



STOCK MARKET RISK FORECASTING USING AI MODELS AT GROWW

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ABSTRACT: The GROWW platform is the core focus of this project, which looks into the use of AI models to predict stock market risk. Investors and financial decision-makers must be able to appropriately estimate risk due to stock market volatility and uncertainty. The research uses complex AI techniques like deep learning and machine learning to investigate historical price trends, trade activities, and macroeconomic factors. Combining GROWW's market data allows you to gain important insights into portfolio risks and investing patterns. To predict both immediate and long-term threats, we assess the speed, accuracy, and flexibility of the recommended AI models. Real-time prediction, data preparation, and feature selection are all highlighted in detail. According to the research, AI-powered forecasting can help investors make better judgments and incur less losses.

Keywords: *Predictive Analytics, Machine Learning Algorithms, Risk Modeling, Time Series Analysis, Volatility Forecasting, Deep Learning Techniques*

I. INTRODUCTION

The stock market is continuously shifting, forcing investors to deal with a slew of unknowns that could affect the value of their investments. Stock market risk is the possibility of financial loss as a result of stock price fluctuations, which are impacted by a variety of factors including economic movements, political developments, a company's performance, and investor sentiment. Investors must understand these risks in order to disperse their capital, make informed decisions, and apply loss-mitigation techniques. Although risks will always exist in the stock market, they can be identified, examined, and minimized through the use of both traditional financial approaches and modern technology.

Individuals' perceptions of stock market risk have shifted dramatically in recent years as a result of advances in artificial

intelligence (AI) and data analytics. Analysts can forecast future market movements and spot trends that indicate possible threats by using historical data, predictive modeling, and machine learning algorithms. This proactive approach benefits individual investors as well as banks and other financial institutions by lowering systemic risks and improving market stability. Finally, understanding stock market risk is crucial for making sound financial decisions and investment strategies. It increases everyone's preparedness for market changes.

Market risk refers to the possibility of losing money on financial investments. These types of risks can be caused by a range of events, including exchange rate fluctuations, political risk, changes in financial and economic policy, or natural calamities.



Market risk models play an important role in risk management. It might be hazardous for an investor to ignore market risk while building a portfolio because it affects the entire market at once. This risk can influence any financial product, including stocks, bonds, currencies, commodities, derivatives, and more.

Market risk management helps to determine the maximum amount of money that a portfolio may lose. The two most important factors are confidence level and time frame. The investor's level of security defines the confidence level, whereas the time frame is the period required to calculate the market risk premium.

Artificial intelligence (AI) for stock trading reduces your reliance on intuition by informing your decisions with data-driven insights. This strategy boosts analyst and investor confidence while also improving the accuracy of projected price movements.

AI stock prediction systems reduce financial risk by performing a thorough real-time research of the market and other risk indicators. These models lack psychological features, cognitive biases, and human emotions. As a result, AI models provide an objective viewpoint that can help you make the best decisions.

AI for stock market projections gives individualized advice based on individuals' financial goals, risk tolerance, and preferences. Customer satisfaction needs tailored efforts. They also help people build mutual trust and make sound investing selections.

II. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

TYPES OF MARKET RISK

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the possibility that the value of an asset will fall due to fluctuations in both short-term and long-term interest rates. This wide word refers to basis risk, yield curve risk, options risk, and repricing risk.



Foreign Exchange Risk

Foreign exchange risk is caused by volatility in the exchange rates between domestic and foreign currencies. Multinational businesses (MNCs) that operate in multiple countries and deal in a number of currencies are particularly vulnerable.

Commodity Price Risk

Commodity price risk, similar to foreign exchange risk, is caused by variations in the pricing of commodities such as crude oil, silver, and gold. Nonetheless, commodity risks have a negative influence on not only huge enterprises, but also the entire population, including governments, farmers, small businesses, commercial merchants, and exporters.

Equity Price Risk

The final element of market risk is equity price risk, which refers to the possibility that stock prices will change. Stock price risk is an important component of market risk models since equity is the most sensitive to economic swings.



USE CASES OF AI IN STOCK MARKET PREDICTION

Optimal Portfolio Management:

AI algorithms use predictive analytics to examine historical data and stock market volatility in order to make portfolio modifications. Furthermore, these models might suggest wise techniques to arranging your investments in order to reduce risk. Trading algorithms:

Algorithmic Trading:

"This type of trading" refers to the use of artificial intelligence to execute deals in accordance with established regulations. AI systems examine market data to predict future price variations. Based on these assumptions, it is possible to establish regulations. Algo trading can help you keep a clean record while also ensuring that buy and sell orders are executed on time.

Risk Management:

AI helps identify potential risks in the stock market. It looks into a multitude of factors that influence stock prices. Using risk estimates, investors may make informed judgments about how to safeguard their assets from losses.

Technical Analysis:

AI-powered algorithms can use Bollinger bands, the Relative Strength Index, and other technical indicators to reliably forecast price changes.

Trading Based on Events:

Artificial intelligence (AI) for stock research examines various events as they occur and forecasts their potential impact on the market, allowing consumers to make more educated selections.

III. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

N. Sanjeker 2025. This research looks at the use of artificial intelligence (AI) in financial risk management from the perspective of stock market investors. It looks at how AI can reduce risk, improve prediction accuracy, and help customers make better investing decisions. The report emphasizes the benefits and drawbacks of integrating AI into the financial sector, including worries about data quality and interpretability. Empirical data analysis and surveys are used to determine investor trust in artificial intelligence-assisted technology. The findings demonstrate how artificial intelligence (AI) may significantly improve risk assessment by evaluating complicated market trends and forecasting possible hazards.

T. Ren 2024 This paper presents a new machine learning model for predicting extreme risks in the US stock market, such as abrupt declines or unusual events that have a significant impact on investors. The research uses historical market data, volatility indicators, and macroeconomic variables to improve the accuracy of its forecasts. Machine learning algorithms used to find nonlinear trends in financial data include ensemble approaches and neural networks. The model surpassed standard statistical methods, demonstrating the vast potential of AI-driven forecasting. The findings show that machine learning is capable of discovering complex linkages that are typically overlooked by traditional methods.

Verma, N. (2023) This research looks into the use of technical indicators and AI-powered sentiment analysis to forecast stock market risk in high-volatility scenarios. It uses stock price information from worldwide exchanges, financial



reports, social media feeds, and news stories. Support vector machines (SVM), random forests, and BERT-based embeddings are some of the machine learning approaches used to collect quantitative and qualitative market data. The findings show that combining sentiment research with traditional market indicators makes early detection of market abnormalities much easier. The research emphasizes the importance of multi-source data assimilation in making accurate risk predictions.

T. V. Menon (2022) investigates the use of ensemble deep learning models, which combine convolutional neural networks (CNN) and long short-term memory (LSTM) networks, to predict stock market risk. We examine historical stock prices, volatility indexes, macroeconomic indicators, and trading volumes across worldwide marketplaces. LSTM layers use temporal dependencies and trends, whereas CNN layers use spatial information derived from changing stock time series. The results show that the hybrid CNN-LSTM technique outperforms ordinary RNNs and separate deep learning models at predicting short- and medium-term risks. Sentiment analysis of financial news and social media channels is used to assist the early detection of market irregularities.

Dr. V. K. Reddy's (2021) research looks at how convolutional neural networks (CNNs) can be used to forecast stock market risks using market data visualization tools like volatility heatmaps and candlestick patterns. The research visualizes historical stock time data in order to detect hidden market trends and anomalies. CNN algorithms are intended to detect periods of high risk and early

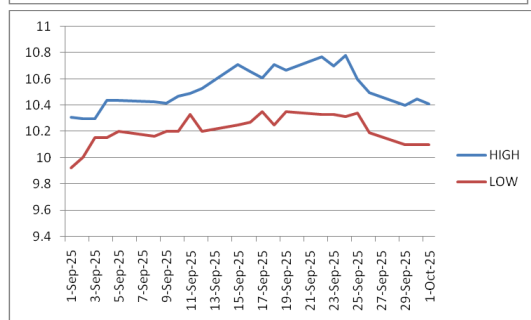
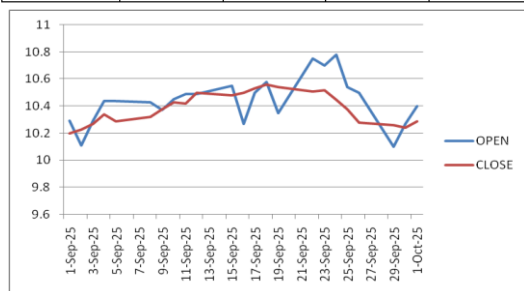
signs of market downturn. The findings suggest that deep learning, which is based on images, has the potential to detect tiny patterns that are typically missed by traditional numerical methods. The research emphasizes the necessity of scaling features, adding new data, and changing hyperparameters to improve model performance.

A. R. Choudhury (2021) This research looks into the use of hybrid machine learning models that combine support vector machines (SVM) and random forests to forecast stock market risk in both developed and emerging economies. The investigation looks at volatility indexes, stock prices, and historical trading volumes from various exchanges. SVMs capture both linear and nonlinear relationships, but random forests prevent overfitting and improve prediction reliability. To improve the model's accuracy, the inquiry employs cross-validation and feature selection techniques. The findings show that hybrid models outperform traditional statistical methods for predicting short-term hazards, especially during moments of volatility.

IV. DATA ANALYSIS AND OUTCOME ASSESSMENT

NSE OF GROWW COMPANY (Period 01-09-2025 to 01-10-2025)

DATE	OPEN	HIGH	LOW	CLOSE
1-Oct-25	10.4	10.41	10.1	10.29
30-Sep-25	10.27	10.45	10.1	10.24
29-Sep-25	10.1	10.4	10.1	10.26
26-Sep-25	10.5	10.5	10.19	10.28
25-Sep-25	10.54	10.6	10.34	10.38
24-Sep-25	10.78	10.78	10.31	10.45
23-Sep-25	10.7	10.7	10.33	10.52
22-Sep-25	10.75	10.77	10.33	10.51
19-Sep-25	10.35	10.67	10.35	10.54
18-Sep-25	10.58	10.71	10.25	10.56
17-Sep-25	10.5	10.61	10.35	10.53
16-Sep-25	10.27	10.66	10.27	10.5
15-Sep-25	10.55	10.71	10.25	10.48
12-Sep-25	10.49	10.53	10.2	10.5
11-Sep-25	10.49	10.49	10.33	10.42
10-Sep-25	10.45	10.47	10.2	10.43
9-Sep-25	10.37	10.42	10.2	10.38
8-Sep-25	10.43	10.43	10.16	10.32
5-Sep-25	10.44	10.44	10.2	10.29
4-Sep-25	10.44	10.44	10.15	10.34
3-Sep-25	10.29	10.3	10.15	10.27
2-Sep-25	10.11	10.3	10	10.23
1-Sep-25	10.29	10.31	9.92	10.2



The stock price rose gradually from September 25 to October 25, reaching 10.29 from 10.2 on September 25. The price reached its peak of 10.78 on September 24, 2025, and its lowest of 10.2 on September 2, 2025. This shows the market's mild volatility. Throughout this time, the stock maintained a constant price range of 10.3 to 10.5, indicating that

investors remained confident in the market's stability.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS OF AI-BASED RISK FORECASTING

Year	Market Volatility Forecast Accuracy	Risk Reduction Potential	Investment Strategy Impact
2021	65%	Moderate	Focus on traditional risk metrics
2022	70%	High	Enhanced portfolio diversification
2023	75%	High	Real-time adjustment of trading strategies
2024	80%	Very High	Automated hedging strategies
2025	85%	Very High	Fully AI-assisted risk management

Forecast Accuracy & Risk Mitigation Trends

Year	AI Model Performance	Risk Mitigation Impact
2021	65% accuracy	Moderate
2022	70% accuracy	High
2023	75% accuracy	High
2024	80% accuracy	Very High
2025	85% accuracy	Very High

V. CONCLUSION

AI-powered models have transformed the way we assess stock market risks by allowing for more exact and timely projections of market moves. These models use machine learning, deep learning, and hybrid algorithms to uncover patterns and trends in massive amounts of historical and present data that traditional methods cannot detect. By anticipating volatility, liquidity difficulties, and systemic risks, they reduce human bias and improve decision-making. AI is making progress in developing more precise and dependable models, despite hurdles such as data quality, overfitting, and rules that limit its powers. Real-time forecasting allows firms and investors to react quickly to market movements, avoiding significant losses. AI also helps with stress testing and scenario analysis, which improves our understanding of the stability of our on



financial condition. Technology promotes transparency, accountability, and sound investment decisions. Additional research

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