

A
Project Report
ON
” An Analysis Of Mutual Fund Products Offered By
HDFC Mutual Fund”

Submitted to

**G.S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE AND ECONOMICS
(AUTONOMOUS), NAGPUR**

Affiliated to

RASHTRASANT TUKDOJI MAHARAJ UNIVERSITY, NAGPUR

In partial fulfillment for the award of the degree of

Bachelor of Business Administration

Submitted by

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Under the Guidance of

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G. S. College Of Commerce & Economics (Autonomous),
Nagpur

Academic Year 2023 – 24



G.S. College Of Commerce & Economics (Autonomous),

Nagpur

Academic Year 2023 – 24



CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that “**Madhura . N . Wasu**” has submitted the project report titled “**An Analysis Of Mutual Fund Products Offered By HDFC Mutual Fund**”, towards partial fulfillment of **BACHELOR OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION** degree examination. This has not been submitted for any other examination and does not form part of any other course undergone by the candidate. It is further certified that she has ingeniously completed her project as prescribed by Rashtrasant Tukadoji Maharaj Nagpur University, Nagpur.

DR. KAMLESH THOTE

(Project Guide)

DR. AFSAR SHEIKH

(Co-Ordinator)

Place : Nagpur

Date :

G.S. College Of Commerce & Economics (Autonomous),
Nagpur



Academic Year 2023 – 24

DECLARATION

I here-by declare that the project with title “**An Analysis Of Mutual Fund Products Offered By HDFC Mutual Fund**” has been completed by me in partial fulfillment of **BACHELOR OF BUSINES ADMINISTRATION** degree examination as prescribed by Rashtrasant Tukadoji Maharaj Nagpur University, Nagpur and this has not been submitted for any other examination and does not form the part of any other course undertaken by me.

Place : Nagpur

Madhura. N. Wasu

Date :

G.S. College Of Commerce & Economics (Autonomous),

Nagpur

Academic Year 2023 – 24



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With immense pride and sense of gratitude, I take this golden opportunity to express my sincere regards to DR. PRAVEEN MUSTOOR, Principal, G.S. College of Commerce & Economics, Nagpur.

I am extremely thankful to my Project Guide DR. KAMLESH THOTE for her guideline throughout the project. I tender my sincere regards to Co-ordinator, DR. AFSAR SIR for giving me outstanding guidance, enthusiastic suggestions and invaluable encouragement which helped me in the completion of the project.

I will fail in my duty if I do not thank the Non-Teaching staff of the college for their Co-operation.

I would like to thank all those who helped me in making this project complete and successful.

Place : Nagpur

Madhura. N. Wasu

Date :

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A Mutual fund is a scheme in which several people invest their money for a financial cause. The collected money is invested in Capital markets & the money which they earned, is divided based on the number of units which they hold.

The Mutual fund Industry was started in India in a small way with the UTI creating what was effectively a small savings division within the RBL. This was fairly successful for the next 25 years as it gave investors good returns. Due to this RBI gave a go ahead to Public sector banks & financial institution to start Mutual Funds in India and their success gave way to Private sector Mutual Funds.

The advantages of Mutual Funds are Portfolio Diversification, Liquidity, Professional Management, Ease of Companies, Less Risk, Low Transaction cost, Transparency, Safety.

The Disadvantages of Mutual Funds are Cost, Index Does Better, Fees, No Control over Investments, Profitability of High returns reduced significantly, and Personal Tax situation is not considered.

Mutual Funds have to follow specific rules and regulation which are prescribed by the SEBI. AMFI is the apex body of all the Asset Management companies and is registered with the SEBI. Association of Mutual Funds India has brought down the Indian Mutual Fund Industry to a professional and healthy market with ethical lines enhancing.

There are many types of mutual funds in India. You can classify on the basis of BY STRUCTURE (Open Ended Schemes, Close-Ended Schemes & Interval schemes), BY NATURE (Equity Fund, Debt Fund, Balanced Fund), BY INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE (Growth Schemes, Income Schemes, Balanced Schemes & Money Market Schemes). OTHER SCHEMES (Tax Saving Schemes, Index Schemes, Sector Specific).

There are two types of Mutual Funds in India Public Sector Mutual Fund & private sector mutual Fund. In Public Sector Mutual Funds there are UTI Mutual Fund, State bank of India Mutual Funds, Bank of Baroda Mutual Funds & In Private sector Mutual Funds there are Birla Sun Life Mutual, HDFC Mutual Fund, SBI Prudential Mutual Fund, Reliance Mutual Fund etc.

The Most trend of Mutual Funds is the aggressive expansion of Mutual Funds. Nowadays there is lot of Competition within the Mutual Fund as there are lot of private sector & Public sector mutual funds have entered the industry.

"Mutual Funds are Subject to Market Risk, Please read the offer document before Investing"

CHAPTER 1
INTRODUCTION

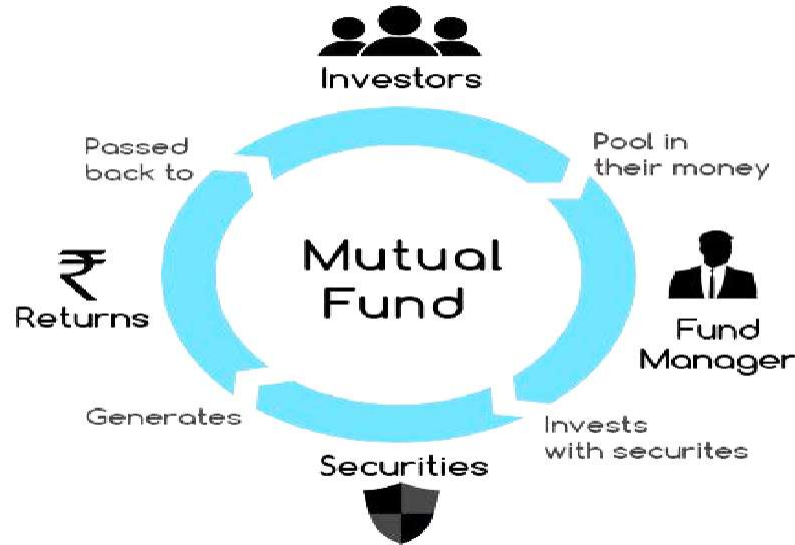
INTRODUCTION

Mutual Fund is the pool of the money, based on the trust who invests the savings of a number of investors who shares a common financial goal, like the capital appreciation and dividend earning. The money thus collect is then invested in capital market instruments such as shares, debentures, and foreign market. Investors invest money and get the units as per the unit value which we called as NAV (net assets value).

Mutual Fund is the most suitable investment for the common man as it offers an opportunity to invest in diversified portfolio management, good research team, professionally managed Indian stock as well as the foreign market, the main aim of the fund manager is to taking the script that have under value and future will rising, then fund manager sell out the stock. Fund manager concentration on risk-return trade off, where minimize the risk and maximize the return through diversification of the portfolio. The most common features of the mutual fund unit are low cost.

Most open-end Mutual Fund continuously offers new shares to investors. It is also known as open ended investment company. It is different from close ended companies.

Investment in securities are spread across a wide cross section of industries and sectors thus the risk is reduced. Diversification reduces the risk because not all stocks may move in the same direction in same proportion at same time. Mutual Funds 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 and losses are shared by the investor in proportion to their investment. The Mutual Fund comes out with different schemes that varies from time to time.



DEFINITION OF MUTUAL FUNDS :-

"A **mutual fund** is a pool of money from numerous investors who wish to save or make money just like you. Investing in a mutual fund can be a lot easier than buying and selling individual stocks and bonds on your own. Investors can sell their shares when they want."

"A **mutual fund** is nothing more than a collection of stocks and/or bonds. You can think of a mutual fund as a company that brings together a group of people and invests their money in stocks, bonds, and other securities. Each investor owns shares, which represent a portion of the holdings of the fund."

ADVANTAGE OF MUTUAL FUNDS :-

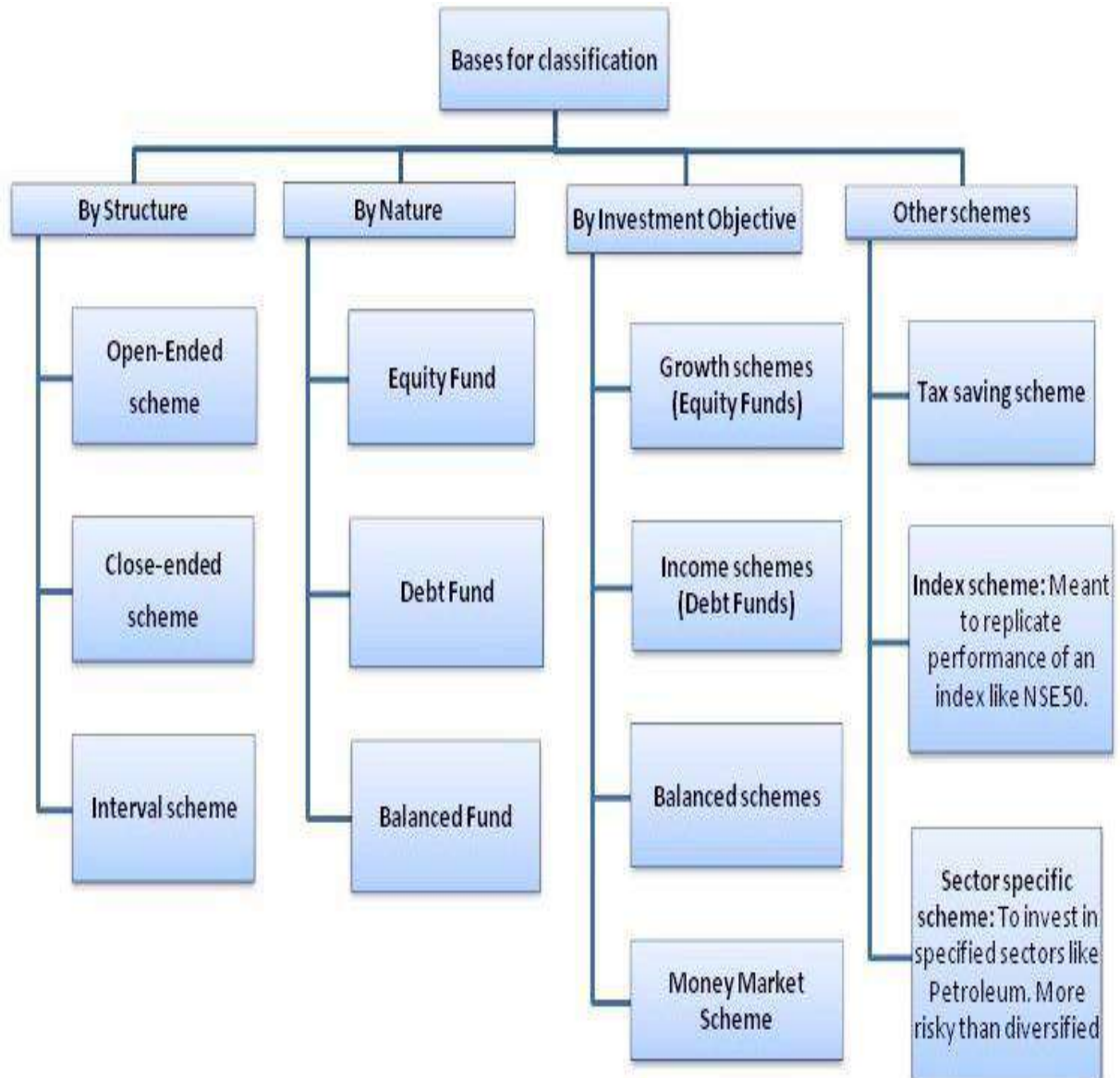
- **Portfolio Diversification** :- Investing in a diversified portfolio can be very expensive. The nice thing about mutual funds that they allow anyone to hold a diversified portfolio. The reason why investors invest in a diversified portfolio is because it increases the expected returns while minimizing the risk.
- **Liquidity** :- Another nice advantage to mutual funds is that the assets are liquid. In financial language, liquidity basically refers to converting your assets to cash with relative ease. Mutual funds are considered liquid assets since there is high demand for many of the funds in the marketplace.
- **Professional Management** :- Mutual funds do not require a great deal of time or knowledge from the Investor because they are managed by professional managers. They can be a big help to inexperienced investor who is looking to maximize their financial goals.
- **Ease of Companies** :- Mutual funds are also convenient because they are easy to compare. This is because many mutual fund dealer allow the investor to compare the funds on metrics such as level of risk, return price. Because Information is easily available, the Investor is able to make wise decisions.
- **Less Risk** :- Investors acquire a diversified portfolio of securities even with a small investment in a mutual fund. The risk in diversified portfolio is lesser than investing in 2 or 3 securities.
- **Low Transaction cost** :- Due to Economies of scale mutual funds pay lesser transaction cost. The benefits are passed on to investors.
- **Transparency** :- Funds provide investors with updated information pertaining to market & schemes. All material facts are disclosed to the investor as required by regulator.

DISADVANTAGES OF MUTUAL FUNDS :-

- **Cost:-**The downside of mutual funds is that they have a high cost associated with them in relation to the returns they produce. This is because investors are not only charged for the price of the fund but they will often face additional fees. Depending on the fund, commission charges can be significant. You will need to pay fee that will go towards the fund manager.
- **Index Does Better:-** In some cases, the stock Index may outperform the mutual fund. However this is not always the case as it depends in large part on the mutual fund the investor has invested in, as well as the skill set of fund manager. Therefore, it is a good idea to do your research before investing in fund. It is historical data indicates that is consistently underperformed compared to an index, then it is not wise investment.
- **Fees:-**The fees that are charged will depend on the type of mutual fund purchased. If a fund is risk taker and more aggressive, the management fee will tend to be higher. In addition, the investor will also be required to pay taxes, transaction fees as well as other costs related to maintaining the fund.
- **No Control over Investments:** - You have absolutely no control over what the Fund manager Des with you money. You can't advise him on how your money is to be invested. You only sit back and hope for the best.
- **Profitability of High returns reduced significantly:-** A mutual fund contains a diversified basket of securities. If a single security outperforms by a significant margin the impact will be limited. Don't Expect your Investment to grow and give you profit Overnight. There will also be downward fall in the limits of the fund.

TYPES OF MUTUAL FUNDS SCHEMES IN INDIA

TYPES OF MUTUAL FUNDS



Wide variety of Mutual Fund Schemes to cater to the needs such as financial position, risk tolerance and return expectations etc. The table below gives an overview into the existing types of schemes in the Industry.

By Structure

- Open Ended Funds
- Close Ended Funds
- Interval Funds

BY NATURE

- Equity fund
- Debt fund
- Balanced funds

By Investment Objective

- Growth Funds
- Income Funds
- Balanced Funds
- Money Market Fund

Other Schemes

- Tax Saving Funds
- Special Funds
- Index Funds
- Sector Specific Fund

CHAPTER 2
COMPANY PROFILE

HDFC MUTUAL FUNDS

Housing Development Finance Corporation Limited, most commonly known as HDFC, is a leading financial conglomerate in India. Originally a mortgage firm, HDFC was established in the year 1977. Since then, it has become a fully-fledged financial giant consisting of the main subsidiary such as HDFC Bank, HDFC Asset Management Company, and HDFC Standard Life Insurance Company Limited. The services offered by the firm range from House Loans to Mutual Funds and Insurance Products.

HDFC Mutual funds, one of the leading asset management companies in India, specifically in mutual funds and SIP. Sponsored by Standard Life Investment Limited, HDFC Mutual funds were instituted under the aegis of HDFC. HDFC Trustee Company Limited is the trustee of the corporation. The first product was launched in the year 2000 by the company and has full grown to a large extent, since then to offers mutual funds categories in 11 different kinds of fund.

One of the Largest fund Managers of India, HDFC Mutual Funds, in its recent move, has acquired Morgan Stanley's Business, while they were exiting the country. HDFC has bought Morgan Stanley's eight schemes worth rupees 3290 crores all together. This step has set HDFC Mutual Fund ahead of all its entrants in the market of Mutual Funds.



Journey of HDFC Mutual Fund

2000
HDFC MF was
registered with SEBI.



2001
A joint venture was
formed between
HDFC Limited &
abrdn Investment
Management
Limited (erstwhile
known as Standard Life
Investments Limited)



2003
Acquired Zurich Mutual
Fund schemes



2014
Acquired Morgan
Stanley Mutual Fund



2018
Launched IPO and
became a listed company



*+

Key Highlights



₹ 4.4 Trillion

Total Assets Under Management (AUM) as on March 31, 2023



75 Thousand

Empaneled distributors, including MFDs, NDs & Banks



Promoter Shareholders

HDFC Bank owns 52.6% stake



Network Across 200 Cities

228 branches, serve customers across ~ 99% of Pin codes in India, 1187 employees... & counting

Types of HDFC Mutual Funds:

A wide array of mutual funds is offered by HDFC Mutual Funds products for its customers, fans, parents and investors. They vary from Fund of Funds (FOFS) schemes to liquid funds to regular debt and equity funds, amongst a wide range of other mutual fund products.

1. Equity or Growth fund:

The growth funds by HDFC Mutual Funds are intended to make investments primarily in equity based market. Managing such funds could be passive or active (index funds). Different fund selections offered in the scheme are intended to suit short-term or long-term investment requirements of the consumers.

2. Debt or Income Fund:

HDFC debt fund or income fund is an innovative scheme that aims at investing in instruments like long-term or short-term bond, debts, money markets, etc. the intent of such investments is to create an income for the one who is investing his money and this is exactly what almost all the plans provided by HDFC Mutual Funds do.

3. Liquid funds:

Liquid funds make investments in securities. These investments come with a maturity period of 91 days. And this make them a brilliant investment option with lowest possible risks for the investors. They even have a propensity to be a better choice for liquidity, Liquid funds offered by HDFC MF come without exit loads making it a brilliant choice, even for the I time investors.

4. Children's Gift Funds:

HDFC MF's Children's Gift Funds is another brilliant schemes which has been carefully designed and thoughtfully conceptualized to offer an opportunity to the investors to grow their capital in fairly longer period of time. This means that investment made in HDFC Children's Gift Funds can further be put to use for the requirements and needs of children as they grow older.

5. Exchange Traded Funds:

The Exchange Traded Funds, abbreviated as ETF's by HDFC Mutual Fund is a kind of schemes where funds are traded in stock market. They provide an option with higher liquidity and are pocket-friendly with lesser fees as against mutual funds products. These funds are invested in the firm of gold, which can be highly risky.

6. Quarterly Interval Funds:

Quarterly interval funds are the mutual funds allow investors to make investments in both close- ended and open-ended schemes. You can sell them or redeem them at predetermined time. Here, the investment is usually made in government securities and bonds, and even in debt markets.

CHAPTER 3
RESEARCH STUDY

PROBLEM DEFINITION

There are too many scheme are available in the market. Each of the schemes has its different benefit. So people find difficulty in choosing the most suitable scheme. So here the comparison is made between open ended scheme & close ended scheme and giving some factor which are mostly affected in choosing between the schemes, Even though people choose their scheme according to their convenience.

NEED OF STUDY

1. This study will help to understand the mutual fund products of HDFC Mutual Funds.
2. This study will help to understand market dominance of HDFC mutual fund.
3. To find out the HDFC mutual fund is better option for investment for investors in the market.
4. To study the investor behavior in response to HDFC Mutual Funds.

OBJECTIVE OF STUDY

The primary goals of this project are as follows:

1. To analyses the performance of HDFC mutual funds.
2. To evaluate risk and return of HDFC mutual funds.
3. To know the various schemes offered by HDFC mutual funds.
4. To Know the awareness of Mutual funds among the customers of HDFC.

LIMITATIONS OF STUDY

There is no activity without any limitations:

1. Though every one used to be very co-operative but every detail was unable to be disclosed to me as the officials has to maintain secrets of the company.
2. It is difficult to cover all the function of the company.
3. The analysis and conclusion made by me as per my limited understanding and there may be something variation in the actual situation.
4. Because of the limited time period, the survey work was conducted in the Nagpur region and the sample size was taken as 60 respondents only.
5. In this rapidly changing turbulent era the suggestions and recommendations drawn Out today might prove inadequate or improper tomorrow; this is likely to limit its effectiveness.

HYPOTHESIS

H0:- Past performance of Mutual Funds Scheme is not related to their efficiency.

H1:- Past performance of Mutual funds Scheme is related to their efficiency.

CHAPTER 4
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research is divided into two parts

- Research method
- Sample design

TYPE OF RESEARCH

It is a descriptive type of research, as the descriptive of the conditions exist presently. It includes survey and fact-finding enquiries of different kinds.

RESEARCH METHOD

Research methods are understood as all those methods and techniques that are used for conduction of research. Research methods or techniques refer to methods their searcher as in performing research operation. In other words, all those methods which are used by the researchers during studying his research problems are termed as research methods. Since the object of research, particularly the applied research is to arrive at a solution for a given problem, the available data and the unknown aspects of the problem must be related to each other to make a solution possible. Keeping this in view took the following two methods:

- Analysis of documents
- Interview

COLLECTION OF DATA

Primary data

I have used questionnaire as primary source for collecting data for my study.

Secondary data

I have collected my secondary data from websites and journal and books.

SAMPLING

SAMPLING PROCEDURE

The sample was selected out of some of the investors and brokers in HDFC mutual fund and near by that area, irrespective of them being investors or not or services or not. It was also collected through personal visits to persons by formal and informal talks and through filling up the questionnaire prepared. The data has been analyzed by using mathematical/Statistical tool

SAMPLE SIZE

The sample size of my project is limited to 60 people only.

SAMPLE DESIGN

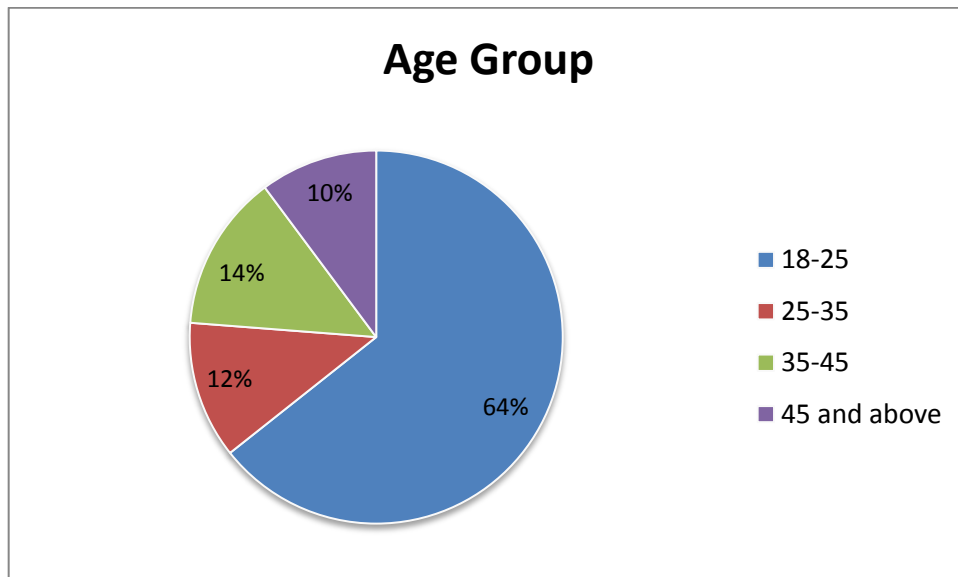
Data has been presented with the help of bar graph, pie charts, line graphs etc.

CHAPTER 5
DATA INTERPRETATION AND ANALYSIS

INTRODUCTION: Above data has been collected from 60 respondents.
The questions are asked to mixed group of people are:

1. (a) Age distribution of the investors of Nagpur

Sr. No	Particulars	Responses	Percentage (%)
1.	18-25	38	64%
2.	25-35	9	14%
3.	35-45	7	12%
4.	45 and Above	6	10%
Total		60	100%

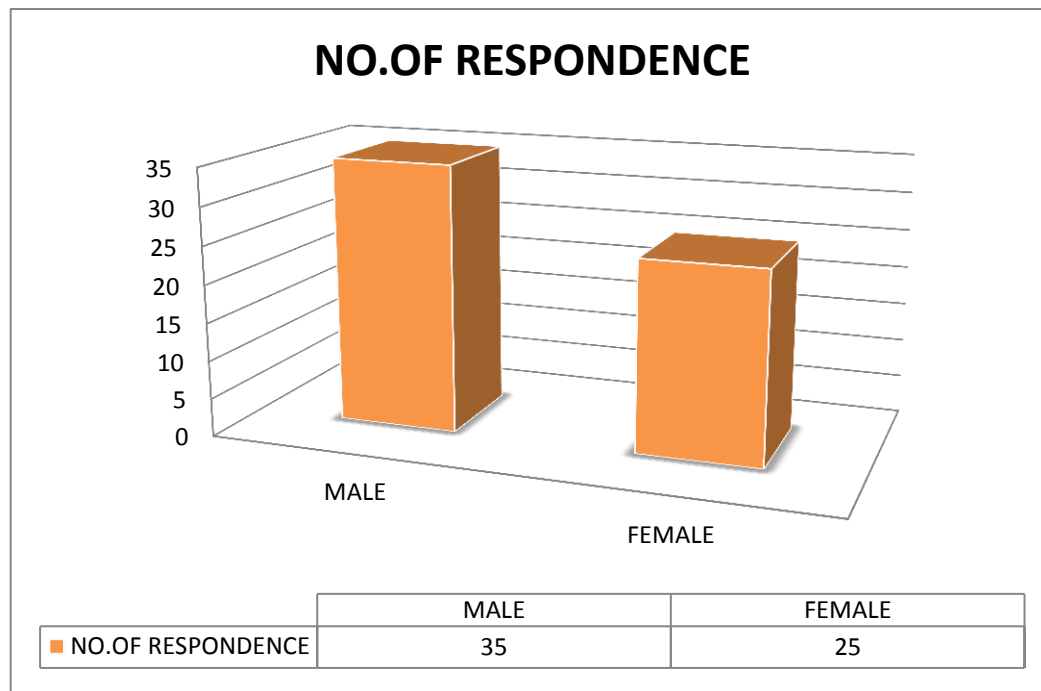


Interpretation:

According to this chart out of 60 persons the most are in the age group of 18-25, the second most age group is 35-45 i.e.14%. 45 and above age group is having low response.

(b) Gender of the investor

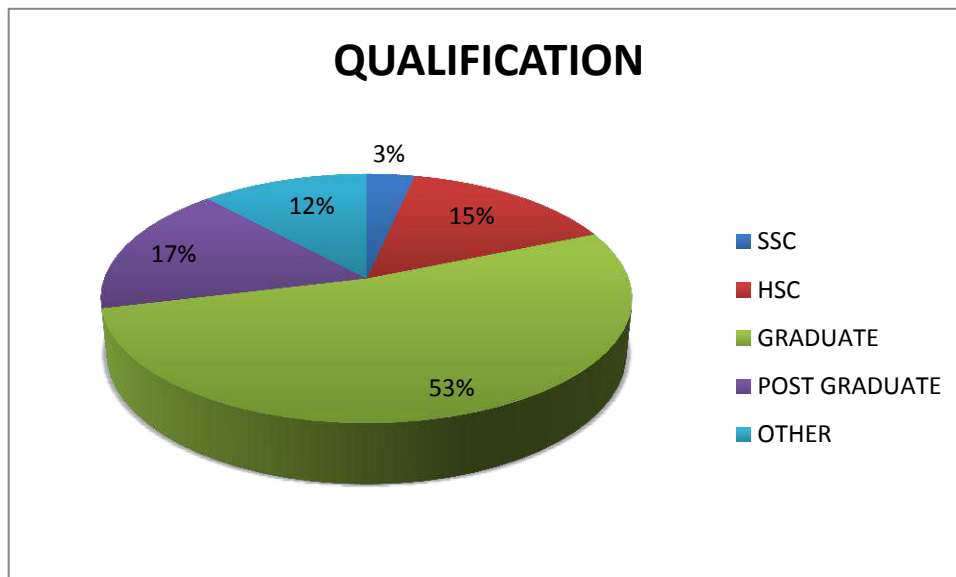
Sr. No	Particulars	Responses	Percentage (%)
1.	Male	35	58.33%
2.	Female	25	41.67%
Total		60	100%

**Interpretation:**

According to the above data there were 35 male and 25 female investors. The data indicates a higher number of male respondents compared to female respondents

(c) Qualification of the investors

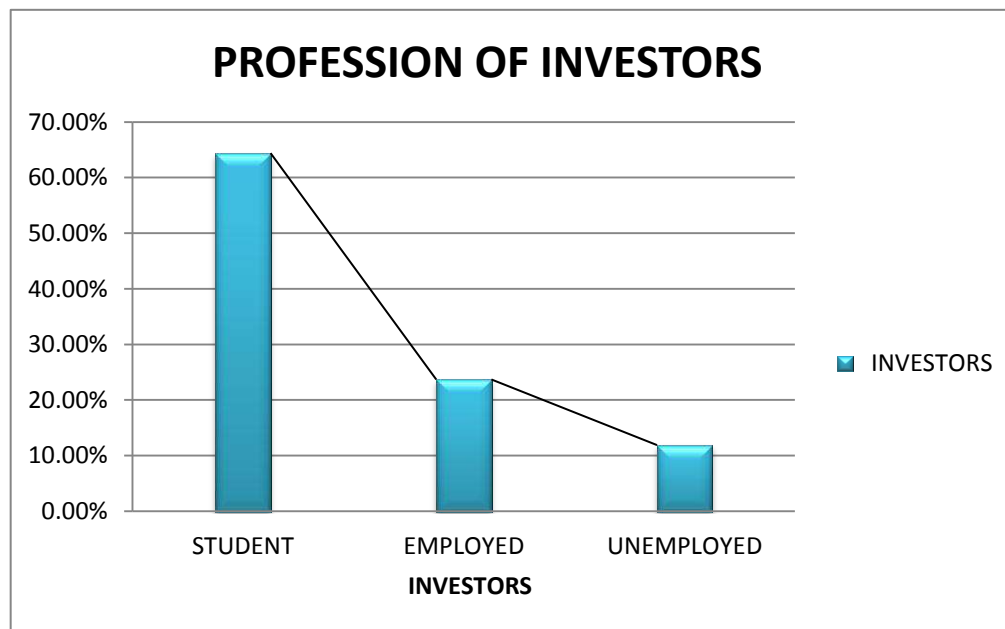
Sr. No	Particulars	Responses	Percentage (%)
1.	SSC	2	3%
2.	HSC	9	15%
3.	GRADUATE	31	53%
4.	POST GRADUATE	10	17%
5.	OTHER	7	12%
Total		60	100%

**Interpretation:**

The data indicates that a significant number of investors, primarily graduates, have higher levels of education, suggesting that education may influence investment decisions due to better understanding of financial markets and strategies.

(D) PROFESSION OF THE INVESTORS

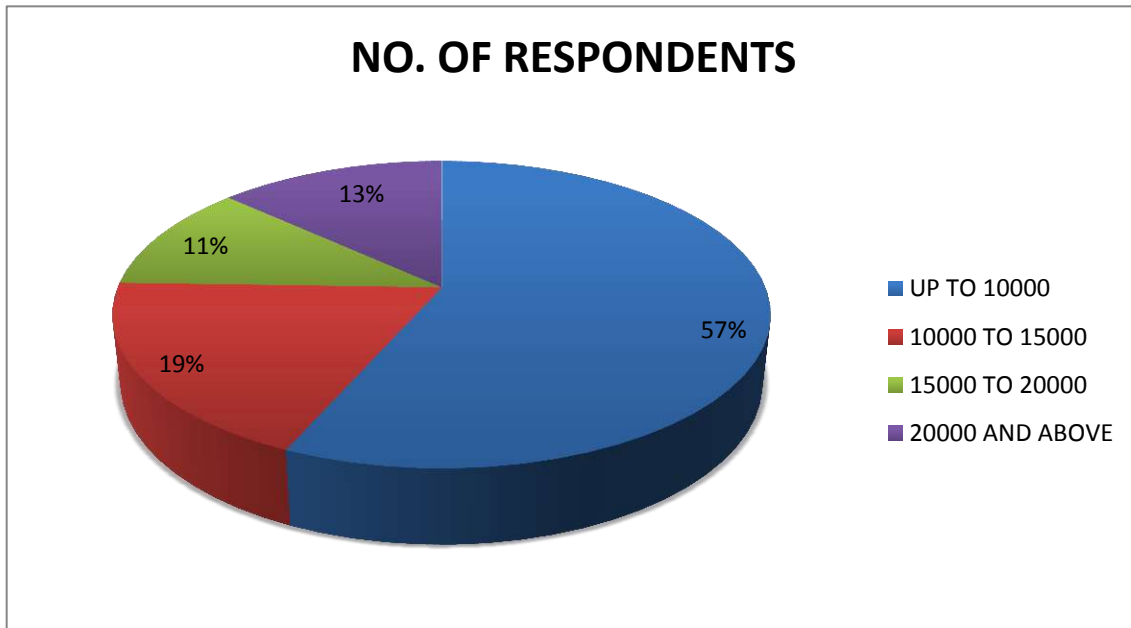
Sr. No	Particulars	Responses	Percentage (%)
1.	STUDENT	38	64%
2.	EMPLOYED	14	24%
3.	UNEMPLOYED	8	12%
Total		60	100%

**Interpretation:**

The data indicates that a significant number of investors are employed, suggesting that many professionals are likely to invest in financial markets or assets, with a low percentage of unemployed investors.

(e) APPROXIMATE MONTHLY INCOME OF INVESTORS

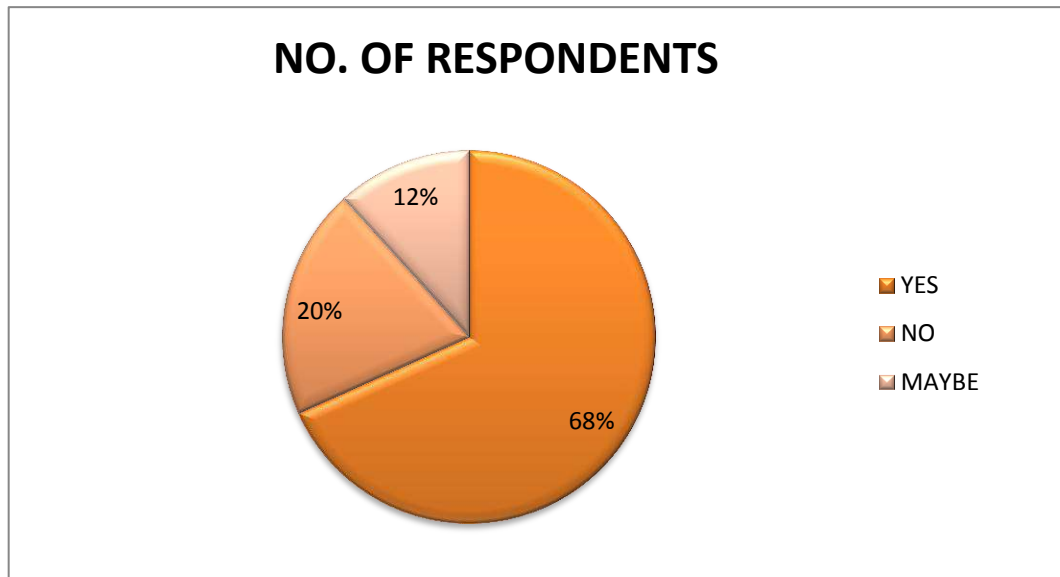
Sr. No	Particulars	Responses	Percentage (%)
1.	UP TO 10000	32	57%
2.	10000 TO 15000	12	19%
3.	15000 TO 20000	7	11%
4.	20000 AND ABOVE	9	13%
Total		60	100%

**Interpretation:**

The majority of respondents (56.6%) have an income of up to \$10,000, indicating a significant portion of the population is in the lower income bracket, with a notable decrease in respondents as income levels increase.

2. AWARENESS ABOUT MUTUAL FUND

Sr. No	Particulars	Responses	Percentage (%)
1.	YES	41	68%
2.	NO	12	20%
3.	MAYBE	7	12%
Total		60	100%

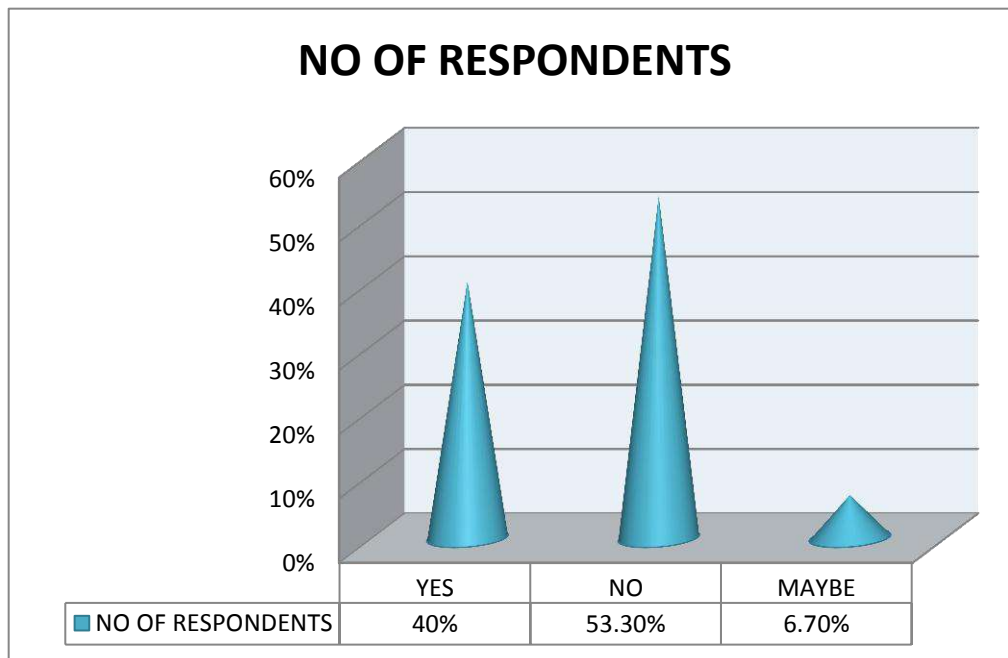


Interpretation:

The overall data suggests that a substantial majority are in favor ("YES"), with a minority expressing disagreement ("NO") and a smaller portion uncertain ("MAYBE"). This could imply a generally positive reception towards the subject matter or question posed. However, the presence of "MAYBE" responses also suggests that there might be a degree of ambiguity or complexity surrounding the topic.

3. EVER INVESTED IN MUTUAL FUNDS

Sr. No	Particulars	Responses	Percentage (%)
1.	YES	24	40%
2.	NO	32	53.3%
3.	MAYBE	4	6.7%
Total		60	100%

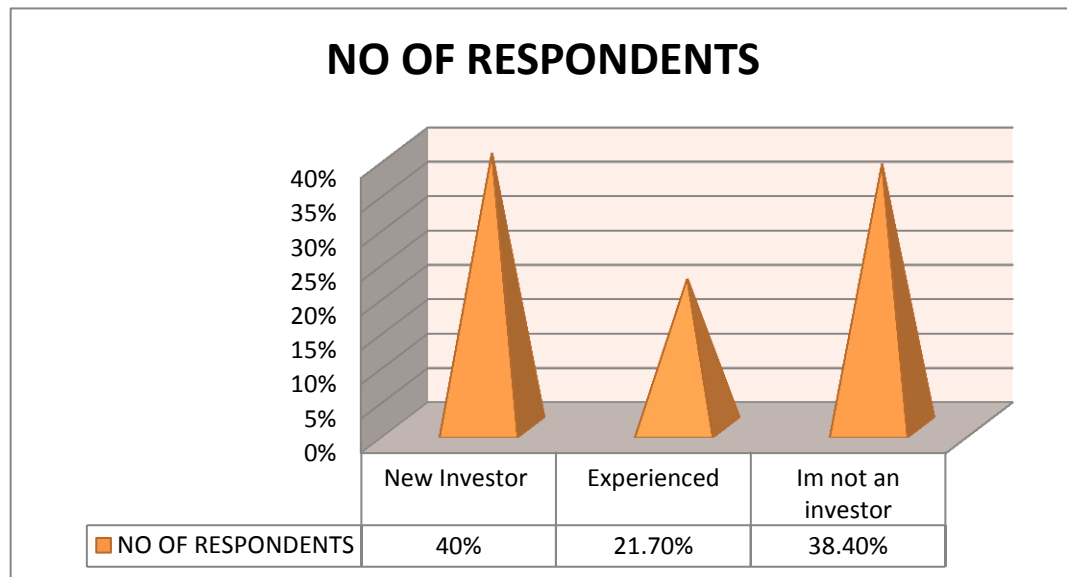


Interpretation:

The data suggests that there is a considerable level of disagreement or opposition to the subject matter among the respondents, as indicated by the majority (53.3%) selecting "NO". However, it's worth noting that there is still a significant minority (40%) who agree with the statement or question.

4. NEW INVESTOR OR AN EXPERIENCED IN MUTUAL FUND

Sr. No	Particulars	Responses	Percentage (%)
1.	NEW INVESTOR	24	40%
2.	EXPERIENCED	32	21.7%
3.	IM NOT AN INVESTOR	13	38.4%
Total		60	100%

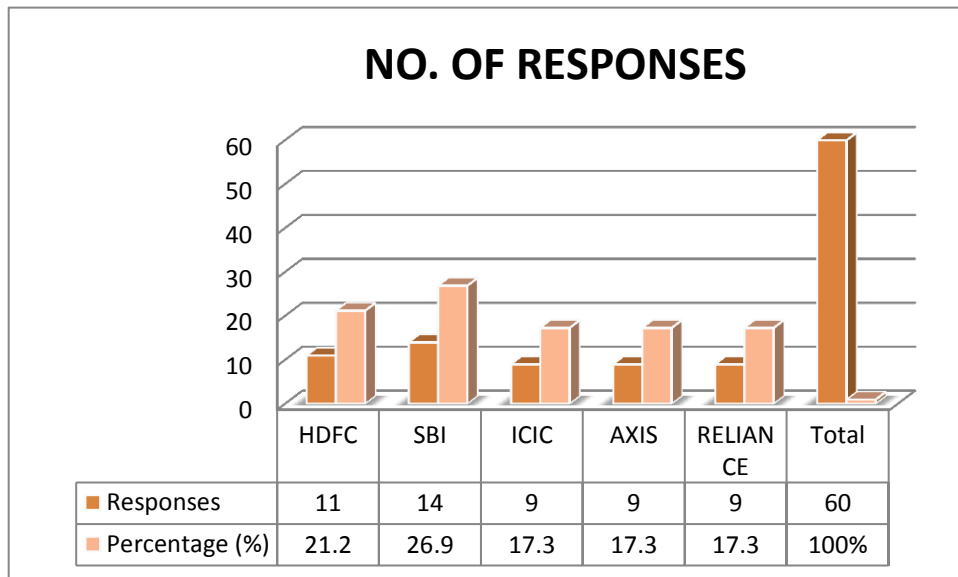


Interpretation:

The data shows 38.4% of respondents are not investors, suggesting potential for financial education. 40% are new investors, indicating interest in savings. Experienced investors (21.7%) are smaller, indicating need for support and resources.

5. PREFERENCE OF THE INVESTOR IN DIFFERENT FUND HOUSES

Sr. No	Particulars	Responses	Percentage (%)
1.	HDFC	11	21.2
2.	SBI	14	26.9
3.	ICIC	9	17.3
4.	AXIS	9	17.3
5.	RELIANCE	9	17.3
Total		60	100%

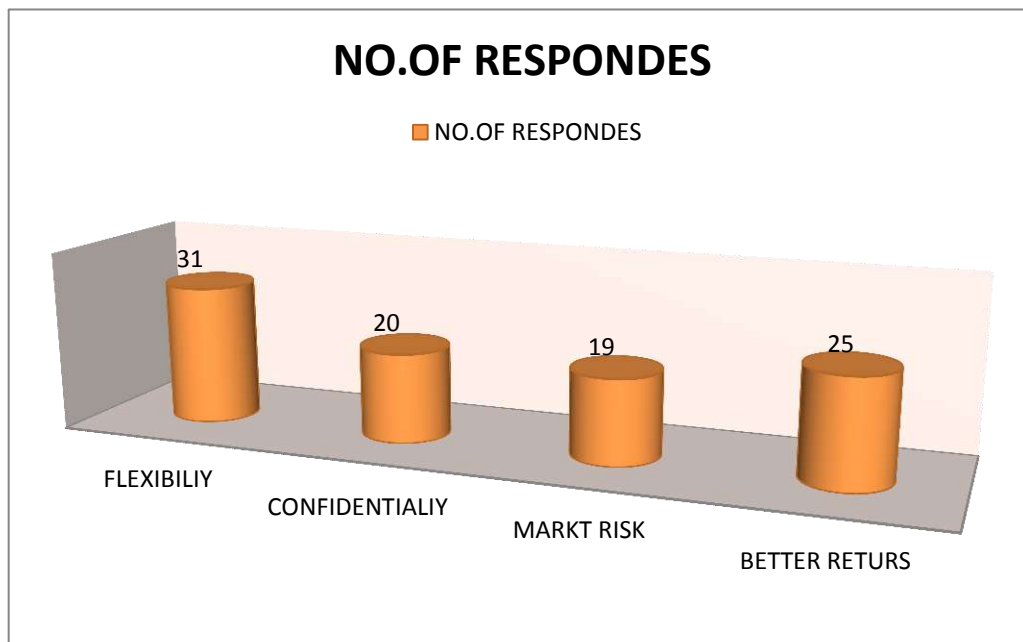


Interpretation:

- SBI received the highest percentage of responses, indicating it was the most popular choice among respondents.
- HDFC follows SBI with the second-highest percentage of responses.
- ICIC, AXIS, and RELIANCE received the same percentage of responses, making them equally popular among respondents.

6. ATTRACTION TOWARDS THE FEATURES OF MUTUAL FUND

Sr. No	Particulars	Responses	Percentage (%)
1.	FLEXIBILITY	31	52.5%
2.	CONFIDENTIALITY	20	33.9%
3.	MARKET RISK	19	32.2%
4.	BETTER RETURNS	25	40.7%
Total		95	159.3%

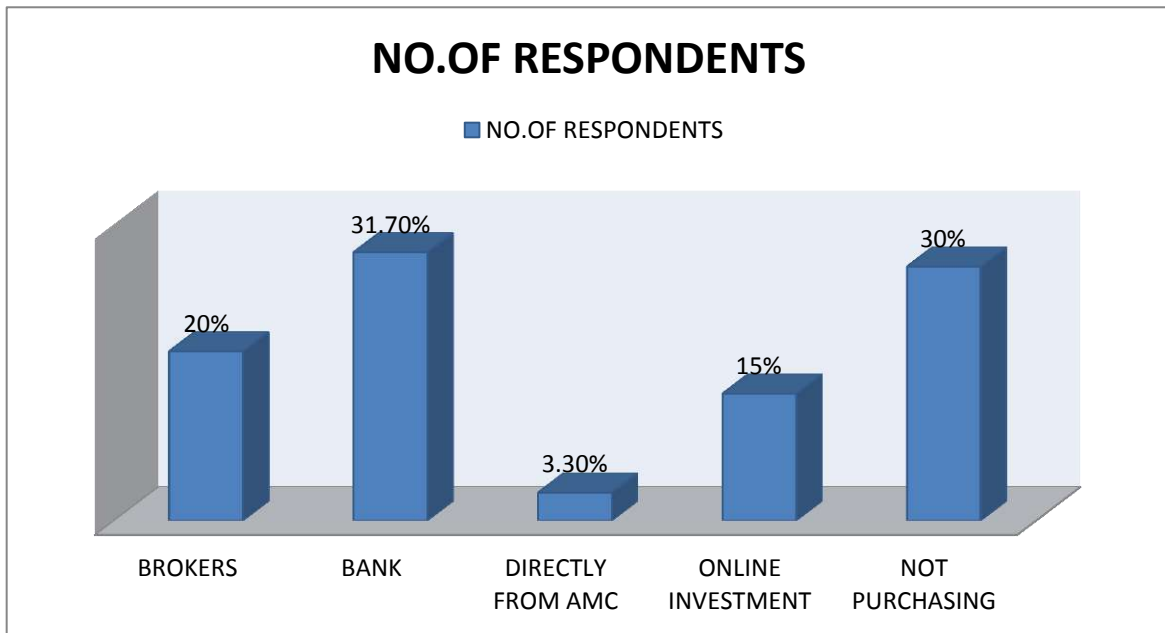


Interpretation:

Flexibility seems to be highly valued by the respondents, as it received the highest number of responses. Confidentiality and market risk are also significant concerns, though slightly less so than flexibility. Better returns received a considerable number of responses, indicating that profitability or achieving higher gains is an important consideration for the respondents.

7. PURCHASING OF MUTUAL FUNDS

Sr. No	Particulars	Responses	Percentage (%)
1.	BROKERS	12	20%
2.	BANKS	19	31.7%
3.	DIRECTLY FROM AMC	2	3.3%
4.	ONLINE INVESTMENT	9	15%
5.	NOT PURCHASED	18	30%
Total		60	100%

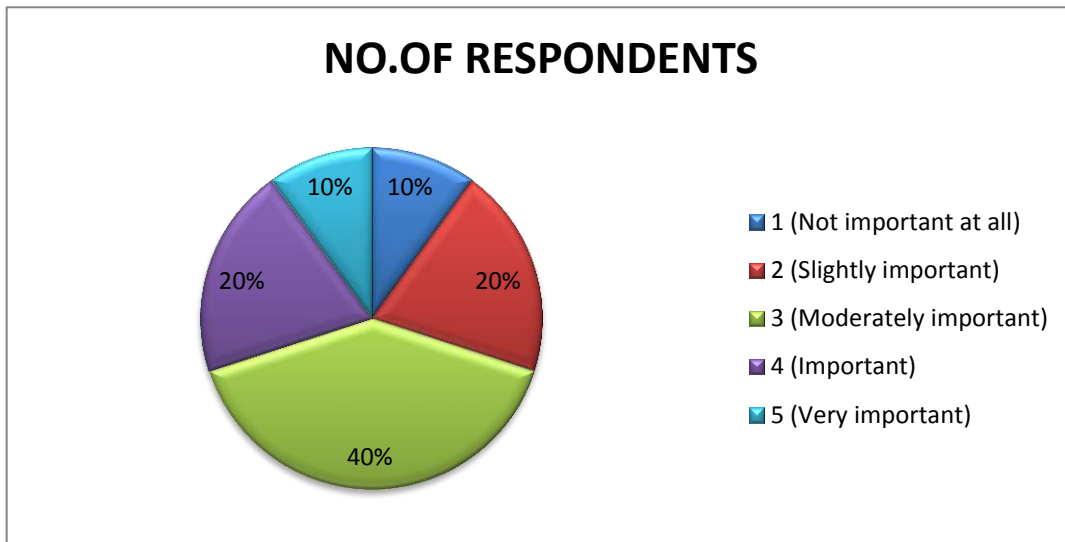


Interpretation:

Overall, the data suggests a diverse landscape of investment preferences among respondents, with a significant portion utilizing traditional channels such as banks and brokers, while others are opting for online platforms. The low percentage of respondents preferring to invest directly from AMC indicates a preference for intermediary services or platforms.

8. Past performance is important when selecting mutual fund

Sr. No	Particulars	Responses	Percentage (%)
1.	1 (NOT IMPORTANT AT ALL)	6	10
2.	2 (SLIGHTLY IMPORTANT)	12	20
3.	3 (MODERATELY IMPORTANT)	24	40
4.	4 (IMPORTANT)	12	20
5.	5 (VERY IMPORTANT)	6	10
Total		60	100%



Interpretation:

Survey Findings on Response Importance

- 40% of respondents consider a response moderately important.
- 20% consider it important, 20% rate it slightly important.
- 10% find the response unimportant, 10% rate it very important.
- Majority consider the response to carry some level of importance.

HYPOTHESIS TESTING

Hypothesis

H0:- Past performance of Mutual Funds Scheme is not related to their efficiency.

H1:- Past performance of Mutual funds Scheme is related to their efficiency.

From the above research study conducted during my research work it is found that among the above mentioned hypothesis, Hypothesis H0 i.e. “Past performance of Mutual Funds Scheme is not related to their efficiency.” is found to be true hence accepted, because they are no direct relationship of mutual fund scheme to their efficiency where as another hypothesis H1 i.e. “Past performance of Mutual funds Scheme is related to their efficiency.” is rejected.

CHAPTER 6
FINDINGS

FINDING:-

In my research I have founded following things:

1. Investors have more faith HDFC's mutual fund.
2. As the age increases investors are much satisfied, see more risk & become morerisk adverse. Old people & Widows prefer lower risk.
3. Investors are not highly satisfied by company rules & employee behavior.
4. Investors think that HDFC provides better returns than others.

CHAPTER 7
RECOMMENDATION AND SUGGESTION

RECOMMENDATION AND SUGGESTION

1. Mutual fund have advantages and disadvantages compared to direct investing in individual fund scheme.
2. The primary advantages of mutual funds are that they provide high level of diversification, good returns when market is on growing side, low risk to invested amount.
3. Now a days in market there are various Mutual Funds of many Public and Private sectors banks, Manufacturing companies
4. One should invest more in tax benefit mutual funds so that we can save in both the ways.
5. One should invest in mutual fund very carefully and by doing lots of research and comparing mutual fund which are doing well in current market at the time of investment.
6. Mutual fund can be selected by keeping in mind our various goals or requirement of fund by future planning such as retirement plan, children's higher education Planning, children marriage, medical requirements, etc and many more such reasons.

CHAPTER 8
CONCLUSION

CONCLUSION

HDFC Mutual Fund offers a diverse range of mutual fund products catering to the varied investment objectives and risk profiles of investors. Through its comprehensive lineup of equity funds, debt funds, hybrid funds, index funds, sectorial/thematic funds, solution-oriented funds, and exchange-traded funds (ETFs), HDFC Mutual Fund provides investors with ample choices to construct well-rounded investment portfolios.

The equity funds offered by HDFC Mutual Fund aim to deliver capital appreciation over the long term by investing in stocks across different market segments and sectors. These funds are suitable for investors seeking growth opportunities and willing to accept higher market volatility.

For investors prioritizing income generation and capital preservation, HDFC Mutual Fund's debt funds provide a range of options investing in fixed-income securities with varying durations and credit qualities. These funds offer stable returns over the medium to long term and are suitable for conservative investors or those with shorter investment horizons.

In conclusion, HDFC Mutual Fund's array of mutual fund products offers investors a comprehensive toolkit to construct well-diversified investment portfolios aligned with their financial goals, risk tolerance, and investment horizons. However, investors should conduct thorough research, consider their individual circumstances, and consult financial advisors before making investment decisions to ensure alignment with their objectives and risk Profiles.

CHAPTER 9
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BIBLIOGRAPHY

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- ❖ Common Sense on Mutual Funds: New Imperatives for the Intelligent Investor
Author – John. C. Bogle
- ❖ Indian Mutual Funds Handbook 5th Edition: A Guide for Industry Professionals and Intelligent Investors
Author – Sundar Sankaran

CHAPTER 10
ANNEXTURE

ANNEXTURE

1. Name

2. Age

1. 18-25 years
2. 25-35 years
3. 35-45 years
4. 45 and above

3. Gender

1. Male
2. female

4. Qualification

1. SSC
2. HSC
3. Graduate
4. Post Graduate
5. Other

5. Profession

1. Student
2. Employed
3. Unemployed

6. Monthly Income

1. Up to 10000
2. 10000 to 15000
3. 15000 to 20000
4. 20000 and above

7. Do you know about mutual fund?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Maybe

8. Have you ever invested in mutual funds?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Maybe

9. Are you a new investor or experience investor in mutual funds?

1. New Investor (Experience below 6 months)
2. Experienced
3. Im not an investor

10. In which company did you invest in mutual fund?

1. HDFC
2. SBI
3. ICICI
4. AXIS
5. RELIANCE

11. Which features attract you the most while choosing a specific mutual?

1. Flexibility
2. Confidentiality
3. Market Risk
4. Better Returns

12. From where did you purchase your mutual fund?

1. Brokers
2. Bank
3. Directly From AMC
4. Not Purchasing
5. Online Investment

13. On a scale of 1 to 5, how important is past performance when selecting a mutual fund?

1. 1 (Not important at all)
2. 2 (Slightly important)
3. 3 (Moderately important)
4. 4 (Important)
5. 5 (Very important)

