



International Journal of Advanced Research in Education and Technology (IJARETY)

Volume 12, Issue 5, September-October 2025

Impact Factor: 8.152



AI-Driven Risk Analytics in Investment Portfolios: Towards Real-Time, Proactive Financial Decision-Making in Volatile Markets

Utkarsh¹, Pooja BS², Jahnvi GS³, Dr. Kanchan G. Rajput⁴

PGDM, Dayananda Sagar Business School, Bengaluru, Karnataka, India¹⁻³

Sr. Assistant Professor, (Dayananda Sagar Business School), Bengaluru, Karnataka, India⁴

ABSTRACT: This research article explores the transformative role of artificial intelligence (AI) in the real-time analysis and management of investment risk within modern portfolios. Traditional risk methods often struggle to provide timely detection and response amid rapid market changes, unpredictable news, and economic shocks. AI-enhanced risk analytics now empower investors by delivering continuous monitoring, early warning systems, advanced news tracking, pattern detection, plain-language reporting, and simulation-driven stress testing. This study examines the effectiveness, practical applications, and implications of AI-powered risk tools through a descriptive analytical methodology based on academic sources and industry case studies. The findings demonstrate that AI enables faster, broader, and clearer risk management strategies for both institutional and retail investors, improving decision-making and portfolio resilience in volatile environments.

KEYWORDS- AI-Driven Risk Analytics, Investment portfolio, Financial Decision.

I. INTRODUCTION

The investment landscape has evolved dramatically over recent decades. Financial markets now operate at unprecedented velocities, influenced by real-time information flows, algorithmic trading, and global connectivity. Against this backdrop, traditional risk monitoring tools—rooted in periodic, manual analysis—are often insufficient to address the scale and speed of emerging threats.

Artificial Intelligence (AI) has introduced a paradigm shift, offering solutions that can interpret vast datasets, learn from constant input, and adapt dynamically to market shifts. Beyond simply automating existing processes, AI fundamentally changes how investment risks are identified, quantified, and managed. The ability to deliver real-time alerts, predictive risk scores, and transparent reporting is redefining portfolio management for a new era.

This article delves into the multi-faceted ways AI is reshaping real-time risk analytics in investment portfolios: How AI platforms continuously monitor risks, ways AI helps investors take rapid, informed action, and the role of AI in analysing real-time news and global events,

II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE: INDIAN ARTICLES ON AI IN REAL-TIME RISK ANALYTICS (LATEST FIRST)

i. **Bhagat, A., Singh, G., Kajave, N., Kakde, P., & Godse, D. A. (2025)**, Stock Risk Assessment Using AI/ML Techniques. This study developed a machine learning-based risk assessment system for Indian stocks, employing models like Naïve Bayes and Linear Regression. Real-time market data was integrated to classify stocks into different risk levels and predict future trends. The authors report that feature selection and preprocessing enhanced model accuracy, though they highlight the need for continual optimization and larger datasets. Future research directions include leveraging deep learning and sentiment analysis of news for improved predictions. The work demonstrates AI's potential in bringing efficiency, scalability, and predictive insight to Indian investors¹.

ii. **Parakh, A. (2025)**, Artificial Intelligence is Reshaping India's Stock Market. Parakh discusses how AI is revolutionizing the Indian stock market, with real-time data analysis enabling investors to receive actionable insights quickly. Algorithmic trading—fuelled by AI—now drives significant portions of trading activity, offering advanced risk management and fraud detection. The article notes that AI democratizes sophisticated investment strategies for retail

investors, though it also warns against over-reliance on algorithms due to risks of bias and market unpredictability. Parakh concludes that blending AI with human expertise is essential for navigating India's evolving financial landscape.

iii. Bhagat, A. et al. (2025), Stock Risk Assessment Using AI/ML Techniques. The authors design and test a machine learning framework for stock risk evaluation, specifically targeting Indian stock market volatility. Their approach relies on real-time data ingestion and advanced classification methods to assign risk levels. They emphasize the importance of continuous model refinement and expanding data sources to adapt to market changes. Results suggest ML-based systems can enhance investment decisions, but future work should integrate more sophisticated algorithms and sentiment-based factors.

iv. Jain, R., & Kumar, S. (2025), AI-Driven Predictive Analytics for Financial Risk Management. This research explores the integration of AI in financial risk management within India's investment sector. Using predictive models—decision trees, neural networks, and ensemble methods—the study shows improved accuracy in identifying and assessing financial risks, including credit risk and fraud detection. Real-time analysis of macroeconomic indicators and market trends allows for more informed and proactive risk mitigation. The article also considers data quality, interpretability, and regulatory compliance as key implementation challenges.

v. Apostolik, R. (2025), The Illusion of Inclusion: AI-Driven Risk Management in India. Apostolik examines the adoption of AI by Indian banks, NBFCs, and investment houses for risk management, credit assessment, anomaly detection, and portfolio monitoring. The article showcases AI's capacity to process alternative and historical data for swift credit decisions, while also identifying operational inefficiencies. It warns of potential risks such as algorithmic bias and misinterpretation but emphasizes the positive impact of AI on India's financial resilience.

vi. Sakhwalkar, S. (2025), AI in India's Financial Services: Innovation, Risks & The Road Ahead. Sakhwalkar analyses the transformative impact of AI in India's financial sector, focusing on real-time fraud detection, algorithmic wealth management, and rapid credit decision-making. The article highlights how Indian banks and fintechs are leveraging AI for personalized banking and trading strategies. It underscores that, despite efficiency gains, challenges remain with bias, cyber threats, and the need for strong regulatory oversight. The author calls for a balanced, responsible adoption of AI in financial systems⁵.

vii. Parul, J. & Ramesh, K. (2024), Artificial Intelligence in Financial Risk Assessment and Fraud Detection. The authors review how Indian financial institutions use AI for assessing risk and detecting fraud, reporting that machine learning models greatly enhance accuracy and reduce manual workload. They highlight AI's role in real-time auditing and anomaly detection, which significantly shortens reaction times to risky behaviors or irregularities in investment portfolios. Ethical considerations such as data privacy and bias remain a concern, with recommendations for responsible AI deployment.

viii. Sharma, V. (2024), Opportunities and Challenges of AI in Financial Risk Management. Sharma's study discusses the indispensability of AI in managing financial risk for Indian institutions. Citing its capability to analyze large transactional datasets and model market scenarios, the research reveals how AI supports early detection of potential threats and helps strategize mitigation. However, it also points out labour welfare, regulatory issues, and the critical need for robust risk governance as key challenges for widespread adoption.

ix. Singh, R., & Gupta, M. (2024), Artificial Intelligence in Financial Risk Management: Insights from Indian Stock Market Investors. This article investigates AI's role in real-time risk analytics from the perspective of Indian stock market participants. Findings show a strong preference among investors for AI-enabled platforms due to their ability to deliver faster, more accurate risk assessments and predictive analytics, leading to improved confidence in decision-making. The study also discusses adoption barriers and offers recommendations for improving regulatory and technological infrastructure in India.

x. Bhattacharya, S. (2024), How to Use AI for Smarter Investing in India. Bhattacharya's work outlines the practical usage of AI tools by Indian investors and fintech firms for smarter, real-time investing and risk mitigation. The article details the ability of these platforms to perform behavioral analytics, sentiment analysis of news, transaction monitoring, and instant reporting of abnormalities. It cites examples where AI tools swiftly flagged sector-specific risks, such as during the 2023 Adani Group event, showing tangible benefits of AI-driven alerting in Indian investment decision processes.

2.1 Research Gap

While recent years have seen a surge in literature exploring the application of artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning (ML) in financial risk analytics, several significant research gaps remain, particularly in the context of real-time risk analytics for investment portfolios, and even more so within the Indian financial ecosystem.

a. Limited Real-World Impact Assessments

Most existing studies prioritize the development and technical benchmarking of AI models—measuring metrics like predictive accuracy, back testing performance, and computational efficiency. However, there is a notable deficiency in research evaluating how the actual deployment of AI-based risk analytics impacts real-world investment outcomes. Specifically, questions persist regarding the extent to which real-time AI alerts alter investor behaviour or decision timelines, whether AI-driven strategies consistently outperform traditional risk controls over extended market cycles.

b. Underexplored Human-AI Interaction

Despite advances in AI automation, the human element in interpreting, trusting, and acting on AI-driven risk outputs is underexamined. Little research addresses: how investors and managers understand or question AI-generated risk signals and the psychological and organizational factors influencing AI adoption or resistance.

c. Ethical, Regulatory, and Bias Concerns

Ethical issues often receive only brief mention in technical works, while in-depth analysis of model transparency, explainability, and bias in AI-driven risk analytics is scarce. Not enough attention has been given to regulatory compliance of AI-driven risk tools in the Indian context and frameworks for responsible and transparent AI deployment in portfolio risk analytics.

III. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Problem Statement

The rapid digitization of financial markets has made traditional, static risk monitoring tools increasingly inadequate. While artificial intelligence offers advanced capabilities for real-time portfolio risk analysis, existing research largely emphasizes model development rather than real-world applicability. There is limited understanding of how AI-driven analytics affect investor decision-making, how they integrate with legacy risk management frameworks, and what ethical or regulatory challenges they pose. This study seeks to address these gaps by investigating the role of AI in delivering accurate, actionable, and transparent risk insights in real-time portfolio management

3.2 Objective of the Study

The primary objective of this study is to investigate how artificial intelligence is transforming real-time risk analytics in investment portfolios. Specifically, the study seeks to:

- a. Examine how AI platforms continuously monitor risks and generate dynamic insights for portfolio management.
- b. Analyze the ways AI enables investors to take rapid and informed decisions during volatile market conditions.
- c. Investigate the role of AI in processing and interpreting real-time news and global events that affect financial markets.

3.3 Limitations of the Study

a. Sample Size and Representation

Although the study incorporates primary data from investors, portfolio managers, and financial analysts, the sample size remains limited. Due to time, access, and resource constraints, it is not possible to include a fully representative cross-section of all stakeholders in the investment ecosystem. As such, while the findings provide valuable insights, they may not capture the complete diversity of perspectives across different asset classes, geographies, and institutional setups. This limitation affects the extent to which the results can be generalized beyond the studied sample.

b. Response Bias in Primary Data

Another limitation arises from the reliance on human responses in surveys and interviews. Participants may consciously or unconsciously provide selective or socially desirable answers, particularly when dealing with sensitive issues such as risk strategies, financial decision-making, or organizational adoption of AI tools. This can lead to response bias, where the data does not fully reflect actual practices but rather respondents' perceptions or attitudes. Consequently, while the primary data adds depth, it must be interpreted with caution and supplemented by secondary research to provide balance.

c. Dynamic Nature of Markets and AI Technologies

Financial markets are inherently volatile, and AI technologies evolve at a rapid pace. Any insights gained through this study, whether from primary or secondary sources, reflect conditions and practices at a particular moment in time. Emerging AI tools, changes in investor behaviour, or new regulatory frameworks could quickly alter the landscape, making the findings time-sensitive. This limitation underscores the need for continuous research and periodic revalidation of conclusions as the field progresses.

3.4 Scope of the Study

- a. This study focuses on the use of artificial intelligence in real-time risk analytics for investment portfolios, examining how AI tools help in monitoring risks, analysing market signals, and supporting investor decisions.
- b. The research uses both primary data (collected from investors, portfolio managers, and analysts) and secondary data (from published studies, reports, and case examples) to provide a balanced understanding.
- c. While global developments are considered, the study gives special emphasis to the Indian financial market, exploring how AI can be applied within its unique regulatory and operational

IV. RESEARCH DESIGN

4.1. Overview of Research Design

This study employs a descriptive-analytical design to explore and critically assess the integration and effectiveness of AI in real-time risk analytics for investment portfolios, with a particular focus on the Indian financial market context. The research design provides a blueprint for systematically collecting, analysing, and synthesizing both qualitative and quantitative data from a variety of credible secondary sources.

4.2. Type of Study

This research is primarily descriptive and exploratory in nature. It is descriptive because it aims to explain how artificial intelligence is applied in real-time risk analytics for investment portfolios, focusing on its functions, benefits, and challenges. At the same time, it is exploratory because the study seeks to investigate relatively under-researched areas, such as the behavioral impact of AI-driven risk alerts, human–AI interaction in decision-making, and ethical or regulatory concerns.

The study also adopts a mixed-method approach, as it integrates both primary data (through surveys) and secondary data (from academic literature and case studies). This combination provides both empirical insights and theoretical grounding, ensuring a more comprehensive understanding of the topic.

4.3. Data Sources

The study relies on both primary and secondary data sources.

- a. **Primary Data:** Information will be collected directly from investors, portfolio managers, and financial analysts through surveys. This will provide firsthand insights into how AI is being adopted in real-time risk analytics and the practical challenges faced in its implementation.
- b. **Secondary Data:** Secondary information will be drawn from academic journals, research papers, and credible online websites that publish articles, reports, and case studies on artificial intelligence and financial risk management. These sources will help provide theoretical grounding, support comparative analysis, and validate the findings obtained from primary data.

By combining these data sources, the study ensures a balanced approach that integrates both practical perspectives and academic insights.

4.4. Data Collection Methods

The study uses two main data collection methods:

- a. **Questionnaire**

A structured questionnaire will be designed and distributed to investors, portfolio managers, and financial analysts. The questionnaire will include both closed-ended and open-ended questions to capture quantitative data on AI adoption and qualitative insights on perceptions, challenges, and effectiveness of AI in real-time risk analytics. This method ensures direct feedback from market participants and provides empirical evidence to support the study.

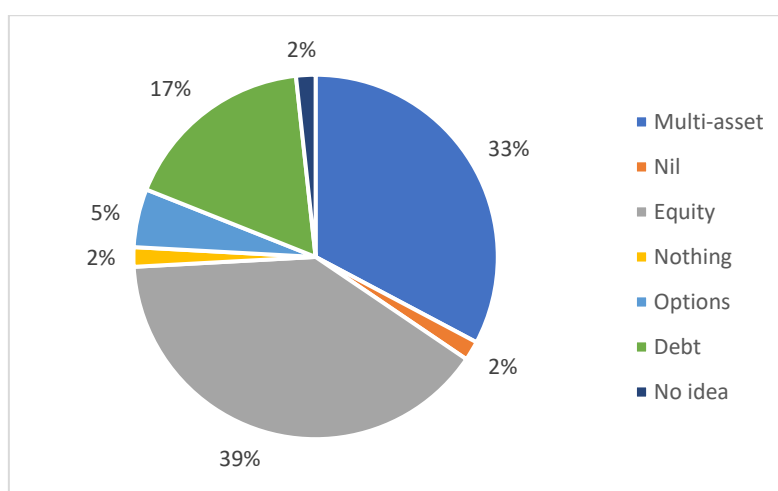
b. Systematic Literature Review

A systematic review of academic journals, research papers, and credible online sources will be conducted to gather secondary data. This method involves identifying, evaluating, and synthesizing relevant literature on AI applications in financial risk management. The review ensures that the study is grounded in existing research while highlighting gaps and aligning primary findings with established knowledge.

By combining these two approaches, the study integrates practical perspectives from industry professionals with theoretical insights from scholarly and industry sources.

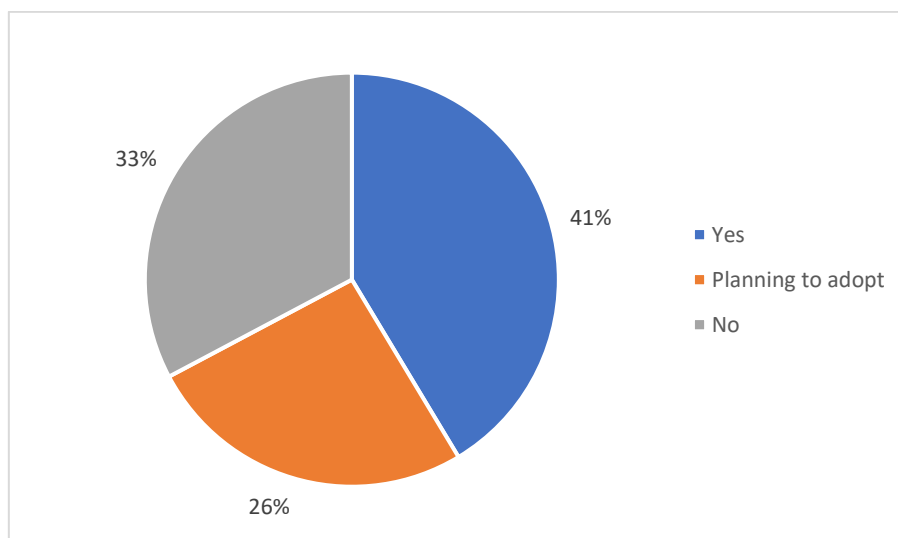
4.5. Data Analysis

1. Types of portfolios primarily managed by the respondents



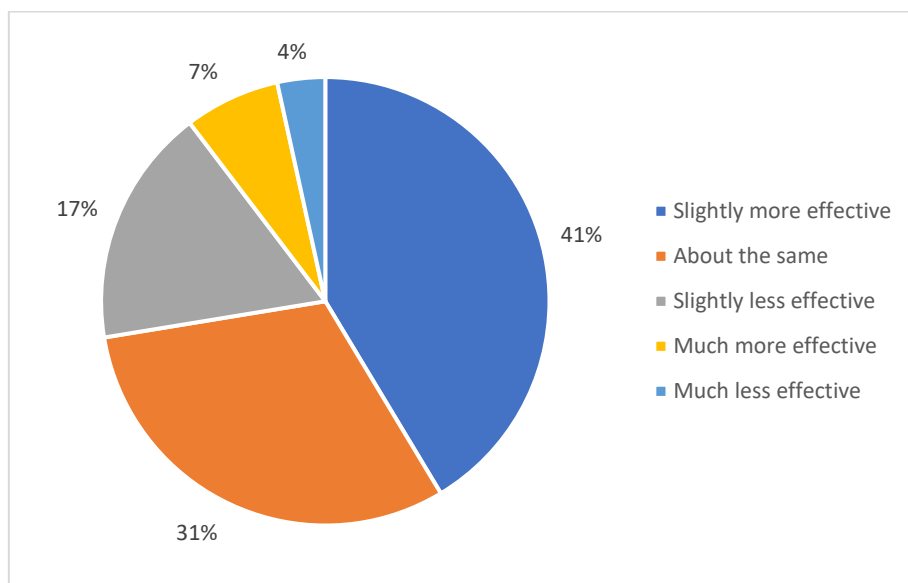
The data shows that the majority of respondents (39.7%) primarily manage equity portfolios, followed closely by multi-asset portfolios at 32.8%. Around 17.2% focus on debt portfolios, indicating that traditional fixed-income instruments remain relevant but less dominant than equity. A small proportion of respondents (under 10%) fall into categories such as other portfolios, options, or no clear preference. This suggests that while equity remains the most common area of focus, there is significant diversification into multi-asset strategies, reflecting modern risk management approaches. The presence of minor categories also indicates a subset of respondents experimenting with alternative instruments.

2. The respondents were asked whether they are currently using AI-driven tools for risk analytics in their investment decision-making.



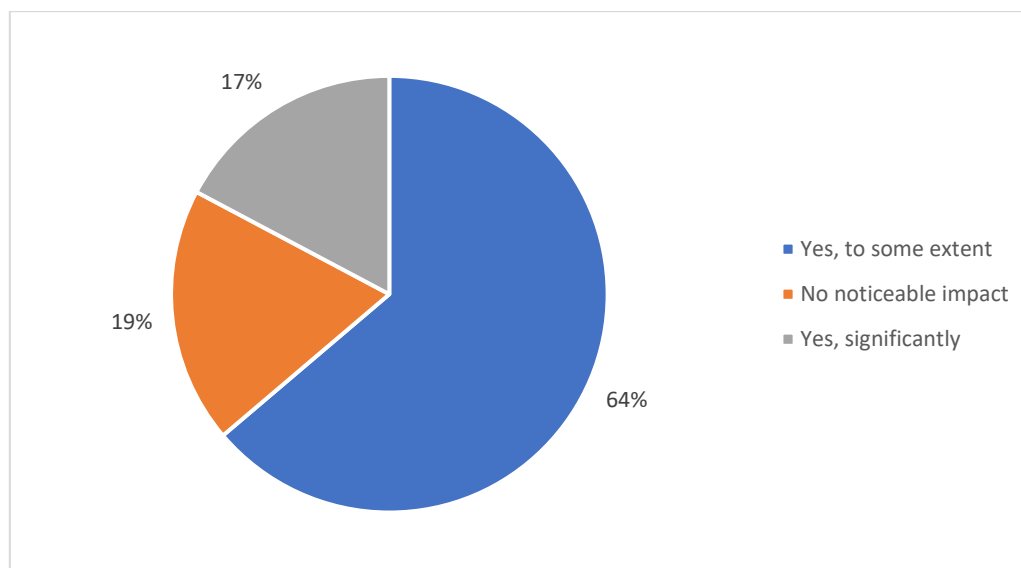
The data indicates that 41.4% of respondents are already using AI-driven tools for risk analytics in their investment decision-making, showing a strong level of adoption. However, 32.8% reported not using AI, reflecting a sizable group still dependent on traditional methods. Interestingly, 25.9% are planning to adopt AI tools, suggesting a growing interest and future expansion in usage. Overall, the results highlight both a significant current reliance on AI and a clear trend toward wider adoption in the near future.

3. The respondents were asked to share their experience on the effectiveness of AI-driven tools in identifying and responding to risks as compared to traditional methods.



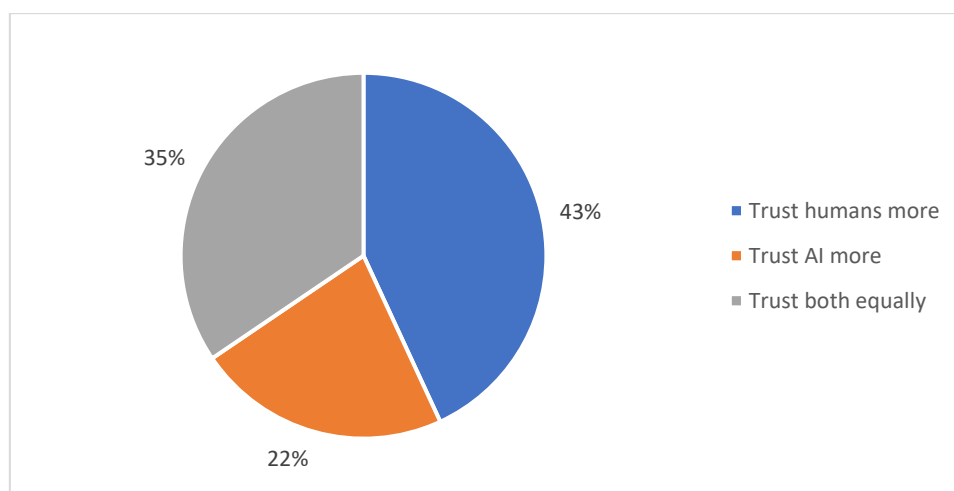
The responses show that a majority of participants view AI-driven tools as having a positive impact compared to traditional methods. 41.4% felt AI tools are slightly more effective, while 6.9% considered them much more effective, together indicating strong confidence in AI's value. Meanwhile, 31% believe AI tools perform about the same as traditional methods, suggesting a cautious or neutral stance. On the other hand, 17.2% rated them as slightly less effective and a small 3.4% as much less effective, pointing to some skepticism or possible implementation challenges. Overall, the findings reflect a generally favorable perception of AI in risk analytics, with room for improvement in reliability and trust.

4. The respondents were asked whether AI-driven risk alerts have influenced their decision-making timelines.



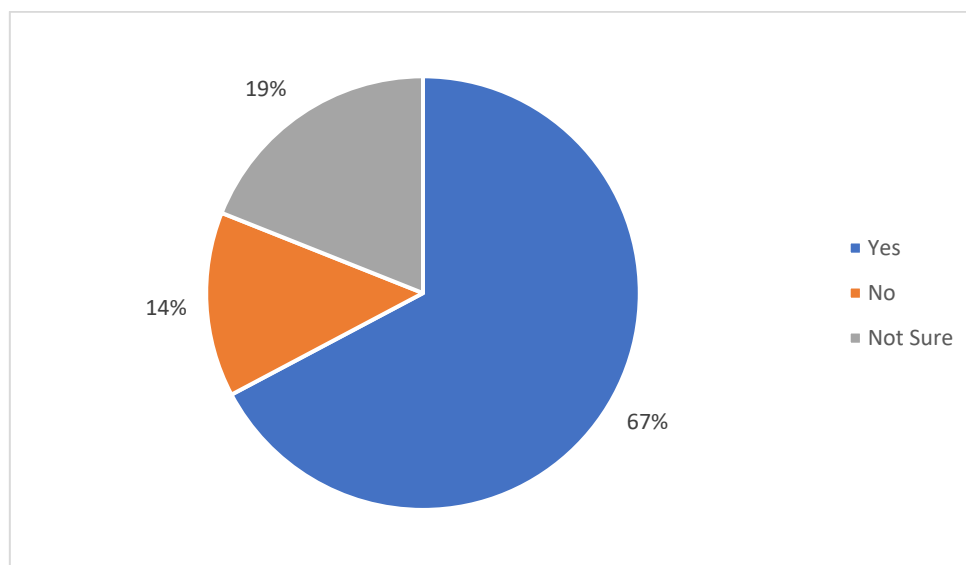
The data shows that 63.8% of respondents believe AI-driven risk alerts have influenced their decision-making timelines to some extent, while 17.2% report a significant impact. This indicates that a large majority recognize AI alerts as playing a role in shaping how quickly or effectively they respond to risks. However, 19% reported no noticeable impact, suggesting that AI-driven alerts may not yet be fully integrated into all decision-making processes or may lack perceived reliability. Overall, the findings highlight AI's growing influence on investment decisions, though adoption and effectiveness vary among users.

5. The respondents were asked to indicate the extent to which they trust AI-driven risk recommendations compared to human expertise.



The results indicate a clear preference for human expertise, with 43.1% of respondents expressing greater trust in human recommendations over AI-driven ones. However, 34.5% trust both AI and human expertise equally, suggesting a balanced perspective and openness to collaboration between the two. Meanwhile, 22.4% place more trust in AI recommendations, showing a smaller but significant group leaning towards technology-driven insights. Overall, while human expertise still holds stronger credibility, there is notable confidence in AI, particularly when combined with human judgment.

6. The respondents were asked whether they believe AI-driven risk analysis will become a standard practice in portfolio management within the next five years.



The data reveals a strong optimism about the future role of AI in portfolio management, with 67.2% of respondents believing that AI-driven risk analytics will become a standard practice within the next five years. Meanwhile, 19% remain uncertain, reflecting a degree of caution or lack of clarity about the pace of adoption. Only 13.8% disagree, indicating a small minority who are skeptical of AI's mainstream integration. Overall, the findings suggest a clear majority anticipate AI becoming an essential tool in risk management, signaling a strong trend toward technological transformation in the investment industry.

V. FINDINGS, SUGGESTIONS & CONCLUSION

5.1. Findings

A. Equity and Multi-Asset Portfolios Dominate

The data indicates that 39.7% of respondents manage equity portfolios and 32.8% handle multi-asset portfolios, making them the most prominent focus areas for investors. Debt portfolios (17.2%) and other categories had smaller representation. This suggests that AI-driven risk analytics, when developed and implemented, should particularly target equity and multi-asset management, as these areas involve higher volatility and complexity, where real-time insights are most beneficial.

B. Steady AI Adoption with Strong Future Potential

The survey revealed that 41.4% of respondents already use AI tools in their decision-making, while 25.9% plan to adopt them in the near future. However, 32.8% still do not use AI, showing that a substantial portion of investors remain cautious or dependent on traditional methods. This finding reflects a growing trend toward adoption but also highlights barriers such as cost, lack of awareness, or integration challenges.

C. Positive Perception of AI Effectiveness

When asked about effectiveness, 41.4% found AI slightly more effective and 6.9% much more effective compared to traditional methods. However, 31% believed there is no significant difference, while 20.6% found AI less effective. This suggests that although a majority perceive AI as useful, there remain doubts about its reliability and consistency. The finding underlines the need for improved performance benchmarking and clearer demonstration of AI's advantages.

D. Influence on Decision Timelines

The survey shows that 63.8% of respondents experience some influence of AI-driven alerts on their decision-making timelines, while 17.2% reported significant acceleration of decisions. However, 19% noticed no impact. This indicates that while AI has clearly begun shaping decision speed and responsiveness for most, its full potential in real-time decision support is not yet universally realized.

E. Trust Still Tilts Toward Human Expertise

Trust remains a key challenge, with 43.1% favoring human expertise, 34.5% trusting both equally, and only 22.4% placing greater trust in AI. This demonstrates that while AI tools are being integrated, human oversight remains essential. The finding underscores the importance of designing AI systems that complement rather than replace human judgment.

F. Future Standardization of AI Risk Analytic

A strong majority (67.2%) believe AI-driven risk analytics will become standard practice in the next five years, while only 13.8% disagreed and 19% were uncertain. This reflects high expectations for AI's transformative role in portfolio management and suggests that the industry is preparing for a shift toward technology-driven risk analysis as the norm.

5.2 Suggestions

A. Encourage Wider AI Adoption

Training sessions, case studies, and workshops should be promoted to increase awareness among investors who are hesitant about AI. Demonstrating real-world applications and successful outcomes can reduce scepticism and accelerate adoption across diverse investor groups.

B. Improve AI Transparency and Trust

To overcome scepticism, developers should focus on creating explainable AI models where investors can understand the logic behind recommendations. Transparent algorithms and clear reporting formats can build greater confidence, ensuring that AI is not perceived as a "black box."

C. Promote Human-AI Collaboration

Since trust in human expertise remains high, AI systems should be positioned as decision-support tools rather than full replacements. Tools that allow managers to verify or customize AI-generated insights can encourage smoother adoption and create synergy between technology and professional expertise.

D. Integration with Multi-Asset Strategies

Given the dominance of equity and multi-asset portfolios, AI tools should be designed to handle cross-asset risk correlations, volatility patterns, and global factors. By catering to complex portfolio structures, AI systems can offer greater value to the majority of investors surveyed.

E. Support Gradual Transition

With two-thirds of respondents expecting AI to become a standard within five years, regulators and financial institutions must prepare. Establishing ethical frameworks, compliance guidelines, and best practices will ensure responsible adoption. At the same time, phased implementation strategies can help smaller firms and traditional managers adapt without disruption.

5.3. Conclusion

The study set out to explore how artificial intelligence is reshaping real-time risk analytics in investment portfolios and to assess its adoption, effectiveness, and perceived role in future portfolio management. The findings clearly indicate that AI is no longer a peripheral tool but is gradually becoming central to investment decision-making. A significant proportion of investors already use AI-driven risk analytics, and many others plan to adopt it in the near future, reflecting strong momentum toward technological integration.

The analysis also shows that AI tools are widely perceived as effective in identifying and responding to risks, with most respondents acknowledging their influence on decision-making timelines. However, challenges remain—particularly in terms of trust, transparency, and the continued reliance on human expertise. While AI recommendations are valued, a majority still prefer or balance them against human judgment, highlighting the importance of designing systems that complement rather than replace human decision-making.

Another key insight is that investors managing equity and multi-asset portfolios stand to benefit most from AI-driven analytics, given their exposure to higher volatility and complexity. Importantly, two-thirds of respondents believe AI-driven risk analysis will become standard practice within five years, underscoring expectations of an industry-wide transformation.

In conclusion, AI has demonstrated its capacity to improve the speed, accuracy, and adaptability of risk analytics in portfolio management. Yet, its full potential can only be realized through greater transparency, user trust, and integration into existing decision-making frameworks. As financial markets continue to evolve, the collaboration between human expertise and AI systems will likely define the future of effective, real-time risk management.

REFERENCES

1. <https://ijarcce.com/wp-content/uploads/2025/06/IJARCCE.2025.14610.pdf>
2. <https://www.financialexpress.com/business/digital-transformation-artificial-intelligence-is-reshaping-indias-stock-market-for-better-and-for-risk-2-3258728/>
3. <https://fringe.global.com/ojs/index.php/ijari/article/view/ai-driven-predictive-analytics-for-financial-risk-management>
4. <https://news.abplive.com/technology/ai-driven-risk-management-india-scenario-how-will-it-work-1768734>
5. <https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/ai-indias-financial-services-innovation-risks-road-ahead-sakhwalkar-ytkyf>
6. https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=5057434
7. <https://ojs.acad-pub.com/index.php/FEFS/article/view/1758>
8. <https://www.jmsr-online.com/article/artificial-intelligence-in-financial-risk-management-insights-from-stock-market-investors-168/>
9. <https://www.pocketful.in/blog/how-to-use-ai-for-smarter-investing-in-india/>
10. <https://ijrpr.com/uploads/V6ISSUE4/IJRPR42471.pdf>
11. <https://www.niti.gov.in/sites/default/files/2023-03/National-Strategy-for-Artificial-Intelligence.pdf>
12. <https://www.drishtias.com/daily-updates/daily-news-editorials/navigating-ai-growth-in-india>
13. https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=3218244
14. <https://www.theweek.in/news/biz-tech/2025/07/02/opinion-how-no-code-ai-gives-retail-investors-an-institutional-level-edge.html>
15. <https://www.ey.com/content/dam/ey-unified-site/ey-com/en-in/services/ai/aidea/2025/01/ey-the-aidea-of-india-2025-how-much-productivity-can-genai-unlock-in-india.pdf>
16. <https://pbcr.ncdirindia.org/blank/Indian-Stocks-with-the-Potential-to-Double-in-the-Next-5-Years-AI-Powered-Risk-Management>

17. <https://pubs.aip.org/aip/acp/article/3253/1/030030/3333002/Revolutionizing-financial-analysis-and-decision>
18. <https://cio.economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/artificial-intelligence/the-intersection-of-artificial-intelligence-ai-and-data-analytics-is-revolutionizing-the-indian-financial-services-industry/117324876>
19. <https://smartgridsoft.in/blank/The-Role-of-AI-in-Stock-Market-Proven-Risk-Management-Strategies>
20. https://www.iima.ac.in/sites/default/files/2023-07/Revised%20India%20AI%20Report_Jul%2010_Digital_compressed.pdf

Industry Case Studies & Reports

1. <https://www.blackrock.com/aladdin>
2. <https://www.jpmorgan.com/technology/artificial-intelligence>
3. <https://www2.deloitte.com/insights/us/en/industry/financial-services/ai-in-investment-management.html>
4. <https://www.pwc.com/gx/en/industries/financial-services/assets/pdf/artificial-intelligence-in-financial-services.pdf>

International Journal of Advanced Research in Education and Technology

ISSN: 2394-2975

Impact Factor: 8.152