



## MUTUAL FUND TREND ANALYSIS IN INDIAN CAPITAL MARKET

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### Abstract:

This paper presents a comprehensive trend analysis of mutual funds in the Indian capital market. The objective is to understand the patterns and growth trajectories of mutual funds, considering the diverse economic and regulatory landscapes of India. Utilizing advanced statistical tools and data analytics, the study analyzes historical data to forecast future trends and potential investment opportunities. It also examines the impact of global economic events on the Indian mutual fund industry. The findings aim to provide investors and policymakers with insights into the factors driving mutual fund performance in India, thereby aiding in informed decision-making for portfolio management and regulatory frameworks.

### Introduction:

The Indian mutual fund industry is a very competitive segment in the capital market and the same time fastest growing for the last two decades. Asset management companies facilitating intermediation and portfolio diversification to help the investors to get the better rate of return for their investment in mutual fund. This paper focus on to assess the total asset under management sector wise, scheme wise to analyze the trend of the mutual fund industry.

### Objectives:

- To evaluate the mutual fund performance.
- To analyze the scheme wise performance of mutual fund.
- To analyze the private sector performance compare to public sector performance.

### Materials and Methods:

In the light of the above objectives this study used only secondary data. All financial data have been collected from the SEBI web site and Microsoft office Excel 2007 used for data analysis. For analysis of data this study has been taken past five years from 2013 to 2017. The financial information are mobilization of resource by mutual funds, sector wise mobilization of resources, Scheme wise resource mobilization and scheme wise assets under management for the past five years.

### Results and Discussion:

Table 1: Mobilization of Resource by Mutual Funds (Rs. Crore)

S.No	Year	Assets at the End of the Period
1	2012-13	701443
2	2013-14	825240
3	2014-15	1082757
4	2015-16	1232824
5	2016-17	1754619

Source: SEBI Annual Report

Table 1 discloses the fund gross inflows from the period of 2013 to 2017. The table shows above all the five years the trend of the cash inflows increasing year by year. As compared the base year (2013) value (701443) to next year 2014 there is 17.64% cash inflow increased. The cash inflows of 2015 year compared to the base year there is 54.36% cash inflows increased. While 2016 cash inflows compared to the base year there is 75.75% cash inflows increased. The last year 2017 cash inflows compared to the base year there is 150.14% increase.

Table 2: Sector-Wise Resource Mobilization by Mutual Funds (Rs. Crore)

Private Sector Mutual Funds					
S.No	Year	Open - Ended	Close - Ended	Interval	Total
1	2012-13	5862749	85175	7022	5927947
2	2013-14	7912853	121634	14909	8049397
3	2014-15	9097753	43785	2423	9143962
4	2015-16	11092349	33134	793	11126277

5	2016-17	14227271	20507	159	14247937
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Source: SEBI Annual Report

Table 2 disclose the sector wise fund inflows past five years, it is assumed year 2013 is a base year. While comparing total cash inflows of the private sector in the year 2014 compared to the base year there is increasing of cash inflow 35.78%. In the year 2015 inflows of funds compared to the base year there is increasing of inflows 54.25%. In the year 2016 cash inflow compared to the base year there is increasing of cash inflows 87.69%. While comparing the last year 2017 cash inflows the base year there is increasing of inflows 140.35%.

Table 3: Sector-wise resource mobilization by Mutual Funds (Rs. Crore)

Public Sector Mutual Funds					
S.No	Year	Open - Ended	Close - Ended	Interval	Total
1	2012-13	698358	8230	NA	706589
2	2013-14	1694672	22733	1296	1718703
3	2014-15	1928467	13760	69	1942297
4	2015-16	2629048	9998	232	2639279
5	2016-17	3359950	7522	140	3367612

Sources: SEBI Annual Report

Table 3 depicts the performance of the public sectors mutual fund in Indian capital market. It is assumed the base year is 2013. In the year 2014 total inflow of funds compared to base year there is increasing of inflows 143.24%. The next year 2015 cash inflow compared to the base year there is increasing of inflows 174.88%. While comparing 2016 total inflow of funds to the base year there is increasing of funds inflows 273.52%. In the year 2017 funds inflow compared to the base year there is increasing on funds inflows 376.60%.

Table 4: Scheme-wise Resource Mobilization as on 2012 to 2017(Rs. Crore)

Schemes	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>A. Income / Debt Oriented Schemes</b>					
i) Liquid / Money	6365420	9098547	10405265	13010039	16,423,253
ii) Gilt	12886	9917	13,133	13,158	12,007
iii) Debt (other than assured returns)	835273	600736	493503	527953	868350
iv) Infrastructure Debt Fund (IDF)	0	562	188	403	0
<b>B. Growth/ Equity Oriented Schemes</b>					
i) ELSS	2641	2661	8343	9981	14624
ii) Others	40723	43432	139829	155295	204926
C. Balanced Schemes	5205	3435	15417	28487	50621
<b>D. Exchange Traded Funds</b>					
i) Gold ETF	2767	403	118.27	28.25	86
ii) Other ETFs	2285	6466	9856	19938	41335
E. Fund of Funds Investing Overseas	686	1941	609	274	347
Total	7267885	9768100	11086259	13765555	17615549

Source: SEBI Annual Report

The table 4 explains the scheme wise fund mobilization performance for the past five years; it is assumed year 2013 is a base year. The funds inflows of the year 2014 compared to the base year there is increasing of cash inflows 34.40%. The total funds flows of the year 2015 compared to base year 2013 there is increasing of funds inflows 52.54%. In the year 2016 funds mobilization performance compared to the base year there is increasing of funds inflows 89.40%. While comparing 2017 inflows of funds to the base year 2013 there is increasing of inflows 142.38%.

Table 5: Scheme-wise Assets Under Management as on 2012 to 2017 (Rs. Crore)

Schemes	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>A. Income/ Debt Oriented Schemes</b>					
i) Liquid/Money	93392	133280	162562	199404	314,086
ii) Gilt	8074	6114	14,614	16,306	14,875
iii) Debt(other than assured returns)	395985	460672	515772	565460	743783
iv) Infrastructure Debt Fund (IDF)	0	879	1,179	1730	1908
<b>B. Growth/ Equity Oriented Schemes</b>					
i) ELSS	22746	25547	39470	41696	61403
ii) Others	149762	165560	305669	344707	482138
C. Balanced Schemes	16307	716793	26368	39146	84762
<b>D. Exchange Traded Funds</b>					
i) Gold ETF	11648	8676	6655	6346	5480

ii) Other ETFs	1477	4528	8060	16063	44436
E. Fund of Funds Investing Overseas	2053	3191	2408	1967	1747
Total	701444	1525240	1082757	1232825	1754618

Source: SEBI Annual Report

Table 5 shows that asset under management scheme wise for the past five years, for calculation of asset under management trend performance it assumed 2013 year as a base year. The total assets under management of the year 2014 compared to base year 2013 there is increasing of AUM 117.44%. In the year 2015 total assets under management compared to base year there is increasing of AUM 54.36%. The total AUM of the year 2016 funds compared to base year there is increasing of assets under management 75.76%. While comparing the assets under management in the year 2017 compared to the base year 150.14%.

#### **Conclusion:**

Time plays important role in investment strategy. Market is always fluctuating it reflect promising return some time above the promising return also. Markets act differently if we are going to compare five year performance or month. Short term markets generally volatile, while in the long term perspective there will be stable performance and gradually increasing returns to the investors. Investment objectives of the investors differ from person to person but all the investors expecting good returns while making investment. As rightly put by the business magnet Warren Buffet, "Invest for the Long Term", such investments ensure far more benefits when compared to investments with short-term horizon. Before investing hard-earned funds, one needs to understand the working of markets and the risks associated with investing, which is not easily possible with short-term investments.

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