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A Risk Management Strategy Adopted by ICICI

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ABSTRACT
This study set out to examine the annual reports of Indian life insurance companies with a focus on risk governance and management. The quality of the disclosure was evaluated based on a number of factors, including the risk governance system, the chief risk officer's independence and profile, the risk policies stated, and the quality certification obtained. Although all companies followed the same corporate governance guidelines set forth by the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI), the study revealed a wide variation in the details disclosed by each.

INTRODUCTION
This section provides an outline of the concepts of risk management. ISO Guide 73 'Risk Management' defines the risk management terminology. Vocabulary.'

The priority method takes account first of all of risks with the highest losses (or impacts) and probabilities for optimal risk management, and subsequently reduces risks with lower probabilities and losses. In reality, the entire risk assessment process may be complex and balance resources with high risk mitigation frequently misinterpreted in comparison to a large risk of loss, but less likely to occur.

Intangible risk management discovers a new kind of risk which is 100% certain but which is disregarded by the business due to lack of identification. For example, if insufficient knowledge is applied to a situation, there is a danger to knowledge. If there is insufficient collaboration, there is a risk of relationships. When inefficient operational procedures are utilised, the risk of participating in processes may be troublesome. These risks instantly decrease knowledge workers' productivity, influence on cost-effectiveness, profitability, service quality, reputation, brand value and profit quality. Intangible risk management allows risk management to be implemented immediately by detecting and eliminating hazards that decrease output.

Risk management also confronts issues with resource allocation. This is the concept of the cost of the opportunity. Risk management resources might have been focused on more profitable activities. Again, effective risk management lowers cost (labor or other resources) and also decreases unfavorable risk outcomes.

The Risk Management to Business Success

Risk management is an essential component of corporate planning. The risk management method attempts to minimize or eliminate the risk of specific types of business occurrences.

Risk Management Definition

Risk management is a process that detects, assesses and prioritizes various hazards. Once the risks are recognized, the risk manager creates a strategy to reduce or eliminate the effects of adverse occurrences. Depending on the kind of risk and company type a number of methods are available. There are numerous risk management standards, including those established by Project Management Institute, ISO, the National Science and Technology Institute and actuarial organizations.

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Risk types

There are many distinct risk categories that may be minimized by methods of risk management. Common hazards include occupational accidents or fires, tornadoes, earthquakes, etc. It may include legal concerns such as fraud, robbery and prosecution of sexual harassment. Risks may also be linked to business activities, financial market uncertainties, project failures, credit or data risk and security and preservation records.

Risk Management Goals

The aim of adopting techniques for risk management is to safeguard companies against their susceptibility. Many approaches of corporate risk management may concentrate on sustainability and minimizing financial risk. However, risk management is also intended to safeguard workers, customers and the broader public from unwanted occurrences, such as fires and terrorist attacks. Risk management techniques may include the protection of the physical equipment, data, records, and physical assets owned or used by a business.

IMPORTANCE & NEED STUDY

Portfolio management or investment enables investors to accomplish this objective by efficiently and successfully managing their assets. India's fast capital markets have opened up new investment opportunities for investors.
For ordinary individuals, the stock markets have become appealing alternatives for investing. Investment must, however, be handled carefully and efficiently to maintain maximum returns at minimal risk.

The purpose and benefit of effective investment management and decision-making is examined in this RISK MANAGEMENT research.

STUDY SCOPE:

The Markowitz model is examined in this research. This research consists of calculating the correlations between the various securities in order to determine how much money between businesses should be put in the portfolio. Research also involves calculating and concluding the weights of various participating securities in the portfolio, according to distinct Standard Stock Deviation Standards. These percentages contribute to the investment of money based on risky portfolios.

OBJECTIVES:

Five to investigate the decision-making process for investment.

· The risk return characteristics of sample scripts should be analyzed.

Towards assurance of risk management.

· Create a portfolio with maximum profits at little risk ·

METHODOLOGY:

Main source.

Information obtained through interaction with the organization's workers. And the textbooks and other information on publishing.

Source secondary

Daily pricing of scripts for newspapers

SCOPE

· Two-month duration

· Five years sample size

Os Risk, Reward and Weight Recognition.

LIMITATION:

T the portfolio for just two samples was chosen.

• Script share prices were collected for five years.

LITERATURE REVIEW

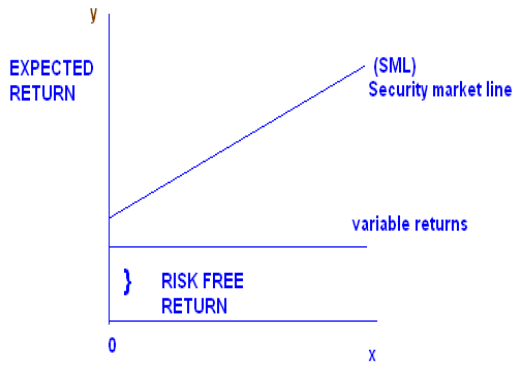
A security is a fungible object of financial worth that may be bargained. Debt and equity

instruments (e.g. common stock) and derivative agreements are often divided into (e.g. forward, forward, prospective, options, and swaps). The issuer is referred to as the corporation or entity issuing securities. The regulatory framework of a country affects security. Private investment pools, for example, may contain some securities, but cannot be registered or regulated as such, provided certain criteria are fulfilled.
Securities may be represented through an "uncertified" or more frequent "electronic" or "book entry" form. Certificates may be kept only via the retention or registration of certificates, that is, the holder only has the right to security rights when they appear in the issuer's or intermediary's security register. These include shares in companies or mutual funds, government bonds, stock options or other options, limited partnership units and a range of other tradable and fungible formal investment vehicles. These include shares. These include shares. The stock options or other options are negotiable and fungible companies or public organizations, as are limited partnership units or many other formal investment structures.

RISK ANALYSIS RETURN:

There is a risk to any investment. Investment includes risk and/or insecurity, risk of return fluctuations and uncertainty about appreciation or depreciation of stock prices, loss of liquidity, etc.

The risk may be represented in the return time change. The return over time is an appreciation of the capital plus a payment split by the share price.



The higher the risk the investor uses, the higher the reward. There is a less risk, however, of a capital return of about 12%, the R.B.I or long-term government securities rate of approximately 13 to 14%. This reduced risk means a fluctuation in return and no reimbursement or capital uncertainty. However, further risks, such as liquidity loss due to splitting, etc., may remain but are compensated for by the overall return on capital. Risk returns are likely to change, and the portfolio manager aims at minimizing this variability by selecting an appropriate portfolio and thus reducing risk.

Traditional method supports better security, but diversity should not be linked with the quality of the scripts, which in accordance with current approach leads to portfolio quality.

Experience has shown that more expensive securities are introduced outside specific securities.

Risk management includes identification, assessment and priority risk defined as the impact of uncertainty on ISO 31000 targets – positive or negative – and coordinating and resource deployment so that the likelihood and/or consequences of miserable events can be minimized, supervised monitories or maximized. In unpredictable or unexpected circumstances, risk may arise due to financial market uncertainty, project faults, legal requirements, loan risks, accidents or natural causes and catastrophes and intentional attacks on an adversary. A number of risk management standards were established including the Project Management Institute, the National Institute of Science and Technology, actuarial standards and ISO standards. The methods, aims and objectives of risk management differ considerably whether they relate to project management, safety, engineering, industrial activities, financial portfolios, acting assessments or public health and safety.

Risk management practices typically involve transfer to other parties of risk, risk avoidance, negative effect or risk probability reduction or even acceptance of some or all of the potential or actual impacts of a particular risk.

Several elements of different risk management standards have been criticized for not substantially increasing the secrecy of estimates and judgments.

Method

These methods comprise generally of the following components, which are implemented in the following order more or less.

1. Analysis, identification and assessment of threats

2. Assess the vulnerability to specific hazards of important assets

3. Risk assessment (i.e. anticipated effects on assets of different assault kinds) (i.e. the expected consequences of specific types of attacks on specific assets)

4. Determine strategies for minimizing these risks

5. Prioritize strategic risk reduction activities

Risk Management Principles

The International Standardization Organization (ISO) sets forth the following risk management principles:

Management of risk should:

• Value creation — Resources for risk reduction should generally exceed inactivity or profit (as in value engineering) over incidence.

• be part of the organizational process

• Participate in decisions •

• Address uncertainty and assumptions honestly

• be organized and systematic

• Based on the greatest information available

• Adjustment.

• Takes human factors into account

• Transparency and inclusiveness

• Be dynamic, iterative and change-sensitive

• Continued growth and improvement

• evaluated constantly or frequently

Process

The process of risk management comprises many phases under ISO 31000 "Risk Management - Principles and Guidelines for Implementing:

Setting the context

The context must be established:

1. Risk identification in a chosen area of interest

2. The rest of the procedure is planned.

3. Map the following:

O Social risk management scope

O Stakeholder identity and goals

· Limitations as to the basis on which risks are assessed.

4. Defining an activity structure and identification agenda.

5. Development of the risk analysis included in the process.

6. Risk mitigation or solution utilizing technical, human and organizational resources available.

Implementation of the study:

For Study8 security scripts and scripts in the Sense market, the Economic Time and the financial express price data for Jan 2012 are selected for one month.

In order to assess stock or script risk, we apply the following calculation:

$$\text{Standard deviation} = \sqrt{\text{variance}}$$

$$\text{Variance} = (1/n-1) \sum_{t=1}^{n} (R-\bar{R})^2$$

Where (R-R) ^2=square difference between sample and mean. n=number of samples noted. The stocks or scripts of two companies must then be compared with each other using the following formula or correspondence coefficient.

$$\text{Co-variance } (COV_{AB}) = 1/n \sum_{t=1}^{n} (RA-\overline{RA})(RB-\overline{RB})$$

$$\text{Correlation-Coefficient } (P_{AB}) = \frac{(COV_{AB})}{(Std.\ A)(Std.\ B)}$$

Where (RA-RA) (RB-RB) = Combined deviations of A&B

(Std. A) (Std B) =standard deviation of A&B

COV_{AB}= covariance between A&B

n =number of observation

The next stage is the development of an optimum portfolio based on the investment share to be investing when two securities and shares become fuse, i.e. the calculation by using the minimal variance equation of two asset portfolio weights.

FORMULA

$$X_a = \frac{(Std.\ b)^2 - p_{ab}(Std.\ a)(Std.\ b)}{(Std.\ a)^2 + (std.\ b)^2 - 2p_{ab}(Std.\ a)(Std.\ b)}$$

Where

Std. b= standard deviation of b

Std. a = standard deviation of a

Pab= correlation co-efficient between A&B

The next step is final step to calculate the portfolio risk (combined risk), that shows how much is the risk is reduced by combining two stocks or scripts by using this formula:

$$\sigma_p = \sqrt{X1^2\sigma1^2+X2^2\sigma2^2+2(X1)(X2)(X12)\sigma1\sigma}$$

Where

X1=proportion of investment in security 1.

X2=proportion of investment in security 2.

σ 1= standard deviation of security 1.

σ 2= standard deviation of security 2.

X12=correlation co-efficient between security 1&2.

σ p=portfolio risk

INDUSTRY PROFILE EVOLUTION

One of Asia's oldest stock markets is in India. More over two centuries ago, he was born. The initial transactions in India's securities market are modest and hazy. When it came to lending money, the East India Company was the most prominent institution at that time.

Bombay commerce by 1830 was conducted via stocks of firms and shares in banks as well as cotton mills. Between 1840 and 1850, just a handful of brokers were acknowledged by banks and merchants.

In 1860, there were 60 brokers in the firm, making it one of the largest in the country at the time.

In 1860-61, the US cotton supply was cut off, and "Share Mania" broke out in India, igniting the American Civil War. The number of brokers has risen to somewhere between 200 and 250 now. It wasn't until American Civil War ended in 1865 that a catastrophic collapse started (for example, Bank of Bombay Share which had touched Rs 2850 could only be sold at Rs. 87). These brokers, who made money in 1874 after the American Civil War, established an efficient way to collect and trade. In 1887, Bombay's Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association was founded. They are also called the "Bores." The stock exchange was built in 1895 and inaugurated in 1899 on the same route. Merger of the Bombay Stock Exchange has occurred.

Other major bond cities include:

Near Bombay, Ahmadabad served as a hub for the textile cotton industry. Ahmadabad came in 1880 and quickly developed several mountains. When a new mill was built in Ahmadabad in 1894, the "Ahmadabad Share and Stock Brokers' Association" was established to take use of its potential.

In Mumbai and Ahmadabad, Calcutta's textile cotton industry thrived. Besides the textile industry, Calcutta had a thriving coal and tea industry. Immediately after the 1861-1865 Mania share boom, the 1870s had a tea share boom, followed by an 1804-1908 coal share boom. The Calcutta Stock Exchange Association was founded in June 1908 by seven prominent businessmen.

India's first iron and steel company, Tata Iron and Steel Company Limited, was founded in 1907. When the Swedish movement began in India at the beginning of the twentieth century, the industrial revolution began.

During the First World War, the Indians had access to a vast supply of cotton and yute as well as steel, sugar, paper, and food.
Investment in South India, where the number of industries was rapidly increasing and planting

enterprises were beginning to operate, soared in 1935. In 1937, the Madras Stock Exchange Association (Put) Limited established a new exchange. Madras Stock Exchange Limited was founded in 1957.

The rise of the Indian stock market

In 1939, the Second World War started. Fast growth followed by a quick crash were the results. However, when India was fully mobilised as a supply source in 1943, the situation significantly altered.

Because of the strict laws governing cotton, bubbling, seeds, and other commodities, they are the only option for your stock market. A far larger number of people expressed an interest in working with them, and so they applied to become employees. Many new organisations and stock exchanges have been established in various parts of the nation.

The Nagpur Stock Exchange Limited (1940) was established by the Uttar Pradesh Stock Exchange Limited (1940). (1944).

As a result of a merger in June 1947, Delhi Stacks and Shares Exchange Limits and Delhi Stock and the Stock Brokers Association Limited became one company. Additionally, the nation has had two stock exchanges in operation.

Hypothetical post-independence state

During the Great Depression, practically all trades went out of business. Since its relocation to Delhi, the Lahore Exchange has been part of the Delhi Exchange since the country's split.

Exchange for Securities Derivatives (NSE)

The liberalisation of the Indian economy had no choice but to have a positive impact on the country's stock market, bringing it up to worldwide standards. The Indian Industrial Development Bank, the Indian Industrial Credit & Infrastructure Corporation, the Indian Industrial Finance Corporation, all insurance companies, selected commercial banks, and others set up a national exchange in 1992 based on the recommendations of the high-performance committee.

There are two broad groups of NSE: Trading on the National Stock Exchange

the wholesale debt market, as well as

b) The market's money.

Including currency, wholesale debt is a valued exchange of financial instruments such as government securities, treasury bills and public bonds and other forms of paper money like trade paper and deposit certificates.

NSE players may be divided into two categories:

COMPANY PROFILE

ICICI Prudential Asset Management Company Ltd. The ICICI Bank, India's second A joint venture with Prudential Plc, a highly known and trusted brand and a key provider of financial services in the UK, is the biggest business bank.

For more than 18 years from the inception of the project and just over 13 years after the joint venture, the firm has made a substantial contribution to the growth of the Indian mutual fund market.

In addition to our PR and worldwide consulting services, the firm also manages substantial AUM assets managed for international market clients such as debt, equities and properties with a specific emphasis on risk-based returns, in asset classes.

Our experience as an asset manager lasts for 18 years and now manages a wide array of systems, including over 46 reciprocal funds and a comprehensive range of PMS products for our customers across the country. Our own network of 168 locations and the distribution reach of over 42,000 channel partners is our supply of these investments.

On 31 March 2011 and 31 March 2011, the bank is India's second largest bank, with a total asset of $4, 062, 34 billion (USD 91 billion) (USD 1,155 million) (USD 1,155 million). The Bank is also the second largest bank in India. It operates in India 2,556 branches and in 19 countries, including India, 7,440 ATMs.

ICICI Bank offers a comprehensive range of banking, finance, investment banks, life and non-life insurance, risk capital, and asset management on a variety of supply channels and specialized subsidiaries to its corporate and retail customers.

It now exists in the United Kingdom, Russia and Canada and operates in the U.S., China, Bangladesh, Thailand, Malaysia and Indonesia, Hong Kong and Sri Lanka. Our UK subsidiary is situated in Belgium and Germany.

ICICI Bank shares are traded on NSL New York bonds and US receipts on Bombay in India (NYSE) (NYSE).

Programmer of ICICI Social Responsibility Group

Read about building

Read to Lead is an ICICI Bank basic education project for poor children aged 6-13. 100,000 young people from 30 NGOs received Rs. 25 million thus far. The remaining Rs.75 million will be paid in 2009-2010.

MITRE. (ICICI Fellows Programme) (ICICI Fellows Programme)

MITRA is an affiliate of the CSO Partners which works with civil society organisations' human resources challenges (CSOs) (CSOs). The ICICI Foundation suggests that in partnership with CSO partners and MITRA, an ICICI Fellows programme be formed. During 2009-2010, MITRA has received Rs. 55,00 million to design and implement the plan.

HEALTH CARE (Disaster Management Unit)

A grant of Rs. 5.00 million was provided to CARE in India to aid them prepare themselves for future catastrophes which may hit and react rapidly through the appropriate relief efforts.

De rank (Micro Enterprise Development) (Micro Enterprise Development)

Rang De, a member of the CSO Partners, has worked with ICICI Venture on the formation of micro-enterprises in rural and semi-urban regions. The sum of Rs 25,00 million allocated to micro-enterprises would be Rs 15,00 million and the rest Rs 10,00 million would cover its platform construction expenditures.

DATA ANALYSES AND INTERPRETATION

CALCULATION OF AVERAGE RETURN OF COMPANIES:

Average Return $(\bar{R}) = (R)/N$

(P0) = Opening price of the share
(P1) = Closing price of the share
D = **Dividend**

WIPRO:

Year	(P0)	(P1)	D	(P1-P0)	D+(P1-P0)/ P0*100
2015-2016	1,233.45	1361.20	29	127.75	12.71
2016-2017	1,361.20	2,012	5	650.8	48.16
2017-2018	2012	1900.75	5	-111.25	-15.84
2018-2019	1900.75	1900.45	8	-0.3	1.38
2019-2020	1900.45	425.30	-	-1475.15	-0.776
TOTAL RETURN					**45.634**

Average Return = 45.63/5 = 9.12

DR REDDY LABORATORIES LTD:

Year	(P0)	(P1)	D	(P1-P0)	D+(P1 P0*1
2015-2016	916.30	974.35	5	58.2	
2016-2017	974.35	739.15	5	23.52	
2017-2018	739.15	1,421.40	5	682.25	
2018-2019	1,421.40	1456.55	3.75	35.15	
2019-2020	1456.55	591.25	.75	-865.3	
TOTAL RETURN					

Average Return = 19.58/5 = 3.916

ACC:

Year	(P0)	(P1)	D	(P1-P0)	D+(P1-P(P0*100
2015-2016	138.50	254.65	4	116.15	8(
2016-2017	254.65	360.55	7	105.9	4(
2017-2018	360.55	782.20	8	421.61	11(
2018-2019	782.20	735.25	25	-46.95	
2019-2020	735.23	826.10	2	90.85	1(
TOTAL RETURN					25(

Average Return = 258.07/5 =51.614

HERO AUTOMOBILES LIMITED:

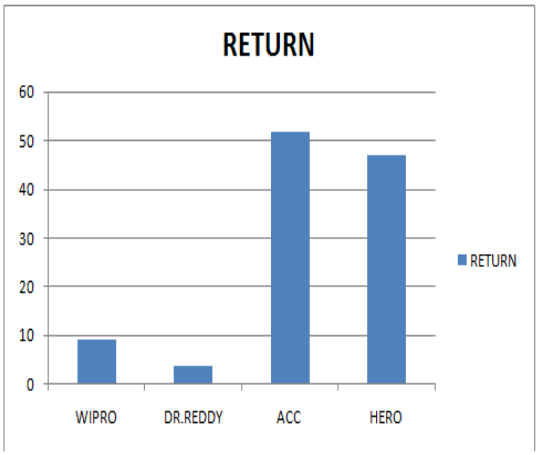
Year	(P0)	(P1)	D	(P1-P0)	D+(P1-P0)/ P0*100
2015-2016	188.20	490.60	20	302.40	171.3
2016-2017	490.60	548.00	20	57.40	15.77
2017-2018	548.00	890.45	20	342.45	66.14
2018-2019	890.45	688.75	17	-20.17	-20.74
2019-2020	688.75	9.5	1.45	1.45	1.958
TOTAL RETURN					234.428

Average Return = 234.428/5 = 46.885

DIAGRAMATIC PRESENTATION

COMPANY	RETURN
WIPRO	9.12
DR.REDDY	3.916
ACC	51.614
HERO	46.885

RETURN



CALCULATION OF STANDARD DEVIATION:

Standard Deviation $= \sqrt{\text{Variance}}$

Variance $= 1/n\,(R-\bar{R})^2$

WIPRO:

Year	Return (R)	Avg. Return ($\bar{R}$)	$(R-\bar{R})$	$(R-\bar{R})^2$
2015-2016	12.71	9.12	3.59	12.8881
2016-2017	48.16	9.12	39.04	1524.122
2017-2018	-15.84	9.12	-24.96	623.0016
2018-2019	1.38	9.12	-7.74	59.9076
2019-2020	-0.776	9.12	-9.896	97.93082
TOTAL				2317.85

Variance $= 1/n\,(R-\bar{R})^2 = 1/5\,(2317.85) = 463.57$

Standard Deviation $= \sqrt{\text{Variance}} = \sqrt{463.57} = 21.53$

DR. REDDY:

Year	Return (R)	Avg. Return ($\bar{R}$)	($R-\bar{R}$)	($R-\bar{R}$)²
2015-2016	6.89	46.88	2.98	8.880
2016-2017	-23.63	46.88	-27.54	758.451
2017-2018	92.98	46.88	89.07	7933.46
2018-2019	2.74	46.88	-1.17	1.368
2019-2020	-59.4	46.88	-63.31	4008.15
TOTAL				12710.3

Variance = 1/n-1 $(R-\bar{R})^2$ = 1/5 (**12710.32**) = 2542.06

Standard Deviation = $\sqrt{\text{Variance}}$ = $\sqrt{2542.06}$ = 50.14

ACC:

Year	Return (R)	Avg. Return ($\bar{R}$)	($R-\bar{R}$)	($R-\bar{R}$)²
2015-2016	86.71	51.61	35.1	1232.01
2016-2017	44.34	51.61	-7.27	52.8529
2017-2018	119.19	51.61	67.58	4567.056
2018-2019	-2.8	51.61	-54.41	2960.448
2019-2020	12.63	51.61	-38.98	1519.44
TOTAL				**10331.81**

Variance = 1/n-1 $(R-\bar{R})^2$ = 1/5 (**10331.81**) = 2066.36

Standard Deviation = $\sqrt{\text{Variance}}$ = $\sqrt{2066.36}$ = 45.45

CONCLUSIONS

The analytical part of the five-year study shows:

With respect to the average return of ACC, HERO is high with an average return of 48.41 percent. WIPRO, Dr. REDDY is getting unsatisfactory results. HERO securities produce at middling returns.

· DR.REDDY securities are strongly connected to low portfolio risk in terms of correlation. The investor who is risk-averse must invest in the combination of low risk and good rewards.

SUGGESTIONS

− As average returns on securities, ACC, HERO and HIGH, investors should consider the dangers when expressing interest in these items.

• Because ACC, HERO and BHEL securities risk are dangerous securities, investors should be careful to invest in such securities.

—Investors with minimal risk minimum income should invest in WIPRO & DR.REDDY.

Últimas High risk investors with high returns are advised to invest in ITC and HERO.

· Investors benefit from the investment in selected scripts of the sector.

FINDINGS

ACC, HERO AND WIPRO ratios allow risk-averting investors to put their money in the combination portfolio. An investor who is not risky should invest in WIPRO, DR. REDDY, ACC, since the combination has a little decreased risk compared with other companies.

The ACC companies, HERO, examined have led to cautious investments in both the public and private sectors, with an increasing trend where the enterprise sector displays decreasing revenues that suggest a growing trend over time.

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