A PROJECT REPORT

on the Topic

"A study of stock performance in Indian market at Sunness Capital India Pvt. Ltd."

By

Ms. NIDHISHREE MAHABALESHWAR NAIK
USN: 1CY18MBA34
MBA 4th Semester

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
Mrs.Namita P Konnur	Mrs. Shrunga M M
Professor	Manager & Administrator
Department of MBA	SUNNESS Capital India
CMRIT	Pvt. Ltd
Bangalore	Bangalore

DEPARTMENT OF MASTER OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

C M R INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOG

#132, AECS Layout, ITPL Main Road, Kundalahalli,
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CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that **Ms. NIDHISHREE MAHABALESHWAR NAIK** bearing USN **1CY18MBA34** is a bonafide student of Master of Business Administration Programme of the Institute (2018-20 Batch), affiliated to Visvesvaraya Technological University, Belagavi. Project report on **"A STUDY OF STOCK PERFORMANCE IN INDIAN MARKET AT SUNNESS CAPITAL INDIA PVT LTD"** is prepared by her under the guidance of **Mrs. Namita P Konnur,** Assistant Professor, in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the award of the degree of Master of Business Administration of Visvesvaraya Technological University, Belagavi in Karnataka.

Signature of Internal Guide	Signature of HoD	Sanjay Jain Signature of Principal
	Head of the Department Department of MBA CMRIT-PG Studies Bangalore-560 037	Principal CMR Institute of Technology Bengalore - 560037

Evaluators

1) Name of external evaluator — Signature with Date

2) Name of internal evaluator

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CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that **Ms. Nidhishree Mahabaleshwar Naik Reg. No. 1CY18MBA34** student of CMRIT college Bangalore has completed her project at SUNNESS CAPITAL INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED in practical fulfillment of university requirements. She has successfully completed her project work on "A study of stock performance and selection in the volatile Indian markets during the period of 2013-18" for the period of 06.01.2020 to 14.02.2020 under the guidance of Ms. Shrunga. M. M, Legal & HR Manager.

We are happy to state that, she has successfully completed her training and she has been sincere and hard working in her endeavor.

We wish her bright future.

Regards,

SUNNESS CAPITAL INDIA PVT. LTD.
Bangalore

Shrunga.M.M
AGM-Legal&HR
Sunness Capital India Private Limited.
Bangalore

DECLARATION

I, Ms. Nidhishree Mahabaleshwar Naik hereby declare that the Project report entitled **"A study of stock performance in Indian market at Sunness Capital India Pvt Ltd "** prepared by me under the guidance of **Prof Namitha P Konnur** faculty of MBA Department, CMR Institute of Technology and external assistance by **Mrs. Shrunga M M,** Manager and legal administrator at Sunness Capital India Pvt Ltd. I also declare that this project work is towards the partial fulfillment of the university regulations for the award of degree of Master of Business Administration by Visvesvaraya Technological University, Belagavi. I have undergone a summer project for a period of six weeks. I further declare that this project is based on the original study undertaken by me and has not been submitted to any other University/Institution for the award of any degree/diploma.

Place:

Date:

NIDHISHREE NAIK

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I have been fortunate enough to get good timely advice and support from a host of people to whom I shall remain grateful.

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And finally, there is deepest of thanks for the patience and cooperation of the family and friends, without whom the endeavour would not have been possible.

Ms. NIDHISHREE NAIK

USN : 1CY18MBA34

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

“**A study of stocks performance in Indian markets at Sunness Capital India Pvt. Ltd**” is the title of the project.

Securities exchange cycle and the patterns in costs are not steady from period to period. Each speculator is keen on getting great returns out of their venture by purchasing securities in less cost and sell the equivalent at more expensive rate.

Primary goal of the investigation is to see the execution of the stocks and dissect the hazard and returns of 10 organizations in BSE Sensex. Speculators can meet his/her destinations by breaking down hazard, return and beta of the stocks since they are viewed as fundamental terms in market. This investigation will help the financial specialists in basic leadership amid which stock to purchase and sell. The examination is led to offer direction to keep up effective and create portfolios.

Basic leadership is urgent for financial specialists to increase great comes back from securities exchange by purchasing great performing stocks. Specialized investigation will help the financial specialists amid this basic leadership process.

Amid the investigation it was discovered that, Reliance Industry, SBI and TCS have given great comes back with less hazard in this way, the speculators can contribute. While, IndusInd Bank, Yes Bank, gave great returns however they are less secure stocks along these lines, the speculators shouldn't put resources into this sort of stocks.

CHAPTER 1
INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

The temporary job in SUNNESS Capital India Pvt . Ltd. RPC Design, Vijayanagar Bangalore has been communicated and reported for a month and a half. My placement company is focused solely on the Indian capital exchange. This particular role is responsible for presenting the related subject and detailed analysis. In fact, the procurement and sale of specific goods is a continuous technical test.

Exchanges in Indian shares are extremely volatile and prone around the globe. Therefore, the financial analyst finds here mostly important returns connected to elevated risks. The opposite sides of the coins are called risks and returns.

The BSE and NSE Indian shares are two profitable stocks. BSE is outstanding as "India's daily stock offers and partnerships" in 1875. It is India's oldest and foremost stock exchange company. When we talk of currency rates, BSE is already at the top of the world 's portfolio businesses.

The list of BSE, also known as Sensex. It is India's first record for competitive financial markets and is followed worldwide. BSE Sensex is a number also regarded as a weighted chart of 30 inventories. The 30 highest and most intensely traded stocks, leaders from different industries are taken into account.

The 1995 BSE modified the BOLT (BSE internet exchange) from the open opposition system to the screen-based structure.

In 1994, NSE is found. This is called the third biggest equity exchange universe across a variety of market groups. NSE is classified as smart 50 or simply smart and includes 50 leading companies in 24 separate economic divisions. Introducing two regional and fifty words, Smart emerged.

1.2 INDUSTRY PROFILE

BUDGETARY MARKET

A budgetary system is where money-related services are generated and exchanged. Proper financial mechanisms are crucial for accelerated numerical growth. When the structural form of the financial system, the more dynamic and adaptable monetary architecture, is increasingly expanded and increased. If one purchase or sell some money-related services, it implies that he or she engages in a budgetary sector in some manner or another.

The money-related sector is the principal position of continuous stock exchange. With this current process, there are no barriers or aggravations. Monetary markets plan to conduct activities such as deal launch, bonds, revolving bonds, cash store to companies, debenture sales, bidding clearances, etc.

Elements of Financial market:

Value position is central to the money-related markets. Buyers and sellers are continuously in contact with the high competitive expense of money-related capital for a profitable exchange.

Political ads emphasizes the strength of financial capital. Speculators should promise without much delay that they will, via discretionary market processes, sell their money-related tools. The presence and transferability of shares ensures that the speculators will raise long-term cash with the least

Exchange prices. The financial view greatly decreases currency costs. The production and quality of the data are two basic expenses correlated with the budgetary sector.

Monetary Markets Types

A. On the premise of time of venture roads

- Monitory advertise
- Capital advertise
- Foreign advertise

B. On the premise of administrative design

The budgetary sector was defined by the managerial viewpoint

- RBI-directed field of banking
- RBI-directed monitoring show
- Forward Trade Commission regulated product advertising
- Pension plan administered by the Regulatory Authority of India (PFRDA) Pension System
- Insurance section regulated by the Regulatory Authority for Insurance and Development

Money market

This name is an aggregate name given to the various companies and organizations that agree to manage different cash parts. They operate shops that are linked with temporary capital. The production time period under currency ads will not surpass one year.

Currency showcase instruments

Currency display devices basically provide a more significant degree of key protection. The production time ranges from 1 day and 1 year. The key standard time period for production is 3 to 1⁄2 months. Unlike the showcase for securities and wares, currency ads do have no physical market or point.

The actual return rate is consistently varied with respect to economic conditions in currency ads. Each trade process switches once a day. Real participants comprise commercial banks, states, insurance agencies, intermediaries, retailers, etc.

Treasury Bills

They are also referred to as T-Bills. The Central Bank of India has issued this instrument focused on immediate requirements. The duration of creation extends from 14 to 365 days.

It reduces the bank's ability to give its customers, which 'causes declines in cash supplies, as the essential component for T-bills. Much of the contract requires certifications to compensate the provider at the agreed date the estimated amount of the charge. The customer may not have to pay the bill before the due date is stated, although the cost of return may be reduced at some time before the due date during the payment dur

Bankers' Acceptance

It is a resource for advertising of the vital currency that begins with shippers' exchanges. This is a every bill released and accepted by an specific group. It is a good predictor to get a decent FICO score if the bill is not shared by the individual or a cabinet that draws the bill. The cabinet here offers a assurance that a deposit will be rendered on the possible potential date. For such devices, the minimum residence is 90 days. These will also range between 30 days and 180 days.

The cornerstone of the favored vision of the BA is that throughout the duration the cabinet will repair the installation at the set pace.

Repo and Reverse Repo

Repo is the deal where two swap meetings agree to sell and purchase shares. The dealer markets registered securities for these transactions, by entering into an arrangement or agreeing to buy the equivalent of a specified interest.

2. Capital market

The stock sector is growing on a long-term basis. A money-related entity, private or government-owned, that collect reserves in this particular market. Capital markets have instruments such as value, inclination shares , debentures that can not be converted, debt that can not be converted, and so on.

Capital markets are grouped into,

- **Essential market:**

Particularly for new problems, the main demand is a business opportunity for securities traders. It is the point where new money situations are recognized. This is considered a modern issue demonstration from now on. It implements with the shares and stocks issued to the general public, who first have to get an utter financial expert. As such, they deal either for assets or for financial steps to raise the volume of recharged resources by alliances. The IPO (Initial Public Offering) may be described when the company presents its deals out of the blue.

- **Auxiliary market:**

The secondary market is where the newly released securities are traded. Securities backed by new problem declaration are purchased and sold. Those shares are listed in equity markets and open the path to a continuous and natural capital industry. This is an important part of commodity trading approved by the Indian government.

- **Derivative market**

It's a gadget with money, the value of which comes with various kinds of benefits. Subsidiary is actually an arrangement between the two meetings at least. The attributes and quality of critical services are defined by hazards. Products, markets, monetary structures, shares, financial costs and business lists are the fundamental commodities.

The noteworthy budgetary

Futures

This is a money contract that persuades the person to take possession of a tangible product or service, a money-related instrument for example, at a pre-decided cost and time. The only way it will legally proceed and swap for negotiated trade is to be an intractable and highly institutionalized forward contract.

A forthcoming contract means a guarantee of two encounters, namely the seller and the buyer who plan to exchange their concomitant number or sum of financial reward benefits at a prearranged stage Price calculated through the definition for the future date. The subsidiaries are primogenitally.

OPTIONS

The arrangement between two sides on a potential swap of rewards for a interest deal (the strike) is a main monetary mechanism in the subsidiaries. This agreement exclusively gives the buyer the exceptional right to purchase or sell but does not.

Purchasing is defined as naming option and sale is regarded as substitute. Furthermore, defense or additional budget services are of a permissible nature (cost of strike) within a defined time period or date (date of practice)

SWAP

It is the result of developments produced by two men. Swaps are created to obtain compensation that rises against the losses in the money or loan charge ads of the stock exchange or in any other sector.

1. **Foreign Exchange Market**

It is the big gigantic demand for all those speculators who have to handle and estimate remote monetary expectations. Forex is a general sector for fundations, corporations, board firms trading, multifacial transactions and retail specialists. Forex exhibition is a regional stock segment. We note that the forex show is certified that the retail trade is not solitary but that it consists of a global PC network which combines people from all sections of the world market. The exchange-rate display is localized over the counter-currency market.

2. **Commodities market**

The exhibition is an environment where items and commodities are traded that satisfy human requirements. The element in question applies to the material as it is in this case. Goods are sold and bought here. Horticulture products, for example espresso, barley, cocoa, cacao, etc., are often used as good goods. Assets that are also called mined products are considered highly profitable, such as gold , silver , copper and non-refined oil.And so on. And so on. The trade of this category of products and businesses takes advantage of spot prices, growth, opportunities and potential choices.

Outline of Indian Financial System

Indian Financial Market is the world's most developed and vibrant economy. It is the strongest of both money-related and highly established economies. The Indian money-related industry began in the middle of the 18th century. It was when India was under East India Company influence. In reality in the middle of the 19th century, over 250 commodity traders were captured and carried out in Mumbai. The large urban settlements of Mumbai, Ahmadabad and Colkata were established at the beginning of the nineteenth century.

Owing to tons of regulations and rules and rigid agreements the market industries stayed stagnant throughout the middle of the 1990. There were such a large number of restrictions on the Indian market for non-local enterprises. Once this Indian economy was modified and its unnatural growth was held back that the companies had the wonderful doors open for the IPO's to their "startup." It brought the monumental degree of remote competition from outside the nation to ship and launch their new administrations with a couple of organizations.

Such remarkable development in the Indian economy has allowed the industry exposure to protection ads and enabled the Indian economy to grow in currency. This was the key impetus to incorporate FDI and as a result, the company sector completely grew up and took the element of the most intense asset category.

Over the counter Trading of India was established in the 1990's such that the trade of shares became less difficult and increasingly impeccable. » For vast companies, NSE is a market tool and OTCEI is made in a limited volume. The IT segment has advanced into the financial sector and taken the production and inflow of remote resources throughout the country to the advantage of nations. The country frame was updated to a high standard largely due to the nation's IT region.

As a consequence the supervisory expert has risen to the fore and that there is a fantastic and innovative collection of rules and a framework for trading the stock, the financial sector became quite weak. It body was known as the Indian Stock Exchange Commission.

In1990 s. India (SEBI) The housing sector has several flaws and 'any business push' is exploited. By then, the SEBI was the most important pillar of a country and a financial market monitoring community of nations.

1.3 COMPANY PROFILE

State of SUNNESS India Pvt. Ltd is a working capital corporation that offers depository, equity exchange trading and prospective futures and commodity opportunities. The company's key aim since 2009 is to return and protect financial specialists by focusing on optimistic risk analysis to render the most effective and secure long distance speculations, and also by actively trying to have investor appreciation in order to collect and maintain investor

The "Elite Enterprise" approach improves the expertise of the clients and finance professionals in order to attract them. They are committed to the aim of achieving strong and steady returns through all market cycles using industry data, administrative commitments innovation capacity.

As a franchisee for a renowned Mumbai Brokerage Firm with a working firm that has some market experience, SUNNESS CAPITAL INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED was founded in 2009. SCIPL is located in Bangalore with its Mangalore subsidiary. SCPIL has issued licenses from the SECIL and the Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE) and Securities and Exchange Boards in India. Today, SCIPL is listed on the Multi-Product Trading (MCX-SX) National Stock Exchange (NSE).

The company trusts that successful progress is not just a result of the company's vision but of "the practical theory of entrepreneurship that shows how the risk is offset by the reward. The most complicated court that has been performed by it.

SCIPL's new approach to dealing with securities that yield the most extreme capital gains and also provide financial specialists with an interesting channel for hazardous controlled exceptional return speculation.

The SCIPL has developed internal programs with the aim of ensuring that all well-trained experts work properly. Quality assurance became one of the key goals of the company to guarantee unpleasant elements in the different structures defined by the organization.

POMOTERS OF THE COMPANY

NAME	SUNNESS CAPITAL INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED
PARENT COMPANY	SUNNESS GROUP
FOUNDATION	2009
HEAD QUARTER	BANGALORE
INDUSTRY	FINANCIAL SERVICES

METHOD OF BUSINESS -INVESTMENT TRADING AND CONSULTANCY SERVICES

WORKERS	150
BRANCHES	BANGLORE, CHENNAI, MUMBAI
CHIEF	MR. SHREESHA S.P MRS. PADMAJYOTHI S
ITEMS	EQUITY AND DERIVATIVES ,PRODUCT TRADING,DAMATE PRIVATE,BANK OFFICE SUPPORT INTERNET TRADING
TOTAL ASSET	2 CR

VISION AND MISSION STATEMENT

VISION STATEMENT – "Guaranteeing clients the best way of life"
MISSION - "Positive Quality" About the Company

QUALITY POLICY

• Regular alerts pre-advertised
• Technology invite
• Office with Electronic Return 24 / 7
• Savings strategy

PRODUCT AND SERVICES EQUITIES

For acceptable continuing frameworks and better practices EQUITIES A SCIPL offers institutionalized advice and information on financial trade and transaction. The easiest way to increase one's capital is to invest money into shares and deals. In either event, the throwing of money into the trading of shares is "dangerous. The next step is to update your exchange training with SCIPL as a manual.

DERIVATIVES

Subsidiary corporations are the kinds of firms that are of exceptional value. Subsidiary businesses have an inexplicable advantage number to achieve superlative advantage (or misfortune). Choices and fates have become popular in recent years for trade and conjecture. For subsidiaries such as bonds, indices, currencies and services a portion of contracts to come are open.

IPO

The first stock selling is the method for companies that render blue deals. This therefore means that, on the major instance, the sale of such newly released securities to the general public or financial specialists is referred to as the stock sector. These procedures must be taken from books or normal open issues.

COMMODITIES

Power SUNNESS India Pvt. Ltd. facilitates the interchange of selling products with financial experts. The SCIPL is the person who is amazingly known as a consumer demand from MCX, NCDEX, NMCE, ICEX and ACE companies. The company acts as a facilitator for the sale of products to financial professionals

ANALYSIS CONTROL

- The study findings are limited to India's main financial market.
- This analysis is focused primarily on the auxiliary data, and is particularly subject to the greatest extent of the optional source of knowledge.
- This corporation insists that it only recognizes BSE-recorded organizations.
- The detail was gathered over a seven-year span.
- The role relies on auxiliary knowledge and on time limits.

INFRASTRUCTURE FACILITY

- Facilities for parking
- Installation of the canteen
- Hall to wait
- Meeting area
- Conference room

COMPETITORS

- Angle broking Pvt ltd
- Sharekhan ltd
- Kotak securities
- Karvya stock broking ltd
- AXIS securities
- Anmol securities Pvt ltd
- Geojit BNP Paribas
- Motilal Oswal securities

SWOT ANALYSIS

STRENGTH

- Modern model and financial markets approach
- Diversified threats of spending
- Arrange and communicate with consumers
- Analysis and review and testing on a regular basis

Short comings

- Small service area
- Quality shortages
- Fewer amount of operating divisions

OPPORTUNITIES

- Getting a chance in local neighborhood market growth with a large population
- Extension of enterprises to countries and semi-urban areas
- Awareness among young people and others who are involved in stock based perspectives

THREATS

- Access to India sub mainland of international product markets
- The RBI Management Techniques define stringent protocols and administration

Private Client Group (PCG)

It is an innovative office that allows the financial specialist to thrive, as marketing and trends develop. The complications of speculation are addressed by the master publicity expert, the warehouse, the watchmen, the economy and intellectuals who keep a close look at and develop national and universal markets.

Future growth and Prospects.

- The potential Indian export sector has a significant share of the global product business
- Global portfolio focused on resident Indians interest and asset allocation exposure.
- Clearing of execution for Indians who are not local, domestic portfolio investors and global corporate
- The debt market trades both the retail and the total financial percentage for residents

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Y/e 31 mar(in Cr)	**Mar.2016**	**Mar.2017**	**Mar.2018**	**Mar.2019**
Equity capital	35.30	35.30	35.30	35.30
Preference capital	51	51	51	51
Reserve	876	698	597	486
Net worth	962	785	683	572
Deffered tax liability	0.50	0.90	1.40	1.40
Investment	38	151	50.60	62.50
Inventory	240	264	266	661
Sundry debtor	216	118	191	318
Creditor	578	607	482	691
Net working capital	559	430	109	219
Total asset	1323	1210	1019	909

CHAPTER:2

THEORITICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 THEORITICAL BACKGROUND

“RISK AND RETURNS ARE THE TWO SIDES OF THE INVESTMENT COIN”

INTRODUCTION

Risk

When making an investment, the primary thing to be addressed is risk. This means that we should consider risk in making investments before returns. This is made up of the market and generates revenue variability. The key forces which contribute to risk are "Size" and "Interest."

Risk implies that the final investment outcome is likely to deviate from the anticipated performance.

- Risk risk
- Return incoherence
- The loss of chance

Components of Risk

- Systematic risk
- Unsystematic risk

Returns

Generally speaking, return is the benefit or gain from the investment made for the given time span. This is the investment opportunity. The main motive behind any investment is return. It is known as the sum or benefit that a financial investment accrues. Returns are categorized in two components; one is periodic gain, either in the form of interest or dividend cash receipts. Secondly, the price of the value of the assets is called an appreciation or depreciation as capital gain or loss.

Risk and return trade off describes potential increase in return with increasing risk. Investor must therefore determine and select the particular portfolio which has the lowest risk and the highest returns possible.

CLASSIFICATION OF RISK

1. SYSTEMATIC RISK

It emerges from concerns that are external to the business and the business can not regulate such uncontrollable factors that are not unique to the protection or industry to which such protection belongs. Systemic risk is an indicator that indicates that the economy is heading in an upward or downward direction. Systematic risk sources are interest rates, recession, and wars which affect the market and can not be avoided by diversification. Economic conditions, political circumstances, or technological changes can affect both the market and the enterprise. The following systematic risk is further sub-grouped in.

- **Market Risk**

These are the threats posed by social, political , and economic events. This form of risk usually emerges from varying demand and supply, investor expectations, investor perception of the risk, etc. resulting in social , political or economic events. Tangible as well as intangible, can affect the market

- **Interest rate risk**

Uncertainty of future stock prices and an rise in investor profits in the future due to increases in the general interest level is referred to as interest rate risk. Interest-rate risks affect bonds instead of any stock market securities. The cost of borrowing and returning bonds gets affected because of this risk.

- **Purchasing power risk**

This is the decrease of money's worth due to inflationary impacts. This is also called the Threat of Inflation. As the shifts and fluctuations in the prices of goods and services, the risk rises, including inflation as well as deflation. Inflation has hit Indian economy in the last two decades.

2. UNSYSTEMATIC RISK

The factors of risk are very specific, real and unique in this case. And these factors relate to a specific industry or business. The organization or sector is responsible for unsystematic risks that can be reduced or eliminated by taking rigorous steps and appropriate portfolio diversifiers. Diversification, in this case , means investing in different groups of assets that travel the other way around. This is considered a negative correlation statistically. In general, the negative correlation between debts and equities. Unsystemic risks are often referred to as "specific risk."

Unsystematic risks are classified into three categories. They are

- Financial risk
- Default risk
- Business risk

This is an unpredictability or uncertainty in a company's earnings and sales. Competition, combination of goods, volatility of the industry, regulatory policies on different markets, corporate affairs etc., are some of the business threats. This unique danger is primarily related to the business' corporate climate. The operating environment changes affect operating revenues and expected dividends.

- **Financial risk**

This vulnerability is ultimately related to the company's financial structure. The key point is that a non-debt finance company has no financial risk. Rising the capital exposure, the financial risk decreases.

- **Default Risk**

It suggests that businesses and entities can not meet their loan commitments. That is likely. By fact, municipal shares exposure is significantly smaller than most other stocks. It is also known as a maturity risk, where government always issues new securities to redeem existing securities.

Components of risk

Total Risk = Systematic Risk + Unsystematic Risk

RISK AND RETURN SIGNIFICANCE

• Investors must spend regularly to prevent volatility in return

• You need to hold srip for long periods to get full return

• It is safe to pick the script because it demonstrates a strange pattern when the prices plunge

• The owner may keep the stock for longer times depending on uncertainty.

• If the pattern becomes positive, the buyer will sell the shares

AVERAGE RETURN

Reward is the main cause and compensation of expenditure. The mean return is between the current and the preceding prices.

Return= (Today’s price – Yesterday’s price)/yesterday’s price*100

STANDARD DEVIATION

The price price sets out the stock market risk. The actual effect of an investment that is different from its anticipated outcome is suggested by a stock market risk. Also known as the overall investment risk is the standard deviation. This is a disparity between the true mean and the predicted mean.

Where x is the mean measurement, x is the return, and N is the cumulative amount or the sample size of the findings.

BETA

Beta compares a portfolio adjustment against movements in the capital market level. In relation to market propensity, Beta is also involved in the movement of a script. Beta is referred to as the volatility of financial elasticity or correlation. This poses a structural danger.

- When beta is low, the market price drops backwards and if it is optimistic
- Values are rising in the same direction.
- It was named violent if beta is greater than 1.
- If it's under 1 beta the protective is renamed.

Formula is:

Where "X" denotes market return or index return and "Y" denotes company's return or stock return

CORRELATION

The degree of interaction between two factors is clarified by a correlation. Correlation is a number which measures in a particular time the existence and extent of the relationship between market index return and stock return. This approach is used to analyze the intensity of both variables.

Formula is:

Where, n = Number of pairs of scores

Σxy = sum of the product of paired scores

Σx = sum of x scores

Σy = sum of y scores

Σx^2 = sum of squared x scores

Σy^2 = sum of squared y scores

The correlation should be -1 to +1

Here r stands for the correlation. The value of r should be -1<r>+1. It does not depend on unit employed.

- **POSITIVE correlation:** Here x and y are positively correlated which also means the perfect positive relationship. And also if variable x increases y also increases.
- **NEGETIVE correlation:** In this case, x and y are negatively correlated. This shows the perfect negative relationship. And also if x variable decreases y also decreases.
- **NO correlation**: Here r is equal to 0 that shows weak relationship between x and y variables. If any increase or decrease in one variable does not effect on other variable

2.2Literature Review

In Bilinski 's opinion, Danielle (2014) researched beta as a factor that has a positive and negative effects on stocks. The research strongly forecast that the scientist should use beta as a risk measure, predicting significant positive returns and significant negative returns. In cross-sectional regression, U-shaped relations are both beta and low and high returns relationships.

Their beta tests on Indian stock market using 15 years regular Nifty 50 data from 2000 to 2015 are according to Sathyanarayana & Harish S N (2017). They have shown that market participants have to forecast stock threats utilizing historic betas with special care. The 2008 recession also reveals that the beta sequence had no impact.

According to Marshall E. Blume (1975), an investor uses betas to assess the danger of his analysis. Anticipating volatility in the category of shares that are more or less similar to the volatility sector is likely to be noticed for the buyers.

The study showed whether beta is constant in BSE from 2000 to 2014 in 14 financial years, according to the Mallikarjunappa & Harish S N (2014), because beta is considered risk. We developed three bonds to monitor stability, but the outcome reveals that the correlation is not stable over time.

Satyendra P & Ridhi Bhatia (2014) stated that they researched risk / return exchange in the context of making a wise investment decision. The research includes the banking and IT companies in India. They found that these inventory returns involve unsystematic and systematic risk.

He studied whether the higher beta (risk) on the Indian market is generating higher returns, says Harish Kumar Singla (2008). Throughout 1998-2004, it took 20 stocks actively exchanged in BSE. The study shows that higher beta in the 7-year period did not bring additional returns.

The study of a CAPM application to systematically identify risks and anticipated returns of listed firms for BSE from 2001 to 2007 was based on Madhu & Mohammad Tamimi (2010). Both drug company firms and the outcome have proven that CAPM is strong enough to describe the drug industry 's systemic harm.

They evaluated the return and threat of Canara Bank and State Bank of India according to KV Ramesh & Sudhakar (2016). The study reveals that Canara Bank exceeded the Indian State Bank 's rates, and Canara Bank was more risky than the Indian State Bank in comparison with the beta.

The statement "Higher returns come with lower risk" is examined according to Rohan Rambhia, Mayank Joshipur & Nehal Joshipur (2013). The details was obtained from 11 years of CNX 500. The results show that the competition in the Indian stock market outperforms less risky stocks.

They studied on the APT model over CAPM, according to Raj S Dhankar & Rohini Singh (2005). The weeks and months of prices for 1991-2002 is determined. The finding shows that CAPM indicates better risk than APT, as beta is used by CAPM as a risk measure.

He studied beta stationary in the banking sector of India's stock market, according to Mahir Dash (2015). For this study, a selection of six NSE banking stocks has been taken. The result shows that beta in the Indian stock sector is not stationary.

We analyzed variations in the returns of firms in various industries, according to Mathangi and Kiruthika (2016). It found that less volatile inventories produced more returns than more volatile inventory and selected six companies from several sectors from BSE Sensex

Baesel (1971) has shown that the person protection betas were stable due to the change in the estimation duration. He showed that beta stability improved when the estimate was calculated Through utilizing a transformative matrix to gather US samples from 1931 to 1967, Sharpe & Cooper (1972) presented confirmation of consistency with respect to human health betas.

Hawawini (1983) presented a model clarifying beta variations as a consequence of sampling periods adjustments, in course and in scale. He said that the beta of thinly traded stocks would be increased during the period Increased as betas of stocks often traded decreased

Murthy Jogalapuram (2012) found that half-year returns are highly risky and dependable between the various intervals.

Balakrishnan & Rekha Gupta (2012) reveals that certain betas in portfolios did not return to value one and demonstrates that not-beta is linked to particular beta securities and portfolios.

R Irala (2007) worked between 1994 and 2006 together with a group of 660 companies and found signs of beta value of volatility.

For the Single Index market model, Chawla (2003) analyzed how bull and bear markets affect alpha and beta stability. From 1996 to 2001 data were collected.

2.3Research Gap

Many studies have emphasized the connection between risk and return. As beta-coefficient is the most significant parameter in order to estimate the expected rate of return under the Capital Asset Pricing Model (CAPM), the beta-coefficient and its stability must therefore be estimated in the Indian context since the Indian stock markets have been the second best market worldwide. Previous studies question the international stability of betas and very few studies have been published on the Indian industry. Therefore, the analysis tries with the Ordinary Least Square method to find beta stability and reliability.

CHAPTER 3
RESEARCH DESIGN

3.1 STAMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The problem started in the present analysis is aimed at defining risks and returns for 15 BSE Sensex organizations. The origin of BSE is measured with the certainty of dangerous sand returns. At the conclusion of this phase, one may opt to buy and sell securities productively

3.2 Objective of the study

- Showing 10 stocks more than 5 years under BSE survey.
- Shows growing stock is returning the lowest in five years
- Displaying the most dangerous stock in BSE sensex.
- Guide the financial expert to store capital

3.3 Scope of the study

- The Indian Financial Trading System (BSE) is directed to incorporate computational tools and techniques.
- This particular function, basically, is done on one hand to search at the risks and returns involved with just a few resources selected from various regions. It therefore gives extraordinary awareness and knowledge of reserve funds.
- For the investigation 5 years are considered, which is enough. Over the previous years, we have given up an analysis of the organizations' bid prices, file minutes, and test figures. We also made recommendations and understandings on this basis.
- The scope of this research covers 15 inventories of organisation. The research region includes numerous fields such as the System, Pharmaceuticals, Vehicles, Infrastructure, Infrastructure and Electricity.

Sparing is not enough in this focused world. In any event, it is essential to place those investment funds in an effective safeguard for future welfare of one's life. Currently, multinational initiatives are evolving and energizing the scale of the study. Venture is an activity in which our surplus funds are used to achieve a large and normal gain as part of a successful program.

The patterns in the general population 's propensity are much better over the years. In every case, there are various problems and professional difficulties in identifying between the individuals who are willing to participate. This inquiry into product execution and the choosing of specific areas that include accurate examination would also allow the speculator to choose the loads chosen by the company for selling, buy and hold

3.4 Research Methodology

The activity is graphically and expressively distinctive. In fact, methods for exploratory science. This complements a speculator 's knowledge and also depicts the exchange of securities. It also describes and clarifies the risk and return associated with value enterprise.

The information collected for the research is from the optional source of information which is illustrative. The information was collected via the web, organizational planning and annual reports. Any consequence of the observable devices such as regular return, standard deviation, gamma, link and concise measurements has been calculated.

3.5 Chapter scheme:

Chapter 1: Introduction
Chapter 2: Industry and Company Profile
Chapter 3: Theoretical Background of the study
Chapter 4: Data Analysis and Interpretation
Chapter 5: Summery of Findings, Suggestion and Conclusion
Bibliography
Annexuer

CHAPTER 4

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

THE PERFORMANCE OF ICICI BANK COMPANY DURING THE PERIOD 2013- 2018 THE PERFORMANCE OF ICICI BANK STOCK PRICES AND RETURNS

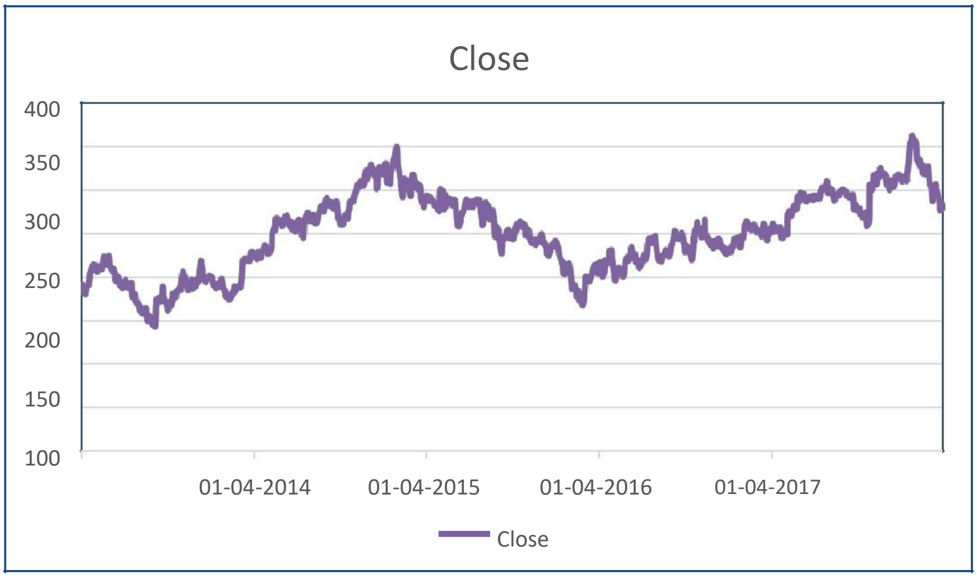
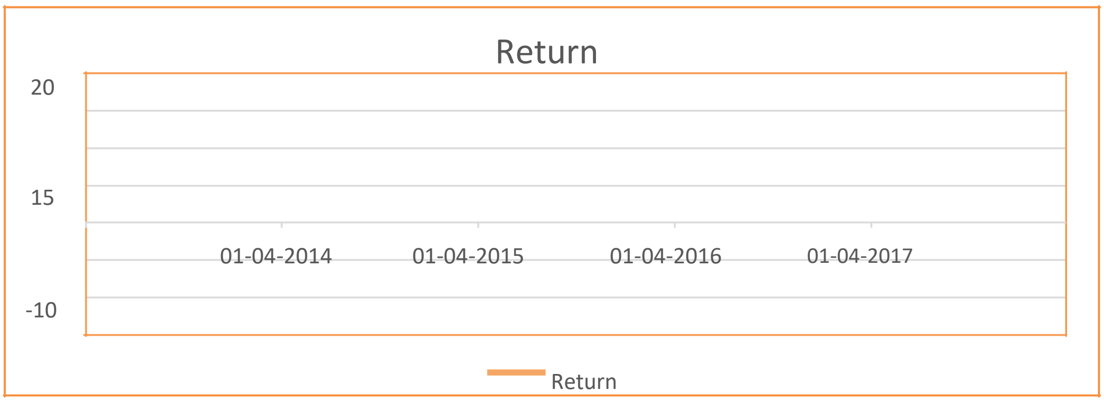


Figure 1: The line chart showing the performance of ICICI Bank prices during 2013 -18

The price of ICICI Bank is Rs 191 at the start, as can be seen in Figure 1; here we can see price trends. The lowest price in 2013 was Rs 142 and the highest in 2018 was rs 358.

As seen in Figure 1 we measure the series' return type such that the details become stationary for further study. This is because ICICI Bank closing prices become non-stationary.

Figure 2: Returns of ICICI Bank for the period 2013-18



The series returns in line chart are shown above Figure 2. ICICI Bank provided a gross return of 14% with a total return of -8%.

Table 4.1: Descriptive statistics of ICICI Bank returns for overall period and various sub-periods

	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	**2013-18**
Mean	0.094309	0.111703	-0.09361	0.083829	0.05632	**- .050509**
Standard Error	0.146006	0.111594	0.137672	0.127075	0.114819	**0.057287**
Median	0.004092	0.028391	-0.18649	-0.042	-0.07945	**-0.03787**
Mode	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Standard Deviation	2.299306	1.74316	2.159308	1.997139	1.800873	**2.009955**
Sample Variance	5.286807	3.038607	4.662613	3.988566	3.243144	**4.03992**
Kurtosis	1.257524	0.962946	2.567529	1.091727	19.30482	**3.949354**
Skewness	0.462718	0.389927	0.380637	0.412543	2.741272	**0.744546**
Range	14.81257	11.57544	16.88476	12.35537	18.65449	**23.55857**
Minimum	-5.61205	-4.94805	-8.86538	-5.45065	-3.9613	**-8.86538**
Maximum	9.200523	6.627396	8.019377	6.904723	14.69319	**14.69319**
Sum	23.38853	27.25559	-23.0273	20.70567	13.85461	**62.17712**
Count	248	244	246	247	246	**1231**

As can be seen from Table 4.1 of the ICICI Bank a 5% increase, but the increase in 2014-15, 2013-14, 2016-17, 2017-18 were 11% and 9% and 8% by 5%, respectively. Good numbers. ICICI Bank's return in2015-16 was negative (-9%).

S.D.-S.D. For the whole period is more than 2 therefore makes the stock risky.

Table 4.2: Returns to ICICI bank correlation coefficient and overall wider index.

Co efficient and Correlation					
2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	**2013-18**
0.755284	0.748971	0.741651	0.684084	0.55283	**0.707526**

As shown in Table 4.2, over the whole period the ICICI Bank has over 0.7 highly positive correlations. But it shows a declining trend year by year when you look at sub-periods.

Table 4.3: Regression output between ICICI Bank company returns with BSE sensex for the overall period.

Beta value					
2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	**2013-18**
1.573674	1.50626	1.49075	1.774551	1.58382	**1.568436**

The ICICI Bank beta for both the overall and sub-periods is, as observed in Table 4.3, above 1 (i.e. 1.5). ICICI Bank is therefore becoming more volatile.

Figure 3: The line chart showing the performance of IndusInd Bank prices during 2013-18

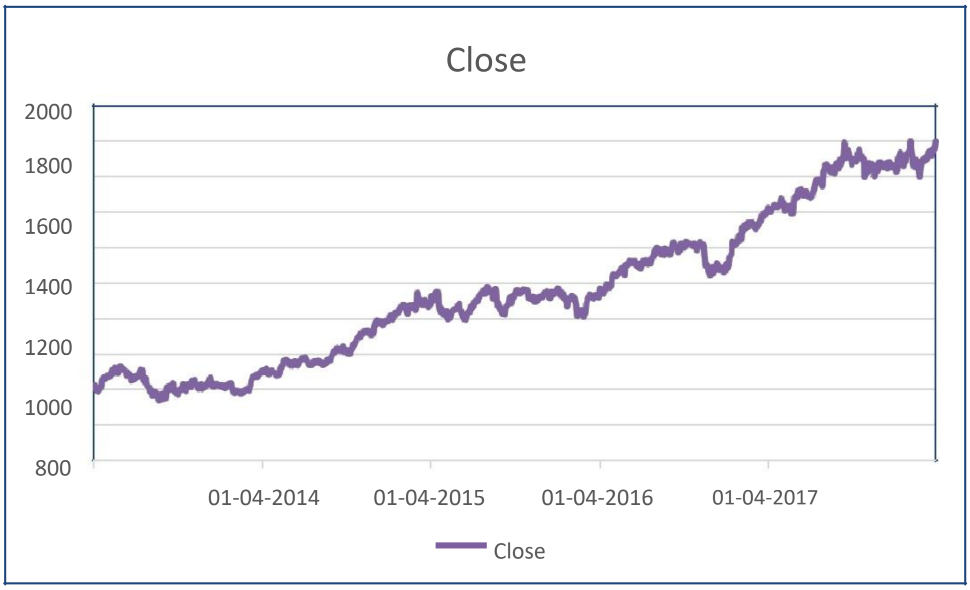


Figure 3 shows that IndusInd Bank 's price was at first Rs 416. From Figure 3. Then he steadily increased and in 2018 hit Rs 1797.

As Figure 3 shows, IndusInd Bank closing prices are non-stationary and we therefore calculate the series' return form to ensure that information is stationary for further analysis

Figure 4: Returns of IndusInd Bank for the period 2013-18

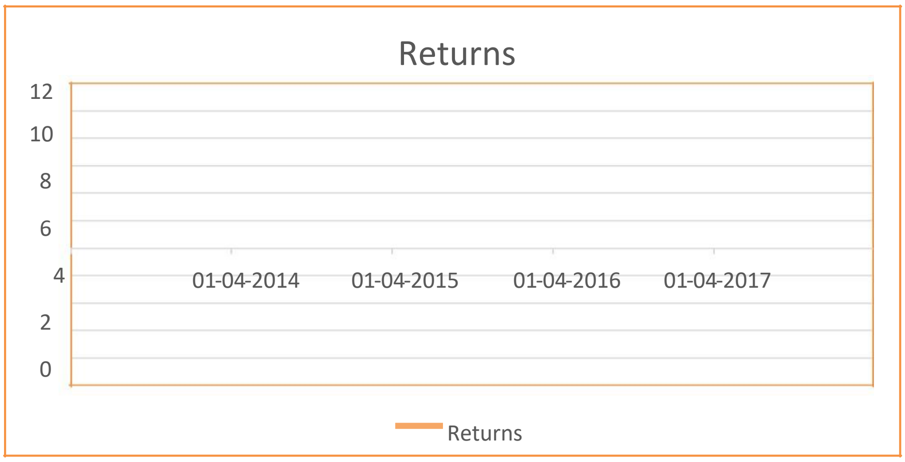


Figure 28 represents the stationary series return results. Over the entire period, IndusInd Bank has reported a 9% highest return and a -8% lowest return.

Table 4.4: Descriptive statistics of IndusInd Bank returns for overall period and various sub-periods

	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	**2013-18**
Mean	0.113573	0.244993	0.051407	0.162574	0.10529	**0.135376**
Standard Error	0.175994	0.103503	0.10658	0.090895	0.074708	**0.051787**
Median	0.057066	0.11897	0.101241	0.0779	0.025044	**0.06618**
Mode	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Standard Deviation	2.77155	1.616765	1.671639	1.428529	1.171753	**1.816975**
Sample Variance	7.681488	2.61393	2.794376	2.040694	1.373006	**3.301399**
Kurtosis	0.889019	3.778153	0.807938	5.893064	2.197465	**3.446146**
Skewness	-0.22453	0.986939	-0.41025	-0.22897	0.400982	**-0.09702**
Range	16.67737	13.56905	10.99098	14.47357	9.820916	**17.77344**
Minimum	-8.46303	-4.25864	-6.13546	-8.31098	-4.26503	**-8.46303**
Maximum	8.214338	9.310408	4.855521	6.162584	5.555883	**9.310408**
Sum	28.16617	59.77823	12.64616	40.1558 1	25.90136	**166.6477**
Count	248	244	246	247	246	**1231**

In 2014-15, the average return of IndusInd bank for the whole period was 24% (the highest) and 5% (the lowest), the average return for the 2015-16 period.

The period 2013

At the outset S.D. It's over 2 so it comes down to 1.6 afterwards. This went down in the last three years..

Table 4.5: Correlation coefficient between IndusInd Bank returns and broader index for overall period.

Co efficient and Correlation					
2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	**2013-18**
0.686881	0.525504	0.699728	0.560458	0.389652	**0.607302**

The IndusInd Bank has, as shown in Table 4.5, a positive correlation with BSE Sensex and a declining trend over the last three years.

Table 4.6: Regression output between IndusInd Bank company returns with BSE sensex for the overall period.

Beta value					
2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	**2013-18**
1.725089	-0.980214	-1.088834	-1.039927	-0.726347	**-1.217004**

Table 4.6 reveals that IndusInd Bank has the beta more than 1, it is IndusInd
The bank's inventory is volatile. Beta indicates a rising pattern over the last three years.

THE PERFORMANCE OF ONGC COMPANY DURING THE PERIOD 2013-2018 THE PERFORMANCE OF ONGC RETURNS USING DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS

	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	**2013-18**
Mean	0.035744	0.006852	-0.12164	0.114725	-0.00641	**0.005991**
Standard Error	0.134366	0.136526	0.136962	0.093617	0.089795	**0.053707**
Median	- 0.03496	- 0.11071	-0.00082	0.176834	- 0.14639	**- 0.02063**
Mode	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Standard Deviation	2.115999	2.13261	2.14817	1.471307	1.408387	**1.884332**
Sample Variance	4.477451	4.548025	4.614636	2.164746	1.983554	**3.550707**
Kurtosis	0.845213	2.909595	4.160893	1.12417	0.651345	**3.066669**
Skewness	0.226571	0.700546	-0.67358	-0.06744	0.461897	**0.076215**
Range	13.34305	16.46234	18.74065	10.17566	8.762189	**21.74177**
Minimum	-6.06321	-5.89426	- 11.1737	-4.96833	-4.05704	**-11.1737**
Maximum	7.279835	10.56808	7.56696	5.207334	4.705144	**10.56808**
Sum	8.864529	1.671834	-29.9229	28.3371	-1.57605	**7.374567**
Count	248	244	246	247	246	**1231**

We may infer that overall, ONGC has an average 5-year return of 0.5%.

Between 2015-16 & 2017-18, ONGC had a disappointing profit. The rising sales in 2016-17 were 11%, while the lowest in 2015-16 was 12%.

S.D of the ONGC is also more than 2 and has been shown to grow in trends over its first three sub-periods. Therefore, S.D's cumulative plummeted to 1.8.

Table 4.8: Correlation coefficient between ONGC returns and broader index for overall period.

Co efficient and Correlation					
2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	**2013-18**
0.647754	0.53812	0.59941	0.364772	0.356922	**0.54084**

ONGC has a positive correlation with BSE Sensex as shown in table 4.8. For the last three subperiods, ONGC correlation is showing a downward trend.

Table 4.9: Regression output between ONGC company returns with BSE sensex for the overall period.

Beta value					
2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	**2013-18**
1.242033	1.324002	1.198624	0.697101	0.799698	**1.123996**

As can be seen in Table 4.9, the ONGC beta for the total period is more than 1 so that the stock is more volatile. Beta for the first three years showed a growing pattern, after which beta in 2016-17 fell to 0.6, but is rising again.

Table 4.10: Descriptive statistics of Power Grid Corp returns for overall period and various sub-periods

	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	**2013-18**
Mean	0.011333	.144263	-0.00765	0.149824	-0.00109	**0.059195**
Standard Error	0.100457	0.097699	0.089307	0.08279	0.069444	**0.039632**
Median	0	0.125765	-0.0693	0.189646	-0.02392	**0**
Mode	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Standard Deviation	1.581997	1.526111	1.400722	1.301141	1.089181	**1.390528**
Sample Variance	2.502714	2.329014	1.962023	1.692967	1.186315	**1.933568**
Kurtosis	10.94713	3.07402	1.485499	0.836231	1.647762	**5.271183**
Skewness	-1.46047	0.5754	-0.24871	0.020501	0.712301	**-0.25294**
Range	15.78634	13.15796	9.556375	8.336286	6.548513	**19.18811**
Minimum	-11.559	-5.52885	-5.69076	-3.95834	-2.19962	**-11.559**
Maximum	4.227337	7.629108	3.865611	4.377949	4.348894	**7.629108**
Sum	2.810634	35.20009	-1.88138	37.00664	-0.26717	**72.86881**
Count	248	244	246	247	246	**1231**

From table 4.10 above, we can conclude that Power Grid Corp's average total return is 5%. The average negative return was achieved in two subperiods, 2015-16 and 2017-18. During 2014-2015 and 2016-2017, the average return of 14 percent is the highest.

For both the overall and subperiods, the Power Grid Corp S.D or risk is less than 2. S.D is 1.5 in early 2013-14 and steadily declined over the following four years.

Table 4.11: Correlation coefficient between Power Grid Corp returns and broader index for overall period.

Co efficient and Correlation					
2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	**2013-18**
0.404618	0.487595	0.458907	0.457685	0.268783	**0.426051**

Table 4.11 shows that Power Grid Corp is positively linked to BSE Sensex, and the correlation shows a declining trend in the last four years.

Table4.12: Regression output between Power Grid Corp returns with BSE sensex for the overall period.

Co efficient and Correlation					
2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	**2013-18**
0.580041	0.858506	0.598367	0.773503	0.465728	**0.653401**

Power Grid Corp is not a volatile stock, as shown by Table 4.12, because its beta value for total as well as subperiods is less than one.

Table 4.13: Descriptive statistics of Reliance Industries returns for overall period and various sub-periods

	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	**2013-18**
Mean	0.086011	-0.0375	0.11212	0.103577	0.128217	**0.078706**
Standard Error	0.107686	0.097372	0.113094	0.087708	0.089006	**0.044457**
Median	0.084497	-0.11935	0.192174	0.089821	0.056042	**.041293**
Mode	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Standard Deviation	1.695833	1.520999	1.773809	1.378432	1.396006	**1.559808**
Sample Variance	2.87585	2.313437	3.146398	1.900076	1.948834	**2.433**
Kurtosis	1.121174	0.293943	2.464231	15.52768	0.654956	**3.216826**
Skewness	-0.03057	0.103741	-0.39692	2.00289	0.335925	**0.218347**
Range	11.78849	9.068384	14.24831	14.46187	8.58552	**19.60726**
Minimum	-6.07072	-4.6745	-8.63551	-3.49012	-4.06736	**-8.63551**
Maximum	5.717762	4.393888	5.612805	10.97175	4.518158	**10.97175**
Sum	21.33078	-9.14994	27.58156	25.58363	31.54138	**96.8874**
Count	248	244	246	247	246	**1231**

In Table 4.13 above, the average return for the entire duration for Dependency Industries is 7%. For four subperiods of 2013-14, 2015-16, 2016-17, and 2017-18, the positive returns were 8%, 11%, 10% and 12%. But the adverse return from efficiency industries during 2014-2015 was 3%.

For both total and sub-periods the S.D or damage is less than 2 and thus is not the most volatile product. The risk for Reliance Industries is greater during 2015-16.

Table 4.14: Correlation coefficient between Reliance Industries returns and broader index for overall period.

Co efficient and Correlation					
2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	**2013-18**
0.723089	0.680631	0.69501	0.401019	0.531931	**0.628862**

Table 4.14 shows that dependence industries are correlated positively with BSE Sensex. The correlation of the last two years is less than total.

Table 4.15: Regression output between Reliance Industries returns with BSE sensex for the overall period.

Co efficient and Correlation					
2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	**2013-18**
1.111175	1.19437	1.147595	0.717995	1.181336	**1.081845**

As seen in table 4.15, for the whole and for four subperiods beta of Reliance Industries is more 1 and so is volatile in inventory. Reliance Industries during 2016-17 has no volatile inventory since beta is less than 1.

THE PERFORMANCE OF SBI DURING THE PERIOD 2013-2018

Table 4.16: Descriptive statistics of SBI returns for overall period and various sub-periods

	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	**2013-18**
-Mean	-0.01458	0.155267	-0.10372	0.18378	-0.03649	**0.036695**
Standard Error	0.12794	0.12798	0.144252	0.121025	0.155616	**0.060778**
Median	- 0.07256	- 0.04798	-0.0514	0.16243	- 0.12836	**- 0.04644**
Mode	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Standard Deviation	2.014801	1.999118	2.262512	1.902057	2.440736	**2.132416**
Sample Variance	4.059421	3.996471	5.11896	3.617821	5.957192	**4.547199**
Kurtosis	3.250815	3.037591	3.293897	2.460377	66.54692	**24.25062**
Skewness	0.52758	0.848277	0.401723	0.470951	6.003869	**2.146671**
Range	17.69395	14.8185	19.68813	14.92264	32.94516	**35.77348**
Minimum	-7.95584	-5.12624	-8.18998	-6.5107	-5.36166	**-8.18998**
Maximum	9.738107	9.692253	11.49816	8.411937	27.5835	**27.5835**
Sum	- 3.61523	37.88526	- 25.5157	45.39357	- 8.97634	**45.17153**
Count	248	244	246	247	246	**1231**

From Table 4.16 above, we will deduce that the SBI returns on average 3% total. SBI 's performance was more negative than positive, i.e. 2013-14, 2015-16 and 2017-18. SBI 's peak return in 2016 was 18 percent and in 2014-15 was 15 percent.

For the complete time S.D or the chance is more than 2 rendering SBI one of the most volatile stocks.

S.D is higher compared with other subperiods throughout 2017-18.

Table 4.17: Correlation coefficient between SBI returns and broader index for overall period**.**

Co efficient and Correlation					
2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	**2013-18**
0.618197	0.662035	0.689375	0.601512	0.483374	**0.602025**

As can be seen in Table 4.17, SBI correlates favorably with BSE Sensex. It has fallen from 0.68 to 0.48 in the last three years.

Table 4.18: Regression output between SBI returns with BSE sensex for the overall period.

Beta value					
2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	**2013-18**
1.128669	1.526923	1.4519	1.486067	1.876875	**1.415876**

As shown in Table 4.18, the SBI is a volatile stock since overall and subperiods it have more than 1 beta. It rose from 1.45 to 1.87 over the last 3 years and shows a growing trend.

Table4.19: Descriptive statistics of TCS returns for overall period and various sub-periods

	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	**2013-18**
Mean	0.141282	0.085065	0.002824	-0.00343	0.073037	**0.059795**
Standard Error	0.109093	0.096531	0.079723	0.09213	0.083389	**0.041463**
Median	0.156524	0.069529	-0.0295	0.099536	- 0.03731	**0.052278**
Mode	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Standard Deviation	1.717999	1.507867	1.250408	1.447931	1.307901	**1.454753**
Sample Variance	2.951521	2.273662	1.56352	2.096505	1.710606	**2.116308**
Kurtosis	0.854709	5.005824	1.432885	1.444254	2.664409	**2.375968**
Skewness	0.227456	-0.84302	-0.20843	-0.25066	0.327272	**-0.1183**
Range	11.30453	12.79341	8.655933	10.37286	10.58392	**14.2666**
Minimum	- 5.77116	-8.73323	-4.389	-5.14304	-5.22307	**- 8.73323**
Maximum	5.53337	4.060179	4.266928	5.229824	5.360856	**5.53337**
Sum	35.0379	20.75595	0.694611	-0.84836	17.96701	**73.60711**
Count	248	244	246	247	246	**1231**

The average TCS return from Table 4.19 above for the entire duration is 5 percent. TCS 'first year average return was 14 percent, the strongest in five years, accompanied by a steady decline and a negative average return in 2016-17. The average return of last year is 7%.

For both overall and subperiods, S.D or the risk is also less than two, so the stock is less risky. S.D is falling for the first three years, and S.D is less than a total period for the last two years.

Table 4.20: Correlation coefficient between TCS returns and broader index for overall period.

Co efficient and Correlation					
2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	**2013-18**
0.359798	0.276543	0.509326	0.317841	0.210492	**0.342205**

TCS has a positive link with BSE Sensex, as can be seen in Table 4.20. The association has fallen from 0.5 to 0.2 for the last three years.

Table 4.21: Regression output between TCS returns with BSE sensex for the overall period.

Beta value					
2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	**2013-18**
0.560131	-0.481087	-0.592841	-0.597762	-0.437966	**-0.549053**

As observed from table 78, beta for TCS is less than 1 so, it is not a volatile stock. Beta is more during 2015-16 & 2017-18 (i.e. 0.59) and last year it is decreasing (0.43).

Table 4.22: Descriptive statistics of Tata Motors returns for overall period and various sub-periods

	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	**2013-18**
Mean	0.187301	0.150198	-0.1068	0.101849	-0.12907	**0.040805**
Standard Error	0.138777	0.121727	0.162711	0.144492	0.107398	**0.061028**
Median	0.157488	-0.11115	-0.11903	0.044148	-0.11939	**-0.02661**
Mode	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Standard Deviation	2.185467	1.901444	2.552015	2.270867	1.684479	**2.141217**
Sample Variance	4.776264	3.615487	6.512781	5.156836	2.83747	**4.584809**
Kurtosis	2.32699	0.125667	0.799543	4.157987	2.851416	**2.290521**
Skewness	0.568993	0.199739	0.252861	-0.58588	-0.35142	**0.058278**
Range	16.00716	11.23105	15.27103	19.27508	13.17857	**20.20274**
Minimum	-6.12693	-5.30805	-6.92712	-10.3225	-8.60228	**-10.3225**
Maximum	9.880225	5.923001	8.343915	8.952568	4.576289	**9.880225**
Sum	46.45067	36.64821	- 26.2723	25.15674	- 31.7523	**50.23104**
Count	248	244	246	247	246	**1231**

In Table 4.23 above, we can conclude that Tata Motors' overall average returns are 4%. The highest average return in 2013-14 was 18 percent, indicating a fall in trends for two years to come. In 2015-16 (-10 percent) and 2017-18 (12 percent), Tata Motors reported negative average returns.

For Tata Motors, S.D or chance is also above 2, which implies that it is more risky. S.D fell from 2.5 to 1.68 over the last 3 subperiods.

Table 4.23: Correlation coefficient between Tata Motors returns and broader index for overall period.

Co efficient and Correlation					
2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	**2013-18**
0.540669	0.665432	0.639649	0.584728	0.510212	**0.589479**

Tata Motors has a strong association with BSE Sensex, as we can see from Table 4.23. The correlation at first is 0,5 and increased to 0,6, which is followed by a decreasing trend

Table 4.24: Regression output between Tata Motors company returns with BSE sensex for the overall period.

Beta value					
2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	**2013-18**
1.070739	1.459772	1.519553	1.724711	1.367247	**1.392091**

Tata engines are more unpredictable, as shown from Table 4.24, as over the cumulative duration it has more than 1 test. Initially beta for Tata Motors is 1,07, which continuously increased to 1,72 over the next three years but came down to 1,36 last year.

Table 4.25: Descriptive statistics of Tata Steel returns for overall period and various sub-periods

	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	**2013-18**
Mean	0.122941	-0.06873	0.04228	0.189661	0.103921	**0.078416**
Standard Error	0.161964	0.129436	0.177992	0.135495	0.11445	**0.065136**
Median	0.080938	-0.02048	0.129852	0.040175	-0.02175	**0.02098**
Mode	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Standard Deviation	2.550615	2.021852	2.791693	2.129475	1.795077	**2.285332**
Sample Variance	6.505638	4.087887	7.79355	4.534664	3.2223	**5.222742**
Kurtosis	0.863005	0.236972	3.341013	1.98078	2.367641	**2.515242**
Skewness	0.387398	-0.01702	-0.0193	0.179744	0.460692	**0.171352**
Range	16.47076	12.48126	26.12197	17.06858	13.77267	**26.12197**
Minimum	-6.24684	5.79494	-13.1085	-7.8015	-5.81868	**-13.1085**
Maximum	10.22392	6.68632	13.01352	9.27083	7.953984	**13.01352**
Sum	30.48927	-16.7703	10.40092	46.84623	25.56445	**96.53059**
Count	248	244	246	247	246	**1231**

Over table 4.25, the total net return for Tata Steel is 7 percent. The average return in 2016-2017 was 18% and in 2013-2014 & 2017-2018 the return was 12% & 10%. But during 2014-2015 (-6 percent) the return of Tata Steel was negative.For Tata Steel, S.D or risk is silent because the S.D total is greater than 2. However, S.D shows a decreasing trend for the last three subperiods.

Table 4.26: Correlation coefficient between Tata Steel returns and broader index for overall period.

Co efficient and Correlation					
2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	**2013-18**
0.551938	-0.590994	0.62125	-0.563567	-0.513383	**-0.573205**

Tata Steel is positively linked to BSE Sensex, as we can see in Table 4.26. It shows a growing trend for the first three years, but decreases for the next two years. Overall, the correlation is 0.5 for the period 2013-2018.

Table 4.27: Regression output between Tata Steel company returns with BSE sensex for the overall period.

Beta value					
2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	**2013-18**
1.275684	-1.378574	-1.614451	-1.558794	-1.466071	**-1.444766**

As observed from table4.27, Tata Steel's beta is more than 1, i.e. during 2013-18 beta is 1.4.So, Tata Steel is more volatile stock. During first three years it shows increasing trend, from 2013-14 beta 1.2 to 2015-18 beta 1.6. Then, for next two years' beta, shows decreasing trend.

Table 4.28: Descriptive statistics of Wipro returns for overall period and various sub-periods

	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	**2013-18**
Mean	0.110734	0.071872	-0.03508	-0.02898	0.044008	**0.032524**
Standard Error	0.120323	0.099518	0.085193	0.075526	0.081687	**0.041947**
Median	0.15452	0.053381	-0.00013	0.017916	0.025829	**0.034503**
Mode	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Standard Deviation	1.894844	1.554524	1.336204	1.186988	1.281213	**1.471752**
Sample Variance	3.590433	2.416546	1.785442	1.40894	1.641508	**2.166053**
Kurtosis	8.17414	1.919646	2.172558	4.682486	3.769493	**6.272183**
Skewness	-1.22615	-0.39678	-0.63174	-0.75105	0.717086	**-0.65668**
Range	18.90012	11.91076	9.607838	10.36449	10.57243	**18.90012**
Minimum	-12.1864	-6.65187	- 6.01244	-7.00922	-4.10403	**-12.1864**
Maximum	6.713692	5.258895	3.5954	3.355271	6.468399	**6.713692**
Sum	27.46207	17.53681	-8.6286	-7.15926	10.82591	**40.03693**
Count	248	244	246	247	246	**1231**

The relationship between Wipro's mean returns and S.D shows from table 4.28 above. The returns decrease with S.D and vice versa. S.D is 1.47, which indicates that the inventory is less risky. For the whole period , the average return is 3%.

Table 4.29: Correlation coefficient between Wipro returns and broader index for overall period.

Co efficient and Correlation					
2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	**2013-18**
0.196762	0.273462	0.486878	0.349433	0.131336	**0.28569**

Wipro has a positive connection with BSE Sensex as can be seen in Table 4.29. It grew for the first three years, but then began to fall. Correlationship overall is 0.28.

Table 4.40: Regression output between Wipro company returns with BSE sensex for the overall period.

Beta value					
2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	**2013-18**
0.337848	0.490448	0.605596	0.538742	0.267692	**0.463732**

As seen in Table 4.40, the Wipro beta is less than 1 and it is therefore less volatile. In the first three years Beta showed a rising trend, but for the next two years decreased.

Table 4.41: Descriptive statistics of Yes Bank returns for overall period and various sub-periods

	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	**2013-18**
Mean	0.053843	0.30284	0.050032	0.252007	0.009218	**0.13328**
Standard Error	0.242327	0.139999	0.148095	0.112492	0.113113	**0.071028**
Median	0.020217	0.046969	0.042605	0.306366	-0.07866	**0.067**
Mode	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Standard Deviation	3.816174	2.186848	2.322782	1.767952	1.774105	**2.492044**
Sample Variance	14.56318	4.782306	5.395315	3.125656	3.147448	**6.210282**
Kurtosis	8.699224	0.899381	3.387025	1.787388	2.474039	**11.54508**
Skewness	1.055288	0.507767	0.207892	-0.38868	-0.22287	**0.781233**
Range	35.16757	14.55017	19.91392	11.69081	13.48229	**35.16757**
Minimum	-12.6268	- 5.29404	-9.02386	-5.8263	-7.38619	**-12.6268**
Maximum	22.54079	9.25613	10.89006	5.864509	6.096095	**22.54079**
Sum	13.35314	73.89305	12.30776	62.24577	2.267639	**164.0673**
Count	248	244	246	247	246	**1231**

Over table 4.41, Yes Bank indicates that over the whole and sub-periods it has reported positive average returns. The average overall return in 2014-15 is 13% and is the highest at 30% and 25% in 2016-17.

S.D or risk is also high for Yes Bank, since S.D is more than 2 overall. S.D 2.49. The S.D is more than 3 during the sub-period 2013-14 and therefore dangerous.

Table 4.42: Correlation coefficient between Yes Bank returns and broader index for overall period.

Co efficient and Correlation					
2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	**2013-18**
0.656956	0.610428	0.700614	0.582941	0.403136	**0.612358**

Yes Bank is positively linked to BSE Sensex and demonstrates a decreasing trend for the past three years, as can be seen in the table 4.42.

Table 4.43: Regression output between Yes Bank returns with BSE sensex for the overall period.

Beta value					
2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	**2013-18**
2.27181	1.540106	1.514877	1.338647	1.137789	**1.68306**

The fact that Yes Bank has more than 1 beta is more volatile stock, as noted in Table 4.43. Beta is 2.27 in 2013-14, the highest and declined for the next 4 years.

CHAPTER 5

FINDINGS, SUGGESTIONS & CONCLUSION

5.1FINDINGS

ICICI bank prices were 191 Rs during 2013 and reached 358 Rs mark in 2018. Overall return is 5% and S.D is more than 2 which means it is riskier stock. This stock ispositively correlated with BSE Sensex and more volatile stock because its beta is more than 1.

1. IndusInd Bank price is 416 Rs in 2013 and price raised continuously and reached 1800 Rs range in 2017. Overall return is 13% and risk associated with return is alsoless. This stock is positively correlated with BSE Sensex and it is more volatile stock. Beta for last three years is decreasing.

2. THE STAR ONGC is the only stock that has a price drop in five years from 205 Rs to 175 Rs. Gain is optimistic and just 0.5%. For the first three years S.D's more and for the next two years fell down. This production becomes more

Fluctuating and correlating positively with broader index.

- The share price of Power Grid Corp. in 2013 was 105 Rs, in 2018 the return was 200 Rs, and the return is 5% and the S.D is also lower than 2. This portfolio compares favorably to BSE Sensex and is less unpredictable.
- The price for the Reliance Industries increased steadily to 981 Rs in 2018 and to 389 Rs in 2013. Their income is more than 10% in the last three years and their total return is 7%. S.D is 1.5, which reduces the risk of this inventory. It is more unpredictable and has a good interaction with BSE Sensex.
- In 2013 and then between 150 rpm, the SBI stock price was 209 Rs.
- SBI offered negative returns over a span of three years for five years. RS to 350 Rs. The return overall is 3%, with S.D over 2. This inventory corresponds positively to BSE Sensex and becomes more volatile.

- Steel is more volatile in inventory and has a positive relationship with BSE Sensex.
- The prices of the stock in Vipro fluctuated for five years from 150 Rs to 350 Rs. The overall return is 3% and the stock is less risky as S.D is less than 2. Wipro is less competitive and BSE Sensex has a strong connection.
- Yes Price for the bank was Rs 86 at the beginning and in 2017 hit Rs 375. The overall return is 13%, and the stock is more risky as S.D is greater than 2. This stock is more volatile and has a positive relationship with BSE Sensex.

5.2SUGGESTIONS

- When you look at the BSE Sensex returns of 10 inventories, IndusInd Bank (13%),Reliance (7%) and TCS (7%) have the largest percentage returns over the cumulative times.
- AT Given returns IndusInd bank, Reliance industries and TCS inventories are more vulnerable since their Beta is greater than 1 and thus more unpredictable. Investors must therefore avoid such stocks.
- T he Relief Industries, HDFC, ICICI Bank and SBI, Tata Steel and good profits, but more risky inventories.
- The above inventory allows investors to invest in IndusInd Bank , ICICI Bank, TATA, ONGC shares that are likely to be at the risk or who are ready to take risk for five years. Buy the stocks above.

5.3CONCLUSION

Investment is an additional income generated by employment fund. The investor would like to optimize returns here by rising the chance. Investors have several forms of investing and ought to pick the best methods of investing in order to increase their profits.

The study of the shares is to determine the vulnerability and market values that are known as a simple protection research goal. It would help to forecast this environment as the market affects investor mood, the protection rates and business earnings.

Measuring and understanding of risk and return is a fundamental process to raise awareness of the stock market. This analyses reveals the highest profits and not the risk to invest, such as Maruti Suzuki, HDFC Bank, Hindustan Unilever, Asian Paints and Hero Motocorp.

Exact decision-making on investments is largely informed by the awareness of consumer dynamics and of the business. Finally, the success of investors is determined by the need for, and choice of, and proper allocation of his savings on assets to help him achieve his investment objectives.

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Annexure:

BSE Sensex 10 companies Beta and Return for overall five years

Company Name	Beta	Returns
ICICI Bank	1.568436	0.050509
IndusInd Bank	1.217004	0.135376
Power Grid Crop	0.653401	0.059195
Relience Industries	1.081845	0.078706
FBI	1.415876	0.036695
TCS	0.549053	0.059795
TATA Motors	1.392091	0.040805
TATA Steel	1.444766	0.078416
Wipro	0.463732	0.032524
YES BAnk	1.68306	0.13328

ACTIVITY CHART

Sl. No.	Activity	Activity Details	Duration
1	**Activity-1**	Understanding Structure, Culture and functions of the organization/identification of business problem from the Industry from the literature study	Week-1 06-01-2020 To 10-01-2020
2	**Activity-2**	Discussion with the guide for finalization of research design and instrument and presenting the same to the guide.	Week-2 13-01-2020 To 17-01-2020
3	**Activity-3**	Collection of data, editing of the collected data, coding, tabulating and presenting to the guide for suggestions for analysis.	Week-3 20-01-2020 To 24-01-2020
4	**Activity-4**	Analysis and finalization of report and making presentation to the guide	Week-4 27-01-2020 To31-01-2020
5	**Activity-5**	Submission of final Report to the University before one week of the commencement of theory examination	Week-5 03-02-2020 To 07-02-2020

Nidhishree Mahabaleshwar Naik

Name and Signature of the Student