A Project Report on

"A Study on Performance of mutual funds with respect to Nippon & SBI"

Submitted to

Department of Management Sciences & Research (DMSR)

G. S. College of Commerce and Economics, Nagpur

(An Autonomous Institution)

Affiliated to:

Rashtrasant Tukadoji Maharaj Nagpur University, Nagpur

In partial fulfilment for the award of the degree of

Master of Business Administration

Submitted by

Mr. Yash Dhengle

Under the Guidance of

Prof. Shubhangi Jepulkar

Department of Management Sciences and Research

G. S. College of Commerce & Economics, Nagpur

NAAC Accredited “A” Grade Institution

Academic Year 2023-24

Department of Management Sciences and Research
G. S. College of Commerce & Economics, Nagpur
NAAC Accredited "A" Grade Institution

AcademicYear2023-24

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that **Mr. Yash Dhengle** has submitted the project report titled, **"A Study on Performance of mutual funds with respect to Nippon & SBI"**, under the guidance of **Prof. Shubhangi Jepulkar** towards the partial fulfillment of **MASTER OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION** degree examination.

It is certified that she has ingeniously completed her project as prescribed by **DMSR, G. S. College of Commerce and Economics, Nagpur, (NAAC Accredited "A" Grade Autonomous Institution)** affiliated to Rashtrasant Tukadoji Maharaj Nagpur University, Nagpur.

Prof. Shubhangi Jepulkar
(Project Guide)

Dr. Madhuri. V. Purohit
(MBA Coordinator)

Place: Nagpur

Date: 21/05/24

Department of Management Sciences and Research
G. S. College of Commerce & Economics, Nagpur
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AcademicYear2023-24

DECLARATION

I**, Mr. Yash Dhengle** here-by declare that the project with title **“A Study on Performance of mutual funds with respect to Nippon & SBI”**, has been completed by me under the guidance of **Prof. Shubhangi Jepulkar** in partial fulfillment of **MASTER OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION** degree examination as prescribed by **DMSR, G. S. College of Commerce and Economics, Nagpur, (NAAC Accredited "A" Grade Autonomous Institution)** affiliated to Rashtrasant Tukadoji Maharaj Nagpur University, Nagpur.

This project was undertaken as a part of academic curriculum and has not been submitted for any other examination and does not form the part of any other course under taken by me.

Mr. Yash Dhengle

Place: Nagpur

Date: 21/05/24

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Academic Year 2023-24

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Last but not the least, I am very much thankful to all those who helped me directly and indirectly in successful completion of my project.

Mr. Yash Dhengle

Place: Nagpur

Date: 21/05/24

Department of Management Sciences and Research
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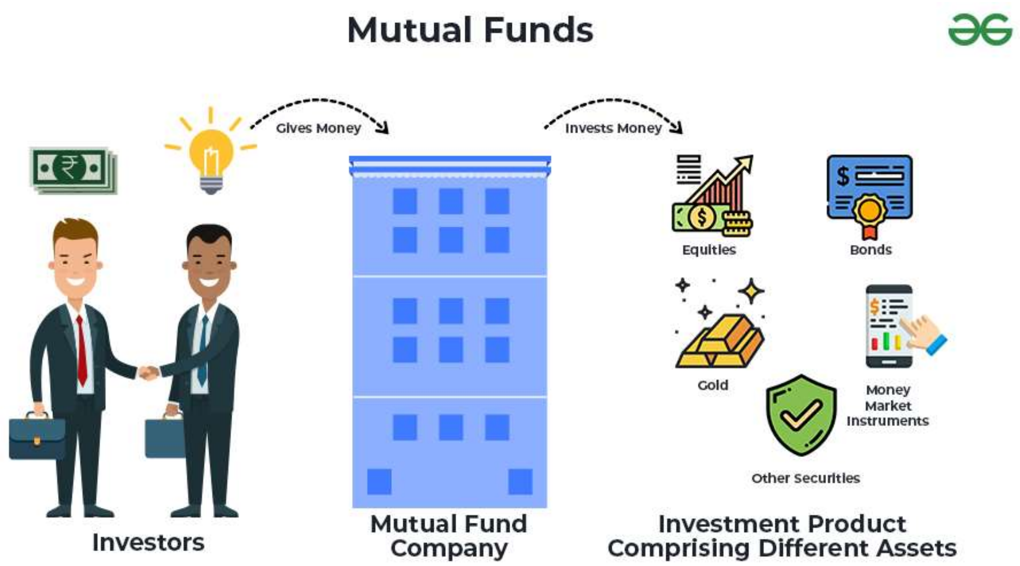
CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION



MUTUAL FUNDS

The first introduction of a mutual fund in India occurred in 1963, when the Government of India launched Unit Trust of India (UTI). Until 1987, UTI enjoyed a monopoly in the Indian mutual fund market. Then a host of other government-controlled Indian financial companies came up with their own funds. These included State Bank of India, Canara Bank, and Punjab National Bank. This market was made open to private players in 1993, as a result of the historic constitutional amendments brought forward by the then Congress-led government under the existing regime of Liberalization, Privatization and Globalization (LPG). The first private sector fund to operate in India was Kothari Pioneer, which later merged with Franklin Templeton.

CONCEPT OF MUTUAL FUND

A mutual fund is a common pool of money into which investors place their contributions that are to be invested in accordance with a stated objective. The ownership of the fund is thus joint or "mutual"; the fund belongs to all investors. A single investor's ownership of the fund is in the same proportion as the amount of the contribution made by him or her bears to the total amount of the fund.

Mutual Funds are trusts, which accept savings from investors and invest the same in diversified financial instruments in terms of objectives set out in the trusts deed with the view to reduce the risk and maximize the income and capital appreciation for distribution for the members. A Mutual Fund is a corporation and the fund manager's interest is to professionally manage the funds provided by the investors and provide a return on them after deducting reasonable management fees.

DEFINITION:

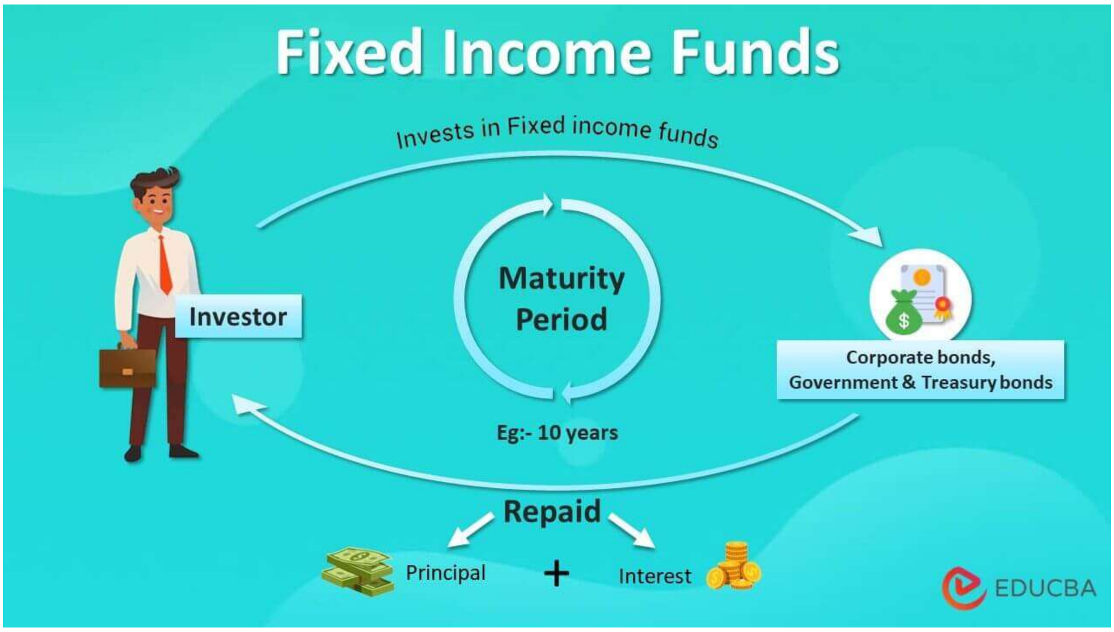
"A mutual fund is an **investment** that pools your money with the money of an unlimited number of other investors. In return, you and the other investors each own shares of the fund. The fund's assets are invested according to an investment objective into the fund's portfolio of investments. Aggressive growth funds seek long-term capital growth by investing primarily in stocks of fast-growing smaller companies or market segments. Aggressive growth funds are also called **capital appreciation funds".**

TYPES OF MUTUAL FUND

Mutual funds are investment vehicles that pool money from many investors to purchase a diversified portfolio of stocks, bonds, or other securities. There are several types of mutual funds, each with its own investment objective and strategy. Here are some common types of mutual funds:

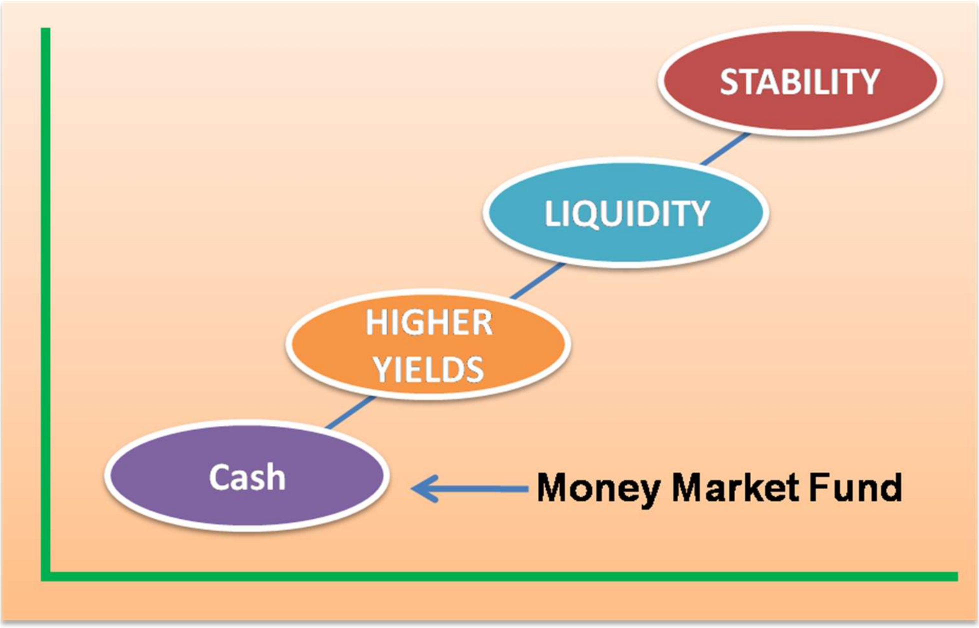
1. Equity Funds (Stock Funds)

Equity funds, also known as stock funds, are mutual funds that invest primarily in stocks or equities of companies across various sectors and market capitalizations. The primary objective of these funds is capital appreciation, which means they aim to increase the value of the invested assets over time. Equity funds can be further categorized based on their investment style or the market capitalization of the companies they invest in. Growth funds invest in companies that are expected to experience rapid earnings growth, while value funds invest in companies that are considered undervalued by the market. Blend funds combine elements of both growth and value investing strategies. Additionally, equity funds can be classified based on the market capitalization of the companies they invest in, such as large-cap, mid-cap, or small-cap funds. Equity funds are generally considered riskier than other types of mutual funds, as they are directly exposed to the fluctuations of the stock market. However, they also offer the potential for higher returns over the long term. Investors may choose equity funds based on their risk tolerance, investment horizon, and specific investment objectives.



2. Fixed-Income Funds (Bond Funds):

Fixed-income funds, commonly referred to as bond funds, invest primarily in fixed-income securities, such as government bonds, corporate bonds, and municipal bonds. The primary objective of these funds is to generate a steady stream of income for investors through interest payments and, in some cases, capital appreciation. Bond funds can be further categorized based on the type of bonds they invest in or the duration of the bonds. Government bond funds invest in bonds issued by national or local governments, while corporate bond funds invest in bonds issued by companies. High-yield bond funds, also known as junk bond funds, invest in lower-rated, higher-risk bonds that offer higher yields. Additionally, bond funds can be classified based on the duration of the bonds they hold, such as short-term, intermediate-term, or long-term bond funds. Fixed-income funds are generally considered less risky than equity funds because they are less volatile and provide a more predictable stream of income. However, they are still subject to interest rate risk, credit risk, and inflation risk. Bond funds can be suitable for investors seeking a balance between risk and return, as well as those looking for a source of regular income.



3. Money Market Funds

Money market funds are mutual funds that invest in short-term, low-risk securities, such as Treasury bills, certificates of deposit (CDs), and commercial paper. The primary objective of these funds is to provide investors with a safe and liquid investment option while preserving their capital. Unlike other types of mutual funds, money market funds are designed to maintain a stable net asset value (NAV), typically $1 per share. This stability is achieved by investing in high-quality, short-term securities with maturities generally ranging from a few days to one year. Money market funds are often used as a temporary parking spot for cash or as a low-risk component of an investment portfolio. While money market funds are considered among the safest types of mutual funds, they are not entirely risk-free. They are still subject to risks such as credit risk and interest rate risk, although these risks are generally lower than those associated with other types of mutual funds. Money market funds may be suitable for investors seeking a low-risk investment option with liquidity and capital preservation as primary goals.

4. Balanced Funds (Hybrid Funds)

Balanced funds, also known as hybrid funds, are mutual funds that invest in a combination of stocks and bonds, providing exposure to both equity and fixed-income markets. The primary objective of these funds is to balance risk and return by diversifying across asset classes. The asset allocation between stocks and bonds in a balanced fund can be fixed or actively managed based on market conditions and the fund manager's investment strategy. For example, a balanced fund may have a target allocation of 60% in stocks and 40% in bonds, or it may dynamically adjust the allocation based on market conditions and the fund manager's outlook. Balanced funds offer investors a diversified portfolio in a single investment vehicle, making them a convenient option for those seeking exposure to different asset classes. They can be suitable for investors with a moderate risk tolerance who are looking for a balance between potential growth from stocks and income and stability from bonds. One of the key advantages of balanced funds is their built-in diversification, which can help mitigate overall portfolio risk. However, it's important to note that balanced funds still carry risks associated with both equity and fixed-income investments, and their performance can be influenced by market conditions in both asset classes.

5. Index Funds

Index funds are a type of mutual fund that aims to replicate the performance of a specific market index, such as the S&P 500 or the Dow Jones Industrial Average. The primary objective of these funds is to provide investors with a cost-effective way to achieve broad market exposure and potentially track the performance of the underlying index. Index funds are often considered a form of passive investing, as they do not actively manage the portfolio by selecting individual securities. Instead, they hold the same securities that make up the index they are tracking, in the same proportions as the index. This approach helps to minimize the fund's trading costs and fees, as there is no need for extensive research and security selection. One of the key advantages of index funds is their low expense ratio, which is the annual fee charged by the fund to cover management and operational costs. Since index funds do not require active management, their expenses are typically lower than those of actively managed funds, which can have a significant impact on long-term returns. Index funds can be suitable for investors seeking broad market exposure, cost-effective investing, and the potential to match the performance of a specific index. However, it's important to note that index funds will also experience the same volatility and market fluctuations as the underlying index they track.

6. Sector Funds

Sector funds are a type of mutual fund that focuses on investing in a specific sector or industry, such as technology, healthcare, or energy. The primary objective of these funds is to provide investors with concentrated exposure to a particular segment of the economy. By investing in a specific sector, sector funds aim to take advantage of the growth potential and opportunities within that particular industry. For example, a technology sector fund may invest in companies involved in areas such as software, semiconductors, internet services, and telecommunications. Sector funds can be appealing to investors who have a bullish outlook on a particular industry or sector and want to capitalize on its growth prospects. However, it's important to note that sector funds are generally considered riskier than diversified funds due to their concentrated exposure to a single industry or sector. If the sector or industry performs poorly, the fund's performance will likely suffer as well. Additionally, sector funds can be more volatile than diversified funds, as they are more susceptible to industry-specific risks and changes in market dynamics. While sector funds can potentially offer higher returns during periods of strong performance in the targeted sector, they also carry a higher level of risk. Investors should carefully consider their investment objectives, risk tolerance, and overall portfolio diversification before investing in sector funds.

7. International/Global Funds

International or global funds are mutual funds that invest in securities of companies located outside the investor's home country. These funds provide exposure to global markets and diversification opportunities beyond domestic investments. International funds can be further categorized based on geographic regions, such as European, Asian, or Emerging Markets funds. Alternatively, global funds may invest in companies across multiple regions and countries, providing a broader global diversification. Investing in international markets can offer several benefits, including exposure to different economic cycles, currencies, and growth opportunities. Some countries or regions may experience faster economic growth or have unique industry strengths, which can contribute to potential investment returns. However, investing in international markets also carries additional risks, such as currency fluctuations, political and economic instability, and differences in regulatory environments and accounting standards. Additionally, investing in emerging markets can be particularly risky due to their potentially volatile markets and less developed financial systems. International and global funds can be suitable for investors seeking diversification and exposure to global investment opportunities. These funds can help mitigate the risks associated with investing solely in domestic markets and provide access to a broader range of investment opportunities.

8. Target-Date Funds (Lifecycle Funds): Target-date funds, also known as lifecycle funds, are a type of mutual fund designed to provide a diversified portfolio that automatically adjusts its asset allocation over time, becoming more conservative as the target retirement date approaches. The underlying principle of target-date funds is to follow a glide path, which is a predetermined asset allocation strategy that shifts from a more aggressive, equity-heavy portfolio in the early years to a more conservative, fixed-income-heavy portfolio as the target date nears. This gradual transition aims to manage investment risk and preserve capital as retirement approaches. For example, a target-date fund with a target date of 2050 may initially have a higher allocation to stocks (e.g., 80% equities, 20% fixed income) to capitalize on potential growth opportunities. As the target date approaches, the fund's allocation will gradually shift to a more conservative mix, such as 40% equities

CHAPTER II

COMPANY PROFILE

1] NIPPON INDIA MUTUAL FUND

Nippon India Mutual Fund (NIMF) is one of India's leading mutual funds, with Average Assets Under Management (AAUM) of Rs. 3,77,654 Crores (Oct 2023 to Dec 2023 QAAUM) and 225.44 Lakhs folios (as on 31st Dec 2023).

Nippon India Mutual Fund has been registered with the Securities & Exchange Board of India (SEBI) vide registration number MF/022/95/1 dated June 30, 1995. Nippon India Mutual Fund (NIMF) was earlier known as Reliance Mutual Fund.

Nippon India Mutual Fund, formerly known as Reliance Mutual Fund, is one of the leading asset management companies in India. Here are some details about Nippon India Mutual Fund:

1. **Overview:**
    - Nippon India Mutual Fund is a joint venture between Nippon Life Insurance Company of Japan and Reliance Capital Limited of India.
    - It was established in 1995 and has a strong presence across India with over 300 branches and over 88,000 distribution partners.
    - As of March 31, 2023, Nippon India Mutual Fund had an Average Assets under Management (AAUM) of around ₹2.5 lakh crore, making it one of the largest mutual fund houses in India.
2. **Fund Categories:**

    Nippon India Mutual Fund offers a wide range of mutual fund schemes across various categories, including:

    - Equity Funds: Large Cap, Mid Cap, Multi Cap, Sector/Thematic, Tax Saving, and more.

- Debt Funds: Income, Gilt, Money Market, Banking & PSU, and more.
    - Hybrid Funds: Aggressive Hybrid, Balanced Advantage, Multi-Asset Allocation, and more.
    - Solution-Oriented Funds: Retirement, Children's, and more.
    - Exchange-Traded Funds (ETFs): Equity, Debt, and Gold ETFs.
    - Fund of Funds: Domestic and International.

3. **Investment Strategies:**

   Nippon India Mutual Fund employs various investment strategies, including active management, passive management (index funds), and quantitative strategies, to cater to different investor preferences and market conditions.

4. **Key Strengths:**
    - Strong track record and consistent performance across various fund categories.
    - Robust research capabilities and experienced fund management team.
    - Wide distribution network and customer reach across India.
    - Focus on investor education and awareness initiatives.

5. **Digital Initiatives:**

   Nippon India Mutual Fund has embraced digital platforms and offers various online services, including online fund purchase, portfolio tracking, and investment advisory tools, to enhance investor convenience and accessibility.

While choosing any mutual fund scheme, investors should consider their investment objectives, risk tolerance, and time horizon, and thoroughly review the scheme information document and past performance before making an investment decision. It is advisable to consult with a financial advisor to ensure that the chosen scheme aligns with your investment goals and overall portfolio strategy.

SBI MUTUAL FUND
A PARTNER FOR LIFE

2] STATE BANK OF INDIA MUTUAL FUND

The SBI Mutual Fund Trustee Company Private Limited was set up as a trust under the Trust Act of 1882. This Trust controls the SBI Mutual Fund, one of India's largest and oldest MFs. The SBI Mutual Fund is a Joint Venture (JV) between one of India's largest and most profitable banks, the State Bank of India, and Amundi, which is a French asset management company.
The SBI Mutual Fund was set up on June 29, 1987 and was incorporated on February 7, 1992. It was India's second Mutual Fund after the Unit Trust of India started operations in 1963. In July 2004, SBI decided to divest 37% of the Fund and roped in Amundi as a partner.

State Bank of India Mutual Fund (SBI Mutual Fund) is the asset management company of the State Bank of India (SBI) Group. Here are some key details about SBI Mutual Fund:

1. **Overview:**
    - SBI Mutual Fund is a joint venture between State Bank of India (SBI) and AMUNDI (a leading global asset manager from France).
    - It was established in 1987 and is one of the oldest mutual fund houses in India.
    - As of March 31, 2023, SBI Mutual Fund had an Average Assets Under Management (AAUM) of around ₹6.5 lakh crore, making it one of the largest asset management companies in India.

2. **Fund Categories:** SBI Mutual Fund offers a diverse range of mutual fund schemes across various categories, including:
    - Equity Funds: Large Cap, Mid Cap, Multi Cap, Sector/Thematic, Tax Saving, and more.
    - Debt Funds: Income, Gilt, Money Market, Banking & PSU, and more.
    - Hybrid Funds: Aggressive Hybrid, Balanced Advantage, Multi-Asset Allocation, and more.
    - Solution-Oriented Funds: Retirement, Children's, and more.
    - Exchange-Traded Funds (ETFs): Equity, Debt, and Gold ETFs.
    - Fund of Funds: Domestic and International.
3. **Investment Strategies:**

    SBI Mutual Fund employs a combination of active and passive investment strategies, leveraging in-house research capabilities as well as quantitative models to manage its diverse range of funds.

4. **Key Strengths:**
    - Strong backing and trust associated with the SBI brand name.
    - Extensive distribution network leveraging SBI's vast branch network across India.
    - Diverse range of fund offerings catering to various investor needs and risk profiles.
    - Focus on investor education and awareness initiatives.
5. **Digital Initiatives:**

    SBI Mutual Fund has embraced digital platforms and offers online investment options, portfolio tracking tools, and investment advisory services to enhance investor convenience and accessibility.

When considering an investment in SBI Mutual Fund schemes, investors should carefully evaluate their investment objectives, risk tolerance, and time horizon. Additionally, it is advisable to review the scheme information document, past performance, and consult with a financial advisor to ensure that the chosen scheme aligns with your overall investment strategy and portfolio requirements.

CHAPTER III

LITERATURE REVIEW

1. “A Study on Performance Analysis of Selected Mutual Fund Schemes in India”

Authors Name: Dr. P. Venkatesh, Dr. V. Selvakumar, Dr. D. Shanthi Revathi, Dr. K. Maran

Year: 2020

Conclusion: The present study analyzed the performance of the 10 open-ended growth oriented equity schemes during the period 2015 to 2019. The average returns of all the funds are positive during the study period. The performance of the funds is evaluated using Sharpe, Treynor and Jensen measure. The results from this measure will be useful to the investors for taking investment decisions. The values of beta of all the schemes except one used in the analysis is less than one indicating that the funds are less volatile than the market. The negative value of Sharpe index of all the schemes indicate that the returns generated are lower than the benchmark. The negative Treynor index and Jensen alpha shows the underperformance of the funds. HDFC Equity Fund and SBI Mutual Fund schemes are suitable for investors who are aiming for high returns but the risk associated with the fund is greater. HDFC Mid-Cap Opportunities Fund and Kotak Mutual Fund schemes is recommended when the investors are expecting moderate returns with moderate risk. The ASBL Mutual Fund is mostly not recommended as it produces low return with higher level of risk. The Nippon Mutual Fund can be suitable for investors expecting consistent return as the beta value shows the low volatility of the fund compared to the market.

2. “Performance analysis of mutual fund: a comparative study of the selected debt mutual fund scheme in India”

Author Name: Komal B. Sharma

Year: 2020

Conclusion: From the foregoing performance analysis of the selected five Debt funds, it’s clear that three funds have performed well and two funds had not performed well during the study period. The sharp fall in the NIFTY during the year 2019 has impacted the performance of all the selected funds. In the ultimate analysis, it may be concluded that all the funds have performed well in the high volatile market movement expect Axis Corporate Debt fund & HSBC Debt Fund. Therefore, investors need to consider statistical parameters like alpha, beta, standard deviation while investing in mutual funds apart from considering NAV and TOTAL RETURN to ensure consistent performance of mutual funds.

3. Report on Mutual Funds by Sampath Kumar & Nawazish Mishra

• Indian mutual fund market has now grown into a great material market with a lot of qualitative inputs and emphasis on investor protection and disclosure norms. • The study found that 90% of the schemes performed better than their benchmark. It indicates that at the time of research, the funds performed in a better way, hence the investors who are interested in consistent returns may choose investment in these schemes. Carhart Mark 1997 on persistence in mutual fund performance/ On determination of the fund performance need to identify risk and measure fund returns. The paper demonstrates how to identify schemes and division of the portfolio.

4. Binod Kumar Singh (2012)1 has observed various factors influences us the investor's attitude towards mutual funds. Agapova (2011)2 has examined the cross-sectional differences among money market mutual funds (MMMFs) in the context of sponsoring fund families and found that flows to family non-MMMFs Raju and Rao (2011)3 evaluated the performance of selected mutual fund schemes in India during January 2008 to December 2010 by using various performance measurements James P.M. (2009)4 in his thesis made an attempt to examine the financial performance of 29 Asset Management Companies (AMC) in India and evaluated the performance of 581 schemes floated by them. Sujatha,(2007)5 in her article discussed the SEBI guidelines for Real Estate Mutual Funds (REMFs) with regard to investment criteria, regulatory safeguards and structure of the REMFs. Shukla, (2006)6 in his study observed that Indian MFs industry is dominated by institutional investors who hold about 65% of the Indian mutual fund assets, whereas retail investors account for only 1.3 percent.

5. Muthappan and Danodharan (2006)7 have made an attempt to evaluate the performance of selected Mutual Fund schemes in India during the period 1995 to 2000. They applied various performance measures such as Sharpe ratio, Treynor ratio, Jensen measure, Sharpe differential return and Fama's components of performance to examine the risk and return of selected mutual funds.

6. Tripathy, (2004)8 has evaluated performance of 31 Equity Linked Savings mutual fund Schemes in India over the period 1994-95 to 2001-2002. She examined the investment performance of Indian mutual funds by applying six performance measures.

7. Paitpal Singh and Singla (2000)9 have evaluated the performance of 12 growth oriented mutual funds which were selected on the basis stratified random sampling. Iy has made an empirical study of fund managers timing ability and diversification benefits on the performance of 76 mutual funds selected.

8. Warren Boroson (1997)14 observed that very few investments are as widely appealing as mutual funds. He has analyzed the marketing strategies and investment practices of mutual funds in India.

9. Madhusoodanan (1996)16 has examined the relationship between the expected return and risk by using portfolio method instead of individual security approach. Bogle (1994)17 presents a guide to investors in developing and implementing an intelligent investment programme through mutual funds.

10. Gupta (1993)18 made a Household Investor survey with the main objective of soliciting data on the investor preferences for mutual funds and other financial assets. G Raju (1993)19 in his study observed that only 23 percent of the investor population covered are aware of mutual fund schemes and the awareness level is less than that of government bonds.

CHAPTER IV
RESEARCH
METHODLOGY

PROBLEM STATEMENT

Mutual funds are the avenues for common investors to reap the benefit of share market performance. Investing directly by aninvestors are fraught with highest level o f risk &uncertainty. Retail investors do not actively participate in share market. Therefore there is a necessity to create awareness of the utility of investing in mutual funds schemes to enjoy a return .The present study aims to answer a few questions in this respect. What is the performance of mutual funds in context to their risk and return incurred during the study period? Whether the mutual funds have outperformed to the market or not.

NEED OF THE STUDY

1. The main purpose of doing this project was to know about mutual fund and its functioning.
2. This helps to know in details about mutual fund industry right from its inception stage, growth and future prospects.
3. It also helps in understanding different schemes of mutual funds, because my study depends upon prominent funds in India and their schemes like equity, income, balance as well as the returns associated with those schemes.
4. The project study was done to ascertain the asset allocation, entry load, exit load, associated with the mutual funds.
5. This would help in understanding the benefits of mutual funds to investors.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To analyse the concept and parameters of mutual fund
- To analyse risk and return of different schemes of mutual fund
- To analyse that which of the selected mutual funds provide better risk of return
- To do performance analysis of selected mutual fund schemes
- To know how many investors are satisfied by their investment in (Nippon India and SBI).

HYPOTHESIS

H0 – There is no significant difference in the performance of mutual funds perform by Nippon India Mutual Fund and SBI Mutual Fund.

H1 - There is a significant difference in the performance of mutual funds perform by Nippon India Mutual Fund and SBI Mutual Fund

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This Report is based on primary as well as secondary data, however primary data collection was given more important since it is overhearing factor in attitude studies. One of the most important users of Research Methodology is that it helps in identifying the problem, collecting, analysing the required information or data and providing an alternative solution to the problem. It also helps in collecting the vital information that is required by the Top Management to assist them for the better decision making both day to day decisions and critical ones.

Research Design: Descriptive Design

Data Collection Method: Survey Method

Universe: Nagpur

Sampling Method: The sample was collected through personal visits, formally and informal talks and through filling up the Questionnaire prepared. The data has been analyzed by using mathematical or statistical tools.

Sample Size: 100 respondents

Sampling Unit: Businessmen, students , Organization Empolyees

Data Source: Primary data Secondary data

Data Collection Instrument: Structured Questionnaire

Sample Design: Data has been presented with the help of Bar Graph, Pie Chart, and Line Graph etc.

LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

1. Limited scope for data collection.

2. There is a possibility of the unidentified incorrect or biased responses.

3. Limited time period for the study and data collection.

CHAPTER V

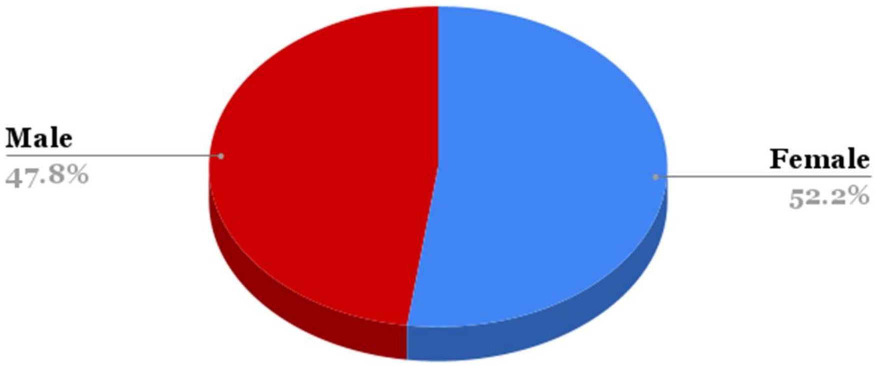
DATA INTERPRETATION

1. Gender

Male

Female

Sr. No	Frequency	Percentage
Male	47.8	47.8 %
Female	52.2	52.2 %
Total	**100**	**100%**



Interpretation: This indicates that in the given population or dataset, females percentage (52.2%) males (47.8%). The total of the two percentages is 100%, representing the entire population or dataset.

2. Annual Income Bracket

Below 3,00,000

3,00,000 - 50,000

50,000 - 100,000

Above 100,000

Sr. No	Frequency	Percentage
Below 30,000	45.7	45.7 %
30,000 - 50,000	28.3	28.3%
50,000 - 100,000	19.6	19.6%
Above 100,000	6.5	6.5%
Total	**100**	**100%**

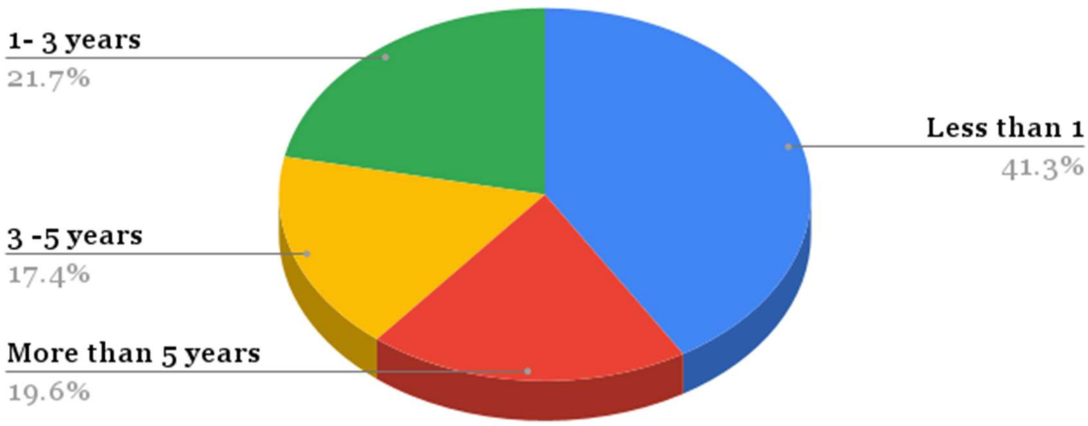
Interpretation:

- Below 30,000: 45.7% of the population or dataset falls into this income bracket, which represents the largest proportion.
- 30,000 - 50,000: 28.3% of the population or dataset has an annual income within this range.
- 50,000 - 100,000: 19.6% of the population or dataset earns an annual income between 50,000 and 100,000.
- Above 100,000: Only 6.5% of the population or dataset has an annual income exceeding 100,000, which is the smallest proportion.

3. How long have you been investing in mutual funds?

Less than 1
1- 3 years
3 -5 years
More than 5 years

Sr. No	Frequency	Percentage
Less than 1	41.3	41.3 %
1- 3 years	21.7	21.7%
3 -5 years	17.4	17.4%
More than 5 years	19.6	19.6%
Total	**100**	**100%**

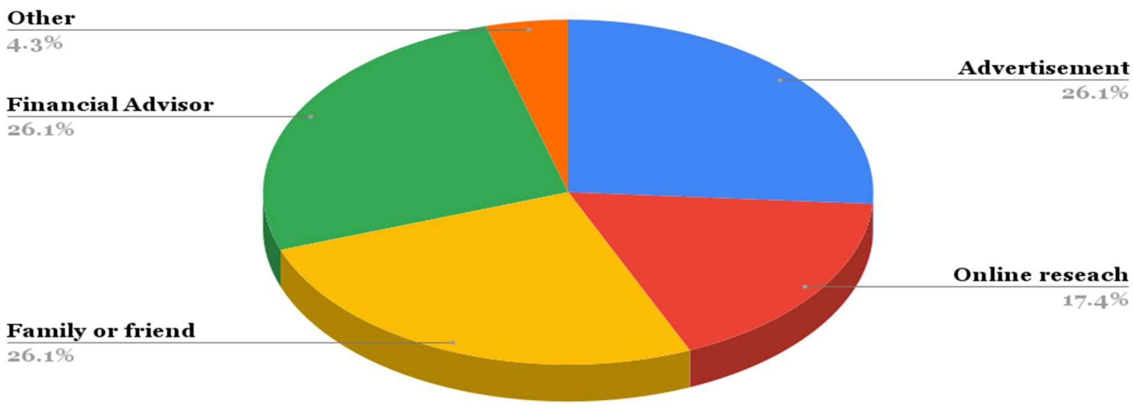


Interpretation: The data shows that a significant portion (41.3%) of the respondents have been investing in mutual funds for less than 1 year, indicating a high proportion of new or recent investors. Around 21.7% have been invested for 1-3 years, while 17.4% have invested for 3-5 years. Interestingly, 19.6% have been long-term investors, with more than 5 years of experience in mutual funds.

4. How did you become aware of Nippon and SBI mutual funds?

Advertisement
Financial Advisor recommendation
online research
Family or friend recommendation
Other

Sr. No	Frequency	Percentage
Advertisement	41.3	41.3 %
Financial Advisor recommendation	21.7	21.7%
Online research	17.4	17.4%
Family or friend recommendation	19.6	19.6%
Total	**100**	**100%**

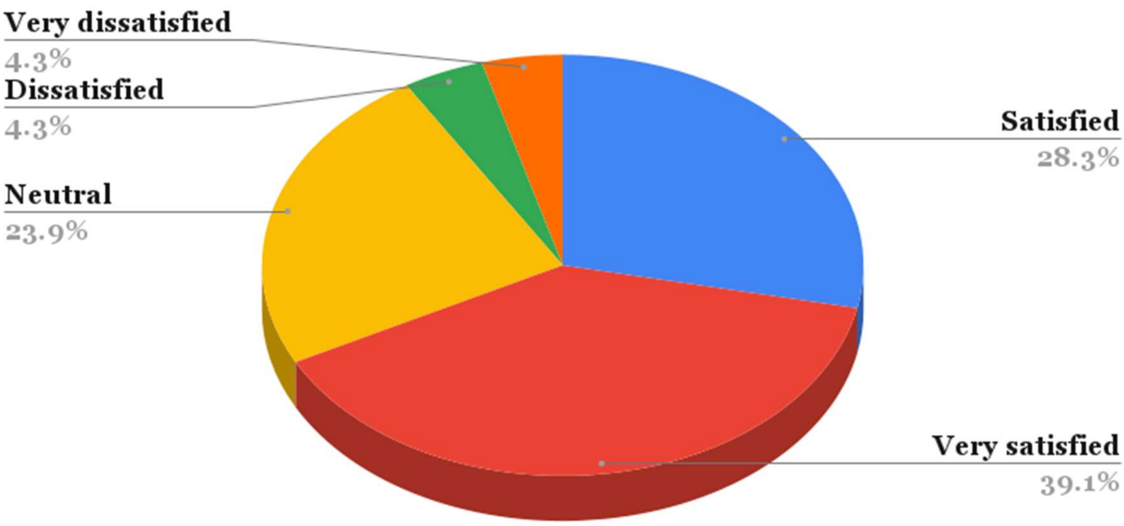


Interpretation: Advertisements emerged as the primary source of awareness (41.3%), followed by recommendations from financial advisors (21.7%) and family/friends (19.6%). Online research (17.4%) also played a role. This highlights the importance of advertising campaigns and leveraging professional and personal networks in creating awareness for these mutual fund providers.

5. How satisfied are you with the overall performance of Nippon mutual funds?

Very satisfied
Satisfied
Neutral
Dissatisfied
Very dissatisfied

Sr. No	Frequency	Percentage
Very satisfied	39.1	39.1%
Satisfied	28.3	28.3%
Neutral	23.9	23.9%
Dissatisfied	4.3	4.3%
Very dissatisfied	4.3	4.3%
Total	**100**	**100%**

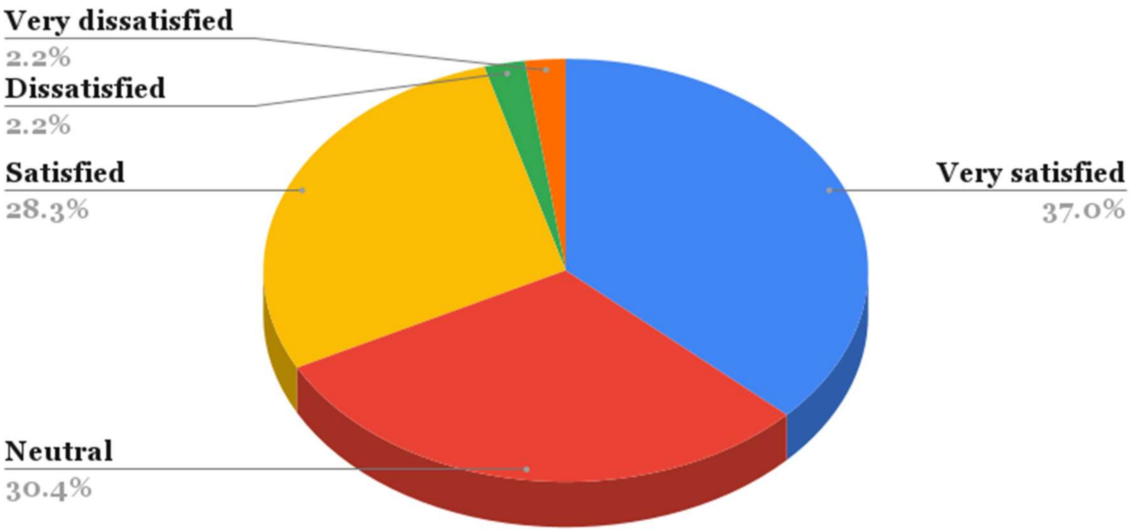


Interpretation: The data shows a generally positive sentiment, with the majority (67.4%) expressing satisfaction - 39.1% being very satisfied and 28.3% satisfied. Nearly a quarter (23.9%) remained neutral, while only 8.6% expressed dissatisfaction (4.3% dissatisfied and 4.3% very dissatisfied).

6. How satisfied are you with the overall performance of SBI mutual funds?

Very satisfied
Satisfied
Neutral
Dissatisfied
Very dissatisfied

Sr. No	Frequency	Percentage
Very satisfied	37.0	37.0%
Satisfied	28.3	28.3%
Neutral	30.4	30.4%
Dissatisfied	2.2	2.2%
Very dissatisfied	2.2	2.2%
Total	**100**	**100%**

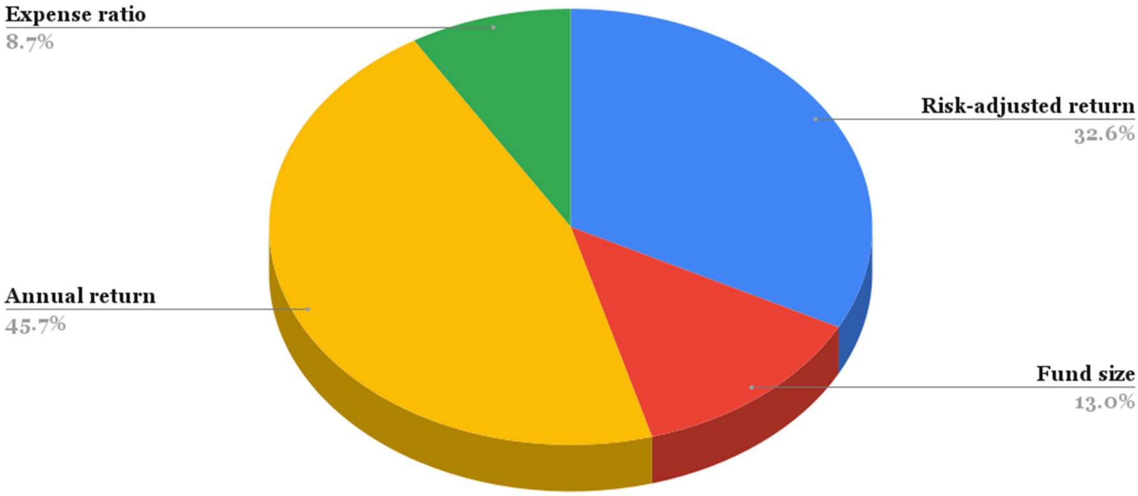


Interpretation: The data shows an overall positive sentiment towards SBI mutual funds' performance. A combined 65.3% of respondents expressed satisfaction, with 37% being very satisfied and 28.3% satisfied. However, a higher percentage (30.4%) remained neutral about SBI's performance compared to Nippon. The dissatisfaction levels were relatively low, with only 4.4% expressing dissatisfaction (2.2% dissatisfied and 2.2% very dissatisfied).

7. What metrics do you primarily use to evaluate the performance of mutual funds?

Annual return
Risk-adjusted return (Sharpe ratio, Sortino ratio, etc.)
Expense ratio
Fund size
Peer comparison

Sr. No	Frequency	Percentage
Annual return	45.7	45.7%
Risk-adjusted return	32.6	32.6%
Expense ratio	8.7	8.7%
Fund size	13	13%
Peer comparison	0	0%
Total	**100**	**100%**



Interpretation: Annual return emerged as the top metric, with 45.7% of respondents citing it as their primary evaluation criteria. This suggests a focus on the absolute returns generated by the funds over a year. Risk-adjusted return, which accounts for the risk taken to achieve those returns, was the second most popular metric at 32.6%, indicating an emphasis on risk management and efficient returns. Fund size (13%) and expense ratio (8.7%) were relatively less prioritized compared to returns and risk metrics. Peer comparison did not feature as a primary metric for any of the respondents in this data set.

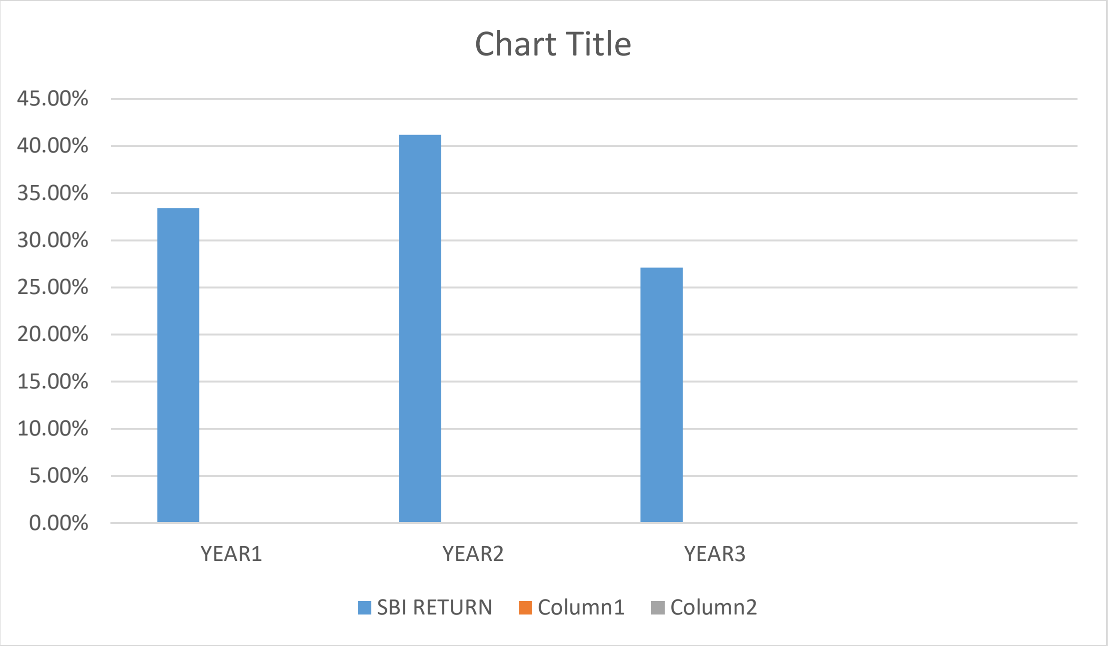
NIPPON INDIA MUTUAL FUND

Performance of Nippon India Small Cap Fund as on 30/04/2024				
Particulars	1 Year CAGR %	3 Year CAGR %	5 Year CAGR %	Since Inception%
Nippon India Small Cap Fund	60.44	35.38	31.13	22.23
B:Nifty Smallcap 250 TRI	68.94	30.66	25.49	13.91
AB:S&P BSE Sensex TRI	23.23	16.52	15.13	11.83
Value of `10000 Invested				
Nippon India Small Cap Fund	16,106	24,830	38,830	1,54,300
B:Nifty Smallcap 250 TRI	16,967	22,324	31,159	59,023
AB:S&P BSE Sensex TRI	12,344	15,827	20,245	45,908

SBI Large & Midcap Fund

YEAR	SBI RETURNS
1st year	**33.4%**
3rd year	41.2%
5th year	27.1%

SBI Large & Midcap Fund



CHAPTER VI

FINDINGS & SUGGESTIONS

Findings

1. The equity schemes provide return for taking a risk and the debt schemes provide risk free return.

2. As per Analyses Nippon India fund give better return as compared to SBI Fund.

3. As per analyses, Nippon India give31.13 % rate of return provides on 5 year tenure and SBI fund provide 27.1 % on 5 years tenure. Nippon India Mutual fund are low risk funds as compare to other.

4. Mutual Funds get the benefit of diversification to reduce risk and generate maximum returns.

Suggestions

1. If investors want to invest their money with less risk they can invest in mutual fund with proper knowledge about various funds and schemes are available in mutual fund.

2. To earn maximum returns from mutual fund, the investors must have clear financial goals and decide your risk tolerance capacity

CHAPTER VII
CONCLUSION

After the analysis of the following data it can be concluded that **Null Hypothesis (Ho**) i.e. there is no significant difference in the performance of mutual funds perform by Nippon India Mutual Fund and SBI Mutual Fund is rejected. Hence, **Alternative Hypothesis (H1)** i.e. there is a significant difference in the performance of mutual funds perform by Nippon India Mutual Fund and SBI Mutual Fund is accepted.

CHAPTER VIII
REFERENCES

1]https://www.moneycontrol.com/mutual-funds/nav/sbi-small-cap-fund- regular-plan/MSA012

2]https://upstox.com/calculator/sip/

3]www.sbi.com.

4]www.Nippon India Mutual Fund

CHAPTER IX
ANNEXURE

Q1How long have you been investing in mutual funds?

- Less than 1
- 3 years
- 3 -5 years
- More than 5 years

Q2.How did you become aware of Nippon and SBI mutual funds?

- Advertisement
- Financial Advisor recommendation
- online research
- Family or friend recommendation
- Other

Q 3How satisfied are you with the overall performance of Nippon mutual funds?

- Satisfied
- Very satisfied
- Neutral
- Dissatisfied
- Very dissatisfied

Q4How satisfied are you with the overall performance of SBI mutual funds?

- Very satisfied
- Satisfied
- Neutral
- Dissatisfied
- Very dissatisfied

Q5What metrics do you primarily use to evaluate the performance of mutual funds?

- Annual return
- Risk-adjusted return (Sharpe ratio, Sortino ratio, etc.)
- Expense ratio
- Fund size
- Peer comparison

Q 6In your opinion, which mutual fund has performed better in terms of returns over the last year? Why?

- Your answer

Q7Have you ever switched investments from Nippon to SBI or vice versa? If yes, what were the reasons for the switch?

- Your answer,