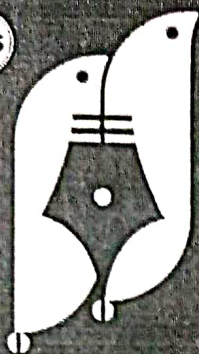


GOVT. OF INDIA RNI NO.: UPBIL/2015/62096

UGC Approved Care Listed Journal

ISSN
2229-3620

ZIS



SHODH SANCHAR

Bulletin

An International
Multidisciplinary
Quarterly Bilingual
Peer Reviewed
Refereed
Research Journal

Vol. 11

Issue 41

January to March 2021

Editor in Chief

Dr. Vinay Kumar Sharma

D. Litt. - Gold Medallist



sanchar
Educational & Research Foundation

ISSN - 2229-3620

UGC CARE LISTED JOURNAL

ZIS



SHODH SANCHAR
Bulletin

January-March, 2021

Vol. 11, Issue 41

Page Nos. 139-147

AN INTERNATIONAL BILINGUAL PEER REVIEWED REFEREED RESEARCH JOURNAL

STUDY OF SELECTED PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECTOR MUTUAL FUNDS SCHEMES IN INDIA

Dr. Neeraj Shukla*
Ms. Shilpa Shukla**

ABSTRACT

The Indian capital market provides investors with a variety of investment options for various types of productive returns. On the other hand, a variety of financial products, such as mutual funds and a systematic investment plan, deliver the best return and are less risky, according to financial experts. The Indian capital market's productive and superior investment options have been increased by continuous improvement on numerous capital market mutual fund schemes. To provide a constant investment return, Asset Management Companies (AMCs) use a variety of Mutual Funds and Systematic Investment Plan schemes. The Mutual Fund Industry today has 44 asset management organisations (AMCs). The mutual fund industry has made some incredible strides in recent years. This study is based on a five-year evaluation of numerous mutual fund schemes and comparisons between public and private mutual funds (2016-2021). The primary goal of this research paper is to assess the performance of selected mutual fund schemes using measures such as beta, standard deviation, R-Square, Sharpe Ratio, and Sortino Ratio. The findings of the research article will aid investors in making future decisions on mutual fund strategies.

Keywords : Mutual Fund, Return, Risk, Sharpe Ratio, Sortino Ratio

INTRODUCTION

Mutual funds are investment vehicles that pool money from members with similar financial goals and invest it in a variety of assets to meet the schemes' stated objectives. Asset management firms buy mutual funds, which can subsequently be employed in a variety of ways, such as Hybrid Schemes, Growth Schemes, Gilt Schemes, and so on. The Indian Mutual Fund was founded in 1964 with the foundation of the Indian Unit Trust. The UTI mutual fund had a total asset value of 6700 crores by the end of 1988. Banks, LIC, and GIC formed eight funds between 1987 and 1993. The overall number of schemes has climbed to 167, with a total AUM of around 61000 crores.

The mutual fund sector welcomed private and foreign partners in 1993. The Kothari Pioneer Mutual Fund was the first private mutual fund to partner with a

foreign fund to launch. In 1996, the Securities Exchange Board of India (SEBI) released the Mutual Fund Regulation for the first time, establishing the required legal framework for the mutual fund industry. Since then, the public and private sectors have collaborated to create a slew of mutual funds.

There are now 44 Mutual Fund AMCs in India, each with a net asset value of 10 LKhs. Indian mutual fund providers have introduced new investor channels. As a result, mutual funds now hold the majority of the world's savings. For the majority of investors, mutual funds are the most popular investment option. As the financial market rises a few days later, investors demand a financial market intermediary who can supply the essential knowledge and skills in making investment decisions. For its investors, the Mutual Fund works as a broker.

*Assistant Professor - Department of Commerce, Khawaja Moinuddin Chishti Language University (LUCKNOW)

**Research Scholar - Department of Commerce, Khawaja Moinuddin Chishti Language University (LUCKNOW)