

The “MODI” Effect on Stocks

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Abstract: *The benchmark indices had corrected 15% during the 9 month period before the announcement of Narendra Modi as Prime Minister Candidature in September 2013. And thereafter, the bench mark indices, Nifty and Sensex appreciated by almost 40% in 8 months period, from announcement of his candidature and first budget. From budget to 2014 year end, indices appreciated by 15% in 6 months. This empirical study examines Modi effect on stocks as well as across the sectors and whether it is backed by earning. However this empirical study indicates that there was Modi effect on almost all the sectors in the market. This was purely based on sentiments and not supported by earnings. The Modi effect is still in the market, but only on the stocks backed by earnings growth or where there is a clear prospect of reforms by the new government. Those sectors which are affected by policy paralysis are now out of the bull run.*

Key Words: *Modi, Earnings, Quarterly growth.*

INTRODUCTION

Many political and economic analysts had the opinion that the lack of reforms and wrong policies of previous congress government had negative impact on the earnings of corporate. Narendra Modi, the BJP candidate had proven track record for creating good business climate and reforms in Gujarat. Narendra Modi had been backed by the media and there was a Modi wave in the election and it had positive impact on stock market. There were some confusions regarding announcement of Modi as Prime Minister Candidature, and once he had been selected as the candidate, the first phase Modi effect in Indian stock market started. Except few pockets, there was a huge increase in share prices.

The star performing stocks were the domestic cyclical and Gujarat based companies. There were some pockets stocks related to Modi which were promoted in such a way that, Modi's victory in election will make these stocks as multi baggers.

For this empirical study, we had measured the Modi effect in two year period of time, i.e. from 01/01/13 to 01/01/15. This two year period is divided into three parts.

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(1) Pre Modi period- (01/01/13 to 30/09/13): This is the period where there was huge sell of FIIs and high volatility in currency and stock market. The macro situation was worse and the CAD figures, inflation, Forex reserves and foreign loan burden data were catering negative sentiments to Indian stocks. The bench mark indices corrected by 15%, and rupee depreciated from 54.8/\$ to 66/\$.

(2) First phase of Modi period (01/10/13 to 30/06/14): This is the period from selection of Modi as Prime Minister Candidate to presentation of first budget by BJP government. Once Narendra Modi was announced as Prime Minister Candidate, there was shift in investor confidence. It went like a wave across the sectors. During this period the CAD figures were cooled off and currency was also stabilised, which boosted the wave. The bench mark indices increased by 40% during these three quarters, and rupee strengthened from 62.5/dollar to 60/dollar.

(3) Second Phase of Modi period (01/07/14 to 31/12/14): These are the two quarters after the first budget of Modi government. The Modi effect is now only on those stocks backed by earning/growth or clarity in reforms in the sector. Some reforms on GST, announcement of make in India theme, geo political reasons and fall of crude from 110\$ / barrel to 50\$/ barrel had created mixed reactions in the period. The bench mark indices increased by 15% during these three quarters, and rupee strengthened from 60/dollar to 63.8/dollar.

DATA & RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

This study aims to measure the Modi effect on Indian stocks on a period of eight quarters. We will also test, whether Modi effect was supported by earnings figures. However this empirical study examines

- (a) Whether there was Modi effect on stocks?
- (b) Whether the Modi effect was uniform across the sector?
- (c) Whether the Modi effect was backed by earnings?

The whole data that we used for this paper are secondary in nature. For this study we have selected the top 50 companies on the basis of market capitalization.

The tool that we are using in this paper is compounded quarterly growth rate (CQGR). This formula is ideal for testing the growth rate of shares, EPS and PE ratios on quarterly basis. This study analyses CQGR of share price of top 50 companies in three different periods said above and analyse whether there is abnormal increase/decrease in CQGR in phase one and two of Modi rule. Then we will analyse whether increase and decrease is supported by increase and decrease of earnings and PE.

CQGR

$$= (((a/b)^{(1/n)} - 1) \times 100 \text{ where,}$$

a is value of latest quarter under study

b is value of first quarter under study

n is number of quarter in between

Why CQGR?

The CAGR is superior to average returns because it considers the fact that investment returns compound over time. One limitation is that it assumes a smoothed return over the time period measured. In reality, investments experience significant short-term ups and downs. In order to remove that limitation we are breaking and analysing 2 year period into three phases having a total of 8 quarters.

Data Analysis

Tool	Pre Modi period		1 st phase of Modi period		2 nd phase of Modi period	
	+ CQGR	-CQGR	Value	Value	Value	Value
			Increased	decreased	Increased	decreased
CQGR of Market value	23	27	38	12	16	34

Out of 50 companies under study 27 companies had negative CQGR, one company had zero CQGR and 22 companies had positive CQGR in the pre-Modi period. But in first phase of Modi period, only 4 companies having negative CQGR and remaining 46 recorded positive CQGR. But only 38 companies recorded higher CQGR than the previous period. In second phase of Modi period, 40 companies had positive CQGR. But only 16 companies recorded higher CQGR than the previous phase.

CQGR of EPS > CQGR of PE 21 CQGR of EPS < CQGR of PE 29

During the period only 21 companies had higher CQGR of EPS than CQGR of PE.

Table 1
Cross Comparison of CQGR of Market Price

Company	01/01/13	01/10/13	01/07/2014	01/01/14	Pre- Modi period	Modi period phase 1	Modi period phase-2
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	$((b/a)^{(1/3)} - 1) \times 100$	$((c/b)^{(1/3)} - 1) \times 100$	$((d/c)^{(1/2)} - 1) \times 100$
TCS	1264	1949	2391	2545	15.52	7.05	3.17
ONGC	268	262	423	344	-0.75	17.31	-9.82
ITC	287	343	325	368	6.12	-1.78	6.40
Reliance industries	841	822	1008	888	-0.75	7.03	-6.14
SBI	243	164	268	314	-12.28	17.78	8.24
Coal India	360	298	385	380	-6.11	8.91	-0.65
Infosys	1155	1508	1610	1974	9.29	2.20	10.72
HDFC bank	685	612	823	952	-3.68	10.37	7.55

contd. table 1

<i>Company</i>	<i>01/01/13</i> <i>(a)</i>	<i>01/10/13</i> <i>(b)</i>	<i>01/07/2014</i> <i>(c)</i>	<i>01/01/14</i> <i>(d)</i>	<i>Pre- Modi</i> <i>period</i> $((b/a)^{(1/3)} - 1) \times 100$	<i>Modi period</i> <i>phase 1</i> $((c/b)^{(1/3)} - 1) \times 100$	<i>Modi period</i> <i>phase-2</i> $((d/c)^{(1/2)} - 1) \times 100$
ICICI bank	221	176	288	352	-7.30	17.84	10.55
HDFC	833	786	984	1124	-1.91	7.77	6.87
Sun Pharma	370	590	679	822	16.82	4.79	10.27
Tata motors	316	335	451	498	1.96	10.41	5.08
HUL	530	572	628	758	2.57	3.16	9.86
Airtel	322	322	336	363	0	1.42	3.94
Larsen & Turbo	1625	800	1726	1502	-21.03	29.21	-6.71
WIPRO	397	471	538	552	5.86	4.53	1.29
Axis bank	273	209	384	503	-8.51	22.47	14.45
HCL Tech	622	1071	1498	1606	19.85	11.83	3.54
Maruti	1514	1380	2584	3340	-3.04	23.25	13.69
Kotak bank	650	685	884	1258	1.76	8.87	19.29
Mahindra & Mahindra	941	833	1194	1237	-3.98	12.75	1.78
Ultratech Cement	2022	1813	2630	2662	-3.57	13.2	0.6
Asian paints	442	454	583	749	0.89	8.69	13.34
Sesa sterlite	199	175	296	219	-4.19	19.14	-13.98
Bajaj Auto	2137	2017	2329	2454	-1.90	4.9	2.64
BHEL	232	141	252	268	-15.29	21.35	3.12
Adani ports	138	139	244	319	0.24	20.63	14.34
Lupin	615	852	1051	1427	11.47	7.24	16.52
Bharati Infratel	198	153	261	339	-8.23	19.48	13.96
Tech Mahindra	932	1325	2112	2593	12.44	16.81	10.8
Hero Motor corp	1898	1998	2641	3107	1.72	9.74	8.46
Nestle	4974	5167	4944	6380	1.27	-1.45	13.59
Bosh	9363	8891	13447	19463	-1.70	14.78	20.30
NMDC	169	119	183	148	-11.30	15.42	-10.06
Idea cellular	104	174	134	159	18.71	-8.33	8.92
Gail	357	325	460	444	-3.08	12.27	-1.75
Dr Reddy's	1834	2408	2610	3212	9.50	2.72	10.93
Adani Enterprises	276	141	458	489	-20.05	48.09	3.32
Cipla	418	432	436	629	1.10	0.30	20.11
Bank of Baroda	883	459	878	1082	-19.59	24.13	11.01
BPCL	357	326	590	654	-2.98	21.86	5.28
Cairn India	321	317	364	239	-0.41	4.71	-18.96
IndusInd bank	424	383	576	811	-3.33	14.57	18.65
United Spirit	1953	2509	2416	2820	8.70	-1.25	8.03
Eicher Motors	2925	3657	8053	15239	7.72	30.1	37.56
Power Finance Corporation	207	132	305	305	-13.92	32.2	0
Motherson Sumi	133	153	344	456	4.78	31	15.13
PNB	178	93	199	220	-19.45	28.86	5.14
Tata Steel	438	276	541	405	-14.26	25.14	-13.47
Zee entertainments	223	231	300	378	1.18	9.1	12.24

Table 2
Cross comparison of CQGR of market price, EPS and PE ratio

<i>Company name (a)</i>	<i>EPS</i> <i>01/01/13</i> <i>(b)</i>	<i>EPS</i> <i>01/01/15</i> <i>(c)</i>	<i>PE ratio</i> <i>01/01/13</i> <i>(d)</i>	<i>PE ratio</i> <i>01/01/15</i> <i>(e)</i>	<i>CQGR of</i> <i>EPS((c/b)^</i> <i>(1/8)-1) x 100</i>	<i>CQGR of PE</i> <i>ratio((e/d)^</i> <i>(1/8)-1) x 100</i>
TCS	67.23	99.76	18.80	25.61	5.05	3.93
ONGC	27.09	26	9.89	12.9	-0.51	3.37
ITC	8.94	11.6	32.10	31.72	3.30	-0.14
Reliance industries	60.2	69.65	13.97	12.74	1.83	-1.13
SBI	28.88	15.7	8.41	20	-7.33	11.43
Coal India	25.45	21	14.14	18.09	-2.37	3.12
Infosys	81.77	101	14.12	19.54	2.67	4.14
HDFC bank	26.4	38.3	25.9	24.8	4.77	-0.54
ICICI bank	17.1	18.2	12.9	19.3	0.76	5.19
HDFC	36.6	36.2	22.76	30.98	-0.10	3.92
Sun Pharma	27.2	29.2	13.6	28.2	0.89	9.5
Tata motors	37.38	54	8.45	9.22	4.70	1.09
HUL	17.2	18.4	30.8	41.2	0.84	3.69
Airtel	7.3	10.2	44.11	35.58	4.27	-2.65
Larsen & Turbo	80.8	63.5	20.11	23.65	-2.96	2.04
WIPRO	26	34.3	15.27	16.09	3.52	0.66
Axis bank	29	28.45	9.4	17.7	-0.24	8.2
HCL Tech	35.2	90.8	17.7	17.7	12.6	0
Maruti	62	102.8	24.4	32.5	6.52	3.64
Kotak bank	27	21	24	59.9	-3.11	12.1
Mahindra & Mahindra	66.8	58.9	14.1	21	-1.56	5.12
Ultratech Cement	101.9	81.8	19.84	32.54	-2.71	6.38
Asian paints	11.7	12.6	37.8	59.4	0.93	5.83
Sesa sterlite	36.2	22.3	5.5	9.8	-5.86	7.5
Bajaj Auto	105.5	103.7	20.3	23.7	-0.21	1.96
BHEL	27.6	11.7	8.4	22.9	-10.2	13.4
Adani ports	5.76	9.85	23.95	32.39	6.94	3.84
Lupin	23.7	57.5	26	24.8	11.7	-0.57
Bharati Infratel	6.3	11.8	31.7	28.7	8.3	-1.2
Tech Mahindra	97.7	106.9	9.5	24.3	1.1	12.4
Hero Motor corp	102.5	120.5	18.5	25.8	2	4.23
Nestle	109.8	118	45.3	54	0.9	2.24
Bosh	305	343.4	30.7	56.7	1.5	7.96
NMDC	6.4	17.7	10.3	8.7	0.9	-2.5
Idea cellular	2.8	6.1	36.6	25.9	10	-4.2
Gail	30.7	36	11.6	12.3	2	0.7
Dr Reddy's	85.1	125	21.5	25.7	4.9	2.2
Adani Enterprises	13.2	32.5	20.97	15	11.96	-4.06
Cipla	19.07	15	21.9	41.9	-2.95	8.45
Bank of Baroda	122.7	108.5	7.2	10	-1.5	4.16
BPCL	179.38	64.4	2	10.16	-12	22.6
Cairn India	61.7	57.3	5.2	4.2	-0.92	-2.73
IndusInd bank	20.3	30.1	20.9	26.9	5.08	3.2
United Spirit	21	-370	93	-7.6	-110.94	-43.88
Eicher Motors	119.5	187.9	24.47	81.1	5.8	16.2
Power Finance Corporation	29.87	44	6.9	6.9	4.96	0
Motherson Sumi	9.18	9.26	14.48	49.24	0.11	16.52
PNB	15.4	19.6	11.55	11.24	3.04	-0.35
Tata Steel	-2.82	30.4	-155.3	13.3	54.9	55.5
Zee entertainments	7.2	7.2	30.9	52.5	0	6.84

RESULT & FINDING OF STUDY

(1) Pre Modi period- (01/01/13 to 30/09/13): In the pre Modi period 46% of companies recorded negative growth rate in share price and 54% were having increasing trend in the market. Out of those companies whose share price increased during this period, more than 90% were export oriented themes or MNC consumer stocks. The reason for their positive performance was due to weak rupee. These are the stocks having negative correlation with rupee depreciation. Out of those stocks whose share price was in red were the domestic cyclical having positive correlation with rupee depreciation.

(2) First phase of Modi period (01/10/13 to 30/06/14): While analysing the stock performance during first phase of Modi period, the Modi effect on stocks was highly visible. In the broad spectrum of stocks 76% of stocks had abnormal increase of price, which is their CQGR during the period was higher than CQGR in pre Modi period. It is observed that out performers in previous period increased at a lower rate due to strengthening of rupee. During these three quarters FII invested around 88924 crore and lead to appreciation of Indian currency, which was supported by the Modi wave. This Modi effect was based on the sentiments of upcoming reforms and revival of the investment cycle. This up move was lead by domestic cyclicals and banks, i.e. the beaten down sector in the pre Modi period.

(3) Second Phase of Modi period (01/07/14 to 31/12/14): During this period, 80% of stocks were having positive CQGR but only 32% were on Modi effect as they have maintained the momentum by recording higher CQGR. After the budget announcement, there was a reversal of Modi effect in the market. During this period, only 42% of company's shares increased at higher rate. These same companies recorded a higher percent increase of CQGR of EPS than CQGR of PE. This clearly shows that now the key factors have shifted from sentiments to earnings.

CONCLUSION

After this empirical study, we found that there was Modi effect on the Indian stocks. But the Modi effect was not same across the sectors. The Modi effect was high on domestic themes, domestic cyclical, PSUs and struggled sectors of economy. On the hope of easing of interest rate, reforms and recovery of investment cycle under leadership of Narendra Modi, there was an abnormal increase in share price and were not supported by the earnings figure. This is evident by high increase of PE and not a proportionate increase of EPS. The Modi effect is still in the market but only on those stocks backed by earnings growth or clear prospects of reforms by the new government.

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