A REPORT ON
(16MBAPR407)

A Study on Risk and Return Analysis of Selected Stocks of S & P CNX Nifty

BY

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(1AZ16MBA48)

Submitted to

VISVESVARAYA TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY,
BELAGAVI

In partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the degree of
MASTER OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

Under the Guidance of

INTERNAL GUIDE	EXTERNAL GUIDE
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MAY 2018

ANANDRATHI

Date: 29-05-2018

TO WHOM SO EVER IT MAY CONCERN

This is to certify that **Mr. POORNACHANDRA C** a student of Acharya institute of technology **(affiliated to visvesvaraya technological University belgaum)** has done his Project report at **"ANANDRATHI SHARES & STOCK BROKERS LIMITED"** from **15th January 2018 TO 10th April 2018** under the guidance of **Mr. Ravi kumar**

During the period his has shown keen interest in his work and his conduct was found good.

We take this opportunity to wish his all success in his future endeavors.

For Anand Rathi Share & Stock Brokers Limited

jain

Authorized Signatory

Anand Rathi Shares & Stock Brokers Ltd. * Bangalore *

ACHARYA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

(Affiliated to Visvesvaraya Technological University, Belagavi, Approved by AICTE, New Delhi and Accredited by NBA and NAAC)

25/05/2018

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that **Mr. Poornachandra C** bearing USN **1AZ16MBA48** is a bonafide student of Master of Business Administration course of the Institute 2016-18 batch. affiliated to Visvesvaraya Technological University, Belgaum. Project report on **"A Study on Risk and Return Analysis of Selected Stocks of S & P CNX Nifty"** is prepared by him under the guidance of **Dr. Prakash B Yaragol** in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the degree of Master of Business Administration, Visvesvaraya Technological University, Belgaum, Karnataka.

28/5/18

Signature of Internal Guide

Signature of HOD

Head of the Department
Department of MBA
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30 May 18

Signature of Principal

PRINCIPAL
ACHARYA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
Soldevanahalli Bangalore-560 107

DECLARATION

I, Poornachandra c bearing USN 1AZ16MBA48 hereby declared that the project report entitled "A study on risk and return analysis of selected stocks of S & P CNX" prepared by me under the guidance of Dr.Prakash B Yaragol Professor of MBA Department, AIT and external assistance by Mr. Ravikumar Assistant Manager- Anandrathi. I also declare that this project work is toward the partial fulfillment of the university Regulations for the degree of Master of Business Administration by Visvesvaraya Technological University, Belgaum. I have undergone a summer project for the period of ten weeks. I further declare that this project is based on the original study undertaken by me and has not been submitted for the award of any degree/diploma from any other University / Institution.

Place: Bengaluru | **Poornachandra C.**

Date: 30|5|18 | **USN: 1AZ16MBA48**

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I deem it a privilege to thank our Principal, **Dr. Sharanabasava C Pilli, Dr. Mahesh**, Dean Academics and our HOD **Dr. Nijaguna G.** for having given me the opportunity to do the project, which has been a very valuable learning experience.

I am truly grateful to my external guide Mr. Ravikumar and my internal research Guide, Dr. Prakash B Yaragol, for their research guidance, encouragement, and opportunities provided.

I wish to thank all the respondents from the firms who spent their valuable time in discussing with me and giving valuable data by filling up the questionnaire.

My sincere and heartfelt thanks to all my teachers at the Department of MBA, Acharya Institute of Technology for their valuable support and guidance.

Last, but not least, I want to express my deep appreciation to my parents for their unstinted support.

Place: Bengaluru **POORNACHANDRA C**

Date: 29/05/18 **USN: 1AZ16MBA48**

TABL OF CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF GRAPHS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

As part of the MBA, 10 weeks of internship is crucial. I have completed my internship at ANANDRATHI PVT LTD. I respect this point, and I prepared this project report on A Study on Risk and Return Analysis of Selected Stocks of S & P CNX Nifty based on understanding the stock price changes that are taking place in the stock market. So this helps to understand the actual situation of the market as the stock price changes. The administrative research report briefly introduces the risk and benefit analysis of the customer's preference for stocks. The main goal is to analyse the changes in the prices of selected stocks and indices before and after profits. The first part will be an industry overview; it will describe the history of the securities brokerage industry, and it tells brokers that the progress of the brokers is different companies at different stages. In order to reach an analysis, I used the average rate of return, risk. Based on this analysis, I found no significant changes in the company's share price. Therefore, research shows that this will not affect the investor’s stock price of the company’s stock at any point in time.

CHAPTER-1
INTRODUCTION

1.1. INTRODUCTION TO INTENSHIP

The internship was undertaken in Anandrathi Pvt Ltd. Which is financial service and stock broking company in a span of ten weeks of project, It provided me with a good platform for me to experience the practical work of an organization, which helped me understand the application of knowledge gained through my classroom instruction. It also provided me with a good exposure, and my manager can help me understand how he can manage all his responsibilities with great accuracy and accuracy. This is the period of knowledge growth that I understand about the operation of the stock market, trading and operations, and all aspects related to the financial sector of the economy. I have the responsibility to analyse the risks and rewards of the customer preference shares of the S&P CNX Nifty Index. And come to my conclusion, which industry is better than the market. The internship provided me with a powerful platform, because in my future career, I will be able to take away the work and knowledge gained from my experience to successfully complete any role and give me responsibility in the future.

TOPIC CHOOSEN FOR THE STUDY:

A Study on Risk and Return Analysis of Selected Stocks of S & P CNX Nifty

1.2. INDUSTRY PROFILE

India has a differentiated currency-related sector that has experienced rapid growth, focusing both on the solid development of existing money management companies and on the new elements entering the market. This section includes commercial banks, insurance agencies, non-operational account currency organizations, joint agents, welfare reserves, common assets and other smaller budgetary materials. The savings controller allows the use of new elements. For example, the bank’s recently created installments will be added later to various elements of the department. Despite this, India's currency-related sector is generally the savings-banking sector. Commercial banks have more than 64 representations of each penny's total resources held by the monetary framework. The Indian government learned about changes through change and guided and improved the industry. The Indian government and the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) have adopted different measures to encourage micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (micro and medium-sized enterprises) to obtain simple support. These measures include the promotion of micro- and small-scale enterprise credit guarantee fund programs, the issuance of rules concerning safety necessities to banks, and the establishment of a micro-development and refinancing agency (MUDRA). With the joint efforts of the government and the private sector, India is undoubtedly one of the most dynamic capital markets in the world.

Market size

The Indian Mergers & Acquisitions (M&A) movement increased by US$125 to US$32.5 billion per year from January to September 2016, which exceeded US$445. During the month of July, the respect for domestic M&A transactions remained at US$7.3 billion - in September 2016, of the estimated US$11.3 billion in the total M&A transaction for the quarter, each share was approximately US$65. Private equity (PE) equity in India’s land area increased by 22 cents in the first nine months of 2016 to 283 billion rupees ($4.24 billion), compared to the same period in 2015. During the April-September 2016 period, the Indian organization’s assets, which were activated through non-convertible bonds (NCDs), increased by INR 169 billion (US$3.58 billion) during the April-September period of 2016, through the development of financial professionals. Hunger to drive.

From March 2016 to February 2017, the management advantage (AUM) of the shared reserve (MF) industry increased by 45 cents to 1.789 billion rupees ($26.835 billion). @@India's resource base for mutual help stores has expanded by 3.71 rupees trillion U.S. dollars (55.65 billion U.S. dollars) to achieve an overall corpora of about 17 trillion rupees (about 255 billion U.S. dollars) in 2016, the most spectacular development in the past seven years.

The Indian life insurance industry has begun to recover, and may report 12-15 for each penny development in 2016-17 fiscal year! India's life cycle coverage is the largest in the world, with about 360 million deployments. In the next five years, its compound annual growth rate (CAGR) is 12-15. The protection business plans to increase the entry level to 5 cents by 2020 and may exceed 1, trillion US dollars in checks over the next 7 years. It is estimated that by 2020, the total market size of the Indian protection sector will reach US$350-400 billion.

With the entry of the Pension Fund Regulation and Development Agency (PFRDA) Act in 2013, the speculative corpora in the Indian annuity sector will need to exceed US$1 trillion by 2025.

In 2016, Indians opened 2.4 million new demat accounts, which is the most noteworthy record number since 2008, driven by more initial public fundraising (IPO) and speculation on public reserves. Striking enthusiasm. SBI is the second largest supporter of the Master Card in India. It announced the issuance of 115,000 new cards in December 2016. After the release, it will issue a total of US$4.75 million in card issuance.

Narendra Modi, head of India, said that the BHIM (Bharat Interface for Money) multi-functional application has achieved 10 million downloads, demonstrating full recognition of the application. India's computerized installment industry needs to grow 10 times, reach 500 billion U.S. dollars by 2020, and contribute 15 cents to every cent of gross domestic product (GDP).

Monetary condition of a country is generally described by the effective activation and utilization of money related assets. A positive monetary condition draws in ventures, which thus impacts the advancement of the economy. The amount and nature of advantages in a country at a particular time is one of the basic criteria for the evaluation of financial advancement. Resources in an economy is extensively separated by their qualities into Physical, Financial and elusive resources. Monetary resources help the physical advantages for produce action.

Money related resources have particular properties like financial esteem, distinguishableness, convertibility, reversibility, liquidity and income that recognize it from physical resources. These properties of monetary resource prompted the rise of budgetary markets. Particular monetary markets are developed to oblige the exceptional needs of the budgetary instruments presented. For example US stock exchange appeared to provide liquidity to the rail stocks, Bombay Stock trade the most seasoned in Asia was built up by the East India Company for business in its credit securities. At the point when a current securities exchange was not able adapt to the one of a kind qualities of a monetary instrument, another budgetary market will advance. For example, Chicago Board of exchange (CBOT) was built up to take into account the necessities of items forward and prospects contract. Along these lines money related market is where monetary instruments are exchanged.

Fund is the life blood of a country and the monetary framework is the system of corridors and veins displaying blood to different parts of the body. The money related framework helps in quickening capital gathering, generation and development of an economy by empowering reserve funds, activating and allotting them among elective employments.

The essential capacity of a money related framework is the amassing of assets and their portion among different profitable roads. The budgetary arrangement of any nation comprises of specific and non-particular money related establishments, sorted out and disorderly monetary markets, budgetary instruments and administrations which encourage exchange of assets. The money related foundations are the budgetary middle people, non-delegates and administrative. The money related markets are the focuses or plans that give offices to purchasing and offering of monetary instruments and administrations. The monetary instruments speak to claims on an arrangement of pay as well as resources of another financial unit and are held as a store of significant worth and for the arrival that is normal. These instruments are charges, securities, debentures, values, bank stores, protection stores, Mutual Funds and subordinates.

Money related markets are game plans that give offices to purchasing and offering of budgetary claims, and administrations. The enterprises, budgetary establishments, people and governments exchange money related items in these business sectors either specifically or through agents and merchants on composed trades or of trades. The sorted out trades or securities exchanges are mostly engaged with pulling in new investible assets into the corporate area and their allotment among elective uses and clients. The securities exchanges by empowering the convertibility of possessions in the item showcase into monetary resources, to be specific offers, unite purchasers and venders of fragmentary responsibility for. It empowers organizations to raise basic long haul financing by issuing securities.

The essential elements of the share trading system are empowering organizations to raise basic long haul financing by issuing securities, and giving a market in which these securities can be esteemed and effectively exchanged. In this way the securities exchanges are assuming a vital part the extent that the assurance of the balance cost is concerned. Since both undervaluation and overvaluation of securities are monetarily and financially unwanted, the revelation of the correct cost has been given a huge place in back writing. The precondition for right value disclosure is the presence of a productive market. A market is said to be productive if the present costs completely and immediately mirrors all accessible data and prompts right value disclosure. In the event that the market isn't proficient, overabundance benefit openings would emerge making the market unpredictable. Since advertise unpredictability truly disables the effective value disclosure process, showcase members have for quite some time been worked and their endeavors came into lime light as the presentation of imaginative monetary instruments, usually surely understood as subsidiaries. The subordinates help to decrease hazard related with the value instability of fundamental securities.

1.3. COMPANY PROFILE

ANANDRATHI GROUP.

Built up in 1994, AnandRathi is one of India's driving money related administrations firm offering Wealth Management, Investment Banking, Corporate Finance and Advisory, Brokerage and Distribution benefits in the zones of values, items, shared assets, organized items, protection, corporate stores, securities and credits to establishments, enterprises, high-total assets people and families. The firm has an immense impression crosswise over India and furthermore in select worldwide areas, for example, Dubai, with nearness crosswise over 1200 areas through its own branches, sub-dealers and remises and delegate workplaces/relate organizations. The gathering today utilizes more than 2,500 experts.

Citigroup Venture Capital International, the notable worldwide private value and Venture Capital Company holds a sizeable stake in the firm. Every one of the contributions are upheld by capable research groups and every unit is unmistakably situated to oblige the most differing money related requirements of our customers.

The Anand Rathi Group is individual from the Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE), National Stock Exchange (NSE), Multi-Commodity Exchange (MCX), National Commodity Exchange (NCDEX), United Stock Exchange (USE), Central Depository Services Ltd. (CDSL), National Securities Depository Limited (NSDL) and ARN holder.

Anandrathi amass is an individual from Bombay stock trade national stock trade multi product trade national item trade focal depositary benefit ltd national securities depositary ltd.

Mr anandrathi is an author of anandrathi gathering. He is one of the main money related and venture master in India and south East Asia. He moved toward becoming leader of BSE in 1999.

- In year 2006, it was positioned among south Asia top five riches administrators for ultra-rich as per Asia cash survey.

- In 2010 anandrathi granted for his commitment towards India's capital market by zee business.

- In2011 it was granted for Anandrathi has granted as "best commitment in speculator instruction" in class improvement of the year by Bloomberg utv money related pioneer grant.

- In 2012 it was granted as best Agriculture wares examiner by product member relationship of India.

- In 2012 it was granted as "Asia's best investigator Banking" by Wall Street diaries.

- In 2013 it was perceived as "one of the best entertainer of the value portions by Bombay stock trade.

- In 2014 it was granted with "greatness grant" by foundation of monetary investigations.

- In 2015 it was granted with riches trough India grant by capital fund universal.

Promoters of the Company:

Anand Rathi - Founder & Chairman


Mr. Anand Rathi, Group Chairman

Mr. Anand Rathi is one of the outstanding money related and venture master in India. He has over 40 years of experience, in the budgetary documented. He is a gold medallist Chartered Accountant.

Promote in the year 1999, he moved toward becoming President of BSE (Bombay Stock Exchange). He is one of the main thrust for the different changes in BSE which encouraged in development and to bring more straightforwardness of the framework.

Pradeep Gupta – Co-founder & Vice Chairman

He began his profession with privately-run company. Later his advantage drew his towards monetary administration parts. He began working with broking firm. Later he joined hand with Mr. Anand Rathi and built up another organization.

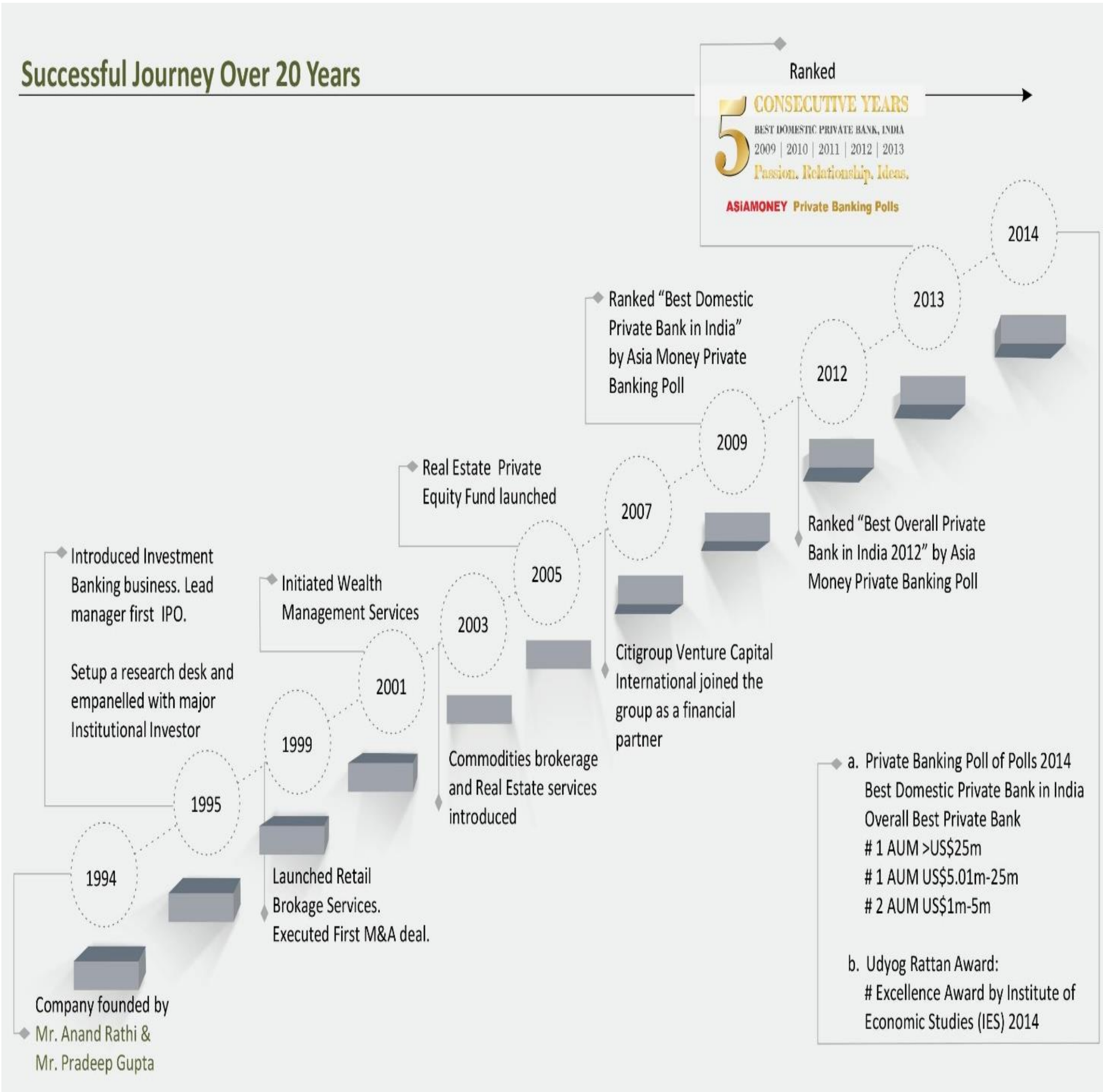
He has over 20 year of involvement in the field of budgetary administrations. What's more, is one of the dynamic individual from Rotary Club of Bombay.

Amit Rathi - Managing Director

Priti Gupta - Executive Director, Commodities and Currencies, Anand Rathi Commodities Ltd.

Supriya Rathi - Director, Anand Rathi Insurance Brokers Pvt Ltd

20 years of journy



Mission statement:

"Providing integrated financial care driven by the relationship of trust and confidence."

Vision:

"TO BE A SHINING EXAMPLE AS A LEADER IN INNOVATION AND THE FIRST CHOICE FOR CLIENTS AND EMPLOYEES"

PRODUCTS AND SERVICES:

BROKERAGE AND DISTRBUSTION SERVICES:

a) Anand rathi are knowledgeable in giving value answers for brokers and help them in exchanging by giving quality exhortation with respect to the supplies of specific area. It give online administration to exchange on NSE and BSE for values and subordinates. Assigned merchants handle the inquiries of the brokers by furnishing extensive variety of speculation methodology with the assistance of setting a solid research unit over the India.

b) Mutual fund : Anandrathi s achieving the tallness of achievement by reliably giving the extensive variety of administrations stretched out to best reasonable and fitting resource assignment in view of the hazard craving of client profile.

c) Depository service : anandrathi gives safe administrations i.e., holding the securities of financial specialists sheltered and secure with CDSL and NSDL. anandrathi gives the administration of holding securities in electronic shape i.e., dematerialised frame.

d) Commodities: one of blasting area in rising economy anadrathi is into giving an alternate administrations with respect to the exchanging of items. It gives speculation procedure to financial specialists about supporting the hazard consequently getting predominant returns for the speculators. Item broking is done through NCDEX and MCX. The significantly exchanged products are wheat, chana, guar, guar gum, and flavors. Likewise with giving arbitrage chance to the financial specialists.

e) Insurance broking: Aanandrathi going about as protection merchant by giving a novel administration of hazard administration of business and in addition individual infornt. It incorporates evaluating the hazard estimating it and dealing with the danger of which protection is an indispensable part, by giving the customer to cover ideal level of hazard at least conceivable cost.

f) IPO's: IPO alludes to introductory open offer where organization raise the assets from general society. Anandrathi is one of the predominant player in essential market circulation. It has tremendous experience and has a committed research group because of which it reliably positioned among top 10 wholesaler of IPO.

g) NRI: Anandrathi has committed work area for NRI administrations. They are mastery in the field of NRI benefit. They keep up great client relationship. The administrations gave by NRI work area of anandrathi are as per the following:

1) Superior comprehension of Indian economy

2) Wide item extend.

3) Dedicated relationship group.

2) Institutional services:

a) Institutional equities: anandrathi have all around prepared experienced and presumed group of value examiners which give every single significant datum of market and venture chances to customers. A different research group concentrating on the pattern of market, organizations, large scale economy and Indian value advertise.

3) Managed investment services:

a) Portfolio management services: anandrathi deals with the arrangement of financial specialists. The portfolio is intended to catch openings over the market range. Additionally in view of the client necessities portfolio is developed considering the hazard hunger of the clients.

b) Real estate opportunity fund service: it is private value for high total assets corporate individual and establishments. This includes interest in value connected instruments. A group of experts are devoted to give this support of the customers.

4. Corporate:

A) Institutional wealth management: as corporate and organizations are related with chance factor they require more refined guidance which is sponsored by nitty gritty research. It give incorporated riches administration arrangement over the around the world.

B) Investment banking and corporate finance:

1) Investment banking: venture brokers gives the administrations like raising assets, merger and acquisitions, vital organization together, obligation financing and rebuilding advices to organization.

2) Corporate fund: corporate financing alludes to dealing with the obligation back of the organization. It elective wellspring of financing in far reaching way. Anandrathi group has assembled a noteworthy reputation in the red rebuilding in view of ability administrations gave by them to its customers.

Services:

Merchant banking: it has exceptionally experienced value capital market group. They are best in the business on account of its professionalized benefit and huge involvement in capital market. It has overseen numerous fruitful IPO.

Mergers and acquisition, private equity: merger and securing alludes to mix of at least two organization in view of cooperative energy. Anandrathi has particular group for mergers and acquisitions.

5. Corporate advisory services: it give particular support of business technique and re-designing, alongside business turnaround system and aides in execution change and cost decrease. Encourage it helps for keeping up administration framework i.e., administration survey and control system.

Anandrathi services:

Risk management

Proper maintenance of clients policies

Assist client in claims of negotiation and settlement

Assist clients in paying premium.

Online Services:

Trade Lite

Trade X’press

Trade X’pro

Trade X’pro+

Trade Mobi

INFRASTRUCTURE FACILITES

Branches:

The company has more than 100 offices and facilities in India 1100 franchise business networks and each branch with high-speed internet connection exceeds, in order to facilitate the transaction.

COMPERTITORS:

- India Infoline: Nirmal jain and R. venkatraman jain helped to establish on seventeenth of October 1995 an Indian money related administrations organization headquartered at Mumbai. Indian Infoline was early established as honor research and administration private constrained. It gives extensive variety of administrations like research on the Indian economy, organizations and corporates.
- Kotak securities: Uday Raj Kotak began the stock broking in 1994 headquartered at mumbai as kotak securities. Kotak securities restricted's business is for the most part from stock financier from speculators and merchants.
- ICICI direct:
- HDFC securities: a backup of HDFC bank is one of most prevalent stock broking firm established in 2000 and headquartered at Mumbai. HDFC securities isn't just stock broking firm yet in addition money related items wholesaler.
- J M budgetary: An intergrated money related administration aggregate gives extensive variety of administrations. They share gathering's conviction of trust being the most essential factor for the association. It give administrations to companies, budgetary organizations, high total assets people and retail financial specialists.

- Sharekhan: one of the web based exchanging speculation and quit advertising. Sharekhan was established in 2002 feburary by shripal morakhia. It is the second biggest quit broking firm in india spreading it branches in 575 citites crosswise over india.
- Mothilal oswal : the originator of mothilal budgetary administrations ltd was mothilal oswal helped to establish with ramdeo Agarwal in 1987.it gives equaity in speculation arrangements numerous over the india spreading its branches in 375 urban areas and 24 states.
- Karvy securities: karvey gather was established in 1985 by Abhijit bhabe. It is headquarter at Mumbai. It is in particular into money related arranging alongside the stock broking initial public offering advertising safe members protection and product broking
- Angel venture

SWOT ANALYSIS:

The SWOT examination alludes to efficient investigation that encourages to coordinating of outer dangers and openings with the inward qualities and shortcoming.

Straightforward Rules for effective SWOT Analysis:

• One ought to know about its qualities and shortcoming

• One ought to know up and coming dangers and openings.

• One ought to know about its rival's qualities and shortcoming.

• One should take into consider the components which will have the effect in fates prospects

a. STRENGTHS:

- Expertise administrations
- Well built up mark picture
- Good scope of plans are advertised
- Excellent interior Processes

b. WEAKNESS:

 Huge rivalry from other local firm.

 Less skilful work.

 Need proficient people to work.

c. OPPORTUNITIES:

 Target clients are extensive in number.

 Customer is prepared to buy the item if right approach is taken

 Good monetary position

d. THREATS:

 Growing market with bunches of contenders

 Promotion plan of contenders

 Less exposure may diminish its piece of the pie

FUTURE GROWTH & PROSPECTS:

• Creating great confidence with customers.

• AR have intended to open still more branches in rustic and semi urban territory in india.

• AR future prospect is to make more mindfulness about derivate fragment.

• AR has intended to concentrate more on FOREX advertise in future.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Balance sheet

	Mar '17	Mar '16	Mar '15	Mar '14	Mar '13
Capital and Liabilities:					
Total Share Capital	1,190.11	1,188.17	1,184.66	1,180.04	1,178.64
Equity Share Capital	1,190.11	1,188.17	1,184.66	1,180.04	1,178.64
Share Application Money	31.26	31.70	32.44	31.57	29.48
Reserves	95,762.57	85,773.24	79,287.26	72,076.71	65,572.84
Net Worth	96,933.94	86,943.11	80,454.36	73,238.32	66,730.96
Deposits	4,90,064.06	4,21,450.71	3,61,587.73	3,31,938.66	2,92,638.63
Borrowings	1,47,581.15	1,74,832.38	1,72,442.35	1,54,784.05	1,45,366.49
Total Debt	6,37,620.21	5,96,258.09	5,34,005.08	4,86,697.71	4,37,980.12
Other Liabilities & Provisions	34,270.16	34,751.44	31,744.86	34,780.55	32,158.60
Total Liabilities	7,68,774.31	7,17,902.64	6,46,154.30	5,94,666.58	5,36,819.68
Assets					
Cash & Balances with RBI	31,727.41	27,131.09	25,677.91	21,846.83	19,077.73
Balance with Banks, Money at Call	44,035.66	32,787.65	16,676.71	19,732.77	22,389.79
Advances	4,64,257.08	4,35,288.94	3,87,547.07	3,38,727.65	2,90,274.44
Investments	1,61,531.55	1,60,436.80	1,86,605.03	1,77,046.82	1,71,418.60
Gross Block	7,830.21	7,601.92	4,750.52	4,703.14	4,672.06
Revaluation Reserves	3,067.14	2,842.47	25.00	25.00	25.00
Net Block	4,788.07	4,784.45	4,750.52	4,703.14	4,672.06
Other Assets	62,559.55	57,598.70	25,022.05	32,734.39	29,112.07
Total Assets	7,68,774.32	7,17,902.63	6,46,154.29	5,94,666.60	5,36,819.69
Contingent Liabilities	10,53,641.90	9,22,478.51	8,68,215.58	7,94,990.35	8,02,408.84
Book Value (Rs)	191.37	174.47	163.72	659.60	603.65

Profit and Loss Accountes

Income					
Interest Earned	54,131.28	52,714.43	49,066.14	44,153.15	40,050.60
Other Income	19,479.48	15,298.05	12,151.13	10,402.87	8,320.70
Total Income	73,635.76	68,037.48	61,242.27	54,581.02	48,396.30
Expenditure					
Interest expended	32,393.96	31,490.39	30,026.53	27,677.59	26,184.18
Employee Cost	5,708.71	2,987.69	4,724.88	4,195.11	3,868.29
Selling, Admin & Misc Expenses	24,924.36	23,084.60	14,606.56	12,271.88	9,478.20
Depreciation	732.65	673.51	633.95	550.97	465.16
Operating Expenses	14,730.06	12,658.55	11,470.83	10,283.86	8,987.89
Provisions & Contingencies	16,660.66	14,112.25	8,519.56	6,759.10	4,848.76
Total Expenses	63,834.68	58,311.19	50,066.92	44,770.55	40,070.83
Net Profit for the Year	9,776.09	9,701.29	11,150.35	9,785.48	8,300.47
Profit brought forward	17,107.19	17,236.42	13,293.59	9,877.29	7,029.23
Total	26,908.28	26,962.71	24,468.94	19,687.77	15,354.70
Equity Dividend		2,882.52	2,873.81	2,631.28	2,282.23
Corporate Dividend Tax		254.37	246.15	206.25	267.16
Per share data (annualised)					
Earning Per Share (Rs)	-8.17	-8.27	-5.72	60.04	47.22
Equity Dividend (%)	100.00	225.00	225.00	205.00	175.00
Book Value (Rs)	141.37	124.47	113.72	609.60	553.65
Appropriations			-25.00	-25.00	-25.00
Transfer to Statutory Reserves	8,163.34	6,643.62	4,037.57	3,481.65	2,853.03
Transfer to Other Reserves		-24.99			
Proposed Dividend/Transfer to Govt		3,161.89	3,144.96	2,862.53	2,574.39
Balance c/f to Balance Sheet	18,719.94	17,107.19	17,236.42	13,293.59	9,877.29
Total	26,908.28	26,962.71	24,468.95	19,687.77	15,354.71

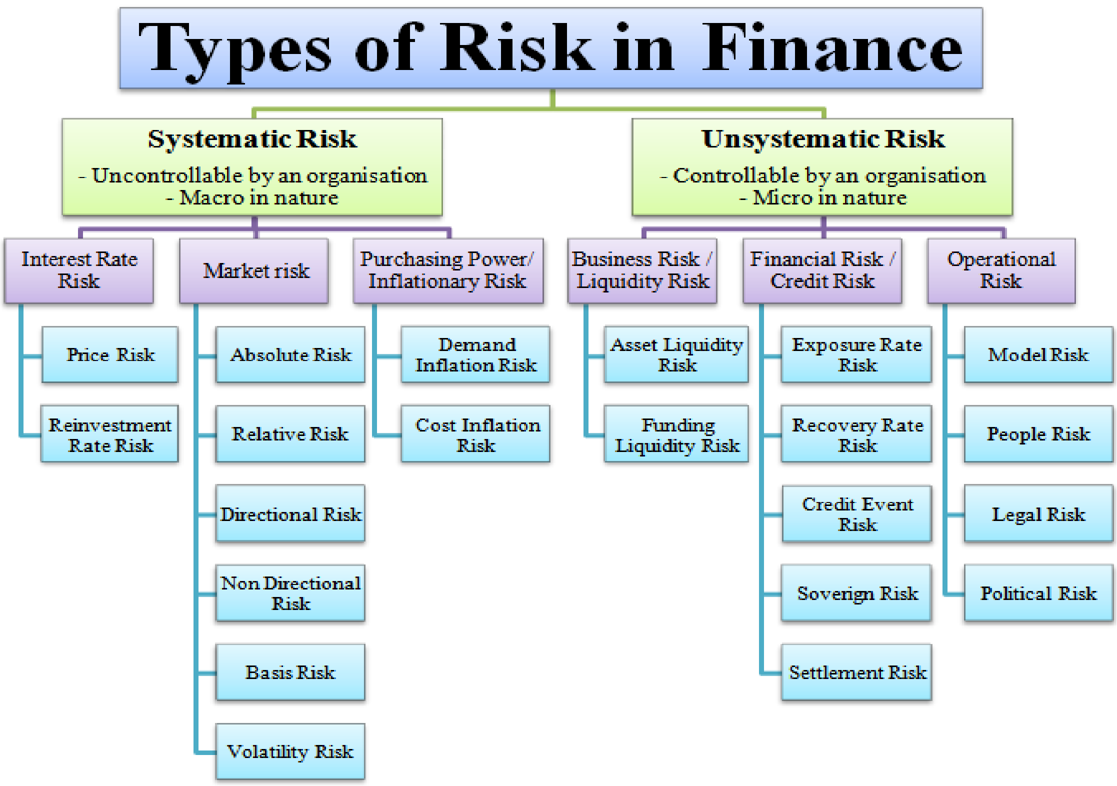
CHAPTER 2

CONCEPTUAL BACKGROUND AND LITERATURE REVIEW

Theoretical Background of the study

Risk is the potential of gaining or losing something of value. Values can be gained or lost when taking *risk* resulting from a given action or inaction, foreseen or unforeseen.

Risk involves the chance an investment's actual return will differ from the expected return. Risk includes the possibility of losing some or all of the original investment. Different versions of risk are usually measured by calculating the standard deviation of the historical returns



Following three statements are highlight the gist of this article on risk:

Each organization must rationally classify risk types into two broad categories, Systematic risk and unsystematic risk

Systemic risks are uncontrollable and organizations must suffer the same risks. However, by properly planning the risks attached to the project, the organization can reduce its impact to some extent.

Non-systematic risks are controllable, and the organization should try to mitigate its adverse effects through appropriate and timely planning.

Types of risk

Let us first change the simple meaning of the two words, namely type and risk. All in all, in the context of this financial article,

1. Types represent things or people in different categories or in various forms/categories.

2. Risk means the degree to which any chosen action or inaction may result in loss or some undesired outcome. This concept means that selection may affect existing or existing results. However, in financial management, risks are related to any major losses that may be incidental to the project, such as productivity, use rights, and legal issues. In the financial sector, different types of risks can be divided into two broad categories:

A. Systematic Risk

Systemic risk is due to the influence of external factors on the organization. From an organizational point of view, these factors are usually beyond control. This is a question of a macro nature because it affects a large number of organizations operating in similar streams or in the same field. It cannot be planned by the organization.

The types of systemic risks are listed below.

* **Note:** In context of types of risk in finance, purchasing power risk and inflationary risk are same.

Interest rate risk,

Market risk and

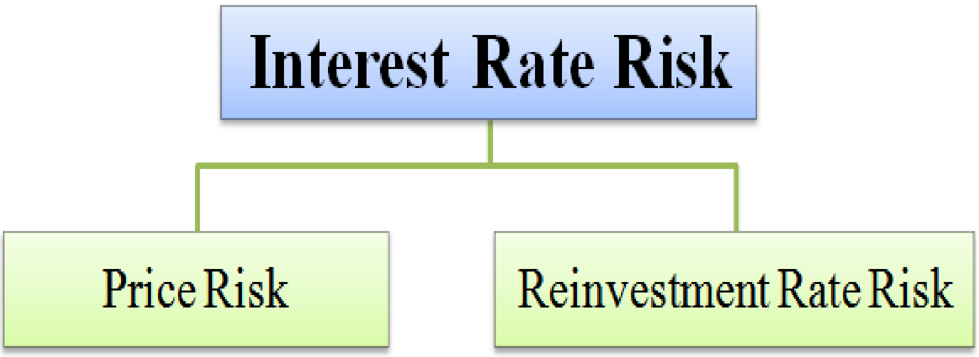
Purchasing power or inflationary risk.

Now let's discuss each risk classified under this group.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk arises from the constant change of interest rates. It particularly affects debt securities because they hold fixed interest rates.

The types of interest rate risks are listed below and listed.



Price risk and

Reinvestment rate risk.

The meaning of price and reinvestment interest rate risk is as follows:

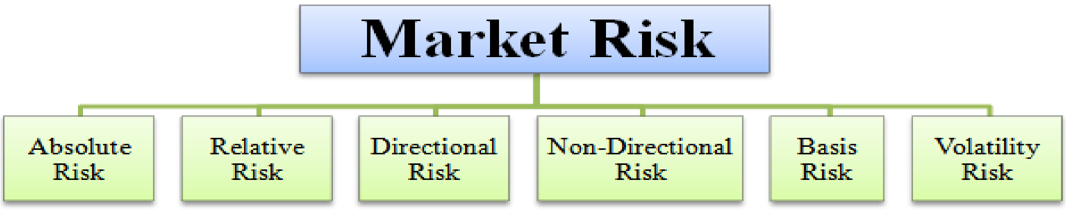
Price risk arises from the possibility that prices of stocks, commodities, investments, etc. may fall or fall in the future.

The reinvestment of interest rate risk is due to the fact that interest or dividends earned from investments cannot be reinvested at the same rate of return as previous acquisitions.

2. Market risk

The market risk is consistent with the fluctuation of the trading price of any particular stock or security. That is, it is due to the rise or fall in the price of stocks or securities traded on the stock market.

The types of market risk are as follows.



Absolute risk,

Relative risk,

Directional risk,

Non-directional risk,

Basis risk and

Volatility risk.

The meanings of different types of market risks are as follows:

Absolute risk is nothing. For example, if you throw a coin, you have a 50 percent chance of getting your head and vice versa.

Relative risk is the assessment or assessment of risk at different levels of business functions. For example, if the highest sales of an organization are export sales, the relative risk of foreign exchange fluctuations may be higher.

Targeted risk refers to the risk of loss due to exposure to specific market assets. For example, when the market price of these stocks declines, investors holding some stocks will suffer losses.

If the trader does not consistently comply with the trading method, there is a non-directional risk. For example, dealers will buy and sell shares simultaneously to reduce risk

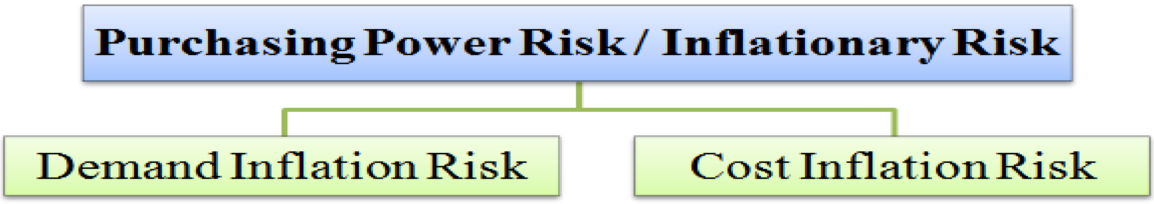
The underlying risk is the possibility of loss due to incomplete matching of risks. For example, the risk of offsetting positions in two related but not identical markets.

Volatility risk is a change in the price of securities caused by changes in the volatility of risk factors. For example, it applies to the combination of derivatives, its underlying volatility is the main influence of price.

3. Purchasing power or inflationary risk

The risk of purchasing power is also called inflation risk. It is so because it stems from the fact that it has an adverse effect on purchasing power. It is not advisable to invest in securities during inflation.

The types of power or inflation risk are listed below.



Demand inflation risk and

Cost inflation risk.

The implications of demand and cost inflation risks are as follows:

Demand inflation risk arises from rising prices, which is caused by demand exceeding supply. It happens when supply cannot meet demand and therefore cannot be expanded. In other words, when the factors of production are at maximum utilization, the expansion of demand will occur.

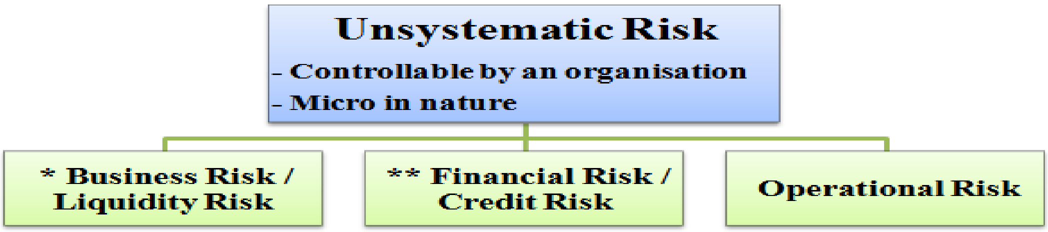
Cost Inflation risk is caused by the continuous rise in the prices of goods and services. This is actually caused by higher production costs. High production costs increase the final price of finished products that people consume.

B. Unsystematic Risk

un-systematic risk is due to the ubiquitous internal factors within the organization. From an organizational point of view, these factors are usually controllable.

This is only a microscopic factor because it only affects specific organizations. Plans can be made so that the organization can take the necessary actions to mitigate (reduce) the effects of the risks.

The types of non-systematic risks are listed below.



Business or liquidity risk,

Financial or credit risk and

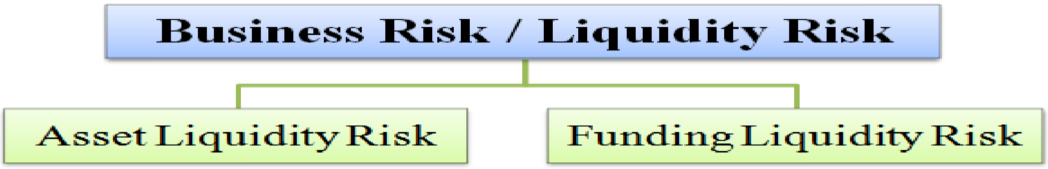
Operational risk.

Let us now discuss each risk classified in this group.

1. Business or liquidity risk

Business risk is also referred to as liquidity risk. It is so because it stems from the purchase (initiation) of securities affected by business cycles, technological changes, and so on.

The types of business or liquidity risk are as follows.



Asset liquidity risk and

Funding liquidity risk.

The meaning of assets and liquidity risk is as follows:

1. The liquidity risk of assets is due to the inability to sell or mortgage their book value or nearby assets when they are needed. For example, assets are sold at a value below book value.

2. There is liquidity risk because there is not enough funds to pay on time. For example, when the commitment made to the customer is not implemented by the discussion in the SLA (Service Level Agreement).

2. Financial or credit risk

Financial risk is also called credit risk. This is due to changes in the organizational capital structure. The capital structure mainly includes three ways to fund projects. These are as follows:

1. Have money. For example, share capital.

2. Borrow money. For example, loan funds.

3. Retained earnings. For example, reserves and surpluses.

The types of financial or credit risk are listed below and listed.

Exchange rate risk,

Recovery rate risk,

Credit event risk,

Non-Directional risk,

Sovereign risk and

Settlement risk.

The meaning of the type of financial or credit risk is as follows:

1. Exchange rate risk is also referred to as risk exposure rate. This is a financial risk that arises from a potential change in the exchange rate of a country's currency to another country's currency, and vice versa. This is the case when, for example, investors or

businesses own assets or businesses across borders, or when they borrow or borrow in foreign currency.

2. The recovery risk is one aspect of credit risk analysis that is often overlooked. Recovery rates usually need to be evaluated. For banks, for example, non-banking financial companies (NBFC), etc., provide customers with the expected recovery rate for (a given) loan.

3. The sovereign risk is related to the government. Here, the government is unable to fulfill its loan obligations, violate its promised loans (defaults), etc.

4. When the counterparty fails to deliver the guarantee or its cash value in accordance with the transaction or business agreement, there is a settlement risk.

3. Operational risk

Operational risk is the failure of business process risk due to human error. This risk will change from industry to industry. This is due to internal procedures, personnel, policies, and system failures.

The types of operational risks are as follows.

Model risk,

People risk,

Legal risk and

Political risk.

The meaning of operational risk types is as follows:

1. Model risk involves using various models to evaluate financial securities. This is due to the possibility of loss due to defects in the financial model used to assess and manage risk.

2. When people do not follow organizational procedures, practices, and/or rules, there is a risk. In other words, they have deviated from their expected behavior.

3. Legal risks arise when the parties do not have the right to legally sign the agreement. In addition, this involves regulatory risk that transactions may conflict with government policies or that specific regulations (legislation) may be retroactively modified in the future.

4. Political risks due to changes in government policies. This change may have an adverse effect on investors. This is especially common in third world countries.

Risk measurements:

Risk management is a key process for making investment decisions. The process involves determining the amount of risk involved and accepting or mitigating the risks associated with the investment. Some common risk metrics are standard deviation, beta, risk (VAR), and risky conditions.

- **Returns:**

Return is the profit or loss of securities in a specific period. Return includes income and capital gains relative to investment, usually expressed as a percentage. The general rule is that the greater the risk you take, the higher the return and loss. The stock market returns are the returns that investors generate from the stock market. This return can be profitable through the form of a transaction, or through the form of dividends that the company gives to its shareholders from time to time. Return on the stock market can be made through dividends announced by the company. The expected return is calculated as the weighted average of the assets that may be profitable in the portfolio and is weighted by the possible profit of each asset class. The expected rate of return is calculated using the following formula:

$$E(R) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} P_i \times R_i$$

- **Standard deviation:** The major risk measure for the investment industry is the standard deviation. The standard deviation does tell you how much the average return on your investment has fluctuated. The standard deviation is a measure of the difference between a set of data and its average. If the data points are further from the average, the deviation within the data set is greater. The standard deviation is calculated as the square root of the variance by determining the difference between each data point relative to the mean.

- **Alpha:**

  Alpha measures investment performance based on risk adjustment. It uses the volatility (price risk) of the securities or fund portfolio and compares the risk-adjusted performance with the benchmark index. The excess return on investment relative to the benchmark index returns is its "alpha". In short, Alpha is generally considered to represent the value of portfolio managers increasing or decreasing from the return of the fund portfolio. A positive number of 1.0 means that the fund's performance exceeds the benchmark index by 1%. Correspondingly, a similar negative alpha will indicate poor performance of 1%. For investors, the more correct alpha is, the better.

  Alpha =

  {(Fund return-Risk free return) – (Funds beta) *(Expected return- risk free return)}.

- **Beta**

  Beta, also called "beta coefficient," is a measure of the volatility or systemic risk of securities or portfolios compared to the entire market. Beta is calculated by regression analysis, and you can think of it as the tendency of the return on investment to react to market fluctuations. By definition, the market's beta is 1.0. Personal security and portfolio value are measured by how they deviate from the market.

- **Variance**

The difference is a measure of the difference between numbers in the data set. The variance measures the distance of each digit in the set from the mean. The variance is calculated by taking the difference between each number in the set and the mean, squared differences (making them positive), and dividing the sum of squares by the values in the set.

- **Portfolio**

In order to determine the expected return on the portfolio, it will constitute the weighted average expected return of the portfolio assets.

Formula

E(R) of a portfolio = w1R1 + w2Rq +......+ wnRn

Measurement of Portfolio Performance:

Many investors mistakenly attribute the success of their portfolio to benefits alone. Rarely consider the risks they are taking to achieve these returns.

- **Treynor Measure**

Treynor introduced the concept of the securities market line, which defines the relationship between portfolio returns and market returns. The slope of the line measures the relative fluctuations between the portfolio and the market (indicated by β). The beta coefficient is simply a measure of the volatility of the stock portfolio against the market itself. The greater the slope of the line, the better the risk-reward trade-off.

(Portfolio Return – Risk-Free Rate) / Beta

- **Sharpe Ratio**

The Sharpe ratio is almost the same as the Treynor measure, except that the risk measure is the standard deviation of the portfolio, not just the system risk, represented by β. This approach designed by Bill Sharpe closely follows his work on the Capital Asset Pricing Model (CAPM) and extends the use of overall risk comparisons to portfolio and capital market lines.

The Sharpe ratio can be easily defined as:

(Portfolio Return – Risk-Free Rate) / Standard Deviation

- **Jensen ratio:**

The Jensen ratio measures how much the portfolio yield is due to the manager's ability to provide higher than average returns and adjusts to market risk. The higher the ratio, the better the risk-adjusted return. A portfolio with sustained positive excess returns will have positive alpha values, while a portfolio with persistent negative excess returns will have negative alpha

The formula is broken down as follows:

Jensen\'s Alpha = Portfolio Return – Benchmark Portfolio Return

Where: Benchmark Return (CAPM) = Risk-Free Rate of Return + Beta (Return of Market – Risk-Free Rate of Return)

2.2. Literature Review:

- Gurumurthy (2006) touches base at the conclusion that the accomplishments in the budgetary part show that the money related area could end up aggressive without including undesirable rivalry, inside the imperatives forced by the macroeconomic approach position. Mohan (2007) surveys India's way to deal with money related area changes that set in process since mid 1990s. Allen,
- Chakrabarti and De (2007) presumes that with late development rates among expansive nations second just to China's, India has encountered completely a monetary change since the advancement procedure started in the mid 1990s.
- Chhaochharia (2008) touches base at the decision that India has a more present day monetary and managing an account framework than China that dispenses capital in a more effective way. Be that as it may, the examination is wary about who might rise with the more grounded capital market, as both the nation is confronting challenges in regards to their capital markets.
- Ball and Brown (1968) explain in their seminal paper that there are several relationships between the company’s bookkeeping income data and the limited value of stock data. Nearly 10-15% of their discriminatory disclosure of income restriction data is expected during the introductory month.
- Jordan (1973) studied the performance of the safety valve near the quarterly earnings statement and started the form of a semi-dominant stock market.
- Watts (1978) established a statistically significant excess return after the quarterly earnings statement. Then that is
- Grant (1980) studied how the stock operation occurs in the market usually starting with the behavior of stock returns in the statement of earnings and the behavior and changes due to changes in the declaration procedure.
- Freeman (1987) proposed that the scope of unexpected reports that profit reports are transferred to the market is contrary to the market value.
- Bernard and Thomas (1989) documented significant delays in stock price adaptation to quarterly earnings statements.
- Lev and Penman (1990) also pointed out that large company accounts have more expectations than small companies.
- Lang and Lundholm (1993) studied the cross-sectional dissimilarity available to analysts Estimate the company's revelation behavior and provide the fact that the

analyst is rated In terms of revenue and earnings, the company's scale and company's image show an upward trend variable.

- Veronesi (1999) constructed his model "dynamic rational anticipatory equilibrium" Model ", by understanding the current market ambiguity on the main impact of its degree Good or bad feedback from investors on company-specific news. Investors wisely envisage this Their exception to cash flow often responds more quickly to highly suspicious messages cycle.
- Parischa (2000) defined the objects disclosed in the quarterly results announcement based on several data that she had forced to disclose and a certain amount of voluntary data that participated in the investment evaluation.
- Angela J. Black, Patricia Fraser, and Nicolaas Groenewold (2001) have used 54 years of quarterly data and VAR models. This model is based on an abstract overview and shows the link between stock value and macroeconomics. This article analyzes the range of deviations between values and economic expansion factors.
- Gajewski and Quéré (2001) determine that the market's response to the market is also half. Year and twelve month earnings statements. The authors also believe that the impact on annual income is stronger than that of half-year income.
- Chan, Faff, and Ramsay (2005) decided on the large-scale consequences of income and found that the mega-sized companies' income optimism greatly increased compared with the micro-capitalized SMEs.
- Kong and Taghavi (2006) defined a Chinese point of view and pointed out that the abnormal returns in the first four days of the announcement were significantly increased (via overreaction) and dropped (through rectification) within four to six days after the announcement. This finding is unchanged in the cooperation between the Shanghai and Shenzhen markets.
- Hanlon et al. (2007) study the influence of stock market trends on the stock market The ability to predict potential returns. They change and use returns Collins began judging the relationship between existing stock returns and alliances The future earnings of companies that pay dividends this year are balanced against non-equity earnings. Dividend payment company. They found that the US dividend payouts performed well The dividend price is hopefully higher than non-dividend payment companies. However their This article does not allow deliberate disclosure as an alternative Announcement mechanism.

- Das et al. (2008) conducted a study that revealed "good" and "bad" announcements. The author found no confirmation of any major abnormal return on the organization. The analysis also cannot determine whether the stock price change was completely exaggerated or exaggerated by bad announcements when the announcement was sound. However, this research should be excellent, and it will only be adhered to in large companies.
- Bose (2007) analyzed whether the Indian stock index futures market plays an important role in digesting stock market information and price discovery. Using the futures prices of the S&P CNX Nifty index traded by India's NSE, we find that there is an important flow of information from the futures market to the spot market. Futures prices/returns have the ability to forecast spot prices. For this analysis, the daily closing price of S&P CNX Nifty Futures and the related index values provided by NSE were used. The analysis was from March 2002 to September 2006.
- Barik and Supriya (2007) discuss the functional relationship between transaction value and transaction price of Nifty Futures. It also tries to understand the relationship under different economic conditions. This study used high frequency and daily data for the S&P CNX Nifty Index futures contract between December 2, 2002 and November 30, 2004. The six variables are the total transaction value, the transaction price, the best bid limit price, and the best sell limit price; the study determines the ideal value and fair value.

CHAPTER.3.

RESEARCH DESIGN

3.1. Statement of Problem:

In the current financial situation loan costs are rising and falling and variance in the offer market has placed speculators in disarray. One think that its hard to take choice on speculation. This is principally, on the grounds that ventures are hazardous in nature and financial specialists need to think about different factors previously putting resources into speculation roads.

Along these lines the investigation intends to think about various businesses value stocks educate their hazard, return& liquidity and furthermore making mindfulness about value among the financial specialists.

3.2. Need for study;

There are many factors that affect the behaviour of the stock market. The economy is affected by deviations caused by different factors. It is said that if he wants to study the economic construction of the country, he should understand the activities of the stock market. As far as the Indian stock market is concerned, it is the most resourceful and effective market because it has the ability to respond to changing speed conditions. The main need for learning is to judge the behavior of the stock market based on different quarterly results based on Sensex, and you can also see the firmness of the market during this period.

The quarterly report has a positive or negative impact on the stock price of the company Negative way. This will also help investors decide which company to invest inGet actively. Quarterly Report Helps Investors to Assess Public Performance organization. By comparing quarterly knowledge with previous year's data In the same quarter, investors can clearly understand the daily operations of the company. enlarge. In addition, quarterly information helps investors predict the future Profitability, which is the value of a company's stock.

3.3. Objectives of the study:

- To construct optimum portfolio.
- To analyses the risk and return of constructed portfolio.
- To analyses and critically evaluate portfolio using evaluation technique.

3.4. Scope of the study:

The extent of the investigation is, it go about as wellsprings of data of the capital market and stock trade in India. It gives hazard and return of NSE NIFTY file organizations.

3.5. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

Data collection Approach:

Secondary data:

The initial phase in information gathering approach is to search for optional information. Generally optional information is produced for some reason other than for taking care of the current issue.

In this investigation, optional information incorporates key data update (KIM) of different assets, information gathered from magazines and Periodical, data from the web (points of interest incorporated into the annexure).

Primary data:

An orderly accumulation of data was done straightforwardly from respondents.

The review information gathered amid the examination incorporates the information gathered through regulating a very much outlined poll to the respondents took after by an individual meeting. The information was additionally gathered by collaborating with branch directors and authorities.

Random sampling:

Arbitrary testing is a procedure of choosing the example measure arbitrarily and no decision or inclination to be made about the choice of respondents for the market study and survey to be advanced against him. Here, arbitrary examining being received by me.

Systematic sampling:

It is where the predetermined number of chosen respondents is figured our in light of a few criteria with the goal that lone those respondents can be requested the reason for documenting survey.

Tools of analysis:

Significant apparatuses breaking down the hazard and return of S&P CNX record as takes after.

• Average esteems

• Beta esteems

• Alpha esteems

• Standard deviation

• Variance

• Correlation

3.5. HYPOTHESES

H0: When the quarter was announced, there was no significant difference in the implementation of selected agencies.

H1: When the quarter is announced, there is a big difference in the execution power of selected organizations.

3.6. Limitations of the study:

- This examine has, predominantly secured the load of a few businesses and no other money related foundations.
- The information gathered is for restricted period 1 year just on shutting cost.
- The portfolio considered is favored by client where the inclination is taken by the poll.
- Dividends disseminated is completely disregarded, in this way the arrival computed by us isn't great.
- The conclusion touched base regarding the matter isn't thorough.
- The ponder was led by the scientist just with those stocks that has been recorded in the NSE.
- Only the every day stock costs have been taken for the examination.

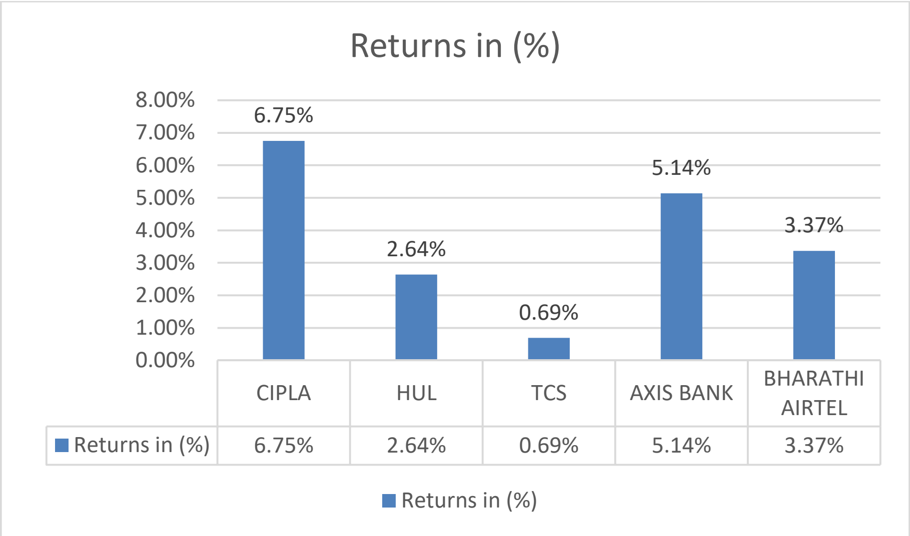
CHAPTER 4

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

- Table 4.1 : showing RETURNS of different securities listed in S & P CNX Index

Sl. No.	Names of Company	Returns in (%)
1	CIPLA	6.75%
2	HUL	2.64%
3	TCS	0.69%
4	AXIS BANK	5.14%
5	BHARATI AIRTEL	3.37%

CHART NO 4.1. showing RETURNS of different securities listed in S & P CNX Index



Analysis and Interpretation:

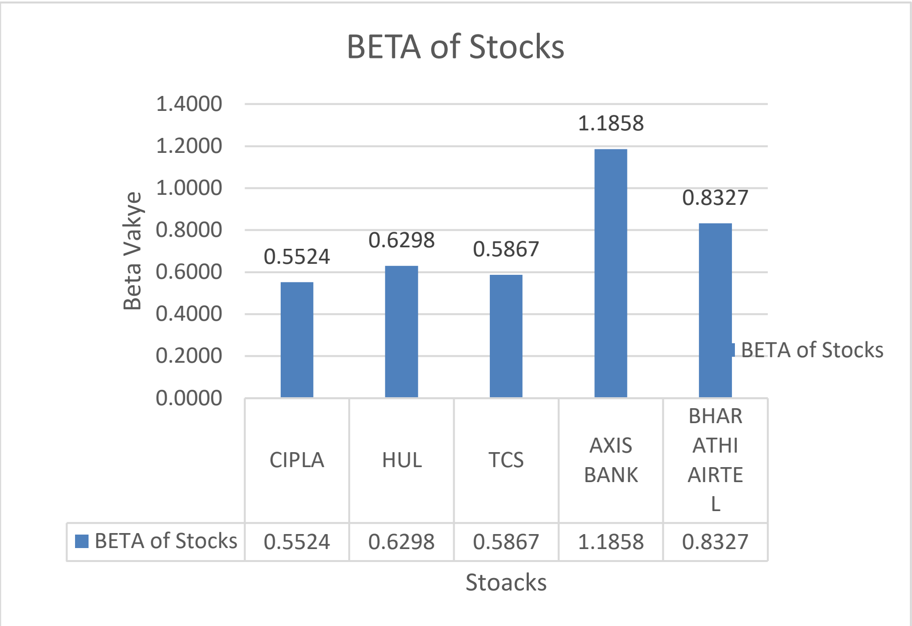
The rate of return is the return or loss of investment over a specified period of time, expressed as a percentage of investment costs. Investment income is defined as the income earned plus any capital gains realized when the investment is sold.

In the above table, the annual return on securities ranges from 0.69% to 6.75% in 2016-17. We can see that the maximum rate of return for CIPLA stocks is 6.75% and the TCS returns are the lowest, ie, 0.69% of the remaining HUL. Axis and Bharati Airtel provided average returns of 2.64%, 5.14% and 3.37%, respectively. In 2016-17 financial year, due to non-monetization.

Table no4.2. : showing BETA value of different securities listed in S & P CNX Index

Sl. No.	Names of Company	BETA of Stocks
1	CIPLA	0.5524
2	HUL	0.6298
3	TCS	0.5867
4	AXIS BANK	1.1858
5	BHARATI AIRTEL	0.8327

CHART NO.4.2. showing BETA value of different securities listed in S & P CNX Index



Analysis and Interpretation:

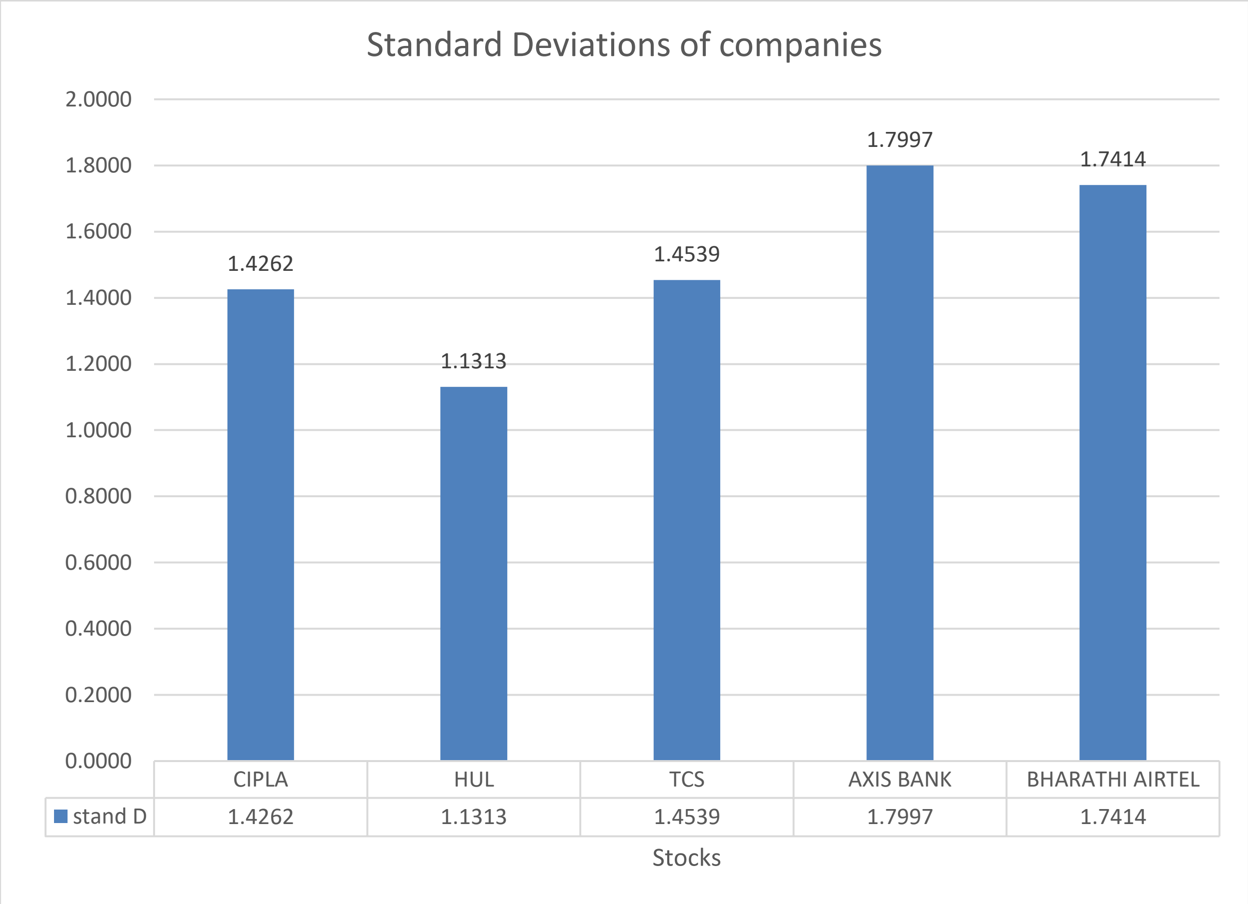
Beta is a measure of the volatility or systemic risk of a security or portfolio compared to the entire market. Beta is used in the Capital Asset Pricing Model (CAPM), which calculates the expected return on assets based on its test and expected market return

From the above table, we can easily see that if the index moves by 1%, Axis Bank's stock is up to Beta. The highest rate of change in the stock price of Axis Securities was 1.186.If the market or index changes by 1%, the lowest beta of CIPLA is 0.55, which means that the price of CIPLA stocks is 0.55%, while the remaining HUL, TCS and Barati Airtel's beta is less than 1 and they are 0.62, 0.58 and 0.83 respectively. This means that these stocks are less volatile than the market or index. If the Nifty Index provides a return of 10%, it means that the returns for CIPLA, HUL, TCS and Bharati Airtel stocks are 5.5%, 6.3%, 5.9% and 8.3%, respectively, while the Axix Bank's return rate is 11.86%.

Table no.4.3 : showing STANDARD DEVIATION of different securities listed in S & P CNX Index

Sl. No.	Names of Company	Standard Deviations
1	CIPLA	1.4262
2	HUL	1.1313
3	TCS	1.4539
4	AXIS BANK	1.7997
5	BHARATI AIRTEL	1.7414

CHART NO. 4.3. showing STANDARD DEVIATION of different securities listed in S & P CNX Index



Analysis and Interpretation:

The standard deviation is a measure of the difference between a set of data and its average. If the data points are further from the average, the deviation within the data set is greater. The standard deviation is calculated as the square root of the variance by determining the difference between each data point relative to the mean.

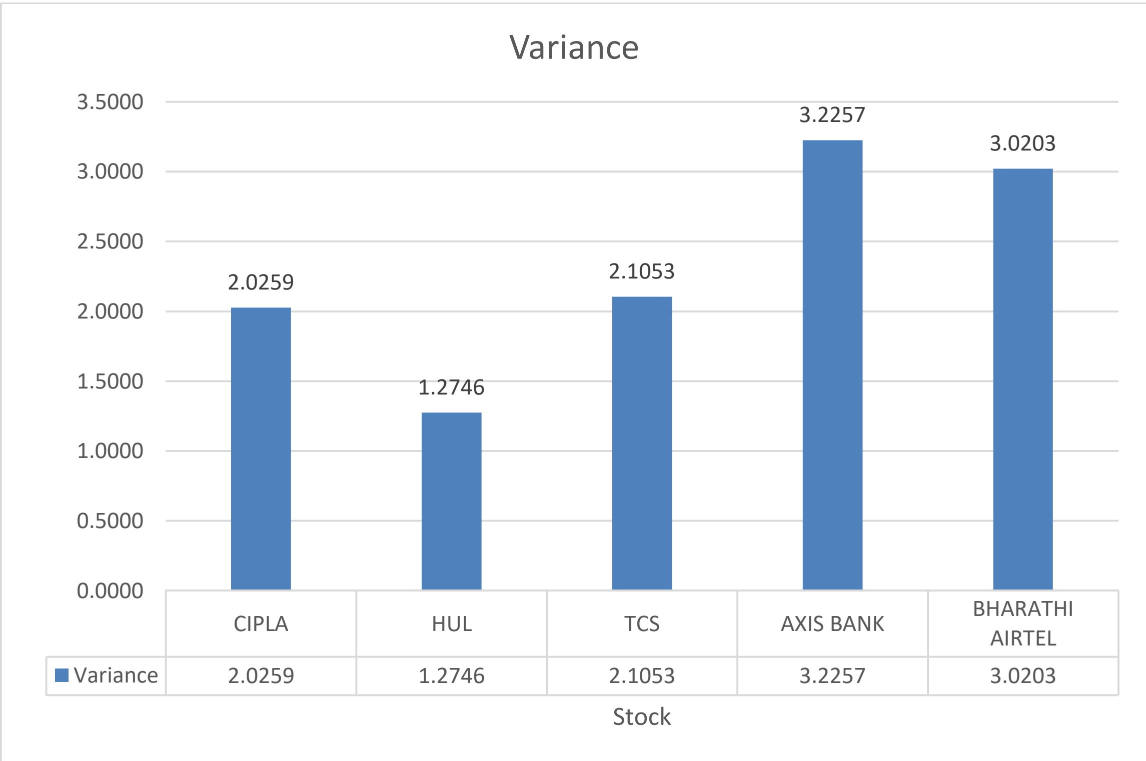
The most commonly used measure of risk in finance is the difference or its nostalgic route or standard deviation. The standard deviation cannot be negative because it is the square root variance

The chart above shows that the Axis Bank has the highest volatility with a standard deviation of S.D 1.80, a minimum HUL, a standard deviation of 1.13, and the remaining CIPLA, TCS, and Bharati Airtel are 1.43, 1.45, and 1.74, respectively.

Table no.4.4 : showing VARIANCE of different securities listed in S & P CNX Index

Sl. No.	Names of Company	Variance
1	CIPLA	2.0259
2	HUL	1.2746
3	TCS	2.1053
4	AXIS BANK	3.2257
5	BHARATI AIRTEL	3.0203

CHART NO 4.4. showing VARIANCE of different securities listed in S & P CNX Index



Analysis and Interpretation:

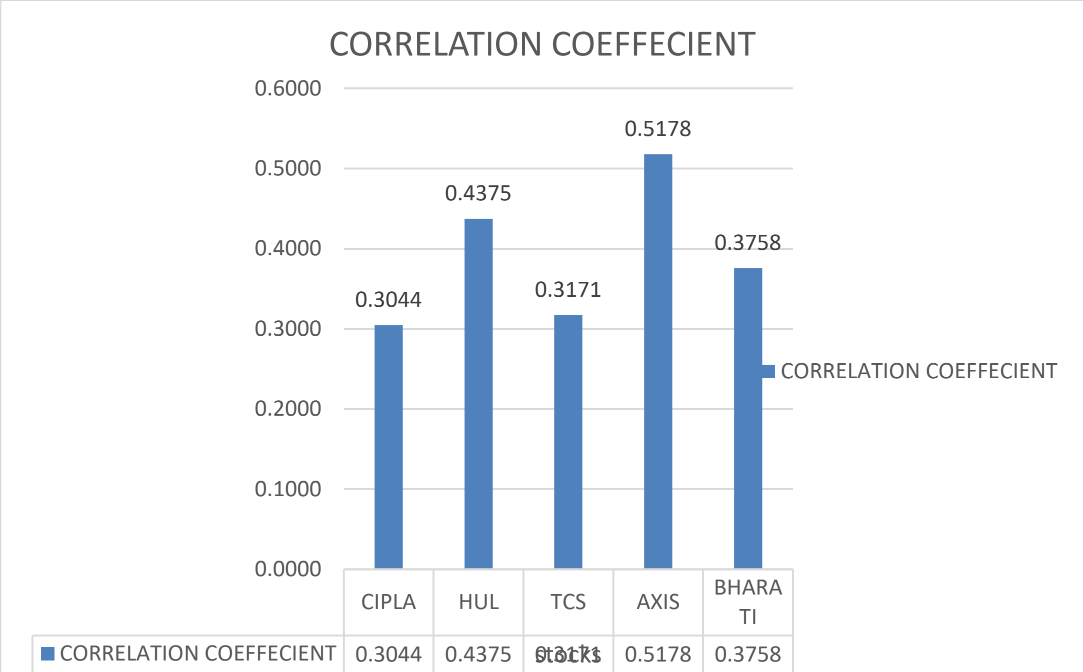
The variance measures the distance of each digit in the set from the mean. The variance is calculated by taking the difference between each number in the set and the mean, squared differences (making them positive), and dividing the sum of squares by the values in the set.

The chart above shows that the Axis Bank has the highest volatility with a variance of 3.22 a minimum variance of HUL 1.27 and the remaining CIPLA, TCS, and Bharathi Airtel are 2.025, 2.10, and 3.02.

Table No 4.5: showing CORRELATION COEFFECIENT values of different securities listed in S&P CNX index.

Sl. No.	Names of Company	CORRELATION COEFFECIENT
1	CIPLA	0.3044
2	HUL	0.4375
3	TCS	0.3171
4	AXIS	0.5178
5	BHARATI	0.3758

CHART NO 4.5. : showing CORRELATION COEFFECIENT values of different securities listed in S&P CNX index.



Analysis and Interpretation:

The correlation coefficient is a certain type of related digital metric, which means the statistical relationship between two variables. A variable can be two columns of a given set of observed data, often called a sample, or two components of a multivariate random variable with a known distribution.

The chart above shows that the Axis Bank has the highest volatility with a correlation coefficient of 0.517, and the remaining CIPLA, HUL, TCS, and BharathiAirtel are 0.3044, 0.437, 0.317, 0.375.

CHAPTER-5
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, SUGGESTIONS AND CONCLUSION

5.1. Summary of Findings

Return:

Obviously, the average returns of CHIPLA and Axis Bank are 5% and 6%, respectively, and 3% for HUL and Bharati Airtel. The average TCS return rate is a minimum of 0.7% Use CAPM model for one-year data calculation.

Risk:

Positive values of the standard deviation are considered to be unfavorable and negative values are favorable. Therefore, the standard deviation according to Axis Bank is 1.79, followed by Bharati Airtel's 1.7414. The minimum standard deviation of HUL is 1.1313, so the fluctuation is small. The smaller beta is risk. In the above situation, the risk of CIPLA is the lowest, followed by TCS. Relationship between market return and individual stocks returns. Considering that our research finds that the relationship between market returns and stock returns is considered to be positively correlated, this can be seen from the value or correlation of the calculations. Axis Bank, HUL, Bharati Airtel and TCS are closely related to the correlations of 0.5178, 0.4375, 0.3758 and 0.3171, respectively. The correlations between IPCHIPLA and TCS and the correlation coefficient were 0.3044 and 0.3171, respectively.

5.2. SUGGESTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

- It is recommended that the investor should analyse the risk and return associated with particular stocks.
- Accordingly , the examination recommends the speculators to dissect before accouncement of quarterly benefits. Additionally recommends not to take any situations with a desire for come back from the accouncing organization.

5.3. CONCLUSION

The financial system is the most important institutional and functional tool for national economic transformation. Finance is the bridge between the present and the future. Whether it is mobilizing savings or the efficient, efficient and equitable distribution of its investments, the successful operation of the financial system is aimed at achieving broader national goals. The financial system is a series of interrelated activities/services that together achieve the intended goals or objectives, including different markets, institutions, tools, services and mechanisms that affect savings, investment capital formation and growth.

Research risk-return analysis helps investors choose securities based on their own choices. This research provides information on the performance of various stocks in the market in terms of risk and return. Larger risk stocks have the highest market risk and do not have diversification factors such as non-systematic risk, which is not conducive to investment. Therefore, to build an effective portfolio, it is best to avoid such stocks. The study did not propose the general best or worst investment stocks because the stock rating must be based on the type of investment and investor type. Investors who are willing to take high risks but expect high returns will invest in these stocks with high risks and returns. Investors with weaker risk tolerance will choose stocks with lower risk and lower returns. Among the research stocks, Axis Bank has the highest actual and excess returns, so investors with the highest investment goals have higher returns. Risk reverse investors can choose Dr. Reddy's stock because it has the lowest risk compared to all other stocks under study.

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ANNEXURES

BALANCE SHEET

	Mar '17	Mar '16	Mar '15	Mar '14	Mar '13
Capital and Liabilities:					
Total Share Capital	1,190.11	1,188.17	1,184.66	1,180.04	1,178.64
Equity Share Capital	1,190.11	1,188.17	1,184.66	1,180.04	1,178.64
Share Application Money	31.26	31.70	32.44	31.57	29.48
Reserves	95,762.57	85,773.24	79,287.26	72,076.71	65,572.84
Net Worth	96,933.94	86,943.11	80,454.36	73,238.32	66,730.96
Deposits	4,90,064.06	4,21,450.71	3,61,587.73	3,31,938.66	2,92,638.63
Borrowings	1,47,581.15	1,74,832.38	1,72,442.35	1,54,784.05	1,45,366.49
Total Debt	6,37,620.21	5,96,258.09	5,34,005.08	4,86,697.71	4,37,980.12
Other Liabilities & Provisions	34,270.16	34,751.44	31,744.86	34,780.55	32,158.60
Total Liabilities	7,68,774.31	7,17,902.64	6,46,154.30	5,94,666.58	5,36,819.68
Assets					
Cash & Balances with RBI	31,727.41	27,131.09	25,677.91	21,846.83	19,077.73
Balance with Banks, Money at Call	44,035.66	32,787.65	16,676.71	19,732.77	22,389.79
Advances	4,64,257.08	4,35,288.94	3,87,547.07	3,38,727.65	2,90,274.44
Investments	1,61,531.55	1,60,436.80	1,86,605.03	1,77,046.82	1,71,418.60
Gross Block	7,830.21	7,601.92	4,750.52	4,703.14	4,672.06
Revaluation Reserves	3,067.14	2,842.47	25.00	25.00	25.00
Net Block	4,788.07	4,784.45	4,750.52	4,703.14	4,672.06
Other Assets	62,559.55	57,598.70	25,022.05	32,734.39	29,112.07
Total Assets	7,68,774.32	7,17,902.63	6,46,154.29	5,94,666.60	5,36,819.69
Contingent Liabilities	10,53,641.90	9,22,478.51	8,68,215.58	7,94,990.35	8,02,408.84
Book Value (Rs)	191.37	174.47	163.72	659.60	603.65

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

	Mar '17	Mar '16	Mar '15	Mar '14	Mar '13
Capital and Liabilities:					
Total Share Capital	1,190.11	1,188.17	1,184.66	1,180.04	1,178.64
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INTERNSHIP WEEKLY REPORT
(16MBAPR407)

Name of the Student: -Poornachandra C

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Specialization: Finance

Title of the Project:"A study on risk and return analysis on customer preferred stocks of S & P CNX Nifty Index

Company Name: AnandRathi

Week	Work undertaken	External Guide Signature	Internal Guide Signature
15-01-18 to 20-01-18	Orientation with the company.Collection of secondary datarelating to industry and organization.		
22-01-18 to27-01-18	Orientation with functionaldepartment of the organization and detailed study of department.		
29-01-18 to03-02-18	Finalization of problem area of the study and finalization ofresearch objectives and methodology.		
05-02-18 to 10-02-18	Finalization of data collectionquestionnaire instruments andformats. Etc...		
12-02-18 to17-02-18	Collection of primary datafrom the restaurants by administrating thequestionnaire.		
19-02-18 to24-02-18	Discussion with the externalguide and internal guide.Formation of hypothesis.Classification and analysis ofcollected data.		

26-02-18 to 03-03-18	Compilation of research dataand interpretation of data.	Ras	Byand
05-03-18 to10-03-18	Data analysis and FinalizationOfreport.	Ras	Byand
12-03-18 to17-03-18	Finalization of project reportand approval ofdraft bycompany and college guide.	Ras	Byand
19-03-18 to24-03-18	Report submission to the Institution.	Ras	Byand

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