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“MUTUAL FUNDS AND INVESTORS BEHAVIOUR”

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION TO INVESTMENTS

Savings and Investments form an integral part of one's life. Investments refer to the employment of funds with an objective of earning a favourable return on it. In other words, investment is a process, where money is being utilized with a hope of making more money.

Investment is the commitment of money that have been saved by deferring the consumption and purchasing an asset, either real or financial with an expectation that it could yield some positive future returns.

There is a plethora of investment avenues, each associated with varied risk-return trade-offs. Every investment avenue is distinct in its characteristic, which makes the investment decision fascinating. The investor thus needs to carefully analyze each of its characteristics and build a basket of assets that suits his risk profile and complies with his objectives and goals. Hence, investment decision making is a fascinating task to the investor.

There are different categories of investors. The investment strategies differ from each other, with regard to size of the investment, time-period, objectives, risk appetite etc. The investors can be classified into,

Individual investors

- Corporate
- Institutional investors – Domestic and Foreign
- Pension Funds
- Government
- The investor talked about in the present context refers only to individual investors.

According to Babylonian Talmud, any person should always segregate his wealth into three portions, namely,

- One-third in land
- One-third in commerce
- One-third retained in his own hands

The sages of the Talmud suggested, what is possibly the world's first diversified investment portfolio, and despite the vicissitudes of fifteen hundred years their device is not without merit even today. A formal statement of investment management through risk diversification and portfolio selection, however, did not become available until the 1950's when Harry Markowitz and James Tobin published their pioneering studies –

“Portfolio Selection”, Journal of Finance, VII in March 1952 by H M Markowitz –• New York

“Liquidity Preference as Behaviour Towards Risk”, Review of Economic Studies, • XXVI in February 1958 by James Tobin

These studies were basically an attempt to explain in a systematic manner, why for almost two millennia, most investors have been following the advice implied in the Talmudic dictum.

Such attempts, following Markowitz, are usually classified as belonging to the theory of portfolio selection. Portfolio theory, like most economic theories, has two distinct aspects,

Viewed as a positive theory, it attempts to explain and predict phenomena in capital

markets Viewed as a normative theory or as an art, it sets out criteria concerning the way in

which investment decisions should be made and stipulates the rules for attaining desired ends The above distinction was possible as a result of efforts put in by John Neville Keynes, the distinguished Victorian logician and political economist.

INTRODUCTION TO SAVINGS

Savings are of great importance in a developing country like India. The quantum of these savings has a direct bearing on the level of economic activity of the nation. The degree of progress attained in a country largely depends on what the households do with the additional income generated every year. There is a certain need for adequate integration of savings and investment programmes into development strategies that are capable of improving resource allocation, promotion of equitable distribution of income and reducing vulnerability.

There are various challenges in the savings behaviour of the Indian households. The sluggish economy, steep market declines, deteriorating revenues, alarming reports of scandals, insider trading, illegal corporate accounting practices etc have posed few challenges in savings pattern. In an emerging economy like India, majority of the savings are parked in financial assets rather than real or physical assets.

SAVINGS AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

The role of savings and investments and its impact on macro-economic factors have raised controversies amongst economists. While few economists argued that excess savings could lead to depression, other economists were against this argument. Adam Smith refuted the opinion and argued that savings could lead to economic growth. In the wealth of nations, Smith maintained that, "As the capital of an individual can be increased only by what he saves from his annual revenue or annual gains, so the capital of society, which is the same with that of all individuals who compose it, can be increased in the same manner..... what is annually saved is as regularly consumed as what is annually spent, and nearly at the same time too; but it is consumed by a

According to classical theory of savings and investment, the key factor that would bring savings and investment into equilibrium at full employment is the interest rate. In other words, an increase in savings would lead to decrease in the interest rates and this would cause an increase in investment and thus stimulate growth.

Keynes challenged the classical theory and argued in his work Keynes General Theory that, "The traditional analysis has been aware that savings depend on income but it has overlooked the fact that income depends on investment, in such fashion that,

when investment changes, income must necessarily change in just that degree which is necessary to make change in savings equal to the change in investment" (1936, p 184). He also stated that „increased investment will always be accompanied by increased saving, but it can never be preceded by it" (1939, p 572). Further, Keynes stated that,

"The investment market can be congested on account of a shortage of cash. It can never be congested on account of saving" (1973, p 222). In contrast, the supply-determined growth theory suggests that savings determine investments and hence, any economic policy should be aimed at increasing the private savings which would result in lower interest rates and which, in turn, would increase investments

Post-second world war, economic growth has received considerable attention by economists, who raised the question of whether growth is determined by aggregate demand or aggregate

REAL ASSETS v/s FINANCIAL ASSETS

The society's material wealth is a function of productive capacity of the economy. The production capacity refers to the quantum of goods and services its members can create. This capacity is a function of real assets of the economy, namely, land, buildings, plant, machinery, intellect etc. On the contrary, financial assets, such as stock, bonds, etc either in material or de-material form, do not contribute directly to the productive capacity of the economy. These assets are the means by which individuals or institutions hold their claims on real assets. Real assets generate net income to the economy and the financial assets define the allocation of income or wealth among investors.

INVESTMENT ATTRIBUTES

Following are the various investment attributes,

Rate of Return

- Risk
- Safety
- Liquidity
- Hedge against inflation
- Tax Shield
- Return Investors always expect a good rate of return from their investments. Rate of return could be defined as the total income the investor receives during the holding period stated as a percentage of the purchasing price at the beginning of the holding period.
- $\text{Return} = \frac{\text{Capital appreciation \& dividend (interest)}}{\text{Purchase price}} \times 100$

Risk

Risk of holding securities is related with the probability of actual return becoming less than the expected return. Investment's risk is just as important as measuring its expected rate of return because minimizing risk and maximizing the rate of return are interrelated objectives in the investment management.

An investment whose rate of return varies widely from period to period is risky than whose return that does not change much. Every investor likes to reduce the risk of his investment by proper combination of different securities.

Safety

The selected investment avenue should be under the legal and regulatory frame work. If it is not under the legal frame work, it is difficult to represent the grievances, if any. Approval of the law itself adds flavor of safety. Even though approved by law, the safety of the principal differs from one mode of investment to another.

Liquidity

Marketability of the investment provides liquidity to the investment. The liquidity depends upon the marketing and trading facility. If a portion of the investment could be converted into cash without much loss of time, it would help the investor meet the emergencies. Stocks are liquid only if they command good market by providing adequate return through dividends and capital appreciation.

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVES

The investor needs to define his objectives so that he moves in that direction. The main investment objectives are Increasing the rate of return and

- Reducing the risk.
- Availing tax shield

Increasing the rate of return

Return is the ultimate objective in any investment program. Many investments have two components of return, namely,

Capital Gain or Loss

- Some form of income – interest, dividend, etc

- The returns shall be measured in any of the following form,
- Holding Period Return
- Arithmetic Mean Return
- Geometric Mean Return
- Return on Investment
- Expected Return•

The investor shall always intend to maximize the returns on the investment.

Reducing the risk

Risk assessment is one of the most important aspects of modern financial management. Before embarking on any investment, a person should understand both the expected returns and the likely riskiness of those returns.

Following are the measures of total risk,

Standard deviation

- Variance
- Semi-variance
- Geometric Mean

Risk is generally referred to as “chance of loss” and the risk has numerous subsets. Total risk refers to overall variability of the returns of the financial asset. The total risk has two principal components, namely,

- Un-diversifiable risk and
- Diversifiable risk

Un-diversifiable risk is the risk that must be borne by virtue of being in the market. The risk arises from systematic factors that affect all securities of a particular type. Diversifiable risk can be removed by proper portfolio diversification. The risk arises due to company-specific events or factors.

The investor shall aim to reduce the risk to the possible extent.

Availing tax shield

Investor tries to take advantage of certain privileges from the Income Tax Act of 1961 like Section 80C, 80CCC, 80CCD, 80D etc so that he engages in tax planning. In this process,

INVESTMENT v/s SPECULATION

It is very important to distinguish investment from speculation. Investment differs

from Speculation in many facets. Benjamin Graham once said, “..... Everyone who

buys or sells a security has become an investor, regardless of what he buys, or for

what purpose, or at what price

” Investors and speculators have different views and thus different actions. Benjamin Graham, in his book, Intelligent Investor, writes, “An investment operation is one which, upon thorough analysis, promises safety of principal and an adequate return.” Hence, investment has three components, namely,

- Thorough analysis
- Safety of principal
- Adequate return

Graham, further states that, if any operation does not include all these three components, it is speculative

The following further differences can be seen between investment and speculation,

□ Investors have long term view, whereas, speculators have relatively shorter duration

Investors behave like the business owners, whereas, speculators behave like creditors

Risk inherent in investment is relatively lower as compared to speculation, where the risk is quite high

The investors expect a moderate and a normal rate of return, as against speculator,

who expects relatively higher rate of return

□ An investor shall more often concentrates on fundamental analysis, while, the speculator would depend on technical analysis, sentiments and psychology.



CHAPTER 2

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

My main and important objective of that study is I am more interested in mutual funds investments. I give more safety to its investors. Here are many more objectives of my study given as under-

1. To know the investors behavior.
2. To know about the literacy on mutual fund in India.
3. Interest of the investors.
4. Different occupation investor's knowledge.

5. Purpose of the investors for investing in the mutual funds.
6. To know the investment duration of investment in Mutual Funds etc

Objective:

The basic purpose is to know about the Mutual Fund Industry and to know the behavior of the Indian Investors regarding different investment tools.

This project will provide me the better platform to understand the History, Growth and various other aspects of Mutual Fund. It will also help me to understand the behavior of Indian investor regarding different investment tools .

SEBI is the apex regulatory of capital markets. SEBI has enacted the SEBI (mutual fund) Regulations, 1996, which provides the scope of the regulation of the mutual fund in India. All Mutual funds are required to be mandatory registered with SEBI. The structure and formation of mutual funds, appointment of key functionaries, operation of the mutual funds, accounting and disclosure norms, rights and obligations of functionaries and investors, investment restrictions ,compliance and penalties are all defined under the SEBI regulations. Mutual funds have to send half yearly compliance reports to SEBI, and provide all information about their operations

The term investment plans generally refers to the services that the funds provide to investors offering different ways to invest or invest . The different investment plans are important considerations in the investment decisions because they determine the level of flexibility available to the investors . Alternate investment plans offered by the fund allow the investor freedom with respect to investing at one time or at regular intervals, making transfers to different schemes within the same fund family or receiving income at specified intervals or accumulating

A mutual fund is a pool of money, collected from investors, and is invested according to certain investment options. A mutual fund is a trust that pools the savings of a number of investors who share a common financial goal. A mutual fund is created when investors put their money together. It is therefore a pool of the investor's funds. The money thus collected is then invested in capital market instruments such as shares, debentures and other securities. The income earned through these investments and the capital appreciations realized are shared by its unit holders in proportion to the number of units owned by them.

The most important characteristics of a fund are that the contributors and the beneficiaries of the fund are the same class of people, namely the investors. The term mutual fund means the investors contribute to the pool, and also benefit from the pool. There are no other claimants to the funds. The pool of funds held mutually by investors is the mutual fund.

A mutual funds business is to invest the funds thus collected according to the wishes of the investors who created the pool. Usually, the investors appoint professional investment managers, to manage their funds. The same objective is achieved when professional investment managers create a product and offer it for investment to the investor. This product represents a share in the pool, and pre states investment objectives. Thus a mutual fund is the most suitable investment for the common man as it offers an opportunity to invest in a diversified, professionally managed basket of securities at a relatively low cost.

Investors in the mutual fund industry today have a choice of 39 mutual funds, offering nearly 500 products. Though the categories of product offered can be classified under about a dozen generic heads, competition in the industry has led to innovative alterations to standard products. The most important benefit of product choice is that it enables investors to choose options that suit their return requirements and risk appetite.

Features that investors like in mutual fund

If mutual funds are emerging as the favorite investment vehicle, it is because of the many advantages they have over other forms and avenues of investing, particularly for the investor who has limited resources available in terms of capital and ability to carry out detailed research and market monitoring. The following are the major advantages offered by mutual funds to all investors.

- **Portfolio diversification:** Mutual Funds normally invest in a well -diversified portfolio or securities. Each investor in a fund is a part owner of all of the funds assets. This enables him to hold a diversified investment portfolio even with a small amount of investment that would otherwise require big capita.
- **Professional management ;** Even if an investor has a big amount of capital available to him, he lacks the professional attitude that is generally present in the experienced fund manager who ensures a much better return than what an investor can manage on his own. Few investors have the skills and resources of their own to succeed in today 's fast moving, global and sophisticated markets.
- **Reduction/ diversification of risk:** An investor in a mutual fund acquires a diversified portfolio, no matter how small his investment. Diversification reduces the risk of loss, as compared to investing directly in one or two shares or debentures or other

- Instruments When an investor invests directly, all the risk of potential loss is his own.

Automatic Reinvestment Plans (ARP)

In India, many funds offer two options under the same scheme the dividend option and the growth option. The dividend option or the Automatic Reinvestment Plans (ARP) allows the investor to reinvest in additional units the amount of dividends or other distribution made by the fund, instead of receiving them in cash. Reinvestment takes place at the ex-dividend NAV. The ARP ensures that the investors reap the benefit of compounding in his investments. Some funds allow reinvestments into other schemes in the fund family.

Automatic Investment Plans (AIP)

These require the investor to invest a fixed sum periodically, there by letting the investor save in a disciplined and phased manner. The mode of investment could be through debit to the investors salary or bank account. Such plans are also known as the Systematic Investment Plans. But mutual funds do not offer this facility on all the schemes. Typically they restrict it to their plain vanilla schemes like diversified equity funds,

Income funds and balanced funds. SIP works best in equity funds. It enforces saving discipline and helps you profit from market volatility- you buy more units when the market is down and fewer when the market is up.

CHAPTER 3

LITERATURE REVIEW

LITERATURE REVIEW

Fund is different from the normal balance sheet of a bank or a company. All of the fund's assets belong to the investors and are held in the fiduciary capacity for them. Mutual fund employees need to be aware of the special requirements concerning accounting for the fund's assets, liabilities and transactions with investors and the outsiders like banks, securities custodians and registrars. This knowledge will help them better understand their responsibilities and their place in the organization, by getting an overview of the functioning of the fund.

Even the mutual fund agents need to understand the accounting for the fund's transaction with investors and how the fund accounts for its assets and liabilities, as the knowledge is essential for them to perform their basic role in explaining the mutual fund performance to the investor. For example, unless the agent knows how the NAV is computed, he cannot use even simple measures such as NAV change to assess the fund performance. He also should understand the impact of dividends paid out by the fund or entry/exit loads paid by the investor on the calculation of the NAV and therefore the fund performance.

The mutual funds in India are required to follow the accounting policies as laid down by the SEBI (Mutual Fund) Regulations 1996 and the amendments in 1998. Company form. In which investors hold shares of the mutual fund. In this structure management of the fund in the hands of an elected board, this in turn appoints investment managers to manage the fund. Trust form, in which the investors are held by the trust, on behalf of the investors. The appoints investment managers monitors their functioning in the interest of the investors.

The company form of organization is very popular in the United States. In India mutual funds are organized as trusts. The trust is created by the sponsors who is actually the entity interested in creating the mutual fund business. The trust is either managed by a Board of trustees or by a trustee company, formed for this purpose. The investors' funds are held by the trust.

Though the trust is the mutual fund, the AMC is its operational face. The AMC is the first functionary to be appointed, and is involved in the appointment of all the other functionaries. The AMC structures the mutual fund products, markets them and mobilizes the funds and services the investors. It seeks the services of the functionaries in carrying.

CHAPTER 4

HISTORY, TYPES, USE AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

FREQUENTLY USED TERMS

Net Asset Value (NAV)

Net Asset Value is the market value of the assets of the scheme minus its liabilities. The per unit NAV is the net asset value of the scheme divided by the number of units outstanding on the Valuation Date.

Sale Price

It is the price you pay when you invest in a scheme. It is also called Offer Price. It may include a sales load.

Repurchase Price

It is the price at which a close- ended scheme repurchases its units and it may include a back – end load. This is also known as Bid price.

Redemption Price

It is the price at which open- ended schemes repurchase their units and close – ended schemes redeem their units on maturity. Their prices are NAV related.

Sales Load

It is a charge collected by a scheme when it sells the units. It is also known as Front End Load. Schemes that do not charge a load are called No Load schemes.

Repurchase or Back – End Load

It is a charge collected by a scheme when it buys back the units from the unit – holders.

USES OF MUTUAL FUNDS

1. We Add Value Through Active Management.
2. Mutual funds give us access to a variety of the world's best managers.
3. Mutual funds allow us to achieve better diversification for our clients.
4. Mutual funds allow us access to great managers at reasonable minimums.
5. Mutual funds are highly liquid and can be traded quickly and efficiently
6. Mutual funds make excellent managers available at a reasonable cost.
7. Mutual funds provide the opportunity for solid investment performance.
8. The quantity and quality of analytical material on mutual funds is excellent

INTERNATIONAL HISTORY OF MUTUAL FUNDS

When three Boston securities executives pooled their money together in 1924 to create the first mutual fund, they had no idea how popular mutual funds would become. The idea of pooling money together for investing purposes started in Europe in the mid 1880s. The first pooled fund in the U.S. was created in 1893 for the faculty and staff of Harvard University. On March 21st, 1924 the first official mutual fund was born. It was called Massachusetts Investors Trust.

After one year, the Massachusetts Investors Trust grew \$50,000 in assets in 1924 to \$392,000 in assets (with around 200 shareholders). In contrast, there are over 10,000 mutual funds in the U.S. today totaling around \$7 trillion (with approximately 83 million individual investors) according to the Investment Company Institute.

The stock market crash of 1929 slowed the growth of mutual funds. In response to the stock market crash, Congress passed the Securities Act of 1933 and the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. These laws require that a fund be registered with the SEC and provide prospective investors with a prospectus. The SEC (U.S. Securities and

Exchange Commission) helped create the Investment Company Act of 1940 which provides the guidelines that all funds must comply with today.

With renewed confidence in the stock market, mutual funds began to blossom. By the end of the 1960s there were around 270 funds with \$48 billion in assets.

In 1976, John C. Bogle opened the first retail index fund called the “First Index Investment Trust”. It is now called the Vanguard 500 Index Fund and in November 2000 it became the largest mutual fund growth was Individual Retirement Account (IRA) provisions made in 1981, allowing individuals (including those already in corporate pension plans) to contribute \$2,000 a year. Mutual funds are now popular known for ease of use, liquidity and unique diversification capabilities.

History of the Indian Mutual Fund Industry

The mutual fund industry in India started in 1963 with the formation of Unit Trust of India, at the initiative of the government of India and Reserve Bank. The history of mutual funds in India can be broadly divided into four distinct phases:

First Phase: - 1964 – 1987

Unit Trust of India (UTI) was established on 1963 by an Act of Parliament. It was set up by the Reserve Bank of India and functioned under the regulatory and administrative control of the Reserve Bank of India. In 1978 UTI was de-linked from the RBI and the Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) took over the regulatory and administrative control in place of RBI. The first scheme launched by UTI was Unit Scheme 1964. At the end of 1988 UTI had Rs.6700 crores of assets under management.

Second Phase: - 1987 – 1993 (Entry of Public Sector Funds)

1987 marked the entry of non-UTI, public sector mutual funds set by public sector banks and life Insurance corporation of India (LIC) and General Insurance Corporation of India (GIC). SBI Mutual funds was the first non-UTI Mutual fund established in June 1987 followed by Can bank Mutual Fund (Dec 87), Punjab National Bank Mutual Fund (Aug 89), Indian Bank Mutual Fund (Nov 89), Bank Of India (Jun90), Bank Of Baroda

Mutual Fund (Oct92), LIC established its Mutual Fund in June 1989 while GIC had set up its mutual fund in December 1990. At the end of 1993, the mutual fund industry had assets under management of Rs. 47,004 crores.

Third Phase – 1993-2003 (Entry of Private Sector Funds)

With the entry of private sector funds in 1993, a new era started in the Indian mutual fund industry, giving the Indian investors a wider choice of fund families. Also, 1993 was the year in which the first Mutual Fund Regulations came into being, under which all mutual funds, except UTI were to be registered and governed. The erstwhile Kothari Pioneer (now merged with Franklin Templeton) was the private sector mutual fund registered in July 1993.

The 1993 SEBI (Mutual Fund) Regulations were substituted by a more comprehensive and revised Mutual Fund Regulations in 1996. The industry now functions under the SEBI (Mutual Fund) Regulation 1996.

The number of mutual fund houses went on increasing, with many foreign mutual funds setting up funds in India and also the industry have witnessed several mergers and acquisitions. As at the end of January 2003, there were 33 mutual funds with total assets of Rs.1, 21,805 crores. The Unit Trust of India with Rs .44, 541 crores of assets under management were way ahead of other mutual funds.

Fourth Phase – since February 2003

In February 2003, following the repeal of the Unit Trust of India Act 1963 UTI was bifurcated into two separate entities. One is the specified Undertaking of the Unit Trust of India with assets under management of Rs 29,835 crores as at the end of January 2003, representing broadly, the assets of US 64 scheme, assured return and certain other

Schemes. The specified Undertaking of Unit Trust of India, functioning under administrators and under the rules framed by Government of India and does not come under the purview of the Mutual Fund Regulations.

The second is the UTI Mutual Fund Ltd, sponsored by SBI, BOB, and LIC. It is registered with SEBI and functions under the Mutual Fund Regulations. With the bifurcation of the erstwhile UTI which had in March 2000 more than Rs.76, 000 crores Of assets under management and with the setting up of a UTI Mutual Fund, conforming to the SEBI Mutual Fund Regulations, and with recent mergers taking place among different private sector funds, the mutual fund industry has entered its current phase of consolidation and growth. As per the numbers released by the Association of Mutual Funds in India (AMFI), AUM as at the end of March stood at Rs 2, 95,286 crores as against AUM of Rs 3, 52,686 crores as at the end of February.

REGULATORY STRUCTURE OF MUTUAL FUNDS IN INDIA

The structure of mutual fund in India is governed by the SEBI Regulations, 1996. These regulations make it mandatory for mutual funds to have a three-tier structure SPONSER –TRUSTEE-ASSET MANAGEMENT COMPANY (AMC). The sponsor is the promoters of the mutual fund and appoints the AMC for managing the investment portfolio. The AMC is the business face of the mutual fund. As it manages all the affairs of the mutual fund. The mutual fund and the AMC have to be registered with SEBI.

Mutual Funds can be structured in the following ways:

Company form. In which investors hold shares of the mutual fund. In this structure management of the fund is in the hands of an elected board, this in turn appoints investment managers to manage the fund. Trust form, in which the investors are held by the trust, on behalf of the investors. The appointed investment managers monitor their functioning in the interest of the investors.

The company form of organization is very popular in the United States. In India mutual funds are organized as trusts. The trust is created by the sponsors who are actually the entity interested in creating the mutual fund business. The trust is either managed by a Board of trustees or by a trustee company, formed for this purpose. The investors' funds are held by the trust.

Though the trust is the mutual fund, the AMC is its operational face. The AMC is the first functionary to be appointed, and is involved in the appointment of all the other functionaries. The AMC structures the mutual fund products, markets them and mobilizes the funds and services the investors. It seeks the services of the functionaries in carrying out these functions. All the functionaries are required to follow the trustees, who lay down the ground rules and monitor them, working.

REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

Regulatory jurisdiction of SEBI:

SEBI is the apex regulatory of capital markets. SEBI has enacted the SEBI (mutual fund) Regulations, 1996, which provides the scope of the regulation of the mutual fund in India. All Mutual funds are required to be mandatorily registered with SEBI. The structure and formation of mutual funds, appointment of key functionaries, operation of the mutual funds, accounting and disclosure norms, rights and obligations of functionaries and investors, investment restrictions, compliance and penalties are all defined under the SEBI regulations. Mutual funds have to send half yearly compliance reports to SEBI, and provide all information about their operations.

Regulatory jurisdiction of RBI:

RBI is the monetary authority of the country and is also the regulatory of the banking system. Earlier bank sponsored mutual funds were under the dual regulatory control of RBI and SEBI. These provisions are no longer in vogue. SEBI is the regulator of all mutual funds. The present position is that the RBI is involved with the mutual fund industry, only to the limited extent of being the regulator of the sponsors of bank sponsored mutual funds.

Role of Ministry of Finance in Mutual Fund:

The Finance Ministry is the supervisor of both the RBI and SEBI. The Ministry Of Finance is also the appellate authority under SEBI Regulations. Aggrieved parties can make appeals to the Ministry of Finance on the SEBI rulings relating to the mutual fund.

Role of Companies Act in Mutual Fund:

The AMC and the Trustee Company may be structured as limited companies, which may come under the regulatory purview of the Company Law Board (CLB). The provisions of the Companies Act, 1956 is applicable to these company forms of organizations. The Company Law Board is the apex regulatory authority for companies. Any grievance against the AMC or the trustee company can be addressed to the Company Law Board for redresses.

Role of Stock Exchanges:

If a mutual fund is listed its schemes on stock exchanges, such listings are subject to the listing regulation of stock exchanges. Mutual funds have to sign the listing agreement and abide by its provisions, which primarily deal with periodic notifications and disclosure of information that may impact the trading of listed units.

LEGAL STRUCTURE

Mutual funds have a unique structure not shared with other entities such as companies or the firms. It is important for employees and agents to be aware of the special nature of this structure ,because it determines the rights and the responsibilities of the fund's constituents viz. sponsor, trustees, custodian, transfer agents and of course the fund and the AMC. The legal structure also drives the inter relationship between these constituents.

Like other countries, India has a legal framework within which mutual funds must be constituted along one unique structure as unit trust. A mutual fund in India is allowed to issue open ended and a close ended under a common legal structure. Therefore, a mutual fund may have a several different scheme under it at any point of time.

The Fund Sponsor

"Sponsor" is defined by the SEBI regulations as any person who acting alone or in combination with another body corporate establishes a mutual fund. The sponsor of a fund is akin to the promoter of the company as he gets the fund registered with the SEBI.

The sponsor will form a trust and appoint the Board of Trustees. The sponsor will also generally appoint the AMC as the fund managers. The sponsor, either directly or acting through the trustees will also appoint a Custodian to hold the fund assets. All these appointments are made in accordance with the guidelines of the SEBI.

As per the existing SEBI regulations, for a person to qualify as the sponsor, he must contribute at least 40% of the net worth of the AMC and posses a sound financial track record over a period of five years prior to the registration.

Mutual Funds as Trusts

A mutual fund is constituted in the form of a Public Trust created under the Indian Trusts Act, 1882. The fund sponsor acts as the settlers of the trust, contributing to its initial capital and appoints a Trustee to hold the assets of the Trust for the benefit of the unit holders, who are the beneficiaries of the trust .The fund then invites investors to contribute their money in the common pool, by subscribing to "units" issued by various schemes established by the trust, units being the evidence of their beneficial interest in the fund.

Trustees

The trust – the mutual fund may be managed by a board of Trustees- a body of the individuals, or a trust company- a corporate body. Most of the funds in India are managed by the Board of Trustees. While the Board is governed by the provisions of the Indian Trust act, where the Trustee is a corporate body, it would also be required to comply the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956, the Board as an independent body, act as the protector of the interest of the unit holders. The Trustees do not directly manage the portfolio of the securities. For this specialist function, they appoint AMC. They ensure that the fund is managed by the AMC as per the defined objective and in accordance with the trust deed and the regulations of the SEBI.

The trust is created through a document called the Trust Deed that is executed by the fund sponsor in the favor of the trustees. The Trust Deed is required to be stamped as registered under the provisions of the Indian Registration Act and registered with SEBI. Clauses in the Trust Deed, inter alias, deal with the establishment of the Trust, the appointment of the trustees, their powers and duties and the obligations of the trustees

Towards the unit holders and the AMC. These clauses also specify activities that the fund / AMC cannot undertake. The third schedule of the SEBI (MF) Regulations, 1996 specifies the contents of the Trust Deed.

CLASSIFICATION OF MUTUAL FUND SCHEMES

Any mutual fund has an objective of earning objective income for the investors and / or getting increased value of their investments. To achieve these objectives mutual funds adopt different strategies and accordingly offer different schemes of investments. On these bases the simplest way to categorize schemes would be to group these into two broad classifications:

- Operational Classification
- Portfolio Classification.

Operational Classification highlights the two main types of schemes, i.e. open ended and close ended which are offered by the mutual funds.

Portfolio classification projects the combination of investment instruments and investment avenues available to mutual funds to manage their funds. Any portfolio scheme can be either open ended or close ended.

Operational Classification

(A) Open ended schemes: As the name implies the size of the scheme (fund) is open

i.e. Not specified or pre determined. Entry to the fund is always open to the investor who can subscribe at any time. Such fund stands ready to buy or sell its securities at any time. It implies that the capitalization of the fund is constantly changing as investors sell or buy their shares. Further the shares or units are normally not traded on the stock exchange but are repurchased by the fund at announced rates. Open ended schemes have comparatively better liquidity despite the fact that these are not listed. The reason is that investor can at any time approach mutual funds for sale of such units. No intermediaries are required. Moreover, the realizable amount is certain since repurchase is at a price based on declared net asset value (NAV). No minute to minute fluctuations in rate haunts the investors. The portfolio mix of such schemes has to be investments, which are actively traded in the market. Otherwise, it will not be possible to calculate NAV. This is the reason that generally open – ended schemes are equity based. Moreover, desiring frequently traded securities, open –ended schemes are hardly have in their portfolio shares of comparatively new and smaller companies since these are not generally not traded. In such funds, option to reinvest its dividend is also available. Since there is always a possibility of withdrawals, the management of such funds becomes more tedious

as managers have to work from crisis to crisis. Crisis may be on two fronts; one is that unexpected withdrawals require funds to maintain a high level of cash available every time implying thereby idle cash. Fund managers have to face question like “what to sell”. He could very well have to sell his most liquid assets. Second, by virtue of this situation such funds may fail to grab favorable opportunities. Further to match quick cash payments, funds cannot have matching realization from their portfolio due to intricacies of the stock market. Thus, success of the open ended schemes to a great extent depends on the efficiency of the capital market.

(B) Close ended schemes:

Such schemes have a definite period after which their shares/ units are redeemed. Unlike open ended, these funds have fixed capitalization, i.e. corpus normally does not change throughout its life period. Close ended funds units” trade among the investors in the secondary market since these are to be quoted on the stock exchanges. Their price is determined on the basis of demand and supply in the market. Their liquidity depends on the efficiency and understanding of the engaged brokers. Their price is free to deviate NAV, i.e., there is very possibility that the market price may be above or below its NAV. If one takes into account the issue expenses, conceptually close ended funds units cannot be trade at a premium or over NAV because of a package of investments, i.e., cannot exceed the sum of the prices of the investments constituting the package. Whatever premium exists that may exist only on account of speculative activities. In India as per SEBI (MF) Regulations every mutual fund is free to launch any or both types of schemes.

Portfolio Classification of Funds:

Following are the portfolio classification of funds, which may be offered. This classification may be on the basis of (a) Return (b) Investment Pattern (c) Specialized sector of investment (d) Leverage (e) Others

Return Based Classification

To meet the diversified needs of the investors, the mutual fund schemes are made to enjoy a good return. Returns expected are in form of regular dividends or capital appreciation or a combination of these two.

Income Funds: For investors who are more curious for returns, income funds are floated. Their objective is to maximize current income. Such funds distribute periodically the income earned by them. These funds can further be spitted up into categories: those that stress constant income at relatively low risk and those that attempt to achieve maximum income possible, even with the use of leverage. Obviously, the higher the expected returns, the higher the potential risk of the investment.

Growth Funds: Such funds aim to achieve increase in the value of the underlying investments through capital appreciation. Such funds invest in growth oriented securities which can appreciate through the expansion production facilities in long run. An investor who selects such funds should be able to assume a higher than normal degree of risk.

Conservative Funds: The fund with a philosophy of “all things to all” issue offer document announcing objectives as (i) To provide a reasonable rate of return, (ii) To protect the value of investment (iii) To achieve capital appreciation consistent with the fulfillment of the first two objectives. Such funds which offer a blend of immediate average return and reasonable capital appreciation are known as “middle of the road” funds. Such funds divide their portfolio in common stocks and bonds in a way to achieve the desired objectives. Such funds have been most popular and appeal to the investors who want both growth and income.

B) Investment Based Classification:

Mutual funds may also be classified on the basis of securities in which they invest.

Basically, it is renaming the subcategories of return based classification.

Equity Fund: Such funds, as the name implies, invest most of their investible shares in equity shares of companies and undertake the risk associated with the investment in equity shares. Such funds are clearly expected to outdo other funds in rising market, because these have almost all their capital in equity. Equity funds again can be of different categories varying from those that invest exclusively in high quality „blue

chip“ companies to those that invest solely in the new, un established companies. The strength of these funds is the expected capital appreciation. Naturally they have a higher degree of risk.

Bond Funds: Such funds have their portfolio consisted of bonds, debentures, etc. this type of fund is expected to be very secure with a steady income and little or no chance of capital appreciation. Obviously risk is low in such funds. In this category we may come across the funds called „Liquid Funds“ which specialize in investing short term money market instruments. The emphasis is on liquidity and is associated with lower risks and low returns

TYPES OF MUTUAL FUNDS

All mutual fund would be either close ended or open ended or either load or no load. These classifications are general. For example all open – end funds operate the same way; or in case of a load a deduction is made from investor’s subscription or redemption and only the net amount used to determine his number of shares purchased or sold.

Funds are generally distinguished from each other by their investment objectives and types of securities they invest in. The major types of funds available:-

Money Market Funds

Often considered to be at the lowest ring in the order of risk level. Money Market Funds invest in securities of short term nature which generally means securities of less than one year maturity. The typical short term interest bearing instruments these funds invest in Treasury Bills issued by governments, Certificate of Deposits issued by banks and Commercial Paper issued by companies. The major strengths of money market funds are the liquidity and safety of principal that the investors can normally expect from short term investments.

Gilt Funds

Gilts are the governments“ securities with medium to long term maturities typically of over one year (under one year instruments being money market securities). In India, we have now seen the emergence of government securities or gilt funds that invest in government paper called dated securities. Since the issuer is the government, these funds have little risk of default and hence offer better protection of principal. However, investors have to recognize the potential changes in values of debt securities held by the funds that are caused by changes

In the market price of debt securities held by the funds that are caused by changes in the market price of debt securities quoted on the stock exchanges.

Debt Funds (Income Funds)

These funds invest in debt instruments issued not only by the governments, but also by private companies, banks and financial institutions and other entities such as infrastructure companies. By investing in debt these funds target low risk and stable income for the investor as their key objectives.

Debt funds are largely considered as income funds as they do not target capital appreciation, look for high current income and therefore distribute a substantial part of their surplus to investors. The income funds fall largely in the category of debt funds as they invest primarily in fixed income generating debt instruments

Equity Fund

As investors move from debt funds category to equity funds, they face increased risk level. However there are a large variety of equity funds and all of them is not equally risk prone. Investor and their advisors need to sort out and select the right equity fund that risk appetite.

Equity funds invest a major portion of their corpus in equity shares issued by the companies, acquired directly in initial public offerings or through the secondary Market. Equity funds would be exposed to the equity price fluctuations risk at the market level, at the industry or the sector level and the company specific level .Equity Funds NAV fluctuates with all these price movement. These price movements are caused by all kinds of external factors, political and social as well economic. The issuers of equity shares offer no guaranteed repayments in case of debt instruments. Hence, equity funds are generally considered at the higher end of the risk spectrum among all funds available in the market. On the other hand, unlike debt instruments that offer fixed amounts of repayments, equities can appreciate in value in line with the issuers“ earning potential and so offer the greatest potential for growth in capital.

Equity funds adopt different investment strategies resulting in different levels of risk. Hence they are generally separated into different types in terms of their investment styles. Some of these equity funds are as under:

Equity Income Funds

Usually income funds are in the debt funds category, as they target fixed income investments. However there are equity funds that can be designed to give the investors a high level of current income along with some steady capital appreciation, investing mainly in shares of companies with high dividend yields.

As an example an equity income fund would invest largely in power/ utility companies' shares of established companies that pay higher dividend and whose Price does not fluctuate as much as the other shares. These equity funds should therefore be less volatile and less risky than nearly all other equity funds.

Hybrid Funds

We have seen that in terms of the nature of financial securities held, there are three major mutual fund types: money market, debt and equity. Many mutual funds mix these different types of securities in their portfolios. Thus, most funds equity or debt always have some money market securities in their portfolios as these securities offer the much needed liquidity. However money market holdings will constitute a lower proportion in the overall portfolios. These are the funds that seek to hold a relatively balanced holding of debt or equity in their portfolios. Such funds are termed as "hybrid funds" as they have a dual equity/ bond focus.

Balanced Funds

A balanced fund is the one that has a portfolio comprising debt instruments, convertible securities, and preference and equity shares. Their assets are generally held in more or less equal proportion between debt / money market securities and equities. By investing in a mix of this nature, balanced funds seek to attain the objectives of the income, moderate capital appreciation and preservation of capital and are ideal for investors with a conservative and long term orientation.

Growth and Income Funds

Unlike income or growth focused funds, these funds seek to strike a balance between capital appreciation and income for the investor. Their portfolios are a mix between companies with good dividends paying records and those with

Potential for capital appreciation. These funds would be less risky than the pure growth funds though more risky than the income funds.

INVESTMENT PLANS

The term investment plans generally refers to the services that the funds provide to investors offering different ways to invest or invest. The different investment plans are important considerations in the investment decisions because they determine the level of flexibility available to the investors. Alternate investment plans offered by the fund allow the investor freedom with respect to investing at one time or at regular intervals, making transfers to different schemes within the same fund family or receiving income at specified intervals or accumulating distributions. Some of the investment plans offered are as follows:-

Automatic Reinvestment Plans (ARP)

In India, many funds offer two options under the same scheme the dividend option and the growth option. The dividend option or the Automatic Reinvestment Plans (ARP) allows the investor to reinvest in additional units the amount of dividends or other distribution made by the fund, instead of receiving them in cash. Reinvestment takes place at the ex-dividend NAV. The ARP ensures that the investors reap the benefit of compounding in his investments. Some funds allow reinvestments into other schemes in the fund family.

Automatic Investment Plans (AIP)

These require the investor to invest a fixed sum periodically, there by letting the investor save in a disciplined and phased manner. The mode of investment could be through debit to the investor's salary or bank account. Such plans are also known as the Systematic Investment Plans. But mutual funds do not offer this facility on all the schemes. Typically they restrict it to their plain vanilla schemes like diversified equity funds,

Income funds and balanced funds. SIP works best in equity funds. It enforces saving discipline and helps you profit from market volatility- you buy more units when the market is down and fewer when the market is up.

Systematic Withdrawal Plan (SWP)

Such plan allow the investor to make systematic withdrawal from his fund investment account on a periodic basis, thereby providing the same benefit as regular income. The investor must withdraw a specific minimum amount with the facility to have withdrawal amounts sent to his residence by chequer or credited directly into his bank account. The amount withdrawn is treated as redemption of units at the applicable NAV as specified in the

offer document. For example, the withdrawal could be at NAV on the first day of the month of payment. The investor is usually required to maintain a minimum balance in his bank account under this plan. Agents and the investors should understand that the SWP's are different from the Monthly Income Plans, as the former allow investors to get back the principal amount invested while the latter only pay the income part on a regular basis.

Systematic Transfer Plans (STP)

These plans allow the customer to transfer on a periodic basis a specified amount from one scheme to the another within the same fund family - meaning two schemes by the same AMC and belonging to the same fund. A transfer will be treated as the redemption of the units from the scheme from which the transfer is made, and as investments in units of the scheme into which the transfer is made. Such redemption or investment will be at the applicable NAV for the respective schemes as specified in the offer document. It is necessary for the investor to maintain a minimum balance in the scheme from which the transfer is made. Both UTI and other private funds now generally offer these services to the investor in India. The service allows the investor to maintain his investment actively.

To achieve his objectives. Many funds do not even charge any transaction fees for this service.

The Importance of Accounting Knowledge

The balance sheet of a mutual fund is different from the normal balance sheet of a bank or a company. All of the fund's assets belong to the investors and are held in the fiduciary capacity for them. Mutual fund employees need to be aware of the special requirements concerning accounting for the fund's assets, liabilities and transactions with investors and the outsiders like banks, securities custodians and registrars. This knowledge will help them better understand their responsibilities and their place in the organization, by getting an overview of the functioning of the fund.

Even the mutual fund agents need to understand the accounting for the fund's transaction with investors and how the fund accounts for its assets and liabilities, as the knowledge is essential for them to perform their basic role in explaining the mutual fund performance to the investor. For example, unless the agent knows how the NAV is computed, he cannot use even simple measures such as NAV change to assess the fund performance. He also should understand the impact of dividends paid out by the fund or entry/exit loads paid by the investor on the calculation of the NAV and therefore the fund performance.

The mutual funds in India are required to follow the accounting policies as laid down by the SEBI (Mutual Fund) Regulations 1996 and the amendments in 1998.

NET ASSET VALUE (NAV)

A mutual fund is a common investment vehicle where the assets of the fund belong directly to the investors. Investors' subscription is accounted for by the fund not as the liabilities or deposits but as the Unit Capital. On the other hand, the investments made on the behalf of the investors are reflected on the assets side and are the main constituents of the balance sheet, there are, however, liabilities of a strictly short-term nature that may be the part of the balance sheet. The fund's Net Assets are therefore defined as the assets minus the liabilities. As there are many investors in the fund. It is common practice for the mutual funds to compute the share of each of the investor on the basis of the value of the Net Assets per Share/Unit, commonly known as the Net Assets Value (NAV).

The following are the regulatory requirements and accounting definitions as laid down by the SEBI.

$NAV = \text{Net Assets of the Scheme} / \text{Number of the Units Outstanding}$, i.e.

$\text{Market value of the investments} + \text{Receivables} + \text{Other Accrued Income} + \text{Other Assets} - \text{Accrued Expenses} - \text{Other Payables} - \text{Other Liabilities}$

No. of units outstanding as at the NAV date.

For the purpose of the NAV calculation, the day on which NAV is calculated by a fund is known as the valuation date.

NAV of all schemes must be calculated and published at least weekly

for closed end schemes and daily for open end schemes. NAV's for a day must also be posted on AMFI website by 8 P.M. on that day.

A fund's NAV is affected by four sets of factors

- Purchase and sale of investment securities
- Valuation of all investment securities held

- Other assets and liabilities .

TAXATION

Investors often view the tax angle as an important consideration while deciding on the appropriate investments. This section examines the area of mutual fund taxation with respect to the taxation of income (dividends and capital gains) in the hands of the fund itself and the income when received in the hands when received in the hands investors.

Taxation in the hands of the funds

When we talk about a mutual fund for taxation purpose, we mean the legally constituted trust that holds the investors' money. It is this trust that earns and receives income from the investments it makes on the behalf of the investors . Most countries do not impose any tax on this entity- the trust - because this income that it earns is meant for the investors. The trust is considered to be only a pass through entry. It would amount to double taxation if the trust first pays the tax and then the investor is also required to pay the tax . Generally, the trust is exempted from the tax and it the investor who pays tax on his share of income . After the 1999/2000 budget of finance minister Mr . Yashwant Sinhal, the investors are totally exempted from paying any tax on the dividend income they receive from the mutual funds, while certain types of schemes pay some taxes. This section deals with what the fund or the trust pays by the way of tax .

Tax provisions

- Generally, income earned by any mutual fund registered with SEBI is exempt from tax .
- However, income distributed to unit -holders by a closed - end or debt fund is liable to a dividend distribution tax of 10% plus a surcharge of 2%, i . e . , a tax of 10. 2% . This tax is also applicable to distributions made by open - end equity funds (i . e . , funds with more than 50% of their portfolio in equity) on or after April 1, 2002 .

The impact on the Fund and the Investor

- It should be noted that although this tax is payable by the fund on its distributions and out of its income, the investors pays indirectly since
- the fund's NAV, and therefore the value of his investment will come down by the amount of tax paid by the fund. For example, if a closed end fund declares a dividend distribution of Rs. 100, Rs. 10. 20 (10 .20%) will be the tax in the hands of the funds. While the investor will get Rs.100, the fund will have Rs. 10. 20 less to invest . The fund 's current cash flow will diminish by Rs . 10.20 paid as a tax, and its impact will be reflected in the lower value of the fund's NAV and hence investor's investment on a compounded basis in future periods.
- Also , the tax bears no relationship to the investor's tax bracket and is payable by the fund even if the investor's income does not exceed the taxable limit prescribed by the Income Tax Act
- In fact, since the tax is on distributions, it makes income schemes less attractive in comparison to the growth schemes, because the objective of the income schemes is to pay regular dividends.
- The fund cannot avoid the tax even if the investor chooses to reinvest the distribution back into his fund. For example, the fund will still pay Rs.10 .20 tax on the announced distribution, even if the investor chooses to reinvest his dividends in the concerned schemes .

Taxation in the hands of the investor

Tax rebate available to individual investor on subscriptions to Mutual Funds

In accordance with the section 88 of the Income Tax Act,

Investments up to Rs.10, 000 in an ELSS qualifies for tax rebate of 20% .

In case of "infrastructure" mutual fund units, investments up to Rs.80, 000 is eligible for 20% tax rebate.

However, total investment eligible for tax rebate under section 88 is not allowed

To exceed Rs. 60,000 (Rs. 80 , 000 in case of investment qualifying under infrastructure".)

Dividends received from Mutual Funds

From the accounting year 1999/2000, income distributed by a fund is exempt in the hands of the investors.

Capital gains on sale of Units

However, if the investors sells his units and earns “Capital Gains”, the investor is subject to the Capital Gains Tax as under:

- If units are held for not more 12 months, they will be treated as short term capital assets, otherwise as long term capital assets. (This period is 36 months for assets other than shares and listed securities).
- Tax law definition of capital gains = sale consideration - (Cost of Acquisition + Cost of improvements + cost of transfer)
- If the units were held for over one year, the investors gets the benefit of “indexation”, which means his purchase price is marked up by an inflation index, so his capital gains amount is less than otherwise. Purchase price of a long term capital assets after indexation is computed as, Cost of acquisition or improvement = actual cost of acquisition or improvement * cost inflation index for year of transfer / cost inflation index for year of acquisition or improvement or for 1981, whichever is later.

Mutual Fund Performance The Investor Perspective

The investor would actually be interested in tracking the value of his investments, whether he invests directly in the market or indirectly through the mutual funds. He would have to make intelligent decisions on whether he gets an acceptable return on his investments in the funds selected by him, or if he needs to switch to the fund. He therefore, needs to understand the basis of appropriate performance measurement for the funds, and acquire the basic knowledge of the different measures of evaluating the performance of a fund. Only then would he be in a position to judge correctly whether his fund is performing well or not.

The Advisor's Perspective

If you are an intermediary recommending a mutual fund to a potential investor, he would expect you to give him proper advice on which funds have a good performance track record. If you want to be an effective investment advisor, then you too have to know how to measure and evaluate the performance of the different funds available to the investor. The need to compare the performance of the different funds requires the advisor to have the knowledge of the correct and appropriate measures of evaluating the fund performance.

Different Performance Measures

Remember that there are many ways to evaluate the performance of the fund. One must find the most suitable measure, depending upon the type of the fund one is looking at, the stated investment objective of the fund and even depending on the current financial market condition. Let us discuss few common measures.

Change in NAV - The most common measure

Purpose: If an investor wants to compute the Return on Investment between two dates, he can simply use the Per Unit Net Assets Value at the beginning and the end periods and calculate the change in the value of the NAV between the two dates in absolute and percentage terms.

Formula: for NAV change in absolute terms:

$(\text{NAV at the end of the period}) - (\text{NAV at the beginning of the period})$

For NAV change in percentage terms:

$(\text{Absolute changes in NAV} / \text{NAV at the beginning}) * 100$.

If period covered is less / more than one year: for annualized NAV

Change

$\{[(\text{absolute change in NAV} / \text{NAV at the beginning}) / \text{months}$

covered] * 12} * 100

Suitability : NAV change is most commonly used by the investors to evaluate fund performance, and so is also most commonly published by the mutual fund managers. The advantage of this measure is that it is easily understood and applies to virtually any type of fund.

Interpretation : Whether the return in terms of NAV growth is sufficient or not should be interpreted in light of the investment objective of the fund, current market conditions and alternative investment returns. Thus, a long term growth fund or infrastructure fund will give low returns in its initial years. All equity funds may give lower returns when the market is in bearish phase.

Limitation : However, this measure does not always give the

Correct picture, in case where the fund has distributed to the investors a significant amount of dividend in the interim period. If, in the above example, yearend NAV was Rs .22 after declaration and payment of dividend of Re. 1, the NAV change of 10% gives an incomplete picture .

Therefore, it is suitable for evaluating growth funds and accumulation plans of debt and equity fund, but should be avoided for income funds and funds with withdrawal plans.

Purpose: This measure corrects the shortcomings of the NAV Change measure, by taking into account of the dividends distributed by the fund between the two NAV dates, and adding them to the NAV change to arrive at the total return.

Formula : $[(\text{distributions} + \text{change in NAV}) / \text{NAV at the beginning of the period}] * 100$

Suitability : total return is the measure suitable for all types of funds. Performance of different types of funds can be compared on the basis of Total Return . Thus, during a given period, one can find out whether a debt fund has given better returns than the equity fund. It is also more accurate than simple NAV change, because it takes into account distribution during the period. While using Total Return, performance must be interpreted in the light of market conditions and investment objectives of the fund.

Limitation : although more accurate than NAV change, simple Total Return as calculated here is still inadequate as a performance measure, because it ignores the fact that distributed dividends also get

reinvested if received during the year . The investor's total return should take account of reinvestment of interim dividends.

- **Return On Investment**

Purpose: the short coming of the simple total return is overcome by the total return with reinvestment of the dividends in the funds itself at the NAV on the date of the distribution. The appropriate measure of the growth of an investor's mutual fund holdings is therefore, the return on investment .

Formula : $\{(\text{units held} + \text{dividend/ex} - \text{dividend NAV}) * \text{end NAV}\} - \text{begin NAV} / \text{begin NAV} * 100$

Suitability : Total return with distributions reinvested at NAV is a measure accepted by mutual fund tracking agencies such as Residence in Mumbai and Value Research in New Delhi . It is appropriate for measuring performance of accumulation plans, monthly/ quarterly income schemes that distribute interim dividends.

- **The Income Ratio**

Formula : a fund's income ratio is defined as its net investment income dividend by its net assets for this period .

Purpose/ Suitability : this ratio is a useful measure for evaluating income -oriented fund, particularly debt funds. It is not recommended for funds that concentrate primarily on capital appreciation .

Limitation : the income ratio cannot be considered in isolation; it should be used only to supplement the analysis based on the expense ratio and total return .

Tracking Mutual Fund Performance

Having identified appropriate measures and benchmarks for the mutual funds available in the market, the challenge is to track fund performance on a regular basis. This is indeed the key towards maximizing wealth through mutual fund investing. Proper tracking allows the investor to make informed and timely decisions regarding his fund portfolio – whether to acquire attractive funds, dispose of poor performers or switch between funds/plans .

To be able to track fund performance, the first step is to find the relevant information on NAV, expenses cash flow, appropriate indices and so on . The following are the sources of information in India:

- **Mutual Funds' Annual and Periodic Reports**: These include data on the fund's financial performance, so indicators such as income/expense ratios and Total Return can be computed on the basis of this data. The annual report includes a listing of the fund's portfolios holdings at market value, statement of revenue and expenses, unrealized appreciation/depreciation at year - end, and changes in the

net assets . On the basis of the annual report, the investors can develop a perspective on the quality of the funds assets and portfolio concentration and risk profile, besides computing returns . He can also assess the quality of the fund management company by reviewing their entire scheme's performance. The profit and loss account part of the annual report will also give details of transaction costs such as brokerage paid, custodian/registrars fees and stamp duties.

- **Mutual Funds' Websites** : With the increasing spread of the internet as a medium, all mutual funds have their own websites . SEBI even requires funds to disclose certain types of the information on these sites - for example, the Portfolio Composition . Similarly, AMFI itself has a website, which displays all of its member's funds' NAV information.
- **Financial papers:** Daily newspapers such as the Economic Times provide daily NAV figures for the open end schemes and share prices of the closed end listed schemes. Besides, weekly supplements of the economic newspapers give more analytical information on the fund performance. For example, Business Standard - the Smart Investor gives total returns over 3month, 1 year and 3 year periods, besides the fund size and rankings with the other funds separately for Equity, Balanced, Debt, Money Market, Short Term Debt and Tax Planning Funds. Similarly, Economic Times weekly supplement gives additional data on open end

Schemes such as Loads and Dividends besides the NAV and other

Information and performance data on closed end scheme.

Fund Tracking Agencies: In India, agencies such as Credence and Value Research are a source of information for mutual fund performance data and evaluation. This data is available only on request and payment .

- **Newsletters:** Many stockbrokers, mutual fund agent and banks and non -ranking firms catering to retail investors publish their own newsletters, sometimes free or else for their subscribers, giving fund performance data and recommendations .
- **Prospectus:** SEBI Regulations for mutual fund require the fund sponsors to disclose performance data relating to scheme being managed by the concerned AMC, such as the beginning and end of the year

Evaluating Fund Performance

Importance of Benchmarking in Evaluating Fund Performance

The measures mentioned above are obsolete, i . e . , none of the measure should be used to evaluate the fund performance in isolation. A fund's performance can only be judged in relation to the investor's expectations. However, it is important for the investor to define his expectations in relation to the certain "guideposts" on what is possible to achieve, or moderate his expectations with realistic investments alternatives available to him in the financial market . These guideposts or the indicators of performance can be thought of as benchmarks against which a fund's performance ought to be judged . For example, an investor's expectations of returns from equity fund should be judged against how the overall stock market performed, in the other words by how much the stock market index itself moved up or down, and whether the fund gave a return that was better or worse than the index movement . In this example, we can use a market index like S&P CNX Nifty or BSE SENSEX as "benchmarks to evaluate the investor's mutual fund performance.

The advisor needs to select the right benchmark to evaluate a fund's performance, so that he can compare the measured performance figures against the selected benchmark . Historically, in India, investors' only options to evaluate the performance of the units were UTI schemes or the bank fixed deposit interest rates. UTI itself used to "benchmark" its returns against what interest rates were available on bank deposits of 3/5 year maturity. Thus, for a long period, US 64 scheme dividends were compared on bank interest rates and investors would be happy if the Dividend Yield on US 64 units was greater than comparable deposits interest rate. However, with increasing investment options in the market, bank interest rates should not be used to judge a mutual fund's performance in all cases . Let us therefore look at how to choose the correct benchmarks of mutual fund performance.

Basis of choosing an Appropriate Performance Benchmark

The appropriate benchmark for any fund as to be selected by reference to:

- The asset class it invests in. Thus, an equity fund has to be judged by an appropriate benchmark from the equity markets, a debt fund performance against a debt market benchmark and so on; and
- The fund's stated investment objective. For example, if a fund invests in long term growth stocks, its performance ought to be Evaluated against a benchmark that captures a growth stocks' performance.

There are in fact three types of benchmarks that can be used to evaluate a fund's performance relative to the market as whole, relative to other mutual funds, comparable financial products or investments options open to the investor.

Benchmarking relative to the market :

Equity Funds

Index Funds - a Base Index: If an investor were to choose an Equity Fund, now being offered in India, he can expect to get the same return on his investments as the return on the equity index used by the fund as its benchmark, called the Base Index . The fund would invest in the index stocks, and expects NAV changes to mirror the changes in the index itself. The fund and therefore the investor would not expect to beat the benchmark, but merely earn the same return as the index .

Tracking Error: In order to obtain the same returns as the index, an index fund invests in all of the stocks included in the index calculation, in the same proportion as the stocks' weight age in the index. The tracking error arises from the practical difficulties faced by the fund manager in trying to always buy or sell stocks to remain in line with the weight age that the stock enjoys in the index.

“Active” Equity Funds: An index fund is passively managed, to track a given index . However, most of the other equity funds/ schemes are actively managed by the fund managers. If an investor holds such an actively managed equity fund, the fund manager would not specify in advance the benchmark to evaluate his expected performance as in case of

An index fund. However, the investor still needs to know whether the fund performance is good or bad. To evaluate the performance of the equity scheme, therefore, we still need to select an appropriate benchmark and compare its return to the returns on the benchmark; usually this means using the appropriate market index . The appropriate index to be used to evaluate a broad based equity fund should be decided on the basis of the size and the composition of the fund's portfolio. If the fund in question has a large portfolio, a broader market index like BSE 100 or 200 or NSE 100 may have to be used as the rather than S&P CNX NIFTY or BSE 30. An actively managed fund expects to be able to beat the index, in other words give higher returns than the index itself.

Somewhat like the Index Funds, the choice of benchmarks in case of Sector Funds is easier. Clearly, for example, an investor in InfoTech or Pharma sector funds can only expect the same return as the relative sectoral indices . In such cases, he should expect the same or higher returns than the InfoTech or Pharma sector index if such index exists . In other words, the choice of the correct equity index as a benchmark also depends upon the investment objective of the fund. The performance of a small cap fund has to be compared with the small cap index . A Growth Fund investing in new growth sectors but is diversified in many sectors can only be judged against the appropriate growth index if available. If not, the returns can only be compared to either a broad based index or a combined set of sectoral indices.

Evaluating the Fund Manager /Asset Management Company

While every fund is exposed to market risks, good funds should at least match major market indices, and be able to sustain bearish market phases better than other funds. Good funds manager operate long term perspective, do not sacrifice investor value by excessive trading which Generates a high level of transaction costs, and will turn out more consistent performance, which is more valuable than one -time high and otherwise volatile performance record.

The investor must evaluate the fund manager's track record, how his schemes have performed over the years. There is a difference between institution -managed funds that have a team of managers with successful records as against funds that are managed by the individuals only. The team approach also helps by offsetting bad performance by one manager with good performance from the others in the team . In practice, however, single person managed funds are widely prevalent in the countries like the U .S . In India, many individuals operate as Portfolio Managers. However, currently, we have mainly institution sponsored funds, either bank -sponsored, corporate owned or government / financial institution – owned. The reliability and track record of these sponsors has been an important factor in investor perceptions.

In the final analysis, Asset Management Companies and their fund managers ought to be judged on consistency in the returns obtained, and performance record against competing or peer group managers running similar funds. While transaction costs incurred are also an important factor, this information is not generally available in India.

LIFE CYCLE AND WEALTH CYCLE STAGES

Life cycle guide to financial planning

Financial goals and plans depend to a large extent on the expenses and cash flow requirement of individuals. It is well known that the age of the investors is an important determinant of financial goals. Therefore financial planners have segmented investors according to certain stages in their life cycle as follows:

| LIFE CYCLE STAGE | FINANCIAL NEEDS | ABILITY TO INVEST | CHOICE OF INVESTMENT |
|-----------------------------|--|--|--|
| Childhood stage | Taken care of by parents | Investment of gifts | Long term |
| Young unmarried | Immediate and short term | Limited due to higher spending | Liquid plans and short term investment some exposure to equity and pension products |
| Young married stage | Short and intermediate term Housing and insurance needs Consumer finance needs | Limited due to higher spending Cash flow requirements are also limited | Medium to long – term investment Ability to take risks Fixed income insurance and equity products |
| Young married with children | Medium to long term children’s education Holidays and consumer finance Housing | Limited Financial planning needs are highest at this stage is ideal for discipline spending and saving | Medium to long-terminvestments Ability to take risks Portfolio of products for growth and long term |
| | | regularly | |
| Married with older children | Medium term needs for children | Higher saving rations recommended for intermittent for intermittent cash flows higher | Medium term investment with high liquidity needs Portfolio of products including equity debt ant pension plans |
| Retirement stage | Short to medium term | Lower saving ratios Higher | Medium term investment |

| | | | |
|--|--|-----------------------------------|--|
| | | requirement regular cash flows | for Preference liquid and income generating products Low appetite for risky investment |
|--|--|-----------------------------------|--|

CHARACTERISATION OF THE LIFE CYCLE OF INVESTORS

Life cycle can be broadly classified into phases:

- Birth and education
- Earning Years
- Retirement

On an average, the first stage lasts for 22years, the second for 38years and the last for 25-30 years.

The earning year is when income and expenses are highest. The retirement stage is when incomes are low and expenses are high.

CLASSIFICATION OF INVESTOR NEEDS

Needs are generically classified into protection needs and investment needs. Protection needs refer to needs that have to be primarily taken care of to protect the living standards, current requirement and survival requirement of investors. Needs for regular income. Need for retirement income and need for insurance cover are protection needs. Investment needs are additional financial needs that can be served through saving and investments .These is needs for children"s professional growth.

WEALTH CYCLE CLASSIFICATION OF INVESTORS

Wealth cycle based classification of investor"s financial needs. Refers to using a generalized approach to saving and investment as the classifications, than age or life stages. The following table illustrates:

| STAGE | FINANCIAL NEEDS | INVESTMENT PREFERENCES |
|--------------------|--|---|
| Accumulation stage | Investing for long term identified financial goals | Growth option and long term products. High risk appetite |
| Transition stage | Near term needs for funds as per specified needs draw closer | Liquid and medium term investment. Preference for income and debt products. |
| Reaping stage | Higher liquidity requirements | Liquid and medium term investment ., for income low risk appetite |

| | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|
| Inter generation transfer | Long term investment of inheritance | Low liquidity needs , Ability to take risks and invest for the long term |
| Sudden wealth surge | Medium to long term | Wealth preservation. Preference for low risk products. |

Asset Allocation

Asset Allocation refers to the process of deciding the composition of a portfolio. In order to achieve the goals of a financial plan, investors should allocate their funds to equity, debt and other asset classes, according to the risk and return features of these classes. This process is called asset allocation.

Asset Allocation Strategies for Investors

Benjamin Graham recommends the following allocations

| | |
|---------------------------|---|
| Basic Managed Portfolio | 50% in diversified equity value funds 25% in government securities fund 25% in high grade corporate bond fund |
| Basic Indexed Portfolio | 50% in stock market index fund 50% in bond market index fund |
| Simple Managed portfolio | 85% in balanced fund 15% in medium term bond fund |
| Complex Managed Portfolio | 20% in diversified equity fund 20% in aggressive growth fund 10% in specialty fund 30% in long term bond funds 20% in short term bond funds |
| Readymade Portfolio | Single index fund with 60% in equity and 40% in debt |

CHAPTER 5

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURE

Sampling Method

Universe: banks and brokers in North Delhi

Sampling unit

General public and the financial analyst in Banks and Brokerage Firms.

Sample Size

40

Basis of sampling

Convenient sampling and judgmental sampling

Methodology:

- Primary Data: - Personal interaction with the respondents .
- Secondary Data: - Information through websites, books, fact sheets of various fund houses etc.

CHAPTER 6

ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS

Analysis and Findings

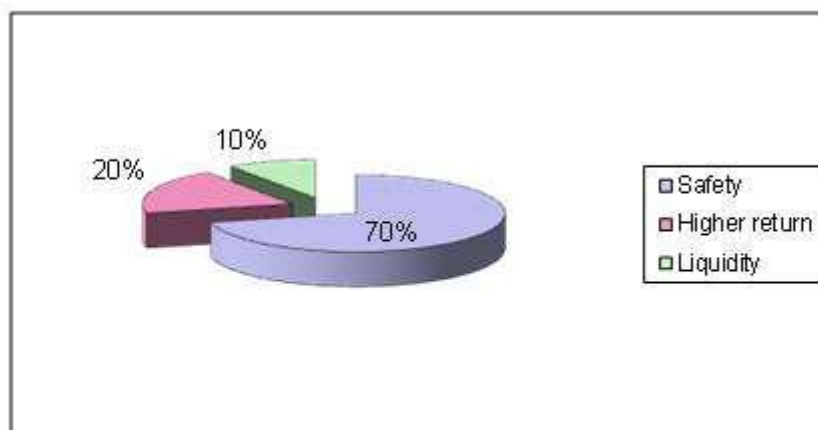
I visit to 100 people with questionnaires out of whom only 80 responded. I have analyzed my survey on the basis of these respondents feedback. Once the questionnaires were filled up, the next work that comes up is the analysis of the data arrived. We find out that more Business Men were inclined towards investing their in the Current A/c. Ladies are more inclined towards investing their funds in gold and other jeweler. On the other hand, service class people and retired fellows prefer more either Savings and/or Fixed Deposits. People with high income and who are young enough to take risks prefer shares and mutual funds.

Similarly, people are interested in knowing what the returns of their investments are. Similar large numbers of people are equally interested in the safety of their funds. There are the people who want easy liquidity of money and these are basically the business people who have to deal in the ready cash all the time. Surprisingly, while a large number of people are aware of the tax benefits, a very small number of them, only , are interested in it.

Whilst a large number of people are aware of mutual funds, comparatively a very less number invests into it. On asking how they get knowledge of Mutual Funds, a large number of them attributed it to Print Media. Even Banks today follow the role of investment advisors. Very few get any information from the Electronic Media or the Relatives/Friends. Hence AMCs must increase the awareness about their product through Electronic Media (TV's, Cables, Radios etc) as well as and should not just constrained itself to the print advertisement. Those who do not read newspaper/magazines due to any reasons may watch or listen to the advertisements.

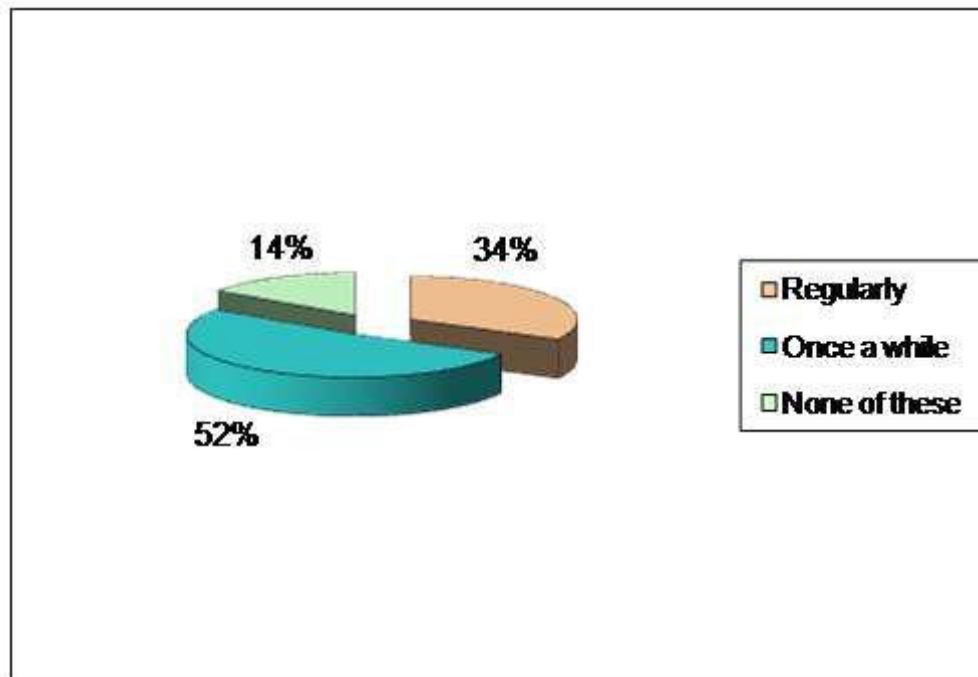
A large part of respondents said that their knowledge about MF does not allow them to invest into it while to another segment considered government bonds much better.

PRIORITY ON INVESTORS WHILE INVESTING



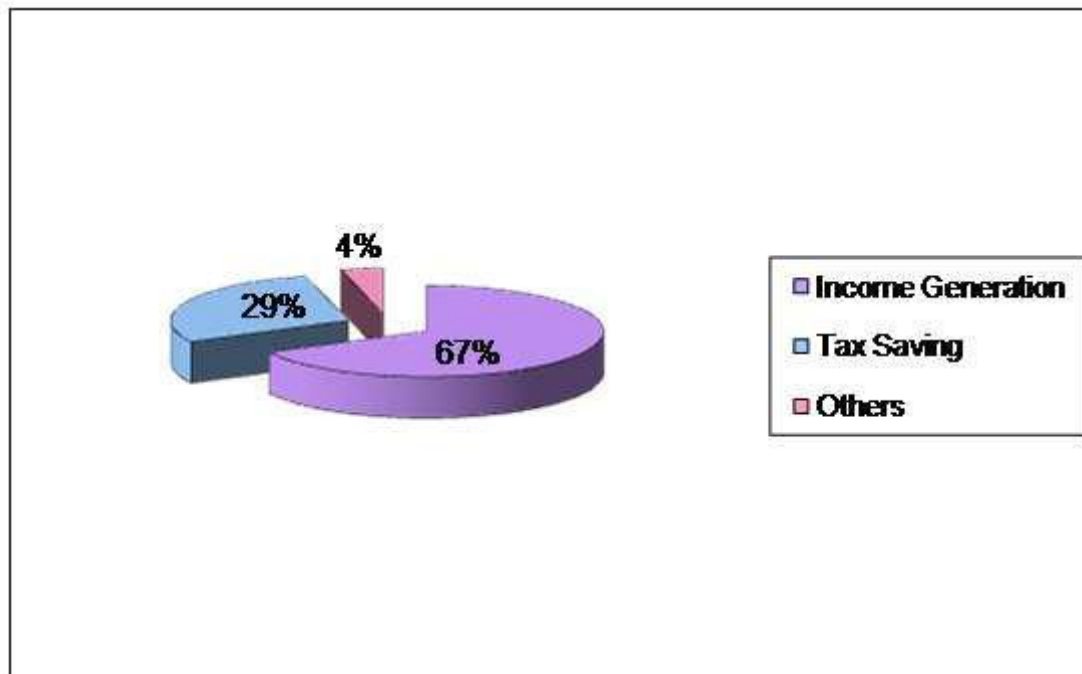
Interpretation- In my study the 70% peoples believe in invest in mutual funds because of safety. This is the most recommended in investment.

FREQUENCY OF INVESTMENT

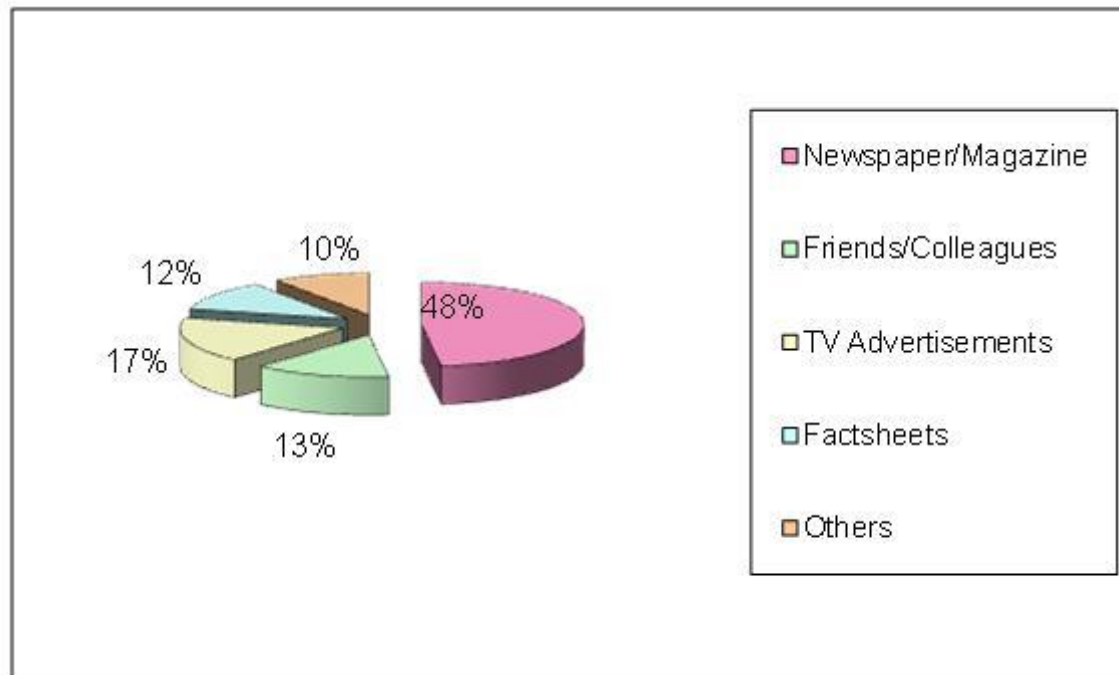


Interpretation- In my study I was 33% persons were regularly invited in mutual funds. 52% peoples want to try to invest and 15% are not interested.

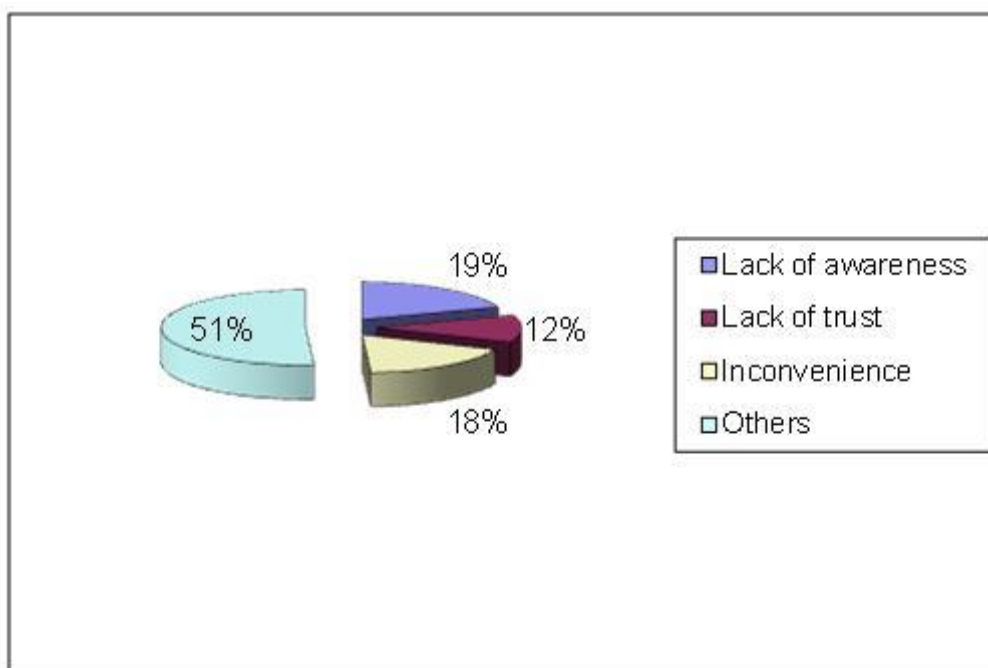
OBJECTIVE BEHIND INVESTMENT



INTERPRITATION- I was found that 67% peoples were invested in mutual funds for the regular income generation, 29% for tax saving.

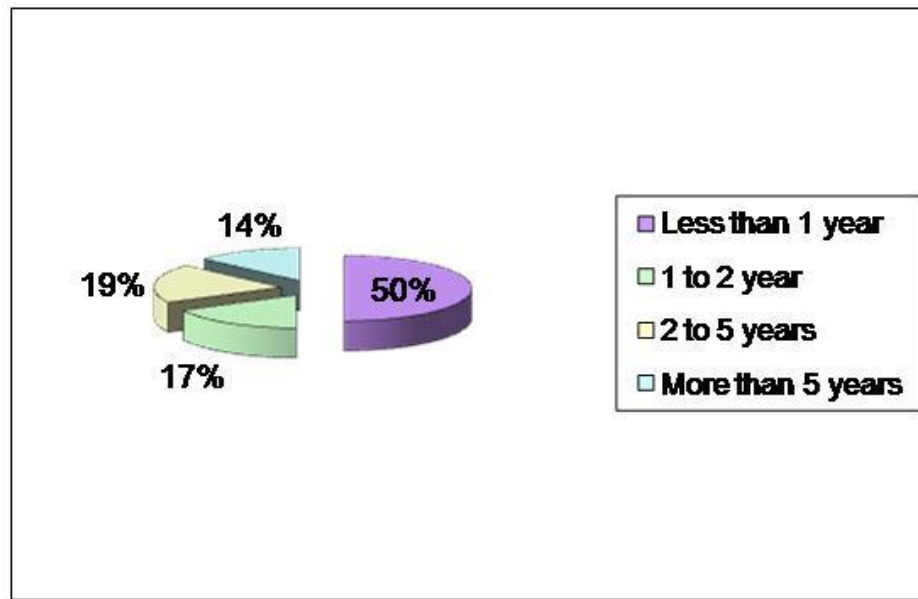
SOURCES OF AWARENESS

INTERPRETATION- I also found that many of the peoples get the knowledge about the mutual fund with the help of media like newspapers, TV etc.

SPECIFIC APPREHENSIONS ABOUT INVESTING IN MUTUAL FUNDS

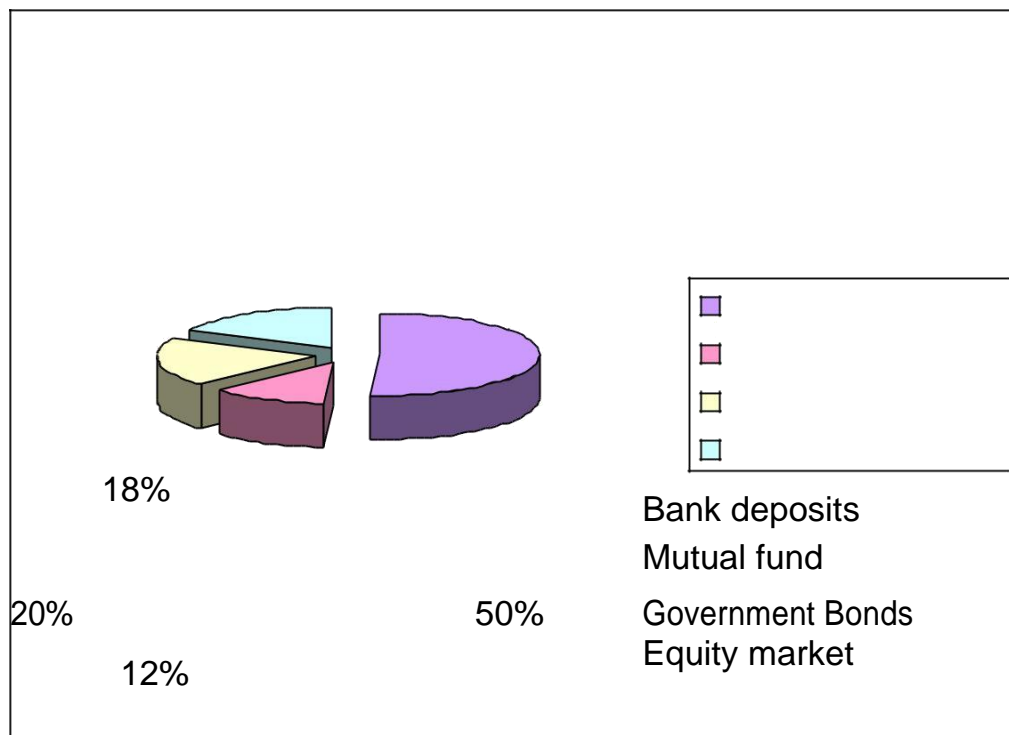
INTERPRETATION- In my study 20% population are having the lack of awareness, 50% are don't have knowledge that is a mutual fund is an investment sources.

TIME PERIOD FOR INVESTMENT



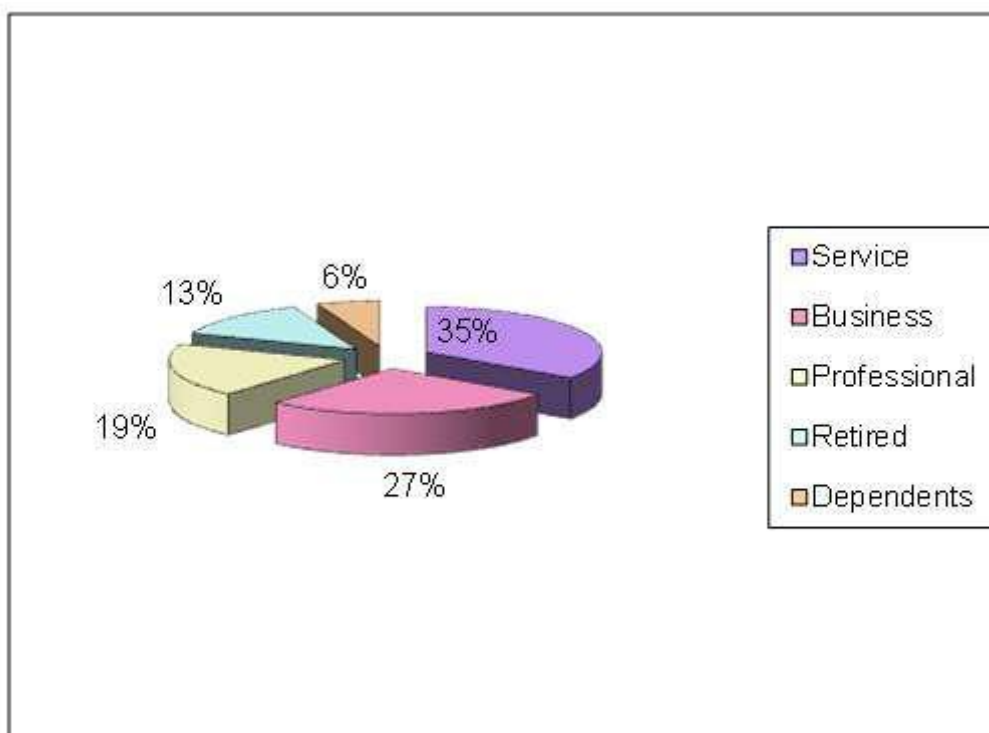
INTEPRITATION- I was found that 51% peoples will invested in mutual funds for the less than year because of trust.

PRIORITY OF INVESTORS TO INVEST IN VARIOUS FINANCIAL PRODUCTS



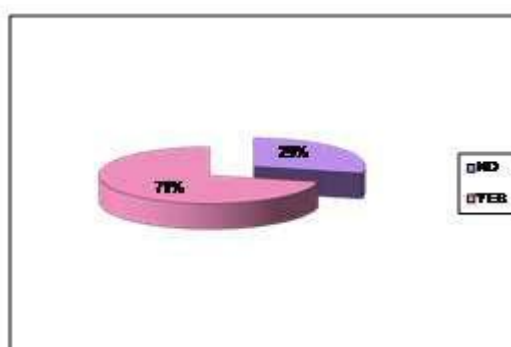
INTEPRITATION- In India 50% peoples invest their money in banks with the faze of trust.

OCCUPATION WISE DISTRIBUTION

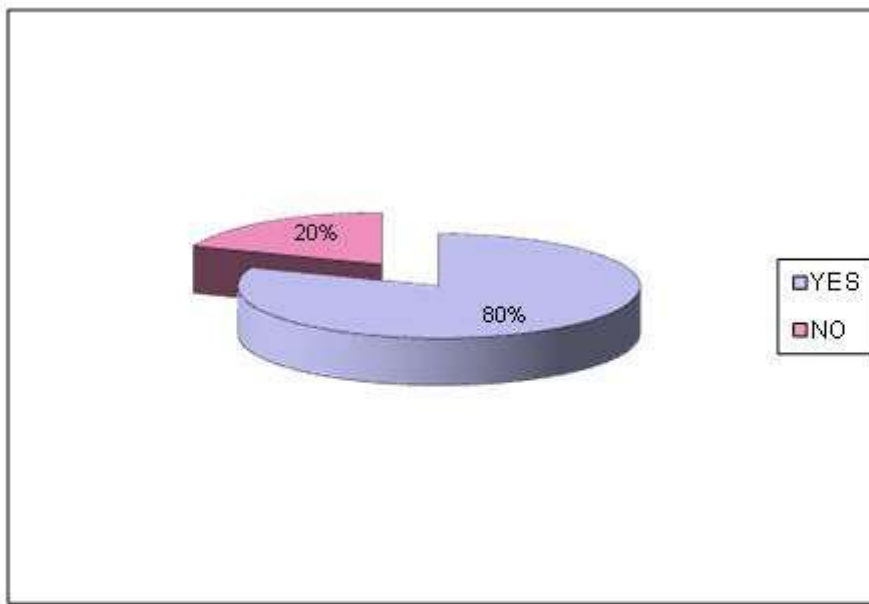


INTEPRITATION- In above diagram I will show the investors by their occupation like students, businessman etc.

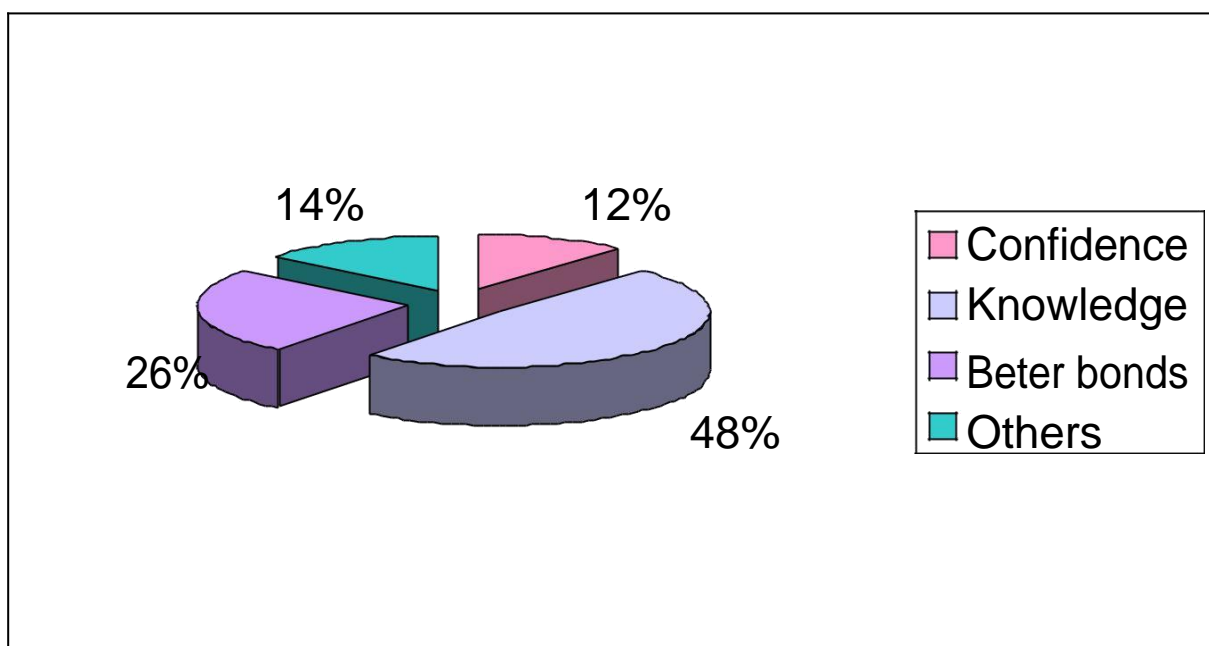
AWARENESS OF MUTUAL FUNDS



INTEPRITATION- In above diagram 71% peoples have the knowledge of mutual funds founded by the survey on 100 peoples.

AWARENESS OF TAX BENEFITS

INTEPRITATION- By the survey on 100 peoples I am found that 80% peoples have the knowledge of tax benefit by investing in mutual funds.

REASONS FOR NOT INVESTING IN MUTUAL FUNDS

INTERPRITATION- By the taking survey it is also found that 48% people invested in mutual funds with the help of knowledge.

KEY FINDINGS

- People are more aware regarding People are more aware regarding People are more aware regarding People are more aware regarding MUTUAL FUNDS AND INVESTORS BEHAVIOUR in Indian financial markets.
- Today people are more aware about the various changing in investment products and new plans.
- More opportunities in India for investment and managing proper wealth.
- Competition and growth both are increasing day by day in the market.
- More companies are coming and providing better information and services.
- There are huge benefits for long-term investment.
- Markets are growing very rapidly in terms of products availability and services providers.
- Advisors and
- agents are providing better services and timely information to the clients as
- Agents and advisors ready to gain knowledge and also improve PLANNING in Indian financial markets.
- Today people are more aware about the various changing in investment products and new plans.
- More opportunities in India for investment and managing proper wealth.
- Competition and growth both are increasing day by day in the market.
- More companies are coming and providing better information and services.
- There are huge benefits for long-term investment.
- Markets are growing very rapidly in terms of products availability and services providers.
- Advisors and
- agents are providing better services

CHAPTER 7

RECOMMENDATION AND CONCLUSION

RECOMMENDATION AND CONCLUSIONS

Investors point of view

The question the entire customer, irrespective of the age group and financial status, think of is- Are Mutual Funds are a safe option? What makes them safe? The basis of mutual fund industry's safety is the way the business is defined and regulations of law. Since the mutual fund invests in the capital market instruments, so proper knowledge is essential.

Hence the essential requirement is the well informed seller and equally informed buyer. Who understands and help them to understand the product (here we can say the capital market and the money market instruments) are the essential pre-conditions.

Being prudent investors one should:

- I. Ask one's agent to give details of different schemes and match the appropriate ones.
- II. Go to the company or the fund house regarding any queries if one is not satisfied by the agents.
- III. Investors should always keep an eye on the performance of the scheme and other good schemes as well which are available in the market for the closed comparison.
- IV. Never invest blindly in the investments before going through the fact sheets, annual reports etc. of the company since, according to the guidelines of the SEBI, the AMCs are bound to disclose all the relevant data that is necessary for the investment purpose by the investor.

Companies point of view

Following measures can be taken up by the company for getting higher Investments in the mutual fund schemes.

- I. Educate the agents or the salesmen properly so that they can take up the queries of the customer effectively.

- II. Set up separate customer care divisions where the customers can any time pose their query, regarding the scheme or the current NAV etc. These customer care units can work out in accordance with the requirements of the customer and facilitate him to choose the scheme that suits his financial requirements.
- III. Conduct seminars or programs on about mutual funds where each and every minute information about the product is outlined including the risk factor associated with the different classes of assets.
- IV. Developed, design separate schemes for rural/semi urban areas and lower the minimum investment amount from Rs.500.
- V. Recruit appropriate number of agents for rural/urban and semi-urban areas.
- VI. Make customer care services faster.

Choose appropriate media, newspaper/magazines, T.V.

Commercials, etc. for marketing the product and educate

CHAPTER 8

LIMITATION

LIMITATIONS

This project is limited in scope as the survey is conducted with a shortage of time constraint and is also based on secondary data.

- The answers given by the respondents may be biased due to several reasons or could be attachment to a particular bank or brand.
- Due to ignorance factor some of the respondents were not able to give correct answers.
- The respondents were not disclosing their exact portfolio because they have a fear in their minds that they can come under tax slabs.

CHAPTER 9

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