"Evaluating optimal investment strategies: a comprehensive analysis of asset management techniques and decision parameters"

- Ameya Jain

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Abstract: This research paper explores the role of asset management in evaluating and determining the most suitable investments, considering a comprehensive set of financial parameters. Asset management, as a strategic financial process, involves the allocation, monitoring, and optimization of an investment portfolio to achieve specific financial goals. The study examines various asset classes, including equities, bonds, real estate, and alternative investments, and compares their performance based on key parameters such as risk tolerance, time horizon, return potential, liquidity, and market volatility.

Through the application of quantitative and qualitative analysis, this paper identifies the factors that influence investment decisions and the methods asset managers use to balance risk and return while aligning with investors' financial objectives. It also explores modern techniques, such as risk-adjusted return models, diversification strategies, and the impact of economic trends on asset performance. **In addition, this study** highlights the **growing** landscape of asset **management by incorporating** technology and artificial intelligence (AI) to **improve financial** optimization and decision-making.

By analysing investment **trends** and **including** real-world case studies, **this article will understand** how asset managers **evaluate various** parameters to recommend the most appropriate investment strategy for **individuals** and institutions. **These** findings **provide** a comprehensive framework for evaluating investments, guiding investors to make informed choices **aligned** with their financial goals and risk appetite.

KEY WORDS: Investment, asset, Bonds, Stocks

1. Introduction:

Asset management is a crucial aspect of modern finance, involving the strategic oversight and administration of assets to maximize value and ensure long-term financial stability. Whether for individuals, businesses, or large institutions, asset management plays a vital role in helping investors meet their financial goals while managing risks. The process encompasses a wide range of activities, including the acquisition, management, and eventual disposal of financial and physical assets, with the ultimate aim of optimizing returns and minimizing potential losses. At its core, asset management focuses on making informed investment decisions, ensuring that resources such as stocks, bonds, real estate, and other assets are allocated efficiently to generate optimal results. It also involves continuous performance evaluation and adjustment, ensuring that the assets align with the overall financial objectives of the investor. With the increasing complexity of financial markets and the increasing diversity of investment options, asset management has become more important than ever to ensure that investments are profitable and sustainable. In recent years, asset management has evolved significantly due to technological advances, the rise of sustainable investments and the growing interest in alternative investments. Whether managing a personal investment account or overseeing corporate finances, the principles of asset management are essential to maintaining wealth and promoting economic growth. This introduction examines the components, types and importance of asset management in today's financial landscape, emphasizing its role in strategic planning and financial performance.

2. Asset vs Liability:

Material vs. Liabilities: Understanding Key Financial Terms In personal and business finance, the distinction between assets and liabilities is critical to understanding financial health and making decisions.

Both of these are important parts of the balance sheet, which show the financial position of a business entity at a given time. Here is a detailed overview of assets and liabilities, including their definitions, types, and effects.

Definition and Overview

1. Assets: Assets are resources owned by a person or organization that are expected to generate economic benefits in the future. They can be tangible, such as physical property, or intangible, such as intellectual property. Assets help generate income or improve financial stability.
2. Liabilities: Liabilities are obligations or debts owed by a person or organization to external parties. Represents a claim to the entity's assets and demands future payment or settlement. Liabilities affect cash flow and financial obligations, affecting overall financial health.

3. Types of Investments:

In India, there are many types of financial investments that individuals and businesses can consider. Here is an overview of the main investment options available:

1. Shares: Shares represent ownership of a company and are traded on stock exchanges such as the Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE) and National Stock Exchange (NSE). Investing in shares can be very rewarding, but there is more risk due to market volatility.
2. Mutual Funds: Mutual funds pool the money of many investors to invest in a diversified portfolio of stocks, bonds and other securities. There are many types of mutual funds, including:
    - Equity Funds means invest primarily in stocks.
    - Debt funds means invest in high yield securities such as government bonds and corporate bonds.
    - Balanced fund is a combination of investments in stocks and bonds.
    - Index Funds tracks specific market indices like Nifty 50.
3. Fixed deposits (FD): Fixed deposits are savings instruments offered by banks and financial institutions that lend you money for a fixed period of time at a fixed interest rate. They offer guaranteed returns and are considered low risk.
4. Public welfare fund (PPF): The public welfare fund is a savings scheme allocated by the government. The stability is 15 years and the blocks can be renewed for 5 years. Profits earned are tax-free.
5. National Pension System (NPS): The National Pension System is a publicly supported pension savings scheme that offers tax benefits and is designed to provide at the time of retirement. It offers opportunities to invest in a variety of assets, including stocks and bonds.
6. Property: Investing in property involves buying property for rental income and appreciation. It includes residential, business and industrial areas. Real estate can be stable, even with a lot of capital and maintenance and management.
7. Gold: Gold can be invested in many forms, including physical gold (jewellery, coins, and bars) and financial gold (gold ETFs, sovereign gold bonds). Gold is considered a safe haven and can be used to hedge against inflation and currency fluctuations.
8. Government bonds: Government bonds include bonds and bills which is issued by the central government or central government. These are considered low risk investments and provide a fixed return over a specified period of time.
9. Exchange-Traded Funds (ETFs): Exchange-Traded Funds are similar to mutual funds, but trade on exchanges like individual stocks. They offer the difference and usually the price is lower as compared to mutual funds.
10. Corporate bonds: Corporate bonds are bonds issued by companies to raise money. Investors receive regular income and repay the principal as it matures. Corporate bonds usually have higher yields than government bonds, but they also carry more risk.
11. Savings account: Savings accounts are issued by banks and offer interest on the money deposited. Money is plentiful and easy to access, suitable for short-term savings and emergency funds.
12. Systematic Investment Plan (SIP): Systematic Investment Plan allows investors to make periodic (monthly or yearly) investments in mutual funds.
13. Fixed Income Plans (FMPs): Fixed Income Plans are closed-end and fixed-term funds that invest in debt instruments. They offer reliable and positive returns for investors looking for the highest possible income. Each type of investment has its own risk and return based on individual financial goals, tolerance and investment horizon. Diversification of investment types helps manage risk and achieve a balanced return.

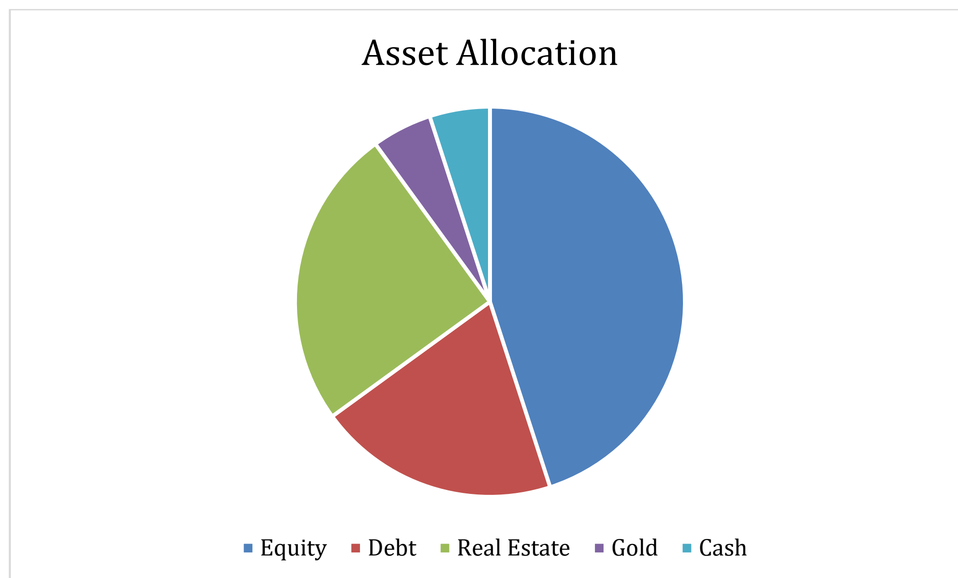

Figure 1 : Asset allotment example

4. Long Term vs Short Term Investment:

Investments are generally divided into two categories based on the holding period of the asset: long-term and short-term investments.
Each has its own characteristics, risks and benefits that meet different financial goals. Understanding the difference between the two is essential to developing an effective investment strategy.

1. Long-term investment:

➢ Definition and purpose:

Long-term investments refer to assets that are held for a long time, usually five years or more to generate high returns over time through capital growth, dividends or interest accumulation. The goal is often related to building wealth, planning for retirement or achieving financial milestones such as buying a home or financing an education.

➢ Types of long-term investments

- Stocks and shares: Investors buy shares in companies that are expected to increase in value over time. Long-term investors benefit from compound growth and investment returns.
- Real Estate: Investing in real estate will increase in the long term and earn rent.
- Bonds: Long-term government and corporate bonds offer higher returns over time and lower risk compared to stocks.
- Mutual Funds and ETFs: Growth-focused mutual funds and exchange-traded funds are used for long-term wealth accumulation.
- Retirement Accounts: Plans like 401(k), IRA, and retirement accounts are designed to grow over decades and provide financial security in retirement.

➢ Advantages of Long-Term Investments

- Compounding of Returns: Long-term investments benefit from compounding, where returns are greater than returns over time.
- Reduce risk over time: It balances market volatility over time and reduces the impact of short-term fluctuations.
- Tax benefits: Long-term tax rates are lower than short-term income.

- Long-term investment risk
  - Market volatility: Investments are subject to long-term market fluctuations, economic changes and industry risk.
  - Illiquidity: Some long-term assets, such as real estate, may be difficult to liquidate quickly without loss.
  - Delayed returns: Long-term investments require patience, as returns take a long time.

2. Short-term investments:

- Definition and purpose:

  Short-term investments are assets held for several months, usually less than three years. The goal is to make a quick return and preserve capital. These investments are often chosen for their income and low risk, making them ideal for short-term financial needs or emergency funds.

- Common types of short-term investments:
  - Savings accounts: high income but low interest, good for emergency funds.
  - Fixed Deposit (FD): Provides interest for a specific period of time and ensures savings of capital and average cost.
  - Money market funds: Low-risk funds invest in short-term debt instruments and provide liquidity.
  - Bonds: Government bonds mature in less than one year and have low returns.
  - Short-term bonds: Bonds with a maturity of less than three years that are fixed with interest payments.
  - Stocks to trade: Some investors engage in stock trading for a short period of time with the aim of capitalizing on market movements, albeit with greater risk.

- Advantages of short-term investments
  - Cash: It can be quickly converted into short-term cash, so that it is suitable for immediate needs.
  - Less risk: Many short-term options, such as savings accounts and T-bills, offer low risk and capital savings.
  - Flexibility: Investors can adapt quickly to market changes and personal financial needs.

- Risk of short-term investments
  - Low growth: Short-term investments have lower returns than long-term investments.
  - Stock Market: Short-term traders tend to experience more market volatility, which can lead to losses.
  - Higher Taxes: Short-term capital gains are taxed at higher rates, reducing net returns.

3. Key Differences Between Long-Term and Short-Term Investments

- Time Horizon: Long-term investments are held for five years or more, while short-term investments are usually held for less than three years.
- Risk Tolerance: Long-term investors can handle more risk as they have time to recover from market downturns, whereas short-term investors prioritize low-risk options to preserve capital.
- Return Potential: Long-term investments generally offer higher potential returns due to compounding and capital growth, while short-term investments provide more modest returns.
- Financial: Short-term investments are highly liquid and easily converted to cash, while long-term investments, such as real estate, are less liquid.
- Tax Benefits: Long-term investments often benefit from lower capital gains tax rates, while short-term investments face higher tax rates.

5. Generation Difference towards Investments:

- The Older Generation: A Healthy Way of Investing

  The older generation approaches investing with a focus on safety, stability and long-term growth. During recessions and financial crises, such as the 2008 recession, they tend to focus more on saving money than making high payments. This rating prefers low-risk investment vehicles such as real estate, government bonds, blue-chip stocks and real estate, all of which offer real and predictable returns. In particular, real estate is a good asset class for this group as it is seen as a very reliable and trustworthy investment that will grow over time. For many, the goal is to build wealth while minimizing exposure to market volatility. The older generation's financial goals revolve around retirement planning, wealth preservation, and legacy building for their families. As a result, they often have a long-term investment horizon, stretching for decades, with the aim of ensuring financial security during retirement and passing on assets to their heirs. They tend to rely on financial advisors, banks, and traditional financial institutions for guidance, trusting professionals to manage their portfolios and avoid risky ventures. Their cautious approach often extends to avoiding newer, more speculative asset classes like cryptocurrencies or tech stocks, which are perceived as too volatile or unfamiliar. Instead, they value slow, steady growth through well-established investment strategies, prioritizing consistency over rapid gains. For this generation, financial planning is based on patience, safety and time-tested methods that provide security against uncertainty.

- New Generation: A Tech-Savvy and Risk-Tolerant Approach

  The new generation of investors, which includes millennials and Gen Z, takes a much more adventurous and tech-savvy approach to investing. With access to a wealth of information through online platforms, investment apps, and social media, they are highly self-directed and less reliant on traditional financial advisors. The democratization of finance through apps like Robinhood, Zerodha, and Coinbase has empowered this generation to engage in real-time trading, explore cryptocurrencies, and participate in high-growth markets such as tech startups and ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) funds. They are willing to embrace higher risk in pursuit of significant returns, with many drawn to speculative investments like Bitcoin, Ethereum, and other digital assets.

  The new generation is also more focused on achieving financial independence and lifestyle flexibility than merely saving for retirement. Concepts like the FIRE movement (Financial Independence, Retire Early) are gaining popularity among younger investors, who seek to maximize their wealth quickly in order to retire early or pursue passion projects. They also tend to diversify into newer, more innovative asset classes, such as peer-to-peer lending, crowdfunding, and NFTs (Non-Fungible Tokens), viewing volatility as an opportunity rather than a risk. Unlike the older generation, they are comfortable making shorter-term investments and engaging in day trading or swing trading, aiming for quicker profits. With a focus on leveraging technology and tapping into emerging trends, the new generation prioritizes growth, innovation, and financial independence, using the tools and opportunities of the digital age to build their wealth on their own terms.

6. Investor Profile:

Investor Profile: Understanding risk and investment objectives Investors provide a comprehensive description of an individual's financial goals, risk appetite, timing and investment preferences. It serves as the basis for creating a personal investment strategy to achieve specific goals, whether short-term, long-term, or specific. An investor's attitude affects the types of assets they should invest in, the level of risk they are willing to accept, and the balance between capital savings and potential returns.

- Key components of an investor's profile
  - Risk tolerance: Risk tolerance refers to an investor's ability and willingness to bear the ups and downs of the market. Investors are often classified as conservative, moderate, or aggressive based on how much risk they can tolerate. Investors prefer stable and low-risk investments such as bonds, fixed deposits and money market funds. Investors, on the other hand, are willing to bear the risk of paying for higher returns, with many investing in stocks, cryptocurrencies and emerging markets. More Investors fall somewhere, looking for a balance between risk and reward.

- The time horizon: Time horizon is the length of time an investor expects to hold an investment before accessing their money. They vary from short-term (a few months or years) to long-term (10 years or more). Investors with a long-term horizon, such as those saving for retirement, can typically afford to take on more risk because they have more time to recover from potential losses. Short-term investors, however, prioritize liquidity and capital preservation, often choosing less volatile investments like certificates of deposit (CDs) or short-term bonds.
- Investment Goals: Investment goals vary widely among individuals and are key in shaping their investor profile. Some common objectives include saving for retirement, buying a home, funding education, or achieving financial independence. Investors focused on long-term goals like retirement may invest in diversified portfolios with a mix of stocks, bonds, and mutual funds. Those seeking to grow wealth quickly may prioritize high-growth assets like tech stocks or cryptocurrencies.
- Income and Liquidity: An investor's income level and need for liquidity also play a crucial role in determining their investment strategy. High-income investors may be more comfortable with long-term, riskier investments, as they are less reliant on liquidating assets for cash. Investors who need regular income streams, such as retirees, often prefer income-generating assets like dividend-paying stocks, annuities, or real estate with rental income.
- Asset Allocation: Preferences Based on the above factors, asset allocation is the process of distributing investments across different asset classes, such as stocks, bonds, real estate, and alternative investments. A conservative style may include more bonds and equities, while a passive style relies more on equity and higher risk assets.

➢ Types of financial investors

- Conservative Investor: A conservative investor focuses on capital preservation and is willing to accept low returns in exchange for low risk. Their portfolio includes low risk bonds, fixed deposits and mutual funds. The focus is on confident and sustainable returns and avoiding major losses.
- Moderate Investor: The investor balances the need for growth with a conservative approach to risk. They can invest in a mix of equity and fixed income assets, aiming for growth while managing volatility. A typical portfolio may contain a mix of blue chip stocks, mutual funds and bond funds.
- Aggressive Investors: Investors are willing to accept higher prices to achieve higher profits. Their portfolios may include high-growth stocks, digital currencies, start-ups and emerging markets. They have more patience and a longer period of time that allows them to withstand the fluctuations of the market for high prices.

7. Saving Baskets: Diversifying Your Savings for Financial Security:

A saving basket is a strategic approach to managing personal finances by dividing savings into different categories, or "baskets," based on specific financial goals and time horizons. This method helps individuals allocate their savings in a structured way, ensuring that they are prepared for both short-term needs and long-term financial objectives. By organizing savings into distinct baskets, individuals can better manage risk, avoid unnecessary withdrawals, and stay focused on achieving their financial goals.

Types of Saving Baskets:

1. Emergency Fund Basket: This basket is designated for unexpected expenses, such as medical emergencies, car repairs, or sudden job loss. Financial experts recommend keeping three to six months' worth of living expenses in an emergency fund to provide a cushion in times of need. Keep an emergency fund in a highly liquid and easily accessible fund such as a savings account or money market fund for quick access when needed.
2. Short-term savings account: This account is for expected savings expenses in the next one to three years. This may include saving for a vacation, a new car, home improvement or other planned purchases. Because the time horizon is so short, budget should be prioritized for small, liquid investments such as high-interest savings accounts, certificates of deposit (CDs) and short-term bonds.
3. Medium-term savings account: Medium-term savings account is for goals that need to be met in three to ten years. This could include saving money for a house payment, school fees or starting a business. A mix of low to mid risk investments, such as mutual funds, index funds or government bonds, are suitable for this fund. These investments offer a higher return than a savings account, but are less expensive than shares.

4. Long-term savings account: Long-term savings goals, such as retirement, children's education, or buying a second home, are included in this account. The time frame for these goals is a decade or more, which means more risk and higher returns. Investments in this basket may include stocks, retirement accounts (401(k), IRA), real estate, and mutual funds. Long-term investments can benefit from compound interest and growth over time, making them well-suited for achieving large financial goals.
5. Lifestyle and Discretionary Spending Basket: This basket is for non-essential, lifestyle-related goals, such as buying luxury items, funding hobbies, or travel. While these expenses aren't critical, having a dedicated saving basket ensures that discretionary spending does not deplete funds from more essential savings categories. Individuals can set aside a small portion of their income into this basket, often held in a savings account or other easily accessible investment vehicles, to indulge in lifestyle purchases without affecting their overall financial security.

8. List of Top Asset Management Companies in India 2024:

S. No.	AMC	Assets Managed
1	SBI Mutual Funds	₹ 919,519.99 crore
2	ICICI Prudential Mutual Fund	₹ 716,867.52 crores
3	HDFC Mutual Fund	₹ 614,665.43 crores
4	Nippon India Mutual Fund	₹ 438,276.85 crores
5	Kotak Mahindra Mutual Fund	₹ 381,239.57 crores
6	Aditya Birla Sun Life Mutual Fund	₹ 315,777.58 crores
7	UTI Mutual Fund	₹ 286,593.27 crores
8	Axis Mutual Fund	₹ 266,826.23 crores
9	Mirae Asset Mutual Funds	₹ 1,73,787 crores
10	DSP Mutual Funds	₹ 138,986.33 crores

Table 1: Top Asset Management companies in India

9. Calculations:

Let us assume yearly income of a person is 20, 00,000 rupees.

a. Income after Taxes:

For yearly income of Rs 20, 00,000.

According to new regime tax slab:

Tax Slab	Interest	Tax
0-3 lakhs	0%	N.A
3-7 lakhs	5%	20000
7-10 lakhs	10%	30000
10-12 lakhs	15%	30000
12-15 lakhs	20%	60000
15-20 lakhs	30%	150000

Table 2: Tax slab according to new regime in India

Total Tax = Rs 2, 90,000

So total Income after taxes = Rs 20,00,000 – Rs 2,90,000 = Rs 17,10,000

b. Income after basic necessities:

Let us consider according to current inflation in India, few basic necessities a person needs.

Necessities	Value
Grocery	260000
Insurance (health, car and life for family)	100000
Household- Children school fees, new furniture etc	300000
Vacation/Travel including vehicle maintenance	250000
Individual or family purchases	150000
Emergencies	150000

Table 3: Basic necessities of individual in India

Income after necessities = Rs 5, 00,000

This income is your savings for the year.

This also depends upon the person, place he is living, number of family members etc.

c. Approach for Investing:

There are multiple ways a person can invest as seen in the research paper.

Considering some major investment ways:

Investment	Value
PPF/FDR	200000
Large Midcap	100000
Small Midcap	50000
D-Mart shares	50000
Gold/Real estate	300000

Table 4: Investment according to salary for individual

Let's compare return for each of the investment:

	SIP/Mutual Funds		FDR	PPF	Gold	Real Estate
	Short Term	Long Term				
Return	8%	16%	6.80%	7.60%	18%	16%
Combined Return	12%		7.20%		17%	

Table 5: Average return for following investments

Estimating person sells the share at year end, D mart share increases by 30%

Investment	Value	Return
PPF/FDR	200000	14000
Large Midcap	100000	16000
Small Midcap	50000	4000
D-Mart shares	50000	15000
Gold/Real estate	300000	51000

Table 6: Investment and return for different investments for individual

Total income = Rs 1, 00,000

Here's an analysis of the risks involved in each of these investments:

1. Public Provident Fund (PPF) / Fixed Deposit Receipts (FDR):

- Risk Level: Very Low
- PPF is a government-backed, long-term investment with a fixed interest rate. It's virtually risk-free due to the government guarantee.
- FDRs are also low-risk as they offer fixed returns over a defined period and are insured up to a certain limit in some countries (e.g., ₹5 lakh in India).
- Risks: The main risk is inflation risk, where returns may not keep up with rising inflation, leading to reduced purchasing power over time.

2. Large and Midcap Funds (Stocks or Mutual Funds):

- Risk Level: Moderate to High
- Large-cap stocks are generally from well-established companies with a solid track record, and they are more stable but offer moderate growth.
- The risk here is lower compared to smaller companies. Midcap stocks are from companies that are still growing, and they can provide higher returns but come with higher volatility.
- Risks: Market risk (fluctuations in stock prices), economic downturns, sector-specific risks, and company performance can all affect the returns.

3. Small and Midcap Funds (Stocks or Mutual Funds):

- Risk Level: High
- Small-cap stocks are from smaller companies with high growth potential but are also more susceptible to market volatility and business failure.
- Midcap stocks provide a balance between large-cap and small-cap but are riskier than large-cap stocks.
- Risks: High volatility, liquidity risk, market downturns, and company-specific risks. These stocks tend to be more sensitive to market cycles and economic changes.

4. D-Mart Shares (Avenue Supermarts Ltd.):

- Risk Level: Moderate to High
- D-Mart is a strong player in the Indian retail sector with significant growth potential, but as a single stock, it carries inherent company-specific risks.
- Risks: Market volatility, competition in the retail space, regulatory risks, and dependence on the performance of the Indian economy.

5. Gold / Real Estate: Gold:

- Risk Level: Low to Moderate
- Gold is considered a safe-haven asset, often used for diversification during economic uncertainty. However, it can be volatile in the short term.
- Risks: Price volatility, currency risk, and lack of income generation.
- Real Estate: Risk Level: Moderate Real estate can provide steady returns through rental income and appreciation, but it requires significant capital and has lower liquidity.
- Risks: Market risk, liquidity risk, regulatory changes, and economic downturns affecting property values.

Summary of Risk Levels:

- Low Risk: PPF/FDR, Gold (moderate)
- Moderate Risk: Large-cap funds, D-Mart, Real Estate
- High Risk: Mid-cap and Small-cap funds

The suitability of each investment depends on your risk tolerance, time horizon, and financial goals. Diversification across these asset classes can help manage overall risk.

❖ SBI Mutual Funds Growth Rate:

In graph, x-axis shows years from 2016 to 2024 and Y-axis will show AUM (SBI Mutual Funds in 1000 crores)
Let's consider 2016 as 1, 2017 as 2……..2024 as 9.
After manually drawing graph and on excel.
We concluded quadratic equation covers maximum number of plots considering $y=a*b^x$

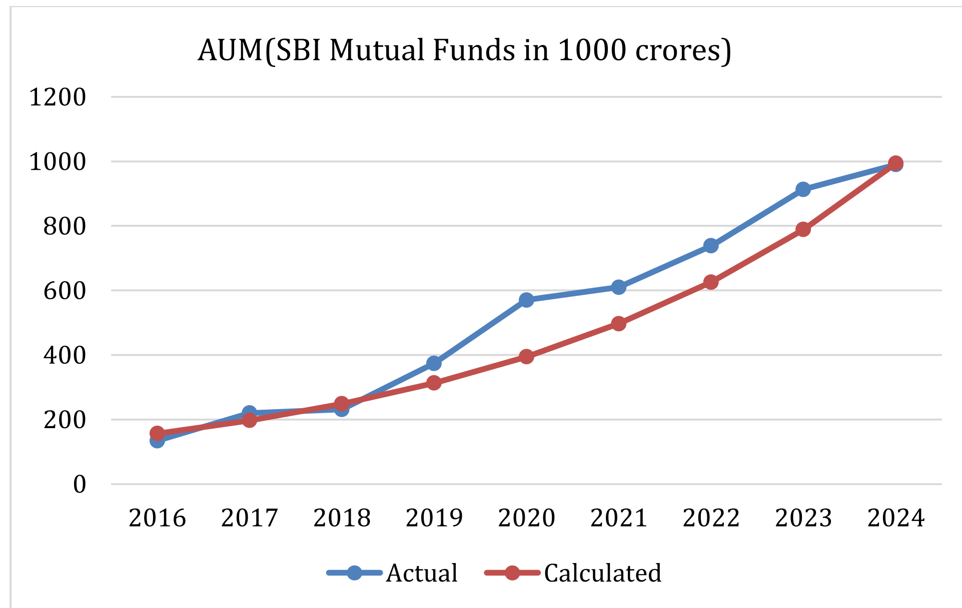

Figure 2: AUM for SBI Mutual funds in 1000 crores

Formula: y =124.15*(1.26)^x

Where "y" represents no. of goals and "x" represents 1, 2,3……(1 represents 2012, 2 represents 2013 and so on).
As we can see there is a growth of 28% growth.

10. Conclusion:

In this study, we explored various types of investments, including low-risk options such as PPF/FDR, moderate-risk investments like large and midcap stocks, and high-risk choices such as small-cap funds. Additionally, we analysed investments in individual stocks like D-Mart, as well as in gold and real estate, which offer alternative diversification opportunities.

Our research demonstrates that each asset class presents distinct risk-return characteristics. Low-risk investments like PPF and FDR provide stable, guaranteed returns but may underperform during periods of inflation. In contrast, equity-based investments, including large, mid, and small-cap funds, exhibit higher volatility but can generate substantial returns over the long term. Gold, traditionally a safe-haven asset, displayed resilience during market downturns, while real estate provided consistent returns through capital appreciation and rental income, albeit with liquidity constraints.

Through our case study analysis, where we simulated a portfolio containing a mix of these investment types, we found that diversified portfolios tend to provide balanced returns with manageable risk. The case study illustrated that while high-risk investments like small-cap stocks have the potential for significant gains, they are also susceptible to sharp losses during volatile market conditions. In contrast, safer investments like PPF and FDR offered stability but limited growth. Real estate and gold, as tangible assets, added a layer of protection against market fluctuations, contributing to overall portfolio resilience.

As a result, the findings confirm the importance of diversity in risk management and achieving optimal results. Investors should carefully consider their risk tolerance, investment horizon and financial goals before

making a decision. A combination of investments with low, medium and high risk helps to optimize returns while minimizing losses and can provide a good strategy for long-term value creation.

Warren Buffett was right when he said, "Don't throw all your eggs in one basket." Sector diversification remains the cornerstone of effective investment management, helping to ensure consistent returns while navigating the complexities of financial markets.

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12. Biographies:

Ameya Jain

- Table Tennis captain u-19 girls team in Nationals
- Third Position in Chess regional Competition
- Leader of Economics Club in school
- Co-founder of a band “Crescendo” . The band conducts fundraisers and gives young musicians a chance to play. The band helps raise awareness for female empowerment, donates instruments to government schools, and raises funds.
- Founder of Business- Kickasskicks.
- Started NGO “Adopt-A-Patient”. The NGO adopts few kids every month, fulfilling all their needs and necessities. It helps raise funds for blood tests, scans and medicines.
- First Runner Up in Frank Anthony Debate Competition
- Participated in MUN
- Volunteered at Zindagi Live Foundation
- Online courses in Marketing

Under the guidance of:

Dr. Mamta Jain

- M.Sc (Mathematics) (Double gold medalist)
- M.Phil (Computer Applications) with honors From University of Roorkee (now IIT Roorkee)
- PhD (Mathematics) -Various papers published in international journals
- Former Lead Auditor ISO 9001,ISO -22000 School Accreditation Examiner by QCI
- 26 years of teaching experience
- Various Research Paper Published

Er. Raunaq Jain

- B.E Mechanical Engineering From Thapar Institute of Engineering and Technology
- District Physics Topper
- Mechanical Mentor from session 2019-2020
- Technical Data Analyst at Deloitte