**Assessing the Relevance of Sharpe Single Index Model in Constructing an Optimal Portfolio: A Study on Selected Securities**

By

**Dr. Pramath Nath Acharya1\*, Dr. Suman Kalyan Chaudhury2 and Dr. Bhanu Prasad Behera1**

1 Department of Management Studies, NIST Institute of Science and Technology (Autonomous), Berhampur-761008, India

2Department of Business Administration, Berhampur University, Berhampur-760007, India

**\***Corresponding Author

**Abstract**

Modern age has drastically increased the desires of people compared to their income. To fulfil these desires, they are more interested to invest in stock markets. In this study the focus is mainly on how to select the best securities to make an optimal portfolio. For this reason twenty best Auto and FMCG companies have been taken to prepare the Security analysis and construct a portfolio by using the Sharpe Single Index Model. With the help of this model a portfolio consisting of nine securities could be formed and finally the relevance of the Sharpe Index Model in portfolio construction could be found.

**Keywords:** Expected Return, Optimal Portfolio, Risk, Share Market, Sharpe Single Index Model.

**Introduction**

In recent years, the Indian economy has expanded significantly setting an important precedent in the management of inflation. Currently inflation rate in India is in between four to six percent. Two aspects are responsible for it. First, it helps to minimise the cost of debt by encouraging businessmen to start their new business or increase the potential of their current businesses and second, it boosts the stock market and the industry by generating higher returns relative to other types of investments. Unlike the bank deposits, investment in share market bears some degree of risk as the return is dependent on several factors like economy, industry and company. Any change in these factors changes the return pattern which is, generally, referred as risk. Hence, a proper analysis of risk is required before making investment in the stock market. In 1952, Harry Markowitz laid the foundation for quantifying risk. His estimation was based on quadratic programming, which involved a large number of estimates of variance and covariance, but it did not become popular. There was an important shortcoming in the model that expressed the relationship between two or more securities but did not represent the market conditions. The model suggested by William Sharpe (1963) has overcome this shortcoming. Sharpe’s approach emphasises on the principles of portfolio optimisation, which is an important aspect of portfolio selection. This encourages the creation of optimal portfolio that produces highest returns at low risk. Sharpe’s model is an extension of Markowitz’s method of portfolio diversification. Sharpe streamlined the Markowitz method by reducing many of the complexities significantly. While providing his theory that, he also quoted; all securities in a market are dependent on the market or index return. That means when the market index increases, the stock price tend to increase and vice-versa. Thus, the single index model is based on the assumption that there exists a casual relationship between the market index and the security price. Apart from this, this model also assumes the casual relationship of the single market. Several literatures are available on this topic. These literatures can broadly be classified into two categories. The first category develops a portfolio using this model. The second category studies further by making performance evaluation of these portfolios using different ratios in general and Sharpe ratio in particular. The studies by Mishra(2011), Puri and Saxena(2012), Mandal(2013), Sarker (2013),Nalini (2014), Singh and Gautam(2014),Mahesh and Tulasinadh (2014), Shah (2015), Poornima and Remesh, (2015), Jayachitra (2010), Nandan and Srivastava (2017),Basha and Ramaratnam (2017) and Murthy (2018) are noteworthy in this regard. However, certain studies like Bilbao et. el. (2006), have made the extension of this model by including fuzzy logic concepts. But none of the authors has studied its relevance in their papers in the present day situation as over the years different sophisticated mathematical methods have been developed for creating an optimal portfolio. This paper is an attempt in this regard.

**Research Methodology**

The main aim of the study is to build an optimal portfolio out of the selected securities using the Sharpe Single Index Model. Later on, the model return or the return of the optimal portfolio is compared to the actual mean returns to test whether the model return is same as that of the actual mean returns. To test this hypothesis, one sample t-test has been used. The detail of the hypothesis is given below. The study has focused on two important sectors of the economy accounting to more than twenty percent of the GDP. A total of twenty companies from two sectors i.e. Fast Moving Consumer Goods i.e FMCG and Automobile have been chosen on the basis of their turnover for the purpose of the study. Out of the twenty companies, ten companies belong to the FMCG sector and the remaining ten to the automobile sector. The monthly price data of these 20 companies along with Nifty have been collected for a period of 5 years (2014-15 to 2019-20) from the secondary sources like Yahoo finance website. Nifty, a benchmark index of National Stock Exchange has been taken as the market performance index for the purpose of the study. 364-Days Treasury bill yield of 6.3% as on 5/4/2019 has been taken as a risk free rate of return. This data has been collected from the RBI website. To evaluate the return of securities, Specific Return, Market Return, Systematic Risk, Variance of Market Return, and Variance of Residual Return have been calculated by using MS–Excel.

The analysis of the portfolio is based on the following steps.

1. ***Estimation of the Historical Return*:** The historical returns of various companies as well as market indexes are calculated by using the following formula to find out the real returns.

$$R\_{i}= \frac{P\_{t}- P\_{t-1}}{P\_{t-1}}$$

1. ***Estimation of Expected Return*:** The Expected Return is either profit or loss, an investor anticipates, on an investment. This is based on the premise that the market return influences security return. This is expressed through a linear equation which has been suggested by William Sharpe in the following manner.

***Ri = αi + βiRm+ei***

 Where,

 *Ri* = Return of the security *i*

 α = Specific return of the security

β = Systematic risk of the security

 *Rm =* Market performance index or market return

1. ***Finding the Excess Return to Beta Ratio for each Security*:** Excess return is the return over and above the risk free return and can be found out by deducting the risk free return from expected return and its ratio measures the units of additional return of a security per unit of systematic risk. This is a single number which signals the desirability of including a security in an optimal portfolio and it can be calculated as.

$$ERB Ratio= \frac{R\_{i}-R\_{f}}{β\_{i}}$$

Where, *Ri* = the expected return of stock *i,Rf* = risk free rate of return,*βi* = systematic risk of stock *i*

1. ***Calculation of Unsystematic Risk*:** Unsystematic risk is the risk related to a specific company or the industry. It can be reduced through diversification. It can be calculated by using the following formula.

$$σ\_{ei}^{2}=σ\_{i}^{2}-β\_{i}^{2}σ\_{m}^{2}$$

1. ***Fixing the Cut-off Rate*:** It is the point where an investor decides whether a particular security is worth purchasing. The securities, whose excess returns to Beta ratio are greater than the cut off rate, can be included in the optimal portfolio. The cut off rate can be calculated by using the following formula

$$C\_{i }= \frac{σ\_{m}^{2}\sum\_{i=1}^{N}\frac{(R\_{i}-R\_{f })β\_{i}}{σ\_{ei}^{2}}}{1+ σ\_{m}^{2}\sum\_{i=1}^{N}\frac{β\_{i}^{2}}{σ\_{ei}^{2}}}$$

Where,

*σ2m* = Variance of the market index

*σ2ei* = Variance of the residual return of individual security

*Ri* = Expected return of individual security

*Rf*= Risk-free return

*βi*= Systematic risk of individual security

*Ci* = Cut-off Rate of Return

1. ***Estimation of Relative Investment in each Security***: It is the risk premium over the cut-off rate of return. This can be calculated by using the following formula.

$$Z\_{i}=\frac{β\_{i}}{σ\_{ei}^{2}}\left[\left(\frac{R\_{i}-R\_{f}}{β\_{i}}\right)- C^{\*}\right]$$

Where,

 $σ\_{ei}^{2}$= Unsystematic risk

 βi = Beta value of individual security

 *Ri*= Return of security *i*

 *Rf*= Return of a risk free security

 *C\** = Cut off point

1. ***Estimation of Proportion of Investment* *(Xi)*:**Once the securities are selected, then the proportion of investmentis to be made in each securitycan be known by using the formula below.

$$X\_{i}=\frac{Z\_{i}}{\sum\_{i=1}^{N}Z\_{i}}$$

Where,

*Xi* = proportion of investment

*Zi* = relative investment

 $\sum\_{i=1}^{N}Z\_{i}$ = Sum of relative investments

1. ***Hypothesis of the Study***

*H0*: There is no difference between the return of the optimal portfolio and actual returns of the selected securities.

*H1* : There is a difference between the return of the optimal portfolio and actual returns of the selected securities.

This hypothesis is tested by using the single sample *t*-test.

**Analysis and Interpretation**

First of all the returns of the company as well as the index i.e. Nifty, a proxy to the market, has been calculated by using the formula given in the step-1. Then both the returns have been regressed to find out the expected return by using the Sharpe Single Index Model as given in step-2 where return of the individual security is taken as dependent variable and return of the index or market is taken as independent variable. The result of the regression analysis as per Sharpe Single Index Model is given in table No. 1.

**Table 1: Expected Returns of Sample Companies**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Sl. no** | **Company Name** | **Expected Return** |
| 1 | Tata Motors Ltd. | -0.88571 |
| 2 | Mahindra & Mahindra Ltd. | 0.960254 |
| 3 | Maruti Suzuki Ltd. | 2.564605 |
| 4 | Hero Motocorp Ltd. | 0.712326 |
| 5 | Bajaj Auto Ltd. | 0.666393 |
| 6 | Ashok Leyland Ltd. | 3.209835 |
| 7 | TVS motor Company Ltd. | 3.690645 |
| 8 | Eicher Motors Ltd. | 2.699659 |
| 9 | Force Motor Ltd. | 3.438377 |
| 10 | Hindustan Motors Ltd. | 0.873088 |
| 11 | Hindustan Unilever Ltd. | 2.024526 |
| 12 | Colgate Palmolive Ltd. | 0.012287 |
| 13 | ITC Ltd.  | 0.612653 |
| 14 | Nestle India Ltd. | 1.382203 |
| 15 | Britannia Industries Ltd. | 3.490606 |
| 16 | Parle Agro Ltd. | 0.31633 |
| 17 | Marico Ltd. | 2.201233 |
| 18 | Procter & Gamble Ltd. | 2.055715 |
| 19 | Godrej Group Ltd. | 1.984018 |
| 20 | Dabur India Ltd. | 1.696624 |

From table No. 1, it can be observed that TVS Motor gives the highest expected monthly return i.e. 3.69%among the sample companies in general and the automobile sector in particular followed by Force Motors and Ashok Leyland. In the FMCG segment, Britannia Industries Ltd. gives the highest monthly expected return of 3.49% followed by Marico, Proctor & Gamble and Hindustan Unilever Ltd.

***Calculation of Beta Values***

Table No.2 represents the Beta values which were calculated by using the above regression model. Beta represents systematic risk which is inherent to the entire market and cannot be diversifiable. This also indicates the volatility of the security return with respect to market return. From the table it is found that Force Motor is having the highest Beta value of 1.74 followed by Tata Motors and Hindustan Motors. From this analysis, it is also found that the FMCG companies are less volatile compared to the companies in automobile segment.

**Table 2: Beta Values of the Sample Companies**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Sl. No** | **Company Name** | **Beta Values** |
| 1 | Tata Motors Ltd. | 1.5640 |
| 2 | Mahindra & Mahindra Ltd. | 1.0765 |
| 3 | Maruti Suzuki Ltd. | 1.2340 |
| 4 | Hero Motocorp Ltd. | 0.7995 |
| 5 | Bajaj Auto Ltd. | 0.7177 |
| 6 | Ashok Leyland Ltd. | 1.3872 |
| 7 | TVS motor Company Ltd. | 1.2947 |
| 8 | Eicher Motors Ltd. | 1.1492 |
| 9 | Force Motor Ltd. | 1.7452 |
| 10 | Hindustan Motors Ltd. | 1.4180 |
| 11 | Hindustan Unilever Ltd. | 0.7481 |
| 12 | Colgate Palmolive India Ltd. | 0.5485 |
| 13 | ITC Ltd. | 0.8363 |
| 14 | Nestle India Ltd. | 0.7935 |
| 15 | Britannia Industries Ltd. | 0.8230 |
| 16 | Parle Agro Ltd. | 1.1171 |
| 17 | Marico Ltd. | 0.6246 |
| 18 | Procter & Gamble Ltd. | 0.5465 |
| 19 | Godrej Group Ltd. | 1.0081 |
| 20 | Dabur India Ltd. | 0.8975 |

***Ranking of companies based on Excess Return to Beta Ratio***

Excess returns and their relation to beta are seen in Table 3. As stated above, it signals the eligible securities to be included in the portfolio. All the calculations are made on the basis of the formula as explained in step 3 given in the research methodology section. The following table shows that Britannia Industries Ltd. have the highest excess return to Beta Ratio of 3.58% while Colgate Palmolive has the lowest of 0.01%. This ratio shows how a company's stock's prospective risk and reward are related to one another. Excess return to beta ratio is the basis of this ranking and the companies have been ranked in the order of the highest to the lowest accordingly. The following table reveals that the Britannia Industries Ltd. Have been ranked first and the Colgate Palmolive has been placed at the last.

**Table 3: Ranking of the companies based on Excess Return to Beta Ratio**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Sl. No** | **Company Name** | ***Ri*** | ***βi*** | $$\frac{R\_{i}-R\_{f}}{β\_{i}}$$ | **Rank** |
| 1 | Tata Motors Ltd. | -0.88571 | 1.5640 | -0.9126662 | 19 |
| 2 | Mahindra & Mahindra Ltd. | 0.960254 | 1.0765 | 0.38881003 | 13 |
| 3 | Maruti Suzuki Ltd. | 2.564605 | 1.2340 | 1.63930713 | 9 |
| 4 | Hero Motocorp Ltd. | 0.712326 | 0.7995 | 0.21341588 | 15 |
| 5 | Bajaj Auto Ltd. | 0.666393 | 0.7177 | 0.17373972 | 16 |
| 6 | Ashok Leyland Ltd. | 3.209835 | 1.3872 | 1.92339605 | 6 |
| 7 | TVS motor Company Ltd. | 3.690645 | 1.2947 | 2.4321812 | 4 |
| 8 | Eicher Motors Ltd. | 2.699659 | 1.1492 | 1.87779238 | 7 |
| 9 | Force Motor Ltd. | 3.438377 | 1.7452 | 1.65979658 | 8 |
| 10 | Hindustan Motors Ltd. | 0.873088 | 1.4180 | 0.23370099 | 14 |
| 11 | Hindustan Unilever Ltd. | 2.024526 | 0.7481 | 1.98212271 | 5 |
| 12 | Colgate Palmolive India Ltd. | 0.012287 | 0.5485 | -0.9652015 | 20 |
| 13 | ITC Ltd. | 0.612653 | 0.8363 | 0.08484156 | 17 |
| 14 | Nestle India Ltd. | 1.382203 | 0.7935 | 1.05923503 | 12 |
| 15 | Britannia Industries Ltd. | 3.490606 | 0.8230 | 3.58311786 | 1 |
| 16 | Parle Agro Ltd. | 0.31633 | 1.1171 | -0.2017456 | 18 |
| 17 | Marico Ltd. | 2.201233 | 0.6246 | 2.65695325 | 3 |
| 18 | Procter & Gamble Ltd. | 2.055715 | 0.5465 | 2.77038426 | 2 |
| 19 | Godrej Group Ltd. | 1.984018 | 1.0081 | 1.43072909 | 10 |
| 20 | Dabur India Ltd. | 1.696624 | 0.8975 | 1.2868234 | 11 |

***Calculation of Unsystematic Risk***

Table4 reveals that out of the 20 companies selected in this study, Force Motor has the highest unsystematic risk and Colgate Palmolive has the least of it. These unsystematic risks are evaluated by doing variance of the residual returns. These returns have already been ascertained while calculating the Alpha and Beta in Regression model. These Return to risk ratio values (Ri-Rf/σ2ei) β) and its cumulative (Cumulative of (Ri-Rf/σ2ei) β are very essential to calculate the Cut-off point.

**Table 4: Sample Companies based on their Ranks and Unsystematic Risk**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Sl. No** | **Company Name** | ***σ2ei*** | ***(Ri-Rf/σ2ei)β*** | **Cumulative of*****(Ri-Rf/σ2ei)β*** |
| 1 | Britannia Industries Ltd. | 0.0027 | 898.8684074 | 898.8684074 |
| 2 | Procter & Gamble Ltd.  | 0.0018 | 459.6672222 | 1358.53563 |
| 3 | Marico Ltd. | 0.0017 | 609.7198235 | 1968.255453 |
| 4 | TVS motor Company Ltd. | 0.0062 | 657.5614242 | 2625.816877 |
| 5 | Hindustan Unilever Ltd. | 0.0012 | 924.4022333 | 3550.219111 |
| 6 | Ashok Leyland Ltd. | 0.0071 | 521.2941296 | 4071.51324 |
| 7 | Eicher Motors Ltd. | 0.0037 | 670.2320757 | 4741.745316 |
| 8 | Force Motor Ltd. | 0.0202 | 250.2547683 | 4992.000084 |
| 9 | Maruti Suzuki Ltd | 0.0023 | 1085.329826 | 6077.32991 |
| 10 | Godrej Group Ltd. | 0.0023 | 632.1663609 | 6709.496271 |
| 11 | Dabur India Ltd. | 0.0016 | 647.8267188 | 7357.32299 |
| 12 | Nestle India Ltd.  | 0.0020 | 333.468375 | 7690.791365 |
| 13 | Mahindra & Mahindra Ltd. | 0.0015 | 300.3435 | 7991.134865 |
| 14 | Hindustan Motors Ltd. | 0.0152 | 30.90680263 | 8022.041668 |
| 15 | Hero Motocorp Ltd. | 0.0019 | 71.78668421 | 8093.828352 |
| 16 | Bajaj Auto Ltd. | 0.0016 | 55.8908875 | 8149.719239 |
| 17 | ITC Ltd. | 0.0018 | 32.94092778 | 8182.660167 |
| 18 | Parle Agro Ltd. | 0.0029 | -86.82563448 | 8095.834533 |
| 19 | Tata Motors Ltd. | 0.0040 | -558.1134 | 7537.721133 |
| 20 | Colgate Palmolive Ltd. | 0.0008 | -363.0384375 | 7174.682695 |

***Calculation of Cut-Off Points***

Table 5 represents the Cut-off points (*Ci*) of sample companies. This point has been calculated by using the formula given in step 5. It has been observed that the *Ci* value goes on increasing from 0.6588 to 0.8878 and after reaching at 1.54 it starts declining. Therefore, the value of **1.543** is considered as the *'cut-off value or point'*. For the optimal portfolio construction, therefore, securities that come after the cut-off point should be ignored.

. **Table 5: Cut-off point (*Ci*) of Sample Companies**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Sl. No** | **Company Name** | ***Ci*** |
| 1 | Britannia Industries Ltd. | 0.658863689 |
| 2 | Procter & Gamble Ltd. | 0.887819127 |
| 3 | Marico Ltd. | 1.118530628 |
| 4 | TVS motor Company Ltd. | 1.293479008 |
| 5 | Hindustan Unilever Ltd. | 1.422124048 |
| 6 | Ashok Leyland Ltd. | 1.471213859 |
| 7 | Eicher Motors Ltd. | 1.517656218 |
| 8 | Force Motor Ltd. | 1.524197885 |
| 9 | Maruti Suzuki Ltd. | **1.543553469 C\*** |
| 10 | Godrej Group Ltd. | 1.532167568 |
| 11 | Dabur India Ltd. | 1.506867181 |
| 12 | Nestle India Ltd. | 1.479752356 |
| 13 | Mahindra & Mahindra Ltd. | 1.338566832 |
| 14 | Hindustan Motors Ltd. | 1.314614039 |
| 15 | Hero Motocorp Ltd. | 1.257074211 |
| 16 | Bajaj Auto Ltd. | 1.205480363 |
| 17 | ITC Ltd. | 1.144570192 |
| 18 | Parle Agro Ltd. | 1.068132887 |
| 19 | Tata Motors Ltd. | 0.920249888 |
| 20 | Colgate Palmolive India Ltd. | 0.837477482 |

***Calculation of Proportion of Investment***

Table No.6 presents the portion of money to be invested in each security. The cut-off point, here in table no. 5, suggests that an investor should choose to invest in all the nine companies. In order to find out suitable proportions of investments in all those companies, the formula is explained in the step no.7.

 In a sample of twenty companies, nine were chosen for building the optimal portfolio using Single Index Model. The percentage or the amount of investment in each company's security has been calculated after the companies, in which the investment is to be made, have been identified. To know the proportion of investment, *Xi* is calculated by using the formula in step no.7 which shows the certain proportion of investment in each security. The figure shows that 30.96% of investment may be made in Britannia Industries Ltd. stock (This means much of the funds should be invested in the stocks of this company.), followed by 19.85% in Procter & Gamble, 19.63% in Marico Ltd, 8.26 % in TVS Motors, 12.12% in Hindustan Uniliver Ltd, 3.06% in Ashok Leyland, 3.88% in Eicher Motors, 0.4% in Force Motor and 1.78% in Maruti Suzuki. The same has been displayed in the pie chart in figure 1. The proportions of investments are rounded off to the nearest percentage.

**Table 6: Proportion of Investment Proposed**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Sl. No. | Company Name | *Ci* | *Zi* | *Xi* |
| 1 | Britannia Industries Ltd. | 0.658863689 | 891.3538 | 0.309684436 |
| 2 | Procter & Gamble Ltd. | 0.887819127 | 571.5594 | 0.198577763 |
| 3 | Marico Ltd. | 1.118530628 | 565.2152 | 0.196373587 |
| 4 | TVS motor Company Ltd | 1.293479008 | 237.7795 | 0.082612094 |
| 5 | Hindustan Unilever Ltd. | 1.422124048 | 349.0908 | 0.121285174 |
| 6 | Ashok Leyland Ltd. | 1.471213859 | 88.34255 | 0.030692992 |
| 7 | Eicher Motors Ltd. | 1.517656218 | 111.8404 | 0.038856885 |
| 8 | Force Motor Ltd.  | 1.524197885 | 11.71138 | 0.004068903 |
| 9 | Maruti Suzuki Ltd. | **1.543553469 C\*** | 51.37175 | 0.017848167 |
|  |  |  |  | $$ΣX\_{i}=1$$ |

**Figure 1: Proportion of Investment**

***Calculation of Return on Portfolio***

Table No.6 presents the proportion of investment, monthly return of individual security and the returns on portfolio. The highest return on portfolio is from Britannia Industries Ltd. i.e. 0.3096% and the lowest from Force Motor i.e. 0.004%. The total return from the optimal portfolio is 2.735%.These returns that have been calculated above, are on a monthly basis. If, these are converted to yearly returns then it comes to 32.82% approximately. On the visual observation of the individual returns from the stocks in the above portfolio, the returns from Britannia, TVS Motor, Ashok Leyland and Force Motor are higher than the portfolio returns. Thus, based on the above estimate, investors and fund managers can decide which securities are to be include in their portfolio in order to reap the greatest benefits from diversification.

**Table 7: Return on Portfolio**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Sl. No. | Company Name | *Xi* | Return | Return on Portfolio |
| 1 | Britannia Industries Ltd | 0.309684436 | 3.4906 | 1.080984492 |
| 2 | Procter & Gamble Ltd. | 0.198577763 | 2.0557 | 0.408216307 |
| 3 | Marico Ltd. | 0.196373587 | 2.2012 | 0.43225754 |
| 4 | TVS motor Company Ltd. | 0.082612094 | 3.6906 | 0.304888194 |
| 5 | Hindustan Unilever Ltd. | 0.121285174 | 2.0245 | 0.245541835 |
| 6 | Ashok Leyland Ltd.  | 0.030692992 | 3.2098 | 0.098518366 |
| 7 | Eicher Motors Ltd. | 0.038856885 | 2.6996 | 0.104898047 |
| 8 | Force Motor Ltd.  | 0.004068903 | 3.4383 | 0.013990109 |
| 9 | Maruti Suzuki Ltd. | 0.017848167 | 2.5646 | 0.045773409 |
|  | Total Proportions | Σ *Xi* = 1 | Total Return on Portfolio | 2.735068299 |

***Testing of the Hypothesis***

**Table 8: Results of One-Sample *t*- Test**

|  |
| --- |
| Test Value = 2.735 |
| Variable | No. of Obs. | Mean | Std. Deviation | *t* | df | Sig. (2-tailed) | 95% Confidence Interval of the Difference |
| Lower | Upper |
| Return | 9 | 2.8194 | .653978 | .387 | 8 | .709 | -.418259 | .587125 |

Table 8, labelled as results of one-sample t-test, gives the descriptive statistics and the results of the *t*-test analysis. From the descriptive statistics, it can be seen that the mean return is 2.8139 %. The lower standard deviation value indicates the precision of the mean returns. The test result gives the *t*- statistic of 0.387 with 8 degrees of freedom and the corresponding two tailed *p* value is 0.709. At a significance level of 5%, the obtained *p* value is greater than 0.05. Therefore, the null hypothesis is accepted. This means that the sample return or actual return is not significantly different from the anticipated return.

**Findings and Conclusion**

Analysing securities is a very hard task to accomplish. Even the large financial institutions and consultants are also bewildered while observing the securities movement and constructing an optimum portfolio for investments. This paper is an attempt to analyse the selected securities and to identify the best securities for construction of an optimal portfolio by using the Sharpe Single Index Model. For this purpose, companies of two sectors namely; Automobile and FMCG were selected. After a careful examination of companies from the above mentioned two sectors, nine companies were finalised to construct an optimal portfolio. From the estimation it is found that the constructed optimal portfolio generates 2.7% monthly return which comes to 32.82% annually. From the hypothesis testing it has revealed its relevance in portfolio management. Numerous techniques for building effective portfolios have been developed in recent years. However, this study still continues to be relevant today. Investors can use this model for building their own portfolio. This model is a very simple model and requires very less number of input estimates. But it is fact that the return from a share depends on several factors. Hence, the result cannot be accepted in its absolute form. This can be taken as an indicative, if the investors plan to invest in such type of portfolios. The present study is based on small samples. Therefore, a study with a large sample size can be carried out for accessing the greater degree of precision of this model.

**Acknowledgement**

The authors would like to thank the editor(s) and anonymous reviewers for their comments that help improve the quality of this work.

**References**

1. Basha, S. M. & Ramaratnam, M.S. (2017). Construction of an Optimal Portfolio Using Sharpe's Single Index Model: A Study on Nifty Midcap 150 Scrips, *Indian Journal of Research in Capital Markets*, 4, (4), 25-41. **DOI:** https://doi.org/[10.17010/ijrcm/2017/v4/i4/120919](http://dx.doi.org/10.17010/ijrcm/2017/v4/i4/120919)
2. Bilbao A, Arenas M, Jimenez M, Perez Gladish & Rodriguez M V (2006). An extension of Sharpe's single - index model, *Journal of Operational Research Society*, 57,(12), 1442-1451. DOI: https://doi.org/10.1057/palgrave.jors.2602133
3. Jeyachitra, A., Selvam, M. & Gayathri, J. (2010). Portfolio Risk and Return Relationship - An Empirical Study, *Asia-Pacific Business Review*, VI (4), 12-17. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1177/097324701000600406>
4. Mahesh,R. &Tulasinadh,M.(2014). Construct Optimal Portfolio with reference to Sharp's single index model , *International Journal on Recent and Innovation Trends in Computing and Communication*, 2(12), 5271-5274. Retrieved from <https://ijritcc.org/download/1499241668_05-07-2017.pdf>
5. Mandal, N. (2013). Sharpe’s Single Index Model and its Application to Construct Optimal Portfolio: An Empirical Study, *The Great Lakes Herald*, 7 (1) 1-22.
6. Markowitz, H. (1952). Portfolio Selection, *The Journal of Finance*, Vol7, No.1, pp. 77 – 91. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.2307/2975974>
7. Mishra, A.( 2011). Construction of an Optimal Portfolio: An Application to Sharpe’s Single Index Model, *Siddhant*, 11(2),120-129.
8. Murthy, J. (2018). The Construction of Optimal Portfolio Using Sharpe's Single
Index Model - An Empirical Study on Nifty Metal Index, *Sumedha Journal of Management*, 7(1), 126-134. Retrieved from <http://cmrcetmba.in/SUMEDHA_ADMIN/journal_attachment/1548144130_2035991565.pdf>
9. Nalini,R.(2014). Optimal Portfolio Construction using Sharpe’s Single Index Model, *International Journal of Advanced Research in Management and Social Sciences*, 3(12), 72-93. Retrieved from <https://garph.co.uk/IJARMSS/Dec2014/7.pdf>
10. Nandan, T. & Srivastava, N.(2017). Construction of Optimal Portfolio Using Sharpe’s Single Index Model: An Empirical Study on Nifty 50 Stocks , *Journal of Management Research and Analysis*, 4(2), 74-83. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.18231/2394-2770.2017.0010>
11. Poornima, S. & Remesh, A.(2015). Construction of optimal portfolio using Sharpe Single Index Model- A Study with reference to Banking & IT sector, *International Journal of Applied Research,*1(13), 21-24. Retrieved from <https://www.allresearchjournal.com/archives/2015/vol1issue13/PartA/1-12-137.pdf>
12. Puri, H. & Saxena, S. (2012). Construction and Evaluation of Optimal Portfolio using Sharpe’s Single index Model, Journal of Accounting and Finance, 26(1), 109-121.
13. Sarker, M. R. (2013). Optimal Portfolio Construction: Evidence from Dhaka Stock Exchange, Bangladesh, *World Journal of Social Sciences*, 3 (6), 75-87. Retrieved from <https://www.iosrjournals.org/iosr-jbm/papers/Vol8-issue6/K0866873.pdf>
14. Shah,C.(2015). Construction of Optimal Portfolio Using Sharpe Index Model & Camp for BSE Top 15 Securities , *International Journal of Research and Analytical Reviews*, 2(2), 2349-5138. Retrieved from <http://ijrar.com/upload_issue/ijrar_issue_20542970.pdf>
15. Sharpe, W.F. (1963). A Simplified Model for Portfolio Analysis. *Management Science*, 9(2), 277-93. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1287/mnsc.9.2.277>
16. Sharpe, W.F. (1964). Capital Asset Prices: A Theory of Market Equilibrium under Condition of Risk*. Journal of Finance*, 19 (3), 425-442. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1540-6261.1964.tb02865.x>
17. Singh,S. & Gautam, J. (2014**)** The construction of Optimal portfolio: a case of banks listed on NSE India, *Risk Governance & Control: Financial Markets & Institutions*, 4(2), 110-115. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.22495/rgcv4i2c1art3>