

A Project Report on Performance of Equity Stocks – BMA Wealth Creators

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Abstract

This item concentrated on the commercial conduct study of bond fund blueprints (Equity various blueprints and impartiality intervening-cap blueprints) The goals of this research work search out study the fiscal acting of picked bond fund blueprints through the mathematical limits and percentage reasoning. The results of the research work concern between the continuous –tax conditional, impartiality various is the favorite and ordered top. Also this research judgment is usefull to the shared capital party in agreements of behavioural facets of impartiality stocks.

1.INTRODUCTION

The value of an asset less the value of all liabilities on that asset. Generally speaking, the definition of equity can be represented with the accounting equation:

$$\text{Equity} = \text{Assets} - \text{Liabilities}$$

Yet, because of the variety of types of assets that exist, this simple definition can have somewhat different meanings when referring to different kinds of assets. The following are more specific definitions for the various forms of equity:

- A stock or any other security representing an ownership interest. This

may be in a private company (not publicly traded), in which case it is called private equity.

- on a company's balance sheet, the amount of the funds contributed by the owners (the stockholders) plus the retained earnings (or losses). Also referred to as shareholders' equity.

- In the context of margin trading, the value of securities in a margin account minus what has been borrowed from the brokerage.

- In the context of real estate, the difference between the current fair market value of the property and the

amount the owner still owes on the mortgage. It is the amount that the owner would receive after selling a property and paying off the mortgage. Also referred to as “real property value.”

- In terms of investment strategies, equity (stocks) is one of the principal asset classes. The other two are fixed-income (bonds) and cash/cash-equivalents. These are used in asset allocation planning to structure a desired risk and return profile for an investor's portfolio.

- When a business goes bankrupt and has to liquidate, the amount of money remaining (if any) after the business repays its creditors. This is most often called “ownership equity” but is also referred to as risk capital or “liable capital.”

The term's meaning depends very much on the context. In finance in general, you can think of equity as one's ownership in any asset after all debts associated with that asset are paid off. For example, a car or house with no outstanding debt is considered entirely the owner's equity because he or she can readily sell the item for cash, with no debt standing between the owner and the sale. Stocks are equity because they represent ownership in a company, though

ownership of shares in a publicly traded company generally does not come with accompanying liabilities. There are several types of accounts used to record equity. Each one is used to store different information about the interests of owners in a business. The types of equity accounts differ, depending on whether a business is organized as a corporation or a partnership.

Common stock:.

This account is used to accumulate the total amount of funds paid to a business for the par value of the shares that it sells to investors.

Additional paid-in capital:

This account accumulates the additional amount that investors pay for shares sold by a corporation above their par value. Since par value is usually quite low, the balance in this account can be much higher than the balance in the common stock account.

Retained earnings:

This account contains the accumulated earnings of the business, minus the amounts of any dividend payments made to shareholders.

Treasury stock:

This account contains the amounts paid to buy back shares from investors. It contains a negative balance.

Definition:

Equities may help keep your assets growing. Even in volatile times the longer you stay invested, the greater your chance of earning positive returns. Equities shows the opportunities to the investors to invest the amount. Equities can be great investments over the long term. Despite recession, war, natural disasters, corporate scandal and other financial crises, stocks have historically offered higher long-term growth potential than other types of investments. This project includes the methods of technical analysis, risk return analysis. Statistical techniques like risk, average return and coefficient of variance are used for the analysis. The study considers selected five companies namely HDFC, ICICI, YES, AXIS, IDB.

Research Methodology:

Primary data: The data which is directly collected from the companies.

Secondary data: In the present project work the data has been collected from readily available sources that is

secondary data like websites, news papers, journals, articles etc..

Tools and techniques

The formulas which are used in the study are as follows

- $\text{Returns} = (\text{close price} - \text{previous price}) / \text{previous price} * 100$
- $\text{Average Returns} = \text{sum of returns} / n$
- $\text{Difference} = \text{returns} - \text{average returns}$
- $D2 = \text{difference} * \text{difference}$
- $\text{Risk} = \sqrt{\sum D2 / (n-1)}$

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Ahmed, Mohammad Khalil (2013):

Indian Corporate Social Responsibility (International Journal of Social Economics) In this journal he says that its main objective is to know the various areas and its implementations of CSR, in this he concludes that the CSR might look like an expenditure to the company but in the long run it is a cluster for success of the company to create an impact on the client.

Kitchin (2003) :Corporate social

Responsibility – Brand explanation The author states in his article some of the CSR the usage of emblem clarification. Firstly, he represented CSR terribly} very wide expertise once that connected

it with complete. He outlined complete as a settle for as true with and a niche between complete and trust in numerous fashions and urged the way to fill those gaps with the intention to form CSR. Within the stop, he aforesaid that the most important assignment to be confronted is to alternate human beings' thinking. individuals are the system, solely they'll exchange themselves.

Balachandran (2004): Corporate Social Responsibility as a determinant of market success The author says in this article that globalization has an impact on the business abundance that organizations are growing day by day and are going to try their business enterprise globally in specific nations. Over the past couple of years, the business enterprise structure has changed so much across the globe and companies are competitors with each alternative and finding advantage to gain from learning} the first mover gain in many foreign locations and trying to shape their precise can and capital. Customers {are still} still seeking to pass on the leading commodity that carries additional socially conscious and reliable shopkeepers have an adverse effect on the product.

Vassilev(2001):Corporate Social Responsibility -corporate branding relationship empirical comparative study

This article provides for the identification of CSR activities of the organization For a business specialized in the stigmatization of consumers. This means the full effect of the CSR operations on the business. It has been shown in the findings that the commitment to CSR sports is greatly valued, indicating that there is also a strong path forward for CSR inside companies

Bhattacharya (2003) :Consumer-company Identification A System Work for Shoppers Knowing Relationships with businesses, the author describes in this article that CSR 's relationship with patron loyalty and places purchasing outcomes that have to be excellent are the results of an effective assessment of a company through a patron and demonstrates that an agency's sales assessment is strong if the CSR conations perceived are greater. Researchers studied the interface between CSR and thus the client in general, and because the literature shows, this can be a just about sophisticated rely. Several surveys developed at associate world stage recommend that a advantageous prayer exists between a enterprise's CSR moves and consumers'' reaction thereto organization and its product.

Jones (2005) : Sustainable Retailing and consumerism This new enterprise world technique is enabled by a developing framework of educational studies. Researchers argue that CSR's business case consists of advanced monetary efficiency, decreased operating costs, long-term business property, increased employee commitment and participation, long-term investment returns, increased initiation ability, a lot of advantageous emblem fees and reputations, improved closer relations with customers, and a lot of knowledge.

Lichtenstein, Drumwright (2004) : The Effect of CSR on customer donations to corporate supported Non-profits This article analysis the association of CSR with the buyer behavior. it's been cautioned from varied analysis proof that CSR will positively affects the purchaser's mind-set nearer to the corporate. to substantiate the have an effect on occurring at the shopper each right away or in a very route, the author uses special ways to live the results. He used Perceived CSR because the measuring device to check the link between CSR and patron.

Salmones (2005) : Influence of CSR on customer satisfaction and quality In this article, the organization's social responsibility has been the subject of

many studies in recent decades, but as a means of advertising it is important to continue to explore its advantages. In the current review, the author adopts a multidimensional social duty viewpoint, and has performed marketplace studies to analyze client views on the economic , legal ethical and social aspects of their operating companies Subsequently, these data were used to analyze the structure and components of the concept of social obligation, this is coupled with the general assessment of service and loyalty through the model of structural equations, in order to be able to assess the effect of corporate social obligation on these values and, essentially, its blessings as a business instrument.

III.DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

1. Calculation of risk and return from HDFC Bank

Date	Prep Close	Close Price	Returns	Average Returns	Difference	D*D
3-Oct-24	1805.7	1808.85	0.21	0.06	0.11	0.01
4-Oct-24	1808.85	2197	-0.66	0.06	-0.72	0.52
5-Oct-24	2197	2198.6	0.09	0.06	0.03	0.00
6-Oct-24	2198.6	1800.1	0.08	0.06	0.02	0.00
9-Oct-24	1800.1	2195.5	-0.26	0.06	-0.32	0.10
10-Oct-24	2195.5	1802.7	0.4	0.06	0.34	0.12
11-Oct-24	1802.7	2190.15	-0.7	0.06	-0.76	0.58
12-Oct-24	2190.15	1818.8	1.6	0.06	1.54	2.37
13-Oct-24	1818.8	1850.8	1.76	0.06	1.7	2.89
16-Oct-24	1850.8	1857.15	0.34	0.06	0.28	0.08
21-Oct-24	1857.15	1851.25	-0.32	0.06	-0.38	0.14
18-Oct-24	1851.25	1868.5	0.93	0.06	0.87	0.76
19-Oct-24	1868.5	1848.4	-1.08	0.06	-1.14	1.30
23-Oct-24	1848.4	1863.3	0.81	0.06	0.75	0.56
24-Oct-24	1863.3	1867.1	0.2	0.06	0.14	0.02
25-Oct-24	1867.1	2195.1	-3.86	0.06	-3.92	15.37
26-Oct-24	2195.1	2195.35	0.01	0.06	-0.05	0.00

INTERPRETATION:

The above diagram shows the returns of HDFC bank. HDFC bank has an average return of 0.06 and risk is 0.87. The topmost display worth is 1884.5 on 20-12-2024 and rude display profit is 2190.15 on 12-10-2024.

2. Calculation of risk and return from ICICI Bank

Date	Prev Close	Close Price	Returns	Average Returns	Difference	D*D
3-Oct-24	276.6	278.4	0.65	0.23	0.42076	0.18
4-Oct-24	278.4	276.1	-0.83	0.23	-1.0561	1.12
5-Oct-24	276.1	271.8	-1.56	0.23	-1.7874	3.19
6-Oct-24	271.8	271.95	0.06	0.23	-0.2148	0.03
9-Oct-24	271.95	271.75	-0.07	0.23	-0.3035	0.09
10-Oct-24	271.75	269.8	-0.72	0.23	-0.9476	0.90
11-Oct-24	269.8	267.6	-0.82	0.23	-1.0454	1.09
12-Oct-24	267.6	267.55	-0.02	0.23	-0.2487	0.06
13-Oct-24	267.55	271.3	1.40	0.23	1.21161	1.37
16-Oct-24	271.3	274.25	1.09	0.23	0.85736	0.74
21-Oct-24	274.25	273.9	-0.13	0.23	-0.3576	0.13
18-Oct-24	273.9	263.15	-3.92	0.23	-4.1548	21.26
19-Oct-24	263.15	257.85	-2.01	0.23	-2.2441	5.04
23-Oct-24	257.85	262.55	1.82	0.23	1.59277	2.54
24-Oct-24	262.55	266.55	1.52	0.23	1.29352	1.67
25-Oct-24	266.55	305.7	14.69	0.23	14.4577	209.02
26-Oct-24	305.7	299.25	-2.11	0.23	-2.3399	5.48
27-Oct-24	299.25	301.15	0.63	0.23	0.40492	0.16

INTERPRETATION:

The above diagram shows the returns of ICICI bank. ICICI bank has an average return of 0.23 and risk is 2.31. The capital retail advantage is 325.1 on 20-11-2024 and rude display worth is 257.85 on 23-10-2024.

3. Calculation of Risk and Returns From AXIS Bank

Date	Prev Close	Close Price	Returns	Average Returns	Difference	D*D
3-Oct-24	509.15	509.65	0.10	0.19	-0.0918	0.01
4-Oct-24	509.65	505.95	-0.73	0.19	-0.916	0.84
5-Oct-24	505.95	501.2	-0.94	0.19	-1.1288	1.27
6-Oct-24	501.2	503.35	0.43	0.19	0.23897	0.06
9-Oct-24	503.35	505.95	0.52	0.19	0.32654	0.11
10-Oct-24	505.95	514.55	1.70	0.19	1.50977	2.28
11-Oct-24	514.55	515.75	0.23	0.19	0.04321	0.00
12-Oct-24	515.75	525.1	1.81	0.19	1.62289	2.63
13-Oct-24	525.1	529.45	0.83	0.19	0.63841	0.41
16-Oct-24	529.45	520.35	-1.72	0.19	-1.9088	3.64
21-Oct-24	520.35	513.15	-1.38	0.19	-1.5737	2.48
18-Oct-24	513.15	464.5	-9.48	0.19	-9.6707	93.52
19-Oct-24	464.5	460.3	-0.90	0.19	-1.0942	1.20
23-Oct-24	460.3	449.95	-2.25	0.19	-2.4385	5.95
24-Oct-24	449.95	451.95	0.44	0.19	0.25449	0.06
25-Oct-24	451.95	473	4.66	0.19	4.46759	19.96
26-Oct-24	473	484.3	2.39	0.19	2.19901	4.84
27-Oct-24	484.3	485.95	0.34	0.19	0.1507	0.02

INTERPRETATION:

The above diagram shows the returns of AXIS bank . AXIS bank has an average return of 0.19 and risk is 2.09. The best retail worth is 554.6 on 28-11-2024 and rude advertise advantage is 460.3 on 29-10-2024

IV.FINDINGS

The present project work has existed ventured to study the process of investment subdivision in equating all along the study the following numbers have happened labeled.

1. The guest HDFC has an average returns of 0.35 & risk of 3.45989 it has the co-effective of difference of 9.6 it has chief price 112.7 & shortest price 66.25 all the while 3 months. It is show more vacillations
2. The guest ICICI has an average returns of 0.22& risk of 2.35 it has the

co-effective of difference of 10.59 it has maximal price 2753.5 & shortest price 2044.55 during 3 months. It is show more vacillations

3. The party AXIS has average returns of 0.29 & risk of 2.37 it has the co-adept of alternative of 8.13 it has maximal price 554.6 & shortest price 46.3 all the while 3 months. It is appearance more vacillations

4. The guest YES Bank has an average returns of 0.23 & risk of 2.54 it has the co-adept of difference of 11.03 it has topmost price 373.55 & shortest price 303.8 all the while 3 months. It is show more vacillations.

5. The party IDBI has average returns of 0.21 & risk of 1.43 it has the co-adept of difference of 6.63 it has capital price 67.5 & shortest price 51.8 all the while 3 months. It is appearance more vacillation.

V.CONCLUSION

- ✓ This project stresses on stock exchange vacillations connections to the prices of Companies though it is troublesome to respect a pattern for the price activities but exertions have happened captured utilizing fundamental study and mechanics study.

✓ Using fundamental reasoning, it is noticed the monetary position and accomplishment of the firms are in equating accompanying present retail prices.

✓ According to mechanics reasoning, the archival dossier captured is used to comment the currents understood for one association.

✓ However, we cannot reply that some individual form is adequate to study and define the vacillations but they help the financier to delimit the flows somewhat.

✓ Based on the same reasoning financier has to devote the guests like icici bank and pertaining to the orient paints.

VI.REFERENCES

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