



A PROJECT REPORT

ON

**“A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF
DIFFERENT TYPES OF MUTUAL
FUNDS OFFERED BY SBI MF &
ICICI PRUDENTIAL MF”**

WITH SPECIAL REFERANCE TO

“SUNIL PATIL (MFD), KOLHAPUR”

SUBMITTED TO

SHIVAJI UNIVERSITY, KOLHAPUR

IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE DEGREE OF,

**BACHELOR OF BUSINESS
ADMINISTRATION (BBA)**

BY

Mr. MALHAR DEEPAK KULKARNI

UNDER THE GUIDENCE OF

**Miss. SNEHAL ASHOK SONULE
B.A, MBA, DLL**

THROUGH,

THE PRINCIPAL,

VIVEKANAND COLLEGE,

KOLHAPUR

2021-2022

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CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that, **MR. MALHAR DEEPAK KULKARNI**. A student studying Bachelor of Business Administration (B.B.A) at Vivekanand College (Autonomous), Kolhapur was allowed to take visit at our office. During the visit he was found studious and keen to acquire new knowledge.

We wish him bright success in future.

Thanking You!


Sunil Babasaheb Patil (MFD)
ARN-83132 . EUIN-068705

DECLARATION

The undersign hereby declare that project entitled "**A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF DIFFERENT TYPES OF MUTUAL OFFERED BY SBI MF & ICICI PRUDENTIAL MF**" with special reference to **Sunil Patil (MFD), Kolhapur** Written and submitted under guidance of **Miss. Snehal Ashok Sonule (B.A, MBA, DLL)** it's my original work. The empirical findings in this report are based on data collected by me during the course of project work. I have not copied any matter from any other report submitted earlier or being submitted this year for a similar purpose.

I understand that any such coping is liable to be punished in a way institute and authority deems to fit.

Date - 29/06/2022

Place- Kolhapur

M. D. Kulkarni
Mr. Malhar Deepak Kulkarni




CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that project report entitled "A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF DIFFERENT TYPES OF MUTUAL OFFERED BY SBI MF & ICICI PRUDENTIAL MF", with reference to **Sunil Patil (MFD), Kolhapur** is written and submitted by **Mr. Malhar Deepak Kulkarni**. Under the guidance of **Miss. Snehal Ashok Sonule (B.A, MBA, DLL)** in partial fulfillment of his work for the award of degree of Bachelor of Business Administration (B.B.A) under guidance and supervision. Submitted to Shivaji University Kolhapur.

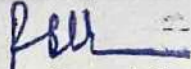
To the best of my knowledge and belief the matter presented in this report has not been submitted earlier for the award of B.B.A.




Miss. Snehal
Ashok Sonule
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ACKNOWLEDGMENT

I Take this golden opportunity to thank "Sunil Patil (MFD), Kolhapur" for allowing me to visit the organization and gather information.

It gives me immense pleasure in acknowledging the valuable assistants extended to me by various personalities incompletion of this project. First of all, I sincerely express my gratitude to my project guide Miss. Snehal Ashok Sonule (B.A, MBA, DLL) for giving me valuable instructions though out my training for without which my project would have not being completed. I would like to express my sincere thanks also to my coordinator Mr. S.S. KALE

Finally, I would like to thank to all my faculty members of Vivekananda collage friend's family members and all unseen hands who have helped me in successful completion of my project.

Place- Kolhapur

Date - 29/06/2022

M. D. Kulkarni
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(signature of student)



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CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION
TO
STUDY



1.1 INTRODUCTION: -

The stock market is the best way to build long term wealth and for income generation. The Indian stock market is relatively a new market and thus many of the investors are unaware of the risk factors and the system itself is very complex to understand.

To solve this problem Mutual Funds were introduced in 1963 with the formation of UTI. Mutual Funds are nothing but simple financial products which invest the investors' money in the stock market with the defined rules, regulations and policies. It takes the burden off the investor of finding which stocks to invest in and in what proportion. Thus even a person with minimal knowledge can invest in the market as he does not need to have any specialized knowledge or any insider knowledge to make money. Mutual Fund has truly Democratized investing. Mutual Funds operate under the rules and regulation of SEBI to protect the interest of the investor. Currently in India there are only 2 Crore investors in Mutual Funds having Assets Under Management (AUM) of Rs.37,70,000 Crore which is managed by 44 Asset Management Companies (AMC's). Thus there is a lot of potential for India to grow as out of 130 Crore people only 2 Crore people have investments in the stock market.

In Mutual Funds there are major 4 types Equity, Debt, Hybrid and ETF's. Equity Funds are the funds which invest in the Indian stock market and have a major proportion of their fund towards equity, they have higher return as they carry higher risk. Debt Funds are the funds where the money is given as a debt or a loan to other people or companies for a fixed rate of interest, these funds have a lower return than the Equity Fund as there is less risk. Hybrid Funds are the funds having both Equity and Debt component in them they tend to have average return. ETF's are a low cost method of funds as it copies a benchmark fund like Nifty50 or Sensex thus requiring less interference.



Indian AMC's have performed very well in almost all the funds and the introduction of technology into the industry has helped it grow exponentially. This has also helped the Indian economy as there is a lot of investment coming in due to which economic activities have skyrocketed.

The main purpose of this study is to understand the different types of funds offered by SBI Mutual Fund and ICICI Prudential Mutual Fund and comparing them to find out which of them is better performing.

1.2 PURPOSE OF STUDY

The purpose behind the study of Different types of Mutual Funds is to guide the young or new investors about the investment in Mutual Funds and making the awareness about the certain basics of investments before making an investment. the investors should aware of the different types of funds and their risks and returns involved

1.3 OBJECTIVES OF STUDY

- 1] To study the different types of Mutual Funds offered by SBI & ICICI Prudential Mutual Fund
- 2] To study the proportion of different Funds in each company
- 3] To study the Average- Risk, Rate of Return & age of each type of fund
- 4] To Compare each type of fund with each other to see which is better performing



1.4 HYPOTHESIS

Similar types of Mutual Funds of SBI & ICICI Prudential Mutual Funds Have Similar Returns.

SBI Mutual Fund have better performing funds than ICICI Prudential Mutual Fund in all types.

1.5 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY –

A. PRIMARY DATA-

In primary source data is collected firstly by persons involved in study.

- 1] Interview
- 2] face to face communication

B. SECONDARY DATA

In this source data ready to available by means of following sources

- 1] Books, magazines
- 2] Reports of Company
- 3] Website
- 4] Internet

1.6 SCOPE OF STUDY-

- 1] Conceptual Scope - Conceptual Scope is the Comparison of the different types of Mutual Funds offered by SBI & ICICI Prudential Mutual Fund.
- 2] Geographical Scope - The study is limited to The investor in India.
- 3] Analytical Scope - Analysis of study is done by using table and graphs.



1.7 SIGNIFICANCE OF STUDY

- 1] This study helps to understand the different types of Mutual Fund offered by SBI & ICICI Prudential Mutual Fund.
- 2] This study helped to know about which type of fund is better performing.
- 3] This study is important to understand the which fund to invest in.

1.7 LIMITATION OF STUDY

- 1] The project is carried within 30 days, so there is time limitation
- 2] Many of companies make their personal data confidential. Therefore, the data collected is the one which is available to the general public.
- 3] Limited dealing or transaction information has been made available.



CHAPTER II
INTRODUCTION
TO THE
ORGANIZATION



2.1 NAME OF THE COMPANY-

Sunil Patil (MFD), Kolhapur

2.1.1 ESTABLISHMENT-

Sunil Patil (MFD), Kolhapur has established in the year 2017
Sunil Patil (MFD), Kolhapur founder – Sunil Babasaheb Patil

2.1.2 HISTORY AND BACKGROUND

Sunil Patil (MFD), Kolhapur is a top player in the category Mutual Fund Agents in Kolhapur. This well-known establishment acts as a one-stop destination servicing customers both local and from other parts of Kolhapur. Over the course of its journey, this business has established a firm foothold in it's industry.

The belief that customer satisfaction is as important as their products and services, have helped this establishment garner a vast base of customers, which continues to grow by the day. This business employs individuals that are dedicated towards their respective roles and put in a lot of effort to achieve the common vision and larger goals of the company.

In the near future, this business aims to expand its line of products and services and cater to a larger client base. In Kolhapur, this establishment occupies a prominent location in Rajarampuri. It is an effortless task in commuting to this establishment as there are various modes of transport readily available. It is at F2, Vijaya Apartment, Plot No 37 St Colony, Rajarampuri which makes it easy for first-time visitors in locating this establishment. It is known to provide top service in the Mutual Fund



2.1 NAME OF THE COMPANY-

SBI Mutual Fund

2.1.1 LOCATION OF THE COMPANY-

9thFloor, Crescenzo, C38 and 39, G Block, Bandra-Kurla

Complex Mumbai, Maharashtra India – 400051

2.1.2 ESTABLISHMENT-

SBI Mutual Fund has established in the year 1987.

SBI Mutual Fund founded by SBI Bank and Amundi of France.

2.1.3 HISTORY AND BACKGROUND

The mutual fund industry in India originally began in 1963 with the Unit Trust of India (UTI) as a Government of India and the Reserve Bank of India initiative. Launched in 1987, SBI Mutual Fund became the first non-UTI mutual fund in India. In July 2004, State Bank of India decided to divest 37 per cent of its holding in its mutual fund arm, SBI Funds Management Pvt Ltd, to Societe Generale Asset Management, for an amount in excess of \$35 million.

Post-divestment, State Bank of India's stake in the mutual fund arm came down to 67%. In May 2011, Amundi picked up 37% stake in SBI Funds Management, that was held by Societe Generale Asset Management, as part of a global move to merge its asset management business with Crédit Agricole.

SBI Funds Management Private Limited (SBIFMPL) has been appointed as the Asset Management Company of the SBI Mutual Fund. SBIFMPL is a joint venture between the State Bank of India, an Indian public sector bank, and Amundi, a European asset management company.

As of September, 2019, the fund house claims to serve 5,809,315 unique investors through approximately 212 branches PAN India. As of September 2021, the total AUM stands at Rs.579318.29 crores



2.2 NAME OF THE COMPANY-

ICICI Prudential Mutual Fund

2.2.1 LOCATION OF THE COMPANY-

3RD Floor, Hallmark Business Plaza, Mumbai

4001

2.2.2 ESTABLISHMENT-

ICICI Prudential Mutual Fund was established in the year 1993 ICICI Prudential Mutual Fund is joint venture between ICICI Bank in India and Prudential Plc.

2.2.3 HISTORY AND BACKGROUND

ICICI Prudential Asset Management Company Ltd. is a leading asset management company (AMC) in the country focused on bridging the gap between savings & investments and creating long term wealth for investors through a range of simple and relevant investment solutions.

The AMC is a joint venture between ICICI Bank, a well-known and trusted name in financial services in India and Prudential Plc, one of UK's largest players in the financial services sectors. Throughout these years of the joint venture, the company has forged a position of pre-eminence in the Indian Mutual Fund industry.

The AMC manages significant Assets under Management (AUM) in the mutual fund segment. The AMC also caters to Portfolio Management Services for investors, spread across the country, along with International Advisory Mandates for clients across international markets in asset classes like Debt, Equity and Real Estate. Driven by an entirely investor centric approach, the organization today is a suitable mix of investment expertise, resource bandwidth and process orientation. The AMC endeavors to simplify its investor's journey to meet their financial goals, and give a good investor experience through innovation, consistency and sustained risk adjusted performance.



CHAPTER III

THEORETICAL BACKGROUND



3.1 INTRODUCTION

A **Mutual Fund** is a professionally managed investment fund that pools money from many investors to purchase securities. The term is typically used in the United States, Canada, and India, while similar structures across the globe include the SICAV in Europe ('investment company with variable capital') and open-ended investment company(OEIC) in the UK.

Mutual funds are often classified by their principal investments: money market funds, bond or fixed income funds, stock or equity funds, or hybrid funds.^[1] Funds may also be categorized as index funds, which are passively managed funds that track the performance of an index, such as a stock market index or bond market index, or actively managed funds, which seek to outperform stock market indices but generally charge higher fees. Primary structures of mutual funds are open-end funds, closed-end funds, unit investment trusts.

Open-end funds are purchased from or sold to the issuer at the net asset value of each share as of the close of the trading day in which the order was placed, as long as the order was placed within a specified period before the close of trading. They can be traded directly with the issuer.

Mutual funds have advantages and disadvantages compared to direct investing in individual securities. The advantages of mutual funds include economies of scale, diversification, liquidity, and professional management.^[1] However, these come with mutual fund fees and expenses.

Mutual funds are regulated by governmental bodies and are required to publish information including performance, comparison of performance to benchmarks, fees charged, and securities held. A single mutual fund may have several share classes by which larger investors pay lower fees.

3.1 Advantages: -

- Increased opportunity for diversification: A fund diversifies by holding many securities. This diversification decreases risk.
- Daily liquidity: In the United States, mutual fund shares can be redeemed for their net asset value within seven days, but in practice the redemption is often much quicker. This liquidity can create asset-liability mismatch which poses challenges, which in part motivated an SEC liquidity management rule in 2016.
- Professional investment management: Open-and closed-end funds hire portfolio managers to supervise the fund's investments.
- Ability to participate in investments that may be available only to larger investors. For example, individual investors often find it difficult to invest directly in foreign markets.
- Service and convenience: Funds often provide services such as check writing
- Government oversight: Mutual funds are regulated by a governmental body
- Transparency and ease of comparison: All mutual funds are required to report the same information to investors, which makes them easier to compare to each other



3.2 Disadvantages-

- 1] Fees
- 2] Less control over the timing of recognition of gains
- 3] Less predictable income
- 4] No opportunity to customize.

3.3 Regulation-

Mutual funds in India are regulated by Securities and Exchange Board of India, the regulator of the securities and commodity market owned by the Government of India. under the SEBI (Mutual Funds) regulations 1996. The functional aspect of Mutual Funds industry comes under the purview of AMFI, a sub division of SEBI. Formed in August 1995, the body undertook the Mutual Funds Sahi hai campaign in March 2017 for promoting investor awareness on mutual funds in India.

3.4 Fund Structures:

1] Open Ended Funds: -

Open-end mutual funds must be willing to buy back ("redeem") their shares from their investors at the net asset value (NAV) computed that day based upon the prices of the securities owned by the fund. In the United States, open-end funds must be willing to buy back shares at the end of every business day. In other jurisdictions, open-end funds may only be required to buy back shares at longer intervals. For example, UCITS funds in Europe are only required to accept redemptions twice each month (though most UCITS accept redemptions daily).

Most open-end funds also sell shares to the public every business day; these shares are priced at NAV.

Open-end funds are often referred to simply as "mutual funds"

2] Unit Investment Trusts -

Unit investment trusts (UITs) are issued to the public only once when they are created. UITs generally have a limited life span, established at creation. Investors can redeem shares directly with the fund at any time (similar to an open-end fund) or wait to redeem them upon the trust's termination. Less commonly, they can sell their shares in the open market.

Unlike other types of mutual funds, unit investment trusts do not have a professional investment manager. Their portfolio of securities is established at the creation of the UIT.



3] Close Ended Fund

Closed-end funds generally issue shares to the public only once, when they are created through an initial public offering. Their shares are then listed for trading on a stock exchange. Investors who want to sell their shares must sell their shares to another investor in the market; they cannot sell their shares back to the fund. The price that investors receive for their shares may be significantly different from NAV; it may be at a "premium" to NAV (i.e., higher than NAV) or, more commonly, at a "discount" to NAV (i.e., lower than NAV)

3.5 Classification Based on Type of Investment:

Mutual funds may be classified by their principal investments, as described in the prospectus and investment objective. The four main categories of funds are money market funds, bond or fixed-income funds, stock or equity funds, and hybrid funds. Within these categories, funds may be sub-classified by investment objective, investment approach, or specific focus.

The types of securities that a particular fund may invest in are set forth in the fund's prospectus, a legal document that describes the fund's investment objective, investment approach and permitted investments. The investment objective describes the type of income that the fund seeks. For example, a capital appreciation fund generally looks to earn most of its returns from increases in the prices of the securities it holds, rather than from dividend or interest income. The investment approach describes the criteria that the fund manager uses to select investments for the fund.

Bond, stock, and hybrid funds may be classified as either index (or passively-managed) funds or actively managed funds.

Alternative investments which incorporate advanced techniques such as hedging known as "liquid alternatives".

1] Bond Funds: -

Bond funds invest in fixed income or debt securities. Bond funds can be sub-classified according to:

- The specific types of bonds owned (such as high-yield or junk bonds, investment-grade corporate bonds, government bonds or municipal bonds)
- The maturity of the bonds held (i.e., short-, intermediate- or long-term)
- The country of issuance of the bonds (such as the U.S., emerging market or global)
- The tax treatment of the interest received (taxable or tax-exempt)



2] Stock Funds: -

Stock or equity funds invest in common stocks. Stock funds may focus on a particular area of the stock market, such as

- Stocks from only a certain industry
- Stocks from a specified country or region
- Stocks of companies experiencing strong *growth*
- Stocks that the portfolio managers deem to be a good *value* relative to the value of the company's business
- Stocks paying high dividends that provide *income*
- Stocks within a certain market capitalization rang

3] Hybrid Funds: -

- Hybrid funds invest in both bonds and stocks or in convertible securities. Balanced funds, asset allocation funds, convertible bond funds, target date or target-risk funds, and lifecycle or lifestyle funds are all types of hybrid funds. The performance of hybrid funds can be explained by a combination of stock factors (e.g., Fama–French three-factor model), bond factors (e.g., excess returns of a Government bond index), option factors (e.g., implied stock-market volatility), and fund factors (e.g., the net supply of convertible bonds).
- Hybrid funds may be structured as fund of funds, meaning that they invest by buying shares in other mutual funds that invest in securities. Many funds of funds invest in affiliated funds (meaning mutual funds managed by the same fund sponsor), although some invest in unaffiliated funds (i.e., managed by other fund sponsors) or some combination of the two.

3.6 Definition of Key Terms: -**A] Average annual total return: -**

- Mutual funds are required to report the average annual compounded rates of return for one-, five-and-ten year-periods using the following formula:
- $P(1+T)^n = ERV$
- Where:
- P = a hypothetical initial payment of \$1,000
- T = average annual total return
- n = number of years
- ERV = ending redeemable value of a hypothetical \$1,000 payment made at the beginning of the one-, five-, or ten-year periods at the end of those periods (or fractional portion).



B] Net Asset Value-

A fund's net asset value (NAV) equals the current market value of a fund's holdings minus the fund's liabilities (this figure may also be referred to as the fund's "net assets"). It is usually expressed as a per-share amount, computed by dividing net assets by the number of fund shares outstanding. Funds must compute their net asset value according to the rules set forth in their prospectuses. Most compute their NAV at the end of each business day.

Valuing the securities held in a fund's portfolio is often the most difficult part of calculating net asset value. The fund's board typically oversees security valuation.

C] Portfolio Turnover:

Portfolio turnover is a measure of the volume of a fund's securities trading. It is expressed as a percentage of the average market value of the portfolio's long-term securities. Turnover is the lesser of a fund's purchases or sales during a given year divided by average long-term securities market value for the same period. If the period is less than a year, turnover is generally annualized.

D] Assets Under Management (AUM)-

Assets Under Management refers to the total market value of the assets that a mutual fund manages at a given point in time. AUM includes the returns a mutual fund has made on its investment as well as the capital a manager has at disposal to make new investments.



CHAPTER IV
DATA ANALYSIS AND
INTERPRETATION



4.1 INTRODUCTION

In this research, two mutual fund companies have been selected for the comparative study about different types of mutual fund offered by them.

The Mutual Fund Companies Selected: -

1. SBI Mutual Fund
2. ICICI Mutual Fund

Descriptive as well as empirical analysis of these Mutual Fund Companies has been done.

4.2 SBI MUTUAL FUND-

SBI MUTUAL FUND provides different types of mutual fund schemes to its customers.

1) PRODUCTS

- Equity Fund
- Debt Fund
- Hybrid Fund
- ETF

4.3 ICICI Mutual Fund –

ICICI MUTUAL FUND provides different types of mutual fund schemes to its customers.

1) PRODUCT'S

- Equity Fund
- Debt Fund
- Hybrid Fund
- ETF

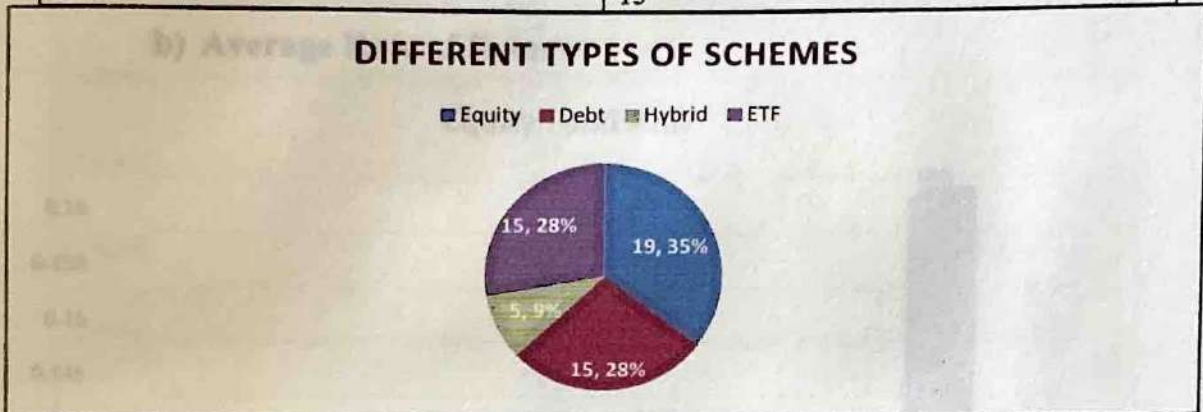


COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF Mutual Fund Companies:

Companies:

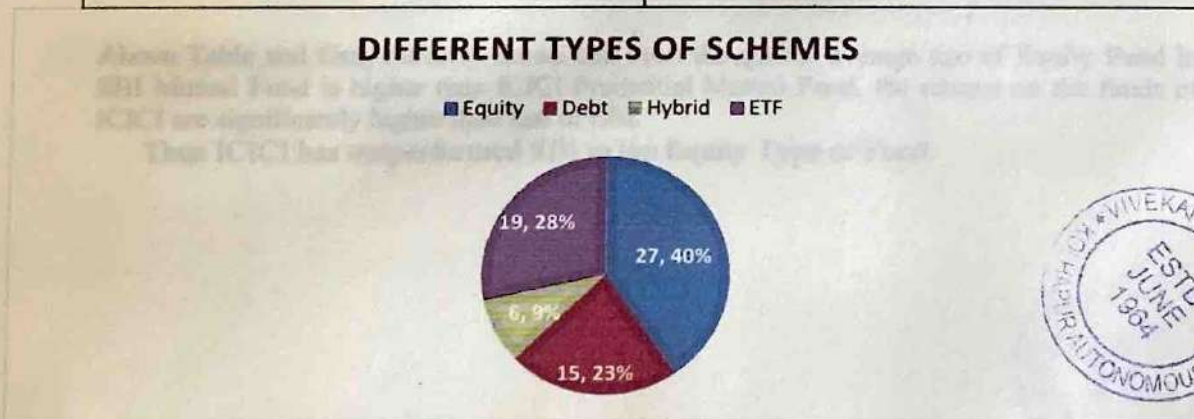
I) Number of Different Types of Schemes of SBI Mutual Fund: -

Type	Number of Schemes
Equity	19
Debt	15
Hybrid	5
ETF	15



II) Number of Different Types of Schemes of ICICI Prudential Mutual Fund

Type	Number of Schemes
Equity	27
Debt	15
Hybrid	6
ETF	19



Above table and graph shows that ICICI has Significantly higher number of Equity and ETF schemes than SBI while Debt and Hybrid schemes are similar in number. There is more choice in ICICI than SBI Mutual Fund



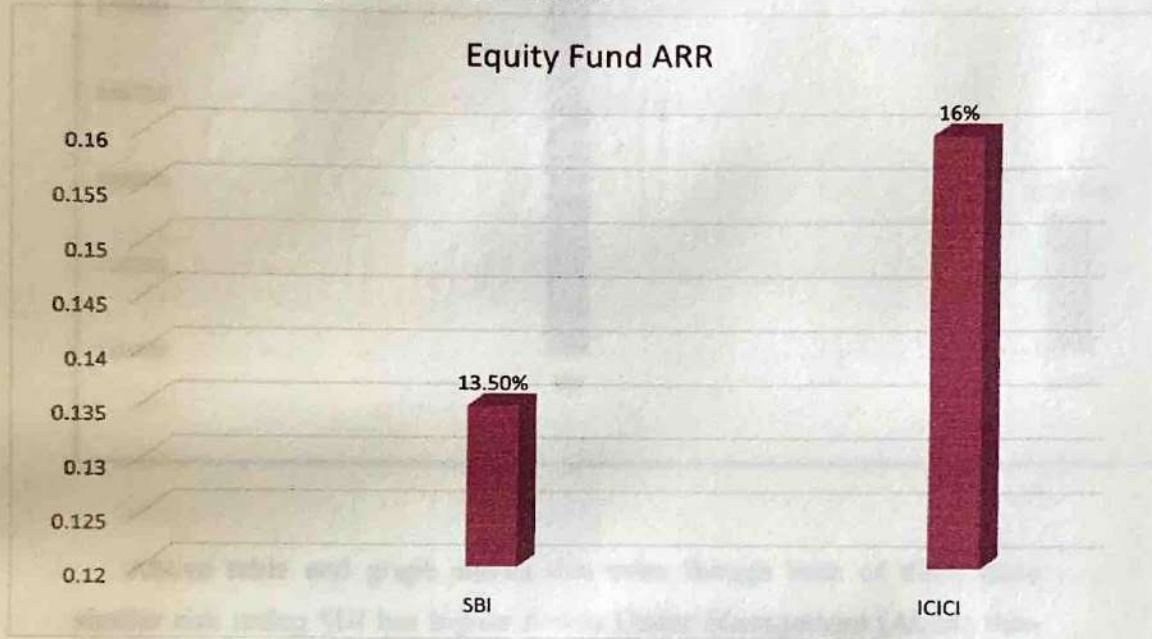
4.4 Comparison between different types of Schemes:

i) Equity:

a) Average Age of Fund:

Equity	Average Age Of Fund
SBI	18
ICICI	10

b) Average Rate of Return:



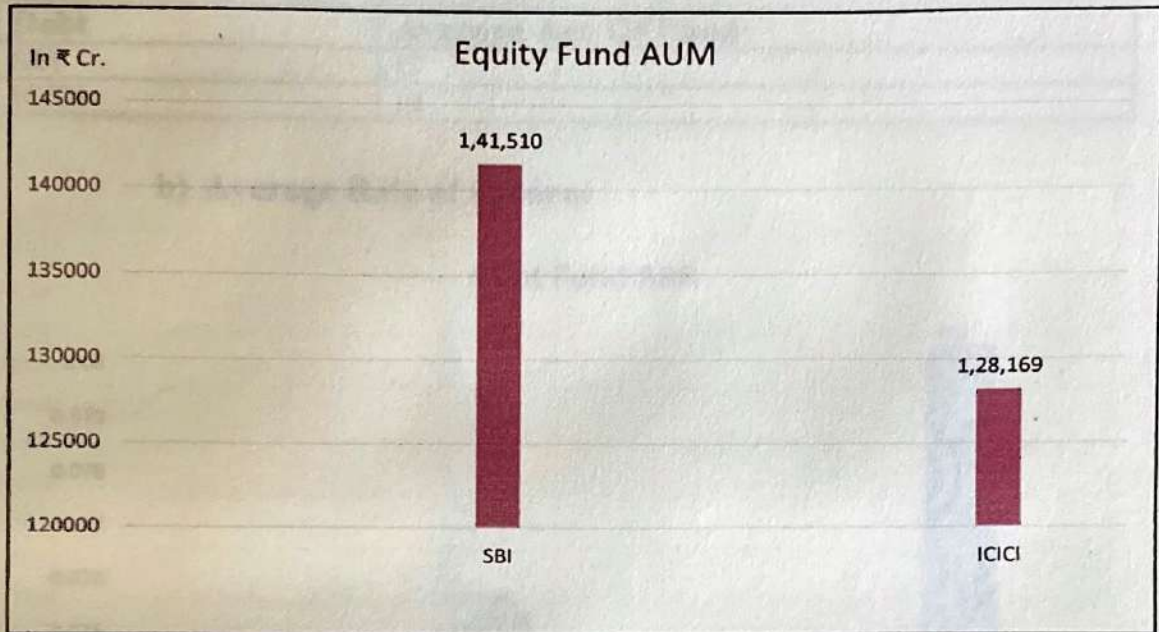
Above Table and Graph clearly shows that even though the average age of Equity Fund in SBI Mutual Fund is higher than ICICI Prudential Mutual Fund, the returns on the funds of ICICI are significantly higher than that of SBI.

Thus ICICI has outperformed SBI in the Equity Type of Fund.



c) Average Risk Rating:

Equity	Average Risk Rating
SBI	Very High
ICICI	Very High

d) AUM:

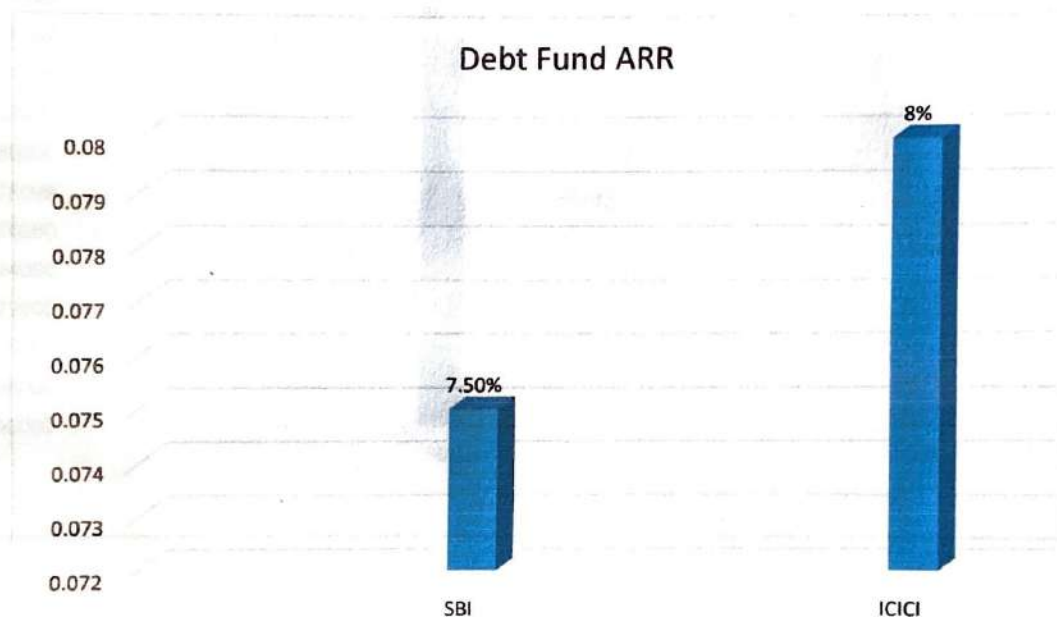
Above table and graph shows that even though both of them have similar risk rating SBI has higher Assets Under Management (AUM) than ICICI.

Even though ICICI has high return than SBI the Age of SBI's fund has led to the increase in its AUM.



4.5 Debt Schemes:**a) Average Age of Fund:**

Debt	Average Age Of Fund
SBI	17
ICICI	14

b) Average Rate of Return:

Above Table and Graph clearly shows that even though the average age of Debt Fund in SBI Mutual Fund is higher than ICICI Prudential Mutual Fund, the returns on the funds of ICICI are higher than that of SBI.

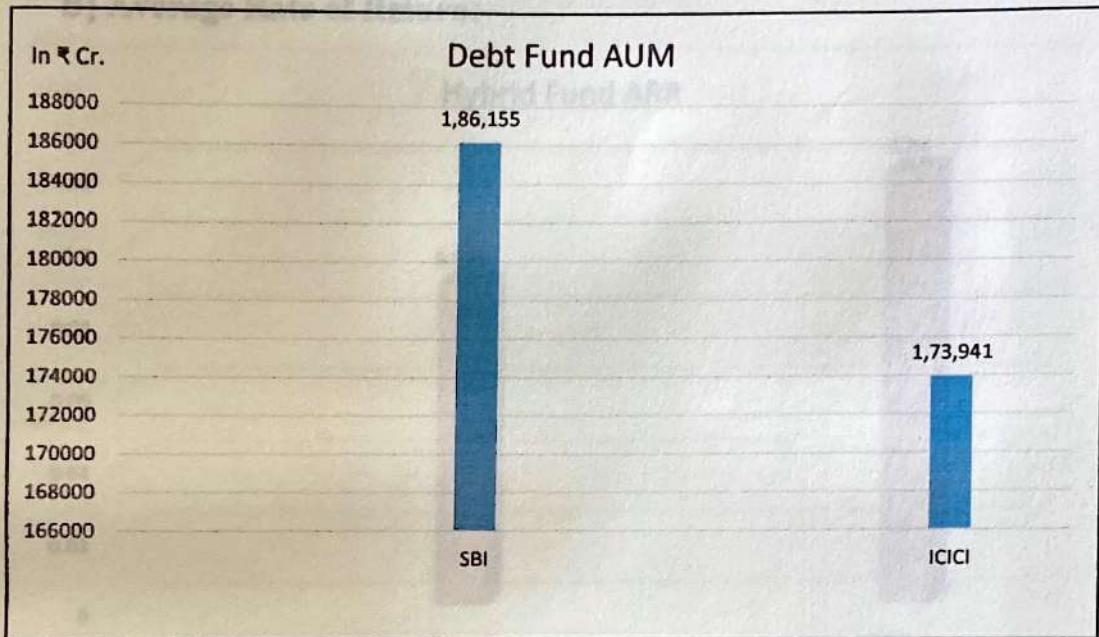
Thus ICICI has outperformed SBI in the Debt Type of Fund.



c) Average Risk Rating:

Debt	Average Risk Rating
SBI	Moderate
ICICI	Moderate

d) AUM:



Above table and graph shows that even though both of them have similar risk rating SBI has higher Assets Under Management (AUM) than ICICI.

Even though ICICI has high return than SBI the Age of SBI's fund has led to the increase in its AUM.

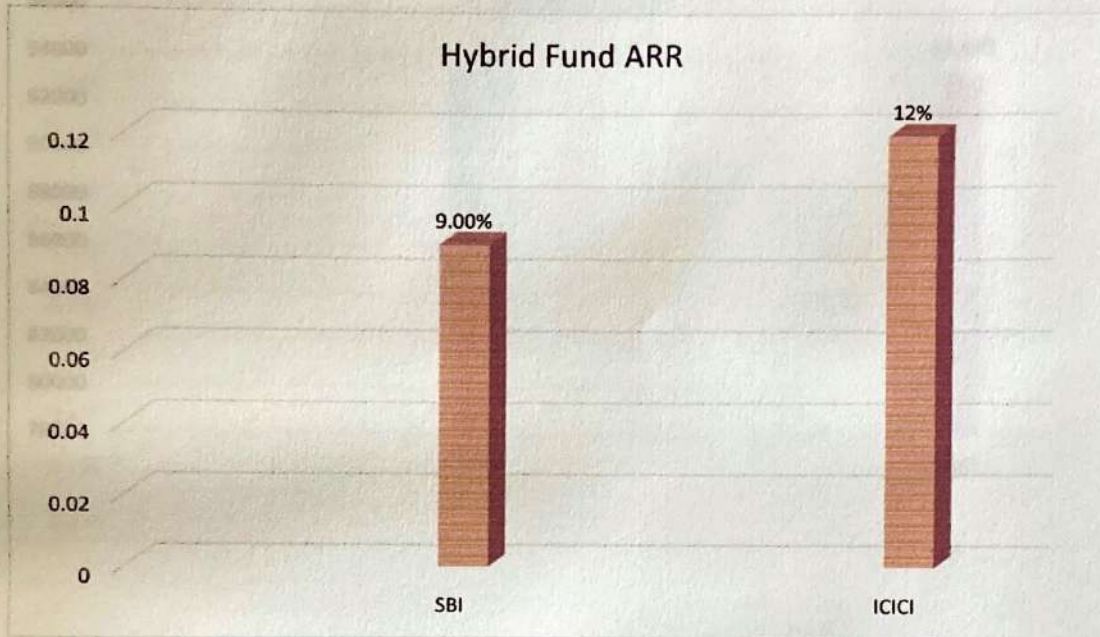


4.6 Hybrid Schemes:

A) Average age of Fund:

Hybrid	Average Age Of Fund
SBI	14
ICICI	16

B) Average Rate of Return:



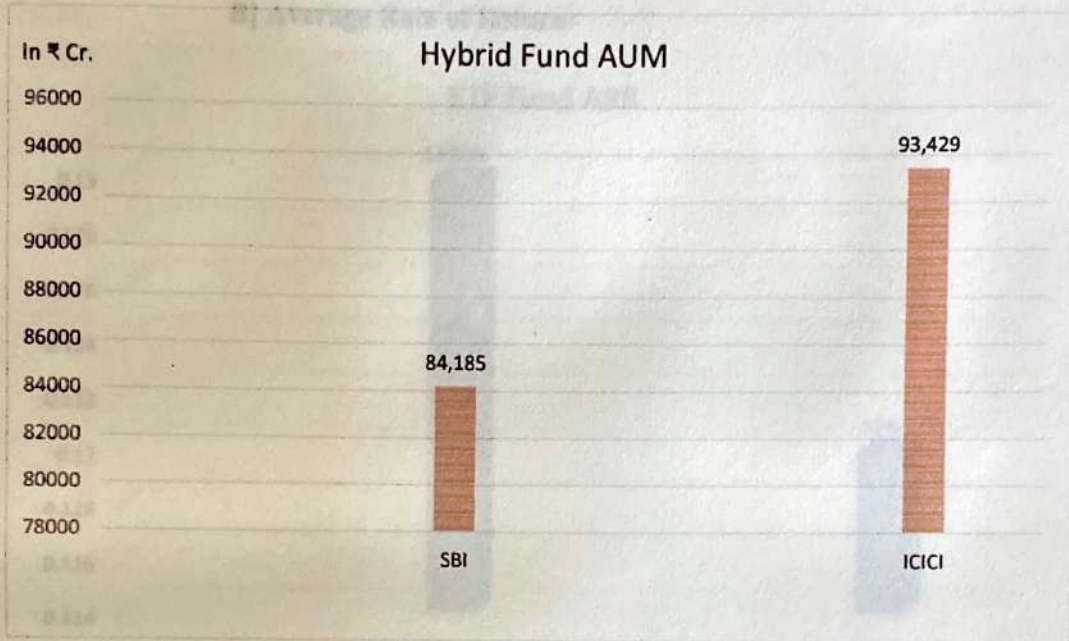
Above Table and Graph clearly shows that the average age of Hybrid Fund in ICICI is higher than SBI also the returns on the funds of ICICI are higher than that of SBI.

Thus ICICI has outperformed SBI in the Hybrid Type of Fund.



C) Average Risk Rating:

Hybrid	Average Risk Rating
SBI	Moderately High
ICICI	Moderately High

D) AUM:

Above table and graph shows that even though both of them have similar risk rating ICICI has higher Assets Under Management (AUM) than SBI.

Because of higher return and Age, the AUM of ICICI is higher than SBI.

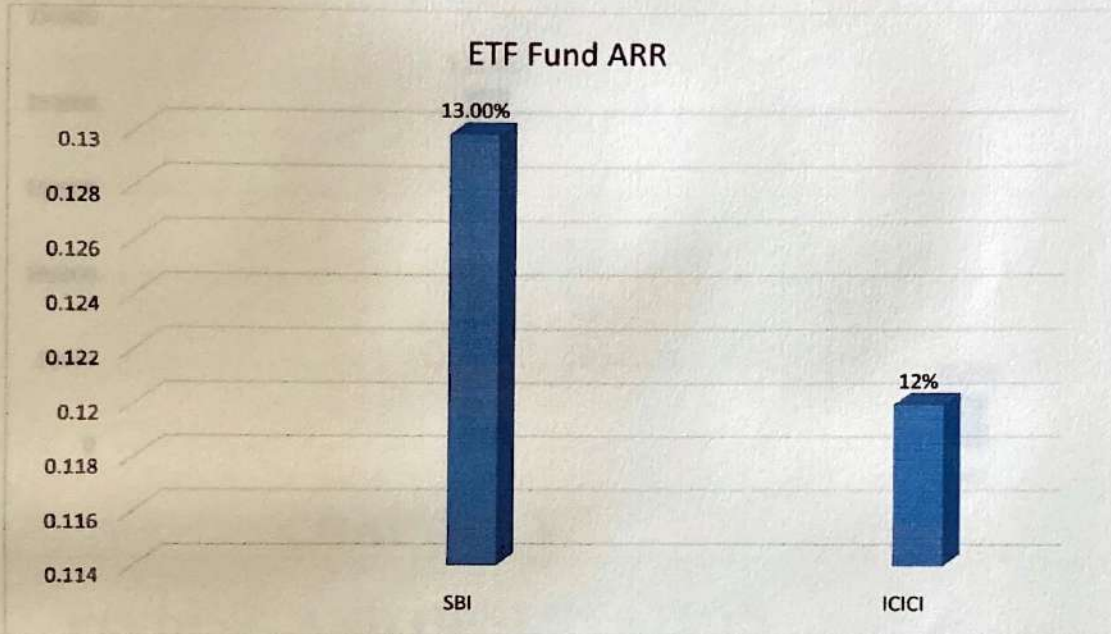


4.7ETF SCHEMES

A) Average Age of Fund:

ETF	Average Age Of Fund
SBI	6
ICICI	7

B) Average Rate of Return:



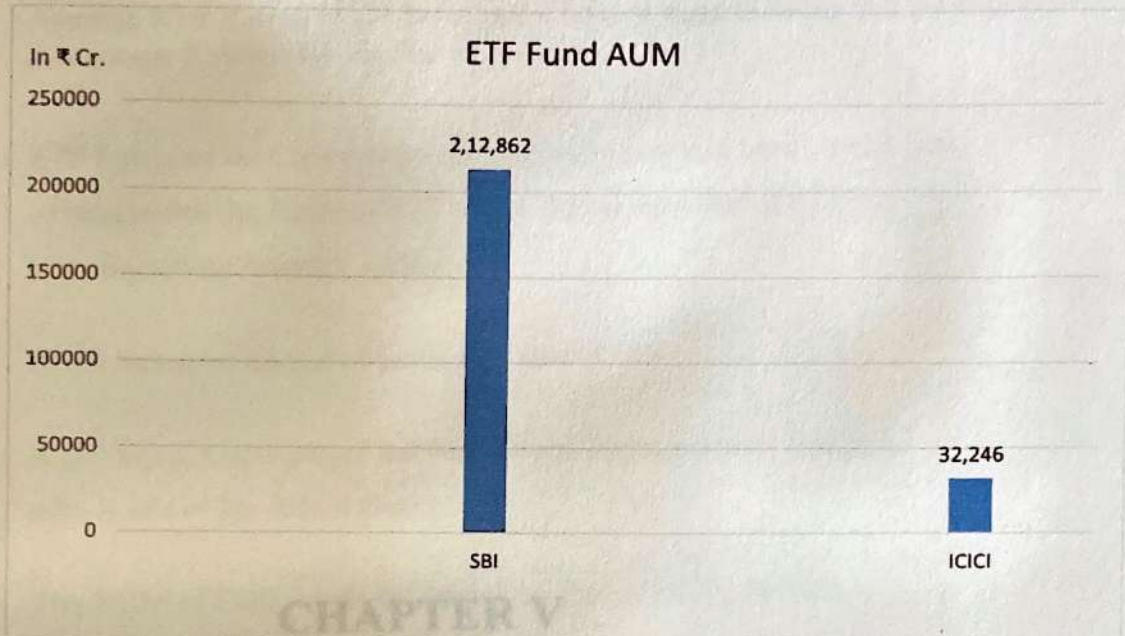
Above Table and Graph clearly shows that the average age of Hybrid Fund in ICICI is slightly higher than SBI but the returns on the funds of SBI are higher than that of ICICI.

Thus SBI has outperformed ICICI in the ETF Type of Fund.



C] Average Risk Rating:

ETF	Average Risk Rating
SBI	High
ICICI	Very High

D] AUM:

Above table and graph shows that even though both of them have similar risk rating SBI has significantly higher Assets Under Management (AUM) than ICICI.

Even though both the type of funds are relatively new and have similar rate of returns but the AUM of SBI is way higher than that of ICICI showing strong investor confidence.



FINDING AND OBSERVATION

- KIC having more investments in the stock market has a higher rate of return than SBI in terms of return and risk.
- Although KIC having a higher rate of return, it is also showing that the concentration of investments is relatively higher.
- KIC's portfolio of bonds and securities are relatively new and have a similar rate of return but the AUM of SBI is way higher than that of KIC.
- KIC has more choice of funds than that of SBI.
- KIC being a new player has more Fund Managers than SBI who is one of the oldest players.

CHAPTER V

FINDING AND OBSERVATION



FINDING AND OBSERVATION-

- ICICI having been established after SBI has a higher rate of return than SBI in Equity, Debt and Hybrid type of Fund.
- Average Risk Rating is similar in every type of fund showing that the composition percentage is relatively similar
- ETF Funds of both companies are relatively new and have similar rate of returns but the AUM of SBI is way higher than that of ICICI showing strong investor confidence.
- ICICI has more choice of funds than that of SBI
- ICICI being a new player has better Fund Managers than SBI who is one of the oldest player.
- The AUM of Debt Funds is higher than that of Equity in both the companies showing low risk appetite.



CHAPTER VI
CONCLUSION
AND
SUGGESTION



CONCLUSIONS-

- Through this study, it is concluded that performance of ICICI is better than that of SBI. Number of Funds in ICICI are more than that of SBI giving more choice.
- For people wanting to invest in Equity, Hybrid and Debt it is advisable to go to ICICI due to higher Rate of Return.
- For people wanting to invest in ETFs it is advisable to go to SBI due to higher Rate of Return and AUM.
- Both the firms have their pros and cons the investor must choose wisely as to where does he want to invest his money in.

SUGGESTIONS

- a) SBI Should look to hire more Competent Fund Managers.
- b) SBI Should offer more Choice to the Consumers.
- c) ICICI should look after their ETF section as it is not performing very good.
- d) To give more simplified information about mutual funds to their consumers.



CHAPTER VII

BIBLIOGRAPHY



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- 1] www.moneycontrol.com.
- 2] www.BSEindia.com.
- 3] www.NSEindia.com.
- 4] www.sbimf.com
- 5] www.icicipruamc.com

2) COMPANY REPORT –

Companies annual report.

CHAPTER VIII
APPENDIX



CHAPTER VIII

APPENDIX



Questionnaire

- Q1) What are the different types of Mutual fund offered by your firm?
- Q2) What are the different number of schemes offered?
- Q3) What is the Average Age of Fund & Average Rate of Return in Equity Section?
- Q4) What is the Average Risk Rating & AUM in Equity Section?
- Q5) What is the Average Age of Fund & Average Rate of Return in Debt Section?
- Q6) What is the Average Risk Rating & AUM in Debt Section?
- Q7) What is the Average Age of Fund & Average Rate of Return in Hybrid Section?
- Q8) What is the Average Risk Rating & AUM in Hybrid Section?
- Q9) What is the Average Age of Fund & Average Rate of Return in ETF Section?
- Q10) What is the Average Risk Rating & AUM in ETF Section?



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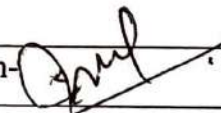
Department of BBA


Project Work Progress Report (2020-21)


Name of the Student & Mob. No- Malhar Kulkarni 1721886390

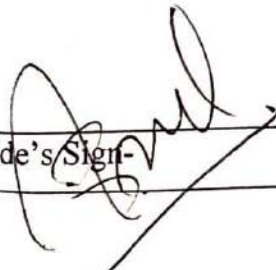
Title of the Project Comparative Study of different type of Mutual fund of SBZ & ZCZCZ

Name of the Guide Snehal Ashok Sonule

Sr. No.	Particulars: <u>Discussion on objectives</u>		
	Guide's Suggestions-		
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Sr. No.	Particulars: <u>Showing 1st & 2nd Chapter</u>		
	Guide's Suggestions- <u>1) Some alteration were made in 1st Chapter</u>		
	Guide's Sign- 	Student's Sign- <u>M.D. Kulkarni</u>	Date- <u>28th April 2022</u>

Sr. No.	Particulars: <u>3rd chapter & Questionnaire shown</u>		
	Guide's Suggestions- <u>1) Changes made to Questionnaire</u>		
	Guide's Sign- 	Student's Sign- <u>M.D. Kulkarni</u>	Date- <u>4th May 2022</u>

Sr. No.	Particulars: <u>Finalizing all the chapters.</u>		
	Guide's Suggestions-		
	Guide's Sign- 	Student's Sign- <u>M.D. Kulkarni</u>	Date- <u>17th May 2022</u>

