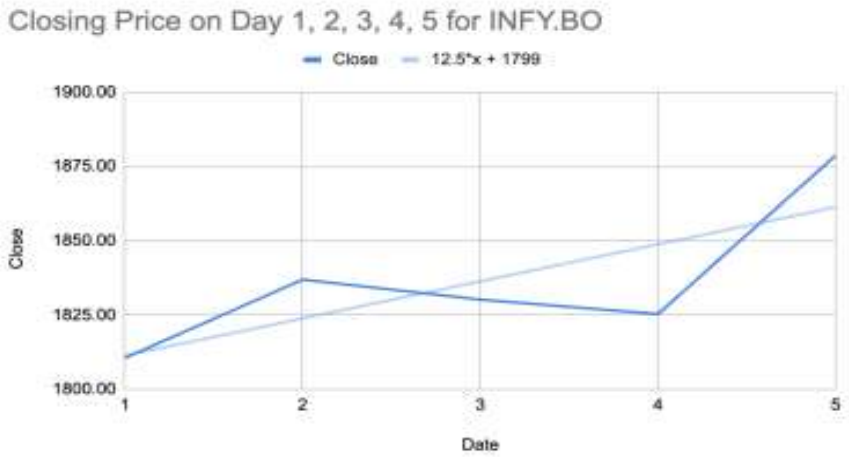
INFY.BO	
Day	Closing price (INR)
Day 1	1810.55
Day 2	1836.95
Day 3	1830.20
Day 4	1825.35
Day 5	1878.75
RELIANCE.BO	
Day	Closing price (INR)
Day 1	3001.35
Day 2	2975.80
Day 3	2991.40
Day 4	2984.80
Day 5	3018.05
HDFCBANK.BO	
Day	Closing price (INR)
Day 1	1640.80
Day 2	1618.00
Day 3	1604.70

International Journal of Advances in Engineering and Management (IJAEM)
Volume 7, Issue 09 Sept. 2025, pp: 243-253 www.ijaem.net ISSN: 2395-5252

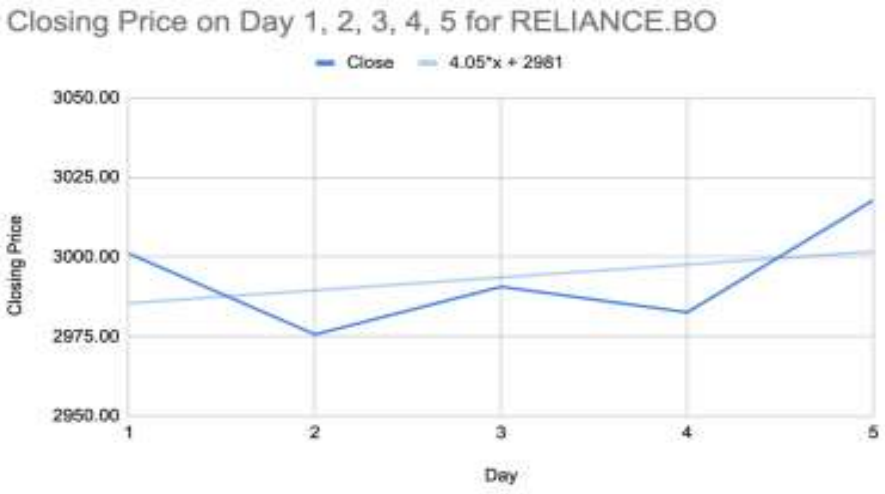
Day 4	1616.30
Day 5	1617.80

***Key**

Day	Corresponding date
Day 1:	2024-07-22
Day 2:	2024-07-23
Day 3:	2024-07-24
Day 4:	2024-07-25
Day 5:	2024-07-26

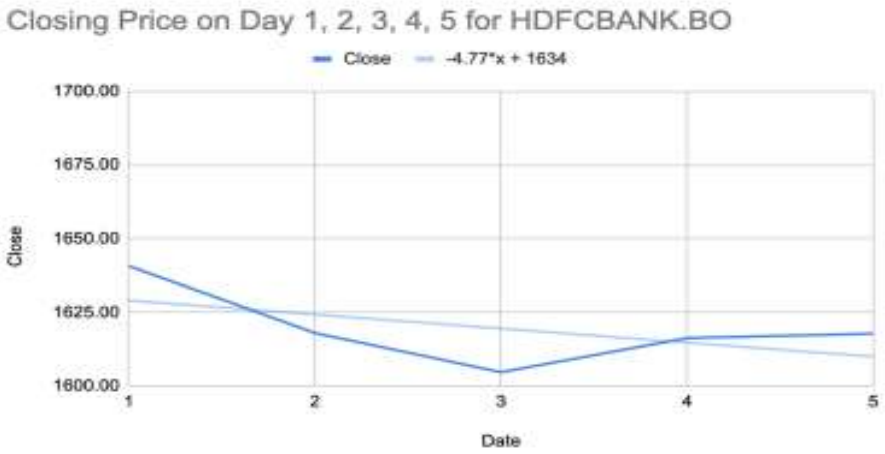


If y=12.5*x + 1799, then the predicted opening price for day 6 (29th July 2024) will be **INR1874.00**



If y=4.05*x + 2981, then the predicted opening price for day 6 (29th July 2024) will be **INR3005.3**

International Journal of Advances in Engineering and Management (IJAEM)
Volume 7, Issue 09 Sept. 2025, pp: 243-253 www.ijaem.net ISSN: 2395-5252



If y=-4.77*x + 1634, then the predicted opening price for day 6 (29th July 2024) will be **INR1605.38**

Data Collection and Data Analysis - With Sentiment Analysis

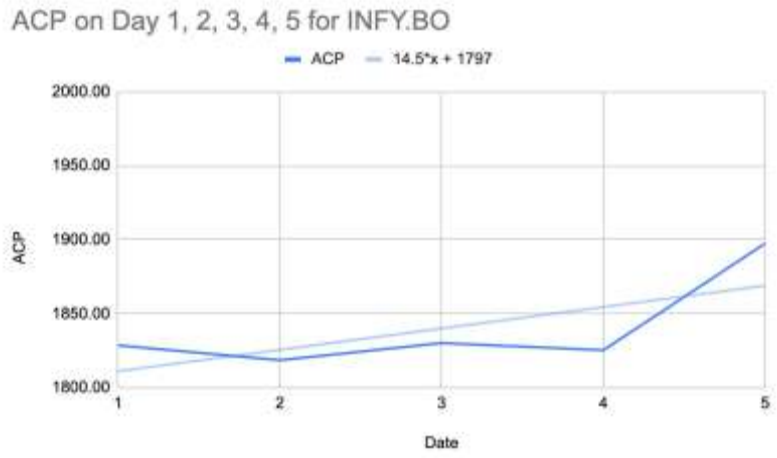
INFY.BO					
Day	**Sentiment**	**Reason**	**α**	**Close Price (INR)**	**ACP (INR) (α*Close price)**
1	+1	Strong Q1 results were announced afew days before (PTI, 2024)	1.01	1810.55	1828.66
2	-1	Budget 2024 announcement (Nahar, 2024)	0.99	1836.95	1818.58
3	0	N/A	1.00	1830.20	1830.20
4	0	N/A	1.00	1825.35	1825.35
5	+1	News about Sudha Murthy of Infosys to be conferred with aprestigious award (The IndianExpress, 2024)	1.01	1878.75	1897.54

RELIANCE.BO					
Date	**Sentiment**	**Reason**	**α**	**Close Price (INR)**	**ACP (INR) (α*Close price)**
1	-1	Net profit fall reported in Q1 results published a few days before	0.99	3001.10	2971.09

International Journal of Advances in Engineering and Management (IJAEM)
Volume 7, Issue 09 Sept. 2025, pp: 243-253 www.ijaem.net ISSN: 2395-5252

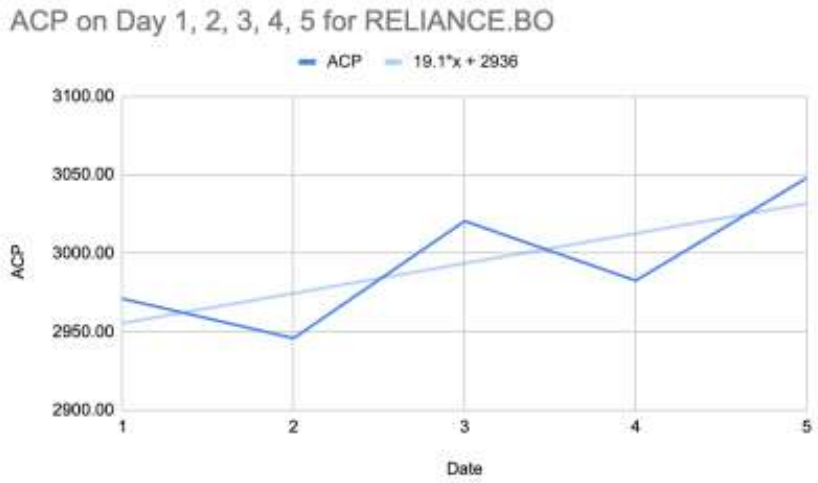
		(CNBCTV18, 2024)			
2	-1	Budget 2024 announcement (Nahar, 2024)	0.99	2975.65	2945.89
3	+1	Venezuelan oil imports resumed(REUTERS, 2024)	1.01	2990.65	3020.56
4	0	N/A	1.00	2982.60	2982.60
5	+1	Jio AirFiber connections discount announced (TOI, 2024)	1.01	3017.85	3048.03

HDFCBANK.BO					
Date	**Sentiment**	**Reason**	**α**	**Close price (INR)**	**ACP (INR) (α*Close price)**
1	+1	High profitability in Q1 results (Panda, 2024)	1.01	1640.80	1657.21
2	-1	Budget 2024 announcement (Nahar, 2024)	0.99	1618.00	1601.82
3	0	N/A	1.00	1604.70	1604.70
4	+1	Improvement in FD interest rates (Kulkarni, 2024)	1.01	1616.30	1632.46
5	0	N/A	1.00	1617.80	1617.80

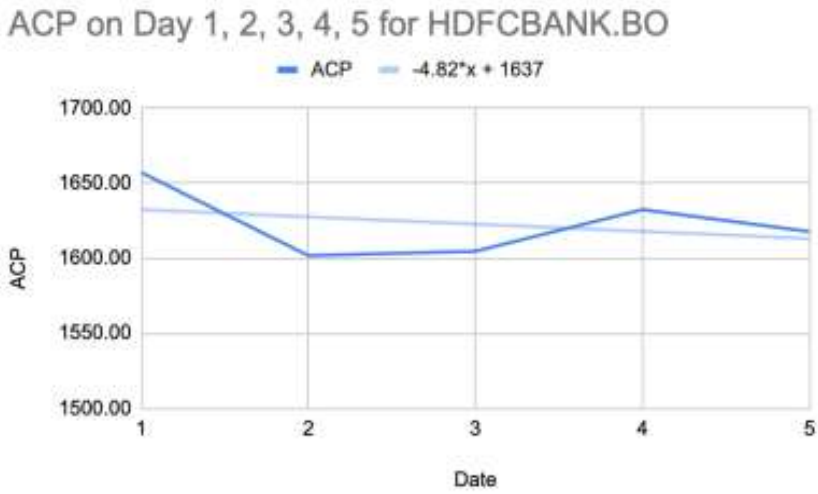


If y=14.5*x + 1797, then the predicted adjusted opening price for day 6 (29th July 2024) will be **INR1884.00**

International Journal of Advances in Engineering and Management (IJAEM)
Volume 7, Issue 09 Sept. 2025, pp: 243-253 www.ijaem.net ISSN: 2395-5252



If y=19.1*x + 2936, then the predicted adjusted opening price for day 6 (29th July 2024) will be **INR3050.60**



If y=-4.82*x + 1637, then the predicted adjusted opening price for day 6 (29th July 2024) will be **INR1608.08**

Comparative Analysis

	INFY.BO	**RELIANCE.BO**	**HDFCBANK.BO**
Actual opening price on29th July (INR)	1885.05	3039.95	1610.20
Predicted opening price w/o sentiment analysis (INR)	1874.00	3005.30	1605.38
Predicted opening price w/ sentiment analysis (INR)	1884.00	3050.60	1608.08

International Journal of Advances in Engineering and Management (IJAEM)
Volume 7, Issue 09 Sept. 2025, pp: 243-253 www.ijaem.net ISSN: 2395-5252

IV. DISCUSSION

In the analysis conducted without considering market sentiment, the predicted opening price for the next trading day, i.e. 29th of July, was calculated using a linear equation derived from the closing prices of each of the stocks on each day of the trading week (22nd July - 26th July). As seen, the opening prices were predicted to be INR1874, INR3005.30 and INR1605.38 for INFY.BO (Infosys Limited on BSE), RELIANCE.BO (Reliance Industries Limited on BSE) and HDFC.BO (HDFC Bank Limited on BSE), respectively.

In order to consider market sentiment in the analysis, the researchers conducted manual sentiment analysis, i.e. the websites of credible Indian news reporters were researched to redact any relevant news published about the respective companies during the days of the week being studied in this report. Elaboration on the primary findings are below:

- For Infosys, the week of 22nd July - 26th July showed mixed sentiments; while the company started on a strong note due to their Q1 results having been recently announced and showing a rise in net profits by 7.1% to □ 6,368 crore, the nationwide 2024 budget announcement on the following day caused the "Indian stock market benchmarks, the Sensex, and the Nifty 50 to plunge almost 2 per cent each" causing negative sentiments towards the stock. The remainder of the week garnered neutral sentiment. No significant news was reported about the company or its founding team until the final day of the week when Sudha Murthy, being conferred with a prestigious national award, was announced, presumably triggering positive sentiment.

- For Reliance, the week of 22nd July - 26th July also proved to be quite mixed; unlike Infosys, the company started the week on a weaker note as their Q1 results showcased a fall in net profit by 5% to □ 15,138 crore. This negative sentiment continued onto the next trading day as well and was further triggered by the 2024 budget announcement. That being said, by the middle of the trading week, there was some positive sentiment towards the company and its future performance as it was reported that they had received the nod of approval from the US to resume their Venezuelan oil imports. Day 4 brought no significant news, and Day 5 brought some positive sentiment as the company announced discounts on the Jio AirFiber connections.

- Similar to Infosys, HDFC started the week on a strong note. Their Q1 results showed an increase in net profit by 35% to □ 16,175 crore. News of the company performing better than expected garnered positive sentiment. However, the following trading day again brought some negative market sentiment due to the 2024 budget announcement. While Day 3 and Day 5 brought no significant news about the company, Day 4 saw some positive sentiment as the company increased the interest rates offered on their fixed deposits.

Based on the sentiments perceived, the closing prices of the days of the trading week were adjusted to obtain an adjusted closing price (ACP). Based on the aforementioned, the linear equations derived found that the opening price for the next trading day (29th July) would be INR1884, INR3050.60 and 1608.08 for INFY.BO (Infosys Limited on BSE), RELIANCE.BO (Reliance Industries Limited on BSE) and HDFC.BO (HDFC Bank Limited on BSE), respectively.

When comparing the predicted opening prices for July 29th obtained from linear analysis without sentiment analysis to those with sentiment analysis and then to the actual opening prices, the results support the hypothesis that incorporating market sentiment into financial forecasting models leads to more accurate predictions of stock market trends than models relying solely on historical price data.

- For INFY.BO, the actual opening price was INR1885.05. The predicted price without sentiment analysis was INR1874, with a percentage error of **0.59%**. With sentiment analysis, the predicted price was INR1884, reducing the percentage error to **0.06%.**

- For RELIANCE.BO, the actual opening price was INR3039.95. The prediction without sentiment analysis was INR3005.30, resulting in a percentage error of **1.14%**. When sentiment was incorporated, the predicted price was INR3050.60, lowering the percentage error to **0.35%.**

- For HDFC.BO, the actual opening price was INR1610.20. The price predicted without sentiment analysis was INR1605.38, with a percentage error of **0.30%**. With sentiment analysis, the prediction improved to INR1608.08, reducing the percentage error to **0.13%.**

V. CONCLUSION

This research paper aimed to evidence how integrating sentiment analysis into stock market forecasting can lead to more efficient and accurate predictions. As seen in the case of all three stocks from the BSE studied in this research paper, i.e. INFY.BO (Infosys Limited), RELIANCE.BO (Reliance Industries Limited) and HDFC.BO (HDFC Bank Limited), when the sentiment of the market towards the respective company and/or its

owners, founders or managers was considered, the prediction of the next trading day's opening price was more accurate than when the sentiment was not considered. It, therefore, can be concluded that sentiment analysis should be taken into consideration when conducting stock market forecasting by adjusting the historical values and performance of the stocks in accordance with the market's behaviour towards the company.

In concluding this paper, it is essential to consider a few limitations of the study. Firstly, the study only considered stocks on the BSE for consistency in the data. However, this limitation could imply that the overall findings may only partially apply to stocks trading on the NSE. Therefore, it could be valuable to investigate whether stocks trading on different stock exchanges in India react differently to market sentiment for future studies. Secondly, the sentiment analysis conducted in this study was manual. While all efforts were made to find news articles that

convey specific sentiments toward the companies, some news may have been missed due to the specific news reporting websites not being included in this study or relevant articles not appearing easily in searches. Consequently, there could be some subjectivity present in the sentiment analysis conducted. To overcome this, future research should use advanced software like VADER (Valence Aware Dictionary and sEntiment Reasoner) or Google Natural Language API to conduct more objective and comprehensive sentiment analysis. These tools utilise natural language processing (NLP) and machine learning algorithms to analyse a larger dataset more accurately, reducing the bias and subjectivity inherent in manual sentiment analysis.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

[1]. CFI (2024). Stock Market. [online] Corporate Finance Institute. Available at: https://corporatefinanceinstitute.com/resources/career-map/sell-side/capital-markets/stock-marke t/.

[2]. CNBCTV18 (2024). Reliance Q1 Results Highlights: Net profit falls 5% to □15,138 crore in Q1 on weak O2C business. [online] CNBCTV18. Available at:

[3]. https://www.cnbctv18.com/market/earnings/reliance-q1-results-live-retail-jio-revenue-profit-oil-t o-chemicals-margin-june-quarter-earnings-liveblog-19445734.htm.

[4]. Edelen, R.M., Marcus, A.J. and Tehranian, H. (2010). Relative Sentiment and Stock Returns. Financial Analysts Journal, 66(4), pp.20–32. doi:https://doi.org/10.2469/faj.v66.n4.2.

[5]. Gratton, P. (2022). What Is the Stock Market and How Does It Work? [online] Investopedia. Available at: https://www.investopedia.com/terms/s/stockmarket.asp.

[6]. Hayes, A. (2022). Understanding Time Series. [online] Investopedia. Available at: https://www.investopedia.com/terms/t/timeseries.asp.

[7]. Kulkarni, S. (2024). Now earn FD interest rate up to 7.9%: Latest HDFC Bank, SBI, ICICI Bank, Axis Bank fixed deposit rates com. [online] The Economic Times. Available at: https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/wealth/invest/now-earn-fd-interest-rate-up-to-7-9-latest-h dfc-bank-sbi-icici-bank-axis-bank-fixed-deposit-rates-compared/articleshow/112014243.cms?from=mdr.

[8]. Lund, B. (2023). Technical indicators: The tools of the trade. [online] www.britannica.com. Available at: https://www.britannica.com/money/technical-indicator-types.

[9]. Montevirgen, K. (2023). Navigating the markets with moving average convergence/divergence (MACD). [online] www.britannica.com. Available at:

[10]. https://www.britannica.com/money/macd-moving-average-convergence-divergence.

[11]. Murphy, C.B. (2023). Assessing a Stock's Future With the Price-to-Earnings Ratio and PEG. [online] Investopedia. Available at:

[12]. https://www.investopedia.com/investing/use-pe-ratio-and-peg-to-tell-stocks-future/#:~:text=The %20P%2FE%20ratio%20is.

[13]. Nahar, P.K. (2024). Budget 2024 Impact: Key reasons behind the over 1500 points drop in Sensex from day's high. [online] Business Today. Available at:

[14]. https://www.businesstoday.in/markets/story/budget-2024-impact-key-reasons-behind-the-over-15 00-points-drop-in-sensex-from-days-high-438361-2024-07-23.

[15]. Panda, S. (2024). HDFC Bank Q1 result: Net profit up 35% at Rs 16,175 cr, NII at Rs 29,837 cr. [online] @bsindia. Available at:

[16]. https://www.business-standard.com/companies/results/hdfc-bank-q1-result-net-profit-up-35-at-rs -16-175-cr-nii-at-rs-29-837-cr-124072000427_1.html.
[17]. Pinkasovitch, A. (2019). Analyzing Stocks With Porter's Five Forces. [online] Investopedia. Available at:
[18]. https://www.investopedia.com/articles/fundamental-analysis/11/using-porters-5-forces-for-stock analysis.asp.
[19]. PTI (2024). Infosys Q1 net profit rises 7.1% to □6,368 crore; hikes FY25 growth outlook. [online] The Hindu. Available at:
[20]. https://www.thehindu.com/business/Industry/infosys-q1-net-profit-rises-71-to-6368-crore-hikes-f y25-growth-outlook/article68417758.ece.
[21]. REUTERS (2024). Reliance gets U.S. nod to resume Venezuelan oil imports, Bloomberg News reports. [online] The Hindu. Available at:
[22]. https://www.thehindu.com/business/Industry/reliance-gets-us-nod-to-resume-venezuelan-oil-imp orts-bloomberg-news-reports/article68440362.ece.
[23]. Segal, T. (2023). Fundamental analysis: Principles, types, and how to use it. [online] Investopedia. Available at: https://www.investopedia.com/terms/f/fundamentalanalysis.asp.
[24]. Smith, T. (2023). Market Sentiment Definition. [online] Investopedia. Available at: https://www.investopedia.com/terms/m/marketsentiment.asp.
[25]. The Economic Times (2024). What is Technical Analysis? Definition of Technical Analysis, Technical Analysis Meaning. [online] The Economic Times. Available at: https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/definition/technical-analysis.
[26]. The Indian Express (2024). Sudha Murty of Infosys to be conferred with Lokmanya Tilak National Award. [online] The Indian Express. Available at:
[27]. https://indianexpress.com/article/cities/pune/sudha-murty-of-infosys-to-be-conferred-with-lokma nya-tilak-national-award-9479538/.
[28]. Thompson, C. (2024). Bollinger Band®. [online] Investopedia. Available at: https://www.investopedia.com/terms/b/bollingerbands.asp.
[29]. TOI (2024). Jio Freedom Offer: Reliance Jio has 30% discount for these broadband users. [online] The Times of India. Available at:
[30]. https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/technology/tech-news/jio-freedom-offer-reliance-jio-has-30- discount-for-these-broadband-users/articleshow/112022024.cms.