

TECHNOCRATS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY-MBA By AICTE New Delhi & Govt. of Madhya Pradesh

Affiliated To Barkatullah University, Bhopal
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SUGGESTED READINGS:

- 1. Introduction to Financial Planning, M/S Taxmann Pulication Pvt.Ltd.
- 2. Managing and Marketing Financial Servives, M/S Taxmann Pulication Pvt.Ltd
- 3. Wealth Management by S.Timothy Kochis, by CCH, a Wolters Kluwer Business, W.Peterson AVE, Chicago- USA, IL.
- 4. Wealth Management, The new Business model, By major suresh Goel (Rtd) Global India Publication Pvt Ltd, New Delhi
- 5. 5 Insurance Products (including pension products), M/S Taxmann Pulication Pvt.Ltd.
- 6. Mutual Funds (Products & Services), M/S Taxmann Pulication Pvt.Ltd.
- 7. Dun & Bradstreet, Wealth Management, New Delhi: Tata Mc Graw Hills Publication.
- 8. The handbook of alternative investment, Darrell R. Johman, Wiley Finance.

FINANCIAL PLANNING AND WEALTH MANAGEMENT"

UNIT 1: FINANCIAL PLANNING OVERVIEW

1.1 Definition of Financial Planning

Financial planning is a systematic process of evaluating an individual's or family's financial status, identifying financial goals, and developing strategies to achieve those goals through budgeting, saving, investing, and managing risks. It encompasses both short-term and long-term financial objectives and ensures financial security and wealth creation.

1.2 Importance of Personal Financial Planning

- Goal Achievement: Helps individuals set and achieve financial goals such as buying a house, funding education, or retirement.
- **Budgeting and Control**: Enables better control over income and expenditure.
- **Risk Management**: Identifies potential risks and prepares mitigation strategies.
- Wealth Accumulation: Encourages disciplined saving and investing.
- **Tax Efficiency**: Facilitates optimal tax planning and compliance.



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• Peace of Mind: Reduces financial stress and uncertainty.

1.3 Process of Personal Financial Planning

The financial planning process involves the following steps:

1. Establishing Financial Goals

- o Short-term goals (1–3 years): Emergency fund, vacation, small purchases.
- Medium-term goals (3–5 years): Buying a car, home renovation.
- Long-term goals (5+ years): Retirement, children's education.

2. Gathering Financial Information

o Income sources, expenses, assets, liabilities, insurance policies, investments.

3. Analyzing Financial Status

- Net worth calculation: Assets Liabilities.
- Cash flow analysis: Income Expenses.
- o Debt-to-income ratio, savings rate.

4. Developing a Financial Plan

Budget creation, investment strategy, insurance coverage, tax planning.

5. Implementing the Plan

o Executing decisions: opening accounts, purchasing insurance, investing.

6. Monitoring and Reviewing

o Periodic review to adjust for life changes, market conditions, and goal progress.

UNIT 1 CONTINUED: WEALTH MANAGEMENT

1.4 Definition of Wealth Management

Wealth management is a comprehensive service that combines financial planning, investment management, tax planning, estate planning, and other financial services to grow and protect an individual's wealth.

1.5 Process of Wealth Management

1. Client Profiling

o Understanding financial goals, risk tolerance, investment horizon.

2. Asset Allocation

o Diversifying investments across asset classes: equity, debt, real estate, gold.



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3. Investment Strategy

Active vs passive investing, portfolio construction, rebalancing.

4. Tax Planning

Structuring investments to minimize tax liability.

5. Estate Planning

Will creation, trust formation, succession planning.

6. Performance Review

Regular evaluation of portfolio performance and strategy adjustment.

1.6 Role of Wealth Manager

- Financial Advisor: Guides clients in financial decision-making.
- Portfolio Manager: Manages investment portfolios.
- Risk Consultant: Assesses and mitigates financial risks.
- Tax Planner: Ensures tax-efficient strategies.
- Estate Planner: Facilitates wealth transfer and legacy planning.
- **Relationship Manager**: Builds long-term trust and client engagement.

UNIT 2: INSURANCE PRICING AND PREMIUM

2.1 Risk Analysis

Risk analysis is the process of identifying, assessing, and prioritizing risks that may lead to financial loss.

Types of Risk:

- o Pure Risk: Loss only (e.g., death, accident).
- Speculative Risk: Gain or loss (e.g., investment).

• Risk Assessment Tools:

o Probability analysis, historical data, actuarial models.

2.2 Methods of Handling Risk

- 1. Risk Avoidance: Eliminating exposure to risk (e.g., not driving to avoid accidents).
- 2. **Risk Reduction**: Minimizing likelihood or impact (e.g., installing fire alarms).
- 3. **Risk Retention**: Accepting risk and budgeting for potential loss.



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- **Risk Transfer**: Shifting risk to another party (e.g., insurance).
- **Risk Sharing**: Distributing risk among multiple parties (e.g., co-insurance).

2.3 Regulatory Framework

The insurance industry in India is regulated by the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI).

Key Functions of IRDAI:

- Licensing insurers and agents.
- Approving insurance products.
- Ensuring solvency and financial health.
- Protecting policyholders' interests.
- Promoting fair competition.

Important Regulations:

- Solvency margin requirements.
- Product filing and approval norms.
- Grievance redressal mechanisms.
- Disclosure and transparency norms.

2.4 Types of Insurance Products

Insurance Type	Description	Target Audience
Life Insurance	Covers death risk, offers savings/investment	Individuals with dependents
Term Insurance	Pure risk cover for a fixed term	Young professionals
Endowment Plans	Combines savings and insurance	Conservative investors
ULIPs	Market-linked insurance plans	Risk-taking investors
Health Insurance	Covers medical expenses	All age groups
Motor Insurance	Covers vehicle damage and liability	Vehicle owners
Fire Insurance	Covers property damage due to fire	Businesses, homeowners
Marine Insurance	Covers goods in transit	Exporters, importers



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Insurance Type Description

Target Audience

Liability Insurance Covers legal liabilities

Professionals, businesses

2.5 Need Analysis

Need analysis helps determine the appropriate insurance coverage based on individual circumstances.

- Income Replacement: Ensures financial support for dependents.
- Debt Coverage: Pays off loans and liabilities.
- Education Planning: Funds children's education.
- **Retirement Planning:** Provides post-retirement income.
- Tax Benefits: Deductions under Sections 80C, 80D, etc.

2.6 Insurance Pricing and Premium Calculation

- **Premium Components:**
 - Mortality charges
 - **Expense loading**
 - Investment component (for ULIPs)
 - Rider charges
- **Factors Affecting Premium:**
 - Age, gender, health status
 - Occupation and lifestyle
 - Sum assured and policy term
 - Type of coverage and riders
- **Pricing Models:**
 - **Actuarial valuation**
 - Risk pooling
 - Experience rating
 - Community rating



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Summary and Conclusion

This study note provides a comprehensive overview of financial planning and insurance concepts essential for MBA students. Unit 1 emphasizes the importance and process of personal financial planning and wealth management, while Unit 2 covers risk analysis, insurance products, regulatory frameworks, and premium pricing. Together, these units equip students with the foundational knowledge required to make informed financial decisions and understand the dynamics of the insurance industry.