

15PAU603A INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT AND FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

- To expose the students about the various investment alternatives.
- To stress the need of portfolio management and its application.
- To impart students knowledge on the fundamental and technical analysis

LEARNING OUTCOMES:

- This course gives the basic idea about the different profitable investment patterns in India.
- The business investment has several facts, the employment of professional fund managers, research of individual assets and asset classes, dealing, settlement, marketing, internal auditing, and the preparation of reports for clients.
- The largest financial fund managers are firms that exhibit all the complexity their size demands.

Unit I Investment: Nature - Meaning - Scope of Investment – Importance of Investment – Factors Influencing Investment - Investment Media – Features of an Investment Program – Investment Process – Alternative Forms of Investment – Mutual Fund. Risk – Systematic Risk – Unsystematic Risk

Unit II Capital Market and Stock Exchange in India: Structure of Capital Market – New Issue Market – Stock Exchanges in India – Mechanics of Trading – Legal Control of Stock Exchanges – SEBI - Role, Guide Lines – NSE – OTCEI – Recent Trends – Stock Market Operation – Security Market Indicators.

Unit III Fundamental Analysis: Economic Analysis – Economic Forecasting – Forecasting Techniques. Industrial Analysis – Industry Classification – Economy and Industry Analysis – Industry Life Cycle.

Unit IV Company analysis: Measuring Earnings – Forecasting Earnings – Technical Analysis – Charting Methods – Market Indicators – Trend – Moving Average - Fundamental Vs Technical Analysis.

Unit V Portfolio Analysis: Markowitz Theory – Optimum Portfolio – Portfolio Construction – Performance Evaluation – Portfolio Revision.

Note: The question paper shall be covered of 100% theory.

Text Book:

1. Preeti Singh P, (2015), *Investment Management*, Himalaya Publications, Mumbai.

2. Reference Book:

1. Dr. Avadani, (2014), *Investment Management*, Himalaya Publications, Mumbai.
2. Jack Clark Francis (2013), *Investment Analysis and Management* Mc Graw Hill International Edition. Singapore.
3. Srivatsava, (2010), *Management of Indian Financial Institution*, Himalaya Publishing House, Mumbai.
4. V K Bhalla, (2016), *Investment Management*, Sultan Chand & sons, New Delhi.

KARPAGAM ACADEMY OF HIGHER EDUCATION

(Deemed to be university)

(Established Under section 3 of the UGC Act, 1956)

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**LECTURE PLAN****Staff Name** : T.Thirunavukkaarsu**Subject Name** : Investment Management and Financial Analysis**Subject Code** : 15PAU603A **Academic Year** : 2017- 2018**Class** : III B.Com [PA] **Semester** : VI**LECTURE PLAN -UNIT-1**

S.No	Lecture Duration (Hrs)	Topics to be covered	Support Material
1.	1	Investment Introduction and Meaning	T:P.1
2.	1	Nature of Investment	T:P.1
3.	1	Scope of Investment	T:P.1
4.	1	Importance of Investment	T:P.3
5.	1	Factors influencing Investment	T:P.5
6.	1	Investment media	T:P.7
7.	1	Objectives of Investors	R1:P.19
8.	1	Features of Investment Programme	T:P.10
9.	1	Investment Process	T:P.12
10.	1	Investment Process	T:P.12
11.	1	Alternative Forms of Investment – Mutual Fund	R1:P.28-40
12.	1	Risk – meaning, Types : Systematic Risk	R2:P.204
13.	1	Unsystematic Risk	R2:P.204
14.	1	Recapitulation and Discussion of important questions	
Total No. of Hours planned for Unit- I			14

Text Book:T: Preeti Singh P, (2015), *Investment Management*, Himalaya Publications, Mumbai.**Reference Book:**R1: Dr. Avadani, (2014), *Investment Management*, Himalaya Publications, Mumbai.R2: Jack Clark Francis (2013), *Investment Analysis and Management* Mc Graw Hill International Edition. Singapore.**Websites:**W1: <https://www.scribd.com/doc/23370211/Investment-Meaning-Nature-and-Scope>

UNIT-II

S.No	Lecture Duration (Hrs)	Topics to be covered	Support Material
1.	1	Capital Market and Stock Exchange in India	R1:P.98, W4
2.	1	Structure of Capital Market	R1:P.74
3.	1	New Issue Market – SEBI Regulation	R1:P.174
4.	1	Methods of floatation	R1:P.165
5.	1	Legal Control of Stock exchanges in India	T:P.76
6.	1	Mechanics of Trading	W2
7.	1	Guidelines for listing securities	T:P.76, R1:P.101
8.	1	SEBI, its role, guidance	T:P.94
9.	1	Powers and Functions of SEBI	R1:P.60, R1:P.102
10.	1	Powers and Functions of SEBI	R1:P.60, R1:P.102
11.	1	NSE - National Stock Exchange,	W3, R1:P.265
12.	1	OTCEI	R1:P.255
13.	1	Recent Trends - Stock Market Operations	T.P.283, 303, R1:P.104
14.	1	Security Market Indicators - SENSEX, NIFTY	R1:P.320,
15.	1	Recapitulation and Discussion of important questions	
Total No of Hours planned for Unit- II			15

Text Book:

T:Preeti Singh P, (2015), *Investment Management*, Himalaya Publications, Mumbai. .

Reference Book:

R1:Dr. Avadani, (2014), *Investment Management*, Himalaya Publications, Mumbai.

Websites:

W2: <http://www.yourarticlelibrary.com/stock-exchange/mechanics-of-security-trading-in-stock-exchanges>

W3: <https://www.nseindia.com/>

UNIT-III

S.No	Lecture Duration (Hrs)	Topics to be covered	Support Material
1	1	Fundamental Analysis - Introduction	R1:P.384
2	1	Economic Analysis	T:P.282
3	1	Economic Forecasting ➤ Forecasting Techniques- Surveys, Indicators	T:P.284 T:P.285
4	1	Forecasting Techniques ➤ Diffusion Indexes ➤ Economic Model Building ➤ Opportunistic Model Building	T:P.285 T:P.286
5	1	Industry Analysis ➤ Concept of Industry	T:P.287
6	1	Stages of Industry Analysis	T:P.288
7	1	Industry Classification	W4
8	1	Importance of Industry Analysis	W5
9	1	Industry Analysis - factors	R1:P.390
10	1	Components of Industry Analysis	W5
11	1	Industry analysis and structure	W5
12	1	Industry analysis as a tool to develop competitive strategy	W5
13	1	Industry Life Cycle	W6
14	1	Stages of Industry Life Cycle	W6
15	1	Recapitulation and Discussion of important questions	
Total No of Hours planned for Unit- III			15

Text Book:

T:Preeti Singh P, (2015), *Investment Management*, Himalaya Publications, Mumbai.

Reference Book:

R1:Dr. Avadani, (2014), *Investment Management*, Himalaya Publications, Mumbai.

Websites:

W4: www.idvcapitalmanagement.com/industry_research.htm

W5: <https://www.safaribooksonline.com/.../investment-analysis.../chapter010>

W6: www.financewalk.com/4-stages-industrys-life-cycle/

UNIT-IV

S.No	Lecture Duration (Hrs)	Topics to be covered	Support Material
1	1	Company Analysis	T:P.292
2	1	Measuring earnings	T:P.317
3	1	Forecasting earnings	T:P.317
4	1	Technical Analysis ➤ Meaning ➤ Scope	R1:P.422
5	1	Dow Theory	R1:P.424
6	1	Charting Methods	R1:P.431,
7	1	Construction of Charts	T:P.349
8	1	Market Indicators	W7
9	1	Categories of market indicators	W8
10	1	Trends, The importance of Trends	R1:P.428
11	1	Moving Average	R1:P:429, T:P.355
12	1	Types of Moving Average - Simple Moving Average (SMA)	R1:P:429, T:P.355
13	1	Exponential Moving Average (EMA)	T.P:429-431
14	1	Fundamental analysis Vs Technical Analysis	W9
15	1	Recapitulation and Discussion of important questions	
Total No of Hours planned for Unit- IV			15

Text Book:

T:Preeti Singh P, (2015), *Investment Management*, Himalaya Publications, Mumbai.

Reference Book:

R1:Dr. Avadani, (2014), *Investment Management*, Himalaya Publications, Mumbai.

Websites:

W7: www.slideshare.net/market - indicator

W8: www.tradertech.com/indicator-categories

W0: www.investopedia.com/walkthrough/corporate...

UNIT-V

S.No	Lecture Duration (Hrs)	Topics to be covered	Support Material
1	1	Portfolio Analysis ➤ Traditional vs Modern Portfolio Analysis	T:P.369, R4:P.459
2	1	Efficient Market Theory	T:P.358
3	1	Markowitz Theory - Assumptions of Markowitz Theory	T:P.374
4	1	Efficient Frontier Portfolio Selection	R1:P.442, R4:P.507
5	1	Sharpe's Portfolio model, Baurnols model	T:P.308
6	1	Optimum Portfolio	T:P.402
7	1	Capital Asset Pricing Model ➤ CML, SML	T:P. 419
8	1	The arbitrage pricing theory	R4:P.619
9	1	Portfolio Construction ➤ Risk and return analysis	R4.440
10	1	Performance Evaluation ➤ Sharpe, Treynor,	T:P. 452
11	1	Performance Evaluation Jensons performance index	T:P. 456
12	1	Portfolio Revision – Need ➤ Techniques	T:P.434
13	1	Recapitulation and Discussion of important questions	
14	1	Discussion of Previous Year ESE Question Paper	
15	1	Discussion of Previous Year ESE Question Paper	
16	1	Discussion of Previous Year ESE Question Paper	
Total No of Hours planned for Unit- V			16

Text Book:

T:Preeti Singh P, (2015), *Investment Management*, Himalaya Publications, Mumbai.

Reference Book:

R4: V K Bhalla, (2016), *Investment Management*, Sultan Chand & sons, New Delhi.

UNIT I
SYLLABUS

Investment: Nature - Meaning - Scope of Investment – Importance of Investment – Factors Influencing Investment - Investment Media – Features of an Investment Programme – Investment Process – Alternative Forms of Investment - Risk – Systematic Risk – Unsystematic Risk.

Investment

Investment In finance, the purchase of a financial product or other item of value with an expectation of favourable future returns. In general terms, investment means the use money in the hope of making more money.

Investment can be defined in different aspects. These are: Generally, investment is the application of money for earning more money. Investment also means savings or savings made through delayed consumption. In Finance, the purchase of a financial product or other item of value with an expectation of favorable future returns. the practice of investment refers to the buying of a financial product or any valued item with an anticipation that positive returns will be received in the future. In Business, the purchase by a producer of a physical good, such as durable equipment or inventory, in the hope of improving future business.

Investment is defined as a sacrifice made now to obtain a return later. It is current consumption that is sacrificed. Two forms of investment can be defined} ° Real investment is the purchase of land, machinery, etc. ° Financial investment is the purchase of a "paper" contract

Nature and Scope of Investment

- It helps in making investment decisions. Higher the risk, higher the expected return. One can take decision only after analyzing entire process of investment that starts with fund contribution and ends with getting expectations fulfilled. Higher the time period of investment, lesser the uncertainties of investment.
- Cash has an investment opportunity when you decide to invest it you are deprived of this opportunity to earn a return on that cash. When the general price level rises the

purchasing power of cash declines- larger the increase in inflation, the greater the depletion in the buying power of cash. Some investors buy government securities or deposit their money in bank accounts that are adequately secured. In contrast, some others prefer to buy, hold and sell equity shares even when they know that they get exposed to risk.

□ Risk is the probability that the actual return on an investment will be different from its expected return. Using this definition of risk, you may} classify various investments into risk categories. Government securities would be seen as} risk free investments because the probability of actual return diverging from expected return is zero.

Factors Influencing Investment Decision

There are many factors which directly or indirectly, influence capital investment decisions, beside the availability of funds to invest, profitability of the investment, market for the product, etc. they are as below:

1. Technological Changes: Technological development changes at present is much more faster than that at past. The new technology increases the productivity of labour and capital. The selection of new technology depends on the net benefit over the cost of having the technology. Benefits from and cost of new technology also influences the investment decision.

2.Competitors' Strategy: If the competitors are installing the new equipment to expand output or to improve of their products, the firm under consideration will have no alternative but to follow suit, else it will be loss. It is therefore, often found that the competitor's strategy regarding capital investment plays a very significant role in forcing capital decision of the firm.

3.Demand Forecast: The long term demand forecast is one of the determinants of investment decision. If the firm finds market potentials for the product in the long run, the firm will have to take decision for investment.

4.Outlook Of Management: Investment decision depends on the management outlook. If the management is progressive in its outlook, the innovations will be encouraged.

5.Fiscal Policy: Various tax policies of the government relating the tax concession on prioritized investment, rebate on new investment, methods allowing depreciation deduction allowance etc. Also have influence on the capital investment.

6.Cash Flow: Every firm makes a cash flow budget. Its analysis influences capital investment decision. On the basis of each cash flow budget the firm plans the funds for acquiring the capital assets. The budget also shows the timing of availability of cash flows for alternative investment proposals.

7. Expected Return From The Investment: Investment decisions are mostly done anticipation of increased return future. So, it is necessary to estimate future net returns from the investment proposals while evaluating the investment proposals.

8. Non-Economic Factors: The factors which cannot be evaluated in money terms is called non-economic terms or factors. Sometime the non-economic factors also influence investment decisions. Working environment in the firm, safety measures in the operation of machines, brotherhood and good relation among employer and employees, etc. influences the firm's output and also the investment decision

INVESTMENT AND SPECULATION

- Investment involves making a sacrifice of in the present with the hope of deriving future benefits.
- Postponed consumption
- The two important features are : – Current Sacrifice. – Future Benefits.
- It also involves putting money into an asset which is not necessarily marketable in the short run in order to enjoy the series of returns the investment is expected to yield.
- People who make fortunes in stock market and they are called investors.
- Decision making is a well thought process.
- Key determinant of investment process: – Risk – Expected Return.

SPECULATION

- Speculation is a financial action that does not promise safety of the initial investment along with the return on the principal sum.
- Its is usually short run phenomenon.
- Speculator the person tends to buy the assets with the expectation that a profit cane earned from subsequent price change and sale.

The main difference between speculating and investing is the amount of of risk undertaken in the trade. Typically, high-risk trades that are almost akin to gambling fall under the umbrella of speculation, whereas lower-risk investments based on fundamentals and analysis fall into the category of investing. Investors seek to generate a satisfactory return on their capital by taking on an average or below-average amount of risk. On the other hand, speculators are seeking to make abnormally high returns from bets that can go one way or the other. It should be noted that speculation is not exactly like gambling because speculators do try to make an educated decision on the direction of the trade, but the risk inherent in the trade tends to be significantly above average.

As an example of a speculative trade, consider a volatile junior gold mining company that has an equal chance over the near term of skyrocketing from a new gold mine discovery or going bankrupt. With no news from the company, investors would tend to shy away from such a risky trade, but some speculators may believe that the junior gold mining company is going to strike gold and may buy its stock on a hunch. This would be speculation.

As an example of investing, consider a large stable multinational company. The company may pay a consistent dividend that increases annually, and its business risk is low. An investor may choose to invest in this company over the long-term to make a satisfactory return on his or her capital while taking on relatively low risk. Additionally, the investor may add several similar companies across different industries to his or her portfolio to diversify and further lower their risk.

The Investment Process

As investors, we would all like to beat the market handily, and we would all like to pick "great" investments on instinct. However, while intuition is undoubtedly a part of the process of investing, it is just part of the process. As investors, it is not surprising that we focus so much of our energy and efforts on investment philosophies and strategies, and so little on the investment process. It is far more interesting to read about how Peter Lynch picks stocks and what makes Warren Buffett a valuable investor, than it is to talk about the steps involved in creating a portfolio or in executing trades. Though it does not get sufficient attention, understanding the investment process is critical for every investor for several reasons:

1. The investment process outlines the steps in creating a portfolio, and emphasizes the sequence of actions involved from understanding the investors' risk preferences to asset allocation and selection to performance evaluation. By emphasizing the sequence, it provides for an orderly way in which an investor can create his or her own portfolio or a portfolio for someone else.
2. The investment process provides a structure that allows investors to see the source of different investment strategies and philosophies. By so doing, it allows investors to take the hundreds of strategies that they see described in the common press and in investment newsletters and to trace them to their common roots.
3. The investment process emphasizes the different components that are needed for an investment strategy to be successful, and by so doing explain why so many strategies that look good on paper never work for those who use them.

The best way of describing this book is by noting what it does not do. It does not emphasize individual investors or push an investment philosophy. It does not focus heavily on coming up with strategies that beat the market, though there is reference to

some of them in the course of the book. Instead, it talks about the process of investing and how this process is the same no matter what investment philosophy one might have.

The book is built around the investment process. The process always starts with the investor and understanding his or her needs and preferences. For a portfolio manager, the investor is a client, and the first and often most significant part of the investment process is understanding the clients needs, the clients tax status and most importantly, his or her risk preferences. For an individual investor constructing his or her own portfolio, this may seem simpler, but understanding one's own needs and preferences is just as important a first step as it is for the portfolio manager.

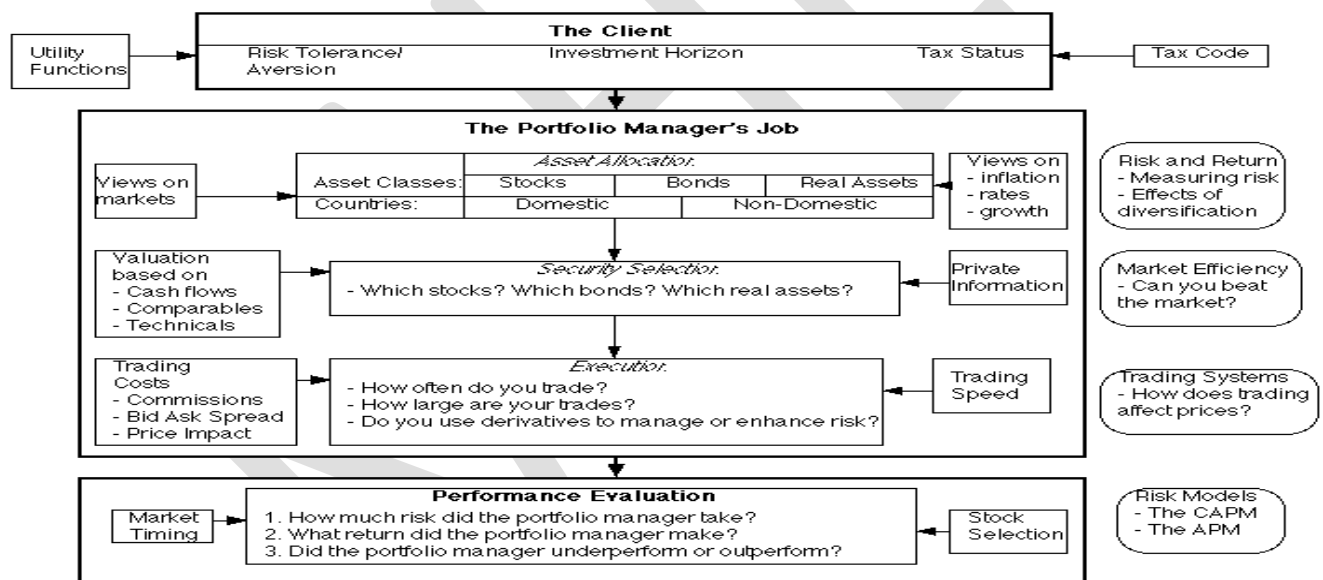
The next part of the process is the actual construction of the portfolio, which we divide into three sub-parts. The first of these is the decision on how to allocate the portfolio across different asset classes defined broadly as equities, fixed income securities and real assets (such as real estate, commodities and other assets). This asset allocation decision can also be framed in terms of investments in domestic assets versus foreign assets, and the factors driving this decision. The second component is the asset selection decision, where individual assets are picked within each asset class to make up the portfolio. In practical terms, this is the step where the stocks that make up the equity component, the bonds that make up the fixed income component and the real assets that make up the real asset component are picked. The final component is execution, where the portfolio is actually put together, where investors have to trade off transactions cost against transactions speed. While the importance of execution will vary across investment strategies, there are many investors who have failed at this stage in the process.

The final part of the process, and often the most painful one for professional money managers, is the performance evaluation. Investing is after all focused on one objective and one objective alone, which is to make the most money you can, given the risk constraints you operate under. Investors are not forgiving of failure and unwilling to accept even the best of excuses, and loyalty to money managers is not a commonly found trait. By the same token, performance evaluation is just as important to the individual

investor who constructs his or her own portfolio, since the feedback from it should largely determine how that investor approaches investing in the future.

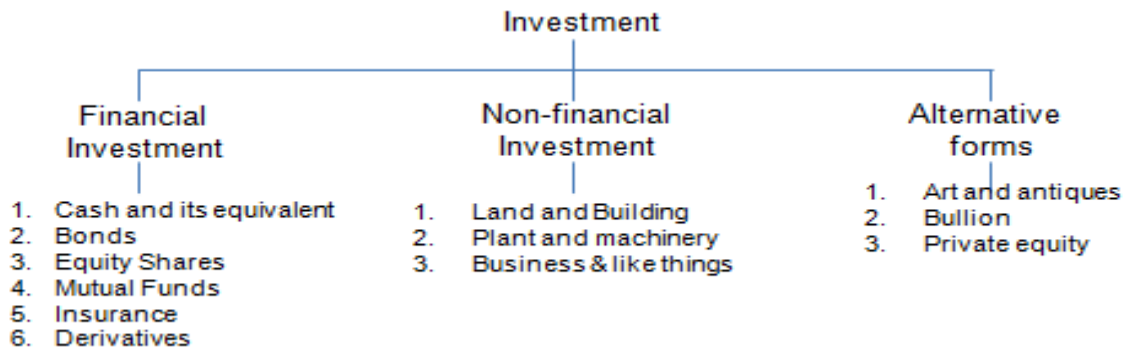
These parts of the process are summarized in Figure 1, and we will return to this figure to emphasize the steps in the process as we move through the book. The book is built around the same structure. It begins with a chapter that provides an overview of investment management as a business. The first major section is on understanding client needs and preferences, where we look at not only how to think about risk in investing but also at how to measure an investor's willingness to take risk. The second section looks at the asset allocation decision, while the third section examines different approaches to selecting assets. The fourth section takes a brief look at the execution decision, and the fifth section develops different approaches to evaluating performance.

The Investment Process



Alternative forms of Investment

Investment alternative refer to those options/instruments that help investor save and invest. These are issued by various banks, financial institutions, stock brokerages, insurance providers, credit card agencies and government sponsored entities. These instruments are categorized in terms of their volatility, risk, liquidity and return.



The various investment options available to an investor are -

1. Shares

These represent ownership of a company. While shares are initially issued by corporations to finance their business needs, they are subsequently bought and sold by individuals in the share market. They are associated with high risk and high returns. Returns on shares can be in the form of dividend payouts by the company or profits on the sale of shares on the stock market (capital appreciation). Shares, stocks, equities and securities are words that are generally used interchangeably.

There are two types of shares - Equity and preference shares. Preference are those shares which have first preference for payment of dividend and refund of capital in case of winding up. Equity shares are those shares which are not preference shares. Preference shares aren't popular in india. These shares may be cumulative, participating and convertible.

Shares of known and financially sound companies are called Blue chip shares and such companies are blue chip companies because of their market reputation and goodwill that they carry. Investors usually prefer investing in blue chip companies due to the safety and attractive returns.

2. Debentures and Government Bonds

These are issued by companies to finance their business operations and by governments to fund expenses like infrastructure and social programs. A debenture is a document issued by a company as an evidence of debt. Bonds are issued by the government and debentures are issued by the private sector companies. Bonds have a fixed interest rate,

making the risk associated with them lower than shares. The face value of bonds is recovered at the time of maturity. Debentures may be convertible or non-convertible. If a debenture is convertible into shares at maturity, it is called convertible. Convertible Debentures may be partly or fully convertible.

However the method of raising long term funds through debentures is not very popular in India.

3. Treasury Bills

These are instruments issued by the government for financing short term needs. They are issued at a discount and redeemed at face value. The profit earned is the difference between face value and the price at which the T-bill was issued. It is highly liquid because of the repayment guaranteed by the Government. There are two types of t-bills i.e. regular and ad-hoc (ad- hoc are issued in favour of RBI only). T-bills have maturity period of 91 days or 182 days or 364 days. State Governments do not issue T-bills.

4. Bank Deposits

These are low risk and low-medium return investments. In India, people trust the banking system more than the stock markets with their money. There are various types of deposits: *Savings* , *Recurring* , *Current* and *Fixed*. Savings a/c's give a return from 3-6% pre-tax. Current a/c's are for businessmen and generate no returns. Fixed deposits generate a return from 7-12% pre-tax.

5. Mutual Fund

These are professionally managed financial instruments that involve the diversification of investment into a number of financial products such as shares, bonds and government securities. This helps to reduce an investor's risk exposure, while increasing the profit potential. There are open-ended and close- ended funds.

6. Certificate of Deposit

Certificates of deposit (CDs) are issued by banks, thrift institutions and credit unions. They usually have a fixed term and fixed interest rate.

7. Annuities

These are contracts between investors and insurance companies, wherein the latter makes periodic payments in exchange for financial protection in the event of an unfortunate incident.

8. Derivatives

This includes futures, options, swaps, etc. It is a contract or agreement between two entities to buy or sell the underlying asset at a future date, at today's pre-agreed price.

Futures

A futures contract is an agreement between two parties to buy or sell the underlying asset at a future date at today's future price. Futures contracts differ from forward contracts in the sense that they are standardised and exchange traded. They are exchange-traded. They are standardised. The parties have to deposit certain initial margin (small percentage of the trade amount). They are highly regulated and are liquid. As a result, eliminate the counter-party risk.

Options

An option gives the holder of the option the right to do something. The holder does not have to exercise this right. However for this right the holder pays a price, known as the option premium. The writer of the option receives this premium. There are two types of options - *Call* and *Put*.

9. Real Estate

Investment in real estate include properties like buildings, lands, farm houses, flats or houses. Such properties attract the attention of affluent investors. As the demand increases but the supply of land is limited, the prices tend to increase. Therefore, it is an attractive form of investment but is the most illiquid asset. It is a long term investment, requires payment of stamp duty and a lot of legal formalities along with registration. SEBI has recently come out with guidelines for introduction and functioning of Real Estate Investment Trust (REIT) in the Indian real estate market. Once introduced these REITs will benefit retail investors the most. REIT is a trust which issues real estate in the form of units as a result even a small investors can benefit from capital appreciation, these are liquid and exchange traded.

10. Insurance

When talking about insurance, Life insurance is a kind of investment because it provides family protection to the investor as well as return on investment in the form of yearly bonus on the policy. The return is as low as 6% because of the risk coverage and tax incentives. The amount of premium paid on a life insurance policy is exempt u/s 80C of Income-Tax Act. There are different policies such as whole life policy, endowment policy, money back policy, etc.

11. Gold and silver

They are also called as precious metals or objects. Everybody likes gold and hence requires gold or silver. These two precious metals are used for making ornaments and they hold an emotional value in India. In India, investment in gold is more psychological than calculated, many individuals think that gold is an investment which can never give negative returns. They act as a store of wealth. Gold bars are highly liquid and can be easily sold anytime. The pricing depends on the purity of the objects. The risk faced is of theft and fraud. India is the largest consumer of gold in the world followed by China at the second position. India accounts for about 20 percent of global demand. Recently in India, Gold Exchange Traded Funds (ETF's) were launched which made it easier for individuals to own gold in electronic format. It is less costly, high liquidity and guarantees purity to the investors.

12. Alternative investments

They include investments made in arts, antiques, etc. These investments are not in the form of traditional investments i.e. not available by the masses. They were available only by the High Net Worth clients in the past are now available by retail investors. They are in the form of paintings or their equivalent holding some historic value or just as a hobby. They may fetch good returns if one finds a buyer who is either a huge fan of the artists' work, or is an archaeologist. These works are usually kept in museums or halls.

Features of investment Programme

Some of the Important Features of an Investment Programme are as follows:

In choosing specific investments, investors will need definite ideas regarding features which their portfolios should possess. These features should be consistent with the investors' general objectives and, in addition, should afford them all the incidental conveniences and advantages which are possible under the circumstances. The following are the suggested features as the ingredients from which many successful investors compound their selection policies.

Safety of Principal :

The safety sought in investment is not absolute or complete; it rather implies protection against loss under reasonably likely conditions or variations. It calls for careful review of economic and industry trends before deciding types and/or timing of investments. Thus, it recognizes that errors are unavoidable for which extensive diversification is suggested as an antidote.

Adequate diversification means assortment of investment commitments in different ways. Those who are not familiar with the aggressive-defensive approach nevertheless often carry out the theory of hedging against inflation-deflation. Diversification may be geographical, wherever possible, because regional or local storms, floods, droughts, etc. can cause extensive real estate damage.

Vertical and horizontal diversification can also be opted for the same. Vertical diversification occurs when securities of various companies engaged in different phases of production from raw material to finished goods are held in the portfolio. On the other hand, horizontal diversification is the holding by an investor in various companies all of which carry on activity in the same stage of production.

Another way to diversify securities is to classify them according to bonds and shares and reclassify according to types of bonds and types of shares. Again, they can also be classified according to the issuers, according to the dividend or interest income dates, according to the products which are made by the firms represented by the securities. But over diversification is undesirable.

By limiting investments to a few issues, the investor has an excellent opportunity to maintain knowledge of the circumstances surrounding each issue. Probably the simplest

and most effective diversification is accomplished by holding different media at the same time having reasonable concentration in each.

Adequate Liquidity and Collateral Value :

An investment is a liquid asset if it can be converted into cash without delay at full market value in any quantity. For an investment to be liquid it must be (1) reversible or (2) marketable. The difference between reversibility and marketability is that reversibility is the process whereby the transaction is reversed or terminated while marketability involves the sale of the investment in the market for cash.

To meet emergencies, every investor must have a sound portfolio to be sure of the additional funds which may be needed for the business opportunities. Whether money rising is to be done by sale or by borrowing it will be easier if the portfolio contains a planned proportion of high- grade and readily saleable investment.

Stability of Income :

Stability of income must be looked at in different ways just as was security of principal. An investor must consider stability of monetary income and stability of purchasing power of income. However, emphasis upon income stability may not always be consistent with other investment principles. If monetary income stability is stressed, capital growth and diversification will be limited.

Capital Growth:

Capital appreciation has today become an important principle. Recognising the connection between corporation and industry growth and very large capital appreciation, investors and their advisers constantly are seeking “growth stocks”. It is exceedingly difficult to make a successful choice. The ideal “growth stock” is the right issue in the right industry, bought at the right time.

Tax Benefits:

To plan an investment programme without regard to one’s tax status may be costly to the investor. There are really two problems involved here, one concerned with the amount of income paid by the investment and the other with the burden of income taxes upon that income.

When investors' incomes are small, they are anxious to have maximum cash returns on their investments, and are prone to take excessive risks. On the other hand, investors who are not pressed for cash income often find that income taxes deplete certain types of investment incomes less than others, thus affecting their choices.

Purchasing Power Stability:

Since an investment nearly always involves the commitment of current funds with the objective of receiving greater amounts of future funds, the purchasing power of the future fund should be considered by the investor.

For maintaining purchasing power stability, investors should carefully study (1) the degree of price level inflation they expect, (2) the possibilities of gain and loss in the investment available to them, and (3) the limitations imposed by personal and family considerations.

Concealability:

To be safe from social disorders, government confiscation, or unacceptable levels of taxation, property must be concealable and leave no record of income received from its use or sale. Gold and precious stones have long been esteemed for these purposes because they combine high value with small bulk and are readily transferable.

Mutual Fund

An open-ended fund operated by an investment company which raises money from shareholders and invests in a group of assets, in accordance with a stated set of objectives.

Mutual funds raise money by selling shares of the fund to the public, much like any other type of company can sell stock in itself to the public. Mutual funds then take the money they receive from the sale of their shares (along with any money made from previous investments) and use it to purchase various investment vehicles, such as stocks, bonds and money market instruments. In return for the money they give to the fund when purchasing shares, shareholders receive an equity position in the fund and, in effect, in each of its underlying securities. For most mutual funds, shareholders are free to sell their

shares at any time, although the price of a share in a mutual fund will fluctuate daily, depending upon the performance of the securities held by the fund.

Benefits of mutual funds include diversification and professional money management. Mutual funds offer choice, liquidity, and convenience, but charge fees and often require a minimum investment.

A closed-end fund is often incorrectly referred to as a mutual fund, but is actually an investment trust. There are many types of mutual funds, including aggressive growth fund, asset allocation fund, balanced fund, blend fund, bond fund, capital appreciation fund, clone fund, closed fund, crossover fund, equity fund, fund of funds, global fund, growth fund, growth and income fund, hedge fund, income fund, index fund, international fund, money market fund, municipal bond fund, prime rate fund, regional fund, sector fund, specialty fund, stock fund, and tax-free bond fund.

A mutual fund is a professionally-managed trust that pools the savings of many investors and invests them in securities like stocks, bonds, short-term money market instruments and commodities such as precious metals. Investors in a mutual fund have a common financial goal and their money is invested in different asset classes in accordance with the fund's investment objective. Investments in mutual funds entail comparatively small amounts, giving retail investors the advantage of having finance professionals control their money even if it is a few thousand rupees.

Mutual funds are pooled investment vehicles actively managed either by professional fund managers or passively tracked by an index or industry. The funds are generally well diversified to offset potential losses. They offer an attractive way for savings to be managed in a passive manner without paying high fees or requiring constant attention from individual investors. Mutual funds present an option for investors who lack the time or knowledge to make traditional and complex investment decisions. By putting your money in a mutual fund, you permit the portfolio manager to make those essential decisions for you.

Mutual Fund Set Up

A mutual fund is set up in the form of a trust that has a Sponsor, Trustees, Asset Management Company (AMC). The trust is established by a sponsor(s) who is like a promoter of a company and the said Trust is registered with Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) as a Mutual Fund. The Trustees of the mutual fund hold its property for the benefit of unit holders. An Asset Management Company (AMC) approved by SEBI manages the fund by making investments in various types of securities.

The trustees are vested with the power of superintendence and direction over the AMC. They monitor the performance and compliance of SEBI regulations by the mutual fund. The trustees are vested with the general power of superintendence and direction over AMC. They manage the performance and compliance of SEBI Regulations by the mutual fund.

Operation of Mutual Fund

A mutual fund company collects money from several investors, and invests it in various options like stocks, bonds, etc. This fund is managed by professionals who understand the market well, and try to accomplish growth by making strategic investments. Investors get units of the mutual fund according to the amount they have invested. The Asset Management Company is responsible for managing the investments for the various schemes operated by the mutual fund. It also undertakes activities such like advisory

services, financial consulting, customer services, accounting, marketing and sales functions for the schemes of the mutual fund

Net Asset Value

Net Asset Value (NAV) is the total asset value (net of expenses) per unit of the fund and is calculated by the AMC at the end of every business day. In order to calculate the NAV of a mutual fund, you need to take the current market value of the fund's assets minus the liabilities, if any and divide it by the number of shares outstanding. NAV is calculated as follows:

$$\text{NAV (₹)} = \frac{\text{Market/Fair Value of Securities + Accrued Income + Receivable + other assets + Accrued Expenses – payables – other liabilities}}{\text{No of Units outstanding of the Scheme / Option}}$$

For example, if the market value of securities of a Mutual Fund scheme is ₹500 lakh and the Mutual Fund has issued 10 lakh units of ₹10 each to investors, then the NAV per unit of the fund is ₹50.

Types of Mutual Fund

Based on the maturity period

Open-ended Fund

An open-ended fund is a fund that is available for subscription and can be redeemed on a continuous basis. It is available for subscription throughout the year and investors can buy and sell units at NAV related prices. These funds do not have a fixed maturity date. The key feature of an open-ended fund is liquidity.

Close-ended

Fund

A close-ended fund is a fund that has a defined maturity period, e.g. 3-6 years. These funds are open for subscription for a specified period at the time of initial launch. These funds are listed on a recognized stock exchange.

Interval Funds

Interval funds combine the features of open-ended and close-ended funds. These funds may trade on stock exchanges and are open for sale or redemption at predetermined intervals on the prevailing NAV.

Based on investment objectives

Equity/Growth Funds

Equity/Growth funds invest a major part of its corpus in stocks and the investment objective of these funds is long-term capital growth. When you buy shares of an equity mutual fund, you effectively become a part owner of each of the securities in your fund's portfolio. Equity funds invest minimum 65% of its corpus in equity and equity related securities. These funds may invest in a wide range of industries or focus on one or more industry sectors. These types of funds are suitable for investors with a long-term outlook and higher risk appetite.

Debt/Income Funds

Debt/ Income funds generally invest in securities such as bonds, corporate debentures, government securities (gilts) and money market instruments. These funds invest minimum 65% of its corpus in fixed income securities. By investing in debt instruments, these funds provide low risk and stable income to investors with preservation of capital. These funds tend to be less volatile than equity funds and produce regular income. These funds are suitable for investors whose main objective is safety of capital with moderate growth.

Balanced Funds

Balanced funds invest in both equities and fixed income instruments in line with the pre-determined investment objective of the scheme. These funds provide both stability of returns and capital appreciation to investors. These funds with equal allocation to equities and fixed income securities are ideal for investors looking for a combination of income and moderate growth. They generally have an investment pattern of investing around 60% in Equity and 40% in Debt instruments.

Money Market/ Liquid Funds

Money market/ Liquid funds invest in safer short-term instruments such as Treasury Bills, Certificates of Deposit and Commercial Paper for a period of less than 91 days. The aim of Money Market /Liquid Funds is to provide easy liquidity, preservation of capital and moderate income. These funds are ideal for corporate and individual investors looking for moderate returns on their surplus funds.

Gilt Funds

Gilt funds invest exclusively in government securities. Although these funds carry no credit risk, they are associated with interest rate risk. These funds are safer as they invest in government securities.

Some of the common types of mutual funds and what they typically invest in:

Type of Fund	Typical Investment
Equity or Growth Fund	Equities like stocks
Fixed Income Fund	Fixed income securities like government and corporate bonds
Money Market Fund	Short-term fixed income securities like treasury bills
Balanced Fund	A mix of equities and fixed income securities
Sector-specific Fund	Sectors like IT, Pharma, Auto etc.
Index Fund	Equities or Fixed income securities chosen to replicate a specific Index for example S&P CNX Nifty
Fund of funds	Other mutual funds

Other Schemes

Tax-Saving (Equity linked Savings Schemes) Funds

Tax-saving schemes offer tax rebates to investors under specific provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961. These are growth-oriented schemes and invest primarily in equities. Like

an equity scheme, they largely suit investors having a higher risk appetite and aim to generate capital appreciation over medium to long term.

Index Funds

Index schemes replicate the performance of a particular index such as the BSE Sensex or the S&P CNX Nifty. The portfolio of these schemes consist of only those stocks that represent the index and the weightage assigned to each stock is aligned to the stock's weightage in the index. Hence, the returns from these funds are more or less similar to those generated by the Index.

Sector-specific Funds

Sector-specific funds invest in the securities of only those sectors or industries as specified in the Scheme Information Document. The returns in these funds are dependent on the performance of the respective sector/industries for example FMCG, Pharma, IT, etc. The funds enable investors to diversify holdings among many companies within an industry. Sector funds are riskier as their performance is dependent on particular sectors although this also results in higher returns generated by these funds. Benefits of Investing in Mutual Funds

Benefits of investing in mutual funds:

Professional Management

When you invest in a mutual fund, your money is managed by finance professionals. Investors who do not have the time or skill to manage their own portfolio can invest in mutual funds. By investing in mutual funds, you can gain the services of professional fund managers, which would otherwise be costly for an individual investor.

Diversification

Mutual funds provide the benefit of diversification across different sectors and companies. Mutual funds widen investments across various industries and asset classes. Thus, by investing in a mutual fund, you can gain from the benefits of diversification and asset allocation, without investing a large amount of money that would be required to build an individual portfolio.

Liquidity

Mutual funds are usually very liquid investments. Unless they have a pre-specified lock-in period, your money is available to you anytime you want subject to exit load, if any. Normally funds take a couple of days for returning your money to you. Since they are well integrated with the banking system, most funds can transfer the money directly to your bank account.

Flexibility

Investors can benefit from the convenience and flexibility offered by mutual funds to invest in a wide range of schemes. The option of systematic (at regular intervals) investment and withdrawal is also offered to investors in most open-ended schemes. Depending on one's inclinations and convenience one can invest or withdraw funds.

Low transaction cost

Due to economies of scale, mutual funds pay lower transaction costs. The benefits are passed on to mutual fund investors, which may not be enjoyed by an individual who enters the market directly.

Transparency

Funds provide investors with updated information pertaining to the markets and schemes through factsheets, offer documents, annual reports etc.

Well regulated

Mutual funds in India are regulated and monitored by the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI), which endeavors to protect the interests of investors. All funds are registered with SEBI and complete transparency is enforced. Mutual funds are required to provide investors with standard information about their investments, in addition to other disclosures like specific investments made by the scheme and the quantity of investment in each asset class.

Risk involved in Mutual Fund

Mutual funds invest in different securities like stocks or fixed income securities, depending upon the fund's objectives. As a result, different schemes have different risks depending on the underlying portfolio. The value of an investment may decline over a

period of time because of economic alterations or other events that affect the overall market. Also, the government may come up with new regulations, which may affect a particular industry or class of industries. All these factors influence the performance of Mutual Funds.

Risk and Reward: The diversification that mutual funds provide can help ease risk by offsetting losses from some securities with gains in other securities. On the other hand, this could limit the upside potential that is provided by holding a single security.

Lack of Control: Investors cannot determine the exact composition of a fund's portfolio at any given time, nor can they directly influence which securities the fund manager buys.

5 Good Reasons to Invest

“Save for a rainy day” goes a wise old saying. While saving worked in the past, today, you need to invest. If you believe that saving and investing imply the same thing, think again.

While saving is a part of your income that you put away regularly, it does not necessarily provide returns and it can only meet your short-term needs. Investing on the other hand, provides returns and helps you grow your capital, which in turn, will help you fulfil your financial goals.

Now that you are convinced that investing is a ‘must’, getting started is the next challenge. Everyone needs some motivation to get started. It is more tempting to spend what you have today than put it away for the future. Our needs for today seem far more pressing than tomorrow's. Here are five reasons that will change the way you think and make you more determined to invest:

Be prepared for emergencies: A sudden medical emergency or unemployment can cause a financial crisis. For instance, do you have the means to provide for your family if you were hit by unforeseen circumstances such as an illness that makes you unable to work, or an accident that immobilizes you? Investing helps you create a financial cushion for your family. Ideally you should have investments to the extent of at least six months' income at all times. Debt-oriented Unit Linked Insurance Plans (ULIPs) will help you accumulate the funds you need for this purpose.

Financial security: Your financial security depends on how much you invest and how efficiently you do so. Investments can help you build a corpus so that you can generate a large cash reserve. A large cash reserve means no anxiety about your financial security and more empowerment. Investing regularly in equity-oriented ULIPs over the long term has the potential to help you build a sizeable corpus to fulfil this purpose.

Fulfilling financial goals: Buying your own home, or a bigger home, buying a new car, your children's education and their marriage are some goals that are important to you. To fulfil these goals, you need the right type of investment plans. Depending on when the financial goal will come up for fulfilment, you can select investment-oriented insurance plans. For goals that will arise in the near future (say 5-7 years hence) debt-oriented or balanced ULIPs would be suitable. You could also choose investment-oriented traditional plans such as endowment plans which mature at around the time the goal comes up for fulfilment or money back plans which provide funds at fixed intervals of time (these are usually suitable for children's education needs). For goals that will arise in the distant future (beyond 7 years), equity-oriented ULIPs would be more suitable since these ULIPs have the potential to provide you higher returns over a longer period of time.

Wealth creation: In order to create wealth you need investment options that add an element of growth to your money. Equity-oriented ULIPs have the potential to help you build your wealth kitty over an investment horizon of 7-10 years and beyond.

Fighting inflation: Inflation eats away at your savings. With each passing year, prices keep rising. Investments help you protect your capital against price rise. A good way to beat inflation is to park your money in investments that offer returns that are higher than the rate of inflation. Equity-oriented and balanced ULIPs come to the rescue here. Historically, equity investments have given returns that are higher than the inflation rate thereby providing investors real returns (real returns = investment returns *minus* inflation rate).

IMPORTANCE OF INVESTMENT

Be prepared for emergencies: A sudden medical emergency or unemployment can cause a financial crisis. For instance, do you have the means to provide for your family if you were hit by unforeseen circumstances such as an illness that makes you unable to work, or an accident that immobilizes you? Investing helps you create a financial cushion for your family. **Financial security:** Your financial security depends on how much you invest and how efficiently you do so. Investments can help you build a corpus so that you can generate a large cash reserve. A large cash reserve means no anxiety about your financial security and more empowerment.

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RISK AND TYPES OF RISK

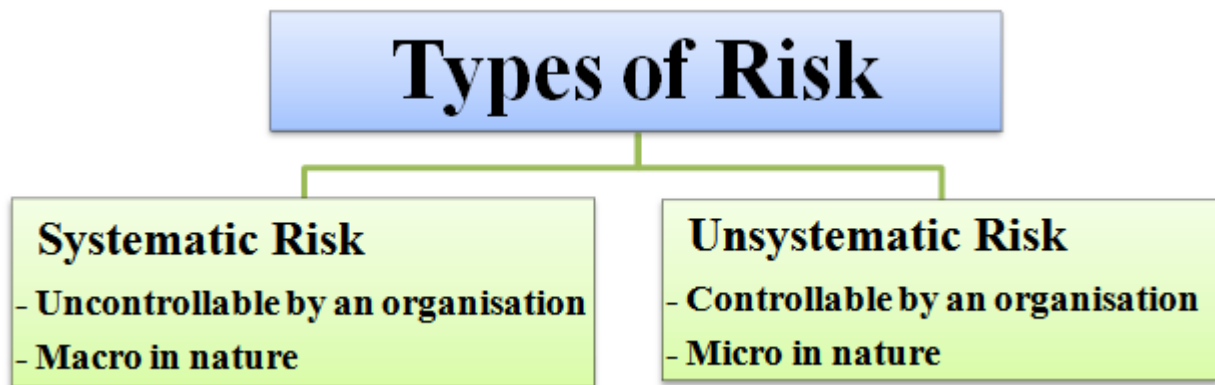
Risk is the possibility you'll lose money if an investment you make provides a disappointing return. All investments carry a certain level of risk, since investment return is not guaranteed.

According to modern investment theory, the greater the risk you take in making an investment, the greater your return has the potential to be if the investment succeeds.

For example, investing in a startup company carries substantial risk, since there is no guarantee that it will be profitable. But if it is, you're in a position to realize a greater gain than if you had invested a similar amount in an already established company.

As a rule of thumb, if you are unwilling to take at least some investment risk, you are likely to limit your investment return.

In finance, different types of risk can be classified under two main groups, viz.,



1. Systematic risk.
2. Unsystematic risk.

The meaning of systematic and unsystematic risk in finance:

1. Systematic risk is uncontrollable by an organization and macro in nature.
2. Unsystematic risk is controllable by an organization and micro in nature.

A. Systematic Risk

Systematic risk is due to the influence of external factors on an organization. Such factors are normally uncontrollable from an organization's point of view.

It is a macro in nature as it affects a large number of organizations operating under a similar stream or same domain. It cannot be planned by the organization.

The types of systematic risk are depicted and listed below.



*** Note:** In context of types of risk in finance, purchasing power risk and inflationary risk are same.

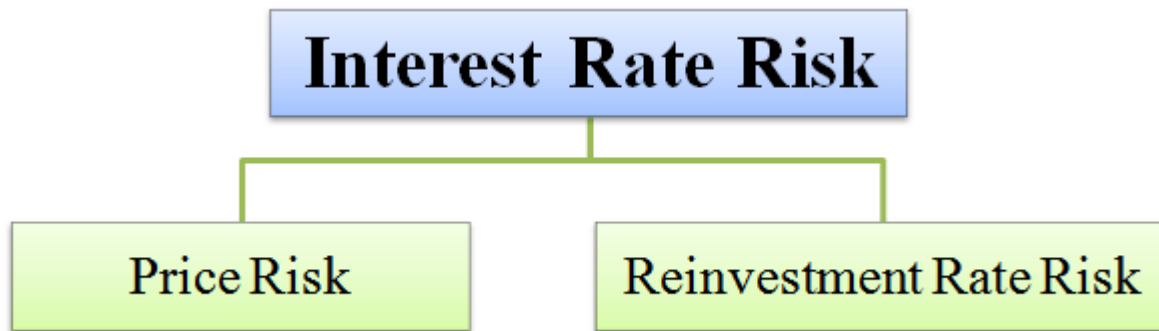
1. Interest rate risk,
2. Market risk and
3. Purchasing power or inflationary risk.

Now let's discuss each risk classified under this group.

1. Interest rate risk

Interest-rate risk arises due to variability in the interest rates from time to time. It particularly affects debt securities as they carry the fixed rate of interest.

The types of interest-rate risk are depicted and listed below.



1. Price risk and
2. Reinvestment rate risk.

The meaning of price and reinvestment rate risk is as follows:

1. Price risk arises due to the possibility that the price of the shares, commodity, investment, etc. may decline or fall in the future.
2. Reinvestment rate risk results from fact that the interest or dividend earned from an investment can't be reinvested with the same rate of return as it was acquiring earlier.

2. Market risk

Market risk is associated with consistent fluctuations seen in the trading price of any particular shares or securities. That is, it arises due to rise or fall in the trading price of listed shares or securities in the stock market.

The types of market risk are depicted and listed below.



1. Absolute risk,

2. Relative risk,
3. Directional risk,
4. Non-directional risk,
5. Basis risk and
6. Volatility risk.

The meaning of different types of market risk is as follows:

1. Absolute risk is without any content. For e.g., if a coin is tossed, there is fifty percentage chance of getting a head and vice-versa.
2. Relative risk is the assessment or evaluation of risk at different levels of business functions. For e.g. a relative-risk from a foreign exchange fluctuation may be higher if the maximum sales accounted by an organization are of export sales.
3. Directional risks are those risks where the loss arises from an exposure to the particular assets of a market. For e.g. an investor holding some shares experience a loss when the market price of those shares falls down.
4. Non-Directional risk arises where the method of trading is not consistently followed by the trader. For e.g. the dealer will buy and sell the share simultaneously to mitigate the risk
5. Basis risk is due to the possibility of loss arising from imperfectly matched risks. For e.g. the risks which are in offsetting positions in two related but non-identical markets.
6. Volatility risk is of a change in the price of securities as a result of changes in the volatility of a risk-factor. For e.g. it applies to the portfolios of derivative instruments, where the volatility of its underlying is a major influence of prices.

3. Purchasing power or inflationary risk

Purchasing power risk is also known as inflation risk. It is so, since it emanates (originates) from the fact that it affects a purchasing power adversely. It is not desirable to invest in securities during an inflationary period.

The types of power or inflationary risk are depicted and listed below.



1. Demand inflation risk and
2. Cost inflation risk.

The meaning of demand and cost inflation risk is as follows:

1. Demand inflation risk arises due to increase in price, which result from an excess of demand over supply. It occurs when supply fails to cope with the demand and hence cannot expand anymore. In other words, demand inflation occurs when production factors are under maximum utilization.
2. Cost inflation risk arises due to sustained increase in the prices of goods and services. It is actually caused by higher production cost. A high cost of production inflates the final price of finished goods consumed by people.

B. Unsystematic Risk

Unsystematic risk is due to the influence of internal factors prevailing within an organization. Such factors are normally controllable from an organization's point of view. It is a micro in nature as it affects only a particular organization. It can be planned, so that necessary actions can be taken by the organization to mitigate (reduce the effect of) the risk.

The types of unsystematic risk are depicted and listed below.



*Note: In context of types of risk in finance, business risk and liquidity risk are same.
**Note: In context of types of risk in finance, financial risk and credit risk are same.

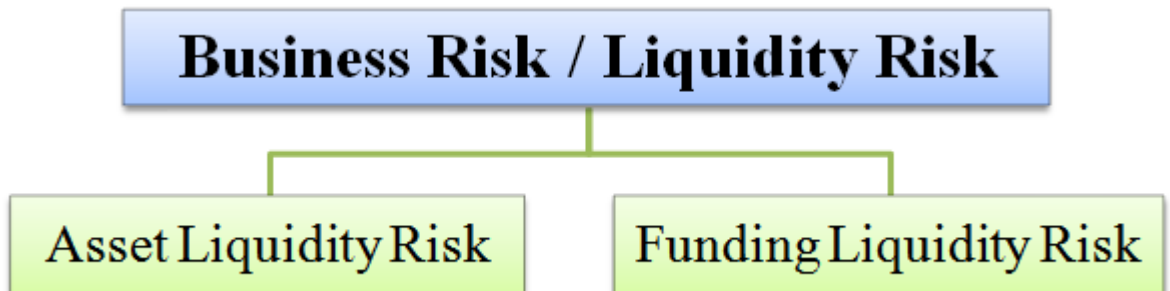
1. Business or liquidity risk,
2. Financial or credit risk and
3. Operational risk.

Now let's discuss each risk classified under this group.

1. Business or liquidity risk

Business risk is also known as liquidity risk. It is so, since it emanates (originates) from the sale and purchase of securities affected by business cycles, technological changes, etc.

The types of business or liquidity risk are depicted and listed below.



1. Asset liquidity risk and
2. Funding liquidity risk.

The meaning of asset and funding liquidity risk is as follows:

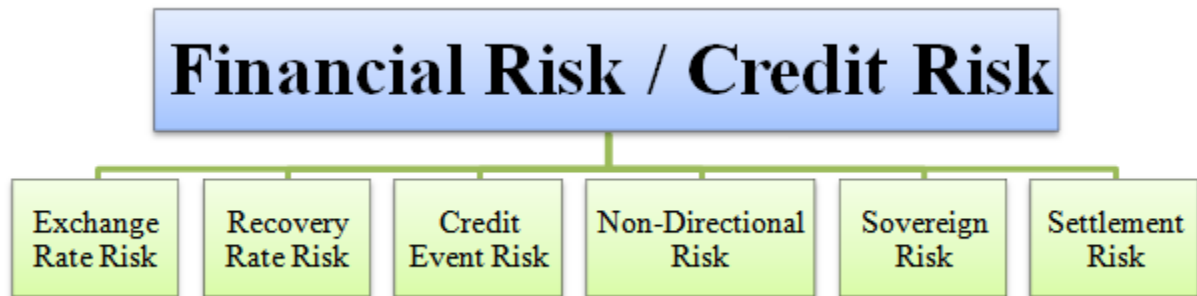
1. Asset liquidity risk is due to losses arising from an inability to sell or pledge assets at, or near, their carrying value when needed. For e.g. assets sold at a lesser value than their book value.
2. Funding liquidity risk exists for not having an access to the sufficient-funds to make a payment on time. For e.g. when commitments made to customers are not fulfilled as discussed in the SLA (service level agreements).

2. Financial or credit risk

Financial risk is also known as credit risk. It arises due to change in the capital structure of the organization. The capital structure mainly comprises of three ways by which funds are sourced for the projects. These are as follows:

1. Owned funds. For e.g. share capital.
2. Borrowed funds. For e.g. loan funds.
3. Retained earnings. For e.g. reserve and surplus.

The types of financial or credit risk are depicted and listed below.



1. Exchange rate risk,
2. Recovery rate risk,
3. Credit event risk,
4. Non-Directional risk,
5. Sovereign risk and
6. Settlement risk.

The meaning of types of financial or credit risk is as follows:

1. Exchange rate risk is also called as exposure rate risk. It is a form of financial risk that arises from a potential change seen in the exchange rate of one country's currency in relation to another country's currency and vice-versa. For e.g. investors or businesses face it either when they have assets or operations across national borders, or if they have loans or borrowings in a foreign currency.
2. Recovery rate risk is an often neglected aspect of a credit-risk analysis. The recovery rate is normally needed to be evaluated. For e.g. the expected recovery rate of the funds tendered (given) as a loan to the customers by banks, non-banking financial companies (NBFC), etc.
3. Sovereign risk is associated with the government. Here, a government is unable to meet its loan obligations, reneging (to break a promise) on loans it guarantees, etc.
4. Settlement risk exists when counterparty does not deliver a security or its value in cash as per the agreement of trade or business.

3. Operational risk

Operational risks are the business process risks failing due to human errors. This risk will change from industry to industry. It occurs due to breakdowns in the internal procedures, people, policies and systems.

The types of operational risk are depicted and listed below.



1. Model risk,
2. People risk,
3. Legal risk and
4. Political risk.

The meaning of types of operational risk is as follows:

1. Model risk is involved in using various models to value financial securities. It is due to probability of loss resulting from the weaknesses in the financial-model used in assessing and managing a risk.
2. People risk arises when people do not follow the organization's procedures, practices and/or rules. That is, they deviate from their expected behaviour.
3. Legal risk arises when parties are not lawfully competent to enter an agreement among themselves. Furthermore, this relates to the regulatory-risk, where a transaction could conflict with a government policy or particular legislation (law) might be amended in the future with retrospective effect.
4. Political risk occurs due to changes in government policies. Such changes may have an unfavourable impact on an investor. It is especially prevalent in the third-world countries.

Investment Media

The most common terms that are related to different types of investments:

Bond: A debt instrument, a bond is essentially a loan that you are giving to the government or an institution in exchange for a pre-set interest rate paid regularly for a specified term. The bond pays interest (a coupon payment) while it's active and expires on a specific date, at which point the total face value of the bond is paid to the investor. If you buy the bond when it is first issued, the face or par value you receive when the bond matures will be the amount of money you paid for it when you made the purchase. In this case, the return you receive from the bond is the coupon, or interest payment. If you purchase or sell a bond between the time it is issued and the time it matures, you may experience losses or gains on the price of the bond itself.

Stock: A type of investment that gives you partial ownership of a publicly traded company.

Mutual fund: An investment vehicle that allows you to invest your money in a professionally-managed portfolio of assets that, depending on the specific fund, could

contain a variety of stocks, bonds, market-related indexes, and other investment opportunities.

Money market account: A type of savings account that offers a competitive rate of interest (real rate) in exchange for larger-than-normal deposits.

Exchange-Traded Fund (ETF): ETFs are funds – sometimes referred to as baskets or portfolios of securities – that trade like stocks on an exchange. When you purchase an ETF, you are purchasing shares of the overall fund rather than actual shares of the individual underlying investments.

POSSIBLE QUESTIONS

PART –A (ONR MARK)
(ONLINE EXAMINATION)

PART – B (8 MARKS)

UNIT 1

1. Explain the Investment process with suitable diagram.
2. Define Risk. Explain the concept Systematic risk and its types.
3. Explain the scope and importance of investments.
4. Explain the various features in investment.
5. Enumerate the various sources of Investment in India with suitable example.
6. The investment process involves a series of activities starting from the policy formulation - Discuss
7. Explain the importance of Investment.
8. What is the factor that determines Risk? Describe the various methods of measuring risk.
9. Explain the factor favorable for making Investment.
10. Enumerate the Investment Media with suitable examples.

KARPAGAM ACADEMY OF HIGHER EDUCATION
(DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITY)
(ESTABLISHED UNDER SECTION 3 OF UGC ACT 1956)
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

III B.COM PA - INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT AND FINANCIAL ANALYSIS (15PAU603A)

UNIT I (INVESTMENT)

S.NO.	QUESTION	OPTION 1	OPTION 2	OPTION 3	OPTION 4	ANSWER
1	A ----- is the allocation of funds to assets and securities after considering their return and risk features	gambling	Investment	Speculation	Bonds	Investment
2	Investment in gold and silver is considered ----- investment	real investment	risk free	risk	certain	real investment
3	The stock that higher rate of growth than the industrial growth rate in profitability are referred to as -----	growth shares	equity	preference	debenture	growth shares
4	Gambling is a	very long term investment	very short term investment	medium investment	average investment	very short term investment
5	The securities issued by the central , state and quasi-government are known as -----	face value	real investment	government securities	intrinsic securities	govt securities
6	A -----is an activity that is engaged in by people who have savings	gambling	Investment	Speculation	Bonds	investment
7	An example of money market instrument is	bond	debenture	stock certificate	certificate of deposit	certificate of deposit
8	Government bond is a	Long-term security	short-term security	medium-term securities	neither long-term or short-term	Long-term security
9	Investing money in a private business is known as -----	financial investment	economic investment	business investment	social investment	business investment
10	LIC is primarily a	broker	money market intermediary	secondary market intermediary	lenders	money market intermediary
11	Financial systems includes	financial market	share market	financial and share market	capital market	financial market

S.NO.	QUESTION	OPTION 1	OPTION 2	OPTION 3	OPTION 4	ANSWER
12	The differences between the sale price and the purchase price is called ----- -----	depreciation	capital appreciation	investment	gambling	capital appreciation
13	Money market is a market for purely	long term funds	medium term funds	short term funds	certain period	short term funds
14	A ----- is an optimistic speculator	bear	stag	bear	lameduck	bull
15	The financial system as it existed in india at	1988	1947	1926	1977	1947
16	Investment is the	net addition made to the nation's capital stock	person's commitment to buy a flat	employment of funds on assets to earn return	monetary system	employment of funds on assets to earn return
17	Gambling is	an intelligent speculation	based on rumours	successful speculation	game	based on rumours
18	If the investment is properly undertaken, then	the return will commensurate with the risk	the return will be certain	it will be liquid	not commensurate	the return will commensurate with the risk
19	Investors buy	high grade securities	low grade securities	securities for short-term purposes	cost of purchase	high grade securities
20	The negotiable financial investment differs from non-negotiable financial investment in terms of	face value	transferability	maturity period	interest rate	transferability
21	Investment made in real estate is a	real investment	financial investment	non-financial investment	intangible investment	real investment
22	Which one of the following is not a fixed income bearing security ?	debentures	bonds	fixed deposits	equity shares	equity shares
23	Which one the following scheme helps in reducing tax liability ?	investment in real estate	national saving certificate	eqity shares	savings bank account	national saving certificate
24	Which one of the following is a contingent investment ?	recurring deposit	bonds	equity shares	life insurance policy	life insurance policy
25	A current account is a	liquid period	running account	mutual	temporary	running account
26	The component of a capital market is	treasury bill market	govt. securities market	commercial bill market	RBI	govt. securities market
27	Governement securities are	risky securities	not risky securities	expected securities	mutual securities	not risky securities

S.NO.	QUESTION	OPTION 1	OPTION 2	OPTION 3	OPTION 4	ANSWER
28	Long term loan market is	capital market	money market	primary market	secondary market	capital market
29	Government securities are issued in the form	pledge	new method	promisory note	prepaid	promisory note
30	_____ includes the financial markets and the financial institutions	financial system	fiscal policy	economy rates	nature of the firm	financial system
31	_____ Includes call money market, treasury bills market, commercial bills, and short term loan market	Insurance company	LIC	RBI	the impirical bank of india	the impirical bank of india
32	_____ risks are non-diversible and arise out of the market, nature of the industry, state of the economy, etc	unsystematic risk	systematic risk	market risk	economic risk	systematic risk
33	_____ Risk is that portion of total risks that is unique, or peculiar to a firm or an industry	unsystematic risk	systematic risk	market risk	economic risk	unsystematic risk
34	_____ is arrived at by dividing the annual coupon price by purchase price	price earning ratio	purchasing power	current yield	interest rate	current yield
35	_____ is arrived at by dividing market price per share by earnings per share	price earning ratio	current yield	interest rate	dividend	price earning ratio
36	_____ The risk affects the market as a whole	unsystematic risk	market risk	current yield	systematic	systematic
37	_____ risk is the variation in return caused by the changes in the market interest rate	interest rate	intrinsic value	dividend policy	mutual value	interest rate
38	_____ Risk is caused by inflation	purchasing power	current yield	price earning ratio	mutual value	purchasing power
39	_____ Risk is unique to the particular industry or company	unsystematic risk	market risk	current yield	systematic	unsystematic risk
40	Which of the following risks emerges from the debt component of the capital structure	financial risk	business risk	purchasing power risk	market risk	financial risk

S.NO.	QUESTION	OPTION 1	OPTION 2	OPTION 3	OPTION 4	ANSWER
41	Interest rate risks is a -----	systematic risk	unsystematic risk	internal risk	market risk	systematic risk
42	A ----- is a pessimistic speculator	bull	bear	stag	lameduck	bear
43	Identify the uncontrollable risk of a company	technological obsolescence	cut in subsidy	labour problem	increase in loan services charges	cut in subsidy
44	In the weak form of market stock prices reflect	the past prices and traded volumes	the demand for the scrip	the country economic conditions	the past price of the scrip	the past prices and traded volumes
45	Risk is influenced by the	internal or external risk	internal	external	market risk	internal or external risk
46	Risk is	certainty	uncertainty	appreciable	not appreciable	uncertainty
47	Market risk arises out of the changes in the pattern of	demand and supply	supply	demand	profit	demand and supply
48	Internal business risk is associated with the	external environment	internal environment	organisation	management	internal environment
49	External Risk is associated with the	external environment	internal environment	organisation	management	external environment
50	Risk is also arise due to changes in the	company policy	market rules	dividend policy	government policies	government policies
51	Principal amount and terminal value are known with certainty	Fixed principal investments	Variable investments	Indirect alternatives	Direct alternatives	Fixed principal investments
52	The price of preference shares is determined by ____	Demand	Supply	Demand and Supply	Return	Demand and Supply
53	The terminal value of real estate is	Certain	Uncertain	Risk	Return	Uncertain
54	_____ are the integral part of an investment decision	Risk	Uncertainty	Risk & Uncertain	Return	Risk & Uncertain
55	_____ risk is also called as operating risk	Financial risk	Business risk	Management risk	Political risk	Business risk
56	The objectives of any investments made by an investor	Maximisation of return	Maximisation of return and Maximum of risk	Minimisation of return	Minimisation of risk	Maximisation of return and Maximum of risk
57	A voluntary provident fund scheme called Public Provident Fund is operated by	Post office	Certain authorized Banks	Employee Provident fund organization	Post office and Certain authorized Banks	Post office and Certain authorized Banks
58	Fixed income securities are subject to _____ risk	Interest rate	Performance	Capital	Dividends	Interest rate

S.NO.	QUESTION	OPTION 1	OPTION 2	OPTION 3	OPTION 4	ANSWER
59	_____ is operated by Post office and Certain authorized Banks	Public Provident Fund	LIC Scheme	Employee Provident fund	Equity capital fund	Public Provident Fund
60	building , machinery & land are considered as	Tangible properties	Intangible properties	Tangible and Intangible properties	Visible properties	Tangible properties

UNIT II
SYLLABUS

Capital Market and Stock Exchange in India: Structure of Capital Market – New Issue Market – Stock Exchanges in India – Mechanics of Trading – Legal Control of Stock Exchanges – SEBI - Role, Guide Lines – NSE – OTCEI – Recent Trends – Stock Market Operation – Security Market Indicators.

CAPITAL MARKET:-

Capital market deals with medium term and long term funds. It refers to all facilities and the institutional arrangements for borrowing and lending term funds (medium term and long term). The demand for long term funds comes from private business corporations, public corporations and the government. The supply of funds comes largely from individual and institutional investors, banks and special industrial financial institutions and Government.

STRUCTURE OF CAPITAL MARKET:-

Capital market is classified in two ways

1) CAPITAL MARKET

Gilt – Edged Market	Industrial Securities Market	Development Financial Institutions (DFIs)	Financial intermediaries
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a) Gilt - Edged Market :-

Gilt - Edged market refers to the market for government and semi-government securities, which carry fixed rates of interest. RBI plays an important role in this market.

b) Industrial Securities Market :-

It deals with equities and debentures in which shares and debentures of existing companies are traded and shares and debentures of new companies are bought and sold.

c) Development Financial Institutions :-

Development financial institutions were set up to meet the medium and long-term requirements of industry, trade and agriculture. These are IFCI, ICICI, IDBI, SIDBI,

IRBI, UTI, LIC, GIC All These institutions have been called Public Sector Financial Institutions.

d) Financial Intermediaries :-

Financial Intermediaries include merchant banks, Mutual Fund, Leasing companies etc. they help in mobilizing savings and supplying funds to capital market.

2) The Second way in which capital market is classified is as follows :-

CAPITAL MARKET IN INDIA

a) Primary market

b) Secondary market

a) Primary Market :-

Primary market is the new issue market of shares, preference shares and debentures of non-government public limited companies and issue of public sector bonds.

b) Secondary Market

This refers to old or already issued securities. It is composed of industrial security market or stock exchange market and gilt-edged market.

ROLE AND IMPORTANCE OF CAPITAL MARKET IN INDIA :-

Capital market has a crucial significance to capital formation. For a speedy economic development adequate capital formation is necessary. The significance of capital market in economic development is explained below :-

1. Mobilisation Of Savings And Acceleration Of Capital Formation :-

In developing countries like India the importance of capital market is self evident. In this market, various types of securities helps to mobilise savings from various sectors of population. The twin features of reasonable return and liquidity in stock exchange are definite incentives to the people to invest in securities. This accelerates the capital formation in the country.

2. Raising Long - Term Capital :-

The existence of a stock exchange enables companies to raise permanent capital. The investors cannot commit their funds for a permanent period but companies require funds permanently. The stock exchange resolves this dash of interests by offering an opportunity to investors to buy or sell their securities, while permanent capital with the company remains unaffected.

3. Promotion Of Industrial Growth :-

The stock exchange is a central market through which resources are transferred to the industrial sector of the economy. The existence of such an institution encourages people to invest in productive channels. Thus it stimulates industrial growth and economic development of the country by mobilising funds for investment in the corporate securities.

4. Ready And Continuous Market :-

The stock exchange provides a central convenient place where buyers and sellers can easily purchase and sell securities. Easy marketability makes investment in securities more liquid as compared to other assets.

5. Technical Assistance :-

An important shortage faced by entrepreneurs in developing countries is technical assistance. By offering advisory services relating to preparation of feasibility reports, identifying growth potential and training entrepreneurs in project management, the financial intermediaries in capital market play an important role.

6. Reliable Guide To Performance :-

The capital market serves as a reliable guide to the performance and financial position of corporates, and thereby promotes efficiency.

7. Proper Channelisation Of Funds :-

The prevailing market price of a security and relative yield are the guiding factors for the people to channelise their funds in a particular company. This ensures effective utilisation of funds in the public interest.

8. Provision Of Variety Of Services :-

The financial institutions functioning in the capital market provide a variety of services such as grant of long term and medium term loans to entrepreneurs, provision of underwriting facilities, assistance in promotion of companies, participation in equity capital, giving expert advice etc.

9. Development Of Backward Areas :-

Capital Markets provide funds for projects in backward areas. This facilitates economic development of backward areas. Long term funds are also provided for development projects in backward and rural areas.

10. Foreign Capital :-

Capital markets makes possible to generate foreign capital. Indian firms are able to generate capital funds from overseas markets by way of bonds and other securities. Government has liberalised Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in the country. This not only brings in foreign capital but also foreign technology which is important for economic development of the country.

11. Easy Liquidity :-

With the help of secondary market investors can sell off their holdings and convert them into liquid cash. Commercial banks also allow investors to withdraw their deposits, as and when they are in need of funds.

12. Revival Of Sick Units :-

The Commercial and Financial Institutions provide timely financial assistance to viable sick units to overcome their industrial sickness. To help the weak units to overcome their financial industrial sickness banks and FIs may write off a part of their loan.

FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO THE GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF CAPITAL MARKET :-

1) Growth Of Development Banks And Financial Institutions :-

For providing long term funds to industry, the government set up Industrial Finance Corporation in India (IFCI) in 1948. This was followed by a number of other development banks and institutions like the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India (ICICI) in 1955, Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) in 1964, Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India (IRCI) in 1971, Foreign Investment Promotion Board in 1991, Over the Counter Exchange of India (OTCEI) in 1992 etc. In 1969, 14 major commercial banks were nationalised. Another 6 banks were nationalised in 1980. These financial institutions and banks have contributed in widening and strengthening of capital market in India.

2) Setting Up Of SEBI :-

The Securities Exchange Board of India (SEBI) was set up in 1988 and was given statutory recognition in 1992.

3) Credit Rating Agencies :-

Credit rating agencies provide guidance to investors / creditors for determining the credit risk. The Credit Rating Information Services of India Limited (CRISIL) was set up in 1988 and Investment Information and Credit Rating Agency of India Ltd. (ICRA) was set up in 1991. These agencies are likely to help the development of capital market in future.

4) Growth Of Mutual Funds :-

The mutual funds collect funds from public and other investors and channelise them into corporate investment in the primary and secondary markets. The first mutual fund to be set up in India was Unit Trust of India in 1964. In 2007-08 resources mobilised by mutual funds were Rs. 1,53,802 crores.

5) Increasing Awareness :-

During the last few years there have been increasing awareness of investment opportunities among the public. Business newspapers and financial journals (The Economic Times, The Financial Express, Business India, Money etc.) have made the people aware of new long-term investment opportunities in the security market.

6) Growing Public Confidence

A large number of big corporations have shown impressive growth. This has helped in building up the confidence of the public. The small investors who were not interested to buy securities from the market are now showing preference in favour of shares and debentures. As a result, public issues of most of the good companies are now over-subscribed many times.

7) Legislative Measures :-

The government passed the companies Act in 1956. The Act gave powers to government to control and direct the development of the corporate enterprises in the country. The capital Issues (control) Act was passed in 1947 to regulate investment in different enterprises, prevent diversion of funds to non-essential activities and to protect the interest of investors. The Act was replaced in 1992.

8) Growth Of Underwriting Business :-

The growing underwriting business has contributed significantly to the development of capital market.

9) Development Of Venture Capital Funds :-

Venture capital represents financial investment in highly risky projects with a hope of earning high returns After 1991, economic liberalisation has made possible to provide medium and long term funds to those firms, which find it difficult to raise funds from primary markets and by way of loans from FIs and banks.

10) Growth Of Multinationals (MNCs) :-

The MNCs require medium and long term funds for setting up new projects or for expansion and modernisation. For this purpose, MNCs raise funds through loans from banks and FIs. Due to the presence of MNCs, the capital market get a boost.

11) Growth Of Entrepreneurs :-

Since 1980s, there has been a remarkable growth in the number of entrepreneurs. This created more demand for short term and long term funds. FIs, banks and stock markets enable the entrepreneurs to raise the required funds. This has led to the growth of capital market in India.

12) Growth Of Merchant Banking :-

The credit for initiating merchant banking services in India goes to Grindlays Bank in 1967, followed by Citibank in 1970. Apart from capital issue management, merchant banking divisions provide a number of other services including provision of consultancy services relating to promotion of projects, corporate restructuring etc.

REFORMS I DEVELOPMENTS IN CAPITAL MARKET SINCE 1991:-

The government has taken several measures to develop capital market in post-reform period, with which the capital market reached new heights. Some of the important measures are

1) Securities And Exchange Board Of India (SEBI) :-

SEBI became operational since 1992. It was set with necessary powers to regulate the activities connected with marketing of securities and investments in the stock exchanges, merchant banking, portfolio management, stock brokers and others in India. The objective of SEBI is to protect the interest of investors in primary and secondary stock markets in the country.

2) National Stock Exchange (NSE) :-

The setting up to NSE is a landmark in Indian capital markets. At present, NSE is the largest stock market in the country. Trading on NSE can be done throughout the country through the network of satellite terminals. NSE has introduced inter-regional clearing facilities.

3) Dematerialisation Of Shares :-

Demat of shares has been introduced in all the shares traded on the secondary stock markets as well as those issued to the public in the primary markets. Even bonds and debentures are allowed in demat form. The advantage of demat trade is that it involves

Paperless trading.

4) Screen Based Trading :-

The Indian stock exchanges were modernised in 90s, with Computerised Screen Based Trading System (SBTS), It cuts down time, cost, risk of error and fraud and there by leads to improved operational efficiency. The trading system also provides complete online market information through various inquiry facilities.

5) Investor Protection :-

The Central Government notified the establishment of Investor Education and Protection Fund (IEPF) with effect from 1st Oct. 2001: The IEPF shall be credited with amounts in unpaid dividend accounts of companies, application moneys received by companies for allotment of any securities and due for refund, matured deposits and debentures with companies and interest accrued there on, if they have remained unclaimed and unpaid for a period of seven years from the due date of payment. The IEPF will be utilised for promotion of awareness amongst investors and protection of their interests.

6) Rolling Settlement :-

Rolling settlement is an important measure to enhance the efficiency and integrity of the securities market. Under rolling settlement all trades executed on a trading day (T) are settled after certain days (N). This is called T + N rolling settlement. Since April 1, 2002 trades are settled' under T + 3 rolling settlement. In April 2003, the trading cycle has been reduced to T + 2 days. The shortening of trading cycle has reduced undue speculation on stock markets.

7) The Clearing Corporation Of India Limited (CCIL) :-

The CCIL was registered in 2001, under the Companies Act, 1956 with the State Bank of India as the Chief Promoter. The CCIL clears all transactions in government securities and repos and also Rupee / US \$ forex spot and forward deals All trades in government securities below Rs. 20 crores would be mandatorily settled through CCIL, white those above Rs. 20 crores would have the option for settlement through the RBI or CCIL.

8) The National Securities Clearing Corporation Limited (NSCL) :-

The NSCL was set up in 1996. It has started guaranteeing all trades in NSE since July 1996. The NSCL is responsible for post-trade activities of NSE. It has put in place a comprehensive risk management system, which is constantly monitored and upgraded to pre-empt market failures.

9) Trading In Central Government Securities :-

In order to encourage wider participation of all classes of investors, including retail investors, across the country, trading in government securities has been introduced from January 2003. Trading in government securities can be carried out through a nation wide, anonymous, order-driven, screen-based trading system of stock exchanges in the same way in which trading takes place in equities.

10) Credit Rating Agencies :-

Various credit rating agencies such as Credit Rating Information services of India Ltd. (CRISIL – 1988), Investment Information and credit Rating Agency of India Ltd. (ICRA – 1991), etc. were set up to meet the emerging needs of capital market. They also help merchant bankers, brokers, regulatory authorities, etc. in discharging their functions related to debt issues.

11) Accessing Global Funds Market :-

Indian companies are allowed to access global finance market and benefit from the lower cost of funds. They have been permitted to raise resources through issue of American Depositary Receipts (ADRs), Global Depositary Receipts (GDRs), Foreign Currency Convertible Bonds (FCCBs) and External Commercial Borrowings (ECBs). Further Indian financial system is opened up for investments of foreign funds through Non-Resident Indians (NRIs), Foreign Institutional investors (FIIs), and Overseas Corporate Bodies (OCBs).

12) Mutual Funds :-

Mutual Funds are an important avenue through which households participate in the securities market. As an investment intermediary, mutual funds offer a variety of services / advantages to small investors. SEBI has the authority to lay down guidelines and supervise and regulate the working of mutual funds.

13) Internet Trading :-

Trading on stock exchanges is allowed through internet, investors can place orders with registered stock brokers through internet. This enables the stock brokers to execute the orders at a greater pace.

14) Buy Back Of Shares :-

Since 1999, companies are allowed to buy back of shares. Through buy back, promoters reduce the floating equity stock in market. Buy back of shares help companies to overcome the problem of hostile takeover by rival firms and others.

15) Derivatives Trading :-

Derivatives trading in equities started in June 2000. At present, there are four equity derivative products in India Stock Futures, Stock Options, Index Futures, Index Options.

Derivative trading is permitted on two stock exchanges in India i.e. NSE and BSE. At present in India, derivatives market turnover is more than cash market.

16) PAN Made Mandatory :-

In order to strengthen the "Know your client" norms and to have sound audit trail of transactions in securities market, PAN has been made mandatory with effect from January 1, 2007.

New Issue Market

New issues are offered in the primary market and sold to the public for the first time as initial public offerings, or IPOs. New issues are usually handled for a corporation by an underwriting syndicate comprised of investment banks and selling groups. An underwriter will advise the issuing corporation on the best price at which to offer shares of the new security to the public. Factors considered in arriving at a price include prevailing market conditions, indications of interest from the underwriter's book of business, prices of similar companies and the company's general financial health.

The industrial securities market in India consists of new issue market and stock exchange. The new issue market deals with the new securities which were not previously available to the investing public, i.e., the securities that are offered to the investing public for the first time. The market, therefore, makes available a new block of securities for public

subscription. In other words, new issue market deals with raising of fresh capital by companies either for cash or for consideration other than cash.

The new issue market encompasses all institutions dealing in fresh claim. These claims may be in the form of equity shares, preference shares, debentures, right issues, deposits etc. All financial institutions which contribute, underwrite and directly subscribe to the securities are part of new issue market.

Functions of New Issue Market

The main function of the New Issue Market is to facilitate the ‘transfer of resources’ from savers to users. Conceptually, however, the New Issue Market should not be conceived as a platform only for the purpose of raising finance for new capital expenditure.

In fact, the facilities of the market are also utilised for selling existing concerns to the public as going concerns through conversions of existing proprietary enterprises or private companies into public companies.

It, therefore, becomes imperative at this stage to classify new issues. One classification suggested by R.F. Henderson (c.f. The New Issue Market & Finance for Industry, 1951), categorises new issues into those by:

- (a) New companies also called ‘initial issues’ and
- (b) Old companies also called ‘further issues’.

These bear no relation to the age of the company, but are based on the fact whether the company already has stock exchange listing. This classification is thus concerned only with the flow of ‘new money’. Another classification (c.f. Merrett, Howe & Newbould “Equity Issues and the London Capital Market” 1967) distinguishes between flow of funds into the market and flow of “new money” hence we have ‘new money issues’ or issues of capital involving newly created share and ‘no new money issues’ i.e. sale of securities already in existence and sold by their holders.

This is more an “exclusive” classification in that two types of issues are excluded from the category of new issues.

- (a) Bonus/capitalisation issues which represent only book keeping entries.
- (b) Exchange issues: by which shares in one company are/exchanged for securities of another.

Now, the main function of the New Issue Market, i.e. channelling of investible funds, can be divided, from the operational stand-point, into a triple-service function:

- (a) Origination
- (b) Underwriting
- (c) Distribution

The institutional setup dealing with these can be said to constitute the New Issue Market organisation. Let us elucidate a little on all of these.

- (a) Origination :

Origination refers to the work of investigation and analysis and processing of new proposals. This in turn may be:

- (i) A preliminary investigation undertaken by the sponsors (specialised agencies) of the issue. This involves a/careful study of the technical, economic, financial and/legal aspects of the issuing companies to ensure that/it warrants the backing of the issue house.
- (ii) Services of an advisory nature which go to improve the quality of capital issues. These services include/advice on such aspects of capital issues as: determination of the class of security to be/issued and price of the issue in terms of market conditions; the timing and magnitude of issues; method of flotation; and technique of selling and so on.

The importance of the specialised services provided by the New Issue Market organisation in this respect can hardly be over-emphasized. On the thoroughness of investigation and soundness of judgement of the sponsoring institution depends, to a large extent, the allocative efficiency of the market. The origination, however, thoroughly done, will not by itself guarantee success of an issue. A second specialised service i.e. “Underwriting” is often required.

(b) Underwriting:

The idea of underwriting originated on account of uncertainties prevailing in the capital market as a result of which the success of the issue becomes unpredictable. If the issue remains undersubscribed, the directors cannot proceed to allot the shares, and have to return money to the applicants if the subscription is below a minimum amount fixed under the Companies Act. Consequently, the issue and hence the project will fail.

Underwriting entails an agreement whereby a person/organisation agrees to take a specified number of shares or debentures or a specified amount of stock offered to the public in the event of the public not subscribing to it, in consideration of a commission the underwriting commission.

If the issue is fully subscribed by the public, there is no liability attaching to the underwriters; else they have to come forth to meet the shortfall to the extent of the under-subscription. The underwriters in India may broadly be classified into the following two types:

(i) Institutional Underwriters;

(ii) Non-Institutional Underwriting.

Institutional Underwriting in our country has been development oriented. It stands as a major support to those projects which often fail to catch the eye of investing public. These projects rank high from the points of view of national importance e.g. steel, fertilizer, and generally receive higher priority by such underwriters.

Thus institutional underwriting may be broadly recognised, in the context of development credit, as playing a decisive role in directing the economic resources of the country towards desired activities.

This does not mean that they are barred entrance in the issue market from so called glamorous issues to which public can be expected to readily subscribe. They may be underwriting in such cases, but what is expected of them is their support to projects in the priority sector.

One of the principal advantages they offer is that resource-wise they are undoubted. They are in a position to fulfill their underwriting commitments even in the worst foreseeable situations.

The public financial institutions namely IDBI, IFCI, ICICI, LIC and UTI, underwrite a portion of the issued capital. Usually, the underwriting is done in addition to granting term finance by way of loans on debentures. These institutions are usually approached when one or more of the following situations prevail:

- (i) The issue is so large that broker-underwriting may not be able to cover the entire issue.
- (ii) The gestation period is long enough to act as distinctive
- (iii) The project is weak, inasmuch as it is being located in a backward area.
- (iv) The project is in the priority sector which may not be able to provide an attractive return on investment.
- (v) The project is promoted by technicians.
- (vi) The project is new to the market.

The quantum of underwriting assistance varies from institution to institution according to the commitments of each of them for a particular industry.

However, institutional underwriting suffers from the following two drawbacks:

1. The institutional handling involves procedural delays which sometimes dampen the initiative of the corporate managers or promoters.
2. The other disadvantage is that the institutions prefer to wait and watch the results to fulfill their obligations only where they are called upon to meet the deficit caused by under subscription.

(c) Distribution :

The sale of securities to the ultimate investors is referred to as distribution; it is another specialised job, which can be performed by brokers and dealers in securities who maintain regular and direct contact with the ultimate investors. The ability of the New Issue Market to cope with the growing requirements of the expanding corporate sector would depend on this triple-service function.

Stock Exchanges in India

S.No.	Name of the Stock Exchange	Headquarters	About the Stock Exchange / Vision	Year of Formation	No. of listings
1	Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE)	Mumbai, India	Emerges as the premier Indian stock exchange by establishing global benchmarks.	1875	5112

2	National Stock Exchange of India (NSE)	Mumbai, India	It is mutually-owned by a set of leading financial institutions, banks, insurance companies and other financial intermediaries in India but its ownership and management operate as separate entities.	1992	1640
3	Calcutta Stock Exchange (CSE)	Kolkata, India	It is the second largest bourse in India.	1908	3500
4	Madras Stock Exchange	Chennai, India	The MSE is the fourth stock exchange to be established in the country and the first in South India.	1937	1785
5	Inter-connected Stock	Mumbai, India	It is a national-level stock exchange,	1998	4500 members and listing securities

	Exchange Ltd.		providing trading, clearing, settlement, risk management and surveillance support to its trading members.		
6	United Stock Exchange of India	Mumbai, India	It is the fourth pan India exchange to be launched for trading financial instruments in India over the last 140 years.	2010	--
7	OTC Exchange Of India	Mumbai, India	It is the first exchange for small companies.	1990	115
8	MCX Stock Exchange	Mumbai, India	is an India-wide electronic platform for trading in currency futures under the regulatory control of	2008	--

			Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) and Reserve Bank of India (RBI).		
9	Multi Commodity Exchange of India Ltd (MCX)	Mumbai, India	It is an independent commodity exchange based in India.	2003	--
10	Bangalore Stock Exchange (BSE)	Bangalore, India	The stock exchange is managed by a Council of Management, consisting of members appointed by the Securities and Exchange Board of India.	1963	595

S.No.	Name of the Stock Exchange	Headquarters	About the Stock Exchange / Vision	Year of Formation	No. of listings
1	Ahmedabad Stock Exchange	Ahmedabad, India	It is recognized by Securities Contract (Regulations) Act, 1956 as permanent stock exchange.	1894	--
2	Bhubaneswar Stock Exchange	Bhubaneswar, India	It is one among the 21 odd regional stock exchanges in India.	1989	--
3	Vadodara Stock Exchange	Gujarat, India	It is the third largest stock exchange in the state of Gujarat after Ahmedabad and Rajkot.	1986	459
4	Cochin Stock Exchange	Kerala, India	It is a capital stock market in Kochi, Kerala in India. I	1978	350
5	Hyderabad Stock Exchange	Hyderabad, India	It was a stock exchange	1941	--

	Exchange		established in 1941 located in Hyderabad, India. The exchange was disbanded in 2007.		
6	Delhi Stock Exchange (DSE)	New Delhi, India	It is India's fifth exchange. The exchange is one of the premier Stock Exchange in India.	1947	3000
7	Madhya Pradesh Stock Exchange (MPSE)	Madhya Pradesh, India	It was granted permanent recognition under the provisions of the Securities Contract (Regulation) Act, 1956 ("SCRA"), by the Government of India in 1988.	1928	343
8	Jaipur Stock Exchange	Jaipur, Rajasthan	JSE is the third largest	1989	740

	(JSE)		exchange in India in terms of membership.		
9	UP Stock Exchange Limited	UP, India	It plays an important role in the development of the capital market of North India.	1982	

Sr. No.	Name of the Exchange	Valid Upto
1	Ahmedabad Stock Exchange Ltd. Address: Kamdhenu Complex Opp, Sahajanand College, Panjarapole, Ambawadi, Ahmedabad - 380001	PERMANENT
2	BSE Ltd. Address: P J Tower, Dalal Street, Mumbai 400023	PERMANENT
3	Bangalore Stock Exchange Ltd. Address: Stock Exchange Towers, 51, 1st Cross, J C Road, Bangalore - 560027	PERMANENT
4	Bhubaneswar Stock Exchange Ltd Address: Stock Exchange Bhavan, P- 2, Jayadev Vihar, P. O. - Chandrasekharapur, Bhubaneswar - 751023	04-JUN-2014

5	Calcutta	Stock	Exchange	Ltd.	PERMANENT
	Address: 7, Lyons Range, Kolkata - 700001				
6	Cochin	Stock	Exchange	Ltd	07-NOV-2013
	Address: MES Dr P. K. Abdul Gafoor Memorial Cultural Complex, 36/1565, 4th Floor, Judges Avenue, Kaloor, Cochin - 682017				
7	Delhi	Stock	Exchange	Ltd.,The	PERMANENT
	Address: DSE House, 3/1, Asaf Ali Road, New Delhi - 110002				
8	Gauhati	Stock	Exchange	Ltd.,The	30-APR-2013
	Address: Saraf Building Annexe, A T Road, Gauhati - 781001				
9	Inter-Connected Stock Exchange of India Limited				17-NOV-2014
	Address: International Infotech Park, Tower 7, 5th Floor, Sector 30, Vashi, Navi Mumbai - 400703				
10	Jaipur Stock Exchange Ltd				08-JAN-2015
11	Ludhiana	Stock	Exchange	Ltd.,The	27-APR-2014
	Address: Feroze Gandhi Market, Ludhiana - 141001				
12	MCX	-	Stock	Exchange	Limited 15-SEP-2015
	4th Floor, Vibgyor Tower, Plot No C 62, G Block, Bandra Kurla Complex (BKC), Bandra (E), Mumbai - 400051				
13	Madhya	Pradesh	Stock	Exchange	Ltd PERMANENT

	Address: Palika Plaza, Phase II, 201, 2nd Floor, MTH Compound, Indore - 452001			
14	Madras	Stock	Exchange	Ltd. PERMANENT
	Address: P O Box no 183, New No: 30 (old No: 11) Second Line Beach, Chennai - 600001			
15	Magadh	Stock	Exchange	Ltd.
	"SEBI vide order dated September 3, 2007 refused to renew the recognition granted to Magadh Stock Exchange Ltd."			
16	National	Stock	Exchange	of India Ltd. PERMANENT
	Address: Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra (East) Mumbai 400051			
17	OTC	Exchange	of	India 22-AUG-2014
	Address: 92, Maker Towers 'F', Cuffe Parade, Mumbai - 400005			
18	Pune	Stock	Exchange	Ltd 01-SEP-2014
	Address: Shivleela Chambers, 752, Sadashiv Peth, RB Kumthekar Marg Pune - 411030			
19	The	Vadodara	Stock	Exchange Ltd. 03-JAN-2015
	Address: Fortune Tower, Sayajigunj, Vadodara - 390005			
20	U.P.	Stock	Exchange	Limited 02-JUN-2014
	Address: Padam Towers, 14/113, Civil Lines, Kanpur -			

	208001	
21	United Stock Exchange of India Limited	21-MAR-2015
	Office no 3 to 6, 7th Floor, Arcadia Building, 195,N.C.P.A Marg, Nariman Point, Mumbai-400021	

Note: The Hyderabad Securities and Enterprises Ltd (erstwhile Hyderabad Stock Exchange), Coimbatore Stock Exchange Ltd, Saurashtra Kutch Stock Exchange Ltd and Mangalore Stock Exchange have been granted exit by SEBI vide order dated January 25, 2013, April 3, 2013, April 5, 2013 and March 3,2014 respectively.

Mechanism of Trading

The trading mechanism in the stock exchange is based on a transaction between a buyer, seller, and a trading specialist who actually executes transactions in a stock exchange. In general, the trading mechanism is similar to a simple auction, with investors bidding on a particular stock or security. If the bid is accepted by the owner of the security, the trading specialist executes the sale.

Most major stock exchanges trade a collection of stocks, bonds, and other domestic and foreign investments.

Purpose

- The trading mechanism exists because of the constant need to channel money from investors into business entities. Investors range from wealthy individuals and investment funds to small-scale investors saving for retirement. Entities that raise money in the stock market include corporations, governments, and government agencies. The combination of investors and borrowers creates the market for securities. The trading mechanism refines the market by matching buyers and sellers with the prices they are willing to pay or take.

Bid Price

- A potential buyer of a particular security proposes a price for the security. This is commonly called a bid price. This bid reflects how much the buyer is willing to pay to buy the security.

Ask Price

- The ask price is amount the owner wants for the stock or other security. Generally, the ask price and the bid price are different. The difference between bid and ask price is usually called a spread. For the trading specialist, the spread is an opportunity to make money from the trade.

Trade

- The trade specialist working in the stock exchange itself is the most important part of the trading mechanism, because he matches buyers with sellers. In addition to making the trade happen, a trade specialist must have a ready supply of the security being bought and sold, to avoid corruption and distortion in stock market transactions. Trade specialists can also calculate the supply and demand levels of certain securities of stocks.

Supply and Demand

- Supply and demand theories help illustrate the market forces that influence the trading mechanism in the stock exchange. These forces affect the trading specialist inventories as well as the bid and ask prices. Generally, a certain stock or other security might increase in price if it is highly sought by investors. High demand can cause sellers to increase their ask prices because the security is worth more. In turn, buyers may be willing to increase bid prices because of the improved value of the security. As more buyers seek out an investment with upward momentum, traders must react with increased inventories to meet the demand for the security.

Legal Control of stock Exchanges

The Indian stock market is regulated as per the guidelines laid down by the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI). We bring you the details.

A regulating body called the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) was established in 1992 with a view of protecting the interest of investors. This body lays down regulations in order to ensure orderly growth and smooth functioning of the Indian capital market.

A regulating body called the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) was established in 1992 with a view of protecting the interest of investors.

Some of the most important functions of SEBI to regulate the Indian stock market are listed below:

- **Specifying rules and regulations:**SEBI has the authority to specify rules and regulations to control the stock exchange. For instance, the opening (9.15 am) and closing (3.30 pm) time of the market has been determined by SEBI, and it has the right to change the timing if deemed necessary.
- **Providing licenses to dealers and brokers:**No dealer or broker can start distributing securities to investors without getting a prior approval and license from SEBI. It also has the right to withhold or cancel the license of brokers and dealers not adhering to the specified guidelines.
- **Auditing the performance of various stock exchanges:**The regulating body is also responsible for auditing the performances of various stock exchanges and bringing transparency in their functioning.
- **Controlling mergers, acquisitions and take-overs of the companies:**Some companies try to manipulate stocks and buy a majority stake in other companies with an intention of a take-over. SEBI controls and prohibits such movements if it is not in the interest of the company.
- **Prohibiting unfair trade practices in the market:**While SEBI has laid down specific guidelines that promote fair trade practices, many companies occasionally undertake activities that are not healthy for the market. SEBI has the power to prohibit such activities and take action against the parties involved in such a trade.

Apart from these important functions, SEBI has many other responsibilities, which it exercises appropriately in order to regulate the Indian stock market.

SEBI Laws

An improved corporate governance is the key objective of the regulatory framework in the securities market. Accordingly, Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) has made several efforts with a view to evaluate the adequacy of existing corporate governance practices in the country and further improve these practices. It is implementing and maintaining the standards of corporate governance through the use of its legal and regulatory framework, namely:-

1. Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956

This Act was enacted to prevent undesirable transactions and to check speculation in the securities by regulating the business of dealing therein. Any stock exchange, which is desirous of being recognised, may make an application in the prescribed manner to the Central Government. Every application shall contain such particulars as may be prescribed, and shall be accompanied by a copy of the bye-laws of the stock exchange for the regulation and control of contracts as well as a copy of the rules relating in general to the constitution of the stock exchange, and in particular to:- (i) the governing body of such stock exchange, its constitution and powers of management and the manner in which its business is to be transacted; (ii) the powers and duties of the office bearers of the stock exchange; (iii) the admission into the stock exchange of various classes of members, the qualifications for membership, and the exclusion, suspension, expulsion and re-admission of members there from or there into; (iv) the procedure for the registration of partnerships as members of the stock exchange, in cases where the rules provide for such membership; and the nomination and appointment of authorised representatives and clerks.

Every recognised stock exchange shall furnish the Central Government with a copy of the annual report, and such annual report shall contain such particulars as may be prescribed.

It may make rules or amend any rules made by it to provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:- (i) the restriction of voting rights to members only in respect of any matter placed before the stock exchange at any meeting; (ii) the regulation of voting rights in respect of any matter placed before the stock exchange at any meeting so that each member may be entitled to have one vote only, irrespective of his share of the paid-up equity capital of the stock exchange; (iii) the restriction on the right of a member to appoint another person as his proxy to attend and vote at a meeting of the stock exchange; etc.

If, in the opinion of the Central Government, an emergency has arisen and for the purpose of meeting the emergency, the Central Government considers it expedient so to do, it may, by notification in the Official Gazette, for reasons to be set out therein, direct a recognised stock exchange to suspend such of its business for such period not exceeding seven days and subject to such conditions as may be specified in the notification, and, if, in the opinion of the Central Government, the interest of the trade or the public interest requires that the period should be extended, it may, by like notification extend the said period from time to time.

Securities Contracts (Regulation) Amendment Act, 2007 has been enacted in order to further amend the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956, with a view to include securitisation instruments under the definition of 'securities' and provide for disclosure based regulation for issue of the securitised instruments and the procedure thereof. This has been done keeping in view that there is considerable potential in the securities market for the certificates or instruments under securitisation transactions. Further, replication of the securities markets framework for these instruments would facilitate trading on stock exchanges and, in turn, help development of the market in terms of depth and liquidity.

2. Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992

This Act was enacted to protect the interests of investors in securities and to promote the development of, and to regulate, the securities market and for matters connected

therewith or incidental thereto. For this purpose, the SEBI (the Board), by regulation, specify:- (i) the matters relating to issue of capital, transfer of securities and other matters incidental thereto; and (b) the manner in which such matters shall be disclosed by the companies.

No stock-broker, sub-broker, share transfer agent, banker to an issue, trustee of trust deed, registrar to an issue, merchant banker, underwriter, portfolio manager, investment adviser and such other intermediary who may be associated with securities market shall buy, sell or deal in securities except under, and in accordance with, the conditions of a certificate of registration obtained from the Board in accordance with the regulations made under this Act.

No depository, participant, custodian of securities, foreign institutional investor, credit rating agency, or any other intermediary associated with the securities market as the Board may by notification in this behalf specify, shall buy or sell or deal in securities except under and in accordance with the conditions of a certificate of registration obtained from the Board in accordance with the regulations made under this Act.

Further, no person shall sponsor or cause to be sponsored or carry on or caused to be carried on any venture capital funds or collective investment scheme including mutual funds, unless he obtains a certificate of registration from the Board in accordance with the regulations.

Every application for registration shall be in such manner and on payment of such fees as may be determined by regulations. The Board may, by order, suspend or cancel a certificate of registration in a prescribed manner, as may be determined by regulations under this Act. However, no order shall be made unless the person concerned has been given a reasonable opportunity of being heard.

3. Depositories Act, 1996

This Act was enacted to provide for regulation of depositories in securities and for

matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. It provides for the introduction of scripless trading system and settlement, which is considered necessary for the effective functioning of the securities markets. As per the Act, the term 'depository' means "a company formed and registered under the Companies Act, 1956 and which has been granted a certificate of registration under sub-section (1A) of section 12 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992".

No depository shall act as a depository unless it obtains a certificate of commencement of business from the Board (the SEBI). The Board shall grant a certificate only if it is satisfied that the depository has adequate systems and safeguards to prevent manipulation of records and transactions. However, a certificate shall not be refused unless the depository concerned has been given a reasonable opportunity of being heard.

A depository shall enter into an agreement with one or more participants as its agent, in such form as may be specified by the bye-laws. Any person, through a participant, may enter into an agreement, in such form as may be specified by the bye-laws, with any depository for availing its services. Any such person shall surrender the certificate of security, for which he seeks to avail the services of a depository, to the issuer in such manner as may be specified by the regulations. The issuer, on receipt of certificate of security, shall cancel the certificate of security and substitute in its records the name of the depository as a registered owner in respect of that security and inform the depository accordingly. A depository shall, on receipt of information, enter the name of the person referred in its records, as the beneficial owner.

On receipt of intimation from a participant, every depository shall register the transfer of security in the name of the transferee. If a beneficial owner or a transferee of any security seeks to have custody of such security, the depository shall inform the issuer accordingly.

Every person subscribing to securities offered by an issuer shall have the option either to receive the security certificates or hold securities with a depository. Where a person opts to hold a security with a depository, the issuer shall intimate such depository the details

of allotment of the security, and on receipt of such information the depository shall enter in its records the name of the allottee as the beneficial owner of that security.

A depository shall be deemed to be the registered owner for the purposes of effecting transfer of ownership of security on behalf of a beneficial owner. However, it shall not have any voting rights or any other rights in respect of securities held by it. The beneficial owner shall be entitled to all the rights and benefits and be subjected to all the liabilities in respect of his securities held by a depository.

The Board, on being satisfied that it is necessary in the public interest or in the interest of investors so to do, may, by order in writing,:- (i) call upon any issuer, depository, participant or beneficial owner to furnish in writing such information relating to the securities held in a depository as it may require; or (ii) authorise any person to make an enquiry or inspection in relation to the affairs of the issuer, beneficial owner, depository or participant, who shall submit a report of such enquiry or inspection to it within such period as may be specified in the order.

SEBI

The **Securities and Exchange Board of India** (frequently abbreviated **SEBI**) is the regulator for the securities market in India. It was established in the year 1988 and given statutory powers on 12 April 1992 through the SEBI Act, 1992.

It was established by The Government of India in the year 1988 and given statutory powers in 1992 with SEBI Act 1992 being passed by the Indian Parliament. SEBI has its Headquarters at the business district of Bandra Kurla Complex in Mumbai, and has Northern, Eastern, Southern and Western Regional Offices in New Delhi, Kolkata, Chennai and Ahmedabad respectively.

Controller of Capital Issues was the regulatory authority before SEBI came into existence; it derived authority from the Capital Issues (Control) Act, 1947.

Initially SEBI was a non statutory body without any statutory power. However in the year of 1995, the SEBI was given additional statutory power by the Government of India through an amendment to the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992. In April, 1988 the SEBI was constituted as the regulator of capital markets in India under a resolution of the Government of India.

The SEBI is managed by its members, which consists of following: a) The chairman who is nominated by Union Government of India. b) Two members, i.e. Officers from Union Finance Ministry. c) One member from The Reserve Bank of India. d) The remaining 5 members are nominated by Union Government of India, out of them at least 3 shall be whole-time members.

The office of SEBI is situated at SEBI Bhavan, Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra East, Mumbai- 400051, with its regional offices at Kolkata, Delhi, Chennai & Ahmadabad. It has recently opened local offices at Jaipur and Bangalore and is planning to open offices at Guwahati, Bhubaneshwar, Patna, Kochi and Chandigarh in Financial Year 2013 - 2014.

Functions and responsibilities

The Preamble of the Securities and Exchange Board of India describes the basic functions of the Securities and Exchange Board of India as "...to protect the interests of investors in securities and to promote the development of, and to regulate the securities market and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto".

SEBI has to be responsive to the needs of three groups, which constitute the market:

- the issuers of securities
- the investors
- the market intermediaries.

SEBI has three functions rolled into one body: quasi-legislative, quasi-judicial and quasi-executive. It drafts regulations in its legislative capacity, it conducts investigation and

enforcement action in its executive function and it passes rulings and orders in its judicial capacity. Though this makes it very powerful, there is an appeal process to create accountability. There is a Securities Appellate Tribunal which is a three-member tribunal and is presently headed by Mr. Justice J P Devadhar, a former judge of the Bombay High Court. A second appeal lies directly to the Supreme Court. SEBI has taken a very proactive role in streamlining disclosure requirements to international standards.

Powers

For the discharge of its functions efficiently, SEBI has been vested with the following powers:

1. to approve by-laws of stock exchanges.sebi
2. to require the stock exchange to amend their by-laws.
3. inspect the books of accounts and call for periodical returns from recognized stock exchanges.
4. inspect the books of accounts of a financial intermediaries.
5. compel certain companies to list their shares in one or more stock exchanges.
6. registration brokers.

There are two types of brokers.

- 1.circuit broker 2.merchant broker

SEBI Committees

1. Technical Advisory Committee
2. Committee for review of structure of market infrastructure institutions
3. Members of the Advisory Committee for the SEBI Investor Protection and Education Fund
4. Takeover Regulations Advisory Committee
5. Primary Market Advisory Committee (PMAC)
6. Secondary Market Advisory Committee (SMAC)

7. Mutual Fund Advisory Committee
8. Corporate Bonds & Securitization Advisory Committee

SEBI Role

Securities Exchange Board of India (SEBI) was set up in 1988 to regulate the functions of securities market. SEBI promotes orderly and healthy development in the stock market but initially SEBI was not able to exercise complete control over the stock market transactions.

It was left as a watch dog to observe the activities but was found ineffective in regulating and controlling them. As a result in May 1992, SEBI was granted legal status. SEBI is a body corporate having a separate legal existence and perpetual succession.

Reasons for Establishment of SEBI:

With the growth in the dealings of stock markets, lot of malpractices also started in stock markets such as price rigging, 'unofficial premium on new issue, and delay in delivery of shares, violation of rules and regulations of stock exchange and listing requirements. Due to these malpractices the customers started losing confidence and faith in the stock exchange. So government of India decided to set up an agency or regulatory body known as Securities Exchange Board of India (SEBI).

Purpose and Role of SEBI:

SEBI was set up with the main purpose of keeping a check on malpractices and protect the interest of investors. It was set up to meet the needs of three groups.

1. Issuers:

For issuers it provides a market place in which they can raise finance fairly and easily.

2. Investors:

For investors it provides protection and supply of accurate and correct information.

3. Intermediaries:

For intermediaries it provides a competitive professional market.

Objectives of SEBI:

The overall objectives of SEBI are to protect the interest of investors and to promote the development of stock exchange and to regulate the activities of stock market. The objectives of SEBI are:

1. To regulate the activities of stock exchange.
2. To protect the rights of investors and ensuring safety to their investment.
3. To prevent fraudulent and malpractices by having balance between self regulation of business and its statutory regulations.
4. To regulate and develop a code of conduct for intermediaries such as brokers, underwriters, etc.

Functions of SEBI:

The SEBI performs functions to meet its objectives. To meet three objectives SEBI has three important functions. These are:

- i. Protective functions
- ii. Developmental functions
- iii. Regulatory functions.

1. Protective Functions:

These functions are performed by SEBI to protect the interest of investor and provide safety of investment.

As protective functions SEBI performs following functions:

(i) It Checks Price Rigging:

Price rigging refers to manipulating the prices of securities with the main objective of inflating or depressing the market price of securities. SEBI prohibits such practice because this can defraud and cheat the investors.

(ii) It Prohibits Insider trading:

Insider is any person connected with the company such as directors, promoters etc. These insiders have sensitive information which affects the prices of the securities. This information is not available to people at large but the insiders get this privileged information by working inside the company and if they use this information to make profit, then it is known as insider trading, e.g., the directors of a company may know that company will issue Bonus shares to its shareholders at the end of year and they purchase shares from market to make profit with bonus issue. This is known as insider trading. SEBI keeps a strict check when insiders are buying securities of the company and takes strict action on insider trading.

(iii) SEBI prohibits fraudulent and Unfair Trade Practices:

SEBI does not allow the companies to make misleading statements which are likely to induce the sale or purchase of securities by any other person.

(iv) SEBI undertakes steps to educate investors so that they are able to evaluate the securities of various companies and select the most profitable securities.

(v) SEBI promotes fair practices and code of conduct in security market by taking following steps:

(a) SEBI has issued guidelines to protect the interest of debenture-holders wherein companies cannot change terms in midterm.

(b) SEBI is empowered to investigate cases of insider trading and has provisions for stiff fine and imprisonment.

(c) SEBI has stopped the practice of making preferential allotment of shares unrelated to market prices.

2. Developmental Functions:

These functions are performed by the SEBI to promote and develop activities in stock exchange and increase the business in stock exchange. Under developmental categories following functions are performed by SEBI:

(i) SEBI promotes training of intermediaries of the securities market.

(ii) SEBI tries to promote activities of stock exchange by adopting flexible and adoptable approach in following way:

(a) SEBI has permitted internet trading through registered stock brokers.

(b) SEBI has made underwriting optional to reduce the cost of issue.

(c) Even initial public offer of primary market is permitted through stock exchange.

3. Regulatory Functions:

These functions are performed by SEBI to regulate the business in stock exchange. To regulate the activities of stock exchange following functions are performed:

- (i) SEBI has framed rules and regulations and a code of conduct to regulate the intermediaries such as merchant bankers, brokers, underwriters, etc.
- (ii) These intermediaries have been brought under the regulatory purview and private placement has been made more restrictive.
- (iii) SEBI registers and regulates the working of stock brokers, sub-brokers, share transfer agents, trustees, merchant bankers and all those who are associated with stock exchange in any manner.
- (iv) SEBI registers and regulates the working of mutual funds etc.
- (v) SEBI regulates takeover of the companies.
- (vi) SEBI conducts inquiries and audit of stock exchanges.

SEBI Guidance or Guidelines

The Securities & Exchange Board of India (Sebi) has issued final guidelines for infrastructure investment trusts (Invits) and real estate investment trusts (REITs), instruments expected to help these sectors raise resources to meet a funds crunch. They could generate investment of as much as \$20 billion, according to some experts.

Final guidelines were issued after a meeting of the capital market regulator's board in New Delhi on Sunday that also eased registration requirements for stock brokers and clearing members. Finance minister Arun Jaitley also addressed the board on Sunday.

Jaitley had, in his budget speech announced pass-through status for the purpose of taxation to these two instruments to make them attractive to investors. Trusts are like mutual funds that raise resources from many investors to be directly invested in realty or infrastructure projects.

The pass-through status means that the return from investments through these instruments will be taxed only in the hands of investors and the trusts will not have to pay tax on

income. Once the relevant changes in other regulations are made, overseas investors will be able to bring funds into India through these vehicles, reducing the need for bank funds for these sectors.

Sebi has said Reits and Invits should have a starting asset value of at least Rs 500 crore and the initial offer has to be Rs 250 crore or more. Importantly, REITs will be allowed to invest only in commercial property. They have to be listed on a recognised stock exchange and would have to meet stringent disclosure norms.

Trading lot will be Rs 1 lakh with minimum subscription size of Rs 2 lakh. For Invits, this will be Rs 5 lakh and Rs 10 lakh, respectively. REITs will invest in commercial real estate through special purpose vehicles (SPVs) in which they must hold a controlling stake of more than 50 per cent.

The SPV in turn must hold at least 80 per cent of its assets directly in properties and won't be allowed to invest in other SPVs. "This is a welcome move, especially coming within a month of the budget," said Neeraj Bansal, partner and head of real estate and construction, KPMG. "Expediting Reit and Invit norm notification will facilitate infusion of \$15-20 billion in the sector, and an alternative to bank finances."

Invits will allow infrastructure developers to monetise specific assets, helping them use proceeds for completing projects of theirs stalled for want of funds. "We expect this to be a positive move for capital markets. It could free up some liquidity for real estate and infrastructure players," said Bhairav Dalal, associate director, PwC.

Sebi has also simplified registration for stock brokers and clearing members, who can now seek a unified registration for doing business on all stock exchanges and depositories in the country.

NSE

The **National Stock Exchange of India Ltd. (NSE)** (Hindi:राष्ट्रीय शेयर बाजार Rashtriya Share Bāzaār) is an Indian stock exchange located at Mumbai, Maharashtra, India. National Stock Exchange (NSE) was established in 1992 as a demutualised electronic exchange. NSE provides a modern, fully automated screen-based trading system, with over two lakh trading terminals, through which investors in every nook and corner of India can trade.

NSE has a market capitalization of more than US\$1.4 trillion making it one of the world's top twenty stock exchanges by market capitalization.^[1] Though a number of other exchanges exist, NSE and the Bombay Stock Exchange are the two most significant stock exchanges in India, and between them are responsible for the vast majority of share transactions. NSE's flagship index, the **CNX Nifty**, is used extensively by investors in India and around the world to take exposure to the Indian equities market.

NSE was started by a clutch of leading Indian financial institutions at the behest of the Government of India to bring transparency to the Indian market, and has a diversified shareholding comprising domestic and global investors. The domestic investors includes Life Insurance Corporation of India, GIC, State Bank of India and Infrastructure Development Finance Company (IDFC) Ltd, while the foreign investors include MS Strategic (Mauritius) Limited, Citigroup Strategic Holdings Mauritius Limited, Tiger Global Five Holdings and Norwest Venture Partners X FII-Mauritius. It offers trading, clearing and settlement services in equity, debt and equity derivatives. It is India's largest exchange, globally in cash market trades, in currency trading and index options. As on June 2013, NSE has 1673 VSAT terminals and 2720 leaselines, spread over more than 2000 cities across India.

The exchange was incorporated in 1992 as a tax-paying company and was recognized as a stock exchange in 1993 under the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956, when Mr. P. V. Narasimha Rao was the Prime Minister of India and Dr. Manmohan Singh was

the Finance Minister. NSE commenced operations in the Wholesale Debt Market (WDM) segment in June 1994. The Capital market (Equities) segment of the NSE commenced operations in November 1994, while operations in the Derivatives segment commenced in June 2000.

OTCEI

Securities markets in developed countries are multi-tiered with an element of in-built competition amongst various layers. This prevents monopolisation of securities exchange and makes the markets more efficient. In India, however, the situation has been altogether different because of the virtual monopoly enjoyed by stock exchanges till recently.

The multi-tier securities exchange model was adopted in our country in October 1990 with the establishment of the Over the Counter Exchange of India (OTCEI). The object of the OTCEI “is to provide an alternate market for the securities of smaller companies, public-sector companies, closely-held companies desirous of listing, etc.

It has been promoted jointly by UTI, ICICI, IDBI, SBI Capital Markets Ltd., IFCI, GIC and Canbank Financial Services Ltd. The Government has conferred it the status of a ‘recognised stock exchange’ under Sec. 4 of the Securities Contracts Regulation Act. Consequently, companies listed with OTCEI will practically be at par with companies listed on any stock exchange in the country.

The OTCEI is ‘floor-less exchange’ where all the activities are computerised be it trading, billing, payments, etc. OTC designated dealers operate through their computer terminals which are hooked to a central computer. All quotes and transactions are recorded and processed here.

The dealers are spread over the country and have access to the central computer. Besides, PTI OTC scan is available to each dealer which displays the best bids and offers of the market makers in respect of each scrip. A transaction can be effected by entering the bid

or offer in a dealer's computer counter. The exact transaction price alongwith other details is also displayed in the counter computer.

The trading documents of OTCEI include: (a) Counter Receipt (CR) which is handed over to the buyer when a deal is made. It is a tradeable document and hence must be preserved carefully. It is akin to a share certificate so far as its contents are concerned; (b) Sale Confirmation Slip (SCS) which is passed on to the seller when a deal is made. The seller also must preserve it carefully since he gets the payment against this slip later on.

Trading at OTCEI will be permitted only in respect of the securities of the listed companies. Listing may be obtained by (i) Companies with issued equity capital between Rs. 30 lacs to 25 crores; (ii) Closely held companies interested in listing; (iii) Venture capital companies; (iv) Companies which are not listed on any other recognised stock exchange provided:

- (a) they offer to the public at least 40% of the issued equity or Rs. 20 lacs, whichever is higher, where the issued equity ranges between Rs. 30 lacs to less than Rs. 300 lacs (i.e. 3 crores),
- (b) they offer to the public at least 60% of the issued equity v. .ore issued equity is between 3 crores to 25 crores of rupees,
- (c) they offer at least 25% of the issued equity to the public in case of a venture capital company,
- (d) where the issued equity ranges between 3 crores to 25 crores of rupees, the norms for listing on a recognised stock exchange must be satisfied,
- (e) the company is not carrying on the business of investment, leasing, finance, hire-purchase or amusement parks.

OTCEI promoters have been designated as 'sponsor members' and they alone are entitled to sponsor a company for listing here. Before recommending a company for enlistment,

such members have to carry out the appraisal of the project to ensure its technological and financial viability.

They also ensure that all government rules and regulations have been complied with. They are required to clarify the investment worthiness of the company and its project.

Finally, they would value the shares of the company, comply with SEBI guidelines for the issue of securities and manage the public issue. OTCEI requires such sponsor members to act as ‘market makers’ in that scrip for at least 3 years and also to appoint an additional market maker for that scrip for a period of at least one year.

SEBI relaxed norms for listing on the OTCEI during March 1995. The minimum post-issue capital to be offered to the public to enable listing was lowered from 40 per cent to 25 per cent. SEBI also permitted finance and leasing companies to get listed on the OTCEI.

In April 1995, OTCEI modified its guidelines to allow listing of finance companies-albeit with more stringency. The minimum issued capital was increased from Rs. 30 lakh to Rs. 1 crore for finance companies.

Further, a three-year track record of profitability was made compulsory before listing takes place. The new guidelines also state that the OTCEI- sponsor of these companies should hold at least 10 per cent of the public offer as market making inventory as against 5 per cent for other companies. However, till December 1996, no companies engaged in finance or leasing services was listed on the OTCEI.

To facilitate offers for sale of bought-out deals, OTCEI changed its guidelines in January 1996. The revised guideline did away with the requirement of making an offer for sale of the entire bought-out deal to the public, except the market making inventory. The offered can now offer a minimum of 25 per cent of the bought-out deal to the public.

At the same time, the ratio of involvement of OTCEI members to non-OTCEI members has been brought down from 60:40 to 10:90. These guidelines came into effect from 22

January 1996 and were made applicable to all the bought-out deals registered with SEBI and the offer documents for offers for sale which were awaiting SEBI clearance.

Later in August 1996, SEBI exempted offers for sale of bought-out deals registered with OTCEI on or before 16 April 1996 from the new guidelines governing entry norms for public issues.

Briefly, the new guidelines issued by SEBI stated that any company wanting to make a public issue should have a track record of dividend payment for at least three in the immediately preceding five years before the making public issue.

If companies do not satisfy this requirement, then they must at least get their project appraised by a financial institution or a nationalised bank which would participate in the public issue to an extent of at least 10 per cent of the total project outlay. The relaxation would benefit the 50-odd bought out deals registered with the OTCEI.

With a view to review the working of the OTCEI and to make recommendations for its further improvement, SEBI appointed an eight-member committee under the chairmanship of Dr. S.A. Dave on 17 April 1996. On the recommendations of the Committee, SEBI has made the eligibility criteria for companies desirous of making a public issue very stringent.

The companies unable to make a public issue as a consequence of these guidelines be allowed to seek listing on the OTCEI, albeit with some checks. Currently, only those companies which have a track record of dividend payment of three years out of the immediately preceding five years can make a public issue.

If the company does not have such a track record, then the project for which the company is entering the capital market needs to be appraised by a financial institution or a nationalised bank. Further, there should be a minimum participation of 10 per cent of the project outlay by the appraiser, in the form of equity or long-term debt.

The committee has recommended that companies which do not satisfy these criteria should be allowed to get listed on the OTCEI provided they appoint a sponsor and two market makers to the issue. The committee has also recommended that companies which do not meet the minimum shareholding norm of having at least 5 shareholders for every Rs. 1 lakh of issued capital can get listed on the OTCEI but should appoint sponsors and market makers.

Companies which get delisted from regional stock exchanges should be allowed to list on the OTCEI since shareholders of delisted companies do not have a platform to off load their holdings. These companies should, however, be traded under a separate category on the OTCEI.

Further, all the companies discussed above should be allowed listing on the OTCEI with a minimum lock-in period of three years. After three years, these companies may either choose to remain on the OTCEI or seek listing on other stock exchanges.

The committee has recommended that the ceiling of Rs.25 crore on the equity capital of a company seeking listing on the OTCEI be removed. It has also suggested that the current rolling settlement system of three days (known as $T \pm 3$) should be increased to five days.

The committee has also stressed upon the need of increased involvement of the promoters of OTCEI. The main promoters of the exchange are Unit Trust of India, Industrial Development Bank of India, Industrial Credit & Investment Corporation of India, Industrial Finance Corporation of India, Life Insurance Corporation and General Insurance Corporation.

The report points out that the some of these entities have promoted the National Stock Exchange which has grown at a much faster pace than the OTCEI. One recommendation for increased promoter participation is that the promoters should have an OTCEI-dedicated fund of a corpus of around Rs.100 crore which would invest in fundamentally sound companies of the OTCEI.

OTCEI is intended to provide easy marketability and better liquidity of securities to an investor. Besides, it also offers facilities for transfer of shares listed here. The investor can submit the transfer documents at any of the OTCEI counters in the country. There is total transparency and fairness so far as the deals are concerned. It takes lesser time to finalise a deal too. The companies listed with OTCEI are also benefitted to a large extent.

Raising of funds becomes cheaper since they are priced fairly and the investor base is large. The company can obtain enlistment even with 40% public issue (which is 60% in case of listing on a recognised stock exchange).

The company has also the option of allotting all the shares to a sponsor. In this case, the company has only to negotiate the issue price with the sponsor who finally markets the issue.

Despite being in existence for a number of years, the exchange does not have a major presence amongst stock exchanges of the country.

Stock Market Operations

Stock markets play a vital economic role, helping large companies raise finance and giving access to an alternative stream of capital alongside loan finance and company revenue. The markets are heavily traded worldwide, with billions in transactions processed every single day across the major global exchanges. But how exactly do stock markets operate on a technical level, and what is it about the markets specifically that attracts the brightest and best from all walks of life to make their fortune?

Investors confused by stock market whenever they lose money while investing in it. Its better to understanding what is stock exchange and how it works will help you to make better investment decisions. Luckily market is not very much confusing like it seems to be. Stock market is actually a place where investors can buy and sell shares of a particular company. Main aim of all investors is to get the maximum return on their

investment the purpose is to buy the stock before the price goes up and then to sell it before it goes back down.

Stock markets play a vital economic role, helping large companies raise finance and giving access to an alternative stream of capital alongside loan finance and company revenue. The markets are heavily traded worldwide, with billions in transactions processed every single day across the major global exchanges. But how exactly do stock markets operate on a technical level, and what is it about the markets specifically that attracts the brightest and best from all walks of life to make their fortune?

Stock markets provide the opportunity for traders to make (and lose) fortunes speculating on the price of shares and other securities. Savvy traders can interpret market behaviour and try to anticipate movements in price to ride both positive and negative trends across particular companies and industries, allowing the free-flowing trade of shares in both directions without the need for physical interaction or negotiation of contract terms.

Shares are largely standardised instruments which enable the free transaction from one trader to the next without the need for registration or any further administrative burden. They are the lifeblood of many growing plc's, and provide strong indicators of economic outlook and prosperity.

The markets operate by creating a platform for buyers and sellers of securities to meet and exchange their share assets, which in and of themselves generate an often tax-free ongoing yield in the form of dividend payouts.

Markets trade in real-time throughout the business day, and constantly match orders on both sides of the table to make fluid trading possible. Traders can either buy shares in companies they forecast to perform well, or often sell shares they don't yet own in the anticipation of buying them back at a lower price point (known as short selling, or 'going short').

With the help of a broker, who executes the trades automatically on demand, the trader is able to engage in active speculation throughout the trading day, and indeed across a wider

timeframe of months and even years depending on the exact nature of each trade. Brokers will often also offer financing for certain trades, allowing traders to 'leverage' the gains (and losses) beyond the limits of their own resources.

For those trades that are unmet by market demand, i.e. those for which there is no corresponding buyer or seller, a designated 'market maker' steps in to fill the order, ensuring that shares can be traded freely even where the markets take a largely bearish approach to a particular stock or index.

The major global stock markets operate smoothly throughout the day to allow live trading without the need for exchanging physical share certificates or meeting face to face. In this sense, the markets provide an ideal opportunity for determined individuals and trading organizations alike to invest, with the potential for significant gains for the savvy trader.

Security Market Indicators

An index that uses the performance of a sampling of securities to represent the performance of a market segment or overall market. The security market indicator series assumes that the performance of a statistically valid set of securities will reflect the performance of a larger set of securities. Its purpose is to give investors a general idea of the way a larger segment of the market performs in aggregate.

Security market indicator series are often used in benchmarking. For example, an analyst may compare a security considered high growth to a sampling of similarly labeled securities to determine if the security performs better or worse than its peers.

SMIS may also be used in the creation of index funds, which are designed to follow the performance of a much larger market. Because the SMIS is an approximation for the performance of a larger segment, an index that follows the S&P 500, for example, will not have the same return as the overall S&P 500 index.

While SMIS can be used to determine the performance of a larger market segment, it can also be used to compare the performance of a money manager to the overall market

performance. Because money managers charge fees, it is helpful for investors to determine whether those fees are warranted by performance. Ideally the money manager will outperform the market once fees are taken into account.

Recent Trends

Screen Based Trading: Prior to setting up of NSE, the trading on stock exchanges in India was based on an open outcry system. The system was inefficient and time consuming because of its inability to provide immediate matching or recording of trades. In order to provide efficiency, liquidity and transparency, NSE introduced a nation-wide on-line fully automated screen based trading system (SBTS) on the CM segment on November 3, 1994.

POSSIBLE QUESTIONS

PART –A (ONE MARK)
(ONLINE EXAMINATION)

PART – B (8 MARK)

1. Why do companies issue shares in the primary market? What is the relationship between the new issue market and the secondary market?
2. Explain the Mechanics of Security Trading in Stock Exchange
3. Define the new issue market. How is it related to the secondary market?
4. Discuss about the different stock indices in India.
5. What do you mean by fundamental analysis? How does fundamental analysis differ from technical analysis?
6. Explain the functions of the primary market.
7. What is the role of SEBI in regulating the New issue market / primary market?
8. Write short note on i. BSE, ii. NSE, iii. OTCEI.
9. Discuss the various methods of floating new shares.
10. Give an account of the recent trends in the primary market.

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III B.COM PA - INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT AND FINANCIAL ANALYSIS (15PAU603A)						
UNIT II (CAPITAL MARKET AND STOCK EXCHANGES IN INDIA)						
S.NO.	QUESTION	OPTION 1	OPTION 2	OPTION 3	OPTION 4	ANSWER
1	The ----- refers to all the facilities and the institutional arrangements for the borrowing and the loaning of longterm funds	money market	capital market	bullion market	securities market	capital market
2	Stock exchange	helps in the fixation of stock prices	ensures safe and fair dealings	induces good performance of the company	performs all the above functions	performs all the above functions
3	The advice adopted to make profit out of the differences in prices of a security in two different markets is called	arbitrage	listing	jobber	secondary market	arbitrage
4	The market where existing securities are bought and sold	secondary market	primary market	money market activity	all of the above	secondary market
5	Who is an independent owner?	taraniwala	jobber	member	client	jobber
6	Bombay stock exchange was recognised on a permanent basis in the year	1956	1992	1958	1959	1992

7	OTCEI is	a national stock exchange	a regional stock exchange	primary market	a government undertaking	a national stock exchange
8	Members of OTCEI are	corporates only	individual only	corporates as well as individual	government	corporates only
9	Consumer protection fund is set up	to protect the investors against price fluctuations	to protect the broket in case of non-payment of	to provide in surance to investors in case of default by the members	to protect the member and the investor	to provide in surance to investors in case of default by the members
10	A ----- means giving privilege to certain investors in subscription of securities	call option	put option	send option	right issue	right issue
11	The debentures which are repayable after a certain period are called -----	convertible debentures	preferred debentures	ordinary debentures	redeemable debentures	redeemable debentures
12	SEBI is	an apex body	a security market	an intermediary in stock exchange	regulate	an apex body
13	A ----- means a document which either creates or acknowledge a debt	share	bond	Debentures	debt	debentures
14	Primary market is	an issue marketability outstanding securities	a new issue market	a profitable market	security	a new issue market

15	State which one of the following is the method of floating new issue	origination	underwriting	placement	liquidity	placement
16	At par means	shares issued at premium	shares issued at discount	shares issued at face value	actual value	shares issued at face value
17	Right issues are offered to	the existing shareholders	the promoters of the company	the public at large	private company	the existing shareholders
18	The person who is appointed to assist the stock broker is called	remisters	authorised clerk	commission brokers	tarawaniwala	authorised clerk
19	Mr.X buys 100 shares of Ponds India Ltd., from Mr.Y. this is a	primary market activity	secondary market activity	money market activity	SEBI	secondary market activity
20	an order for purchase of securities at a fixed price is known as	at best order	limit order	discretionary order	open order	limit order
21	NSE was set up	1956	1992	1986	1987	1992
22	NSE is a fully automated	screen based	brokerage	marketing	transferring	screen based

23	NSE trading ensures total _____ of the transaction	identity	grievances	transparency	security	transparency
24	The identity of the NSE trading members is kept	secrecy	transparency	wide	circulating	secrecy
25	NSE aims at	short term settlement	long term settlement	Both a&b	medium term	short term settlement
26	OTCEI stands	over the counter exchange of india	over the customer exchange of india	on trade counter exchange of india		over the counter exchange of india
27	OTCEI was set up for	big concern	midium concern	small and medium size concern	entrepreneur	small and medium size concern
28	Deferred share are also known as -----	right shares	new shares	secondary shares	founders shares	founders shares
29	An equity share is a	fixed income bearing security	variable income bearing security	hybrid security	average	variable income bearing security
30	Ex-dividend on shares refers to	purchase price includes dividend	purchase price does not include dividend	purchase price includes interest and dividend	convertible price	purchase price does not include dividend

31	Scrip dividend is in the form of	cash	a promisory note with interest	stock	debt	a promisory note with interest
32	_____ Value of a share means the value of assets available per share	par	intrinsic	market value	yield	intrinsic
33	_____ Shares regarded as a hybrid stock between a bond and a common stock	prefernce	Equity Share	Debentures	yield	Equity Share
34	The call option price is higher when	the option period is longer and the striking price is lower	the option period is longer	the striking price is equal to striking price	ther is low premium	the striking price is equal to striking price
35	When the writer sells the option without the stock, it is called	naked option	call option	put option	hedging	naked option
36	Sensex is the weighted average of the prices of	50 shares	30 shares	20 shares	10 shares	30 shares
37	The premium of the call option is directly related to	stock price	market price	current price	standard price	stock price
38	The option buyer gains in the	stock market	primary market	secondary market	bearish market	secondary market

39	The main function entrusted with SEBI is	capital formation	regulating the business stock exchanges and any other	issue of securities	giving financial assistance to stock exchange	regulating the business stock exchanges and any other securities market
40	The carry forward system mainly used by the speculative brokers and large traders is known as	Badla trade	insider trading	Delisting	book building	Badla trade
41	SEBI was set up in the year	1966	1997	1992	1988	1992
42	Composite issue means	Right cum Public issue	grievance cell	buy back shares	ploughing	Right cum Public issue
43	only he can enter into the floor of the stock exchange and transact business in listed securities	owners	businessmen	executives	members	members
44	The nerve centre of the monetary system of the country is	commercial bank	RBI	Corporate Banks	Financial Institution	RBI
45	The following are the convertible securities	preference share	Equity Share	Debentures	Public deposit	preference share
46	A----- is an option to buy certain securities at a fixed price on a future date	call option	put option	the jobber	trader	a call option

47	new companies rarely offer shares at a	Premium	Discount	Both a&b	Par	Both a&b
48	When the market is moving upwards continuously, of short duration. This is referred as	bullrun	bearphase	correction	movements	bullrun
49	some organisation issue bonds of a	short term	long term	medium	veryshort	short term
50	the bond indenture specifically gives the _____date of the bond	beginning	end	maturity	middle	maturity
51	the _____ acquire bonds and automatically accept the indenture	shareholder	investor	bondholder speculator	broker	bondholder speculator
52	the activities of _____have been divided into three points. i.e origination, underwriting and distribution	New issue market	stock exchange	secondary market	SEBI	stock exchange
53	It is transaction generally made by the bear speculator whereby the speculator acquire a right to sell is known as	call option	put option	the jobber	trader	put option
54	Investment in debentures is known as ----- securities	debtorship	creditorship	assets	liabilities	creditorship

55	_____ day is also called as settlement day	First day	SecondDay	Fifth day	Sixth day	SecondDay
56	The Stock exchanges in india are regulated by the securities contract act	Feb 20 1955	Feb 20 1957	Feb 20 1958	Feb 20 1960	Feb 20 1957
57	A docterate of stockexchange was setup in	1956	1957	1958	1969	1969
58	Capital issues control act was passed in	1940	1945	1947	1957	1947
59	The most popular method for floating shares in new issue market is_____	Prospectus	Offer for sale	Placement	Rights issue	Prospectus
60	The financier in the stock exchange is called	Budiwalla	Tarniwalla	Floorbroker	Oddlot dealer	Budiwalla

UNIT III

SYLLABUS

Fundamental Analysis: Economic Analysis – Economic Forecasting – Forecasting Techniques. Industrial Analysis – Industry Classification – Economy and Industry Analysis – Industry Life Cycle.

Fundamental Analysis

" The crux of Fundamental Analysis lies in its attempt to determine the economic value of a security (a generic term for stocks and shares)..."

Fundamental Analysis covers the area of research that studies economics, industry and company information for the purpose of making an informed judgement on a stock's value and its growth potential. The crux of Fundamental Analysis lies in its attempt to determine the economic value of a security (a generic term for stocks and shares).

The Focus of Fundamental Analysis

Economic Analysis covers the study of the country's economic indicators such as new orders, money supply, stock price indices, stocks of unfinished goods, new business formations, consumer price index and unit labour costs. Important economic considerations would include interest rates and inflation and its impact on the stock market, the level of government debt, the level of corporate debts, monetary and fiscal policy.

Industry Analysis covers the structure and state of competition in the industry, nature and prospects of demand for products and services of the industry, cost conditions and profitability, technology and research requirements, the immediate and long term outlook for sales and profit.

Types of Fundamental Analysis Although it is generally accepted that the aim Fundamental Analysis is to determine the economic value of a security, it is the practice

of Fundamental Analysis that gives rise to two sub types namely Macro-Fundamental Analysis and Micro-Fundamental Analysis.

Macro-Fundamental Analysis: The Top Down Approach

Macro-Fundamental Analysis focuses on broad economic factors that affect the stock market as a whole or industry groups of securities. This approach is known as the Top Down approach of Macro-Fundamental Analysis. The practice of Macro-Fundamental Analysis starts at the overall performance of the economy, its impact on industry groups. It is noteworthy that Macro-Fundamental Analysis has a more formal and structured approach and as such this approach is much favoured by research departments of investment management companies and brokerage houses.

Micro- Fundamental Analysis: The Bottom Up Approach

Micro-Fundamental Analysis starts by considering the current price of a stock and compares it to measures of value. Hence the current price of a stock is compared to its dividend, its earnings, and to its assets resulting in valuation ratios such as its dividend yield, price to earnings ratio and its price to asset ratio. The resultant valuations enable comparisons to be made amongst stocks in the same industry groups and undervalued and overvalued stocks are identified by comparisons to the industrial norm. After this phase of analysis, the Micro-Fundamental Analysis attempts to predict industry and economic developments that may positively or negatively impact the stock's current price.

It is pertinent to note that investment icons such as Benjamin Graham, his prodigies Warren Buffet, Charles Munger and William Ruane tend toward Micro-Fundamental Analysis.

Economic Analysis

Economic analysis is a process whereby the strengths and weaknesses of an economy are analyzed. Economic analysis is important in order to understand the exact condition of an economy.

Macroeconomics and Economic Analysis

Macroeconomic issues are important aspects of the economic analysis process. However, economic analysis can also be done at a microeconomic level.

Macroeconomic analysis gives insight into the fundamentals of an economy - and the strengths and weaknesses of economies. Macroeconomic analysis takes into account growth achieved by par economy, or rather a sector of that economy. It tries to reveal reasons behind a particular economic phenomenon like growth or reversal of the economy.

Inflation and Economic Analysis

Many countries in the world are plagued by rising inflation. Economic analysis tells us why inflation has taken place. It also suggests ways in which the rate of inflation could be reduced, so that economic development could continue.

Economic Analysis and Government Policies

Government policies and plans that affect the economy have always been an important part of economic analysis. Since policies and plans adopted by a particular government are responsible for shaping an economy, they are always closely scrutinized by various processes of economic analysis.

Economic Ratings and Economic Analysis

Economic ratings are another important aspect of economic analysis, as it provides an accurate picture of how an economy is faring compared to others.

Economic Analysis and Comparison of Economic Policies

It is a good way to analyze an economy by comparing its policies with those of other economies. This is all more applicable in the case of economies that are of similar types, for example developing economies.

Economic Forecasting

Economic forecasting, the prediction of any of the elements of economic activity. Such forecasts may be made in great detail or may be very general. In any case, they describe the expected future behaviour of all or part of the economy and help form the basis of planning.

Formal economic forecasting is usually based on a specific theory as to how the economy works. Some theories are complicated, and their application requires an elaborate tracing of cause and effect. Others are relatively simple, ascribing most developments in the economy to one or two basic factors. Many economists, for example, believe that changes in the supply of money determine the rate of growth of general business activity. Others assign a central role to investment in new facilities—housing, industrial plants, highways, and so forth. In the United States, where consumers account for such a large share of economic activity, some economists believe that consumer decisions to invest or save provide the principal clues to the future course of the entire economy. Obviously the theory that a forecaster applies is of critical importance to the forecasting process; it dictates his line of investigation, the statistics he will regard as most important, and many of the techniques he will apply.

Although economic theory may determine the general outline of a forecast, judgment also often plays an important role. A forecaster may decide that the circumstances of the moment are unique and that a forecast produced by the usual statistical methods should be modified to take account of special current circumstances. This is particularly necessary when some event outside the usual run of economic activity inevitably has an economic effect. For example, forecasts of 1987 economic activity in the United States were more accurate when the analyst correctly foresaw that the exchange value of the dollar would fall sharply during the year, that consumer spending would slacken, and that interest rates would rise only moderately. None of these conclusions followed from purely economic analysis; they all required judgment as to future decisions. Similarly, an economist may decide to adjust an economic forecast that was made by traditional

methods to take account of other unique conditions; he may, for example, decide that consumers will alter their spending patterns because of special circumstances such as rising prices of imports or fear of threatened shortages.

Although judgment may be based on experience and understanding, it may also be no more than unconscious bias. Forecasts based on judgment cannot be subjected to the kind of rigorous checks applied to forecasts developed by the use of more objective techniques. Consequently, the most accurate and useful forecasts are likely to be those founded on essentially economic considerations and standard statistical techniques. Though they can then be modified by the application of judgment, the resulting changes should be stated explicitly enough so that anyone wishing to use a forecast will know where, and how, it has been affected by the forecaster's own judgment, or bias.

Economic forecasting is probably as old as organized economic activity, but modern forecasting got its impetus from the Great Depression of the 1930s. The effort to understand and correct the worldwide economic disaster led to the development of a vastly greater supply of statistics and also of the techniques needed to analyze them. After World War II, many governments committed themselves to maintaining a high level of employment. Most governments of the industrialized Western countries were prepared to intervene more often and more directly in economic affairs than previously. Business organizations manifested more concern with anticipating the future. Many trade associations now provide forecasts of future trends for their members, and a number of highly successful consulting firms have been formed to provide additional forecasting help for governments and businesses.

Forecasting Techniques

Forecasting the GNP and its elements

Perhaps the forecasts most familiar to the public are those of gross national product and its elements. Gross national product, or GNP, is the total value of the goods and services produced in a nation. It is, therefore, a convenient and comprehensive measure for

assessing changes in general economic welfare. A forecast of the GNP also provides a useful framework for more detailed forecasts of specific industries. Almost all developed nations maintain sets of national income accounts and make forecasts as well.

Forecasting for an industry or firm

General economic conditions set the tone for all parts of the economy. Good forecasting for an industry or firm begins, therefore, with a good analysis of the overall economy. Within this framework, the analyst must then take account of the particular factors that are most important to his own industry. In some cases, the sales of an industry may correlate fairly directly with one or more of the elements of the national income and product accounts—lumber sales with home construction, for example, or sales of nondurable consumer goods with consumer income and total consumer spending. Forecasting for industries that produce basic materials usually requires a series of projections for specific markets. A steel forecast might be based on the outlook for such major steel markets as automobiles, construction, and metal containers. The basic forecast would then be adjusted for expected shifts in exports and imports of steel and for changes in inventories of steel or steel-using products.

Long-term forecasting

In recent years, increasing effort has been devoted to long-range forecasting for periods extending five, 10, or more years past the normal “short-term” forecast period of one or two years. Business has come to recognize the usefulness of such forecasts in developing plans for future expansion and financing.

Long-range forecasts usually are based on the assumption that activity toward the end of the period will reflect normal “full” employment. Given this assumption, the overall rate of growth depends on two principal factors: the number of people in the labour force and the rate at which productivity (output per worker) increases. The number of people of working age is known, barring some natural disaster (and excluding immigration), far into the future; they have already been born. Forecasters usually assume that productivity

will continue to grow at the typical rates of recent decades. Expected technological developments, however, may alter the projected rate of change. The combination of changes in the labour force and productivity produces an estimate of the total growth rate for the economy.

Industry analysis

An industry analysis is a business function completed by business owners and other individuals to assess the current business environment. This analysis helps businesses understand various economic pieces of the marketplace and how these various pieces may be used to gain a competitive advantage. Although business owners may conduct an industry analysis according to their specific needs, a few basic standards exist for conducting this important business function.

Features

Industry analysis features include a review of the economic and political underpinnings of the business environment. Economic reviews often include an examination of the industry's business cycle. The business cycle helps individuals understand if the industry is growing, reaching a plateau or in decline. A political review helps individuals understand the amount of government regulation and taxation present in the business industry. Industries with heavy government involvement may have fewer profits for companies operating in these environments.

Facts

Business owners often conduct industry analysis before starting their business. This analysis is included in the entrepreneur's business plan that outlines specific elements of the economic marketplace. Elements may include the number of competitors, availability of substitute goods, target markets and demographic groups or various other pieces of essential business information. This information is commonly used to secure external financing from banks or lenders for starting a new business venture.

Industry Classification

On the basis of the number of labour employed. On this basis the industries are classified into three classes :

- Large scale industries: Large scale industries include cotton and jute textile industries. Number of labourers working in this industry is large.
- Medium scale industries: Medium scale industries include electric fan, sewing machine, cycle, radio, television industries etc.
- Small scale industries: Small scale industries include soap, basket, match-box, bidi industries etc.

On the basis of the nature of the product manufactured. On this basis industries are classified into three classes :

- Primary industry is one which is concerned with collecting or making available materials produced by nature. For example— food gathering, hunting, fisheries, forestry, agriculture and mining.
- Secondary industry is one which is connected with the transformation of material provided by primary industry. For example—Iron and steel industry, textile industry, cement industry, chemical, drug industry etc.
- Tertiary industries are those which render help and services to all other industries. For example—Management, Banking, Transportation, etc.

On the basis of raw material and finished products. On this basis the industries fall into three categories :

- Heavy industries
- Medium industries
- Light industries.

On the basis of ownership. On the basis of ownership, industries are divided into four categories :

- Public sector industries
- Private sector industries
- Joint sector industries
- Co-operative sector industries.

On the basis of origin of their raw material. This basis divides the industries into two main classes :

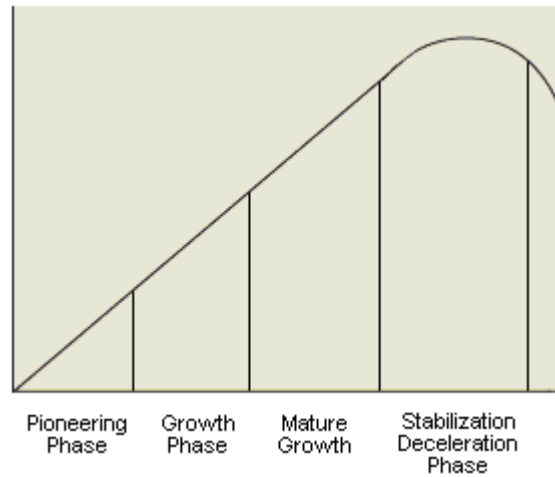
- Agro-based industries. Agro-based industries are those industries which are based on agricultural products. These industries occupy an important place in our economy, both in respect of their output and the employment opportunities. Textiles, sugar, vegetable oil, tobacco, rubber, paper and dairying are the important ones in this category.
- Mineral-based industries. The industries, which are based on mineral products are known as mineral-based industries. Unlike the traditional industries, most of the modern industries in India are mineral-based. The iron and steel and chemical industries are the important ones in this category.

Industry Life Cycle

The industry life cycle is made up of the following stages:

1. Pioneering Phase
2. Growth Phase
3. Mature Growth Phase
4. Stabilization/Maturity Phase
5. Deceleration/Decline Phase

Chart 2: Life Cycle Diagram



1)Pioneering Phase

This phase is characterized by low demand for the industry's product and large upstart costs. Industries in this phase are typically start-up firms, with large upfront costs and few sales.

2) Growth Phase

After the pioneering phase, an industry can transfer into the growth phase. The growth phase is characterized by little competition and accelerated sales. Industries in this phase have typically survived the pioneering phase and are beginning to recognize sales growth.

3) Mature Growth Phase

After the growth phase, an industry will reach the mature growth phase. The mature growth phase is characterized above average growth, but no longer accelerating growth. Industries in this phase now face increasing competition and, as a result, profit margins begin to erode.

4) Stabilization/Maturity Phase

After the growth phases, an industry will enter in the stabilization/maturity phase. The stabilization/maturity phase is characterized by growth that is now average. Industries in this phase have significant competition and the return on equity is now more normalized. This is typically the longest phase an industry will go through.

5) Deceleration/Decline Phase

The deceleration follows the growth and maturity phases. The deceleration/decline phase is characterized by declining growth as demand shifts to other substitute (new) products.

POSSIBLE QUESTIONS

PART A (ONE MARK)

(ONLINE EXAMINATION)

PART – B (8 MARKS)

1. 1 Explicate the factors affecting Fundamental Analysis.
2. Enumerate the forecasting techniques used in Economic Analysis.
3. Explain the factors affecting industrial analysis in detail.
4. Explain the different stages of industry life cycle.
5. Explain the forecasting techniques involved in economic analysis.
6. Enumerate the Characteristics and types of Industries with suitable examples.
7. Explain the importance of economic analysis and state the economic factors consider that for this analysis.
8. Elucidate the concept Industry Analysis with suitable example.
9. Briefly describe the techniques of short term economic forecasting.
10. What are the various characteristics of an industry that an analysis must consider while doing industry analysis.

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III B.COM PA - INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT AND FINANCIAL ANALYSIS (15PAU603A)
UNIT III (FUNDAMENTAL ANALYSIS)

S.NO.	QUESTION	OPTION 1	OPTION 2	OPTION 3	OPTION 4	ANSWER
1	Which of the following is used in economic analysis?	gross domestic product	surveys	labour cost	diffusion indexes	gross domestic product
2	A growth industry is	an industry with 10% growth per annum	an industry where demand for its product is exceeding supply	a capital intensive industry	an industry whose average growth is higher than the growth of	an industry whose average growth is higher than the growth of
3	The investor wants to study those fundamental factors	that affect profit and dividend of a company	that influence the interest and dividend characteristics of a company	that affect the risk and return characteristics of a	affect profitability	that affect the risk and return characteristics of a security
4	An analysis of the whole market of securities are termed as -----	macro analysis	micro analysis	general analysis	particular analysis	macro analysis
5	Analysis of only scrip is called as -----	macro analysis	micro analysis	particular analysis	general analysis	micro analysis
6	Dividing profit after tax by the number of equity shares is equal to -----	preference share	earning per share	equity share	deffered share	earning per share
7	An investors focus on a company's basics is called ----- approach	upward	bottom up	forward	downward	bottom up
8	The majority of the population in india is engaged in -----	agriculture	jute industry	textiles	IT	agriculture
9	GDP reflects the overall performance of the -----	economy	industry	company	fundamental	economy
10	A _____ is a method of finding out the future price of a stock which an investor to buy	fundamental analysis	technical analysis	economic analysis	industrial analysis	fundamental analysis
11	_____ is really a logical and systematic approach for estimating the future dividends and share price	fundamental analysis	secondary analysis	stock analysis	bond analysis	fundamental analysis
12	The _____ has been defined as a homogeneous group of people doing a similar kind of activity	economy	business	industry	office	industry

S.NO.	QUESTION	OPTION 1	OPTION 2	OPTION 3	OPTION 4	ANSWER
13	The investor should verify whether a company follows a stable ----- policy	dividend	interest	appreciation	depreciation	dividend
14	mobilising funds through issue of equity shares is known as	debt financing	financial institution	funds	equity financing	equity financing
15	Return on equity is helpful in ascertaining the ----- value	market value	intrinsic value	extrinsic value	depreciable value	intrinsic value
16	Earning per share represents the profit earned by -----	dividend	each share	interest	market price	each share
17	Profitability ratio measures -----	liquidity	interest	profitability	all the above	profitability
18	Expenses ratio establish the relationship between -----	expenses and sales	expenses and cost	liquidity position	financial position	expenses and sales
19	Profitability ratio based on -----	assets or investment	assets or revenue	liability or loan	all the above	assets or investment
20	The development of the industry mostly depends upon the -----	government	communication	productivity of labour	transportation	productivity of labour
21	Fundamental analysis is ----- stages of processes	one	two	three	four	three
22	The first and foremost stage in the industrial life cycle is the -----	growth stage	decline stage	introduction stage	all the above	introduction stage
23	----- Stage stabilise their prices, develop a market of their own strategies	expansion stage	decline stage	introduction stage	all the above	expansion stage
24	The factors which have to be carefully analysed are regarding the ----- of the project	stability	soundness	functions	defunction	stability
25	There are lot of financial and non-financial aspects in ----- and the investor should familiarise with themselves	economy	company	industry	technical	economy
26	the financial statements of a company provide the best possible information about the	profitability	stability	employee	policy of the company	profitability

S.NO.	QUESTION	OPTION 1	OPTION 2	OPTION 3	OPTION 4	ANSWER
27	Financial ratios provide a standardised measure of a firm's	dividend	liquidity	stability	financial position	financial position
28	Financial ratios are helpful in -----	soundness	identify the weakest area	identify the accounts department		identify the weakest area
29	Fundamentalists have developed certain valuation models for calculating	dividend	share price	future price	market price	share price
30	Ratio analysis can be used to analyse the -----	market value	financial position	liquidity	solvency	financial position
31	Economic forecasting is usually based on a -----	scientific theory	modern theory	specific theory	mm theory	specific theory
32	If the market share is _____ the company would be able to meet the competition successfully	Low	high	medium	decline	high
33	A study of _____ ratios will be helpful in understanding the relationship between sales and earnings	profitability	current	liquidity	solvency	profitability
34	The _____ affects return on equity shareholders investment	working capital	capital structure	short term profit	long term profit	capital structure
35	Equity shareholders return can be increased by using more debts than	bonds	share price	equity	preference	equity
36	A company must make adequate _____ for payment of tax on its earnings	profit	provision	working capital	share	provision
37	Under this method, the inventory is priced at cost price or market price, whichever is lower	FIFO	LIFO	Cost or market value method	straight line method	Cost or market value method
38	FIFO method will shows the inventory at a -----	lower cost	higher cost	average cost	midium cost	higher cost
39	LIFO method will shows the inventory at a -----	lower cost	higher cost	average cost	midium cost	lower cost
40	under _____ method a fixed percentage of original cost is charged as depreciation throughout the life of asset	straight line method	diminishing balance method	depreciation fund method	insurance policy method	straight line method

S.NO.	QUESTION	OPTION 1	OPTION 2	OPTION 3	OPTION 4	ANSWER
41	In _____ method , the amount of depreciation will reduce from year to year	straight line method	diminishing balance method	depreciation fund method	insurance policy method	diminishing balance method
42	In _____method, the amount of depreciation is calculated with reference to sinking fund tables.	straight line method	diminishing balance method	depreciation fund method	insurance policy method	depreciation fund method
43	Stability of sales ensures _____ to the company	variation	fixed	difficult	stable earning	stable earning
44	Debentures used for -----	long term	short term	very short term	midium term	long term
45	An efficient management of a company will ensure _____ investment	change	fixed	failure	successful	successful
46	Planning, organising, directing, co-ordinating and controlling are the important functions of the -----	management	administration	firm	industry	management
47	The company should strive to increase the return on investments and their	appropriation	appreciation	profitability	stable earning	appreciation
48	Ability to maintain _____ of the company within the industry, shows efficient investment decision	Director	dividend	interest	competitiveness	competitiveness
49	Ability to maintain _____ role in the market for growth fo the industry	manager	director	competitiveness	leadership	leadership
50	Financial statement of the company include -----	profit and loss account	shareholders document	debentureholders documents	employees records	profit and loss account
51	The outsider's liabilities other than current liabilities are known as - -----	long term liabilities	short term liabilities	outsider's liabilities	midium term liabilities	long term liabilities
52	The profit and loss account is called -----	income statement	expenditure statement	operation statement	cost statement	income statement
53	Financial statements provide only _____ information	historical	present	future	convention	historical
54	The preparation of financial statement is based on certain _____ concept	accounting	product	purchase	sales	accounting

S.NO.	QUESTION	OPTION 1	OPTION 2	OPTION 3	OPTION 4	ANSWER
55	Annual reports of companies provide -----	fiancial information	economic information	market information	sales information	fiancial information
56	Daily security prices are quoted in -----	stock exchnage	leading dailies	investment week	government report	stock exchnage
57	The primary market for securities is -----	stock exchanges	new issue market	national market	OTCEI	new issue market
58	The _____ anlaysis is based on security price quotation	technical	economic	industry	company	technical
59	The _____ of share means the value of net asset available per equity share of the company	intrinsic value	standard value	national market value	real value	intrinsic value
60	The -----analysis refers to an evaluation of the relative strengths and weakness of particular industry	company	economic	industry	political	industry

UNIT IV

SYLLABUS

Company analysis: Measuring Earnings – Forecasting Earnings – Technical Analysis – Charting Methods – Market Indicators – Trend – Moving Average - Fundamental Vs Technical Analysis.

Company Analysis

Company analysis is a process carried out by investors to evaluate securities, collecting information related to the company's profile, products and services as well as profitability. It is also referred as 'fundamental analysis.' A company analysis incorporates basic info about the company, like the mission statement and apparition and the goals and values. During the process of company analysis, an investor also considers the company's history, focusing on events which have contributed in shaping the company.

Also, a company analysis looks into the goods and services proffered by the company. If the company is involved in manufacturing activities, the analysis studies the products produced by the company and also analyzes the demand and quality of these products. Conversely, if it is a service business, the investor studies the services put forward.

How to do a company analysis

It is essential for a company analysis to be comprehensive to obtain strategic insight. Being a thorough evaluation of an organization, the company analysis provides insight to rationalize processes and make revenue potentials better.

The process of conducting a company analysis involves the following steps:

- The primary step is to determine the type of analysis which would work best for your company.
- Research well about the methods for analysis. In order to perform a company analysis, it is important to understand the expected outcome for doing so. The analysis should provide answer about what is done right and

wrong on the basis of a thorough evaluation. It is, therefore, important to make the right choice for the analysis methods.

- The next step involves implementing the selected method for conducting the financial analysis. It is important for the analysis to include internal and external factors affecting the business.
- As a next step, all the major findings should be supported by use of statistics.
- The final step involves reviewing the results. The weaknesses are then attempted to be corrected. The company analysis is used in concluding issues and determining the possible solutions. The company analysis is conducted to provide a picture of the company at a specific time, thus providing the best way of enhancing a company, internally as well as externally.

Measuring Earnings

The portion of a company's profit allocated to each outstanding share of common stock. Earnings per share serves as an indicator of a company's profitability.

Calculated as:

$$= \frac{\text{Net Income - Dividends on Preferred Stock}}{\text{Average Outstanding Shares}}$$

When calculating, it is more accurate to use a weighted average number of shares outstanding over the reporting term, because the number of shares outstanding can change over time. However, data sources sometimes simplify the calculation by using the number of shares outstanding at the end of the period.

Diluted EPS expands on basic EPS by including the shares of convertibles or warrants outstanding in the outstanding shares number.

BREAKING DOWN 'Earnings Per Share - EPS'

Earnings per share is generally considered to be the single most important variable in determining a share's price. It is also a major component used to calculate the price-to-earnings valuation ratio.

For example, assume that a company has a net income of Rupees 25 million. If the company pays out Rupees 1 million in preferred dividends and has 10 million shares for half of the year and 15 million shares for the other half, the EPS would be Rupees 1.92 (24/12.5). First, the Rupees 1 million is deducted from the net income to get \$24 million, then a weighted average is taken to find the number of shares outstanding ($0.5 \times 10M + 0.5 \times 15M = 12.5M$).

An important aspect of EPS that's often ignored is the capital that is required to generate the earnings (net income) in the calculation. Two companies could generate the same EPS number, but one could do so with less equity (investment) - that company would be more efficient at using its capital to generate income and, all other things being equal, would be a "better" company. Investors also need to be aware of earnings manipulation that will affect the quality of the earnings number. It is important not to rely on any one financial measure, but to use it in conjunction with statement analysis and other measures.

Forecasting Earnings

Many investors rely on earnings performance to make their investment decisions. Stocks are assessed according to their ability to increase earnings as well as to meet or beat analysts' consensus estimates. (For more on this, see [Why would my stock's value decline despite good news being released?](#))

The basic measurement of earnings is earnings per share. This metric is calculated as the company's net earnings - or net income found on its income statement - less dividends on preferred stock, divided by the number of outstanding shares. For example, if a company

(with no preferred stock) produces a net income of \$12 million in the third quarter and has eight million shares outstanding, its EPS would be \$1.50 (\$12 million /8 million). (To read more, see Types Of EPS, How To Evaluate The Quality Of EPS and Getting The Real Earnings.)

So, why does the investment community focus on earnings, rather than other metrics such as sales or cash flow? Any finance professor will tell you that the only proper way to value a stock is to predict the long-term free cash flows of a company, discount those free cash flows to the present day and then divide by the number of shares. But this is much easier said than done, so investors often shortcut the process by using accounting earnings as a "good enough" substitute for free cash flow. Accounting earnings certainly are a much better proxy for free cash flow than sales. Besides, accounting earnings are fairly well defined and public companies' earnings statements must go through rigorous accounting audits before they are released. As a result, the investment community views earnings as a fairly reliable - not to mention convenient - measure.

Technical Analysis

The methods used to analyze securities and make investment decisions fall into two very broad categories: fundamental analysis and technical analysis. Fundamental analysis involves analyzing the characteristics of a company in order to estimate its value. Technical analysis takes a completely different approach; it doesn't care one bit about the "value" of a company or a commodity. Technicians (sometimes called chartists) are only interested in the price movements in the market.

Despite all the fancy and exotic tools it employs, technical analysis really just studies supply and demand in a market in an attempt to determine what direction, or trend, will continue in the future. In other words, technical analysis attempts to understand the emotions in the market by studying the market itself, as opposed to its components.

If you understand the benefits and limitations of technical analysis, it can give you a new set of tools or skills that will enable you to be a better trader or investor.

In this tutorial, we'll introduce you to the subject of technical analysis. It's a broad topic, so we'll just cover the basics, providing you with the foundation you'll need to understand more advanced concepts down the road.

The Basic Assumptions

Technical analysis is a method of evaluating securities by analyzing the statistics generated by market activity, such as past prices and volume. Technical analysts do not attempt to measure a security's intrinsic value, but instead use charts and other tools to identify patterns that can suggest future activity.

Just as there are many investment styles on the fundamental side, there are also many different types of technical traders. Some rely on chart patterns, others use technical indicators and oscillators, and most use some combination of the two. In any case, technical analysts' exclusive use of historical price and volume data is what separates them from their fundamental counterparts. Unlike fundamental analysts, technical analysts don't care whether a stock is undervalued - the only thing that matters is a security's past trading data and what information this data can provide about where the security might move in the future.

The field of technical analysis is based on three assumptions:

1. The market discounts everything.
2. Price moves in trends.
3. History tends to repeat itself.

1. The Market Discounts Everything

A major criticism of technical analysis is that it only considers price movement, ignoring the fundamental factors of the company. However, technical analysis assumes that, at any given time, a stock's price reflects everything that has or could affect the company -

including fundamental factors. Technical analysts believe that the company's fundamentals, along with broader economic factors and market psychology, are all priced into the stock, removing the need to actually consider these factors separately.

This only leaves the analysis of price movement, which technical theory views as a product of the supply and demand for a particular stock in the market.

2. Price Moves in Trends

In technical analysis, price movements are believed to follow trends. This means that after a trend has been established, the future price movement is more likely to be in the same direction as the trend than to be against it. Most technical trading strategies are based on this assumption.

3. History Tends To Repeat Itself

Another important idea in technical analysis is that history tends to repeat itself, mainly in terms of price movement. The repetitive nature of price movements is attributed to market psychology; in other words, market participants tend to provide a consistent reaction to similar market stimuli over time. Technical analysis uses chart patterns to analyze market movements and understand trends. Although many of these charts have been used for more than 100 years, they are still believed to be relevant because they illustrate patterns in price movements that often repeat themselves.

Technical analysis can be used on any security with historical trading data. This includes stocks, **futures** and **commodities**, fixed-income securities, **forex**, etc. In this tutorial, we'll usually analyze stocks in our examples, but keep in mind that these concepts can be applied to any type of security. In fact, technical analysis is more frequently associated with commodities and forex, where the participants are predominantly **traders**.

Now that you understand the philosophy behind technical analysis, we'll get into explaining how it really works. One of the best ways to understand what technical

analysis is (and is not) is to compare it to fundamental analysis. We'll do this in the next section.

Types of Trend

There are three types of trend:

- Uptrends
- Downtrends

Sideways/Horizontal Trends As the names imply, when each successive peak and trough is higher, it's referred to as an upward trend. If the peaks and troughs are getting lower, it's a downtrend. When there is little movement up or down in the peaks and troughs, it's a sideways or horizontal trend. If you want to get really technical, you might even say that a sideways trend is actually not a trend on its own, but a lack of a well-defined trend in either direction. In any case, the market can really only trend in these three ways: up, down or nowhere.

The Importance of Trend

It is important to be able to understand and identify trends so that you can trade with rather than against them. Two important sayings in technical analysis are "the trend is your friend" and "don't buck the trend," illustrating how important trend analysis is for technical traders.

The Purpose of Technical Analysis

The purpose of technical analysis is to carry out price forecasts. By processing historical market data of any instrument, you can try to anticipate how it should be traded. There are several premises in favor of the reliability of technical analysis that are based on the experience and prolonged observation. These premises are the following:

1. A market trend in motion is more likely to persist than to reverse.

This is obvious by simply looking at any price chart. Of course the aim of any trader is to be aware of the overall market direction, to lock into the prevailing trend and trade it for profit.

2. Markets are discounting mechanisms.

In other words, technical analysts assume that market fundamentals are already represented in the price so what you perceive in the charts is a reflection on any fundamental variable impacting the market. Nowadays, with instant communications this is truer than ever.

Either the unidirectional price move during a trend or the rapid reaction to any new fundamental data throws evidence that markets show up human behavior. From the above premises we can derive that human psychology is always at work in the markets and that technical analysis aims to visualize and quantify it.

3. What has happened in the past will happen again.

This third premise is based on the assumption that human behavior as well as human psychology never change, and that price will reflect it through the repeated emergence of certain price action patterns and trends.

Price action, as a result of human decision making, can be thus considered as being purposeful. Although some people believe that price movement is completely random and unpredictable, technical analysts are always prone to identify and quantify those behavior patterns by examining past markets. While markets are unpredictable in essence, market participants are typically considered to adhere to certain habits, which are rarely broken. As a trader, your goal is to make use of this information in order to gain a slight advantage over the eventual unpredictability of the market.

Drawbacks of technical analysis

Despite the fact it represents a true edge for the trader, technical analysis presents some disadvantages. Those who oppose technical analysis point out several problems related to the application of its methods.

1. The failure to know the underlying fundamentals.

A common argument is that technical analysis is aimed at predicting a certain outcome for a chart pattern, ignoring the reasons of the movements which are due to fundamental factors. This is an obvious limitation of technical analysis and any trader feeling uncomfortable with this handicap should find support in the next chapter dedicated to fundamental analysis.

2. The lack of scientific objectivity.

Although some theories offer a certain objectivity to the analysis, other studies may not necessarily lead to an objective interpretation. That is why technical analysis is sometimes referred to as being more an art than a science. It is also where individual and mass biases come into play.

In Chapter A4, we wrote about the self-fulfilling prophecy referring to the fact that the more people approaching markets with technical analytical methods, the more likely the expected move in price occurs. This is a common argument that points out the lack of a proven thesis. The fact that traders operate with different time horizons, different expectations and risk profiles makes it difficult to find a common approach to the self-fulfilling prophecy.

3. The uniqueness of the pattern occurrences.

Another legitimate argument in favor of the unreliability of technical analysis is based on the true observation that past price action upon which technical methods are based does

not often repeat exactly the same way. This can lead to incongruities in the analysis and to inconsistency in the methods.

At this point, however, you should ask yourself whether these arguments can be dealt with in order to make money in the markets. Of course they can, and we are going to show you how!

It's true that traders will never be 100% correct when using any strategy based on technicals. However, more often than not technical studies do create a positive expectancy.

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Market Indicators

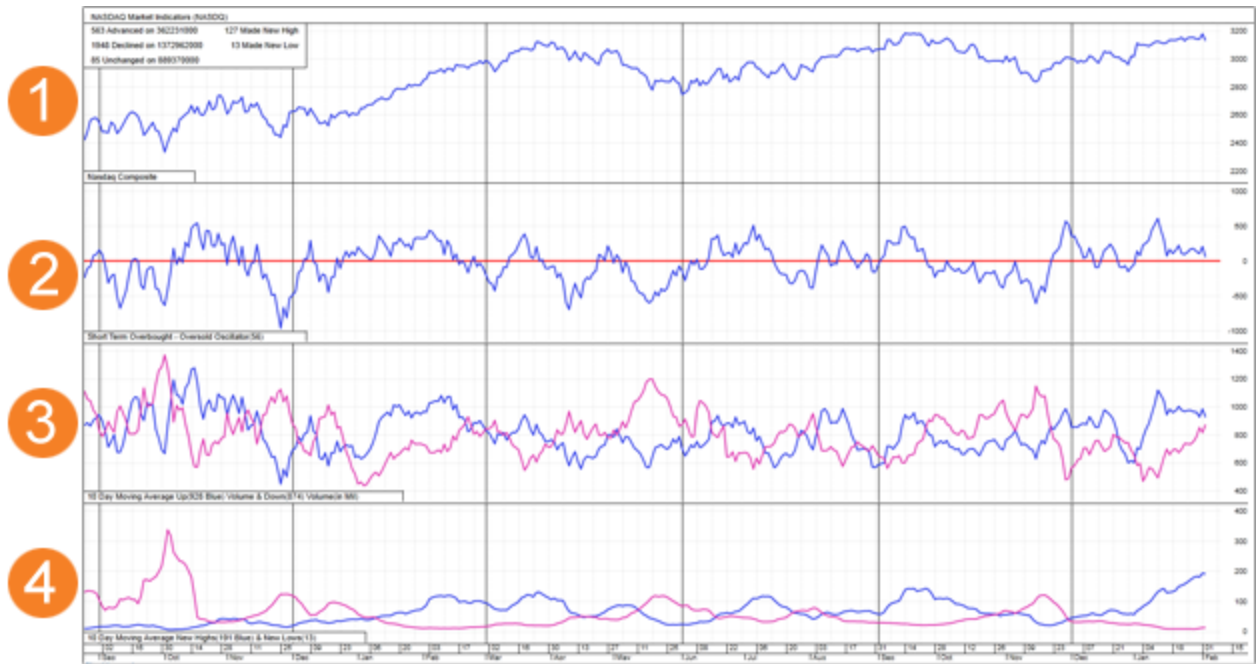
Market Indicators are datasets that contain meta data about the health of various markets or groups of related stocks. Examples include “Advancers,” “Decliners,” and the “McClellan Summation Index”. A list of our important market indicators can be found below:

Primary Indicators

Most investors rely on a few favorite stock market indicators, and new ones seem to pop up all the time, but the two most reliable ones for determining the strength of the market are price and volume. Most other stock market indicators are derived from price and volume data. So it stands to reason that if you follow the price and volume action on the major market indices each day, you will always be in sync with the current trend.

Using price and volume to analyze stock market trends, while incorporating historical stock market data, should be all you need to discern the current market's strength and direction. That said, secondary indicators can also help clarify the picture.

Secondary Indicators



1.Advance/Decline Line

Plots the number of advancing shares versus the number of declining shares. At times, a small number of larger weighted stocks may experience significant moves, up or down, that skew the price action on the index. This line, and its accompanying data, reveals whether a majority of stocks followed the direction of the major indexes on that day.

2.Short Term Overbought — Oversold Oscillator

A 10-day moving average of the number of stocks moving up in price less the number of stocks moving down in price (for a specific exchange). Stocks with prices that did not change from the previous close are not included in this calculation. Some investors may use this indicator to take a contrarian position when the market has moved too in far in one direction over a short period of time.

3.10 Day Moving Average Up & Down Volume

Two 10-day moving average lines are presented to illustrate the volume of all stocks on an exchange (AMEX, NASDAQ, NYSE) that are moving up or down in price. Blue line: A 10-day moving average of the total volume of all stocks on an exchange moving up in price. Pink line: A 10-day moving average of the total volume of all stocks on an exchange moving down in price. When the two lines cross, this may indicate a trend change in favor of whichever line is moving up.

4. 10 Day Moving Average New Highs & New Lows

Two 10-day moving average lines are presented to illustrate stocks reaching new highs and new lows, corresponding to their specific exchange (AMEX, NASDAQ, and NYSE). Blue line: a 10-day moving average of the number of stocks making new price highs. Pink line: a 10-day moving average of the number of stocks reaching new price lows (based on prices at market close). When the two lines cross, this may indicate a trend change in favor of whichever line is moving up.

Trend

Bar chart signals often conflict and it is difficult to separate the trend from the surrounding 'noise'. Trend indicators attempt to provide an objective measure of the direction of the trend. Price data is smoothed and the trend is represented by a single line, as in the case of a moving average. Because of the smoothing process the indicators tend to lag price changes and are often called trend following indicators.

Moving Average

Moving averages smooth the price data to form a trend following indicator. They do not predict price direction, but rather define the current direction with a lag. Moving averages lag because they are based on past prices. Despite this lag, moving averages help smooth price action and filter out the noise. They also form the building blocks for many other technical indicators and overlays, such as Bollinger Bands, MACD and the McClellan

Oscillator. The two most popular types of moving averages are the **Simple Moving Average (SMA)** and the **Exponential Moving Average (EMA)**. These moving averages can be used to identify the direction of the trend or define potential support and resistance levels.

Here's a chart with both an SMA and an EMA on it:



Fundamental Vs Technical Analysis

Investors use techniques of **fundamental analysis** or **technical analysis** (or often both) to make stock trading decisions. Fundamental analysis attempts to calculate the intrinsic value of a [stock](#) using data such as revenue, expenses, growth prospects and the competitive landscape, while technical analysis uses past market activity and stock price trends to predict activity in the future.

Comparison chart

	Fundamental Analysis	Technical Analysis
Definition	Calculates stock value using economic factors, known as fundamentals.	Uses price movement of security to predict future price movements
Data gathered from	Financial statements	Charts
Stock bought	When price falls below intrinsic value	When trader believes they can sell it on for a higher price
Time horizon	Long-term approach	Short-term approach
Function	Investing	Trade
Concepts used	Return on Equity (ROE) and Return on Assets (ROA)	Dow Theory, Price Data
Vision	looks backward as well as forward	looks backward

POSSIBLE QUESTIONS

PART – A (ONR MARK)

(ONLINE EXAMINATION)

PART – B (8 MARKS)

1. What are the methods adopted to analyze the financial statement of a company?
2. Describe the qualitative and quantitative factors affect the value of a company shares.
3. Enumerate Odd Lot Theory used in Technical Analysis.
4. Explain the way in ratio analysis an Indicator of a company's growth with example.
5. Explain the Dow Theory with suitable example.
6. Describe the chart patterns that help to identify trend reversal.
7. How Fundamental Analysis differ from Technical Analysis?
8. Discuss the different categories of candlestick with suitable diagram.
9. Explain the Techniques used in analyzing a Company's Performance.
10. What are price charts? Describe the different types of price charts used by technical analysis.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

III B.COMPA - INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT AND FINANCIAL ANALYSIS(15PAU603A)

UNIT IV (COMPANY ANALYSIS)

S.NO.	QUESTION	OPTION 1	OPTION 2	OPTION 3	OPTION 4	ANSWER
1	The oldest approach to common stock selection is -----	fundamental analysis	technical analysis	random walk analysis	value analysis	technical analysis
2	Technical analysis reflects the idea that stock prices	move upward over time.	move inversely over time.	move in trends.	move randomly.	move in trends.
3	The stock price may intersect the	moving average price	exponential moving average	stock price average	methods	moving average price
4	When the oscillator reaches the extreme lower end, its is suggested to buy the -----	scrips	symmetrical	ascending	descending	scrips
5	Technical analysts gives importance to total -----	equity	bonds	shares	return	return
6	The technician believes that there is no _____ value to any stock	face value	standard value	real value	market value	real value
7	The primary trend which is used for analysis is -----	short term trend	long term trend	very short term trend	midium term trend	long term trend
8	The secondary trend which is used for analysis is -----	short term trend	long term trend	very short term trend	midium term trend	short term trend
9	Minor trends are also called -----	random wriggles	primary trend	secondary trend	bullish trend	random wriggles
10	Bullish market said when small volume of trade follows the _____ price	rise price	fall price	stability	constant	fall price

S.NO.	QUESTION	OPTION 1	OPTION 2	OPTION 3	OPTION 4	ANSWER
11	Bullish market said when large volume of trade follows the _____ price	rise price	fall price	stability	constant	rise price
12	Share sold in small lots are called -----	odd lots	buyer	seller	broker	odd lots
13	An Decrease in the index shows more -----	selling	buying	sell and buy	investigate	selling
14	An increase in the index shows more -----	selling	buying	sell and buy	investigate	selling
15	In the weak form of market stock prices reflect -----	the past prices and traded volumes	the demand for the scrip	the country's economic conditions	the past price of the scrip	the past prices and traded volumes
16	A run in the stock price is -----	an uninterrupted sequence of either fall or rise in stock prices	an alternative sequence of stock price movement	an interrupted sequence of either fall or rise in stock prices	a residual analysis	an uninterrupted sequence of either fall or rise in stock prices
17	Moving average method used by -----	survey	chart	records	others	chart
18	Moving average are known as -----	running average	recordical average	mode average	samples	running average
19	The prices of securities are determined by the -----	government policy	company movements	demand and supply	price of stock	demand and supply
20	Which factors affect the supply and demand of a security?	rational	irrational	rational and irrational	profits	rational and irrational
21	Shifts in demand and supply can be detected with the help of -----	chart	Email	Letters	records	chart
22	The technical analysis attempts to forecast changes in the prices of securities by studying the -----	company data	industry data	economic data	market data	market data

S.NO.	QUESTION	OPTION 1	OPTION 2	OPTION 3	OPTION 4	ANSWER
23	The word moving means that the body of the data moves ahead to include the recent -----	assumptions	observation	survey	graphic records	observation
24	The technical analysis only helps us improve the knowledge of the probabilities of -----	price behaviour	future price behaviour	past price behaviour	current price behaviour	price behaviour
25	The technical analyst uses the price chart as a basic tool to study the -----	share price movement	market price movement	company price movements	industry price movements	share price movement
26	The ----- theory is one of the oldest technical methods of security valuation	Dow theory	Markowitz theory	Japanese Candlestick Charts	Random walk theory	Dow theory
27	When the market is moving upwards continuously, of short duration is referred as	bullrun	bearphase	correction	movements	bullrun
28	The Dow theory makes certain assumptions. The second hypothesis is	correction are manipulated	secondary reactions are manipulated	the average discount everything	primary trend can be manipulated	correction are manipulated
29	When there is a bull in the trading market followed by -----	low purchase	high purchase	medium purchase	average purchase	high purchase
30	The market indices do not rise or fall in -----	straightline	upward	downward	upward and downward	straightline
31	When the short-term average moves below the long-term average, it is indicative of -----	fall price	decrease price	very low price	very high price	fall price
32	Rate of change measures the rate of change between	current price and price	future price and the price	past price behaviour	forecast price and price	current price and price
33	Oscillators indicate the -----	price momentum	positive momentum	negative momentum	market momentum	market momentum
34	Short-selling is a technical indication which is also known as -----	medium interest	short interest	high interest	short and high interest	short interest

S.NO.	QUESTION	OPTION 1	OPTION 2	OPTION 3	OPTION 4	ANSWER
35	Odd-lot trading helps to -----	small investor	midium investor	big investors	financial investor	small investor
36	In short-selling when the ratio is less than 1, the market is considered	good	satisfy	highly satisfy	weak	weak
37	Investors sells their shares when market value is -----	high price	low price	midium price	average price	high price
38	Investors buys their shares when market value is -----	high price	average price	midium price	low price	low price
39	Technical analysis works on the basis of -----	assumption	accurate value	outline value	future value	assumption
40	Technical analysis believes -----	stock price	price trend	past trend	market price	past trend
41	Technical analysis _____are used to compare various price movement	charts and tools	communication	industry analysis	company analysis	charts and tools
42	Market data includes all of the following except -----	number of shares traded.	earnings.	level of market indices.	stock price.	earnings.
43	The two primary tools of a technical analyst are -----	level of the market index and volume.	economic indicators and level of the market index.	price and volume.	price and technical indicators.	price and volume.
44	When market shows an increasing trend it is known as-----	bull and bear	bear market	lam duck	bull market	bull market
45	APT stands	asset pricing theory	asset product term	asset price terms	assumption pricing theory	asset pricing theory
46	DOW theory formulated hypothesis that the stock market does not perform on a	assumption basis	consist basis	random basis	parellel basis	random basis

S.NO.	QUESTION	OPTION 1	OPTION 2	OPTION 3	OPTION 4	ANSWER
47	The secondary trend also known as ----- in technical analysis	evaluation trend	correction trend	baised trend	relates trend	correction trend
48	The technical analysis only helps us improve the knowledge of the probabilities of	price behaviour	future price behaviour	past price behaviour	current price behaviour	price behaviour
49	The technical analyst uses the price chart as a basic tool to study the -----	share price movement	market price movement	company price movements	industry price movements	share price movement
50	The -----theory is one of the oldest technical methods of security valuation	Dow theory	Markowitz theory	JapaneseCandlestickCharts	Random walk theory	Dow theory
51	When the market is moving upwards continuously, of short duration. His is referred as	bullrun	bearphase	correction	movements	bullrun
52	The dow theory makes certain assumptions. The second hypotheis is -----	correction are manipulated	secondary reactions are manipulated	the average discount everything	primary trend can be manipulated	correction are manipulated
53	Charts helps technical analysis -----	difficult	complecated	different	effectively	effectively
54	When there is a bull in the trading market followed by -----	low purchase	high purchase	midium purchase	average purchase	high purchase
55	The market indices do not rise or fall in -----	straightline	upward	downward	upward and downward	straightline
56	When the short-term average moves below the longterm average, it is indicative of -----	fall price	decrease price	very low price	very high price	fall price
57	Rate of change measures the rate of change between --- -----	current price and price	future price and the price	past price behaviour	forecast price and price	current price and price
58	Oscillators indicate the -----	price momentum	positive momentum	negative momentum	market momentum	market momentum

S.NO.	QUESTION	OPTION 1	OPTION 2	OPTION 3	OPTION 4	ANSWER
59	Short -selling is a technical indication which is also known as	midium interest	short interest	high interest	short and high interest	short interest
60	Odd-lot trading helps to -----	small investor	midium investor	big investors	financial investor	small investor

UNIT V

SYLLABUS

Portfolio Analysis: Markowitz Theory – Optimum Portfolio – Portfolio Construction – Performance Evaluation – Portfolio Revision.

Portfolio Analysis

In financial terms, 'portfolio analysis' is a study of the performance of specific portfolios under different circumstances. It includes the efforts made to achieve the best trade-off between risk tolerance and returns. The analysis of a portfolio can be conducted either by a professional or an individual investor who may utilize specialized software.

What is Portfolio Analysis?

Portfolio analysis involves quantifying the operational and financial impact of the portfolio. It is vital to evaluate the performances of investments and timing the returns effectively.

The analysis of a portfolio extends to all classes of investments such as bonds, equities, indexes, commodities, funds, options and securities. Portfolio analysis gains importance because each asset class has peculiar risk factors and returns associated with it. Hence, the composition of a portfolio affects the rate of return of the overall investment.

What is involved in Portfolio Analysis?

Portfolio analysis is broadly carried out for each asset at two levels:

Risk aversion: This method analyzes the portfolio composition while considering the risk appetite of an investor. Some investors may prefer to play safe and accept low profits rather than invest in risky assets that can generate high returns.

Analyzing returns: While performing portfolio analysis, prospective returns are calculated through the average and compound return methods. An average return is simply the arithmetic average of returns from individual assets. However, compound return is the arithmetic mean that considers the cumulative effect on overall returns.

The next step in portfolio analysis involves determining dispersion of returns. It is the measure of volatility or standard deviation of returns for a particular asset. Simply put, dispersion refers to the difference between the real interest rate and the calculated average return.

Portfolio Analysis Tools

Several specialized portfolio analysis software's are available in the market to ease the task for an investor. These application tools can analyze and predict future trends for almost every investment asset. They provide essential data for decision making on the allocation of assets, calculation of risks and attainment of investment objectives.

Scope of Portfolio Analysis

- Monitoring the performance of portfolio by incorporating the latest market conditions.
- Identification of the investor's objective, constraints and preferences.
- Making an evaluation of portfolio income (comparison with targets and achievement).
- Making revision in the portfolio.
- Implementation of the strategies in tune with investment objectives.

Markowitz Theory

Harry Markowitz wrote an article titled *Portfolio Selection* that was published in 1952 and is the basis of *Modern Portfolio Theory*. In that paper, he laid out his mathematical arguments in favour of portfolio diversification. Markowitz shared the Nobel Prize in Economics in 1990 with two other scholars "for their pioneering work in the theory of financial economics."

The Modern Portfolio Theory Perspective

Modern Portfolio Theory (MPT) approaches investing by examining the entire market and the whole economy. The theory is an alternative to the older method of analyzing each investment's individual merits. When investors look at each investment's individual merits, they're analyzing one investment without worrying about the way different investments will perform relative to each other. On the other hand, MPT places a large emphasis on the

correlation between investments. *Correlation* is the amount we can expect various investments – and various asset classes – to change in value compared with each other. Here is a simple example of correlation:

A company that sells wool products like sweaters and blankets is more profitable when the price of wool is lower. A company that is a wool wholesaler is generally less profitable when the price of wool is lower, unless they are able to sell a lot more wool. Though the companies work together, their profits have a low correlation. In other words, the profitability of one company does not follow the same lines as the profitability of the other company. And sometimes they are even inversely related.

Risk

One important thing to understand about Markowitz's calculations is that he treats *volatility* and *risk* as the same thing. In layman's terms, Markowitz uses *risk* as a measurement of the likelihood that an investment will go up and down in value – and how often and by how much. The theory assumes that investors prefer to minimize risk. The theory assumes that given the choice of two portfolios with equal returns, investors will choose the one with the least risk. If investors take on additional risk, they will expect to be compensated with additional return.

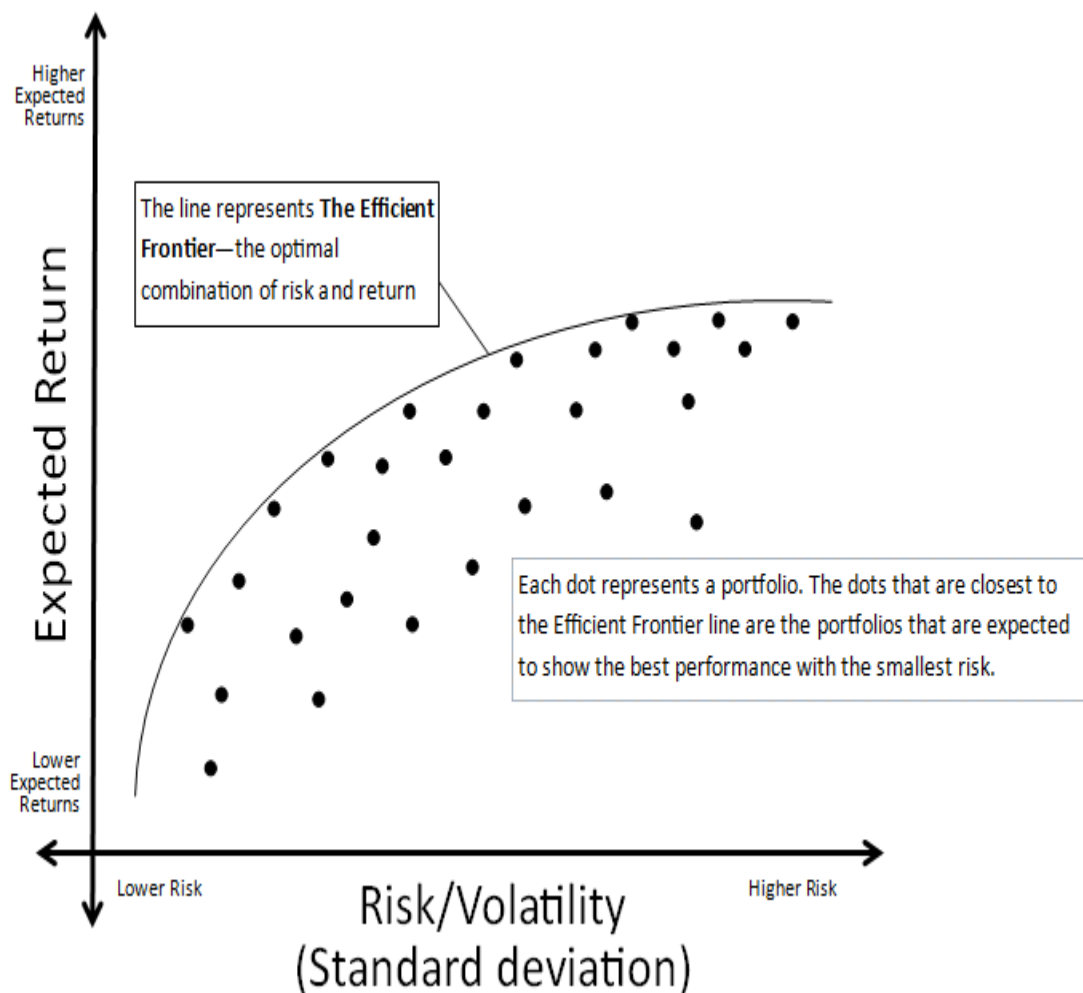
According to MPT, risk comes in two major categories:

- **systematic risk** – the possibility that the entire market and economy will show losses negatively affecting nearly every investment; also called *market risk*
- **unsystematic risk** – the possibility that an investment or a category of investments will decline in value without having a major impact upon the entire market

Diversification generally does not protect against systematic risk because a drop in the entire market and economy typically affects all investments. However, diversification is designed to decrease unsystematic risk. Since unsystematic risk is the possibility that one single thing will decline in value, having a portfolio invested in a variety of stocks, a variety of asset classes and a variety of sectors will lower the risk of losing much money when one investment type declines in value.

The Efficient Frontier

In order to compare investment options, Markowitz developed a system to describe each investment or each asset class with math, using unsystematic risk statistics. Then he further applied that to the portfolios that contain the investment options. He looked at the expected rate-of-return and the expected volatility for each investment. He named his risk-reward equation *The Efficient Frontier*. The graph below is an example of what the Efficient Frontier equation looks like when plotted. The purpose of The Efficient Frontier is to maximize returns while minimizing volatility.



Portfolios along The Efficient Frontier should have higher returns than is typical, on average, for the level of risk the portfolio assumes.

Notice that The Efficient Frontier line starts with lower expected risks and returns, and it moves upward to higher expected risks and returns. So people with different Investor Profiles (determined by investment time horizon, tolerance for risk and personal preferences) can find an appropriate portfolio anywhere along The Efficient Frontier line.

The Efficient Frontier flattens as it goes higher because there is a limit to the returns investors can expect

Portfolios: Types

Stock investors constantly hear the wisdom of diversification. The concept is to simply not put all of your eggs in one basket, which in turn helps mitigate risk, and generally leads to better performance or return on investment. Diversifying your hard-earned dollars does make sense, but there are different ways of diversifying, and there are different portfolio types. We look at the following portfolio types and suggest how to get started building them: *aggressive, defensive, income, speculative* and *hybrid*. It is important to understand that building a portfolio will require research and some effort. Having said that, let's have a peek across our five portfolios to gain a better understanding of each and get you started.

The Aggressive Portfolio

An aggressive portfolio or basket of stocks includes those stocks with high risk/high reward proposition. Stocks in the category typically have a high beta, or sensitivity to the overall market. Higher beta stocks experience larger fluctuations relative to the overall market on a consistent basis. If your individual stock has a beta of 2.0, it will typically move twice as much in either direction to the overall market - hence, the high-risk, high-reward description.

Most aggressive stocks (and therefore companies) are in the early stages of growth, and have a unique value proposition. Building an aggressive portfolio requires an investor who is willing to seek out such companies, because most of these names, with a few exceptions, are not going to be common household companies. Look online for companies with earnings growth that is rapidly accelerating, and have not been discovered by Wall Street. The most common sectors to scrutinize would be technology, but many other firms in various sectors that are pursuing an aggressive growth strategy can be considered. As you might have

gathered, risk management becomes very important when building and maintaining an aggressive portfolio. Keeping losses to a minimum and taking profit are keys to success in this type of portfolio.

The Defensive Portfolio

Defensive stocks do not usually carry a high beta, and usually are fairly isolated from broad market movements. Cyclical stocks, on the other hand, are those that are most sensitive to the underlying economic "business cycle." For example, during recessionary times, companies that make the "basics" tend to do better than those that are focused on fads or luxuries. Despite how bad the economy is, companies that make products essential to everyday life will survive. Think of the essentials in your everyday life, and then find the companies that make these consumer staple products.

The opportunity of buying cyclical stocks is that they offer an extra level of protection against detrimental events. Just listen to the business stations and you will hear portfolios managers talking about "drugs," "defense" and "tobacco." These really are just baskets of stocks that these managers are recommending based upon where the business cycle is and where they think it is going. However, the products and services of these companies are in constant demand. A defensive portfolio is prudent for most investors. A lot of these companies offer a dividend as well which helps minimize downside capital losses.

The Income Portfolio

An income portfolio focuses on making money through dividends or other types of distributions to stakeholders. These companies are somewhat like the safe defensive stocks but should offer higher yields. An income portfolio should generate positive cash flow. Real estate investment trusts (REITs) and master limited partnerships (MLP) are excellent sources of income producing investments. These companies return a great majority of their profits back to shareholders in exchange for favorable tax status. REITs are an easy way to invest in real estate without the hassles of owning real property. Keep in mind, however, that these stocks are also subject to the economic climate. REITs are groups of stocks that take a beating during an economic downturn, as building and buying activity dries up.

An income portfolio is a nice complement to most people's paycheck or other retirement income. Investors should be on the lookout for stocks that have fallen out of favor and have still maintained a high dividend policy. These are the companies that can not only supplement income but also provide capital gains. Utilities and other slow growth industries are an ideal place to start your search.

The Speculative Portfolio

A speculative portfolio is the closest to a pure gamble. A speculative portfolio presents more risk than any others discussed here. Finance gurus suggest that a maximum of 10% of one's investable assets be used to fund a speculative portfolio. Speculative "plays" could be initial public offerings (IPOs) or stocks that are rumored to be takeover targets. Technology or health care firms that are in the process of researching a breakthrough product, or a junior oil company which is about to release its initial production results, would also fall into this category.

Another classic speculative play is to make an investment decision based upon a rumor that the company is subject to a takeover. One could argue that the widespread popularity of leveraged ETFs in today's markets represent speculation. Again, these types of investments are alluring: picking the right one could lead to huge profits in a short amount of time. Speculation may be the one portfolio that, if done correctly, requires the most homework. Speculative stocks are typically trades, and not your classic "buy and hold" investment.

The Hybrid Portfolio

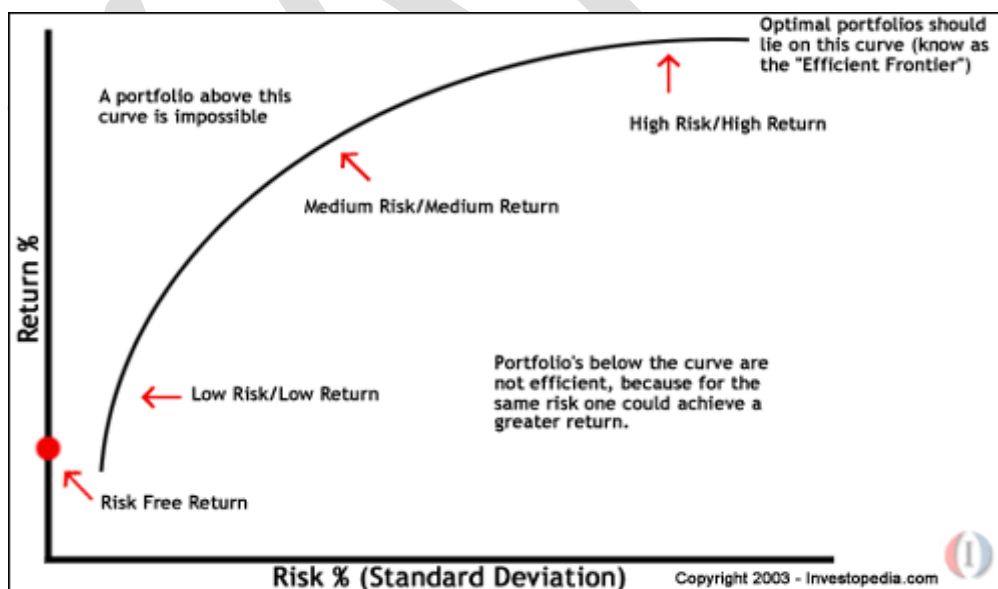
Building a hybrid type of portfolio means venturing into other investments, such as bonds, commodities, real estate and even art. Basically, there is a lot of flexibility in the hybrid portfolio approach. Traditionally, this type of portfolio would contain blue chip stocks and some high grade government or corporate bonds. REITs and MLPs may also be an investable theme for the balanced portfolio. A common fixed income investment strategy approach advocates buying bonds with various maturity dates, and is essentially a diversification approach within the bond asset class itself. Basically, a hybrid portfolio would include a mix of stocks and bonds in a relatively fixed allocation proportions. This type of approach offers

diversification benefits across multiple asset classes as equities and fixed income securities tend to have a negative correlation with one another.

Optimum Portfolio

The optimal portfolio concept falls under the modern portfolio theory. The theory assumes (among other things) that investors fanatically try to minimize risk while striving for the highest return possible. The theory states that investors will act rationally, always making decisions aimed at maximizing their return for their acceptable level of risk.

The optimal portfolio was used in 1952 by Harry Markowitz, and it shows us that it is possible for different portfolios to have varying levels of risk and return. Each investor must decide how much risk they can handle and then allocate (or diversify) their portfolio. The chart below illustrates how the optimal portfolio works. The optimal-risk portfolio is usually determined to be somewhere in the middle of the curve because as you go higher up the curve, you take on proportionately more risk for a lower incremental return. On the other end, low risk/low return portfolios are pointless because you can achieve a similar return by investing in risk-free assets, like government securities.



You can choose how much volatility you are willing to bear in your portfolio by picking any other point that falls on the efficient frontier. This will give you the maximum return for the amount of risk you wish to accept. Optimizing your portfolio is not something you can

calculate in your head. There are computer programs that are dedicated to determining optimal portfolios by estimating hundreds (and sometimes thousands) of different expected returns for each given amount of risk.

Portfolio Construction

Portfolio Construction is all about investing in a range of funds that work together to create an investment solution for investors. Building a portfolio involves understanding the way various types of investments work, and combining them to address your personal investment objectives and factors such as attitude to risk the investment and the expected life of the investment.

When building an investment portfolio there are two very important considerations.

- The first is asset allocation, which is concerned with how an investment is spread across different asset types and regions.
- The second is fund selection, which is concerned with the choice of fund managers and funds to represent each of the chosen asset classes and sectors.

The 4 steps to creating a portfolio

- **Create your risk profile** – Measure your perceived level of risk for an investment (scale of 1 to 10)
- **Asset Allocation** – Determining the right combination of assets – the most important part of the portfolio construction process.
- **Fine tune your portfolio** – Choose to invest in and/or review your existing portfolio to fit in with the asset allocation most suitable to you, potentially reducing your risk and increasing your returns.
- **Review your portfolio regularly** – Once you have constructed your portfolio, it is important to continue to review your asset allocation on a regular basis. Investors failing to do this, may find they become overweight in a particular asset class, potentially increasing the overall risk of their portfolio.

Performance Evaluation

Many investors mistakenly base the success of their portfolios on returns alone. Few consider the risk that they took to achieve those returns. Since the 1960s, investors have known how to quantify and measure risk with the variability of returns, but no single measure actually looked at *both* risk and return together. Today, we have three sets of performance measurement tools to assist us with our portfolio evaluations. The Treynor, Sharpe and Jensen ratios combine risk and return performance into a single value, but each is slightly different. Which one is best for you? Why should you care? Let's find out.

Treynor-Measure

Jack L. Treynor was the first to provide investors with a composite measure of portfolio performance that also included risk. Treynor's objective was to find a performance measure that could apply to all investors, regardless of their personal risk preferences. He suggested that there were really two components of risk: the risk produced by fluctuations in the market and the risk arising from the fluctuations of individual securities.

Treynor introduced the concept of the security market line, which defines the relationship between portfolio returns and market rates of returns, whereby the slope of the line measures the relative volatility between the portfolio and the market (as represented by beta). The beta coefficient is simply the volatility measure of a stock portfolio to the market itself. The greater the line's slope, the better the risk-return tradeoff.

The Treynor measure, also known as the reward to volatility ratio, can be easily defined as:

$$\text{(Portfolio Return – Risk-Free Rate) / Beta}$$

The numerator identifies the risk premium and the denominator corresponds with the risk of the portfolio. The resulting value represents the portfolio's return per unit risk.

To better understand how this works, suppose that the 10-year annual return for the S&P 500 (market portfolio) is 10%, while the average annual return on Treasury bills (a good proxy for the risk-free rate) is 5%. Then assume you are evaluating three distinct portfolio managers with the following 10-year results:

Managers	Average Annual Return	Beta
Manager A	10%	0.90
Manager B	14%	1.03
Manager C	15%	1.20

Now, you can compute the Treynor value for each:

$$T(\text{market}) = (.10 - .05)/1 = .05$$

$$T(\text{manager A}) = (.10 - .05)/0.90 = .056$$

$$T(\text{manager B}) = (.14 - .05)/1.03 = .087$$

$$T(\text{manager C}) = (.15 - .05)/1.20 = .083$$

The higher the Treynor measure, the better the portfolio. If you had been evaluating the portfolio manager (or portfolio) on performance alone, you may have inadvertently identified manager C as having yielded the best results. However, when considering the risks that each manager took to attain their respective returns, Manager B demonstrated the better outcome. In this case, all three managers performed better than the aggregate market.

Because this measure only uses systematic risk, it assumes that the investor already has an adequately diversified portfolio and, therefore, unsystematic risk (also known as diversifiable risk) is not considered. As a result, this performance measure should really only be used by investors who hold diversified portfolios.

Sharpe-Ratio

The Sharpe ratio is almost identical to the Treynor measure, except that the risk measure is the standard deviation of the portfolio instead of considering only the systematic risk, as represented by beta. Conceived by Bill Sharpe, this measure closely follows his work on the capital asset pricing model (CAPM) and by extension uses total risk to compare portfolios to the capital market line.

The Sharpe ratio can be easily defined as:

$$\text{(Portfolio Return – Risk-Free Rate) / Standard Deviation}$$

Using the Treynor example from above, and assuming that the S&P 500 had a standard deviation of 18% over a 10-year period, let's determine the Sharpe ratios for the following portfolio managers:

Manager	Annual Return	Portfolio Standard Deviation
Manager X	14%	0.11
Manager Y	17%	0.20
Manager Z	19%	0.27

$$S(\text{market}) = (.10 - .05) / .18 = .278$$

$$S(\text{manager X}) = (.14 - .05) / .11 = .818$$

$$S(\text{manager Y}) = (.17 - .05) / .20 = .600$$

$$S(\text{manager Z}) = (.19 - .05) / .27 = .519$$

Once again, we find that the best portfolio is not necessarily the one with the highest return. Instead, it's the one with the most superior risk-adjusted return, or in this case the fund headed by manager X.

Unlike the Treynor measure, the Sharpe ratio evaluates the portfolio manager on the basis of both rate of return and diversification (as it considers total portfolio risk as measured by standard deviation in its denominator). Therefore, the Sharpe ratio is more appropriate for well diversified portfolios, because it more accurately takes into account the risks of the

portfolio.

Jensen-Measure

Like the previous performance measures discussed, the Jensen measure is also based on CAPM. Named after its creator, Michael C. Jensen, the Jensen measure calculates the excess return that a portfolio generates over its expected return. This measure of return is also known as alpha.

The Jensen ratio measures how much of the portfolio's rate of return is attributable to the manager's ability to deliver above-average returns, adjusted for market risk. The higher the ratio, the better the risk-adjusted returns. A portfolio with a consistently positive excess return will have a positive alpha, while a portfolio with a consistently negative excess return will have a negative alpha

The formula is broken down as follows:

Jensen's Alpha = Portfolio Return – Benchmark Portfolio Return

Where: Benchmark Return (CAPM) = Risk-Free Rate of Return + Beta (Return of Market – Risk-Free Rate of Return)

So, if we once again assume a risk-free rate of 5% and a market return of 10%, what is the alpha for the following funds?

Manager	Average Annual Return	Beta
Manager D	11%	0.90
Manager E	15%	1.10
Manager F	15%	1.20

First, we calculate the portfolio's expected return:

$ER(D) = .05 + 0.90 (.10 - .05) = .0950$ or 9.5% return

$ER(E) = .05 + 1.10 (.10 - .05) = .1050$ or 10.50% return

$ER(F) = .05 + 1.20 (.10 - .05) = .1100$ or 11% return

Then, we calculate the portfolio's alpha by subtracting the expected return of the portfolio from the actual return:

Alpha D = 11% - 9.5% = 1.5%

Alpha E = 15% - 10.5% = 4.5%

Alpha F = 15% - 11% = 4.0%

Which manager did best? Manager E did best because, although manager F had the same annual return, it was expected that manager E would yield a lower return because the portfolio's beta was significantly lower than that of portfolio F.

Of course, both rate of return and risk for securities (or portfolios) will vary by time period. The Jensen measure requires the use of a different risk-free rate of return for each time interval considered. So, let's say you wanted to evaluate the performance of a fund manager for a five-year period using annual intervals; you would have to also examine the fund's annual returns minus the risk-free return for each year and relate it to the annual return on the market portfolio, minus the same risk-free rate. Conversely, the Treynor and Sharpe ratios examine average returns for the *total period* under consideration for all variables in the formula (the portfolio, market and risk-free asset). Like the Treynor measure, however, Jensen's alpha calculates risk premiums in terms of beta (systematic, undiversifiable risk) and therefore assumes the portfolio is already adequately diversified. As a result, this ratio is best applied with diversified portfolios, like mutual funds.

Portfolio Revision

The art of changing the mix of securities in a portfolio is called as portfolio revision.

The process of addition of more assets in an existing portfolio or changing the ratio of funds invested is called as portfolio revision.

The sale and purchase of assets in an existing portfolio over a certain period of time to maximize returns and minimize risk is called as Portfolio revision.

Need for Portfolio Revision

- An individual at certain point of time might feel the need to invest more. The need for portfolio revision arises when an individual has some additional money to invest.
- Change in investment goal also gives rise to revision in portfolio. Depending on the cash flow, an individual can modify his financial goal, eventually giving rise to changes in the portfolio i.e. portfolio revision.
- Financial market is subject to risks and uncertainty. An individual might sell off some of his assets owing to fluctuations in the financial market.

POSSIBLE QUESTIONS

PART – A (ONE MARKS)

(ONLINE EXAMINATION)

PART – B (8 MARKS)

1. Explain the Markowitz Theory in detail?
2. What is portfolio revision? List out the constraints in portfolio revision
3. Explain the process of Portfolio Construction?
4. Enumerate the Efficient Market Hypothesis.
5. Elucidate Treynor's Performance Measurement in Portfolio Analysis.
6. Enumerate the Techniques used in Portfolio Evaluation.
7. Explain the difference between Traditional and Modern Portfolio Analysis?
8. Explain the concept and process of portfolio analysis.
9. Explain the Techniques used in Portfolio Revision?
10. Write short note on:
 - i. Capital Market Line
 - ii. Security Market Line

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III B.COM PA - INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT AND FINANCIAL ANALYSIS (15PAU603A)

UNIT V (PORTFOLIO ANALYSIS)

S.NO.	QUESTION	OPTION 1	OPTION 2	OPTION 3	OPTION 4	ANSWER
1	The risk in average individual stock can be reduced by placing the individual stock in -----	low risk portfolio	diversified portfolio	undiversified portfolio	high risk portfolio	diversified portfolio
2	The expected returns weighted average on assets in the portfolio is considered as	weighted portfolio	expected return on portfolio	coefficient of portfolio	expected assets	expected return on portfolio
3	_____means combination of financial assets and physical assets	portfolio	evaluation	portfolio construction	diversification	portfolio
4	_____ deals with the selection of optimal portfolios by rational risk averse investors	risk management	portfolio management	portfolio construction	debt instrument	portfolio management
5	_____ involves a shift from one stock to another or from stock to bond and vice versa in portfolio composition	risk management	portfolio management	portfolio construction	portfolio revision	portfolio revision
6	The policy which lays emphasis on safety of principal invested in securities is	defensive policy	aggressive policy	aggressive defensive policy	growth policy	defensive policy
7	Growth policy in portfolio gives priority to	current income of the portfolio	capital appreciation of the portfolio	balanced portfolio construction	tax savings	capital appreciation of the portfolio

S.NO.	QUESTION	OPTION 1	OPTION 2	OPTION 3	OPTION 4	ANSWER
8	The single index model is widely employed to allocate investments in the portfolio among	equity shares	debt instruments	derivatives	revision	equity shares
9	portfolio diversification mangement diversification is the technique of reducing_____in a portfolio	stability	evaluation	risk	return	risk
10	Bonds issued by the _____ are highly safe as they are supported by the tax paying capacity of the whole nation	central government	state government	public	industry	central government
11	A security is regarded_____ when it can be disposed off at short notice and without any monetary loss	portfolio	liquid	scrips	industry data	liquid
12	The first and foremost step in the portfolio management process is the _____	identification of objectives and constraints	selection of the asset mix	portfolio execution	portfolio revision	identification of objectives and constraints
13	Portfolio management is the process of selecting a bunch of	current assets	long term asset	securities	debt instrument	securities
14	Portfolio means a combination of	financial assets and physical assets	short term assets	long term assets	very short term assets	financial assets and physical assets
15	The financial assets are -----	shares	silver	real estate	gold	shares

S.NO.	QUESTION	OPTION 1	OPTION 2	OPTION 3	OPTION 4	ANSWER
16	The physical assets are -----	debentures	shares	other securities	gold	gold
17	Asset mix means the -----	proportion of stock	proportion current asset	proportion of liability	proportion of profits	proportion of stock
18	A proper mix means -----	assets	asset and liability	stock and bonds	liability	stock and bonds
19	the first and foremost factor contributing to portfolio management is	timing of investment	planning	performance appraisal	close monitoring of shares	planning
20	Timing of investment is an important factor in	portfolio management	economic forecaste	industry analysis	company analysis	portfolio management
21	Diversification reduces -----	inflation risk	market risk	interest rate risk	unique risk	unique risk
22	Which one of the following is not an efficient portfolio?	portfolio which gives the highest return at a particular level of risk	portfolio which gives minimum risk for given levels of return	portfolio which gives a higher return at the same risk or lower risk	portfolio which gives lower return at the lower risk	portfolio which gives lower return at the lower risk
23	Corner portfolio is one with -----	lowest return and risk combination	nil return	excess return	unexplained variance	lowest return and risk combination

S.NO.	QUESTION	OPTION 1	OPTION 2	OPTION 3	OPTION 4	ANSWER
24	Shares having betas less than 1 can be said to be	defensive	aggressive	neutral	appropriation	aggressive
25	Capital Market Line is firstly initiated by	Mohsin	Linter	Markowitz	William Sharpe	William Sharpe
26	The most favourable portfolio is the proficient portfolio with the	lowest risk	highest risk	highest utility	least investment	highest utility
27	A main difference among real and nominal interest proceeds is that	real returns adjust for inflation and nominal returns do not	real returns use actual cash flows and nominal use expected cash flows	real interest adjusts for commissions and nominal returns do not	real returns show the highest possible return and nominal returns show the lowest possible returns	real returns adjust for inflation and nominal returns do not
28	_____ includes portfolio which gives more return for the same level of risk or same return with lesser level of risk	efficient frontier	baumel's model	sharpe's model	portfolio selection	efficient frontier
29	In a two-stock portfolio, the minimum attainable risk and the lower return would be _____ portfolio	investment portfolio	sharpe's portfolio	corner	efficient portfolio	corner
30	_____ model is based on security's return relationship with the index return	sharpe	baumel's model	portfolio selection	efficient frontier	portfolio selection
31	A number of portfolio models have been developed for choosing an	sharpe's model	optimal portfolio	capital asset pricing model	possible portfolio	optimal portfolio

S.NO.	QUESTION	OPTION 1	OPTION 2	OPTION 3	OPTION 4	ANSWER
32	Sharpe's portfolio model is a	single index model	double index model		past index model	single index model
33	Investors are generally	rational	irrational	neutral	optimal	rational
34	An aggressive policy is one which places more emphasis on the	yield of securities	principal of securities	loss of securities	types of securities	yield of securities
35	Defensive policy lays much emphasis on	growth of securities	yield of securities	types of securities	safety of invested securities	safety of invested securities
36	aggressive defensive policy lays emphasis on a balanced portfolio constructed with varied	growth of securities	yield of securities	types of securities	safety of invested securities	types of securities
37	Income vs growth policy resolves the conflicting issues between	fixed income and fixed capital	current income or capital gains	bonds and debentures	shares and public deposits	current income or capital gains
38	A sound portfolio management should ensure	selection of securities	liquidity of securities	transferability of securities	marketability of securities	marketability of securities
39	The marketability of a security depends upon the _____ of the market for it	risk and return	price and size	investors	under price	price and size

S.NO.	QUESTION	OPTION 1	OPTION 2	OPTION 3	OPTION 4	ANSWER
40	The size of the market is further affected by the fact whether the security is ____	over-priced	average priced	midium priced	average or midium priced	over-priced
41	A good investment portfolio consists of securities whose prices remain reasonably	diversify	stable	not stable	over valued	stable
42	Liquidity is another important principle that governs the _____ for the investor	transfer securities	yield securities	invested securities	selection of securities	selection of securities
43	The value of shares fluctuates more than that of	debentures	bonds	gold	real estate	bonds
44	Instituional investors are	commercial bank	central government	state government	semi government	commercial bank
45	Portfolio managers should continuously evaluate the	management	liquidity	portfolio performance	industry performance	portfolio performance
46	A proper decision on _____ of investment would always fetch maximum gains from investment	planning	timing of investment	portfolio revision	performance appraisal	timing of investment
47	Portfolio management deals with the selection of optimal portfolio by	rational risk averse	irrational risk averse	rational and irrational	various assets	rational risk averse

S.NO.	QUESTION	OPTION 1	OPTION 2	OPTION 3	OPTION 4	ANSWER
48	Portfolio revision generally involves a shift from	stock to bond	assets or revenue	assets to liability	stock to risk	stock to bond
49	Security analysis depends on the	sources of information	price	average return	equity	sources of information
50	Financial hazard is most related with	the use of equity financing by corporations	the use of the debt financing by corporations	equity investments held by corporations	debt investment held by the corporations	the use of the debt financing by corporations
51	In order to settle on the compound growth rate of an investment over period, an investor determine the	geometric mean	calculus mean	arithmetic mean	arithmetic median	geometric mean
52	Investors should be agreeing to invest in riskier investments merely	if the return is short	if there are no safe alternatives except for holding cash	if the expected return is adequate for the risk level	if there are true speculators	if the expected return is adequate for the risk level
53	Hold two securities as an alternative of will not decrease the hazard occupied by an investor if the two securities are	perfectively positive correlated	perfectively negative correlated	no correlation	all of the answer correct	perfectively positive correlated
54	Which type of market efficiency declares that current security prices totally reflect all information, equally public and private	Weak	Semi-strong	Strong	A,B and C are wrong	Strong
55	In Capital Market Line every investment is	infinitely divisible	finitely divisible	a & b	all of the answer correct	infinitely divisible

S.NO.	QUESTION	OPTION 1	OPTION 2	OPTION 3	OPTION 4	ANSWER
56	Superior portfolio is not basically a collection of individually	good portfolio	good investments	negative securities	all of the answer correct	good investments
57	Investments would grade the uppermost with regard to protection is	government bonds	common stock	preferred stock	real estate	government bonds
58	Tracking error is defined as	the difference between the returns on the overall risky portfolio versus the benchmark return.	the variance of the return of the benchmark portfolio	the variance of the return difference between the portfolio and the	the variance of the return of the actively-managed portfolio	the difference between the returns on the overall risky portfolio versus the benchmark
59	If a portfolio manager consistently obtains a high Sharpe measure, the manager's forecasting ability _____.	is above average	is average	is below average	does not exist	is above average
60	Active portfolio management consists of _____.	market timing	security analysis	indexing	market timing and security ananalysis	market analysis and security analysis
61	Perfect timing ability is equivalent to ha	a call option	a futures contract	a put option	a commodities contract	a call option

Reg. No.

[13CCU601]

KARPAGAM UNIVERSITY

Karpagam Academy of Higher Education
(Established Under Section 3 of UGC Act 1956)
COIMBATORE – 641 021
(For the candidates admitted from 2013 onwards)

B.Com., DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2017

Sixth Semester

COMMERCE (COMPUTER APPLICATIONS)

INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT

Time: 3 hours

Maximum : 60 marks

PART – A (20 x 1 = 20 Marks) (30 Minutes)

Answer ALL the Questions

1. The negotiable financial investment differs from non-negotiable financial investment in terms of
(a) Face value (b) Transferability (c) Maturity period (d) Interest rate
2. Investment made in real estate is a _____
(a) Real investment (b) Financial investment (c) Non-financial investment (d) Intangible investment
3. Which one of the following is not a fixed income bearing security?
(a) Debentures (b) Bonds (c) Fixed deposits (d) Equity shares
4. Which one the following scheme helps in reducing tax liability?
(a) Investment in real estate (b) National saving certificate (c) Equity shares (d) Savings bank account
5. Stock market _____ help in showing the stock market behavior
(a) Prices (b) Values (c) Indices (d) Quantities
6. Sensex is the weighted average of the prices of _____
(a) 50 shares (b) 30 shares (c) 20 shares (d) 10 shares
7. _____ was first introduce online computerized system
(a) NSE (b) BSE (c) OTCEI (d) New issue market

8. Investor assumes less _____ by purchasing securities.
(a) Return (b) Profit (c) Risk (d) Loss
9. 7.5% coupon interest Government Security is quoted at Rs.120. Its current yield will be _____
(a) 0.0855 (b) 0.0625 (c) 0.0775 (d) 0.07
10. What is the beta factor for corporate finance under Standardized approach?
(a) 0.15 (b) 0.18 (c) 0.12 (d) 0.1
11. Which of the following is not a type of credit risk
(a) Default risk (b) Credit spread risk (c) Intrinsic risk (d) Basis risk
12. When interest rates go up, prices of fixed interest bonds
(a) Go up (b) Go down (c) Remain unchanged (d) Remain changed
13. Technical deals with many _____
(a) Prices (b) Assumptions (c) Returns (d) risk
14. _____ of the security is related to demand and supply.
(a) Market price (b) Market value (c) Market factors (d) Market movements
15. Movement of security prices is going upward _____ in stock prices.
(a) Changing (b) Fluctuating (c) Operating (d) Detecting
16. _____ is forms the basis of technicians theory
(a) Odd lot theory (b) Random walk theory (c) Dow theory (d) Efficient market theory
17. Sharpe's portfolio model is a _____
(a) Single index model (b) Double index model (c) past index model (d) Current index model
18. Sharpe's single index assumption is based
(a) No corporate tax (b) Transaction cost is exist (c) Investors (d) Rational
19. Investors are generally _____
(a) Rational (b) Irrational (c) Neutral (d) Optimal
20. An aggressive policy is one which places more emphasis on the _____
(a) Yield of securities (b) Principal of securities (c) Loss of securities (d) Types of securities

PART B (5 x 8 = 40 Marks) (2 ½ Hours)
Answer ALL the Questions

21. (a) Explain the features of an investment programme
(Or)
(b) What are all the types of investment?
22. (a) Enumerate the importance of National Stock Exchange of India.
(Or)
(b) What is OTCEI? Explain the method of trading in OTCEI.
23. (a) What are factors responsible for causes of risk?
(Or)
(b) Explain the methods of unsystematic risk.
24. (a) Discuss the factors involved in Industry Analysis
(Or)
(b) What is economic forecasting? Explain its techniques.
25. (a) Explain the types of portfolio management .
(Or)
(b) Define Portfolio Management. Describe its process.
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Sixth semester

COMMERCE**INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT**

Time: 3 hours

Maximum : 60 marks

PART - A (20 x 1 = 20 Marks) (30 Minutes)

(Question Nos. 1 to 20 Online Examinations)

PART B (5 x 8 = 40 Marks) (2 ½ Hours)

Answer ALL the Questions

21. a) Explain the process of Investment programme.
Or
b) Enumerate the Investment Media with suitable examples.
22. a) Elaborate the different types of stock exchange functioning in India.
Or
b) Discuss the features and advantages of NSE.
23. a) Explain the Factors Affecting Industry Analysis.
Or
b) Describe the various steps involved in fundamental analysis briefly.
24. a) Explain the Techniques used in analyzing a Company's Performance.
Or
b) Enumerate the difference between Fundamental Analysis and Technical Analysis.
25. a) Explain the process of Portfolio Construction.
Or
b) Enumerate the Efficient Market Hypothesis.



Reg. No.....

[13CMU602]

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B.Com., DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2016

Sixth Semester

COMMERCE

INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT

Time: 3 hours

Maximum : 60 marks

PART – A (20 x 1 = 20 Marks) (30 Minutes)
(Question Nos. 1 to 20 Online Examinations)

PART B (5 x 8 = 40 Marks) (2 ½ Hours)
Answer ALL the Questions

21. a. Elaborate investment media in India
Or
b. Explain the importance of investment.
22. a. Explain OTCEI and its recent trends.
Or
b. Discuss on security market indicators.
23. a. Explain the types of Fundamental Analysis.
Or
b. Elaborate efficient frontier of Markowitz theory
24. a. Elaborate interpretation of Technical Analysis.
Or
b. Explain the importance of Trends.
25. a. Explain risk categories modern portfolio theory.
Or
b. Explain in detail on speculative portfolio and hybrid portfolio.
-

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B.Com. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2015

Sixth Semester

COMMERCE

INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT

Time: 3 hours

Maximum : 100 marks

PART – A (15 x 2 = 30 Marks)

Answer ALL the Questions

1. What is the meaning of investment management?
2. Write two factors influencing investment decision.
3. What is meant by speculation?
4. What is primary market?
5. Write on ready and continuous market.
6. What do you mean by Screen based trading?
7. Define return.
8. What is meant by business risk?
9. What is measurement of return?
10. Write about economic analysis.
11. Who is considered to be the father of fundamental analysis?
12. What is micro-economics?
13. Give the meaning of portfolio analysis.
14. What is meant by Analyzing returns?
15. What is the perspective of modern portfolio theory?

PART B (5 X 14= 70 Marks)

Answer ALL the Questions

16. a) Elaborate the benefits of investing in mutual funds.
Or
b) Explain the types of Mutual Funds.
17. a) Elucidate the risk and its causes
Or
b) Explain return and its importance in investment.

18. a) Comment the criticisms inclined to fundamental analysis.

Or

- b) Explain the various steps of fundamental analysis.

19. a) Elaborate efficient frontier of Markowitz theory.

Or

- b) Explain risk categories modern portfolio theory.

20. Compulsory :-

Factors contributing to the growth and development of capital market--
comment.

Reg. No.....

[11CCU601]

KARPAGAM UNIVERSITY

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COIMBATORE – 641 021

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B.Com. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2014

Sixth Semester

COMMERCE (COMPUTER APPLICATIONS)

INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT

Time: 3 hours

Maximum : 100 marks

PART – A (15 x 2 = 30 Marks)

Answer ALL the Questions

1. Define Investment.
2. Why do people Invest?
3. What is Speculation?
4. What is new issue market?
5. Define Stock Exchange
6. What is listing of shares?
7. What is industry analysis?
8. What is technical analysis?
9. What is fundamental analysis?
10. What is risk?
11. What is portfolio analysis?
12. What is Markowitz 'efficient frontier'?
13. What is Demat account?
14. What is SEBI?
15. What is closed ended mutual fund?

PART B (5 X 14= 70 Marks)

Answer ALL the Questions

16. a. Explain the investment process
Or
b. What are the sources of investment information?
17. a. Explain the methods of new issues.
Or
b. How has SEBI regulated insider trading in the Stock exchange?

18. a. What are charts? How are they interpreted in technical analysis?

Or

- b. In what way the fundamental analysis is different from technical analysis. ?

19. a. Explain the causes of risk.

Or

- b. How does Markovitz theory help in planning an investor's portfolio'?

20. a. What are the obstacles in the way of an equity analyst ?

Or

- b. Discuss the guidelines for conservative equity investors.