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A STUDY ON INITIAL PUBLIC OFFER

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Abstract:

In any other case the first "fragile eminence" idea of inventories is that there is normal inventory or the method to evaluate the way interest problems are. In any other scenario, "fragile eminent" could be offered to almost nothing more accurately, very warm ruby families based in cash for the increase, irrespective of the same viewing factor, unforgettable exchanges could be monitored in business locations through surprisingly small memberships.

The big stock concept in partnership with everyone from the start of the stock or IPO belief. If the membership has not given the scarcest piece a reminiscent mixing capability, it is recognized miles as an IPO, and then its system-related decision will have to be made progress.

The IPO 's guardian should make sure that development assistance is definitely close to the factor and that is why it is not clear what kind of help is required (removal or subsidies).

The test positions are shown

- IPO upsides care
- Discover why heart materials are being disclosed by memberships, IPO evidence, IPO remedies and an IPO portion;

The IPO's defense is that speculation is risky. When you use the money of a virtualist you are likely for several days to concentrate on the stock and to get all your statistics about the company, irrespective of how smart it is to concentrate on the road. However, the organization needs only to endure some commitments to disregard the financial situation of the sector beforehand. Customers can also simultaneously display the property in the IPO.

CHAPTER-I INTRODUCTION

The public initial offer (IPO), which is simply known as an offer or flotation, shall occur when, for the first time, a corporation (called the issuer) offers common stocks or securities for the public. It is mostly released by smaller, younger firms seeking capital to increase, but can also be rendered publicly tradable by big, privately held businesses.

The issuer will be assisted at an IPO by a company to assess the type of safety (common or preferred), the best prices and the time to sell it.

An IPO is a risky investment. An investment. It is hard to predict how the share or the stock will judge the company on its first business day and in the near future

with respect to individual investors. In addition, most IPOs go through a transitional phase of development and, thus, there is more doubt as to their future value.

The capital market is a necessary pre-request for the industrial and commercial growth of a country. The capital market is the corporate arrangement that enables long-term funding for borrowing and lending. We may divide them into two primary and secondary stock parts. Also referred to as the current primary market issue category. The primary market is new shares or bonds never sold before. In the years 2006-2010, the importance of this study is to study the IPO Document. This analysis was based on price differences and LTP. If the IPOs are too much or less expensive. The investor proceeded on the basis of just 2 parameter: problem price and LTP. Investors are aware of the benefit or loss. The LTP & Issue prices that can be defined as scripts are overpriced or below prices. Not taking into account other criteria. This research shows that wise scripts in the sector are overpriced or price-effective.

The IPO looks for its advantages and makes recommendations and suggestions for the investor in this study. Before choosing a company, the investor should think about the business. A good investor should diversify and reduce the risk by investing in different securities. Primary market returns are particularly desirable on the day the listing is made in short periods. However, IPO investors should select the best company wisely.

SCOPE OF THE STUDY:

- 1) The report only includes NSE primary market securities.
- 2) For the determination of whether scripts are priced or over priced without taking into account other factors, only LTP and Issue prices are considered.
- 3) The analysis only covers the 2006-2012 periods
- 4) The analysis covers chosen scripts randomly under different industries.

OBJECTIVES THE STUDY:

1. The aim of this project is to research developments in the primary market from 2006 to 2012 with a specific emphasis on LTP and prices.
2. Consider LTP and the price difference of the issue in various industries. Price: Price.
3. Assess, on the basis of the price gap LTP, if issue rates are higher or lower than the price.
4. To measure the profit and disadvantage of the investor based on the above study.

METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY:

The methods of data collection include both primary and secondary methods of collection.

Primary Data: this approach covers personal contact data obtained with ICICI approved members.

Secondary data: The process for gathering secondary data includes:

The lecturers were delivered by the respective departmental superintendents.

The ICICI booklets and materials.

Data from NSE journals, economic times, the NSE website, etc.

Different books on finance, the stock market and other related subjects.

TOOLS USED FOR ANALYSIS:

1) **TABULATION:** Table is a systematic arrangement of statistical findings in rows and columns. Rows are horizontal, while vertical columns. In the context of analysis and interpretation, the tabulation is the systemic presentation of data.

The following tables are used:

a) **One-way table:** It only has one feature and thus one or more separate questions concerning those features.

b) **Two-way table:** includes complete subsections and can respond to two questions which are mutually related.

2) **DIAGRAMETIC AND GRAPHICAL DATA POLYRICAL:** a 1000-word image. A picture's impression has a far larger effect than any detailed description. In the form of graphs and maps, statistical data can be displayed effectively. Graphs and diagrams make complicated data easy to grasp and straightforward. They help to compare data and to provide incredible clarification with subtle data.

The following diagrams are used:

a) **Bar charts:** Bar charts are explicitly used for category data or sequence. Bar charts: They are comprised of a single rectangle group, one for each group or form of data., in which magnitude values are

represented by rectangular length or height.

(b) **Bar Samples diagram:** used to study the comparative aspects of a single data variable or group with two or more aspects.

LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY:

The findings of the analysis are sold by a good paper. But there are drawbacks to each project. These restrictions may be as regards

1) Because of time and course requirements, the project does not research the entire primary sector.

2) Due to time constraints, the project does not recognize all the problems in every industry. Randomly chosen problems are taken into account

3) Limited to a single period: 2006-2012 data under scrutiny are not considered previous years.

4) **Partial compliance:** The project studied does not comply with all conditions, as due to availability of time and course conditions it does not research the entire primary sector. It meets the partial criteria only because it only studies some significant aspects of the primary sector.

5) **Approximate results:** results are approximated because accurate records are not available.

6) Research only takes LTP and issue prices into account and their variations to decide whether a problem is overpriced or priced other than that.

7) The analysis is focused on the NSE-only problems.



CHAPTER-II LITERATURE REVIEW

This project focuses on Indian primary equity markets, which have been relatively unfathomed. The ultimate objective is to start an understanding process of how and why primary markets grow.

Primary markets are where companies collect money by selling insurance-traded financial instruments. The research will study the growth of the primary domestic market, with an emphasis on macroeconomic factors. Prior approval of the capital issue initiatives by corporations was excluded from the elimination of control over capital issues. Companies must now be fair and frank with public investors, disclosing all details and risks relevant to their projects to the public. A short leaflet attached to the latest question form has replaced the existing practice of providing this brochure to several investors along with the application form.

The word market can have different implications, but it is commonly used as a catch-all phrase to describe both primary and secondary markets. Both the market in which securities are manufactured and market in which they are traded between investors are specified in the primary market and in the secondary market. Comprehending the position of primary and secondary stock exchanges is important to recognize. It would be far harder and far

less profitable to control the stock market without them. We help you understand how these markets operate and how they appeal to individual investors.

RECENT TRENDS AND DEVELOPMENTS IN NEW ISSUE MARKET:

New economic reforms have given the capital market new direction, i.e. privatization, liberalization, international private involvement and disinvestment in the public sector.

In the last decade, there was an enormous amount of problems and money generated from the market. The main market has begun to dominate public sector entities such as financial institutions, public sector firms. In 1996-97, all public agencies, such as IDBI, IFCI, and ICICI, mobilized resources through public concerns. In premium issues over the years, there is a substantial decrease in equity.

Money MOBILISED By DEBT: the money bent over the debt dilemma was seen in the late 1990's, as it is marked by high interest rates and negative secondary market returns.

MUTUAL FUNDS: New mutual funds were formed over the last decade. Many investors use mutual funds to take advantage of investment experience and reduce risk.

SEBI waived the provision in the past five years to contribute to a minimum contribution for listed firms with a record of three years of dividends.

Any preference allocations provided to promoters remain subject to lockouts and the employing time lock for the arrangements for their stock options has been levied. These problems are priced based on the prices of the market.

The business changes include the implementation of the electronic trade with the establishment of OCTEI and the NSE.th book-building mechanism.

For certain problems, credit rating has been made compulsory. This has generated the trust of the consumer on the market. The implementation of new revolutionary financial instruments involved qualitative improvements. Some creative financial instruments have been developed to meet the requirements of investors. International markets embraced Indian companies with the globalization of industry. The Indians issued GDR and ADR (Global Depot Receipts), foreign-exchange bombs, currency bonds, etc. The Native American companies issued their bombs.

TO SUGGEST GUIDELINES TO INVESTORS:

1. After a thorough analysis on the company, the investor is expected to purchase the stock.

(This encompasses basic research, economic analysis and technological analysis.)

2. The intrinsic value and liquidity of the script should be high.

3. The investor should have a good view of the financial situation and establish

an acceptable combination of asset allocation to optimize profits.

4. A structural investment plan (Sip) offers a well-diversified, professionally run portfolio at low cost. A simple alternative for investors is to invest in mutual funds schemes.

5. The investor must create a long-term plan to generate more benefit rather than short-term investment, or meet financial goals.

6. Investors have an emotional and decision complex role in the investment process. The investor must control his emotion and impatience and make a tough decision.

7. A good investor should diversify and reduce the risk by investing in various bonds that have different risks and revenues in order to achieve their aims.

8. The investor, apart from fundamental research, should consider market psychology. Since these psychological factors affect the market more.

9. The investor must review and adjust the portfolio on a regular basis. The production of stock should under the circumstances be adjusted

10. Fresh information that represents more shifts in share prices must be identified to investors.

Eighteen. The investor will benefit from investing in capital markets with some tax benefits

a) Fixed Government Deposit Investment

b) Dividend on certain shares

c) Units of UTI

12. Investors need to monitor critical economic trends, different industries and individual companies in order that investors handle their assets in an aggressive way.

As long as the investors continue to sustain growth, investors need to establish sound standards for selecting growth stocks.

Thirteen. The investor analyses the potential or value of the commodity, profitability, HR care, creative ideas of the business, honesty to buy stock of any business

29. Avoid those forms of shares ex; unlisted companies' shares

15. Take part in different schemes for mutual funds and broad liquidity stock.

Investors more crazy about the new issues because:

I. The problems are always provided on equal terms and they believe they have a "fair price" shares.

ii. If the company does its capital value and premium well, it will increase

iii. However, before selecting a business, the investor should look at the company

iv. What is the company's record?

v. Supply of inputs is sufficiently guaranteed

vi. How strongly the commodity market is being established

vii. What the contests etc are ... you have to evaluate.

INITIAL PUBLIC OFFERING

For the first public offering, IPO is an acronym. This is the first stock selling to the general public by an organization. By issuing debt or equity, a company may raise capital. If the business had never given public equity, it is referred to as an IPO. Companies can raise capital through IPO, correct issue or private placement on the primary market.

Companies are classified into two broad private and public groups. There are fewer shareholders in a private corporation. No one may join a private corporation, put the correct legal documents in some money file and follow the rules on reporting. Many small businesses are private, but big businesses may also be private. All private holdings include IKEA, Domino's pizza and Hallmark cards. Shares in a private business cannot generally be bought. Private company shares are not open to the public at large.

Public corporations, on the other hand, should sell at least a part of their goods to the public and trade in stocks. That is why an IPO is often recognized as a public placement. There are thousands of shareholders in public corporations and they are subject to stringent legislation and laws.

WHY GO PUBLIC?

Cash, being traded publicly often opens up many financial doors. Increased scrutiny typically ensures that public entities will achieve higher rates when issuing debt. If a consumer demand is present, a public corporation may still produce more inventories.

Open market exchange implies liquidity. It has great significance to be on a big stock exchange. In previous companies with clear fundamental values only IPOs might qualify, but this is all changed by the Internet boom. Companies no longer had to go public with a good financial and a strong background. Rather, smaller start-ups aimed at expanding their market have done IPO. There is little to fear about IPO growth, but most of those businesses have never gained and have never intended to be successful at any time. In cases like this, an IPO may be assumed only to enrich the owners. The IPO is then the end of the road instead of the start.

How is this possible? Recall that an IPO sells stocks, everything's about sales. You can raise a lot of money if you can persuade people to buy stock in your company. We think that the IPO's just come to raise money are highly dangerous and should be avoided.

IPO BASICS: HOW TO GET INTO AN IPO?

1) Definition PROCESS: It is difficult to have a hot IPO, if not impossible. We have to understand why an IPO, a company process, is being introduced.

Firstly, if a corporation needs to go public, they must hire an investment company. A business could sell its own shares in principle, but an investment bank is needed realistically. The method of obtaining money through debt or equity is underwriting. A subscriber serves as intermediaries between businesses and the public investor.

The business and the investment bank would meet first to discuss this agreement. The issues normally mentioned include the amount of money that is being given by the money company and the types of securities that are to be issued. The deal can in different ways be arranged. For example, a firm undertaking promises that a certain amount is raised when the whole deal is bought and then sold to the public. The Contractor "best effort" sells the securities but does not guarantee their number.

The investor bank will prepare a records declaration for submission to the governing bodies of the SEC, upon agreement of all parties. It provides information on offer and business information such as financial reports, management history, legal issues and insider holdings. This paper includes information on offer. The SEC then needs a "cooling off time" during which all material information is examined and assured. If the



offer has been accepted by SEC, the date of the inventory offer is set.

During the cooling time, the companies assembled the so-called red herring. This is an initial prospectus that contains all information about the venture, other than the pricing offer and the effective date, which the venture and its underwriter are currently attempting to hype and raise interest in the issue. They engage in the road show "dog and pony show," which courts the big corporate investors.

The entrepreneur and the company sit down as effective date to discuss the amount. This isn't a straightforward choice; it often depends on the progress of the organization and the current market climate. It is naturally in both parties' interests to get the best out of it. Eventually the shares are traded on the stock market and funds are collected from investors.

2) **INDIVIDUAL INVESTOR:** The route to an IPO is as long as possible and challenging as you can see. You may have noticed that individual investors do not participate until the end, since the target market is small investors. They have no more money, which is why the underwriters have little interest. If the companies agree that an IPO will succeed, they will usually load their favorite institutional customer's pockets with IPO shares. The only way to acquire shares for individual investors is to have a bank account that is a member of the underwriting trade union. But an individual is unable to expect to open a \$1000 account and get a payout. To reach a warm IPO, he must always be a customer with a wide account.

BOOK BUILDING PROCESS:

In the primary market of India, the abolition of the capital-emergency control law in 1947 brought a new age. The regulation of pricing, design and maintenance of capital problems has been abolished. The issuers are currently free to charge the price. The pricing method has been the biggest downside. It was decided that the issue price was between 60 and 70 days before the start of the issue, and the issuer had no clear understanding of the market view of the price. The conventional fixed price technique to overcome two defects for individual investors

1) Initial delay in public hearings.

2) Price of products under price / over price. Public deals do not have versatility both in price terms and in terms of number of problems in the fixed price process. Experience has shown that most public problems are either priced or overpriced using a fixed pricing system. Retail investors can not differentiate between good and bad problems. This is why a new (product) market discovery method for book-building system has been implemented in order to resolve this constraint and to efficiently decide the market.

In order to decide the quantity of securities to be issued, SEBI guidelines define a book build process in which a company's proposed request and securities are created, and prices are determined by notice, circular, advertisement, or an information memorandum of invitation, or a bids document.

The building of books is essentially an IPO capital issue procedure that facilitates the

discovery of prices and demand. It is used to advertise a public sale of a company's equity. It is a mechanism that collects bids from investors at different prices above or equal to the floor price during the time that an IPO book is available. The goal of this phase is to tap both retail and wholesale investors. The bid / issue price will be based on certain appraisal parameters after the bid closing date.

FEATURES OF BOOK BUILDING PROCESS:

Fixed price public deals have a 2-3 percent pre-emission costs which bear a chance of loss if 90 percent of the total subscription is not issued. Such costs and risks can be avoided in book building, because Issuer Company is able to withdraw if there is no demand for protection.

2) Institutional investors prefer to engage more in book-built transactions, as the time needed to complete the whole process is less than fixed price problems in this process.

3) The price shall be set by the demand received or by the price of a floor or above, while the price of issues shall first be calculated and securities shall be sold to the investors at a fixed price.

4) The book is made by the book manager to periodically know demand while, in the event of fixed prices in public relations, demand is known at the end of the issue.

5) The book should be kept open for at least 5 days.

BOOK Method COMPART IN INDIA:

The issuer companies are the key parties directly interested in book-building. BRLM and members of the syndicate (Book Running Lead Managers). The BRLM

(commercial banker) is both qualified to serve as underwriters and the union representatives who are intermediaries. The steps to construct books are as follows:

1) A lead trading banker is called BRLM by the issuer company proposing an IPO.

2) Initially, the issuer consults with the manager responsible for drafting a prospectus which does not mention the price of the problems but provides additional information on the scale of the problems and on a predecessor's history and a price category. The public securities are listed separately as a net offer to the public.

1) The application for a prospectus, granting it legal status, is sent to SEBI.

2) Some time will be set as an offering period and BRLM performs promotional campaigns such as promotions, shows etc.

3) BRLM shall nominate a union delegate, an intermediary of a SEBI Registry, who shall apply issues to the reach of the public net offer

4) The BRLM shall have the right to pay for carrying out the operation of book building.

(5) BRLM can circulate a copy of the draught prospectus both to institutional investors and to members of the trade union

6) The members of the union establish demand and request the number of shares from each investor and offer price

7) BRLM receives input from trade union representatives on the investors bid.

8) Potential investors will at any time check their offers in the two-day period.

9) The BRLM will create an order book showing a demand for shares of the company at different prices upon receipt of



input from the union regarding bid prices and the quantity of shares that apply. Trade union officials must also keep a record of orders for the private component issue from institutional investors.

10) Upon receipt of the above information, BRLM and the issuer company shall decide on the issue price. This is known as market clearing rates.

11) The BRLM closes the book and decides the issuer's portion of issue and the public bid in consultation with the issuer.

12) BR LA should assign the offer until a final price is set, even if it is paid in full, without any excuse, as the book-building portion of institutional investors remains entirely at the discretion of the issuer com. BRLM should make a prior undertaking, investors' efficiency, price attack, offer schemes, etc.

13) Final prospectus filed with the business registrar within 2 days of issue price determination and receipt of a SEBI accreditation card.

14) The Issuer Company can open two separate collection accounts, one for the private placement component and the other for the public subscription.

15) One day before opening the public question, the placement portion shall be closed by fixed price process. The BRLM is required to have the application forms and application funds in the private placement segment from institutional investors and underwriters.

16) The private placement portion allocation is made on the second day following the conclusion of this query and the private placement portion can be identified.

17) The allocation shall, as a list of public sector matters, i.e. a fixed price part, is rendered in accordance with the legislative criteria

18) SEBI is eventually entitled to inspect documents and books kept by BRLM and by book building intermediaries.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN SHARES OFFERED THROUGH BOOK BUILDING AND THROUGH NORMAL PUBLIC ISSUE:

1) By the usual public issuance system, the investor knows in advance the price of the securities offered / allocated, while the price of the securities offered / allocated to the investor in the book creation phase is not known in advance. It is only known to mean the price range.

(2) The demand for securities offered by a standard public issuance method is only known after closure of the issue, while the demand for securities offered in book building method is known regular as the book is constructed

3) Payment is made at the time of subscription in the ordinary issue system where refund is issued after an allotment, while payment is only made after assignment in the book building process.

(4) The securities sold in the book building are values that are above or equal to the price of the floor while in the case of ordinary public issues the securities sell at a fixed price.

OFFER TO THE PUBLIC THROUGH BOOK BUILDING PROCESS

The Oxford business dictionary leaps from "bonus share to book repair" and then to "key entry book" without entering book

creation. The book building process is the undertaking by which an institutional investor seeks to sell an IPO based on demand.

By taking orders from fund managers, an underwriter "made a ledger," displays the amount of shares that they want and the price they are willing to pay. It isn't the same book maker as the book maker. The first one takes bets and pays the winners money. The IPO can be generated by the method of fixed prices, book building or both. If the issuer chooses to issue securities through book building, In compliance with the SEBI guidelines, an issuer can issue securities as follows.

A) 100% of the book-building route public net offer

B) 75% and 25% through fixed price portion of the public net bid via the book building process;

C) This would be 90 and 10, respectively, under the 90 percent system.

A) 100 % THROUGH BOOK BUILDING PROCESS: Within 100% of the public net bid, the whole problem is solved by the building of books. In the event of a book construction phase of 100 percent, bidding centers should be located wherever recognized bonds are formed.

B) 75% THROUGH BOOC BUILDING PROCESS: 75% option for book building is offered as a category of section and publicly accessible securities are classified as net bids for the public. In this alternative, to the extent of the net offer to the public, underwriting is mandatory. The cost of

positioning parts and publicly accessible deals must be the same.

C) BUILDING PROCESS 90% THROUGH: this option in India is not available.

TYPES OF INVESTORS

In the book building problem there are three types of investors. Retail individual (RII) investor, non-institutional (NII) investor and accredited institutional purchaser (QIB) investors. RII is an investor that refers to stocks with a value not exceeding 100000 rupees. In the category NII, an offer which exceeds this amount is taken into account. High net value individuals are generally defined as NIIs. On the other hand, QIBs are global investors who are specialists in capital markets and have the financial muscle to invest in.

The concept of 'QIB' includes mutual funds, financial institutions, scheduled commercial banks, insurance companies, supplying funds, state-owned industrial development firms. This each has a certain proportion of the overall problem allocated. The total RII category allocation must be at least 35% of the overall problem. RII is also qualified for cut-off price applications. No other classes of investors have this option. At least 15 % of the total issue should be issued with respect to NII, and only 50% should be issued with respect to QIBs.

REVERSE BOOK BUILDING PROCESS:

The reverse book building is a mechanism designed to collect orders from shareholders online via respective BRLMs which companies wishing to withdraw their equities by means of the purchasing process

can use. The acquirer / company agree to repurchase share from shareholders in a reverse book construction situation. The reverse book construction is ultimately used to discover prices efficiently. The scheme is used to receive deals from its shareholders at different rates above or equal to the floor price during the time during which the reverse book building is in operation. After the closing date of the deal, the buyback price is determined.

The following is the company method for de-listing books

(1) For acceptance of offers by shareholder form, the acquirer shall nominate designated BRLM

2) A BRLM-assigned symbol shall identify the Company or Acquiring Party which intends to delete its shares by the book-building method.

3) Shareholders shall position a bid only by means of the duly authorized trading representatives of the appointed trading partners.

4) Designated members of the trading industry shall ensure the deposit of the securities sold by the security / shareholder to the trading members before the order is placed.

5) The bid is open for N day's number=

6) The BRLM will communicate the final acceptance price to National Securities Clearing Corporation Limited and will supply the National Securities Clearing Corporation Limited with a validly accepted order list.

For the delisting of company shares the SEBI Guidelines refer and relate to:

The company's developers are seeking voluntary de-listing.

2) any purchase, in whichever name the shareholding is to fall under the minimum limit stated in list conditions or in a listing agreement that may cause the securities to be withdrawn, of shares of the company (e.g., by a promoter or by any other person), or scheme of arrangement.

3) The business promoters who freely attempt to remove from any or all of the exchanges their shares.

4) Where a person in charge of management is pursuing the consolidation in a business of his holding in a way that would have an impact on the retirement of the firm in the public stock or in the listing agreement.

5) Companies that are highly subject to stock deduction

Advantages in constructing reverse books

(1) provides for the selection by the most recent electronic trading systems a just, effective and transparent process.

2) The NSE system provides a broad-based securities bidding facility.

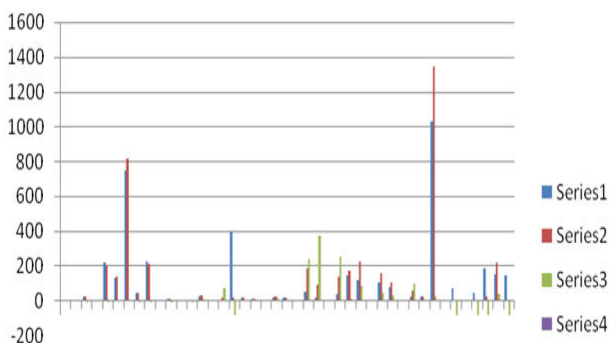
3) The costs in question are much smaller than in the usual IPO.

CHAPTER-III DATA ANALYSES AND INTERPRETATION

IPO Issues in 2019

Equity	Issue Price	Current Price	%Gain/Loss
January-2019			
So. Easendly	25.00	25.60	2.40
December-2018			
Bhaeri Infotech	220.00	209.90	-4.59
PC Jeweller	135.00	141.90	5.11
LAKE	750.00	820.35	9.38
Vato Switch	90.00	80.75	-9.50
Tara Jewels	230.00	212.00	-7.83
November-2018			
Sonae Infra	15.00	14.65	-2.33
October-2018			
RCL Retail	10.00	9.70	-3.00
Anshu Clothing	27.00	31.50	16.67
September-2018			
Sansert Comm	10.00	17.55	75.50
Radio Edge	402.00	17.55	-95.63
REG Housing Fin	20.00	21.25	6.25
Jointeca Edu	15.00	15.90	6.00
August-2018			
Intor Informad	20.00	24.50	22.50
Sanam Advisora	22.00	23.95	8.86
July-2018			
VKS Projects	55.00	189.10	243.82

Max Alert Svste	20.00	94.95	374.75
May-2018			
Monarch Health	40.00	142.50	256.25
Speciality Rest	150.00	173.40	15.60
Tribhovandas	120.00	226.25	88.54
April-2018			
NECC	106.00	158.15	49.20
MT Educare	80.00	107.60	34.50
March-2018			
Olympic Cards	30.00	60.60	102.00
ECB Finance	25.00	25.00	0.00
MCX India	1032.00	1343.25	30.16
November-2017			
Indo Thai Secu	74.00	10.70	85.54
October-2017			
Vaswani Ind	49.00	4.73	90.35
M and B Switch	186.00	25.95	86.05
Flexituff Inter	155.00	223.45	44.16
Taksheel Solut	150.00	8.36	94.43



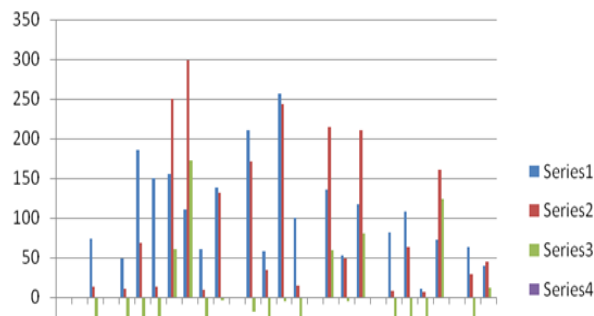
INTERPRETATION:

This table shows the difference between the LTP and Issue prices in the current year and the status of the companies is focused solely on market values.

Basing on price differences between LTP and Problem, the most beneficial investor was Rushed Decor and One Life Capital.

IPO Issues in 2019

Equity	Issue Price	Current Price	%Gain/Loss
November-2019			
Indo Thai Secu	74.00	12.93	-82.53
October-2019			
Vaswani Ind	49.00	10.99	-77.57
M and B Switch	186.00	68.30	-63.28
Taksheel Solut	150.00	13.53	-90.98
Flexituff Inter	155.00	249.70	61.10
Onelife Capital	110.00	299.20	172.00
Ijaria Polypip	60.00	8.94	-85.10
Prakash Constro	138.00	131.70	-4.57
September-2019			
PG Electroplast	210.00	171.00	-18.57
SRS	58.00	34.25	-40.95
TD Power System	256.00	244.05	-4.67
Brooks Labs	100.00	14.08	-85.92
August-2019			
Tree House Edu	135.00	214.15	58.63
L&T Finance	52.00	48.95	-5.87
Inventure Grow	117.00	210.20	79.66
July-2019			
Bharatiya Glob	82.00	8.30	-89.88
Readymade Steel	108.00	63.75	-40.97
Birla Pacific	10.00	7.01	-29.90
Rushil Decor	72.00	161.05	123.68
June-2019			
Timbor Home	63.00	28.70	-54.44
VMS Industries	40.00	44.55	11.37



INTERPRETATION:

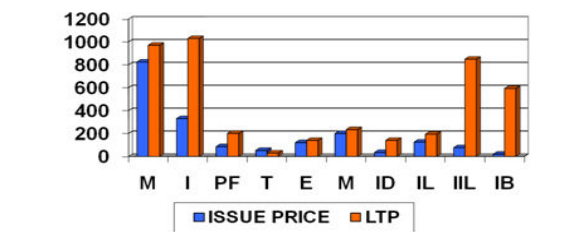
This table shows the difference between the LTP and Issue prices in the current year and the status of the companies is focused solely on market values.

Basing on price differences between LTP and Problem, the most beneficial investor was Rushed Decor and One Life Capital.

TABLE SHOWING SCRIPTS OF FINANCIAL SERVICES

S.NO	NAME OF THE ISSUE	DATE OF ISSUE	ISSUE SIZE (LAKHS)	PRICE RANGE	ISSUE PRICE	LTP	DIFFERENCE BETWEEN ISSUE PRICE & LTP
1	Motilal Oswal Financial services Ltd	20/08/19-23/8/19	29.8271	725-825	825	971.20	+146.20
2	ICRA Ltd	20/03/19-23/03/19	25.811	275-330	330	1030	+700
3	Power finance Corporation Ltd	31/01/19-06/02/19	1173.167	73-85	85	200.90	+115.90
4	Transwarranty Finance Ltd	23/01/19-02/02/19	60	48-55	52	29.15	-22.85
5	Emkay share&stock brokers Ltd	31/03/19-07/04/19	62.50	100-120	120	140.10	+20.10
6	Mahindra&Mahindra Financial services Ltd	21/02/19-24/02/19	200	170-200	200	233.95	+33.95
7	Infrastructure development Financial co. Ltd	15/07/19-22/07/19	4036	29-34	34	140.10	+106.10
8	IL&FS Investment Ltd	4/07/19-08/07/19	114	110-125	125	194.10	+69.10
9	India Infoline Ltd	21/04/18-27/04/18	118.78138	70-80	76	849.50	+773.50
10	Indian Bulls Financial Services Ltd	06/10/17-10/09/17	271.87519	16-19	19	593.10	+574.10

CHART SHOWING ISSUE PRICE & LTP



INTERPRETATION:

1. The above table shows a price gap in Motile Oswald Financial Services Ltd., ICRA Ltd., Power Finance Corporation Ltd, Tran Guaranty Finance Ltd., and Embay share brokers Ltd. 1. Ltd. Ltd. Ltd. Umberto GmbH is (+) 24.10 mg), (+) 106.103 mg),

(+) 69.10), (+) 85.100 mg, (+) 773.50 (+) 574.10). Umberto is (+) 700 Umberto GmbH (+), (+) 106.10 mg, (+) 11.10 Umberto GmbH,

Based on the difference in prices between LTP and Issue, the investors who invested in India information line Ltd and ICRA Ltd are Rs.773.50 and Rs.700, respectively.

All scripts above can be concluded except for Tran warranty Finance Ltd. It is overpriced.

CHAPTER-IV

- **FINDINGS**
- **SUGGESTIONS**
- **CONCLUSIONS**

FINDINGS:

- Returns for the IPOs are more significant than ninety sales for the years 2014 through 2020.
- The Educomp Solution, Rushil Decor and One life Capital has provided the investor with the greatest benefits.
- The biggest negative advantage was given to an investor by Sun TV Ltd.
- TER this analysis indicates IPO's 77% positive outcomes and 33% negative outcomes for investors.
- A new issue or IPO is more nuts to investors.

SUGGESTIONS:

- So Return on IPOs is higher relative to Nifty's benchmarks. In order to gain better benefit, an investor may invest in IPOs.

- — A chance to list positive inventory returns at 77% and negative returns at 33% is open.
- Investors should develop long-term investment plans to achieve further returns or financial goals instead of short-term investment.
- A good investor should diversify and reduce his exposure by investing in different securities involving different risks and returns in order to meet his goals.
- — Through a systemic investment (Sip) strategy, investment in mutual funds is an easy solution to investors and a widely varied qualified portfolio is offered by the mutual fund at a discount.
- The purchasers must obtain new insights, covering a wider variety of price increases.

CONCLUSIONS

- TERM It is observed that the general public is now safer than last to invest in different primary market areas since SEBI has been introduced and the new problem market's operation and workings are governed by
- THE principal market returns are very competitive in the short term, in particular for the listing days. IPO investors should, however, select the most fitting venture.

- Based on the general review, Decamp Solutions Ltd. has been found to be the most optimistic difference script between Issue and LTP.
- The result is the largest difference between the issue price and the LTP in the Sun TV Ltd script.
- The analysis shows a strong negative difference in textile and media prices between LTP and Issue pricing.
- Because of the analytical situation, the difference of LTP between the Bank and the Power or Energy Scripts is extremely positive.

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