**CHAPTER – 1**

**INTRODUCTION**

Mutual fund is a mechanism for pooling the resources by issuing units to the investors and investing funds in securities in accordance with objectives as disclosed in offer document.

Investments in securities are spread across a wide cross-section of industries and sectors and thus the risk is reduced. Diversification reduces the risk because all stocks may not move in the same direction in the same proportion at the same time. Mutual fund issues units to the investors in accordance with quantum of money invested by them. Investors of mutual funds are known as unit holders.

The profits or losses are shared by the investors in proportion to their investments. The mutual funds normally come out with a number of schemes with different investment objectives which are launched from time to time. A mutual fund is required to be registered with Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) which regulates securities markets before it can collect funds from the public.

A mutual fund is set up in the form of a trust, which has sponsor, trustees, asset Management Company (AMC) and custodian. The trust is established by a sponsor or more than one sponsor who is like promoter of a company. The trustees of the mutual fund hold its property for the benefit of the unit holders. Asset Management Company (AMC) approved by SEBI manages the funds by making investments in various types of securities. Custodian, who is registered with SEBI, holds the securities of various schemes of the fund in its custody. The trustees are vested with the general power of superintendence and direction over AMC. They monitor the performance and compliance of SEBI Regulations by the mutual fund.

Unit Trust of India was the first mutual fund set up in India in the year 1963. In early 1990s, Government allowed public sector banks and institutions to set up mutual funds.

**1.1 Objectives of the Study:**

1. This study aims to make a comparative study of two Mutual funds with that of some major selected players in the Indian Mutual funds market.
2. Assessment of returns of Mutual funds
3. Assessment of risk involved in Mutual funds.
4. Assessment of volatility of market.
5. To assess the performance of Mutual funds.
6. To find out the best Mutual funds which gives highest returns or profits for an investor and suggesting the best plan out of the two funds.

**1.2 Need for the study**

* Mutual fundsare increasingly finding greater acceptance among investors, when it comes to planning their finance. However, given the numerous plans or schemes in each category, and many more being launched every month is important for an investor to understand the investment style.
* Comparison of various equity plans under equity fund, to find which one is profitable.

**1.3 Scope of the Study:**

* The study is focused on mutual funds with special reference to Mutual Fund Industry.
* It confined to the growth fund of two different mutual funds ( ICICI, Reliance growth.).
* It is conducted on the basis of BSE sensex and limited to two years data.

**1.4 Limitations of the study:**

* The study is confined only to a small segment of Mutual funds because of time constraints and hence the results are applicable only to the two mutual funds companies i.e. (ICICI AND RELIANCE MUTUAL FUND.)
* The scope of the project is limited to only growth funds not to all the funds.
* It is not always possible to evaluate companies under similar parameters since many companies deal with various businesses thus clubbing all the companies on the same parameters is not always possible.

**CHAPTER – 2**

**REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

**MUTUAL FUND**

Mutual fund is a trust that pools money from a group of investors (sharing common financial goals) and invest the money thus collected into asset classes that match the stated investment objectives of the scheme. Since the stated investment objective of a mutual fund scheme generally forms the basis for an investor's decision to contribute money to the pool, a mutual fund can not deviate from its stated objectives at any point of time.

Every Mutual Fund is managed by a fund manager, who using his investment management skills and necessary research works ensures much better return than what an investor can manage on his own. The capital appreciation and other incomes earned from these investments are passed on to the investors (also known as unit holders) in proportion of the number of units they own.

In the year 1992, Securities and exchange Board of India (SEBI) Act was passed. The objectives of SEBI are to protect the interest of investors in securities and to promote the development of and to regulate the securities market.

As far as mutual funds are concerned, SEBI formulates policies and regulates the mutual funds to protect the interest of the investors. SEBI notified regulations for the mutual funds in 1993. Thereafter, mutual funds sponsored by private sector entities were allowed to enter the capital market.

All mutual funds whether promoted by public sector or private sector entities including those promoted by foreign entities are governed by the same set of Regulations. There is no distinction in regulatory requirements for these mutual funds and all are subject to monitoring and inspections by SEBI.

You can make money from a mutual fund in three ways:

1. Income is earned from dividends on stocks and interest on bonds.
2. If the fund sells securities that have increased in price, the fund has a capital gain.
3. If fund holdings increase in price but are not sold by the fund manager, the fund's shares increase in price. You can then sell your mutual fund shares for a profit.

**ADVANTAGES OF MUTUAL FUND**

**1. Portfolio Diversification**: Mutual Funds invest in a well-diversified portfolio of securities which enables investor to hold a diversified investment portfolio (whether the amount of investment is big or small).

**2. Professional Management**: Fund manager undergoes through various research works and has better investment management skills which ensure higher returns to the investor than what he can manage on his own.

**3. Less Risk:** Investors acquire a diversified portfolio of securities even with a small investment in a Mutual Fund. The risk in a diversified portfolio is lesser than investing in merely 2 or 3 securities.

**4. Low Transaction Costs:** Due to the economies of scale (benefits of larger volumes), mutual funds pay lesser transaction costs. These benefits are passed on to the investors.

**5. Liquidity:** An investor may not be able to sell some of the shares held by him very easily and quickly, whereas units of a mutual fund are far more liquid.

**6. Choice of Schemes:** Mutual funds provide investors with various schemes with different investment objectives. Investors have the option of investing in a scheme having a correlation between its investment objectives and their own financial goals. These schemes further have different plans/options

**7. Transparency:** Funds provide investors with updated information pertaining to the markets and the schemes. All material facts are disclosed to investors as required by the regulator.

**8. Flexibility:** Investors also benefit from the convenience and flexibility offered by Mutual Funds. Investors can switch their holdings from a debt scheme to an equity scheme and vice-versa. Option of systematic (at regular intervals) investment and withdrawal is also offered to the investors in most open-end schemes.

**9. Safety:** Mutual Fund industry is part of a well-regulated investment environment where the interests of the investors are protected by the regulator. All funds are registered with SEBI and complete transparency is forced.

**DISADVANTAGES OF MUTUAL FUND**

**1.Costs Control Not in the Hands of an Investor** has to pay investment management fees and fund distribution costs as a percentage of the value of his investments (as long as he holds the units), irrespective of the performance of the fund.

**2. No Customized Portfolios** The portfolio of securities in which a fund invests is a decision taken by the fund manager. Investors have no right to interfere in the decision making process of a fund manager, which some investors find as a constraint in achieving their financial objectives.

**3. Difficulty in Selecting a Suitable Fund Scheme** Many investors find it difficult to select one option from the plethora of funds/schemes/plans available. For this, they may have to take advice from financial planners in order to invest in the right fund to achieve their objectives.

**DIFFERENT TYPE OF FUNDS**

It's important to understand that each mutual fund has different risks and rewards. In general, the higher the potential return, the higher the risk of loss. Although some funds are less risky than others, all funds have some level of risk - it's never possible to diversify away all risk.

Each fund has a predetermined investment objective that tailors the fund's assets, regions of investments and investment strategies. At the fundamental level, there are three varieties of mutual funds:

1. Equity funds (stocks)
2. Fixed-income funds (bonds)
3. Money market funds

**Money Market Funds**

The money market consists of short-term debt instruments, mostly Treasury bills.

**Bond/Income Funds**

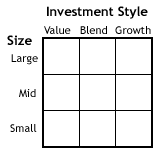
Income funds are named appropriately: their purpose is to provide current income on a steady basis. When referring to mutual funds, the terms "fixed-income," "bond," and "income" are synonymous.

Bond funds are likely to pay higher returns than certificates of deposit and money market investments, but bond funds aren't without risk.

**Balanced Funds**

The objective of these funds is to provide a balanced mixture of safety, income and capital appreciation. The strategy of balanced funds is to invest in a combination of fixed income and equities. A typical balanced fund might have a weighting of 60% equity and 40% fixed income. The weighting might also be restricted to a specified maximum or minimum for each asset class.

**Equity Funds**

Funds that invest in stocks represent the largest category of mutual funds. Generally, the investment objective of this class of funds is long-term capital growth with some income. There are, however, many different types of equity funds because there are many different types of equities. A way to understand the universe of equity funds is to use a style box, an example of which is below.

The idea is to classify funds based on both the size of the companies invested in and the Investment style of the manager.

**Global/International Funds**

An international fund (or foreign fund) invests only outside your home country. Global funds invest anywhere around the world, including your home country.

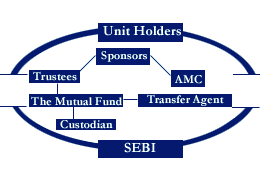
**Index Funds**

The last but certainly not the least important are index funds. An investor in an index fund figures that most managers can't beat the market. An index fund merely replicates the market return and benefits investors in the form of low fees.

**The Value of Your Funds**

Net asset value (NAV), which is a fund's assets minus liabilities, is the value of a mutual fund. NAV per share is the value of one share in the mutual fund, and it is the number that is quoted in newspapers.

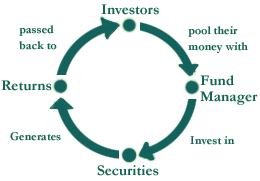
When you buy shares, you pay the current NAV per share plus any sales front-end load. When you sell your shares, the fund will pay you NAV less any back-end load.

There are many entities involved and the diagram below illustrates the organizational set up of a mutual fund:

**Organization of a Mutual Fund**

**Working process of Mutual Fund:**

A Mutual Fund is a trust that pools the savings of a number of investors who share a common financial goal. The money thus collected is then investment in capital market instruments such as shares, debentures and other securities. The income earned through these investments and the capital appreciation realized is shared by its unit holders in proportion to the number of units owned by them.



**TYPES OF MUTUAL FUND SEHEMES**

**BY STRUCTURE**

1. Open-Ended Schemes
2. Close-Ended Schemes
3. Interval Schemes

**BY INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE**

1. Growth Schemes
2. Income Schemes
3. Balanced Schemes
4. Money Market Schemes

**OTHER SCHEMES**

1. Tax saving Schemes
2. Special Schemes
3. Index Schemes
4. Sector Specific Schemes

Mutual fund schemes may be classified on the basis of its structure and its investment objective.

**BY STRUCTURE**

**Open-ended funds**

An open ended fund is one that is available for subscription all through the year. These do not have a fixed maturity. Investors can conveniently buy and sell units at Net Asset Value (“NAV”) related prices. The key feature of open-end schemes is liquidity.

**Closed-ended funds**

A closed end fund has a stipulated maturity period which generally ranging from 3 to 15 years. The fund is open for subscription only during a specific period. Investors can invest in the scheme at the time of the initial public issue and thereafter they can buy or sell the units of the scheme on the stock exchanges where they are listed.

**Interval funds**

These combine the features of open-ended and closed-ended schemes. They are open for sale or redemption during pre-determined intervals at NAV related prices.

**BY INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE**

**Growth funds**

The aim of growth funds is to provide capital appreciation over the medium to long-term. Such schemes normally invest the majority of their corpus in equities. It has been proven that returns from stocks, have outperformed most other kind of investments held over the long term. Growth schemes are ideal for investors having a long-term outlook seeking growth over a period of time.

**Income funds**

The aim of income funds is to provide regular and steady income to investors. Such schemes generally invest in fixed income securities such as bonds, corporate debentures and government securities. Income funds are ideal for capital stability and regular income.

**Balanced funds**

The aim of balanced funds is to provide both growth and regular income. Such schemes periodically distribute a part of their earning and investment both in equities and fixed income securities in the proportion indicated in their offer documents. In a rising stock market, the NAV of these schemes may not normally keep pace, or fall equally when the market falls. These are ideal for investors looking for a combination of income and moderate growth.

**Money market funds**

For over 30 years, money market funds have treated investors well. Money market funds have been around for 30 years and are a very popular place for investors to park their money.

Money market funds are a type of mutual fund that invests in short-term (less than a year) debt securities of agencies of the U.S. Government, banks and corporations and U.S. Treasury Bills. They are fixed at $1 per share and only the yield fluctuates.

**Load Funds**

A load fund is one that charges a commission for entry of exit. That is, each time you buy or sell units in the fund, a commission will be payable. Typically entry exit loads range from 1% to 2%. It could be corpus is put to work.

**No-Load Funds**

A No-Load fund is one that does not charge a commission for entry or exit. That is, no commission is payable on purchase or sale of units in the fund. The advantage of a No-Load fund is that the entire corpus is put to work.

**OTHER SCHEMES**

**Tax saving Schemes**

These schemes offer tax rebates to the investor under specific provisions of the Indian income tax laws as the Government offers tax incentives for investment in Equity Linked Saving Scheme (ELSS) and Pension Schemes are allowed as deduction u/s 88 of the Income Tax Act. The Act also provide opportunities to investors to save capital gains u/s 54EA and 54EB by investing in Mutual funds, provided the capital asset has been sold to April 1,2001 and the amount is invested before September 30,2001.

**SPECIAL SCHEMES**

**Industry Specific Schemes**

Industry Specific Schemes invest in the industries specified in the offer document. The investment of these funds is limited to specific like Info Tech, FMCG, and Pharmaceuticals etc.

**Index Schemes**

Index Funds attempt to replicate the performance of a particular index such as the BSE sensex or the NSE.

**SectorialSchemes** Funds are those, which invest exclusively in a specified industry or a group of industries or various segments such as ‘A’ Group shares or initial public offerings.

**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.

Is the price at which a close-ended scheme repurchases its units and it may include a back-end load? This is also called Bid Price.

**Redemption Price**

Is the price at which open-ended schemes repurchase their units and close-ended schemes redeem their units on maturity? Such prices are NAV related.

**Sales Load**

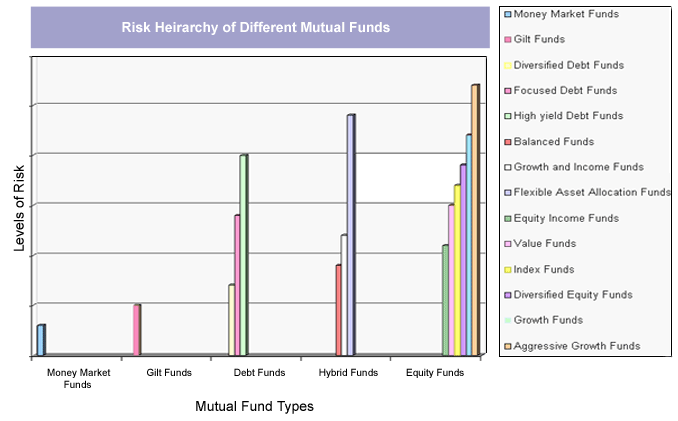
Is a charge collected by a scheme when it sells the units? Also called, ‘Front-end’ load. Schemes that do not charge a load are called ‘No Load’ schemes.

**Repurchase or ‘Back-end’ Load**

Is a charge collected by a scheme when it buys back the units from the unit holders?

**Risk Hierarchy of Different Mutual Funds:**

Thus, different mutual fund schemes are exposed to different levels of risk and investors should know the level of risks associated with these schemes before investing. The graphical representation hereunder provides a clearer picture of the relationship between mutual funds and levels of risk associated with these funds:



**CHOOSING FUNDS**

The first step to investing in Mutual Fund is to define the objective of investing. You should clearly lay down the purpose for which you desire to invest. There are several schemes tailor made to meet certain personal financial goals (children's education, marriage, retirement etc.) which can be availed of. You should define the tenure of investment and the risk appetite you have. Thereafter, you can select a fund type that best meets your need i.e. income schemes, liquid schemes, tax saving schemes, equity schemes etc. Given the plethora of fund options available to you, you can then choose the particular fund that you are comfortable with.

You can choose the fund on various criteria but primarily these can be the following:

* The track record of performance of schemes over the last few years managed by the fund
* Quality of management and administration
* Parentage of the Mutual Fund
* Quality and adequacy of disclosures
* Service levels
* The price at which you can enter/exit (i.e. entry load / exit load) the scheme and its impact on overall return
* The market price of the units of the scheme (where available) to see the discount/premium that the market .assigns to the stated NA V of the scheme
* Independent rating of the schemes, if available

You could be investing in a mutual fund either at the initial stage when the mutual fund approaches the market through an offer document route or at a subsequent stage.

If you choose to invest at the initial stage, the offer document would detail the schemes being offered and the manner of investing. The manner is usually similar to that of investing any public issue of any security (equity/debt).

If you are planning to purchase the units subsequently. Then the following choices exist:

1. **A close ended scheme**. If the desired, units are of a close-ended scheme, then the investor would be able to purchase them at the stock exchange where the MF has listed them. This purchase would resemble the purchase of an equity share wherein the investor would pay the quoted price of the unit as well as a brokerage for the purchase transaction. In the case of a close ended scheme, the sale also is affected through the stock exchange mechanism and resembles the sale of equity share. The pricing for the transaction, as was mentioned earlier, is driven by the price the units quote. This is driven by the NA V (Net Asset Value) of the scheme. The price, however, may be either at a discount or premium to the NA V.
2. **Purchasing a unit in a open-ended scheme** is different as there is no exchange where these units are traded. Their price ret1ects the NA V of the scheme. The mutual fund in an open-ended scheme sells these units to the investor at the NA V (plus a sale / entry load).

**The Ground rules of Mutual Fund Investing:**

Moses gave to his followers 10 commandments that were to be followed till eternity. The world of investments too has several ground rules meant for investors who are novices in their own right and wish to enter the myriad world of investments. These come in handy for there is every possibility of losing what one has if due care is not taken.

1. **Assess yourself:** Self-assessment of one's needs; expectations and risk profile is of prime importance failing which; one will make more mistakes in putting money in right places than otherwise. One should identify the degree of risk bearing capacity one has and also clearly state the expectations from the investments. Irrational expectations will only bring pain.
2. **Try to understand where the money is going:** It is important to identify the nature of investment and to know if one is compatible with the investment. One can lose substantially if one picks the wrongkind of mutual fund. In order to avoid any confusion it is better to go through the literature such as offer document and fact sheets that mutual fund companies provide on their funds.
3. **Don't rush in picking funds, think first:** one first has to decide what he wants the money for and it is this investment goal that should be the guiding light for all investments done. It is thus important to know the risks associated with the fund and align it with the quantum of risk one is willing to take. One should take a look at the portfolio of the funds for the purpose. Excessive exposure to any specific sector should be avoided, as it will only add to the risk of the entire portfolio. Mutual funds invest with a certain ideology such as the "Value Principle" or "Growth Philosophy". Both have their share of critics but both philosophies work for investors of different kinds. Identifying the proposed investment philosophy of the fund will give an insight into the kind of risks that it shall be taking in future.
4. **Invest. Don't speculate:** A common investor is limited in the degree of risk that he is willing to take. It is thus of key importance that there is thought given to the process of investment and to the time horizon of the intended investment. One should abstain from speculating which in' other words would mean getting out of one fund and investing in another with the intention of making quick money.
5. **Don't put all the eggs in one basket:** This old age adage is of utmost importance. No matter what the risk profile of a person is, it is always advisable to diversify the risks associated. So putting one's money in different asset classes is generally the best option as it averages the risks in each category. Thus, even investors of equity should be judicious and invest some portion of the investment in debt.
6. **Be regular:** Investing should be a habit and not an exercise undertaken at one's wishes, If one has to really benefit from them. As we said earlier, since it is extremely difficult to know when to enter or exit the market. It is important to beat the market by being systematic. The basic philosophy of Rupee cost averaging would suggest that if one invests regularly through the ups and downs of the market, he would stand a better chance of generating more returns than the market for the entire duration. The SIPs (Systematic Investment Plans) offered by all funds helps in being systematic.

**BSE SENSEX**

Bombay Stock Exchange is the oldest stock exchange in Asia with a rich heritage of over 133 years of existence. What is now popularly known as BSE was established as "The Native Share & Stock Brokers' Association" in 1875.

BSE is the first stock exchange in the country which obtained permanent recognition (in 1956) from the Government of India under the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act (SCRA) 1956. BSE's pivotal and pre-eminent role in the development of the Indian capital market is widely recognized. It migrated from the open out-cry system to an online screen-based order driven trading system in 1995. Earlier an Association Of Persons (AOP), BSE is now a corporatized and demutualised entity incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956, pursuant to the BSE (Corporatization and Demutualization) Scheme, 2006 notified by the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI). With demutualization, BSE has two of world's prominent exchanges, Deutsche Börse and Singapore Exchange, as its strategic partners.

Today, BSE is the world's number 1 exchange in terms of the number of listed companies and the world's 5th in handling of transactions through its electronic trading system. The companies listed on BSE command a total market capitalization of USD Trillion 1.06 as of July, 2010.  BSE reaches to over 400 cities and town nation-wide and has around 4,937 listed companies, with over 7745 scripts being traded as on 31st July 09.

The BSE Index, SENSEX, is India's first and most popular stock market benchmark index. Sensex is tracked worldwide. It constitutes 30 stocks representing 12 major sectors.

BSE provides an efficient and transparent market for trading in equity, debt instruments and derivatives. It has always been at par with the international standards. The systems and processes are designed to safeguard market integrity and enhance transparency in operations. BSE is the first exchange in India and the second in the world to obtain an ISO 9001:2001 certifications. It is also the first exchange in the country and second in the world to receive Information Security Management System Standard BS 7799-2-2003 certification for its BSE On-line Trading System (BOLT).

**PERFORMANCE MEASUSERS OF MUTUAL FUND**

Mutual Fund industry today, with about 34 players and more than five hundred schemes, is one of the most preferred investment avenues in India. However with a plethora of schemes to choose from the retail investor faces problems in selecting funds. Factors such as investment strategy and management style are qualitative, but the funds record is an important indicator too. Though past performance alone cannot be indicative of future performance, it is, frankly, the only quantitative way to judge how good a fund is at present. Therefore, there is a need to correctly assess the past performance of different mutual funds.

Worldwide, good Mutual fund companies over are known by their AMCs and this fame is directly linked to their superior stock selection skills. For mutual funds to grow, AMCs must be held accountable for their selection of stocks. In other words, there must be some performance indicator that will reveal the quality of stock selection of various AMCs.

Return alone should not be considered as the basis of measurement of the performance of a mutual fund scheme. It should also include the risk taken by the fund manager because different funds will have different levels of risk attached to them. Risk associated with a fund, in a general, can be defined as variability or fluctuations in the returns generated by it. The higher the t1uctuations in the returns of a fund during a given period, higher will be the risk associated with it. These fluctuations in the returns generated by a fund are resultant of two guiding forces. First, general market fluctuations, which affect all the securities, present in the market, called market risk or systematic risk and second, t1uctuations due to specific securities present in the portfolio of the fund, called unsystematic risk. The Total Risk of a given fund is sum of these t\VO and is measured in terms of standard deviationof returns of the fund. Systematic risk. On the other hand is measured in terms of Beta,which represents t1uctuations in the NA V of the fund vis-à-vis market. The more responsive the NAV of a mutual fund is to the changes in the market; higher will be its beta. Beta is calculated by relating the returns on a mutual fund with the returns in the market.

**RISK**

General concept of risk and uncertainty. Risk is uncertainty of the income/capital appreciation or loss of both. The two major types of risk are systematic or market related risks and unsystematic or company related risks. The systematic risks are the market problems, raw material availability, tax policy or any government policy, inflation risk, interest rate risk and financial risk.

**RETURN**

Investors are interested in an income from their investment either in the form of interest, dividend or capital appreciation. This is called the return. It is the key variable, influencing the investment decision and is the motivating force for people to save and invest. Returns are used to evaluate the performance of assets, in which the investments are made.

**RISK-FREE RATE OF RETURN**

The theoretical rate of return for an investment that has zero risk. The risk-free rate represents the expected return from an absolutely risk-free investment over a specified period.

The standard deviation essentially reports a fund’s volatility which indicates the tendency of the returns to rise or fall drastically in a short period of time. A security that is volatile is also considered higher risk because its performance may change quickly in either direction at any moment. The standard deviation of a fund measures this risk by measuring the degree to which the fund fluctuates In relation to its means return, the average return of a fund over a period of time.

**ALPHA**

Up to this point, we have learned how to examine figures that measure risk posed by volatility, but how do we measure the extra return rewarded to you for taking on risk posed by factors other than market volatility? Enter alpha, which measure how much if any of this extra risk helped the fund outperform its corresponding benchmark, using beta, alpha’s computation compares the fund’s performance to that of the benchmarks risk-adjusted returns and establishes if the fund’s returns outperformed the market’s given the same amount of risk for example if a fund has and alpha of 1, it means the fund outperformed the benchmark by 1% negative alphas are bad.

**BETA**

While standard deviation determines the volatility of a fund according to the disparity of its return over a period of time, beta, another useful statistical measure, determines the volatility or risk, of a fund in comparison to that of its index or benchmark. A fund with a beta very close to 1 means the fund’s performance closely matches the index of benchmark a beta greater than 1 indicates greater volatility than the overall market and beta less than 1 indicates less volatility than the benchmark.

Investors expecting the market to be bullish may choose funds exhibiting high betas, which increases investor’s chances of bearing the market

The most important and widely used measures of performance are

1. The Treynor Measure
2. The Sharpe Measure

**TREYNOR RATIO**

The performance measure developed by jack Treynor is referred to as Treynor ratio or reward to volatility ratio. It is the ratio of the reward or risk premium to the volatility of return as measured by the portfolio beta.

Portfolio average return-risk less rate of interest

**Treynor’s** = ---------------------------------------------------------

Beta co-efficient of portfolio

**SHARPE RATIO**

The performance measure developed by William sharpe is referred to as the sharpe ratio or the reward to variability ratio. It is the ratio of the reward or risk premium to the variability of return or risk as measured by the standard deviation of return.

Portfolio average return - risk free rate of return of interest

**Sharpe’s**  = --------------------------------------------------------------------

Standard deviation of the portfolio return

**CHAPTER – 3**

**3.1 INDUSTRY PROFILE**

**HISTORY OF 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-1964-87**

Unit trust of India (UTI) was established on 1963 by an act of parliament. It was up the Reserve Bank of India and functioned under the Regulatory and administrative control of The Reserve Bank of India. In 1987 UTI was de- linked from the RBI and the Industrial Development of India (IDBI).Took over the regulatory and administrative control in place Of RBI. The first scheme Launched by UTI scheme 1964. At the end of 1988 UTI had Rs.6, 700 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 up 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 (Des87), Punjab National Bank Mutual Fund (Aug 89), Indian Bank Fund (Nov89), Bank of India (Jun 90), 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-1992-2004(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 investor a wide choice of fund families. Also, 1993 was the Year in which the first Mutual fund Regulation came into being, under which all mutual funds, expect UTI were to be Registered and governed. The erstwhile kothari pioneer (Now merged with Franklin temple ton) was the First private sector mutual fund registered In July 1993.

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

**Fourth Phase –since February 2004**

In February 2004, following the repeal of the Unit Trust of India Act 1963 was bif-acurated into separate Entities. One is the specific under taking of the Unit trust of India with assets under management Of Rs. 29,835 crores as at the end of January 2004, representing broadly, the assets of US 64 schemes, Assured return and certain other schemes. The specified under taking of Unit Trust India, functioning under an administrator and the rules framed by government of India and does not come under the purview of the mutual fund regulations. The second is UTI mutual fund Ltd. sponsored by SBI, PNB, BOB and LIC.

It is registered with SEBI and functions under the mutual funds Regulations. With the bif-acuration of the Rest while 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 the end of October 31, 2004, there were 31 funds which manage assets Of Rs 126726 crores under 386 schemes.

**3.2 COMPANY PROFILE**

**INDIABULLS**

**Indiabull** is an [Indian](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/India) company headquartered in Gurgaon (NCR Delhi), with its presence in the Real Estate, Infrastructure, Financial Services, [Securities](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Securities), Retail, Multiplex and Power sectors. In middle of 1999, Sameer Gehlaut and his close IIT Delhi friend Rajiv Rattan bought a defunct securities company with a NSE membership and started offering brokerage services later joined by their friend Saurabh Mittal. In December 1999, the company built one of the first online platforms in India for offering internet brokerage services. In mid 2000, Indiabulls Financial Services received venture capital funding from Mr. [Lakshmi Mittal](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lakshmi_Mittal) & Mr. [Harish Fabiani](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Harish_Fabiani).

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Indiabull | |
|  | |
| [**Type**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Types_of_business_entity) | Public company |
| [**Traded as**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ticker_symbol) | [NSE](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Stock_Exchange_of_India): [INDIABULLS](http://www.nseindia.com/marketinfo/companyinfo/companysearch.jsp?cons=INDIABULLS&section=7) [BSE](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bombay_Stock_Exchange): [532544](http://www.bseindia.com/scripsearch/scrips.aspx?myScrip=532544) |
| **Industry** | [Financial Services](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Financial_Services), Real Estate, [Power](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Electrical_power_industry) |
| **Founded** | May, 2000 |
| **Headquarters** | [Flag of India.svg](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Flag_of_India.svg)[Gurgaon](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gurgaon), India[[1]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indiabulls#cite_note-0) |
| **Key people** | [Sameer Gehlaut](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sameer_Gehlaut), Chairman & CEO, Rajiv Rattan, Vice Chairman, Saurabh Mittal, Vice Chairman |
| **Products** | [Securities](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Security_%28finance%29), [Consumer Finance](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Consumer_Finance), [Mortgages](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mortgages), Real Estate |
| **Employees** | ~ 20000 (2007) |
| **Website** | [www.Indiabulls.com](http://www.indiabulls.com) |

## GENESIS

In middle of 1999, when e-commerce was just about starting in India, Sameer Gehlaut and his close IIT Delhi friend Rajiv Rattan got together and bought a defunct securities company with a NSE membership and started offering brokerage services . A Few months later, their friend Saurabh Mittal also joined them. By December 1999, the company embarked on its journey to build one of the first online platforms in India for offering internet brokerage services. In January 2000, the 3 founders incorporated Indiabulls Financial Services and made it as the flagship company.

In mid 2000, Indiabulls Financial Services received venture capital funding from Mr L.N. Mittal & Mr Harish Fabiani. In late 2000, Indiabulls Securities, a subsidiary of Indiabulls Financial Services started offering online brokerage services and simultaneously opened physical offices across India. By 2003, Indiabulls securities had established a strong pan India presence and client base through its offices and on the internet.

In September 2004, Indiabulls Financial Services went public with an IPO at Rs 19 a share. In late 2004, Indiabulls Financial Services started its financing business with consumer loans. In March 2005, Indiabulls Properties Private Ltd, a subsidiary of Indiabulls Financial Services, participated in government auction of Jupiter Mills, a defunct 11 acre textile mill owned by NTC in Lower Parel, Mumbai. Indiabulls Properties private Ltd won the mill in auction and that purchase started Indiabulls real estate business. A few months later, Indiabulls Real Estate company pvt ltd bought Elphinstone mill in Lower Parel, another textile mill auctioned by NTC.

With real estate business gaining size, Indiabulls Financial Services demerged the real estate business under Indiabulls Real Estate and each shareholder of Indiabulls Financial Services received additional share of Indiabulls Real Estate through the demerger. Subsequently, Indiabulls Financial Services also demerged Indiabulls Securities and each shareholder of Indiabulls Financial Services also received a share of Indiabulls Securities.

In year 2007, Indiabulls Real Estate incorporated a 100% subsidiary, Indiabulls Power, to build power plants and started work on building Nashik & Amrawati thermal power plants. Indiabulls Power went public in September 2009.

Today, Indiabulls Group has a networth of Rs 19,320 Crore & has a strong presence in important sectors like financial services, power & real estate through independently listed companies and Indiabulls Group continues its journey of building businesses with strong cash flows.

## BUSINESSES

**Indiabulls Group** is one of the country's leading business houses with business interests in Power, Financial Services, Real Estate and Infrastructure. Indiabulls Group companies are listed in Indian and overseas financial markets. The Net worth of the Group is Rs 19,320 Crore and the total planned capital expenditure of the Group by 2013-14 is Rs 35,000 Crore.

**Indiabulls Power** is currently developing Thermal Power Projects with an aggregate capacity of 5400 MW. The first unit is expected to go on stream in May 2012. The net worth of Indiabulls Power is Rs 5,507 Crore. The company has a total capital expenditure of Rs 27,500 Crore. The company has been assigned 'BBB' rating.

**Indiabulls Financial Services** is one of India’s leading non-banking finance companies providing Home Loans, Commercial Vehicle Loans, Loan Against Property and Secured SME Loans. The company has a net worth of Rs. 5,349 Crore with an asset book of Rs 27,521 Crore. The company has disbursed loans over Rs 60,000 Crore to over 3, 00, 000 customers till date. Amongst its financial services and banking peers, Indiabulls Financial Services ranks amongst the top few companies both in terms of net worth and capital adequacy. Indiabulls Financial Services has been assigned ‘AA+’ rating and has presence in over 100 cities and towns with a total branch network of 180 branches.

**Indiabulls Real Estate** is among India's top Real Estate companies with development projects spread across residential complexes, integrated townships, commercial office complexes, hotels, malls, Special Economic Zones (SEZs) and infrastructure development. Indiabulls Real Estate partnered with Farallon Capital Management LLC of USA to bring the first FDI into real estate in the country. The company has a networth of Rs 7,403 Crore and has purchased prime land, mostly in the metros and other Tier 1 cities worth Rs 4,000 Crore in government auctions alone. Indiabulls Real Estate is currently developing 71.55 million sqft into premium quality, high-end commercial, residential and retail spaces. The company has been assigned 'A+' rating.

**Indiabulls Securities** is one of India's leading capital markets companies providing securities broking and advisory services. Indiabulls Securities also provides depository services, equity research services and IPO distribution to its clients and offers commodities trading through a separate company. These services are provided both through on-line and off-line distribution channels. Indiabulls Securities is a pioneer of on-line securities trading in India. Indiabulls Securities’ in-house trading platform is one of the fastest and most efficient trading platforms in the country. Indiabulls Securities has been assigned the highest rating BQ-1 by CRISIL.

**INDIABULLS FINANCIAL SERVICES**

**Indiabulls Financial Services PAT up by 21% at Rs. 267.6 Crore for Q1 FY 12-13**

**Mumbai, July 20, 2012:** Indiabulls Financial Services (IBFSL), one of India's leading and fastest growing private sector NBFCs, today announced the unaudited results for the first quarter ended June 30, 2012.

The Consolidated Total Revenues for the quarter ended June 30, 2012 stood at Rs. 1,056.4 crores, in comparison to Rs. 840.1 crores for the same period last year, registering a growth of 25.7%. Profit Before Tax (PBT) for Q1 FY 12-13 stood at Rs. 351.9 Crores, up by 17 % from Rs 300.7 Crore for the comparative period last. Profit After Tax (PAT) for Q1 FY 12-13 stood at Rs. 267.6 Crores, up by 20.5 % from Rs 222 Crore for the comparative period last year due to continual growth in home loans segment.

Assets Under Management (AUM) have reached Rs. 29,398 Crore in this quarter. Long-term, low-risk mortgage loans’ contribution remains steady at 71% of the total assets.

**Commenting on IBFSL’s performance, company's Chief Executive Office, Mr. Gagan Banga said**, “The mortgage business of our company showed steady growth in this quarter. The overall growth in disbursements of home loans has been satisfactory. Our mortgage business continues to show steady growth. IBFSL managed to cope well with the volatility of the financial sector. We saw a healthy growth in our Balance Sheet without compromising the quality of the loan book.”

“The company's book has been growing on a net basis. Net of repayments and prepayments for the last three years are at quarterly growth rate of Rs 2,000 Crore. Gross disbursement numbers are steady at Rs 3,500 Crore” said Mr. Banga.

Low-risk mortgage portfolio of IBFSL increases the asset base. The percentage of Net (0.33 %) and Gross (0.8 %) NPA are low, showing very low incremental delinquencies in portfolio.

Indiabulls Financial Services Limited (IBFSL) has received the Stock exchange clearance for its proposed reverse merger with its wholly owned subsidiary Indiabulls Housing Finance Limited (IHFL). The Scheme of Arrangement involving this reverse merger has been filed with the Hon’ble High Court of Delhi.

“In the start of the year we have announced that we would do a reverse merger of Indiabulls Financial Services with its 100% subsidiary Indiabulls Housing Finance Ltd. The name of the listed company would change from Indiabulls Financial Services to Indiabulls Housing Finance,” said Mr. Banga.

Indiabulls Housing Finance was one of the first housing finance companies to reduce the rate of interest (ROI) for home loans after RBI’s announcement of slash in interest rate. Indiabulls Housing Finance reduced the ROI by 25 basis points in Q1 FY 12-13 and will continue to similarly adjust PLR to maintain spreads.

Institute of Public Enterprise (IPE) conferred Indiabulls Financial Services for its human resource practices with the prestigious “Best Employer Brand” award in a ceremony held at Taj Lands End, Mumbai on June 30, 2012.

**Key Financial Highlights: Q1 2012-13**

**Year-on-Year (Y-o-Y) Comparison\* – Q1 FY 12-13 v/s Q1 FY 11-12**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Q1 FY 12-13** | **Q1 FY 11-12** | **Growth** |
| Total Revenues (Rs. Cr.) | **1,056.4** | **840.1** | **25.7%** |
| NII (Rs. Cr.) | **462.7** | **429.6** | **7.7%** |
| PBT (Rs. Cr.) | **351.9** | **300.7** | **17%** |
| PAT (Rs. Cr.) | **267.6** | **222.0** | **20.5%** |
| EPS (Rs.) | **8.50** | **7.06** | **20.4%** |

Total Revenues for Q1 FY 12-13 at 1,056.4

* PAT for Q1 FY 12-13 at Rs. 267.6  Crores
* NII for Q1 FY 12-13 at Rs. 462.7 Crores
* AUM reached at Rs. 29,398 Crores in Q1 FY 12-13

**Results at a Glance**

**Q1 FY 13**

* Total Revenues for Q1 FY 12-13 stood at Rs. 1,056.4 Crores showing the growth of 25.7 % as compared to Rs. 840.1 crores for same period last year.
* Profit After Tax stood at Rs. 267.6 Crores for Q1 FY 12-13 as against Rs. 222 Crores for Q1 FY 11-12 showing 20.5 % growth
* Return on Equity (Annualized) at 20.3 %.
* EPS at Rs. 8.50 as compared to Rs. 7.06 for the corresponding quarter last year.

## Investors

* [Statement of unclaimed and unpaid amounts](http://www.indiabulls.com/power/investors.htm)
* [Indiabulls Group Presentation](http://www.indiabulls.com/power/investors.htm)
* [Code Of Conduct for Board Members and Senior Management](http://www.indiabulls.com/power/investors.htm)
* [Shareholding Pattern of Indiabulls Power Limited. as on 30 th June 2012](http://www.indiabulls.com/power/investors.htm)

**INTRODUCTION OF RELIANCE MUTUAL FUND**

Reliance Mutual Fund (RMF) is one of India’s leading Mutual Funds, with Average Assets Under Management (AAUM) of Rs. 1,16,782 CRORES and an investor base of over 72.65 Lacs. (AAUM and investor count as on October 2010)

Reliance Mutual Fund, a part of the Reliance - Anil Dhirubhai Ambani Group, is one of the fastest growing mutual funds in the country. RMF offers investors a well-rounded portfolio of products to meet varying investor requirements and has presence in 118 cities across the country. Reliance Mutual Fund constantly endeavors to launch innovative products and customer service initiatives to increase value to investors. "Reliance Mutual Fund schemes are managed by Reliance Capital Asset Management Limited., a subsidiary of Reliance Capital Limited, which holds 93.37% of the paid-up capital of RCAM, the balance paid up capital being held by minority shareholders."  
Reliance Capital Ltd. is one of India’s leading and fastest growing private sector financial services companies, and ranks among the top 3 private sector financial services and banking companies, in terms of net worth. Reliance Capital Ltd. has interests in asset management, life and general insurance, private equity and proprietary investments, stock broking and other financial services

**Sponsor:** Reliance Capital Limited Trustee: Reliance Capital Trustee Co. Limited Investment Manager: Reliance Capital Asset Management Limited Statutory Details: The Sponsor, the Trustee and the Investment Manager are incorporated under the Companies Act 1956.

**Risk Factors:** Mutual Funds and securities investments are subject to market risks and there is no assurance or guarantee that the objectives of the Scheme will be achieved. As with any investment in securities, the NAV of the Units issued under the Scheme can go up or down depending on the factors and forces affecting the capital markets. Past performance of the Sponsor/AMC/Mutual Fund is not indicative of the future performance of the Scheme. The Sponsor is not responsible or liable for any loss resulting from the operation of the Scheme beyond their initial contribution of Rs.1 lakh towards the setting up of the Mutual Fund and such other accretions and additions to the corpus. The NAV of the Scheme may be affected, interalia, by changes in the market conditions, interest rates, trading volumes, settlement periods and transfer procedures. The Mutual Fund is not assuring that it will make periodical dividend distributions, though it has every intention of doing so. All dividend distributions are subject to the availability of distributable surplus in the Scheme. For details of scheme features and for scheme specific risk factors, please refer to the Scheme Information Document. Please read the Statement of Additional Information and Scheme Information Document carefully before investing.

**SCHEMES OF RELIANCE MUTUAL FUND**

**Equity/growth schemes**

The aim of growth funds is to provide capital appreciation over the medium to long- term. Such schemes normally invest a major part of their corpus in equities. Such funds have comparatively high risks. These schemes provide different options to the investors like dividend option, capital appreciation, etc. and the investors may choose an option depending on their preferences. The investors must indicate the option in the application form. The mutual funds also allow the investors to change the options at a later date. Growth schemes are good for investors having a long-term outlook seeking appreciation over a period of time.

**Debt/Income Schemes**

The aim of income funds is to provide regular and steady income to investors. Such schemes generally invest in fixed income securities such as bonds, corporate debentures, Government securities and money market instruments. Such funds are less risky compared to equity schemes. These funds are not affected because of fluctuations in equity markets. However, opportunities of capital appreciation are also limited in such funds. The NAVs of such funds are affected because of change in interest rates in the country. If the interest rates fall, NAVs of such funds are likely to increase in the short run and vice versa. However, long term investors may not bother about these fluctuations.

**Sector Specific Schemes**

These are the funds/schemes which invest in the securities of only those sectors or industries as specified in the offer documents. e.g. Pharmaceuticals, Software, Fast Moving Consumer Goods (FMCG), Petroleum stocks, etc. The returns in these funds are dependent on the performance of the respective sectors/industries. While these funds may give higher returns, they are more risky compared to diversified funds. Investors need to keep a watch on the performance of those sectors/industries and must exit at an appropriate time. They may also seek advice of an expert.

## Reliance Mutual Fund Plans

* **Reliance Growth Fund:** An open-ended Equity Growth Scheme
* **Reliance Vision Fund:** An open-ended Equity Growth Scheme
* **Reliance Banking Fund:** An open-ended banking sector Scheme
* **Reliance Diversified Power Sector Fund:**An open-ended Power sector Scheme
* **Reliance Pharma Fund:** An open-ended Pharma sector Scheme
* **Reliance Media and Entertainment Fund:** An open-ended Media and Entertainment Sector Scheme
* **Reliance NRI Equity Fund:** An open-ended Diversified Equity Scheme
* **Reliance Equity Opportunities Fund:** An open-ended Diversified Equity Scheme
* **Reliance Index Fund:** An open-ended Index Linked Scheme
* **Reliance Tax Saver Fund:** An open-ended Equity Linked Savings Scheme
* **Reliance Equity Fund:** An open-ended Diversified Equity Scheme
* **Reliance Long Term Equity Fund:** An close-ended Diversified Equity Scheme
* **Reliance Regular Saving Fund:** An open-ended Scheme
* **Reliance Equity Advantage Fund:** An open-ended Diversified Equity Scheme
* **Reliance Natural Resources Fund:** An open-ended Equity Scheme
* **Reliance Equity Linked Saving Fund:** A 10 year close-ended Equity Linked Savings Scheme

**CHAPTER – 4**

**RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

**Methodology:**

The whole study can be termed as comparative study. It is also a desk research hence; there is no field work and collection of primary date for this research.

The study centers on comparing equity and mutual fund schemes in respect of their risk, return and liquidity. However, with the objective and scope of the study in mind, it was decided to base the study on return series of selected stocks and mutual fund schemes.

BSE being the premier exchange of India was chosen for selecting stocks. It is widely accepted that BSE Sensex is the one of the most reliable index of the stock exchange that reflects present day market condition. Since it is not possible to compare all the 30 scrip’s in the index with all Mutual Fund Schemes due to time and resource constraints, sampling techniques were considered. Randomly selected samples will facilitate inference of the population, in our case BSE Sensex and mutual fund industry in India. Hence by stratified random sampling 5 scrip’s out of 30 Sensex and 5 mutual fund schemes out of whole mutual fund industry were selected.

The initial examination of the composition of index revealed that it is composed of primarily two types of industries: manufacturing and services in the ratio of 3: 2. there for to give correct picture appropriate weight was assigned to manufacturing industries and hence three scrip’s from manufacturing and two from service industries were randomly selected and in case of mutual funds it consists basically large cap, mid cap, small cap, sect real funds and contra funds therefore one fund from each area were selected.

Monthly share price and unit prices of the selected scrip’s and units were collected from historical data

**CHAPTER – 5**

**DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION**

**ICICI Prudential Growth Plan-Gr**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Date** | **NAV** | **unit** |
| **10-06-10** | **10** | **100** |
| **12-07-10** | **10.27** | **97.37** |
| **10-08-10** | **10.05** | **99.5** |
| **10-09-10** | **10.19** | **98.14** |
| **11-10-10** | **10.02** | **99.8** |
| **05-12-10** | **10.3** | **97.09** |
| **10-12-10** | **10.35** | **96.62** |
| **10-01-11** | **11.46** | **87.26** |
| **10-02-11** | **11.76** | **85.03** |
| **10-03-11** | **13.89** | **71.99** |
| **10-04-11** | **13.54** | **73.86** |
| **10-05-11** | **13.53** | **73.91** |
| **12-06-11** | **13.95** | **71.68** |
| **10-07-11** | **15.41** | **64.89** |
| **10-08-11** | **17.24** | **58** |
| **11-09-11** | **18.65** | **53.62** |
| **10-10-11** | **22.49** | **44.46** |
| **05-12-11** | **21.63** | **46.23** |
| **11-12-11** | **25.84** | **38.7** |
| **10-01-12** | **30.47** | **32.82** |
| **12-02-12** | **35.72** | **28** |
| **12-03-12** | **38.58** | **25.92** |
| **10-04-12** | **32.33** | **30.93** |
| **10-05-12** | **24.23** | **41.27** |
| **11-06-12** | **24.25** | **41.24** |
| **10-07-12** | **24.41** | **40.97** |
| **10-08-12** | **20.69** | **48.33** |
| **10-09-12** | **25.34** | **39.46** |
| **10-10-12** | **20.83** | **48.01** |
| **07-12-12** | **21.59** | **46.32** |
| **10-12-12** | **22.83** | **43.8** |
| **10-01-13** | **20.66** | **48.4** |
| **11-02-13** | **22.65** | **44.15** |
| **11-03-13** | **18.58** | **53.82** |
| **10-04-13** | **16.96** | **58.96** |
| **10-05-13** | **18.43** | **54.26** |
| **10-06-13** | **18.67** | **53.56** |
| **10-07-13** | **17.48** | **57.21** |
| **12-08-13** | **17.41** | **57.44** |
| **11-09-13** | **16.99** | **58.86** |
| **10-10-13** | **15.29** | **65.4** |
| **06-12-13** | **16.84** | **59.38** |
| **10-12-13** | **18.59** | **53.79** |
| **10-01-14** | **18.51** | **54.02** |
| **10-02-14** | **19.81** | **50.48** |
| **10-03-14** | **20.53** | **48.71** |
| **10-04-14** | **20.13** | **49.68** |
| **12-05-14** | **20.38** | **49.07** |
| **10-06-14** | **19.08** | **52.41** |
| **10-07-14** | **19.89** | **50.28** |
| **11-08-14** | **17.67** | **56.59** |
| **10-09-14** | **17.91** | **55.83** |
| **10-10-14** | **17.2** | **58.14** |
| **05-12-14** | **17.32** | **57.74** |
| **10-12-14** | **19.26** | **51.92** |
| **12-01-15** | **19.65** | **50.89** |
| **10-02-15** | **19.07** | **52.44** |
| **10-03-15** | **17.99** | **55.59** |
| **12-04-15** | **18.74** | **53.36** |
| **10-05-15** | **19.04** | **52.52** |
| **10-06-15** | **20.44** | **48.92** |
| **12-07-15** | **23.47** | **42.61** |
| **10-08-15** | **24.9** | **40.16** |
| **10-09-15** | **27.6** | **36.23** |
| **11-10-15** | **30.61** | **32.67** |
| **05-12-15** | **32.28** | **30.98** |
| **10-12-15** | **34.56** | **28.94** |
| **10-01-16** | **39.51** | **25.31** |
| **10-02-16** | **38.48** | **25.99** |
| **10-03-16** | **38.38** | **26.06** |
| **11-04-16** | **37.8** | **26.46** |
| **10-05-16** | **36.52** | **27.38** |
| **10-06-16** | **31.51** | **31.74** |
| **11-07-16** | **30.94** | **32.32** |
| **10-08-16** | **33.22** | **30.1** |
| **12-09-16** | **34.47** | **29.01** |
| **10-10-16** | **36.5** | **27.4** |
| **05-12-16** | **37.96** | **26.34** |
| **12-12-16** | **40.04** | **24.98** |
| **10-01-17** | **41.77** | **23.94** |
| **10-02-17** | **43.71** | **22.88** |
| **10-03-17** | **46.9** | **21.32** |
| **10-04-17** | **43.51** | **22.98** |
| **10-05-17** | **43.56** | **22.96** |
| **12-06-17** | **45.93** | **21.77** |
| **10-07-17** | **49.36** | **20.26** |
| **10-08-17** | **53.44** | **18.71** |
| **11-09-17** | **57.07** | **17.52** |
| **10-10-17** | **58.08** | **17.22** |
| **05-12-17** | **57.17** | **17.49** |
| **11-12-17** | **63.6** | **15.72** |
| **10-01-18** | **66.63** | **15.01** |
| **12-02-18** | **72.34** | **13.82** |
| **12-03-18** | **76.54** | **13.07** |
| **10-04-18** | **84.52** | **11.83** |
| **10-05-18** | **90.81** | **11.01** |
| **11-06-18** | **66.56** | **15.02** |
| **10-07-18** | **73.48** | **13.61** |
| **10-08-18** | **76.8** | **13.02** |
| **10-09-18** | **79.87** | **12.52** |
| **10-10-18** | **84.84** | **11.79** |
| **07-12-18** | **90.42** | **11.06** |
| **10-12-18** | **91.02** | **10.99** |
| **10-01-19** | **90.66** | **11.03** |
| **11-02-19** | **93.83** | **10.66** |
| **10-03-19** | **86.79** | **11.52** |
| **10-04-19** | **89.98** | **11.11** |
| **12-05-19** | **93.8** | **10.66** |
| **10-06-19** | **95.74** | **10.44** |
| **10-07-19** | **101.89** | **9.81** |
| **11-03-19** | **101** | **9.9** |
| **10-04-19** | **105.21** | **9.5** |
| **10-05-19** | **123.27** | **8.11** |
| **05-06-19** | **125.19** | **7.99** |
| **05-07-19** | **131.64** | **7.6** |
| **10-08-19** | **134.31** | **7.45** |
| **11-09-19** | **106.33** | **9.4** |
| **10-10-19** | **105.16** | **9.51** |
| **10-11-19** | **103.16** | **9.69** |
| **12-12-19** | **108.91** | **9.18** |
| **10-01-20** | **98.8** | **10.12** |
| **10-02-20** | **92.64** | **10.79** |
| **11-03-20** | **101.79** | **9.82** |
| **10-04-20** | **97.54** | **10.25** |
| **10-05-20** | **74.95** | **13.34** |
| **05-06-20** | **74.53** | **13.42** |
| **10-07-20** | **69.99** | **14.29** |
| **12-08-20** | **67.2** | **14.88** |
| **10-09-20** | **71.47** | **13.99** |
| **12-10-20** | **64.27** | **15.56** |
| **13-11-20** | **79.85** | **12.52** |
| **11-12-20** | **83.34** | **12** |
| **10-01-21** | **104.14** | **9.6** |
| **10-02-21** | **93.12** | **10.74** |
| **10-03-21** | **102.93** | **9.72** |
| **10-04-21** | **110.43** | **9.06** |
| **12-05-21** | **117.15** | **8.54** |
| **05-06-21** | **115.15** | **8.68** |
| **10-07-21** | **120.52** | **8.3** |
| **11-08-21** | **122.69** | **8.15** |
| **10-09-21** | **114.7** | **8.72** |
| **10-10-21** | **121.05** | **8.26** |
| **12-11-21** | **126.6** | **7.9** |
| **10-12-21** | **123.28** | **8.11** |
| **10-01-22** | **120.73** | **8.28** |
| **12-02-22** | **127.49** | **7.84** |
| **10-03-22** | **130.11** | **7.69** |

|  |
| --- |
| **Summary :** |
| **Amount Invested : 153,000.00** |
| **Installment Amount : 1,000.00** |
| **No of Months : 153** |
| **Total Amount : 639,546.00**  **( as on 30/03/2022 )** |
| **Return : 20.69%** |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **ICICI PRUDENTIAL GROWTH PLAN NAV UNITS** | | | |
| **Date** | **NAV** | **Units** |  |
| **10/12/2009** | **71.18** | **688.52** |  |
| **10/12/2010** | **199.39** | **769.63** |  |
| **10/12/2011** | **321.27** | **467.07** |  |
| **10/12/2012** | **218.55** | **665.23** |  |
| **10/12/2013** | **227.69** | **634.87** |  |
| **10/12/2014** | **288.35** | **525.31** |  |
| **10/12/2015** | **435.33** | **333.09** |  |
| **10/12/2016** | **604.1** | **242.77** |  |
| **10/12/2017** | **953.83** | **152.75** |  |
| **10/12/2018** | **1239** | **118.33** |  |
| **10/12/2019** | **1168.11** | **127.26** |  |
| **10/12/2020** | **1129.57** | **133.59** |  |
| **10/12/2021** | **1551.61** | **93.29** |  |
| **10/03/2022** | **263.48** | **15.21** |  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  |  |

**CHART SHOWING THE ICICI PRUDENTIAL GROWTH PLAN NAV -UNITS**

* **INTERPRETATION:**

As the table and chart show the overall performance of ICICI growth fund. In the year 2009 the NAV is 71.18 and the units of this year is 688.52.in the year 2022 the NAV is 1551.61 and the units of this year is 93.29. Here we can observe that If the NAV is less then we can get more units if the NAV is more then we can get less units.

**Reliance Growth Fund Gr**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Date** | **NAV** | **unit** |  |
| **09-03-09** | **10.43** | **95.88** |  |
| **15-04-09** | **10.62** | **94.16** |  |
| **10-05-09** | **10.69** | **93.55** |  |
| **10-06-09** | **10.87** | **92** |  |
| **12-07-09** | **11.13** | **89.85** |  |
| **05-08-09** | **11.25** | **88.89** |  |
| **10-09-09** | **10.43** | **95.88** |  |
| **11-10-09** | **10.18** | **98.23** |  |
| **10-11-09** | **10.08** | **99.21** |  |
| **10-12-09** | **9.52** | **105.04** |  |
| **12-01-10** | **9.59** | **104.28** |  |
| **10-02-10** | **9.28** | **107.76** |  |
| **10-03-10** | **10.16** | **98.43** |  |
| **12-04-10** | **10.43** | **95.88** |  |
| **10-05-10** | **11.26** | **88.81** |  |
| **10-06-10** | **10.93** | **91.49** |  |
| **11-07-10** | **11.36** | **88.03** |  |
| **05-08-10** | **11.45** | **87.34** |  |
| **10-09-10** | **12.71** | **78.68** |  |
| **10-10-10** | **13.92** | **71.84** |  |
| **10-11-10** | **13.02** | **76.8** |  |
| **10-12-10** | **12.87** | **77.7** |  |
| **10-01-11** | **12.54** | **79.74** |  |
| **10-02-11** | **12.32** | **81.17** |  |
| **12-03-11** | **12.77** | **78.31** |  |
| **10-04-11** | **12.36** | **80.91** |  |
| **10-05-11** | **13.03** | **76.75** |  |
| **11-06-11** | **14.04** | **71.23** |  |
| **10-05-11** | **14.2** | **70.42** |  |
| **10-06-11** | **12.19** | **82.03** |  |
| **12-07-11** | **12.34** | **81.04** |  |
| **10-08-11** | **12.2** | **81.97** |  |
| **10-09-11** | **12.78** | **78.25** |  |
| **11-10-11** | **13.06** | **76.57** |  |
| **05-12-11** | **12.93** | **77.34** |  |
| **10-12-11** | **12.95** | **77.22** |  |
| **10-01-12** | **14.49** | **69.01** |  |
| **10-02-12** | **14.98** | **66.76** |  |
| **10-03-12** | **18.83** | **53.11** |  |
| **10-04-12** | **16.88** | **59.24** |  |
| **10-05-12** | **17.22** | **58.07** |  |
| **12-06-12** | **18.05** | **55.4** |  |
| **10-07-12** | **20.15** | **49.63** |  |
| **10-08-11** | **21.49** | **46.53** |  |
| **11-09-11** | **24.16** | **41.39** |  |
| **10-10-11** | **26.07** | **38.36** |  |
| **05-12-11** | **24.87** | **40.21** |  |
| **11-12-11** | **32.25** | **31.01** |  |
| **10-01-12** | **42.33** | **23.62** |  |
| **12-02-12** | **44.35** | **22.55** |  |
| **12-03-12** | **43.64** | **22.91** |  |
| **10-04-12** | **37.56** | **26.62** |  |
| **10-05-12** | **29.85** | **33.5** |  |
| **11-06-12** | **28.46** | **35.14** |  |
| **10-07-12** | **29.15** | **34.31** |  |
| **10-08-12** | **24.14** | **41.43** |  |
| **10-09-12** | **25.39** | **39.39** |  |
| **10-10-12** | **24.54** | **40.75** |  |
| **07-12-12** | **24.13** | **41.44** |  |
| **10-12-12** | **24.62** | **40.62** |  |
| **10-01-13** | **24.55** | **40.73** |  |
| **11-02-13** | **25.82** | **38.73** |  |
| **11-03-13** | **20.34** | **49.16** |  |
| **10-04-13** | **18.87** | **52.99** |  |
| **10-05-13** | **20.11** | **49.73** |  |
| **10-06-13** | **20.68** | **48.36** |  |
| **10-07-13** | **19.05** | **52.49** |  |
| **12-08-13** | **18.94** | **52.8** |  |
| **11-09-13** | **18.18** | **55.01** |  |
| **10-10-13** | **16.74** | **59.74** |  |
| **06-12-13** | **18.7** | **53.48** |  |
| **10-12-13** | **21.15** | **47.28** |  |
| **10-01-14** | **20** | **50** |  |
| **10-02-14** | **22.78** | **43.9** |  |
| **10-03-14** | **23.84** | **41.95** |  |
| **10-04-14** | **26.04** | **38.4** |  |
| **12-05-14** | **27.63** | **36.19** |  |
| **10-06-14** | **28.98** | **34.51** |  |
| **10-07-14** | **31.3** | **31.95** |  |
| **11-08-14** | **28.05** | **35.65** |  |
| **10-09-14** | **28.01** | **35.7** |  |
| **10-10-14** | **27.39** | **36.51** |  |
| **05-12-14** | **27.01** | **37.02** |  |
| **10-12-14** | **29.14** | **34.32** |  |
| **12-01-15** | **30.53** | **32.75** |  |
| **10-02-15** | **30.23** | **33.08** |  |
| **10-03-15** | **28.25** | **35.4** |  |
| **12-04-15** | **29.89** | **33.46** |  |
| **10-05-15** | **31.42** | **31.83** |  |
| **10-06-15** | **35.18** | **28.43** |  |
| **12-07-15** | **40.17** | **24.89** |  |
| **10-08-15** | **46.1** | **21.69** |  |
| **10-09-15** | **51.48** | **19.43** |  |
| **11-10-15** | **57.38** | **17.43** |  |
| **05-12-15** | **63.44** | **15.76** |  |
| **10-12-15** | **70.48** | **14.19** |  |
| **10-01-16** | **79.21** | **12.62** |  |
| **10-02-16** | **75.25** | **13.29** |  |
| **10-03-16** | **76.21** | **13.12** |  |
| **11-04-16** | **78.94** | **12.67** |  |
| **10-05-16** | **79.89** | **12.52** |  |
| **10-06-16** | **70.46** | **14.19** |  |
| **11-07-16** | **71.22** | **14.04** |  |
| **10-08-16** | **80.14** | **12.48** |  |
| **12-09-16** | **85.77** | **11.66** |  |
| **10-10-16** | **91.91** | **10.88** |  |
| **05-12-16** | **95.16** | **10.51** |  |
| **12-12-16** | **102.67** | **9.74** |  |
| **10-01-17** | **108.94** | **9.18** |  |
| **10-02-17** | **119.52** | **8.37** |  |
| **10-03-17** | **125.03** | **8** |  |
| **10-04-17** | **121.26** | **8.25** |  |
| **10-05-17** | **128.02** | **7.81** |  |
| **12-06-17** | **134.42** | **7.44** |  |
| **10-07-17** | **138.78** | **7.21** |  |
| **10-08-17** | **159.17** | **6.28** |  |
| **11-09-17** | **169.34** | **5.91** |  |
| **10-10-17** | **173.23** | **5.77** |  |
| **05-12-17** | **165.78** | **6.03** |  |
| **11-12-17** | **180.55** | **5.54** |  |
| **10-01-18** | **196.96** | **5.08** |  |
| **12-02-18** | **206.27** | **4.85** |  |
| **12-03-18** | **220** | **4.55** |  |
| **10-04-18** | **240.14** | **4.16** |  |
| **10-05-18** | **259.84** | **3.85** |  |
| **11-06-18** | **188.25** | **5.31** |  |
| **10-07-18** | **198.76** | **5.03** |  |
| **10-08-18** | **204.79** | **4.88** |  |
| **10-09-18** | **217.79** | **4.59** |  |
| **10-10-18** | **240.8** | **4.15** |  |
| **07-12-18** | **255.64** | **3.91** |  |
| **10-12-18** | **253.48** | **3.95** |  |
| **10-01-19** | **266.75** | **3.75** |  |
| **11-02-19** | **270.74** | **3.69** |  |
| **10-03-19** | **253.07** | **3.95** |  |
| **10-04-19** | **262.28** | **3.81** |  |
| **12-05-19** | **275.34** | **3.63** |  |
| **10-06-19** | **290.43** | **3.44** |  |
| **10-07-19** | **317.25** | **3.15** |  |
| **11-03-19** | **308.98** | **3.24** |  |
| **10-04-19** | **321.28** | **3.11** |  |
| **10-05-19** | **367.26** | **2.72** |  |
| **05-06-19** | **396.23** | **2.52** |  |
| **05-07-19** | **442.54** | **2.26** |  |
| **10-08-19** | **463.56** | **2.16** |  |
| **11-09-19** | **364.5** | **2.74** |  |
| **10-10-19** | **344.89** | **2.9** |  |
| **10-11-19** | **334.9** | **2.99** |  |
| **12-12-19** | **357.03** | **2.8** |  |
| **10-01-20** | **327.94** | **3.05** |  |
| **10-02-20** | **306.61** | **3.26** |  |
| **11-03-20** | **335.7294** | **2.98** |  |
| **10-04-20** | **318.5668** | **3.14** |  |
| **10-05-20** | **229.8445** | **4.35** |  |
| **05-06-20** | **231.7706** | **4.31** |  |
| **10-07-20** | **206.7918** | **4.84** |  |
| **12-08-20** | **206.353** | **4.85** |  |
| **10-09-20** | **205.27** | **4.87** |  |
| **12-10-20** | **185.077** | **5.4** |  |
| **13-11-20** | **233.3227** | **4.29** |  |
| **11-12-20** | **252.498** | **3.96** |  |
| **10-01-21** | **339.271** | **2.95** |  |
| **10-02-21** | **307.21** | **3.26** |  |
| **10-03-21** | **343.019** | **2.92** |  |
| **10-04-21** | **375.558** | **2.66** |  |
| **12-05-21** | **392.462** | **2.55** |  |
| **05-06-21** | **392.761** | **2.55** |  |
| **10-07-21** | **416.4773** | **2.4** |  |
| **11-08-21** | **439.7852** | **2.27** |  |
| **10-09-21** | **412.2077** | **2.43** |  |
| **10-10-21** | **432.8179** | **2.31** |  |
| **12-11-21** | **451.9638** | **2.21** |  |
| **10-12-21** | **448.3055** | **2.23** |  |
| **10-01-22** | **445.3015** | **2.25** |  |
| **12-02-22** | **466.1006** | **2.15** |  |
| **10-03-22** | **478.8933** | **2.09** |  |
| **Summary :** | | | | |
| **Amount Invested : 182,000.00** | | | | |
| **Installment Amount : 1,000.00** | | | | |
| **No of Months : 182** | | | | |
| **Total Amount : 2,521,152.00 (as on 30/09/2012)** | | | | |
| **Return : 30.5%** | | | | |
| **RELIANCE GROWTH FUND NAV -UNITS**   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | **Date** | **NAV** | **Units** | | **10/12/2007** | **124.07** | **1164.73** | | **10/12/2008** | **142.97** | **1015.91** | | **10/12/2009** | **154.85** | **932.04** | | **10/12/2010** | **249.44** | **608.72** | | **10/12/2011** | **378.16** | **402.28** | | **10/12/2012** | **243.13** | **600.5** | | **10/12/2013** | **320.17** | **456.1** | | **10/12/2014** | **514.55** | **308.34** | | **10/12/2015** | **986.83** | **147.72** | | **10/12/2016** | **1724.04** | **85.79** | | **10/12/2017** | **2682.72** | **54.31** | | **10/12/2018** | **3772.15** | **39.27** | | **10/12/2019** | **3822.1331** | **39.52** | | **10/12/2020** | **3649.279** | **42.66** | | **10/12/2021** | **5641.6427** | **25.7** | | **10/03/2022** | **897.0489** | **4.47** | | | | | |

**CHART SHOWING RELIANCE GROWTH FUND NAV -UNITS**

**INTERPRETATION:**

As the table and chart show the overall performance of Reliance growth fund. In the year 2007 the NAV is 124.07 and the units of this year is1164.73.in the year 2022 the NAV is 5641.6427 and the units of this year is 25.7. Here we can observe that If the NAV is less then we can get more units if the NAV is more then we can get less units.

**ICICI PRU BANK MUTUAL FUNDS NAV’S**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Date** | **Sensex** | **RoR (x)** | **NAV** | **RoR (y)** | **X\*X** | **y\*y** | **x\*y** | **(x-m)2** | **(y-m)2** |
| **15-Jun-10** | **19,924** |  | **14.32** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **31-Jun-10** | **19,838** | **-0.4** | **14.8** | **3.4** | **0.2** | **11.7** | **-1.5** | **0.1** | **11.8** |
| **15-Jul-10** | **19,761** | **-0.4** | **15.0** | **1.1** | **0.1** | **1.3** | **-0.4** | **0.0** | **1.3** |
| **30-Jul-10** | **19,363** | **-2.0** | **15.0** | **-0.1** | **4.1** | **0.0** | **0.3** | **3.3** | **0.0** |
| **14-Sep-10** | **20,031** | **3.4** | **15.5** | **3.6** | **11.9** | **13.0** | **12.4** | **13.3** | **13.1** |
| **31-09-10** | **20,287** | **1.3** | **16.0** | **3.2** | **1.6** | **10.0** | **4.0** | **2.2** | **10.0** |
| **15-Oct-10** | **20,251** | **-0.2** | **15.6** | **-2.4** | **0.0** | **5.9** | **0.4** | **0.0** | **5.9** |
| **31-Sep-10** | **17,649** | **-12.9** | **13.7** | **-12.4** | **165.1** | **153.1** | **159.0** | **160.0** | **152.9** |
| **15-Nov-10** | **18,115** | **2.6** | **13.8** | **0.6** | **7.0** | **0.3** | **1.5** | **8.1** | **0.4** |
| **29-Nov-10** | **17,579** | **-3.0** | **13.8** | **0.2** | **8.8** | **0.0** | **-0.6** | **7.6** | **0.1** |
| **14-Nov-10** | **15,761** | **-10.3** | **12.3** | **-10.5** | **107.0** | **110.7** | **108.8** | **102.9** | **110.6** |
| **31-Nov-10** | **15,644** | **-0.7** | **12.7** | **2.9** | **0.5** | **8.5** | **-2.2** | **0.3** | **8.6** |
| **15-Dec-10** | **16,154** | **3.3** | **12.4** | **-2.4** | **10.6** | **5.6** | **-7.7** | **11.9** | **5.6** |
| **30-Dec-10** | **17,287** | **7.0** | **13.2** | **6.1** | **49.3** | **37.6** | **43.0** | **52.1** | **37.7** |
| **15-Jan-11** | **17,354** | **0.4** | **12.9** | **-2.3** | **0.1** | **5.2** | **-0.9** | **0.3** | **5.2** |
| **30-Jan-11** | **16,416** | **-5.4** | **12.5** | **-2.9** | **29.2** | **8.3** | **15.6** | **27.1** | **8.3** |
| **13-Feb-11** | **15,190** | **-7.5** | **11.6** | **-7.1** | **55.8** | **50.9** | **53.3** | **52.8** | **50.8** |
| **30-Feb-11** | **13,462** | **-11.4** | **10.6** | **-9.0** | **129.4** | **80.5** | **102.1** | **124.9** | **80.4** |
| **15-Mar-11** | **12,676** | **-5.8** | **10.2** | **-3.7** | **34.0** | **13.7** | **21.6** | **31.7** | **13.6** |
| **31-Mar-11** | **14,356** | **13.2** | **11.0** | **8.3** | **175.6** | **68.4** | **109.5** | **180.9** | **68.5** |
| **14-Apr-11** | **14,724** | **2.6** | **11.3** | **2.9** | **6.6** | **8.5** | **7.5** | **7.7** | **8.5** |
| **29-Apr-11** | **14,565** | **-1.1** | **11.3** | **-0.5** | **1.2** | **0.3** | **0.6** | **0.8** | **0.3** |
| **15-May-11** | **13,531** | **-7.1** | **10.8** | **-4.3** | **50.3** | **18.2** | **30.2** | **47.5** | **18.1** |
| **30-May-11** | **12,860** | **-5.0** | **10.6** | **-2.0** | **24.6** | **4.2** | **10.1** | **22.6** | **4.1** |
| **15-Jun-11** | **10,809** | **-16.0** | **9.2** | **-13.2** | **254.4** | **173.3** | **210.0** | **248.1** | **173.1** |
| **31-Jun-11** | **9,788** | **-9.4** | **8.3** | **-9.4** | **89.2** | **88.0** | **88.6** | **85.5** | **87.8** |
| **14-Jul-11** | **9,385** | **-4.1** | **8.1** | **-3.1** | **16.9** | **9.8** | **12.9** | **15.3** | **9.7** |
| **28-Jul-11** | **9,093** | **-3.1** | **7.8** | **-3.2** | **9.7** | **10.4** | **10.1** | **8.5** | **10.4** |
| **15-Sep-11** | **9,832** | **8.1** | **8.3** | **5.9** | **66.2** | **34.9** | **48.0** | **69.5** | **34.9** |
| **31-09-11** | **9,647** | **-1.9** | **8.2** | **-0.8** | **3.5** | **0.7** | **1.6** | **2.8** | **0.7** |
| **15-Oct-11** | **9,047** | **-6.2** | **7.8** | **-4.9** | **38.8** | **23.9** | **30.4** | **36.3** | **23.8** |
| **30-Oct-11** | **9,424** | **4.2** | **7.8** | **0.4** | **17.4** | **0.1** | **1.6** | **19.1** | **0.2** |
| **13-Nov-11** | **9,635** | **2.2** | **8.2** | **4.6** | **5.0** | **21.2** | **10.3** | **5.9** | **21.3** |
| **27-Nov-11** | **8,892** | **-7.7** | **7.7** | **-6.0** | **59.5** | **36.0** | **46.3** | **56.4** | **35.9** |
| **13-Nov-11** | **8,757** | **-1.5** | **7.6** | **-1.4** | **2.3** | **2.1** | **2.2** | **1.7** | **2.0** |
| **31-Nov-11** | **9,709** | **10.9** | **8.4** | **10.8** | **118.2** | **117.3** | **117.8** | **122.6** | **117.5** |
| **15-Dec-11** | **11,285** | **16.2** | **9.3** | **11.0** | **263.6** | **120.2** | **178.0** | **270.1** | **120.4** |
| **30-Dec-11** | **11,403** | **1.1** | **9.3** | **-0.1** | **1.1** | **0.0** | **-0.1** | **1.6** | **0.0** |
| **15-Jan-12** | **12,173** | **6.8** | **9.7** | **4.5** | **45.6** | **20.4** | **30.5** | **48.4** | **20.5** |
| **29-Jan-12** | **14,625** | **20.1** | **11.6** | **19.7** | **405.7** | **386.1** | **395.8** | **413.8** | **386.4** |
| **15-Feb-12** | **14,876** | **1.7** | **11.6** | **0.0** | **2.9** | **0.0** | **0.0** | **3.7** | **0.0** |
| **30-Feb-12** | **14,494** | **-2.6** | **11.6** | **-0.3** | **6.6** | **0.1** | **0.7** | **5.6** | **0.1** |
| **10-Mar-12** | **13,757** | **-5.1** | **11.2** | **-3.8** | **25.8** | **14.4** | **19.3** | **23.8** | **14.3** |
| **31-Mar-12** | **15,670** | **13.9** | **12.2** | **9.5** | **193.3** | **90.2** | **132.1** | **198.9** | **90.3** |
| **14-Apr-12** | **15,412** | **-1.7** | **12.4** | **1.5** | **2.7** | **2.2** | **-2.4** | **2.1** | **2.2** |
| **31-Apr-12** | **15,667** | **1.7** | **12.7** | **2.1** | **2.7** | **4.4** | **3.5** | **3.4** | **4.4** |
| **15-Jun-12** | **16,454** | **5.0** | **13.1** | **3.4** | **25.3** | **11.5** | **17.1** | **27.3** | **11.6** |
| **30-Jul-12** | **17,127** | **4.1** | **13.7** | **4.3** | **16.7** | **18.3** | **17.5** | **18.4** | **18.4** |
| **15-Aug-12** | **17,195** | **0.4** | **13.9** | **1.5** | **0.2** | **2.1** | **0.6** | **0.4** | **2.2** |
| **30-Sep-12** | **15,896** | **-7.6** | **13.0** | **-5.9** | **57.1** | **35.1** | **44.7** | **54.1** | **35.0** |
| **SUM** |  | **-9.72** |  | **-0.32** | **2603.5** | **1838.6** | **2083.5** | **2601.5** | **1838.7** |
| **AVG** |  | **-0.2** |  | **-0.007** | **53.13** | **37.52** | **42.52** | **53.09** | **37.52** |

**ICICI GROWTH FUND’S CALCULATIONS:**

* **Avg rate of return = Total returns / no. weeks**

**-0.32/ 49 = -0.006**

* **Standard deviation =**

**√ X-- ̅X̅**

**S.D = -----------------**

**N-1**

**= √ 1838.66**

**------------ = 6.12  
 50-1**

* **Beta =**

**N\*∑ (XY) - ∑(X)\*∑(Y)**

**= ----------------------------**

**N\*∑(X²) - ∑ (X) ²**

**N=49, ∑ XY=2083.49, ∑X=-9.72, ∑Y=-0.32, ∑X²=2603.46**

**Beta = 0.80**

* **Alpha =**

**ά = ỹ-βx**

**ỹ = -0.006, x = -0.2, β = 0.80**

**Alpha = 0.15**

* **Sharpe’s performance index:**

**Portfolio average return - risk free rate of return of interest**

**= --------------------------------------------------------------------**

**Standard deviation of the portfolio return**

**Average rate of return = -0.006, Risk free rate of return = 4.38**

**Standard deviation = 6.12**

**-0.006- 4.38**

**= -------------**

**6.12**

**= -0.71**

* **Treynor’s performance measure:**

**Portfolio average return-risk less rate of interest**

**= ---------------------------------------------------------**

**Beta co-efficient of portfolio**

**Average rate of return = -0.006, Risk less rate = 4.38**

**Beta co-efficient = 0.80**

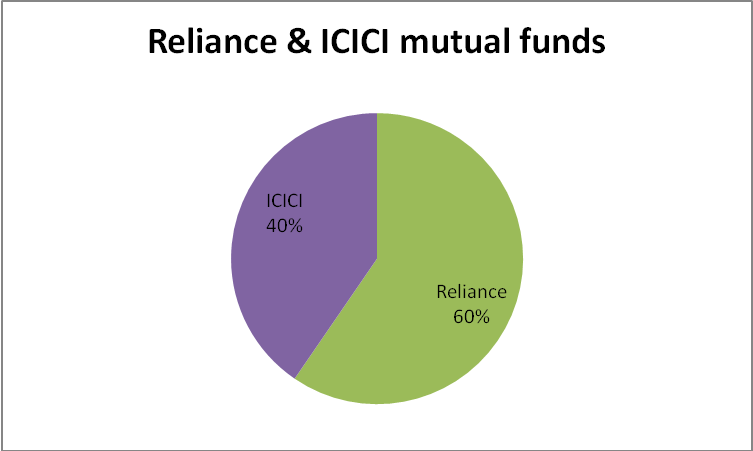
**-0.006- 4.38**

**= -------------**

**0.80**

**= -5.48**

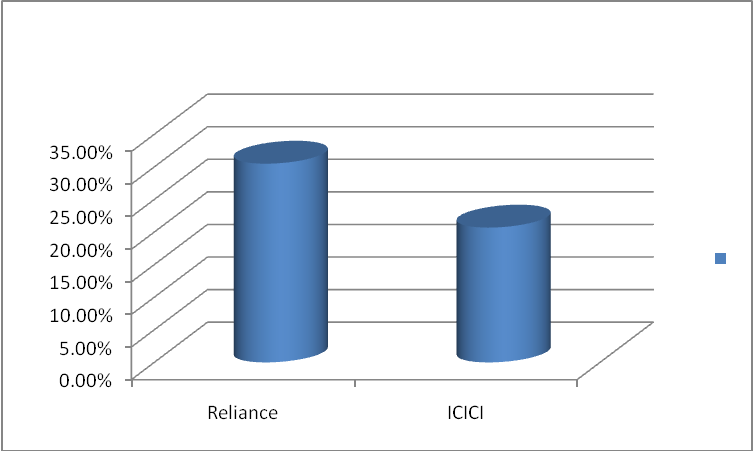
**Chart showing The overall performance index of the 2 Mutual funds**

****

* **INTERPRETATION:**

As the table and chart project the overall performance of funds, out of these Reliance fund is outstanding over the ICICI fund.

1. **Chart showing % of returns of 2 Mutual funds**

****

**INTERPRETATION: A**s the table and chart, shows that the returns of Reliance Mutual fund is comparatively higher than ICICI Mutual fund’s.

The above graph clearly indicates the overall performance of Mutual Fund-NAV and Growth of Reliance and ICICI taken into consideration. In Reliance, in the year 2009 the NAV is 154.85and no. of units is 932.04 and in ICICI in the year 2009 the NAV is 71.18 and no. of units is688.52. In the year 2009 the NAV and no. of units of Reliance is more than the ICICI. In the year 2022 the NAV 5641.65 of Reliance is more than the ICICI NAV 1551.61. But the no. of units 93.29 of ICICI is more than the no. of units 25.7 of Reliance, because of Reliance NAV value is high. So it is better to invest in Reliance Mutual funds than in ICICI Mutual fund.

In Reliance, Growth is performing well when compared to Dividends. From the starting month Growth is high. There are slight fluctuations in both Growth and return.

**CHAPTER – 6**

**6.1 Findings:**

**RELIANCE GROWTH FUND**

1. Since average rate of return of this fund is greater than that of market returns, the fund is doing well and it is ranked I in treynor’s measure.
2. As the returns are higher but risk is lower as observed in Sharpe’s measure ranked I.
3. Beta is also doing well in the present market by giving good returns.
4. The overall fund performance of the fund is ranked 1.

**ICICI GROWTH FUND**

1. Since average rate of return of this fund is greater than that of market returns, the fund is doing a bit well and it is ranked III in treynor’s measure.
2. As the returns are higher risk is also high as observed in Sharpe’s measure ranked II.
3. Since beta is almost equal to 1 indicates that the fund is moving with the market, also beta indicates that the fund returns would increase or decrease by 0.80 for every 1% increase or decrease in market returns.
4. The overall fund performance of the fund is ranked III.

**6.2 Suggestions**

In financial planning asset allocation is most important activity for better diversification in asset allocation portfolio must be exposed to diversification on basis of size.

As for fund manager thumbrule

* 40% -large cap
* 40%-small end madcap
* 20%-sectrol & thematic investments

Criteria for measuring the performance.

* 1. Percentage of returns in a stipulated time period (1,2,5,10,12 years)
  2. Consistency in returns for years to gather
  3. Strong fundamentals of the company
  4. Sharp ratio
  5. Ranking ratio

**6.3 Conclusion**

Based on the parameters among all more than 400% diversified Equity schemes every AMC is having one flagship product even though. We can say following products are having good track record.

Large cap – blend:

* + 1. reliance growth funds
    2. DSP black rock equity funds
    3. HDFC equity funds
    4. ICICI prudential dynamic funds
    5. TATA pure equity funds

Small end midcap:

* + - 1. Sundaram select mid cap fund
      2. DSP block rock micro gap
      3. Birla sun life madcap
      4. Reliance small cap
      5. HDFC multi cap

Sectroler thematic:

* + - * 1. Reliance pharma
        2. TATA Infrastructure
        3. Reliance banking
        4. Reliance gold fund
        5. Reliance diversified power sector.

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