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A Study on Performance of Mutual Funds at Net Worth Stock Broking Limited

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Abstract **– Mutual funds have emerged as one of the most preferred investment avenues by offering investors the benefits of professional fund management, portfolio diversification, liquidity, and risk reduction. This study aims to evaluate the performance of selected mutual fund schemes at Net Worth Stock Broking Limited, Hyderabad, over the five-year period from March 2020 to March 2025. The study focuses on analyzing the risk-return relationship of selected mutual fund schemes and comparing their performance with the benchmark market index (Nifty). The research is based entirely on secondary data collected from reliable sources such as the Association of Mutual Funds in India (AMFI), company reports, journals, and financial websites. Five mutual fund schemes—UTI, SBI, Axis, Reliance, and Aditya Birla—were selected for analysis. Standard financial performance measures, including the Sharpe Ratio, Treynor Ratio, Beta, Average Returns, Variance, and Standard Deviation, were used to evaluate the risk-adjusted performance of the selected schemes. The findings reveal that the mutual fund schemes exhibited varying levels of returns and risk over the study period. Equity-oriented schemes generally generated higher returns but were accompanied by greater market volatility, while diversified and income-oriented funds demonstrated relatively stable performance. The analysis indicates that risk-adjusted performance measures provide valuable insights for investors in selecting suitable investment options based on their risk appetite and return expectations. The study concludes that mutual funds continue to be an effective investment alternative for both retail and institutional investors. The application of risk-adjusted performance measures enables investors to make informed investment decisions, while financial intermediaries such as Net Worth Stock Broking Limited play a significant role in guiding investors toward appropriate mutual fund schemes.**

Keywords **– Mutual Funds, Investment Performance, Risk-Return Analysis, Sharpe Ratio, Treynor Ratio, Beta, Net Worth Stock Broking Limited, AMFI, Nifty, Portfolio Performance.**

I. INTRODUCTION

Mutual funds are an investment entity that is professionally managed and collects money from a number of investors to buy securities. These investors could be institutional or retail in nature. Mutual funds have advantages and disadvantages when compared to investing directly in individual assets. Mutual funds' primary advantages include economies of scale, increased levels of diversity, liquidity, and management by experienced investors. On the negative side, mutual fund investors must possess a number of costs and fees.

Mutual funds are classified into three types: open-end funds, unit investment trusts, and closed-end funds. Exchange-traded funds are open-end funds or unit investment trusts that trade on a stock exchange (ETFs). Mutual funds are classified according to their major investments as money market funds, bond or fixed income funds, stock or equity funds, hybrid funds, or other. Actively managed funds are distinguished from index funds, which are passively managed funds that mimic the performance of an index. Hedge funds are not mutual funds; they cannot be purchased by the general public and are subject to different laws.

A good evaluation measure will help small investors choose an approximate level of participation in various mutual fund schemes in order to reduce risk and enhance rewards. The mutual fund industry has advanced at a breakneck pace. Furthermore, increased market competition forces fund managers to work extra hard to please investors and management. A regular evaluation of mutual fund performance based on returns linked to risk-free securities and stock market directories is vital for investors and fund managers.

The current administration began establishing various financial institutions to meet the needs of businesses and agriculture, as well as establishing state-owned financial institutions to provide continuous funding. UTI is one of the country's most important and long-lasting mutual funds. Later, other private sector businesses and financial institutions adopted this strategy and began raising funds through the mutual fund concept.

II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Norma Gonzalez (January 1, 1995) Conceptualizing the households of working-class Latino students as being rich in funds of knowledge has had transformative consequences for teachers, parents, students, and researchers. Teachers' qualitative, ethnographic study of their own students' households has unfolded as a viable method for bridging the gap between school and community. The focus of the home visit is to gather details about the accumulated knowledge base that each household assembles in order to ensure its own subsistence. Teachers also participate in study groups that offer a forum for the collective analysis of the household findings, and they form curriculum units that tap into the household funds of knowledge. New avenues of communication between school and home foster confianza, or mutual trust.

M. F. Kaplan (11, 1, 1967) The Griffith crack theory of fracture strength is discussed. Tests were performed on

concrete beams with crack simulating notches, and two methods, which have been called the analytical and the direct experimental methods, were used to determine the critical strain-energy-release rate associated with the rapid extension of the crack. There was good agreement between Go values for beams with different notch depths and which were loaded both by the third-point and center-point methods. However, 3 x 4 x 16 in. beams gave somewhat larger Cc values than did 6 x 6 x 20-in. beams. Although further research is necessary, the indications are that the Griffith concept of a critical strain-energy-release rate being a condition for rapid crack propagation and consequent fracture, i s applicable to concrete. The critical strain-energy-release rate may be ascertained by suitable analytical and experimental procedures and the fracture strength of concrete containing cracks can thereby be predicted.

Michael F. Good child (20 November 2007) In recent months there has been an explosion of interest in using the Web to create, assemble, and disseminate geographic information provided voluntarily by individuals. Sites such as Wikimedia and OpenStreetMap are empowering citizens to create a global patchwork of geographic information, while Google Earth and other virtual

globes are encouraging volunteers to develop interesting applications using their own data. I review this phenomenon, and examine associated issues: what drives people to do this, how accurate are the results, will they threaten individual privacy, and how can they augment more conventional sources?

I compare this new phenomenon to more traditional citizen science and the role of the amateur in geographic observation.

Mark F. Pittance (02 Apr 1999) Human mesenchyme al stem cells are thought to be multipotent cells, which are present in adult marrow, that can replicate as undifferentiated cells and that have the potential to differentiate to lineages of mesenchyme tissues, including bone, cartilage, fat, tendon, muscle, and marrow stromal. Cells that have the characteristics of human mesenchyme stem cells were isolated from marrow aspirates of volunteer donors. These cells displayed a stable phenotype and remained as a monolayer in vitro. These adult stem cells could be induced to differentiate exclusively into the adipocytes, chondrocytes, or osteocytes lineages. Individual stem cells were identified that, when expanded to colonies, retained their multiline age potential.

Shanti, N. S. In this paper, an attempt has been made to evaluate the performance of 32 growth- oriented open-ended Equity Linked Savings Schemes (ELSS) of tax-saving mutual funds in India. Performance has been analyzed by comparing the monthly returns of the funds with that of Indian stock market benchmark Sample CNX NIFTY. For this purpose, risk-adjusted performance measures suggested by Sharpe, Treynor and Jensen have been used. The Net Asset Value (NAV) of tax saving schemes from 2006-07 to 2011-12 has been considered. There was volatility in the performance of all the funds during the entire period of study. All the schemes follow the same pattern in returns and move along with the stock market index Sample CNX NIFTY. As expected, all the funds showed negative returns during 2008-09 and it was higher than that of the stock market index. The average return of most of the schemes is higher and the average risk is lower than the benchmark Sample CNX NIFTY.

Need for the Study

- Every investor's main goal is to increase the return on their assets.
- Used Sharpe's and Treynor's Ratios and other statistical techniques to assess the return on the asset as returns are the prime factors to Invest were used in the investigation.

The primary goal of this project was to gain a better understanding of mutual funds and their functions. A project analysis was also performed to determine asset allocation, entry load, and exit load

Scope of the Study

- The study was conducted on five years data.
- The Hyderabad region's Net worth Stock Broking Ltd. is where the study's data collection is being done.
- Zreynor's ratio, Sharpe's ratio and Beta coefficients are computed using data.
- The sample data consists of closing prices of mutual fund schemes over a period of five- years are collected.

Objectives of the Study

- The current study's primary goal is to evaluate the performance of a few Indian mutual funds.
- To assess the risk-return relationship of the mutual funds chosen for trading in the Indian mutual fund market.
- Using Treynor and Sharpe ratios, evaluate the performance of Mutual Fund Schemes.
- To present the analysis reports to the Investors Community.

III. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The systematic approach of conducting research is referred to as research methodology. In many different sorts of research, methods are used, and the word is typically thought to comprise study design, data collection, and data analysis.

Data source

Data was collected using Secondary Sources alone as study analyzed the performance of Mutual funds using past information.

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Secondary Data

For this project, I gathered information from research papers, journals, websites, and publications. The historical data was obtained from the AMFI website.

- The company's annual report.
- Company-provided materials.
- Online resources.
- The secondary data is gathered from a variety of websites, periodicals, and mutual fund schemes.

Sample size

- SBI
- UTI
- AXIS
- RELIANCE
- ADITHYA BIRLA

Statistical tools

Treynor Ratio Formula

$$\text{Treynor Ratio} = \frac{portfolio\ return - risk\ free\ rate}{portfolio\ beta}$$

$$\text{Sharpe Ratio} = \frac{portfolio\ return - risk\ free\ rate}{standard\ deviation\ (of\ asset\ return)}$$

Limitations of the Study

- The data pertaining to five Mutual Fund companies is only used to conduct the study.
- Only five years of data are analyzed to determine mutual fund performance.
- Analysis is purely based on secondary sources of data.
- The performance of mutual fund schemes is only evaluated against the NSE's Nifty.

IV. DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

The primary goal of this study is to assess the performance of selected mutual funds in India.

UTI Mutual Funds (Growth Equity Funds):

Table No:4.2. Tabular representation of SBI Mutual Fuds (Small Cap Funds –Growth) From March 2020-March 2025

UTI Mutual Funds				NIFTY		
Date	Open	Close	RR	Open	Close	RR
1st March 2020 to 30th June 2020	69.21	85.4	23.39	6729.5	6696	-0.49
1st July 2020 to 30th September 2020	86.44	91.94	6.36	7629	7721	1.21
1st October 2020 to31st December 2020	91.81	98.58	7.37	7990.4	8322	4.15
1st January 2021 to 31st March 2021.	99.14	102.94	3.83	8272.8	8809	6.48
1st April to 30th June 2021	104.11	101.6	-2.41	8953.9	8182	-8.63
1st July 2021 to 30th September 2021	102.69	100.46	-2.17	8376.3	8533	1.87
1st October 2021 to31st December 2021	101.01	99.9	-1.10	7992.1	8066	0.92
1st January 2022 to 31st March 2022	100.3	96.62	-3.67	7938.5	7564	-4.72
1st April 2022 to 30th June 2022	96.47	104.25	8.06	7718.1	7850	1.71
1st July 2022 to 30th September 2022	104.81	109.83	4.79	8313.1	8639	3.91
1st October 2022 to 31st December 2022	111.86	101.04	-9.67	8666.2	8626	-0.47
1st January 2023 to 31st March 2023.	100.84	114.61	13.66	8210.1	8561	4.28
1st April 2023 to 30th June 2023	114.83	118.22	2.95	9220.6	9304	0.91
1st July 2023 to 30th September 2023	119.54	121.85	1.93	9588	10077	5.10
1st October 2023 to 31st December 2023	122.52	131.45	7.29	9893.3	10335	4.47
1st January 2024 to 31st March 2024	130.39	128.5	-1.45	10532	11028	4.71
1st April 2024 to 30th June 2024	130.68	138.5	5.98	10152	10739	5.79
1st July 2024 to 30th September 2024	138.54	134.83	-2.68	10732	11357	5.82
1st March 2020 to 30th June 2020	135.36	136.08	0.53	11752	10930	-6.99
1st January 2025 to 31st March 2025	136.28	140.46	3.07	10843	11514	6.19
		AVG	3.30		AVG	1.93
		S.D	6.90		S.D	4.22
		VAR	47.60		VAR	17.83

Graph No: 4.b Graphical representation of SBI Mutual Fuds (Small Cap Funds –Growth) From Mar 2020-Mar 2025

$$\text{Beta} = \frac{(covar.rp,rm)}{covar.m} = \frac{(6.54)}{17.83} = 0.37$$

Interpretation

The computation above for SBI Mutual Fund covers the period from March 2020 to March 2025. The rate of return was highest in the quarter from January to March of 2021 and lowest in the quarter from April to June of 2022. (Rate

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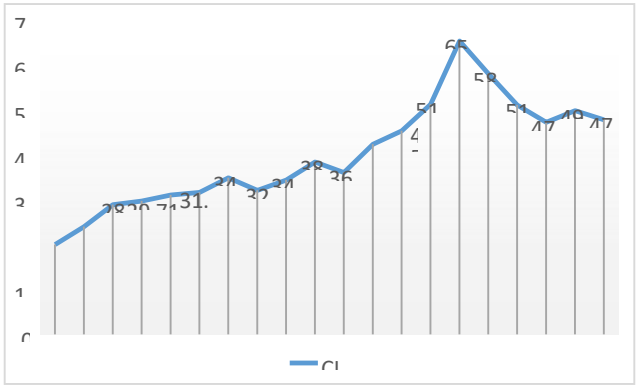
of return: 1.71). Based on the calculations above, SBI Mutual Fund's overall positive total return is 6.70. The beta coefficient is 0.058.

Sbi Mutual Fuds (Small Cap Funds – Growth)

Table No:4.2. Tabular representation Of SBI Mutual Fuds (Small Cap Funds –Growth) From March 2020-March 2025

Sbi Mutual Funds				Nifty		
DATE	OPEN	CLOSE	RR	OPEN	CLOSE	RR
1st March 2020 to 30th June 2020	14.6	20.02	37.12	6729.5	6696.4	-0.49
1st July 2020 to 30th September 2020	20.33	23.99	18.00	7629	7721.3	1.21
1st October 2020 to31st December 2020	23.61	28.9	22.41	7990.35	8322.2	4.15
1st January 2021 to 31st March 2021.	28.83	29.71	3.05	8272.8	8808.9	6.48
1st April to 30th June 2021	30.22	31.05	2.75	8953.85	8181.5	-8.63
1st July 2021 to 30th September 2021	31.71	31.64	-0.22	8376.25	c8532.9	1.87
1st October 2021 to31st December 2021	31.78	34.87	9.72	7992.05	8065.8	0.92
1st January 2022 to 31st March 2022	34.5	32.1	-6.96	7938.45	7563.6	-4.72
1st April 2022 to 30th June 2022	31.89	34.37	7.78	7718.05	7849.8	1.71
1st July 2022 to 30th September 2022	34.41	38.39	11.57	8313.05	8638.5	3.91
1st October 2022 to 31st December 2022	38.24	36.05	-5.73	8666.15	8625.7	-0.47
1st January 2023 to 31st March 2023.	36.04	42.34	17.48	8210.1	8561.3	4.28
1st April 2023 to 30th June 2023	42.48	45.34	6.73	9220.6	9304.1	0.91
1st July 2023 to 30th September 2023	45.4	51.24	12.86	9587.95	10077	5.10
1st October 2023 to 31st December 2023	51.27	65.34	27.44	9893.3	10335	4.47
1st January 2024 to 31st March 2024	65.45	58.04	-11.32	10531.7	11028	4.71
1st April 2024 to 30th June 2024	58.18	51.1	-12.17	10151.7	10739	5.79
1st July 2024 to 30th September 2024	51.64	47.24	-8.52	10732.4	11357	5.82
1st March 2020 to 30th June 2020	46.94	49.85	6.20	11751.8	10930	-6.99
1st January 2025 to 31st March 2025	49.89	47.81	-4.17	10842.9	11514	6.19
		AVG	6.70		AVG	1.81
		S.D	13.31		S.D	4.33
		VAR	168.36		VAR	17.83



Graph No: 4.b Graphical representation of SBI Mutual Fuds (Small Cap Funds –Growth) From Mar 2020-Mar 2025

$$\text{Beta} = \frac{(covar.rp,rm)}{covar.m} = \frac{(-1.04)}{17.83} = 0.058$$

Interpretation

The computation above for SBI Mutual Fund covers the period from March 2020 to March 2025. The rate of return was highest in the quarter from January to March of 2021 and lowest in the quarter from April to June of 2022. (Rate of return: 1.71). Based on the calculations above, SBI Mutual Fund's overall positive total return is 6.70. The beta coefficient is 0.058.

Axis Mutual Funds (Equity Funds –Direct Pian – Growth):

Table No:4.3 Tabular representation of AXIS Mutual Funds (Equity Funds –Direct Pian – Growth) From March

Axis Mutual Funds				Nifty		
Date	Open	Close	RR	Open	Close	RR
1st March 2020 to 30th June 2020	14.09	17.42	23.63	6729.5	6696.4	-0.49
1st July 2020 to 30th September 2020	17.65	18.14	2.78	7629	7721.3	1.21
1st October 2020 to31st December 2020	18.06	19.65	8.80	7990.35	8322.2	4.15
1st January 2021 to 31st March 2021.	19.77	19.99	1.11	8272.8	8808.9	6.48

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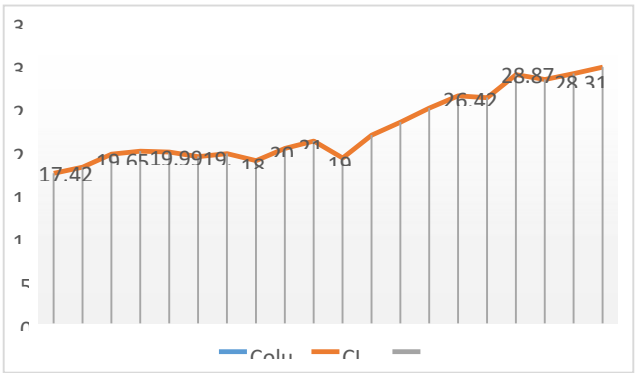
1st April to 30th June 2021	20.19	19.89	-1.49	8953.85	8181.5	-8.63
1st July 2021 to 30th September 2021	20.09	19.35	-3.68	8376.25	8532.9	1.87
1st October 2021 to31st December 2021	19.39	19.71	1.65	7992.05	8065.8	0.92
1st January 2022 to 31st March 2022	19.79	18.89	-4.55	7938.45	7563.6	-4.72
1st April 2022 to 30th June 2022	18.83	20.31	7.86	7718.05	7849.8	1.71
1st July 2022 to 30th September 2022	20.41	21.17	3.72	8313.05	8638.5	3.91
1st October 2022 to 31st December 2022	21.62	19.19	-11.24	8666.15	8625.7	-0.47
1st January 2023 to 31st March 2023.						
1st April 2023 to 30th June 2023	19.21	21.86	13.79	8210.1	8561.3	4.28
1st July 2023 to 30th September 2023	22	23.36	6.18	9220.6	9304.1	0.91
1st October 2023 to 31st December 2023	23.58	24.99	5.98	9587.95	10077	5.10
1st January 2024 to 31st March 2024	25.12	26.42	5.18	9893.3	10335	4.47
1st April 2024 to 30th June 2024	26.6	26.19	-1.54	10531.7	11028	4.71
1st July 2024 to 30th September 2024	26.61	28.87	8.49	10151.7	10739	5.79
1st March 2020 to 30th June 2020	28.86	28.31	-1.91	10732.4	11357	5.82
1st January 2025 to 31st March 2025	28.33	28.99	2.33	11751.8	10930	-6.99
	29.06	29.74	2.34	10842.9	11514	6.19
		AVG	3.47		AVG	1.81
		S.D	7.16		S.D	4.22
		VAR	51.25		VAR	17.83



Graph No: 4.C Graphical representation of AXIS Mutual Funds (Equity Funds –Direct Pian –Growth) From March 2020 to March 2025

$$\text{Beta} = \frac{(covar.rp,rm)}{covar.m} = \frac{(5.95)}{17.83} = 0.334$$

Interpretation

The computation above for AXIS Mutual Fund covers the period from March 2020 to March 2025. The rate of return was highest from the quarter ending in March 2020 to June 2020 and lowest from the quarter ending in October 2025 to December 2025. According to the calculations above, the positive total return of AXIS Mutual Fund is 3.47, with a beta value of 0.334.

Sbi Mutual Fuds (Small Cap Funds – Growth)

Table No:4.2. Tabular representation Of SBI Mutual Fuds (Small Cap Funds –Growth) From March 2020 -March 2025

Sbi Mutual Funds				Nifty		
Date	Open	Close	RR	Open	Close	RR
1st March 2020 to 30th June 2020	14.6	20.02	37.12	6729.5	6696.4	-0.49
1st July 2020 to 30th September 2020	20.33	23.99	18.00	7629	7721.3	1.21
1st October 2020 to31st December 2020	23.61	28.9	22.41	7990.35	8322.2	4.15
1st January 2021 to 31st March 2021.	28.83	29.71	3.05	8272.8	8808.9	6.48
1st April to 30th June 2021	30.22	31.05	2.75	8953.85	8181.5	-8.63
1st July 2021 to 30th September 2021	31.71	31.64	-0.22	8376.25	c8532.9	1.87
1st October 2021 to31st December 2021	31.78	34.87	9.72	7992.05	8065.8	0.92
1st January 2022 to 31st March 2022	34.5	32.1	-6.96	7938.45	7563.6	-4.72
1st April 2022 to 30th June 2022	31.89	34.37	7.78	7718.05	7849.8	1.71
1st July 2022 to 30th September 2022	34.41	38.39	11.57	8313.05	8638.5	3.91
1st October 2022 to 31st December 2022	38.24	36.05	-5.73	8666.15	8625.7	-0.47
1st January 2023 to 31st March 2023.	36.04	42.34	17.48	8210.1	8561.3	4.28
1st April 2023 to 30th June 2023	42.48	45.34	6.73	9220.6	9304.1	0.91
1st July 2023 to 30th September 2023	45.4	51.24	12.86	9587.95	10077	5.10

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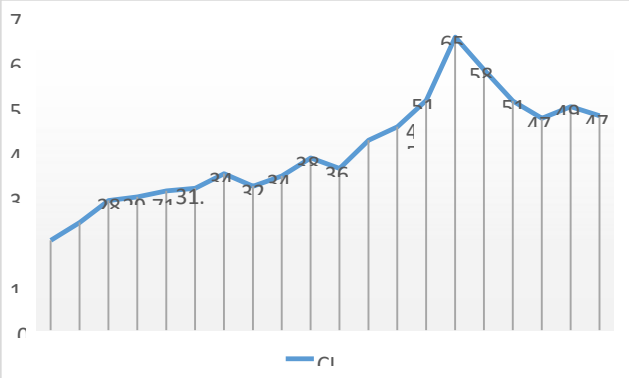
1st October 2023 to 31st December 2023	51.27	65.34	27.44	9893.3	10335	4.47
1st January 2024 to 31st March 2024	65.45	58.04	-11.32	10531.7	11028	4.71
1st April 2024 to 30th June 2024	58.18	51.1	-12.17	10151.7	10739	5.79
1st July 2024 to 30th September 2024	51.64	47.24	-8.52	10732.4	11357	5.82
1st March 2020 to 30th June 2020	46.94	49.85	6.20	11751.8	10930	-6.99
1st January 2025 to 31st March 2025	49.89	47.81	-4.17	10842.9	11514	6.19
		AVG	6.70		AVG	1.81
		S.D	13.31		S.D	4.33
		VAR	168.36		VAR	17.83



Graph No: 4.b Graphical representation of SBI Mutual Fuds (Small Cap Funds –Growth) From Mar 2020-Mar 2025

$$\textbf{Beta} = \frac{(covar.rp,rm)}{covar.m} = \frac{(-1.04)}{17.83} = 0.058$$

Interpretation

The computation above for SBI Mutual Fund covers the period from March 2020 to March 2025. The rate of return was highest in the quarter from January to March of 2021 and lowest in the quarter from April to June of 2022. (Rate of return: 1.71). Based on the calculations above, SBI Mutual Fund's overall positive total return is 6.70. The beta coefficient is 0.058.

Axis Mutual Funds (Equity Funds –Direct Pian – Growth):

Table No:4.3 Tabular representation of AXIS Mutual Funds (Equity Funds –Direct Pian – Growth) From March 2020 to March 2025

Axis Mutual Funds			Nifty			
Date	Open	Close	RR	Open	Close	RR
1st March 2020 to 30th June 2020	14.09	17.42	23.63	6729.5	6696.4	-0.49
1st July 2020 to 30th September 2020	17.65	18.14	2.78	7629	7721.3	1.21
1st October 2020 to31st December 2020	18.06	19.65	8.80	7990.35	8322.2	4.15
1st January 2021 to 31st March 2021.	19.77	19.99	1.11	8272.8	8808.9	6.48
1st April to 30th June 2021	20.19	19.89	-1.49	8953.85	8181.5	-8.63
1st July 2021 to 30th September 2021	20.09	19.35	-3.68	8376.25	8532.9	1.87
1st October 2021 to31st December 2021	19.39	19.71	1.65	7992.05	8065.8	0.92
1st January 2022 to 31st March 2022	19.79	18.89	-4.55	7938.45	7563.6	-4.72
1st April 2022 to 30th June 2022	18.83	20.31	7.86	7718.05	7849.8	1.71
1st July 2022 to 30th September 2022	20.41	21.17	3.72	8313.05	8638.5	3.91
1st October 2022 to 31st December 2022	21.62	19.19	-11.24	8666.15	8625.7	-0.47
1st January 2023 to 31st March 2023.						
1st April 2023 to 30th June 2023	19.21	21.86	13.79	8210.1	8561.3	4.28
1st July 2023 to 30th September 2023	22	23.36	6.18	9220.6	9304.1	0.91
1st October 2023 to 31st December 2023	23.58	24.99	5.98	9587.95	10077	5.10
1st January 2024 to 31st March 2024	25.12	26.42	5.18	9893.3	10335	4.47
1st April 2024 to 30th June 2024	26.6	26.19	-1.54	10531.7	11028	4.71
1st July 2024 to 30th September 2024	26.61	28.87	8.49	10151.7	10739	5.79
1st March 2020 to 30th June 2020	28.86	28.31	-1.91	10732.4	11357	5.82
1st January 2025 to 31st March 2025	28.33	28.99	2.33	11751.8	10930	-6.99
	29.06	29.74	2.34	10842.9	11514	6.19
		AVG	3.47		AVG	1.81
		S.D	7.16		S.D	4.22
		VAR	51.25		VAR	17.83

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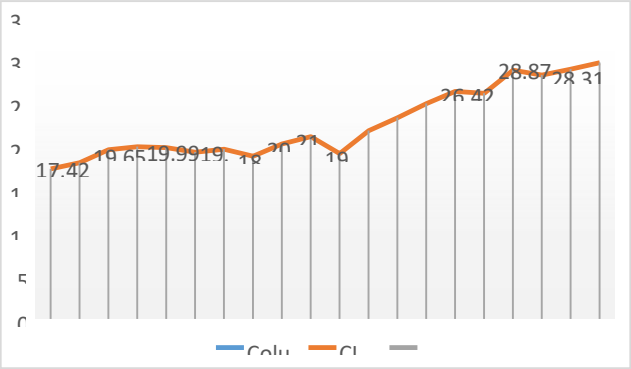

Graph No: 4.C Graphical representation of AXIS Mutual Funds (Equity Funds –Direct Pian –Growth) From March 2020 to March 2025

$$\text{Beta} = \frac{(covar.rp,rm)}{covar.m} = \frac{(5.95)}{17.83} = 0.334$$

Interpretation

The computation above for AXIS Mutual Fund covers the period from March 2020 to March 2025. The rate of return was highest from the quarter ending in March 2020 to June 2020 and lowest from the quarter ending in October 2025 to December 2025. According to the calculations above, the positive total return of AXIS Mutual Fund is 3.47, with a beta value of 0.334.

Findings

- The performance of UTI Mutual Funds from March 2020 to March 2025 showed that the rate of return was highest in the quarter from Jan 2021 to Mar 2022 and lowest in the quarter from Mar 2020 to Jun 2016. According to the analysis, UTI Mutual Fund has an overall positive total return of 3.30 and a beta value of 0.37.
- Performance of SBI Mutual Funds from March 2020 to March 2025. The rate of return was highest in the quarter from January to March of 2017 and lowest in t 2025 quarter from April to June of 2022 . (Rate of return: 1.71). Based on the calculations above, SBI Mutual Fund's overall positive total return is 6.70. The beta coefficient is 0.058.
- The performance of AXIS Mutual Funds from March 2020 to March 2025. The rate of return was highest from the quarter ending in March 2020 to June 2020 and lowest from the quarter ending in October 2025 to December 2025. AXIS Mutual Fund has a positive total return of 3.47 based on the calculations above. The beta value is 0.334.
- The performance of RELIANCE Mutual Funds from March 2020 to January 2025, the RELIANCE Mutual Fund's positive total return is 5.12. The beta value is 0.026.
- Performance of ADLTYA BIRAL Mutual Funds from March 2020 to March 2025 The rate of return was highest in the quarter from October to December 2020 and lowest in the quarter from January to March 2022. The positive total return of the ADLTYA BIRAL Mutual Fund is 1.55 based on the aforementioned calculation, and the beta value is 0.1.

Suggestions

- The analysis conveyed that most of the fund returns are above the market return and the funds are providing strong returns, hence investing in such funds is very beneficial to investors.
- Diversification is the best technique to reduce the risk in an investment portfolio because short-term results are a flash and shouldn't be used as the basis for any investment choice.
- Investors should invest in equities for a long term, which creates higher returns, and should invest in debt funds for a short time, which generates lower returns, so that they are exposed to all market capitalizations.
- Consider Beta ratios of different funds and determine whether or not the fund is volatile. Use correlation to determine whether the funds performance is adequate or not.
- Use Treynor's ratio to determine whether the fund of the company is producing returns that commensurate the market risk that all funds of a similar nature are exposed to.

V. CONCLUSION

Mutual funds develop disciplined saving habits. You are required to set away an amount each month. As you observed above, it enables long-term financial gain. Because you receive more units when the NAV falls and fewer when it rises, the cost eventually helps to balance. Thus, you manage to avoid any significant losses despite the market's ups and downs. Additionally, if you choose mutual funds, a lot of them don't impose an entrance load.

The key features of Mutual Funds encourage many investors to earn substantially from Mutual Fund Investments. The fee on fund management is calculated as a percentage of your investment. Moreover, if you do not sell your units within a year of purchasing them, you are not required to pay an exit load (same as an entry load, except this is charged when you sell your units). If you sell your units within a year, you will be charged an exit load. Long-term investing, therefore, pays off. SIPs are the most effective approach to invest in mutual funds. But to gain from a SIP, consider a minimum three-year period during which you won't touch your money. Naturally, if the worth of your units decreased over time, you would lose money. When the market drops, you may acquire more units, but more of your units are also sold to cover the mutual fund's monthly expenses. This is something that most SIP mutual funds fail to disclose. Additionally, the mutual fund's bid and offer, which h represents the front load or cost of purchasing units each month, is roughly 7 percent. Additionally, the mutual fund may occasionally levy annual fees. Despite the aforementioned disadvantages, there is a

significant upside for ordinary investors over the course of 5-8 years. To protect the profits, you made when the market was flourishing, only make sure you can quickly convert your funds from the stock market to the money market when the markets are in a correction phase.

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