

A Comparative Study of the Performance of TATA Power Stock and Nippon India Pharma Fund.

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Abstract

We are going to study about a stock of tata power and a mutual fund of Nippon India pharma fund in this we are going to cover all the things that should be there while analyzing a stock or a mutual fund we are going to cover the things like price to book ratio and price to earnings ratio market capitalization and earnings per share what company works and what is the motive and also discuss about the companies future that in future stock will be grown or not will it be purchasable or not should we do sip in Nippon India or not we are going to cover all the important points related to the companies point of view and as an investors point of view we are also going to compare the stock and mutual fund with other companies so that it will be easier to evaluate the stock and mutual fund that is it right or not .The investment objective of the fund is that “ The scheme seeks to generate consistent returns by investing in equity / equity related or fixed income securities of pharma and other associated companies. It is benchmarked against S&P BSE Healthcare Index.

Introduction

Securities exchange is where individuals purchase or sell portions of freely recorded organizations. It offers a stage to work with consistent trade of offers. In straightforward terms, to sell portions of the TATA group, the financial exchange will assist him with meeting the seller who will purchase the TATA group. In any case, it is critical to take note that an individual can exchange the securities exchange just through an enrolled middle person

known as a stockbroker. The trading of offers occurs through electronic media.

The stock trade bears the obligation of guaranteeing value straightforwardness, liquidity, value disclosure, and reasonable dealings in such exchanging exercises. As practically all significant securities exchanges across the globe currently work electronically, the trade keeps up with exchanging frameworks that productively deal with the trade orders from different market members. They play out the cost matching capacity to work with exchange execution at a value that is reasonable for the two purchasers and venders

The two unmistakable Indian market records are Sensex and Nifty. Sensex is the most seasoned market index for equities; it incorporates portions of 30 firms recorded on the BSE.¹⁰ It was made in 1986 and gives time-series information from April 1979, forward.

Listed companies may likewise offer new, extra offers through different contributions at a later stage, for example, through privileges issues or follow-on contributions. They might even repurchase or delist their shares. The stock exchanges work with such exchanges

A mutual fund is a kind of financial vehicle comprised of a pool of cash gathered from numerous financial backers to put resources into protections like stocks, securities, currency market

instruments, and different resources. Mutual funds are operated by professional money managers who allocate the fund's assets and attempt to produce capital gains or income. A mutual fund portfolio is organized and kept up with to match the venture goals expressed in its plan.

The mutual fund gives little or individual financial backers admittance to expertly oversee the arrangement of equities, bonds, and other securities. Every investor, in this way, takes part relatively in the gains or losses of the fund. The mutual fund put resources into countless protection, and execution generally follows as the adjustment of the absolute market cap of the asset indirect by the aggregating performance of the underlying investments.

This is a fund that invests specifically in stocks of pharmaceutical and healthcare corporations. We consider that traders must avoid price range which have a narrowly defined investment mandate which include this one. Instead, they need to put money into flexi-cap price range which give entire freedom to the fund control group to spend money on organizations from which it expects most profits. But in case you do make investments, you should accomplish that only via the SIP path. Click here to read a primer on SIP making an investment.

Major Stock Exchanges in India

There are two main stock exchanges in India where the majority of the trades take place – the Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE) and the National Stock Exchange (NSE). Excluding these two exchanges, there are some other provincial stock exchanges like Bangalore Stock Exchange, Madras Stock Exchange, etc but these exchanges do not play a meaningful role anymore.

National Stock Exchange (NSE)

NSE is the main stock trade in India where one can purchase/sell portions of freely recorded organizations. It was set up in the year 1992 and is

situated in Mumbai. NSE has a leader file named NIFTY50. The record includes the main 50 organizations dependent on their exchanging volume and market capitalization. This record is generally utilized by financial backers in India just as around the world as the indicator of the Indian capital business sectors.

Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE)

BSE is Asia's first as well as the oldest stock exchange in India. It was established in 1875 and is located in Mumbai. It has a total of 5,295 companies listed out of which 3,972 are available for trading as of August 21, 2017. BSE Sensex is the flagship index of BSE. It measures the performance of the 30 largest, most liquid, and financially stable companies across key sectors.

Regulator of the Indian Stock Market

Securities Exchange Board of India

Securities Exchange Board of India (SEBI) is the regulatory body of the Indian Stock Markets. The main objective of SEBI is to safeguard the interest of retail investors, promote the development of stock exchanges, and regulate the activities of financial intermediaries and investors in the market.

DEMAT Account and Trading Account

To trade inequities, it is mandatory to have a DEMAT account as well as the Trading account.

DEMAT Account

DEMAT account or dematerialized account grants holding partakes in electronic structure as opposed to taking actual ownership of verifications. It is

compulsory to have a DEMAT record to exchange shares. DEMAT account holds every one of the ventures a singular makes in shares, trade exchanged assets, securities, government protections, and common assets in a single spot.

A critical device for maximizing your wealth and safekeeping, Demat accounts make percentage buying and selling short and smooth. It removes the dangers and demanding situations related to bodily proportion certificates. In India, if you want to invest within the inventory marketplace, it's miles mandatory to open a Demat account.

Earlier, shares were held in a physical shape thru proportion certificate. However, it made the complete procedure of percentage buying and selling bulky and tough to perform at brief be aware.

To get rid of these boundaries, the National Securities Depository Limited (NSDL) changed into set up in 1996. They added the idea of Demat bills, which may be used to electronically save shares and securities of organizations. If you personal physical stocks, you need to convert them to digital data before the use of a Demat account. This technique is commonly referred to as Dematerialization. With a Demat account, you could keep a extensive kind of investments consisting of bonds, equity stocks, government securities, mutual funds, and change-traded budget (ETFs). Similar to a bank account, a Demat

account is either credited or debited every time you purchase or promote shares of a corporation.

It no longer only gets rid of pointless paperwork however also facilitates streamline the technique of proportion trading. All of the Demat accounts in India are maintained by means of depositories, specifically National Securities Depository Limited (NSDL) and Central Depository Services Limited (CDSL).

Trading Account

An exchanging account is utilized to put in purchase/sell orders in the financial exchange. One can open their exchanging account with an enrolled stockbroker with SEBI. A request can be put either through an on the web or disconnected mode. In the internet-based mode, one can purchase/sell stocks through the exchanging terminal given by the agent though; in the disconnected mode, an individual can request that its specialist submit a request for his/her sake.

A buying and selling account can maintain securities, coins and different investment motors much like any other brokerage account. The time period can describe a wide range of bills, inclusive of tax-deferred retirement money owed. In popular, however, a buying and selling account is distinguished from other investment debts by using the extent of activity, motive of that hobby and the hazard it involves. The interest in a trading account commonly constitutes day buying and selling. The Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (FINRA) defines an afternoon exchange as the purchase and sale of a protection in the identical day in a margin account.

Brokerage corporations can also become aware of clients as pattern day buyers based on previous business or some other affordable end. These

corporations will permit customers to open cash or margin money owed, but day buyers normally select margin for the buying and selling debts.

Introduction

A securities exchange, value market, or offer market is the conglomeration of purchasers and dealers of stocks (additionally called shares), which address possession claims on organizations these may incorporate protections recorded on a public stock trade, just as stock that is just exchanged secretly, for example, portions of privately owned businesses which are offered to financial backers through value crowdfunding stages. Interest in the securities exchange is most frequently done using stock brokerages and electronic exchanging stages. Speculation is normally made in light of a venture technique.

Stock exchange

A stock trade is a trade where stockbrokers and merchants can trade shares (value stock), bonds, and different protections. Many huge organizations have their stocks recorded on a stock trade. This makes the stock more fluid and hence more appealing to numerous financial backers. The trade may likewise go about as an underwriter of settlement. These and different stocks may likewise be exchanged "over the counter" (OTC), that is, through a seller. A few enormous organizations will have their stock recorded on more than one trade in various nations, to draw in worldwide investors.

Importance

Indeed, even long before perestroika, communism was never a stone monument. Inside the Communist nations, the range of communism went from the semi-market, semi syndicalist arrangement of Yugoslavia to the concentrated despotism of adjoining Albania. Once I asked Professor von Mises, the extraordinary master on the financial aspects of communism when on this

range of statism would he assign a nation as "communist" or not. Around then, I didn't know if any distinct measure existed to make that kind of obvious judgment. Thus I was agreeably shocked at the clearness and conclusiveness of Mises' response. "A financial exchange," he addressed quickly. "A financial exchange is vital to the presence of free enterprise and private property. For it implies that there is a working business sector in the trading of private titles to the method for creation. There can be no authentic private responsibility for without a financial exchange: there can be no obvious communism on the off chance that such a market is permitted to exist."

Function and purpose

The securities exchange is perhaps the main way for an organization to fund-raise, alongside obligation markets which are for the most part seriously forcing yet don't exchange publicly. This permits organizations to be public, and raise extra monetary capital for development by selling portions of responsibility for the organization in a public market. The liquidity that a trade manages the cost of the financial backers empowers its holders to rapidly and effectively sell protections. This is an alluring component of putting resources into stocks, contrasted with other less fluid speculations like property and other immoveable resources.

History has shown that the cost of stocks and different resources is a significant piece of the elements of financial action, and can impact or be a mark of social temperament. An economy where the securities exchange is on the ascent is viewed as an exceptional economy. The securities exchange is frequently viewed as the essential mark of a country's financial strength and development.

Rising offer costs, for example, will generally be related to expanded business ventures as well as the other way around. Share costs likewise influence the abundance of families and their

utilization. Subsequently, national banks will more often than not watch out for the control and conduct of the securities exchange and, as a rule, on the smooth activity of monetary framework capacities. Monetary dependability is the reason for national banks. There are mainly two exchanges where stocks were traded

1. Bombay stock exchange
2. National stock exchange

Bombay stock exchange(BSE)

Set up in 1875 as the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association, the Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE) is Asia's first trade and the biggest protections market in India.

The BSE has been instrumental in fostering India's capital business sectors by giving a proficient stage to the Indian corporate area to raise speculation capital.

National stock exchange(NSE)

NSE works on the 'National Exchange for Automated Trading' (NEAT+) framework, a completely mechanized screen-based exchanging framework, which embraces the rule of a request-driven market. NSE deliberately selected a request-driven framework instead of a statement-driven framework. This has diminished jobbing spreads on NSE as well as in different trades too, subsequently decreasing exchange costs

What is a mutual fund

To many individuals, Mutual Funds can appear to be convoluted or threatening. We will attempt to improve on it for you at its extremely fundamental level. The cash pooled in by an enormous number of individuals (or financial backers) makes up a Mutual Fund. This asset is overseen by an expert asset supervisor.

It is a trust that gathers cash from various financial backers who share a typical speculation objective. Then, at that point, it puts the cash in values, securities, currency market instruments as well as different protections. Every financial backer possesses units, which address a part of the property of the asset. The pay/gains created from this aggregate speculation are dispersed proportionately among the financial backers in the wake of deducting specific costs, by ascertaining a plan's "Net Asset Value or NAV. A Mutual Fund is one of the most practical speculation choices for the everyday person as it offers a chance to put resources into a differentiated, expertly oversaw bin of protections for a generally minimal price.

Types of mutual fund

1 equity or growth fund

* These put prevalently in values for example portions of organizations

* The essential target is abundance creation or capital appreciation.

* They can create better yield and are best for long-haul ventures.

Models would be

* "Enormous Cap" reserves which put prevalently in organizations that run huge setup business

* "Mid Cap reserves" put resources into medium-sized organizations. reserves which put resources into average-sized organizations.

* "Little Cap" reserves that put resources into little measured organizations

* "Multi Cap" reserves that put resources into a blend of enormous, mid, and little measured organizations.

* "Area" reserves that put resources into organizations that are connected with one kind of business. For example Innovation finances that put distinctly in innovation organizations

* "Topical" reserves that put resources into a typical subject. For example Framework finances that put resources into organizations that will profit from the development in the foundation section

Charge Saving Funds.

2. income or bond or fixed-income funds

*These put resources into Fixed Income Securities, similar to Government Securities or Bonds, Commercial Papers and Debentures, Bank Certificates of Deposits and Money Market instruments like Treasury Bills, Commercial Paper, and so on

*These are moderately more secure ventures and are reasonable for Income Generation.

*Models would be Liquid Funds, Short Term, Floating Rate, Corporate Debt, Dynamic Bond, Gilt Funds, and so on.

3. hybrid funds

*These put resources into the two Equities and Fixed Income, subsequently offering the best of both, Growth Potential just as Income Generation.

*Models would be Aggressive Balanced Funds, Conservative Balanced Funds, Pension Plans, Child Plans, and Monthly Income Plans, and so forth.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The scope of a literature review conducted that informed this study included understanding the concept of stock of tata power and a mutual fund of Nippon India pharma fund. Power stocks seem

like there is a chance to increase of solar panels and electric vehicles in future as the government also planning to increase of solar panels and electric vehicles in the economy even government gives a subsidy to the person who buys solar panel and electric vehicle through this plan the environment gets safe and clean and the use of coal for producing electricity for homes will completely go down so that every person has to start investing in stocks or other securities so that it will help the economy to grow and this will help to generate employment increase in exports decline in imports tata power was founded in the year 1919 the founder of tata power is Sorabji tata.

tata power works in electric vehicle and gaseous petrol the income of tata power is 6,180.59 crore in the year 2021 the total assets of tata power is 98,851 crores this was begun as tata hydroelectric power supply organization in 1910 which was amalgamated with the Andhra valley power supply organization in 1916. Tata Power has tasks in India, Singapore, Indonesia, South Africa, and Bhutan tata power bunch has its activities situated in 35 areas in India

Some problems also faced by tata power in the cause of dramatically higher coal prices as assumed in the plannings and a fixed price arrangement the Mundra plant in 2012 made big losses.

Tata power stocks are performing good in the market because its fundamental of the company is so good and the goodwill of the company is so good in the market lots of people generally knows the tat by its name because the reputation of the company is so good in the market the price of the stock as per the date 25 of January 2022 is 238.80 the market capital of the company is 73,349 crores the price to earnings ratio is 69.10 the price to book ratio is 3.29 tata power also gives dividend to their shareholders the book value of the company is 66.58. the holdings of the company by promoters is 44.86 percent and the retail investors hold 26.95 percent.

The power stocks have a bright future because the coming generation is based upon electric vehicles and solar panels if someone buys the stocks of the power sector then there is a chance to grow this is beneficial for the economy as well as investors.

Currently, tata power is serving more than 12 million distribution consumers in India and has developed the country's first 4150 MW ultra mega power project at Mundra Gujrat based on supercritical technology it is also one of the largest renewable energy players in India with a clean energy portfolio of 30%. Tata power is the biggest company in solar energy.

The liberalization of the power sector in India has paved way for new business opportunities and has redefined the nature of the power business.

Mutual fund (Nippon India pharma fund)

Return

One of the greatest mutual fund benefits is that you have the valuable chance to procure possibly better yields than conventional speculation choices offering guaranteed returns. This is because the profits on the mutual funds are connected to the market's presentation. In this way, assuming the market is on a bull run and it in all actuality does incredibly well, the effect would be reflected in the worth of your asset. Nonetheless, a terrible showing in the market could adversely affect your ventures. Not at all like customary ventures, shared assets don't guarantee capital insurance. So do your exploration and put resources into reserves that can assist you with meeting your monetary objectives brilliantly throughout everyday life. diversification

You might have heard the maxim: Don't tie up your resources in one place. This is a renowned mantra to recollect when you put away your cash. At the point when you put uniquely in a solitary resource, you could hazard a misfortune if the

market slumps. Be that as it may, you can stay away from this issue by putting resources into various resource classes and broadening your portfolio.

Assuming you were putting resources into stocks and needed to differentiate, you would need to choose somewhere around ten stocks cautiously from various areas. This can be an extensive, tedious interaction. However, when you put resources into common assets, you accomplish broadening in a split second. For example, assuming you put resources into a common asset that tracks the BSE Sensex, you would gain admittance to upwards of 30 stocks across areas in a solitary asset. This could decrease your danger generally Mutual funds are good for the people who are new to the stock market and want to learn stock market want to invest in the market for growth so mutual funds are good to invest as we earlier discuss why investment is important for us so if someone wants to start investing so the mutual fund is the first step to learn stock market there are two options in mutual fund either you can invest full amount one time or you can do systematic investment plan called sip. If we talk about mutual funds take money from you and invest in the companies so that it will give returns to and investors earn. If we talk about pharma fund so when the covid pandemic has come to the pharma company is continuously growing because the demand for every medicine is increasing and after 2019 it is giving the return of more than 15 % you can start investing in Nippon India pharma fund from rupee 100 monthly sip.

Nippon India pharma fund holds 23 companies' stocks and they give genuinely good returns the expense ratio of the Nippon India pharma fund is 1.03% the fund size of Nippon India pharma fund is 5,397 crores.

As we all know about pharma demand it will give good return although there is risk in the mutual fund also but if we can see the demand in the

market of pharma sector it will increase day by day so no doubt it will give the return.

Objective and research methodology

Objective

The main objective for this research is to influence the importance of investment wherever it is a stock or a mutual fund. Gone are the days when individuals use to just depend on their reserve funds for future security. In this day and age, reserve funds may not be sufficient to guarantee monetary wellbeing. Inactive cash kept in your reserve funds' financial balance or storage may likewise not fill the need. That is a direct result of two reasons - one, the inactive money in your financial balance is an open door misfortune as it isn't equipped for bringing in more cash, and second, it doesn't can beat expansion.

Contributing guarantees present and future monetary security. It permits you to develop your abundance and simultaneously create expansion beating returns. You additionally benefit from the force of compounding. Besides, ventures can meet your monetary objectives. Contributing imparts a feeling of monetary discipline as you foster a propensity for saving a specific sum consistently or consistently towards your ventures. This the objective to increase the knowledge about all types of investment this is necessary for every civilian to invest in securities so that it will help in the increment of the GDP of the country so that it will help in generation of employment in the country this research help to provide the knowledge to the investor and a normal person that what is the importance of the investment by very easy language and a very easy process and it also helps the investors to know what is the process of tata power stock and a mutual fund of Nippon India pharma fund is they will increase or not this research is for both investor or a normal person so that they can understand all the process and procedure of investing and gain knowledge about the tata power stock and Nippon India

pharma fund. Through this research, people can gain basic knowledge about stock and mutual funds our objective is to influence the people and investors to invest in the power sector and pharma fund so that the power sector can help the economy to reduce the pollution this helps our earth evergreen and pharma fund helps the economy to produce the best medicines for every disease. so that every person invest in this and it will give a return as well as help the economy to grow.

Research methodology

It is generally alluded to as corporate security. It is quite possibly the most favored speculation choice among financial backers. At the point when you purchase portions of an organization, you in a roundabout way gain a possession stake in the organization. Long haul corporate share supports capital appreciation. Corporate shares can procure alluring returns, however, there are related dangers in this kind of speculation.

investment alludes to an apparatus utilized by individuals for distributing their assets determined to produce income. It is the one through which benefit is made out of ideal lying assets by sending them into monetary resources. investment alludes to the acquisition of resources by individuals not implied for sure-fire utilization however for sometime later that is abundance creation.

These resources are bought with the desire for acquiring pay or profiting from their liked worth that increments throughout the time. Venture resources contain stocks, common assets, bonds, land, subsidiaries, adornments, fine art and so on Each venture object essentially serves three targets that are security, pay, and development.

Risk factors

Hazard is an innate attribute of each investment. Hazard alludes to loss of chief sum, delay or non-installment of capital or interest, fluctuation of

return and so forth Each speculation contrasts as far as hazard related with them. Nonetheless, safer investment are the most favored ones by investors

Return

Return alludes to the pay anticipated from investment done. It is the vital target for doing speculation by investors. Venture gives advantages to people groups either as customary yields or through capital appreciation.

Income stability

Pay dependability alludes to the routineness of pay with next to no vacillations. Each financial backer needs to put resources into such resources which give get back reliably.

Liquidity

Liquidity alludes to how rapidly a investment can be sold or changed over into cash. It basically implies effortlessness with which speculation can be sold in the market with practically no misfortune. The greater part of the investors need to put resources into fluid assets.

Mutual fund

A mutual fund is both a investment and actual organization. This double nature might appear to be weird, yet it is the same as how a portion of AAPL is a portrayal of Apple Inc. Whenever a financial backer purchases Apple stock, he is purchasing fractional responsibility for organization and its resources. Additionally, a common asset financial backer is purchasing incomplete responsibility for shared asset organization and its resources. The thing that matters is that Apple is occupied with making creative gadgets and tablets, while a common asset organization is occupied with making investment.

Diversification

diversification or the blending of ventures and resources inside a portfolio to diminish hazard is one of the upsides of putting resources into shared assets. Specialists advocate expansion as an approach to upgrading a portfolio's profits while decreasing its danger. Purchasing individual organization stocks and counterbalancing them with modern area stocks, for instance, offers some broadening. Nonetheless, a differentiated portfolio has protections with various capitalizations and ventures and bonds with fluctuating developments and guarantors. Purchasing a shared asset can accomplish enhancement less expensive and quicker than by purchasing individual protections. Huge shared subsidies ordinarily own many various stocks in a wide range of businesses. It wouldn't be commonsense for a financial backer to fabricate this sort of a portfolio with a limited quantity of cash.

ECONOMIES OF SCALE

Common assets likewise give economies of scale. Getting one extras the financial backer of the various commission charges expected to make an enhanced portfolio. Purchasing just a single security at a time leads to huge exchange expenses, which will gobble up a decent lump of the speculation. Additionally, the \$100 to \$200 a singular financial backer could possibly bear is normally adequately not to purchase a round parcel of the stock, however it will buy numerous common asset shares. The more modest categories of common assets permit financial backers to exploit dollar cost averaging.

taxes

Whenever an asset director sells a security, a capital-gains charge is set off. an investor who is worried about the effect of assessments needs to remember those concerns while putting resources into shared assets. Assessments can be moderated by putting resources into charge touchy assets or by holding non-charge delicate shared assets in an

expense conceded account, for example, a 401(k) or IRA.

Which mutual fund is better

As per 2022 there is demand of medicine so nippon india pharma fund is good because this is the pandemic of corona so day per day the demand of medicine is increases.

DATA COLLECTION

The aim of the research

Contributing ensures present and future money-related security. It licenses you to foster your overflow and all the while making development beating returns. You moreover benefit from the power of compounding. Also, adventures can meet your financial goals Contributing gives a sensation of money-related discipline as you encourage a penchant for saving a particular total reliably or reliably towards your endeavors. This the goal to expand the information pretty much a wide range of speculation this is fundamental for each regular citizen to put resources into protection so it will help in the addition of the GDP of the nation so it will help in an age of work in the country this exploration help to give the information to the financial backer and an ordinary individual that what is the significance of the venture by extremely simple language and an exceptionally simple cycle and it additionally assists the financial backers with realizing what is the course of goodbye power stock and a shared asset of Nippon India pharma store is they will increment or not this examination is for both financial backer or a typical individual so they can unde3rstand all the interaction and system of contributing and gain information about the goodbye power stock and Nippon India pharma reserve. Through this exploration, individuals can acquire fundamental information about stock and common subsidizes our goal is to impact individuals and financial backers to put resources into the power area and pharma store with the goal

that the power area can assist the economy with diminishing the contamination this assists our earth evergreen and pharma with financing assists the economy with creating the best drugs for each illness. so every individual put resources into this and it will give a return as well as assist the economy with developing.

The type of data

It is quantitative as well as qualitative we can say it is fundamental as well as technical data it helps a person who is new to the investment market so that everyone can know about the investment the data was collected from different sites but the main site to collect the data is grow app it Is a medium to invest in securities so the basic data is given in the application the companies fundament data is given and also the technical data was given so that the data is given in the project is exact so after reading this research project anyone can start investing in the securities the data is about the past performance and the second source where we were collected the data is google.it also helps to find the realistic data.

DATA ANALYSIS & INTERPRETATION

TATA POWER :-

Tata Power Company Limited is an India-based integrated power company. The Company is engaged in electric power generation, transmission and distribution, electronic products, and service businesses. The Company's segments include Generation, Renewables, Transmission and Distribution.

TATA POWER Company Limited engages in the generation transmission, distribution, and trading of electricity in India and internationally.

NIPPON INDIA PHARMA FUND :-Nippon India Pharma Fund is Open-ended Sectoral-Pharma Equity scheme which belongs to Nippon India Mutual Fund House.

The investment objective of the fund is that “ The scheme seeks to generate consistent returns by investing in equity / equity related or fixed income securities of pharma and other associated companies. It is benchmarked against S&P BSE Healthcare Index.

1. The asset allocation of the fund comprises around 99.79% in equities, 0.0% in debts and 0.21% in cash & cash equivalents.
2. While the top 10 equity holdings constitute around 72.55% of the assets, the top 3 sectors constitute around 99.6% of the assets.
3. The fund largely follows a Blend oriented style of investing and invests across market capitalisations – around 47.23% in giant & large cap companies, 43.11% in mid cap and 9.66% in small cap companies.

Its trailing returns over different time periods are: 14.15% (1yr), 23.36% (3yr), 15.5% (5yr) and 20.64% (since launch). Whereas, Category returns for the same time duration are: 11.96% (1yr), 24.98% (3yr) and 12.18% (5yr).

Latest quarterly result of TATA POWER stock

Conclusion

We are going to study about a stock of tata power and a mutual fund of Nippon India pharma fund in this we are going to cover all the things that should be there while analyzing a stock or a mutual fund we are going to cover the things like price to book ratio and price to earnings ratio market capitalization and earnings per share what company works and what is the motive and also discuss about the companies future that in future stock will be grown or not will it be purchasable or not should we do sip in Nippon India or not we are going to cover all the important points related to the companies point of view and as an investors point of view we are also going to compare the stock and mutual fund with other companies so

that it will be easier to evaluate the stock and mutual fund that is it right or not . A mutual fund is a kind of financial vehicle comprised of a pool of cash gathered from numerous financial backers to put resources into protections like stocks, securities, currency market instruments, and different resources. All these comparative study is about to know you that it is good for future invest now to take good returns but when you are ready to take risk. All these sources are likely be original it can written only by having analysis.

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common stocks and uncommon profit (by Philip A. Fisher)

Philip A. Fisher’s classic tome on investing, common stocks, and uncommon profits is an in-depth look at investment philosophies with staying power.

The psychology of money (Morgan house)

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