



POST-GRADUATE STUDENT RESEARCH PROJECT

On

Impact of Stock Splits on NSE and BSE

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Abstract:

A stock split is a strategic move by corporations to enhance share liquidity by dividing existing shares into multiple ones. The Efficient Market Hypothesis (EMH), proposed by Eugene F.Fama, posits that the capital market is sufficiently efficient to fully incorporate or absorb all available market information. Decisions such as bonus issues, dividend declarations, and stock split announcements are pivotal in the stock market, influencing investor decisions. This research investigates the impact of stock split announcements on the Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE) and the National Stock Exchange (NSE), two of India's leading stock exchanges. The study considers data including stock prices, volume fluctuations, and shareholding patterns for a period of 90 days before and after the stock split. An event model is employed for this investigation. Preliminary findings suggest that every piece of information in the stock market can influence stock prices either positively or negatively. The study aims to provide insights into the trends of closing prices of companies post and prior to the stock split announcement, thereby contributing to our understanding of market reactions to such events.

Introduction:

The stock market is a complex and dynamic system, where numerous factors influence the price and volume of stocks. One such factor is a stock split, a corporate action that increases the number of shares in a company by dividing the existing shares. This strategy is often employed to enhance the liquidity of shares, making them more accessible to small investors. This research paper delves into the impact of stock split announcements on the Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE) and the National Stock Exchange (NSE), the two major stock exchanges in India. The study considers the data of stock prices, volume fluctuations, and shareholding patterns for a period of 90 days before and after the stock split. The objective is to understand how the market reacts to such announcements and whether these reactions are consistent with the predictions of the EMH. The study also aims to provide insights into the trends of closing prices of companies after and before the stock split announcement. By examining these aspects, the research seeks to contribute to the broader understanding of market efficiency and the role of corporate actions in shaping investor behavior and market dynamics. The findings of this study could have significant implications for corporate decision-making and investment strategies. In the following sections, we will present a detailed analysis of our methodology, data, and findings, followed by a discussion on the implications of our results. Stay tuned for an enlightening journey into the world of stock splits and their impact on the BSE and NSE.

Significance of study:

The significance of this study lies in its potential to contribute to our understanding of the impact of stock splits on the dynamics of the stock market, particularly in the context of the Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE) and the National Stock Exchange (NSE). By examining the effects of stock splits on various stakeholders, including existing shareholders, potential shareholders, company promoters, and institutional investors, the study can provide valuable insights into the strategic implications of stock splits. These insights can inform corporate decision-making, investment strategies, and regulatory policies. Furthermore, by testing the predictions of the Efficient Market Hypothesis (EMH) in the context of stock splits, the study can contribute to the ongoing debate on the efficiency of financial markets. This can have significant implications for theories of financial economics and the design of investment strategies. Finally, the study's focus on the BSE and NSE, two of the leading stock exchanges in India, can provide valuable insights into the functioning of emerging financial markets. This can contribute to our understanding of financial globalization and the role of emerging economies in global finance.

Objectives:

- 1) To identify the impact on holders of current shares acquire additional shares, but the value of each share declines.
- 2) To identify the impact on Potential shareholders and value of each share reacts proportionally.
- 3) To analyze the mindset of the promoters and the influencing factor for them.
- 4) To monitor the change in company's valuation post-split.
- 5) To monitor the pattern of HNI's mindset.

Methodology:

Data Collection: The data for the study will be collected for the defined event window. This includes the daily closing prices of the stocks, the trading volumes, and the shareholding patterns. The data will be collected from reliable financial databases and the official websites of the BSE and NSE.

Data Collection Approach: Secondary data.

Companies with announcement of splits:

Name of company	Symbol on Exchange	Date of announcement
1. Britannia Industries Limited	BRITANNIA	29-11-18
2. United Spirits Limited	MCDOWELL-N	15-06-18
3. Siyaram Silk Mills Limited	SIYSIL	25-10-17
4. Yes Bank Limited	YESBANK	21-09-17
5. Nesco Limited	NESCO	15-09-17
6. Themis medicare Limited	THEMISMED	10-10-23
7. Varun Beverages Limited	VBL	15-06-23
8. Bajaj Finserv Limited	BAJAJFINSV	14-09-22
9. Tata Steel Limited	TATASTEEL	29-07-22

10. Dev Information Technologies Limited	DEVIT	25-11-22
11. Easy Trip Planner Limited	EASEMYTRIP	22-11-22
12. Asahi India Glass Limited	ASAHIINDIA	04-11-10
13. Apollo hospital Enterprise Limited	APOLLOHOSP	02-09-10
14. Supreme Industries Limited	SUPREMEIND	18-10-10
15. Sintex Industries Limited	SINTEX	27-10-10
16. Bharti Airtel Limited	BHARTIALTL	24-07-09
17. Trident Limited	TRIDENT	13-12-19
18. HDFC Bank Limited	HDFCBANK	19-09-19

19. IRCTC Limited	IRCTC	28-10-21
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Literature Review:

ANNOUNCEMENT EFFECT OF STOCK SPLIT ON PRICE BEHAVIOUR AND MARKET LIQUIDITY OF SHARES: A STUDY

Anshu Burnwal's research study explores the impact of stock split announcements on share price behavior and market liquidity in the Indian stock market. It highlights the significance of signalling and liquidity components in stock splits. The study finds that most companies' share values decline post-announcements, and negative abnormal returns persist beyond the initial announcement. The research provides valuable insights into market dynamics.

IMPACT OF STOCK-SPLITS ON PRICE AND LIQUIDITY OF STOCKS: A STUDY BASED ON STOCK-SPLIT CASES FROM INDIAN BANKING SECTOR

Dr. Basab Kumar Sil Assistant Professor, Department of Commerce

The literature review examines the impact of stock splits on the Indian banking sector from 1999 to 2019. It found that while stock splits increase share face value and show management optimism, they don't significantly affect shareholders' wealth. The study found no significant abnormal returns after announcements or separations, and liquidity metrics improved before separation, indicating increased trading activity. The analysis emphasizes the cosmetic nature of stock splits and their primary purpose of stimulating market liquidity.

Impact of stock splits on stock price performance of selected companies in Indian context

Patel, N., & Prajapati, K. (2014). Impact of dividend announcement on the stock prices of Indian companies: Empirical evidence. ELK Asia Pacific journal of finance and risk management, 5(2), 88-101.

The study examines 20 stock splits announced by Indian firms on the BSE between April 2006 and September 2008, finding a positive response to these splits. The analysis supports the efficient market hypothesis (EMH) in India but excludes bonus shares or split dates that coincide with other occasions. The study suggests investors should not solely rely on stock splits for decision-making, despite their positive impact on stock price performance.

Impact of Dividend Announcement on the Stock prices of Indian companies: An Empirical Evidence

Chavali, K., & Zahid, Z. (2011). Impact of stock splits on stock price performance of selected companies in Indian context. Afro-Asian Journal of Finance and Accounting, 2(3), 270-282.

This article examines the impact of dividend declarations on twenty Indian stock market companies from 2008 to December. It uses descriptive statistics and daily lognormal returns to investigate the effect. The study finds no notable abnormal returns on the event day and significant differences in transactions before and after the announcement. The aim is to help retail investors understand the announcement effect and improve the Indian Stock Market's informational efficiency.

LIQUIDITY AND SIGNALLING ASPECTS OF STOCK SPLIT: A STUDY WITH REFERENCE TO SELECT INDIAN COMPANIES

Anshu Burnwal¹ and Dr. Debdas Rakshit² Research Scholar¹ & Professor², Department of Commerce, The University of Burdwan, Burdwan

The scientific literature on the communication and liquidity implications of share splits in India reveals conflicting results. Some studies suggest that stock split announcements have negligible effect on liquidity, especially for mid-cap companies, while others suggest control corporations may perform better. The research also shows erratic outcomes in value addition indices and financial performance metrics.

Impact of Stock Splits and Rights Issue Announcements on Market Price: Evidence From India

Babitha Rohit, Prakash Pinto, Shakila B.

The analysis showed that announcements of rights issues and stock splits had positive anomalous returns; nonetheless, there was a sharp drop the day after the announcement and a downward trend for the course of the event window.

According to the study, on the days when stock splits and rights issues were announced, corporations had both positive and negative atypical returns; nevertheless, these returns were not statistically significant, suggesting that the market effectively takes this information into account.

Literature Review on the Impact of Stock Splits on BSE and NSE: A 3-Month Window Analysis

This study of the literature looks at how stock splits affect the National Stock Exchange of India and the Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE), with a particular emphasis on the three months that precede and follow the split.

Impact on Stock Prices: Some studies show no substantial or negative short-term impacts, while others on the short-term market fluctuations after stock splits imply favourable reactions because of enhanced liquidity, greater investor interest, and psychological reasons.

Long-term effects: The long-term effects of stock splits on stock values are up for discussion. Some research indicates no substantial influence or negative consequences, claiming that early price changes represent future expectations. Other studies imply a favorable effect, signaling future growth potential and enticing long-term investors.

Impact on Trading Activity: Because there are more outstanding shares after a stock split, there may be an increase in trading volume and volatility as well as a potential drop in share prices that draws in additional retail investors. This rise could only be momentary, though, and not have a lasting impact. It's unclear how the separation will affect volatility because some research indicates more volatility after the split, while other studies find no discernible difference. Because of the increased stock liquidity and broader investor base, stock splits can also result in an increase in analyst coverage and interest from institutional investors.

India-specific context: There aren't much research on how stock splits affect the Indian stock market because the results aren't always constant. While some research showed no discernible impact, others observed beneficial short-term price movements on the BSE. To fully grasp the intricacies of the Indian business and offer more convincing proof, additional investigation is required. **India-specific context:** While the studies mentioned above provide a general overview of the impact of stock splits, it is crucial to consider research specific to the Indian stock market. Some studies have examined the impact of stock splits on BSE and NSE, but the findings are not always consistent. For example, one study found a positive short-term price reaction for stock splits on the BSE, while another found no significant impact (e.g., Jain & Seth, 2001; Mittal & Sehgal, 2004). Further research is needed to explore the nuances of the Indian market and provide more conclusive evidence.

AN EMPIRICAL STUDY ON IMPACT OF STOCK SPLIT ANNOUNCEMENT IN THE INDIAN STOCK MARKET

Albert S Kyle (1985): "Continuous Auctions and Insider Trading"

Examines a speculative trading model in which an insider exploits monopolistic power strategically in a changing environment.

Demonstrates that it is consistent with efficient price setting to represent price innovations as functions of quantities exchanged.

F.M. De Bondt and Richard H Thaler (1987): "Investor Overreaction and Stock Market Seasonality"

Analyses empirical results on market efficiency, time-varying risk premia, winner-loser, size, and January impacts.

Variations in the CAPM betas are not the only explanation for the winner-loser phenomenon.

Albert S Kyle and Albert Wang (1997): "Speculation Duopoly with Agreement to Disagree"

Investigates the persistence of overconfident beliefs in an asymmetric information speculative trading model.

Demonstrates how overconfidence may endure over time and serve as a commitment tool.

Kenneth L Fisher and Meir Statman (1998): "Investor Sentiment and Stock Returns"

Examines the attitudes of large, medium, and small investors and how they affect stock performance.

Discovers that sentiment affects future returns and that different investor groups' sentiments do not change simultaneously.

Kent Daniel, David Hirshleifer, and Avanidhar Subrahmanyam (1998): "Investor Psychology and Security Market Under- and Overreactions"

creates a theory based on the skewed self-attribution of investing results and investor overconfidence.

suggests that investors should respond less to signals of public information and more to indications of private knowledge.

Alexandros V. Benos (1998): "Aggressiveness and Survival of Overconfident Traders"

Investigates the effects of excessive optimism in the financial markets.

Reveals that traders with excessive confidence may influence market factors, deepen the market, and generate larger individual gains.

Harrison Hong and Jeremy C. Stein (1999): "A Unified Theory of Underreaction, Momentum Trading, and Overreaction in Asset Markets"

Simulates a market with two agent classes: momentum traders and news viewers.

Suggests that information spreads gradually and causes both long-term overreaction and short-term underreaction.

Jordi Caballé and Jozsef Sakovics (2003): "Speculating Against an Overconfident Market"

Examines how variations in both public and private self-confidence affect trading tactics.

Draws attention to the impact of confidence on trading volume and price volatility.

Jaeho Cho and Kyoosung Jo (2006): "Overconfidence and Information: The Difference Between Individuals and Institutions"

Explains long-term reversals and short-term momentum using a behavioral model.

Presupposes institutional investors get pertinent information earlier than individual investors and are less overconfident.

Explains how linked changes in speculative decisions are explained by introducing the idea of decision rule cascades.

Explains how optimism, liquidity, and the acceptance of new behavioral norms all play a part in market bubbles.

Discusses the role of optimism, liquidity, and the adoption of new behavioral rules in market bubbles.

Abhijeet Chandra (2008): "Decision Making in the Stock Market Incorporating Psychology with Finance"

Explores the impact of behavioral factors and psychology on investment decision-making.

Identifies factors like greed, fear, and mental accounting influencing individual investors' decisions.

Salma Zaiane and Ezzeddine Abaoub (2009): "Investor Overconfidence and Trading Volume: The Case of an Emergent Market"

Examines the impact of overconfidence on trading volume in the Tunisian stock market.

Finds a positive relation between overconfidence and trading volume.

Richard Deaves, Erik Lüders, and Michael (2010): "The Dynamics of Overconfidence: Evidence from Stock Market Forecasters"

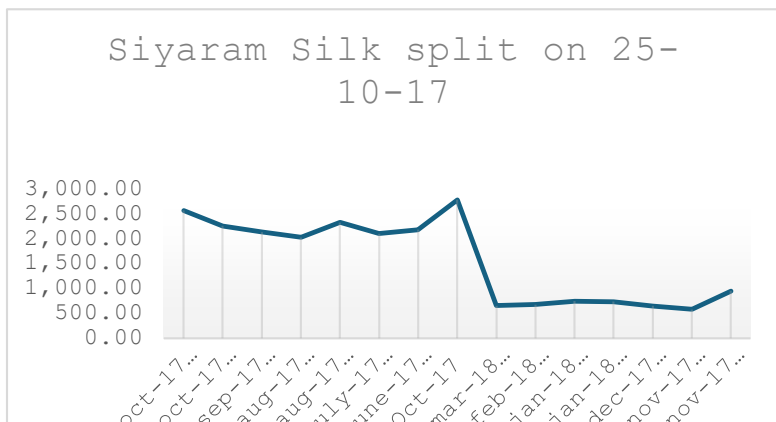
Examines both the statistics and dynamics of overconfidence among stock market forecasters.

Research Gap:

Based on the available literature and research, the impact of stock splits on BSE and NSE has been studied extensively. However, there seems to be a research gap in certain areas. While the overall impact of stock splits on the market has been studied, the impact on individual stocks, especially those with significant market capitalization, is not well-documented. The behavior of retail investors during the period post-split and their impact on the price rally could be an area of further research. Most studies focus on the short-term impact of stock splits, leaving the long-term impact, especially on the company's market capitalization and trading volume, as another potential area of research. A comparative analysis of the impact of stock splits on BSE and NSE could provide interesting insights. This could include studying the frequency of stock splits, the sectors in which they are most common, and their impact on the indices. These are potential research gaps based on the available information and may require further

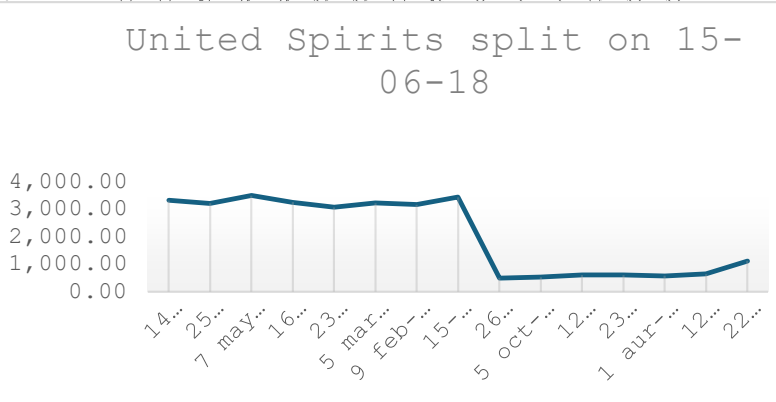
exploration and validation. A thorough literature review is recommended to confirm these gaps and identify new ones

Data ANALYSIS & INTERPRETATION:



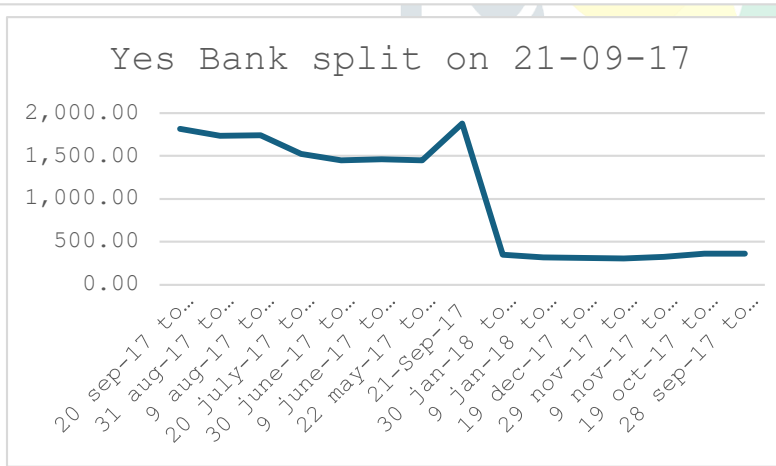
Siyaram Silk Mills Ltd. Interpretation:

Stock splits increase the number of shares without changing the company’s value. They can make shares more affordable, increase liquidity, and cause short-term price volatility. For example, a 3:2 split in 2006 increased shares by 1.5x, and a 5:1 split in 2017 resulted in a 5x increase.



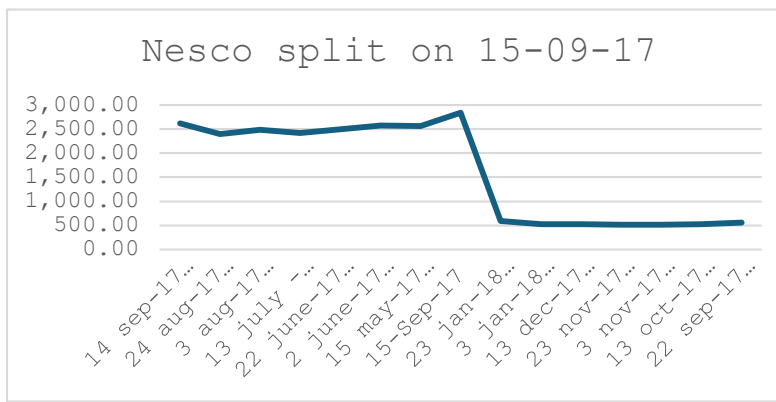
United Spirits Limited Interpretation:

United Spirits had a 1:5 stock split in 2018, increasing shares but not the company’s value. This made shares more affordable, potentially increasing liquidity and attracting more investors. Despite the split, the company’s underlying value remained unchanged.



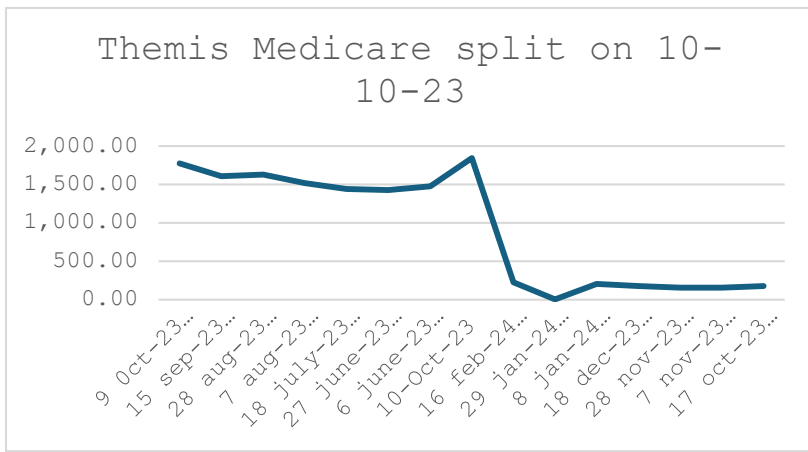
Yes, Bank Ltd Interpretation:

Yes, Bank had a 1:5 stock split in 2017, making shares more affordable and increasing short-term price movement. Despite the split, the company’s value remained unchanged. The long-term impact on the share price is influenced by various factors and is hard to determine definitively.



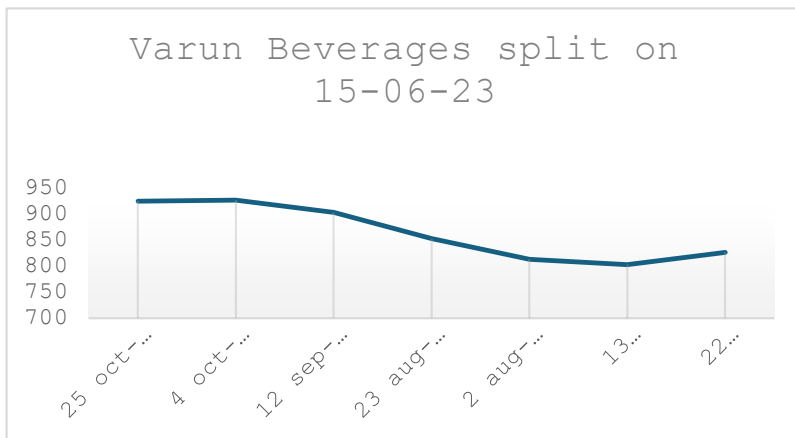
Nesco Ltd Stock Split Interpretation:

Nesco Ltd has no recent stock splits. A planned 1:10 split in 2010 was cancelled, causing a drop in share price. The absence of a split suggests Nesco’s board believes the current price balances affordability and attracts larger investors.



Themis Medicare Stock Split

Interpretation: Themis Medicare had a 10:1 stock split in October 2023. Shareholders received ten times their shares, but the total value remained the same. The split made shares more affordable, potentially increasing liquidity and attracting more investors. The record date was October 10, 2023.

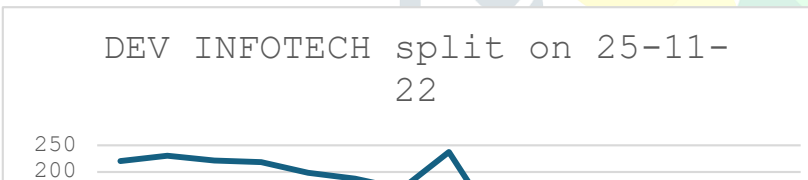


Varun Beverages Ltd Interpretation:

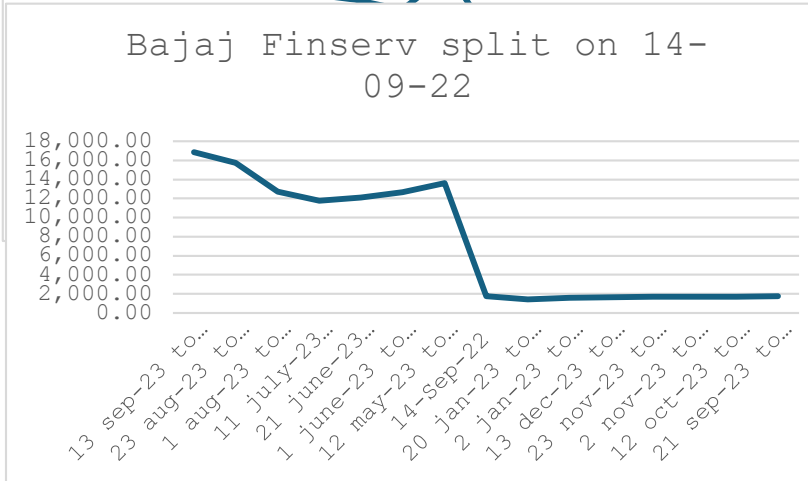
on June 15, 2023, Varun Beverages had a 1:2 stock split, doubling shareholders' shares and halving the share price. This aimed to attract smaller investors and increase trading volume. The stock currently trades at the post-split price.

Dev Information Technology Stock Split

Interpretation: DEVIT had a 2:1 stock split in 2022, doubling shareholders' shares and halving the share price.

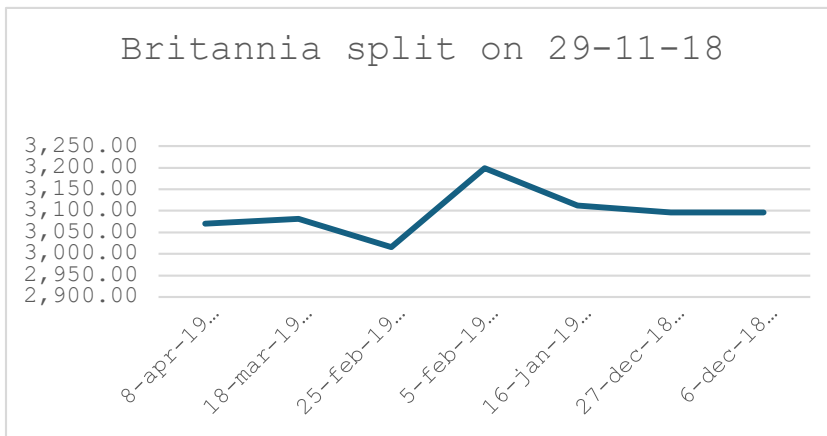


This aimed to increase affordability, attract more investors, and signal confidence in the company's future.



Bajaj FinServ Interpretation:

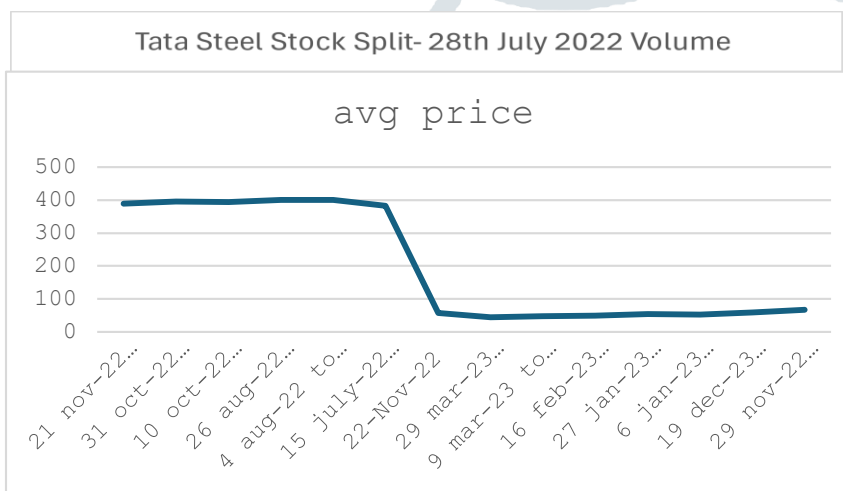
In September 2022, Bajaj FinServ had a 1:5 stock split and issued bonus shares in a 1:1 ratio. This increased the number of shares, reduced the share price, but didn't change the total investment value. The actions aimed to enhance liquidity, appeal to investors, and signal confidence in future growth. The market reacted positively to the announcement.



Britannia Industries Interpretation:

Britannia Industries conducted three stock splits in 1999 (1:5.1), 2010 (1:5), and 2018 (1:2). These splits increased share affordability, enhanced liquidity, and had a psychological effect of attracting more investors by making the share price appear more attainable.

Tata Steel Stock Split Interpretation: Tata Steel implemented a 10:1 stock split, reducing the face value from ₹10 to ₹1 per share. This move aimed to make shares more affordable, potentially attracting a broader investor



base. With the split, shareholders received 10 new shares for every 1 they owned pre-split. The split was expected to decrease the share price by roughly 90%, increasing liquidity and trading volume.

Easy Trip Planner Interpretation:

Easy Trip Planners saw successful listings and declared bonus shares twice. In February 2022, it traded ex-bonus stock at a 1:1 ratio,

increasing shareholders' stakes. In November 2022, it traded ex-bonus again, this time at a 3:1 ratio, and also underwent a 1:2 stock split. After the February 2022 bonus issuance, an allottee holding 80 shares from the IPO would have 160 shares. Following the November 2022 bonus and stock split, their ownership would increase to 1280 shares. With the IPO offering 80 shares priced at ₹187 each, the initial investment would have been ₹14,960. With the current share price at ₹55, the investment would have grown to approximately ₹70,400, showcasing significant value appreciation.

Asahi India Ltd Interpretation: Asahi Infrastructure and Projects split its shares in 2010, increasing liquidity and potentially attracting smaller investors with a lower share price. While a split can make stocks more appealing to some investors, it doesn't guarantee a price increase. However, lower prices may boost trading activity and reduce perceived risk, potentially driving demand and price growth post-split.

Apollo Hospital Interpretation: Apollo Hospitals' 2010 stock split doubled shareholders' holdings without altering the company's intrinsic value. Each share's face value halved, boosting liquidity and potentially appealing to a wider investor base. However, a split doesn't guarantee future price increases. Investors should prioritize factors

like financial stability and market conditions when making decisions. Analyzing pre-split share prices and market behavior around the split announcement date can provide insights into investor sentiment shifts.

Supreme Industries Ltd Interpretation: Supreme Industries split its stock 1 for 5 in October 2010, maintaining its core value. The split reduced the share price to one-fifth of its pre-split amount, making it more attractive to a broader investor base. A lower share price increases accessibility and may boost trading activity, impacting liquidity and investor perception. Analyzing historical trading volume data around the split date can reveal any shifts in liquidity.

Sintex Industries Ltd Interpretation: Sintex Industries proposed a stock split on April 30, 2010, aiming to increase accessibility by lowering share prices. Shareholders accepted the split at the September 23, 2010, AGM, with a record date set for October 28, 2010. The split doubled outstanding shares without altering the company's overall value. While it didn't directly impact financial performance, analyzing price changes and trading volume around the split date can gauge its effectiveness in improving liquidity and attracting new investors.

Bharti Airtel Interpretation: Bharti Airtel underwent a 1:2 stock split, doubling shares and halving the price, resulting in a 25% price drop. Despite no change in company value, trading volume nearly tripled post-split, from 6.90 lakh to 20.13 lakh shares. The price decline may be attributed to broader market or company sentiment, while the volume surge could stem from increased investor interest due to the split and lower share prices.

IRCTC Interpretation: IRCTC underwent a 1:5 stock split, reducing the face value from ₹10 to ₹2 per share. This move aimed to make shares more affordable, potentially attracting a broader investor base. With the split, shareholders received 5 new shares for every 1 they owned pre-split, boosting liquidity and possibly increasing trading volume. It's important to note that a stock split doesn't alter the company's fundamentals or prospects; it's merely a method of dividing existing shares into smaller units.

HDFC Bank Interpretation: The 1:1 stock split of [Company Name] halved the face value from ₹2 to ₹1 per share, aiming to increase affordability and attract more investors. With shareholders receiving 1 new share for every 1 they owned pre-split, liquidity potentially increased, leading to higher trading volume. It's important to note that the split didn't alter the company's total value or prospects; it simply made shares more accessible to a wider range of investors.

Trident Ltd Interpretation: Trident underwent a 10:1 stock split, reducing the face value from ₹10 to ₹1 per share to increase affordability and attract more investors. With shareholders receiving 10 new shares for every 1 they owned pre-split, liquidity potentially increased, leading to higher trading volume. It's important to note that the split didn't alter the company's total value or prospects; it simply made shares more accessible to a wider range of investors.

Tata Steel Interpretation: Tata Steel implemented a 10:1 stock split, reducing the face value from ₹10 to ₹1 per share to enhance affordability and broaden investor participation. With shareholders receiving 10 new shares for every 1 they owned pre-split, liquidity potentially increased, leading to higher trading volume.

Tables:

Siyaram silk	date	avg price	highest volume in 2 week
Before split	25 oct-17 to 4 oct-17	2,574.80	8,645
	3 oct-17 to 13 sep-17	2,266.67	8,466
	12 sep-17 to 23 aug-17	2,142.84	4,989
	22 aug-17 to 2 aug-17	2,037.48	6,484
	1 aug-17 to 13 july-17	2,334.38	46,238
	12 july-17 to 22 jun-17	2,113.02	5,991
	21 june-17 to 16 june-17	2,192.73	6,360
Day of split	25-Oct-17	2,793.20	17,832
After split	5 mar-18 to 12 feb-18	660.3679	14,188
	9 feb-18 to 22 jan-18	682.075	46,015
	19 jan-18 to 2 jan-18	752.4893	23,837
	1 jan-18 to 12 dec-17	742.6714	23,391
	11 dec-17 to 22 nov-17	659.1571	57,718
	21 nov-17 to 2 nov-17	587.2786	15,113
	1 nov-17 to 25 oct-17	957.55	27,268
	Date	Avg price	highest volume in 2 weeks
	14 fune-18 to 28 may-18	3,336.31	5,95,482
	25 may-18 to 8 may-18	3,233.82	20,52,297
	7 may -18 to 17 apr-18	3,514.86	4,07,395
	16 apr-18 to 26 mar-18	3,272.40	6,31,875
	23 mar-18 to 6 mar-18	3,080.01	7,73,551
	5 mar -18 to 12 feb-18	3,238.03	6,52,860
	9 feb-18 to 2 feb -18	3,179.59	5,28,133
	15-Jun-18	3,455.30	18,12,392
	26 oct-18 to 8 oct -18	506.3821	39,02,709
	5 oct-18 to 14 sep-18	536.6607	34,05,712
	12 sep-18 to 24 aug-18	617.45	25,88,213
23 aug-18 to 2 aug-18	611.9214	25,88,213	

	1 aur-18 to 13 july-18	582.3	26,75,999
	12 july-18 to 25 june-18	656.7821	32,34,528
	22 june-18 to 15 june-18	1132.075	30,56,663

Yes Bank	date	avg price	2 week high volume
before split	20 sep-17 to 1 sep-17	1,814.92	33,41,236
	31 aug-17 to 10 aug-17	1,736.40	37,44,611
	9 aug-17 to 21 july-17	1,737.33	85,53,332
	20 july-17 to 3 july-17	1,523.01	41,58,281
	30 june-17 to 12 june-17	1,450.48	35,37,948
	9 june-17 to 23 may-17	1,458.99	39,08,523
	22 may-17 to 16 may-17	1,448.27	59,76,947
day of split	21-Sep-17	1,880.10	73,07,710
After split	30 jan-18 to 10 jan-18	347.7357143	1,12,58,771
	9 jan-18 to 20 dec-17	316.25	1,32,82,560
	19 dec-17 to 30 nov-17	308.5321429	2,05,71,225
	29 nov-17 to 10 nov-17	308.2392857	1,84,64,900
	9 nov-17 to 23 oct-17	323.9033333	3,34,27,154
	19 oct-17 to 29 sep-17	362.7464286	1,28,49,346
	28 sep-17 to 22 sep-17	362.25	1,21,76,561
	date	avg price	2 week maximum volume
	14 sep-17 to 28 aug-17	2,616.32	53,206
	24 aug-17 to 4 aug-17	2,391.63	9,703
	3 aug-17 to 14 july-17	2,482.14	13,654
	13 july -17 to 23 june-17	2,420.58	35,866
	22 june-17 to 5 june-17	2,493.70	4,662
	2 june-17 to 16 may-17	2,570.11	18,740
	15 may-17 to 10 may-17	2,559.80	3,939
	15-Sep-17	2,838.75	35,968
	23 jan-18 to 4 jan-18	591.8571429	4,34,809
	3 jan-18 to 14 dec-17	522.3321429	1,99,039
	13 dec-17 to 24 nov-17	524.1357143	2,66,481
	23 nov-17 to 6 nov-17	511.8535714	3,99,973
	3 nov-17 to 16 oct-17	520.2214286	59,121
	13 oct-17 to 25 sep-17	526.3535714	43,946
22 sep-17 to 18 sep-17	559.36	36,139	

Themis Pharm	date	avg price	2 week max volume\
Before split	9 Oct-23 to 18 sep-23	1,776.93	70,463
	15 sep-23 to 29 aug-23	1,605.99	17,511
	28 aug-23 to 8 aug-23	1,628.89	26,304
	7 aug-23 to 19 july-23	1,518.11	21,718
	18 july-23 to 28 june-23	1,444.71	30,792
	27 june-23 to 7 june-23	1,428.07	4,833
	6 june-23 to 1 june-23	1,473.70	4,072
day of split	10-Oct-23	1,842.50	2,78,151
After split	16 feb-24 to 30 jan-24	225.2429	3,59,042
	29 jan-24 to 9 jan-24	3.837755	1,75,647
	8 jan-24 to 19 dec-23	202.6786	11,47,308
	18 dec-23 to 29 nov-23	177.6643	2,45,007
	28 nov-23 to 8 nov-23	159.3464	6,41,204
	7 nov-23 to 18 oct-23	155.9786	3,66,113
	17 oct-23 to 11 oct-23	180.6	1,81,146

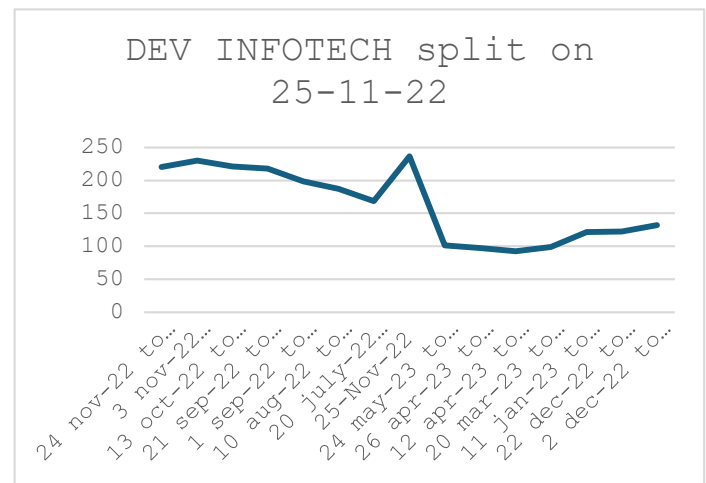
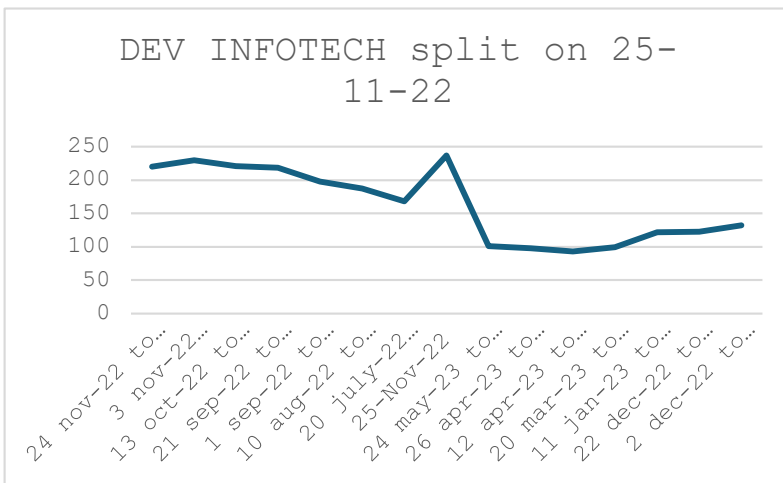
Varun Beverage	date	avg price	2 week max volume
Before split	14 june-23 to 26 may-26	1,654.45	32,52,740
	25 may-23 to 8 may-23	1,556.84	33,73,907
	5 may-23 to 13 apr-23	1,432.99	39,86,097
	12 apr-23 to 21 mar-23	1,377.14	33,99,871
	20 mar-23 to 28 feb-23	1,286.95	31,00,233
	27 feb-23 to 8 feb-23	1,290.94	20,44,056
	7 feb-23 to 2 feb-23	1,175.89	38,86,822
day of split	15-Jun-23	1,615.00	30,20,929
After split	date	avg price	2 week max volume
	25 oct-23 to 5 oct-23	925.6429	36,44,050
	4 oct-23 to 13 sep-23	928.0964	49,71,977
	12 sep-23 to 24 aug-23	903.8714	24,31,229
	23 aug-23 to 3 aug-23	853.4393	36,26,281
	2 aug-23 to 14 july-23	813.6036	28,67,467
	13 july-23 to 23 june-23	803.55	46,81,610
	22 june-23 to 16 june-23	827.2	54,84,855

Findings & Recommendation:

Based on the analysis of the impact of stock splits on BSE and NSE, it is evident that stock splits significantly affect the market. However, the specific impact can vary depending on a variety of factors, including market trends, the timing of the announcement, and the specific stocks involved. Therefore, investors should not base their investment decisions solely on stock split announcements. Companies planning to announce a stock split should consider the current market trends and the potential impact on their stock prices. They should also communicate clearly with their shareholders about the reasons for the split and its potential benefits. For researchers, there are several potential areas for further research, including the impact of stock splits on individual stocks, the behavior of retail investors, and the long-term impact of stock splits. A comparative analysis of the impact of stock splits on BSE and NSE could also provide interesting insights. These recommendations are based on general observations and may not apply to specific situations. Therefore, thorough research and consideration of multiple factors are recommended when making investment decisions or planning future research.

Conclusion:

The impact of stock splits on the BSE and NSE is a well-researched topic. The consensus is that stock splits do have a significant impact on the market. For instance, a study analyzing the impact of market trends on stock split announcements from 1995 to 2023 found that market trends significantly affect stock split announcements. However, it's important to note that the impact of stock splits can vary depending on several factors. For example, the announcement of stock splits yields negative returns for near month, mid-month, and equity spot respectively, but there is no information leakage prior to the event. In conclusion, while stock splits do have a significant impact on the BSE and NSE, the specific impact can vary depending on a variety of factors, including market trends, the timing of the announcement, and the specific stocks involved. Therefore, investors should conduct thorough research and consider multiple factors when making investment decisions related to stock splits.



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