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PRIVATE EQUITY AND INVESTMENT DYNAMICS IN INDIA'S CAPITAL MARKET

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Abstract: The global financial landscape of the 21st century has been significantly transformed by globalization, technological advancement, and shifting socioeconomic dynamics. As traditional public equity markets face increasing challenges, investors have sought alternative asset classes to diversify portfolios and enhance returns. Private equity (PE) has emerged as a pivotal force, offering medium- to long-term capital infusion into unlisted firms while simultaneously providing strategic, operational, and governance support. Unlike publicly traded equities, PE's patient capital model enables investors to actively shape the growth trajectories of portfolio companies, often spanning a decade or more.

Since 2004, private equity has witnessed exponential growth, with fundraising activities reaching unprecedented levels across global markets. This expansion is driven by the promise of higher returns, risk diversification across sectors and geographies, and the value creation potential inherent in hands-on management. Moreover, the rise of PE has reinforced the critical role of strong corporate governance, particularly in early-stage and growth-oriented enterprises where sound practices safeguard investor confidence and ensure sustainable outcomes.

This study examines the growing role of private equity in reshaping global investment patterns, with a particular emphasis on its capacity to complement and, in certain contexts, outperform traditional public equity markets. By exploring the mechanisms through which PE firms drive value—capital infusion, governance restructuring, operational improvements, and strategic guidance—this paper highlights how private equity is not merely an alternative asset class but a catalyst for corporate transformation and economic growth in an interconnected world.

Keywords: Private Equity, Globalization, Investment Trends, Corporate Governance, Capital Markets

INTRODUCTION

The 21st century has witnessed a profound shift in the global financial landscape, driven by the unstoppable force of globalization.

Investors in developed nations, seeking to diversify their portfolios and maximize returns in an ever-changing

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environment, have increasingly turned to alternative asset classes. Among these, private equity (PE) has emerged as a powerful force, attracting capital and impacting businesses across the globe.

Globalization has fostered unprecedented interconnectedness and rapid change. Technological advancements, socioeconomic transformations, and business models have altered how we live, work, communicate, travel, and trade. In this dynamic environment, traditional public equity markets, with their limitations, have faced increasing challenges.

Enter private equity, a creative and flexible investment approach focused on injecting medium- to long-term capital into unlisted companies. Unlike publicly traded stocks, PE investments provide financial backing to private businesses, often to actively influence their growth and development. This patient capital model, typically spanning a decade or more, allows PE firms to work closely with portfolio companies, providing strategic guidance, operational expertise, and network access.

The global PE industry has experienced explosive growth in recent decades. Since 2004, private equity fundraising has reached unprecedented heights, reflecting the increasing appeal of this alternative asset class. The allure of private equity lies in its potent cocktail of higher potential returns compared to public markets, diversification across sectors and geographies, and the active involvement of PE firms in shaping investee companies, potentially unlocking more excellent value and amplifying returns, all while acknowledging the inherent increased risk. The rise of PE has also brought renewed focus on the importance of sound corporate governance, particularly in early-stage and growth-oriented companies. With their vested interest in the success of their investments, PE firms often implement robust governance practices to safeguard investor interests and ensure long-term sustainability.

Seeking to address the limited knowledge of Indian private equity (PE), this research delves into its multifaceted landscape. We examine its general trends, growth, and emergence over the past two decades, exploring the drivers of PE investment at country, firm, and sector levels. Additionally, we analyze the performance of PE funds in India and assess the pre- and post-investment performance of investee companies.

Compared to public markets, the potential for higher returns attracts investors to PE, but it also comes with increased risk. This risk is mitigated by PE's diversification opportunities across sectors and geographies. Furthermore, PE firms' active involvement in shaping investee companies can lead to enhanced value creation and increased returns.

Our research highlights the importance of PE as a potential source of capital for India's infrastructure development, making it a more reliable option than FIIs and IPOs. PE has been instrumental in growing vital industries and small and medium-sized companies, fostering job creation and developing strategic capabilities. Between 2001 and 2014, over 3,100 companies received PE funding, with 50% having annual revenues below US\$2 million and 30% between US\$2 million and US\$125 million. PE played a crucial role in the growth of the mobile communications industry, with private equity investors funding four of the top 10 Indian telecom businesses and seven of the top nine tower operators during that period (Hunt et al., 2015). Additionally, businesses backed by PE experienced a 6% higher direct employment growth rate than their unfunded counterparts (KPMG, 2010).

The Indian government's validation of Alternative Investment Funds (AIFs) as the preferred vehicle for private capital pooling contributed to the US\$23 billion PE/VC investment in 2018 (Thornton, 2018). PE has boosted

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India's economy through increased sales, profits, R&D spending, and wage payments (Ernst & Young, 2018). Its transformative impact on target businesses extends beyond financial support.

The past two decades have witnessed a significant expansion of PE investments in India, both in size and scope. PE in India focuses on partnering with mid-sized businesses, providing capital and guidance to help them grow three times in size within five years. Over the years, PE has become an integral part of the Indian corporate financing landscape. With expected investments in infrastructure, consumption-driven economic growth, and supportive government policies, India has the potential to become the world's second-largest economy by 2050 (Deloitte, 2012). Increased PE is believed to be crucial in fueling this growth (Live Mint, 2015). PE investors see India's long-term potential for robust returns (Cumming, 2010).

2018 marked a banner year for Indian PE, with a 35% increase in investment value and a 28% increase in volume compared to 2017 (Ernst & Young, 2018). As the industry matures, the value and volume of more significant PE/VC deals steadily increase. 2018 also saw the highest PE/VC exits, reaching US\$26 billion, driven by the largest deal in the Indian PE market – Walmart's acquisition of a controlling stake in Flipkart for US\$16 billion (Ernst & Young, 2018). Additionally, the industry raised US\$8.1 billion through 51 funds, a 40% increase from 2017, highlighting India's growing attractiveness to global PE/VC investors (Ernst & Young, 2018).

PE sponsors' preferences have shifted towards minority to majority stakes and large strategic deals, embracing all stages of investment, including pre-IPO stages. They are also increasingly involved in multiple-fund chasing of targets, primary and secondary infusions, and assuming the role of strategic advisors beyond just financial investors. This evolution reflects the recognition of PE's potential to create value for itself and the economy through improved corporate governance and job creation (Thornton, 2018).

This study faces several limitations. Pre-2012 data on aggregate and sectoral PE investments and exits is scarce and unreliable. Crucial variables like business confidence, disclosure levels, and labour market/debit/credit market parameters must be completed or consistent, hindering macroeconomic analysis. More financial data on unlisted companies is needed to ensure firm-specific analysis. Additionally, excluding PE deals outside 2012-2022 (due to low volume) and focusing solely on initial PE deals per company restrict the sample size. Continuously changing sectoral classifications further limit sector-level analysis. Lastly, the need for dedicated India-focused PE data and relevant prior research hamper variable selection and statistical tools.

Despite these limitations, this study lays the groundwork for future PE research in India. It aims to analyze PE's trend, growth, and emergence in both emerging (BRICS) and developed markets (U.S., U.K., etc.), focusing on critically assessing India's attractiveness to PE investors compared to others. Additionally, it will explore the macroeconomic determinants of PE investment in different markets through cross-country comparisons.

The ongoing industry/corporate interest in Indian PE contrasts with the academic knowledge gap. Extensive literature exists on PE in North America and Europe, but its findings often need to be more relevant to developing markets like India. This limited knowledge hinders researchers' understanding, PE practitioners' investment decisions, and regulatory policy formulation. The lack of organized data on Indian PE forces researchers to rely on studies from developed markets, limiting their ability to conduct comprehensive and conclusive research. This study aims to bridge this gap by expanding the scope of knowledge on Indian PE and facilitating further empirical analyses.

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The rapid ascent of emerging economies like India, fueled by their dynamic growth and maturing capital markets, has ignited a surge in private equity (PE) interest. However, navigating this exciting landscape demands a nuanced understanding of factors shaping investor decisions and return expectations. This study delves into the intricate world of Indian PE, exploring its historical trajectory, growth patterns, and industry-level impact.

While existing research by Sabarinathan et al. (2017) and Mohammad et al. (2016) laid the groundwork for understanding India's PE landscape, much has unfolded since. Recent reports like Bain & Company's India Private Equity Report 2023 highlight the industry's continued ascent, with 2022 witnessing a record \$62 billion in PE-VC investments despite global headwinds. Patil et al. (2016) predictions have held, with PE remaining a critical lifeline for India's burgeoning startup ecosystem. Komala's (2016) insights remain relevant, but the industry has evolved, with sectors like renewable energy and fintech attracting increasing attention. Shukla (2015) aptly captured PE's transformative power, and stories like Flipkart's \$16 billion Walmart acquisition in 2018 (Ernst & Young, 2018) further solidify this impact.

However, challenges persist. As Nelivigi (2015) pointed out, regulatory hurdles remain a concern, with complexities in capital structuring and exit options. While the revised Companies Act 2013 aimed to improve governance and transparency, it also introduced restrictions that continue to be debated. As highlighted, macroeconomic uncertainties and geopolitical factors further add complexity to the landscape.

Despite these challenges, the potential of Indian PE remains immense. The burgeoning microfinance sector, as observed, continues to attract PE interest, focusing on impact investing alongside financial returns. Mwirigi's (2014) observations about Kenya's nascent PE scene resonate with India's journey, showcasing the potential for PE to act as a conduit for foreign investment and economic growth. Dyck and Pomorski's (2014) call for more profound research into diverse PE opportunities and risks remains relevant, and this study aims to contribute by analyzing the impact of PE on Indian businesses through new data sources and methodologies.

In conclusion, while the Indian PE landscape is undeniably vibrant, it is also evolving rapidly. This study sheds light on this dynamic ecosystem, its growth drivers, challenges, and potential to propel India's economic engine forward. By delving deeper into the intricate world of Indian PE, we can unlock valuable insights for investors, policymakers, and entrepreneurs alike, paving the way for a future where PE continues to be a catalyst for growth and innovation in this dynamic market.

Ghai et al. (2014) expressed their belief that the performance of private equity firms has been misrepresented in some. The allure of private equity lies in its compelling trio of higher risk-adjusted returns, diversification, and active portfolio shaping, potentially amplifying value creation and returns compared to the public market, albeit with inherent risk. This potent mix has fueled a steady rise in private equity's market share, from 1.5% in 2000 to 3.9% by 2012, despite mirroring public market fluctuations. This growth, coupled with its increasingly mainstream practices, as Desai (2013) notes, positions private equity as a critical driver of global economic expansion, nurturing new ideas and gestating them into economic realities. In India, highlight its critical role from ideation to buyouts, providing capital and transformative inputs that empower growth and diversify investment across sectors. With its unique structure of limited partnerships, where PE firms act as general partners guiding major institutional and high-net-worth investors (limited partners), private equity seems poised to continue its dynamic journey, shaping both individual companies and the global economic landscape.

While traditional private equity (PE) models offered attractive returns and diversification, emerging markets presented a unique opportunity in the early 2000s. Leeds and Sunderland (2003) characterized these markets as a

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"middle ground," enticing investors with capital scarcity, promising macroeconomic fundamentals, and government openness. However, initial attempts at applying US-style venture capital (VC) models in these markets yielded disappointing results (Gaughan, 2007). This, coupled with the growing prominence of PE and hedge funds in mergers and acquisitions (M&A) (Gaughan, 2007), necessitated a shift towards risk-sharing and localizing foreign funds.

This evolution coincided with the significant growth of PE research and practice. Investors increasingly sought PE funds to capitalize on opportunities beyond traditional channels (Fuchs et al., 2021, 2022). Although PE is often costlier than public equity (Brav, 2009), leading to a preference for debt financing, the deregulation of capital markets has made PE funds more accessible to large investors (Ewens & Farre-Mensa, 2020). This has potentially contributed to declining initial public offerings (IPOs) as companies find alternative funding sources. Notably, the assets managed by PE firms have nearly doubled in the past five years (Dai, 2022).

Today, venture capitalists and private equity players are involved in diverse activities, including socially responsible and impact investing (Barber et al., 2021). VC, in particular, remains a prominent method of financing new ventures and serves as a quality signal for external investors (Revest & Sapio, 2012). The abundance of research on VC and PE reflects their growing importance in the capital market. Venture capital and private equity firms have been drawn to India's large and growing market and its plentiful supply of highly qualified IT workers. Another factor that has made the country an appealing investment location is its improving demographic situation. Private equity (PE) has emerged as a crucial driver of India's economic growth, transforming businesses and fueling Entrepreneurship. This study delves into the evolution of PE in India over the past two decades, analyzing its trends, growth, and impact across various sectors Ernst & Young (2013). Private equity roundup. India. The research highlights the shift in investor appetite towards more significant deals, diverse stages, and strategic partnerships, emphasizing PE's role in value creation beyond mere financial investment. While data limitations exist, this study paves the way for further exploration of PE's potential in India, comparing its attractiveness across emerging and developed markets and understanding the macroeconomic factors driving its growth. By bridging the knowledge gap and fostering a deeper understanding of PE's intricate relationship with the Indian economy, this research contributes to informed policy formulation. It propels India's journey towards becoming a global economic powerhouse.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Data Sources

- PwC India: Quarterly reports on PE investment and exit in India (2012-2022) and stage-wise annual data on PE investment (2017-2022).
- Grant Thornton India: Annual reports on industry PE investment (2012-2022).

Data Analysis

- Period: 2012-2022 (10 years) for aggregate PE investment and exit, stage-wise investment (6 years), and sectoral trends (10 years).
- Aggregate PE: Quarterly data on investment and exit analyzed using log-linear regression.
- Stage-wise PE: Annual data on investment analyzed using descriptive statistics (mean, median, standard deviation, average transaction size).
- Sectoral Trends: Annual data on PE investment in nine sectors analyzed using descriptive statistics.

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▪ Target Company Performance: Two-sample t-tests and binary logistic regression were employed to examine statistical differences after PE investment.

Quantitative Analysis

- Log-linear regression: Used to model the relationship between PE investment and other variables (e.g., time, sector).
- Descriptive statistics: Used to summarize key features of the data (e.g., central tendency, dispersion).
- Time series analysis: Forecast future PE investment values and calculate upper and lower control limits (UCL/LCL).

Following this rigorous data analysis and statistical examination, the study unveils its critical findings on PE's trend, growth, and emergence in India. These findings will be presented and discussed in detail in the following sections.

RESULTS

Increasing Average Deal Size: Between 2004 and 2022, the average deal size in PE investments in India significantly increased from US\$18 million to US\$30 million (Table 1). This indicates a shift towards more significant investments even though the number of deals remained relatively constant.

Table 1. Private Equity Investment and Exit Trend in India (million US\$)

Year	PE INVESTMENT			PE exit		
	Volume		Value	Volume	Value	
	Average (No. of		(No. of deals)	Average		
	deal size	deals)		deal size		
2012	551	10200	18.51179673	115	7000	60.8695652
2013	696	11800	16.95402299	164	7000	42.6829268
2014	810	15100	18.64197531	193	6000	31.0880829
2015	1433	22900	15.98046057	213	9400	44.1314554
2016	976	16800	17.21311475	197	10000	50.7614213
2017	682	26400	38.70967742	211	15700	74.4075829
2018	793	26300	33.16519546	265	330004	1245.29811
2019	1053	45100	42.8300095	200	12800	64
2020	1106	62200	56.23869801	232	9000	38.7931034
2021	2067	69800	33.76874698	269	36000	133.828996
2022	2046	61600	30.10752688	212	24000	113.207547

Volatile Investment Activity: The average annual PE deal volume was 1,110 with a standard deviation of 526, while the average annual total deal value was US\$21,550 million with a standard deviation of US\$6,717 million (Table 2). This suggests significant fluctuations in PE investment activity over the years.

Table 2. Descriptive Analysis

PE INVESTMENT	AVERAGE		MEDIAN	ST. DEV
Volume (No. of deals)	1110.273		976	526.7869
Values (US \$ M)	21550		21550	6717.514
PE Exits				
Volume (No. of deals)	206.4545	211	43.0868	
Values (4 M)	59857.71	9000	119658.6	

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Sectoral Preferences: The infrastructure sector had the highest average deal size at US\$101 million, followed by real estate (US\$75 million), Pharma, Health & Biotech (US\$57 million), and BFSI (US\$37 million) (Table 3). However, IT&ITeS, despite having the lowest average deal size (US\$20 million), attracted the most PE investment in terms of total value and volume, although with higher volatility compared to other sectors. Real estate emerged as PE investors' second most preferred sector due to its relatively lower volatility.

Table 3. Sector-wise Private Equity Investment Trend in India (million US\$)

IT&ITeS		BFSI		Real Estate		Retail Consumer		& Pharma, Health & Biotech		Infrastructure	
Av. Deal size	20.1475		37.99989		75.3643		28.81682		57.70976		101.5731
AV VALUE (US \$ M)				4694.714		4480.75		1176.25		1075.5	
MEDIAN (NO. OF DEALS)		122		109		53		34		16	
MEDIAN (US \$ M)		1830		2992		4264		1091		748	
18.63636		31.09091									

ST. DEV (NO. OF DEALS) 1843.228 15.17 83.28 2276.387 ST. DEV(US \$ M) 4227.823 592.4111

Investment Stages: Private investment in public equity (PIPE) and growth-stage companies received the most PE investments, followed by buyouts (Table 4). This indicates a preference for late-stage and high-growth potential companies among PE investors.

Table 4. Stage-wise Private Equity Investment (US \$ M) Trend in India

Year	PIPE (\$ M)	GROWTH (\$ M)	BUYOUT (\$ M)
2017	3772	13376 .0	3008
2018	3749	14076	10439 .0
2019	5042 .0	14823	16450 .0
2020	3066	25376	11821 .0
2021	928	1831\$M	1384\$M
2022	2109	1585	762
mean	2724.8	13965	1885

Growth Trends: Both linear and log-linear trend models can be used for forecasting future PE investment trends. However, the log-linear model is deemed more appropriate considering the non-linear nature of financial time series data (Table 5).

Table 5. Log-lin regression model of PE investment (value and volume)

S(Value)	S(Volume)
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F(1,9)	21.823	11.852
R SQUARED	0.708	0.568
ADJUSTED R SQUARED	0.676	0.52
ROOT MSE	0.64	0.62
Prob. >F	0.001	0.003

Regression analysis showed that time was a significant factor in explaining the variations in PE investment value and volume, with growth rates of 5.4% and 3.4% per quarter, respectively (Tables 6 and 7). This suggests a positive and rising trend in PE investment activity in India.

Table 6. Log-lin regression model of PE investment (value)

Coefficients(Value)								
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients	Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	95.0% Confidence Interval for B		
B	Std. Error	Beta				Lower Bound	Upper Bound	
1	(Constant)	487.154	167.320		1.599	.002	51.48	850.764
Value	0.046	0.007	.841		5.432	.001	0.044	0.072

Table 7. Log-lin regression model of PE investment (volume)

Coefficients ^a (Volume)								
Model	Unstandardized Coefficients	Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	95.0% Confidence Interval for B			
	B	Std. Error	Beta			Lower Bound	Upper Bound	
1	(Constant)	302.432	25.764		2.031	0.003	262.414	657.55
	Volume	0.002	0.001	0.754	3.443	0.005	0.143	0.759

Sectoral Growth Rates: PE investments in real estate and IT & ITES sectors grew at annual rates of 73% and 16%, respectively, while other sectors like retail, infrastructure, and pharma also experienced significant growth (Table 8). This further reinforces the upward and rising trend observed in PE investments across different sectors.

Table 8. Log-lin regression model of PE investment across sectors

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	95.0% Confidence Interval for B		
	B	Std. Error	Beta			Lower Bound	Upper Bound	
IT	0	0	0.164	0.578	0.004	0	0.001	
BFSI	2.64E-05	0	0.032	0.071	0.003	-0.001	0.001	
REAL Estate	0.001	0.001	0.733	1.99	0.002	0	0.003	
RETAIL	7.80E-05	0	0.04	0.232	0.001	-0.001	0.001	
PHARMA	0.001	0.001	0.205	0.684	0.002	-0.002	0.004	
INFRASTRUCTURE	-4.60E-05	0	0.056	-0.404	0.004	0	0	

Forecasting: Figures 1 and 2 present forecasted values for PE investment volume and value, along with upper and lower control limits, for the years 2012 to 2032.

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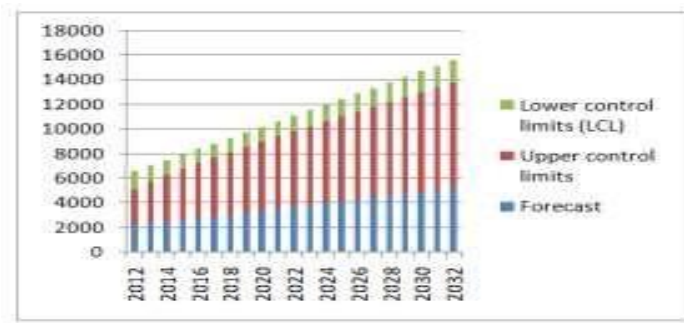


Figure 1. Volume (No. of Deals) for Private Equity investment (million US\$)

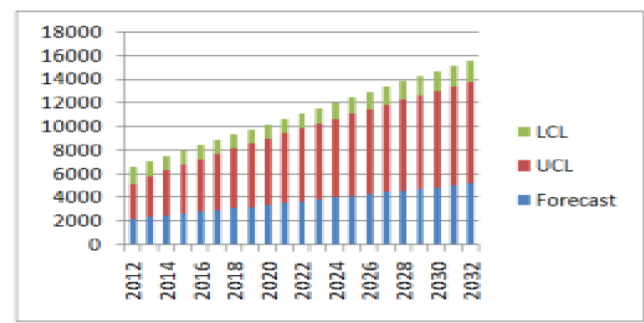


Figure 2. Investment Value Of Private Equity (Million US\$)

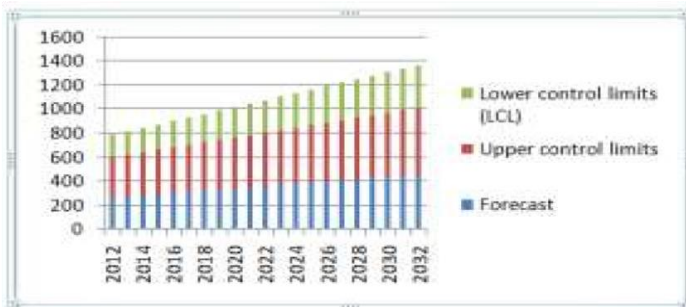


Figure 3 . Volume (No. of Deals) of Private Equity exit (Million US\$)

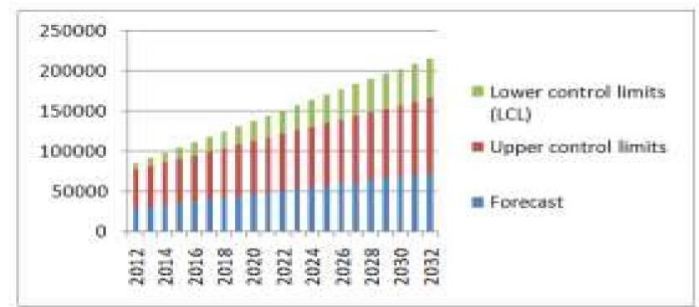


Figure 4 . Prediction For Exist Value Of Private Equity

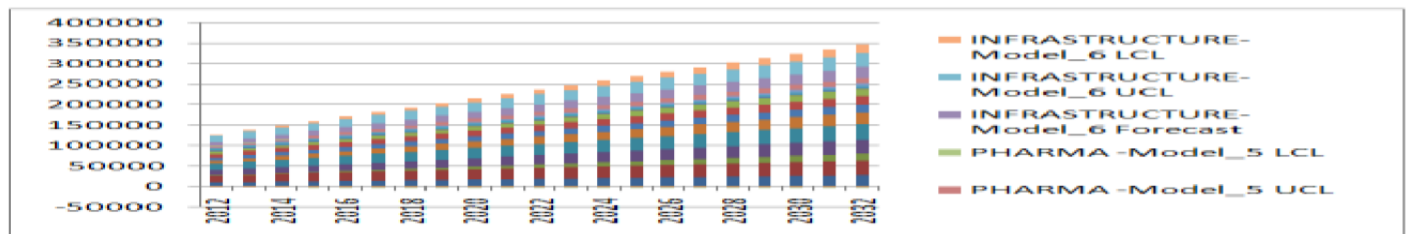


Figure 5. PE investment across the different sectors

According to both models, PE investment and exit volume and value are set for a sustained rise over the next ten Years. Figures 3 and 4 further illustrate this trend for PE exits, while Figure 5 explores PE investment across different sectors.

Overall: This study provides evidence of a significant rise in PE investment activity in India over the past decade, with increasing average deal size, a preference for specific sectors and investment stages, and a promising growth trajectory for the future.

DISCUSSIONS

Growth and Diversification of the Indian PE Market

The Indian private equity (PE) market has grown substantially in recent years, with increasing deal sizes and a shift towards larger, established companies. However, volatility remains a key feature, with deal volume and value fluctuations across different sectors and years.

Sector Preferences and Performance

IT & ITES dominates the PE landscape based on deal volume and value. While its high returns attract investors, its volatility poses a significant risk. Real estate, on the other hand, presents a more stable alternative, attracting

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consistent investment while exhibiting less volatility. Infrastructure has emerged as a growing focus for PE funds, offering a compelling alternative investment strategy.

Maturing Market and Opportunities

Overall, the Indian PE market is maturing and diversifying, catering to investors with varying risk appetites. This diversification presents many opportunities, but careful analysis of sector trends and company performance remains crucial for successful investment decisions. Implications for Investors and Policymakers:

These results highlight India's potential as a dynamic and attractive market for PE investments. The observed upward trends across most sectors indicate promising opportunities for investors. However, the varying growth rates emphasize the importance of sector-specific analysis for informed investment decisions.

From a policy perspective, the consistent growth in PE investment underscores the need for a supportive regulatory environment and infrastructure. Fostering such an environment can attract further investments and stimulate economic growth.

Model Predictions and Considerations

Both models employed in this study consistently predict an upward trend in the volume and value of PE investments from 2012 to 2032. This suggests a growing interest and potential for PE investments in the coming years.

The control limits derived from these models provide valuable insights into the expected range of PE investment activity. Any significant deviations from these limits indicate potential changes in market conditions or unforeseen disruptions.

It is important to note that these forecasts are based on specific models and assumptions. Real-world factors and unforeseen events can influence the actual outcomes. Therefore, while these forecasts provide valuable guidance for decision-making, it is crucial to remain informed about broader market trends and potential risks.

In conclusion, the Indian PE market is on a dynamic growth trajectory with sector-specific trends and opportunities. Careful analysis, informed by model predictions and broader market considerations, is critical to successful investment decisions in this evolving market.

CONCLUSIONS

India's private equity (PE) market is flourishing, marked by robust deal sizes, diversifying sector preferences, and a growing appetite for established companies. This surge, however, has its challenges. Volatility, a constant companion, demands a keen understanding of sector dynamics and company performance.

IT & ITES reigns supreme, offering high volume and value, but its inherent volatility necessitates cautious entry. Real estate, in contrast, provides stability and consistent returns, while the burgeoning infrastructure sector beckons investors seeking higher growth potential. This diverse landscape caters to varied risk appetites, but thorough sector analysis and due diligence remain paramount for success.

India's upward trajectory makes it a compelling PE destination, but its nuances require sector-specific scrutiny. Recognizing the market's consistent expansion, policymakers should prioritize supportive policies to fuel investment and economic growth further.

Forecasting models predict sustained PE growth, highlighting the market's potential. However, control limits and unforeseen events can disrupt this trajectory. While forecasts provide valuable guidance, staying vigilant about market trends and potential risks is crucial for navigating this dynamic and promising landscape.

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Our research confirms the hypotheses: PE investment and exits have significantly increased between 2012 and 2022, with consistent growth in both value and volume. The lin-log regression analysis further corroborates this, indicating annual growth of 5.4% in value and 3.4% weekly.

The next ten years promise continued PE expansion, reinforcing the market's immense potential. However, careful analysis, strategic decision-making, and a keen eye for risk remain essential for investors seeking to capitalize on this exciting opportunity.

Implications and Recommendations for Practice

- Diversify portfolios across sectors with varying risk-return profiles.
- Conduct thorough due diligence on target companies and sectors before investing.
- Stay updated on market trends and potential disruptions.
- Collaborate with experienced PE players for insights and guidance. □ Advocate for supportive policies to strengthen the PE ecosystem.

Limitations and Future Research

- This analysis focuses on aggregate data; deeper insights could be gained from firm-level data.
- The study period may not capture the full impact of recent economic events.
- Further research could explore the impact of PE on target companies and the broader economy.

By recognizing the nuances and opportunities within India's PE landscape, investors can navigate this exciting market with confidence, contributing to its continued growth and fostering economic prosperity.

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