# DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND FINANCIAL STUDIES BHARATHIDASAN UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI - 620024 MBA (Financial Management)

Course Code: FMEC5/21

Course Name: Financial Planning and Wealth Management

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# Scheme of Presentation Unit II

- Meaning and features of a mutual fund
- Key terms and concepts associated with mutual funds
- Regulatory framework for mutual funds
- Types of mutual fund products
- Taxation of Mutual Fund Products
- Investment options
- Macroeconomic policies and asset allocation
- Behavioural biases in decision-making and portfolio management

# Meaning of mutual fund

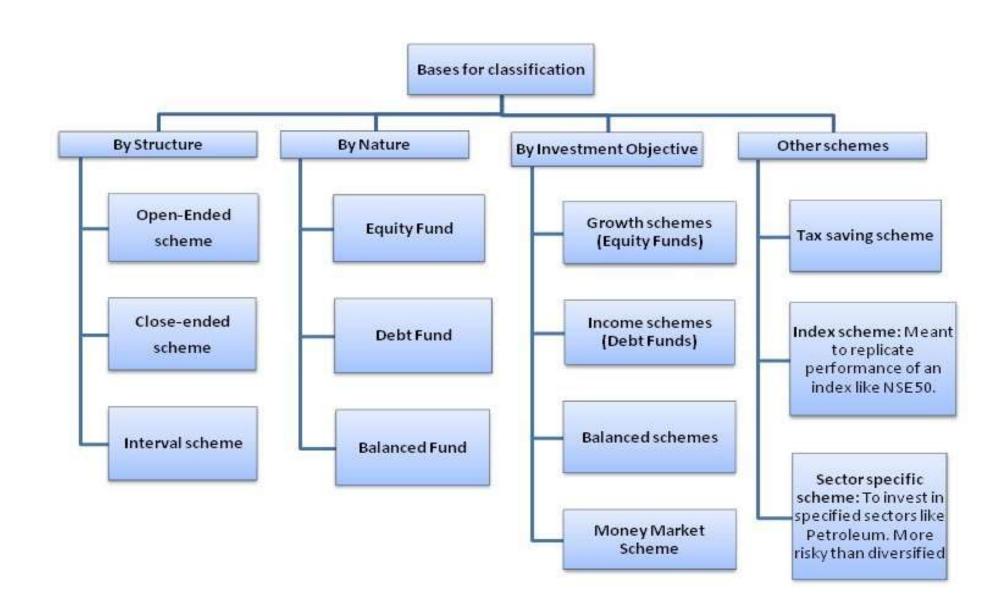
A mutual fund is a pool of money managed by a professional Fund Manager. It is a trust that collects money from a number of investors who share a common investment objective and invests the same in equities, bonds, money market instruments and/or other securities.

### Features of Mutual Fund



#### Characteristics of Mutual Funds

- Investors own the mutual fund.
- Professional managers (AMC) manage the fund for a small fee.
- Fee is expressed as a percentage of assets managed
- The funds are invested in a portfolio of marketable securities, reflecting the investment objective.
- Value of the portfolio and investors' holdings, alters with change in the market value of investments.



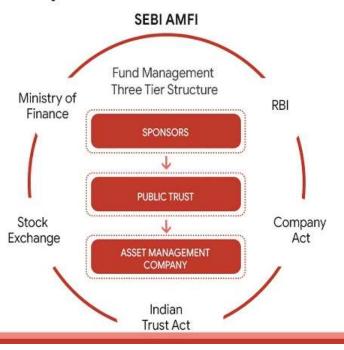
## Key terms and concepts associated with mutual funds

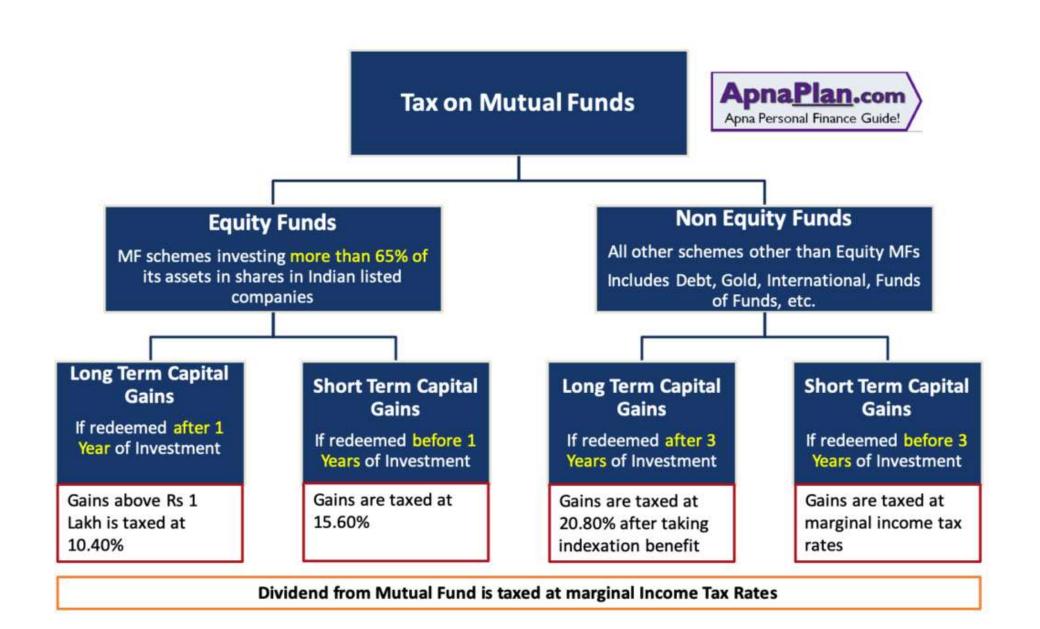
- 1. Net Asset Value (NAV)
- 2. Assets Under Management (AUM)
- 3. Growth Option
- 4. Dividend or IDCW Option
- **5. Asset Allocation**
- **6. SIP (Systematic Investment Plan)**
- 7. STP (Systematic Transfer Plan)
- 8. SWP (Systematic Withdrawal Plan)

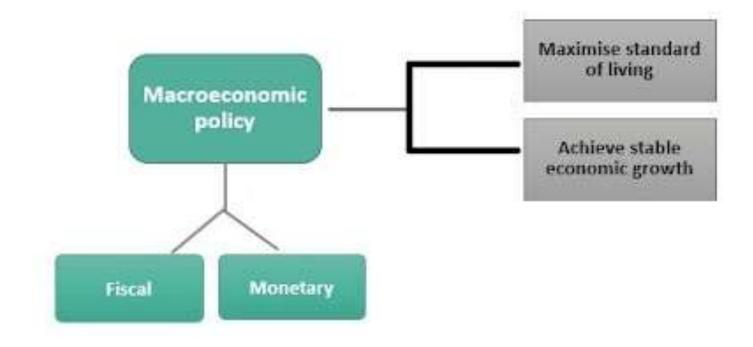
- 9. NFO (New Fund Offer)
- 10. FMP (Fixed Maturity Plan)
- 11. Benchmark Index
- 12. Exit Load
- 13. AMC (Asset Management Company)
- 14. Portfolio

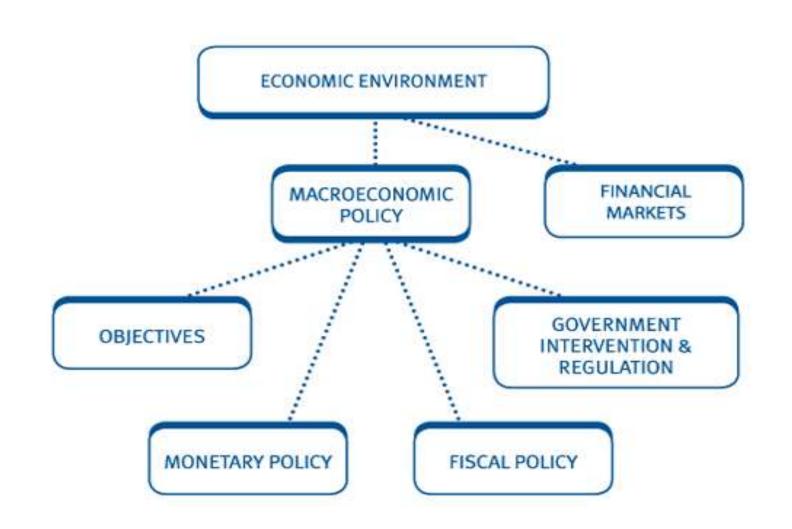
# Regulatory framework for mutual funds

#### Regulatory mechanism for Mutual Funds









#### **Asset Allocation Strategies Simplified**

- Active Strategy
- Figure out Shortterm Opportunities
- Invest in Higher Returning Assets

- Set Target Weights
- Frequent Rebalancing

Strategic Tactical Dynamic Constant Weight Insured

- Buy & Hold
- Infrequent Rebalancing

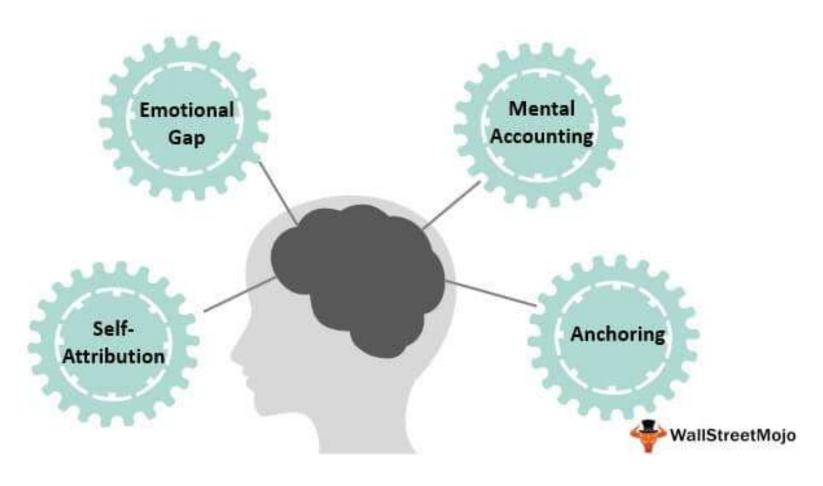
- Active Strategy based on Market Conditions
- Buy Low Sell High

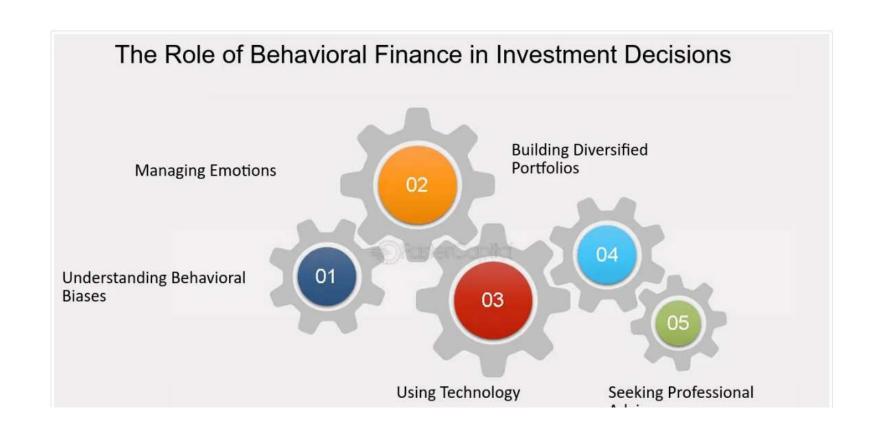
- For Risk-averse Investors
- Base Portfolio Value (BPV)
- Active Management, if PV > BPV
- Risk-free, if PV < BPV</li>

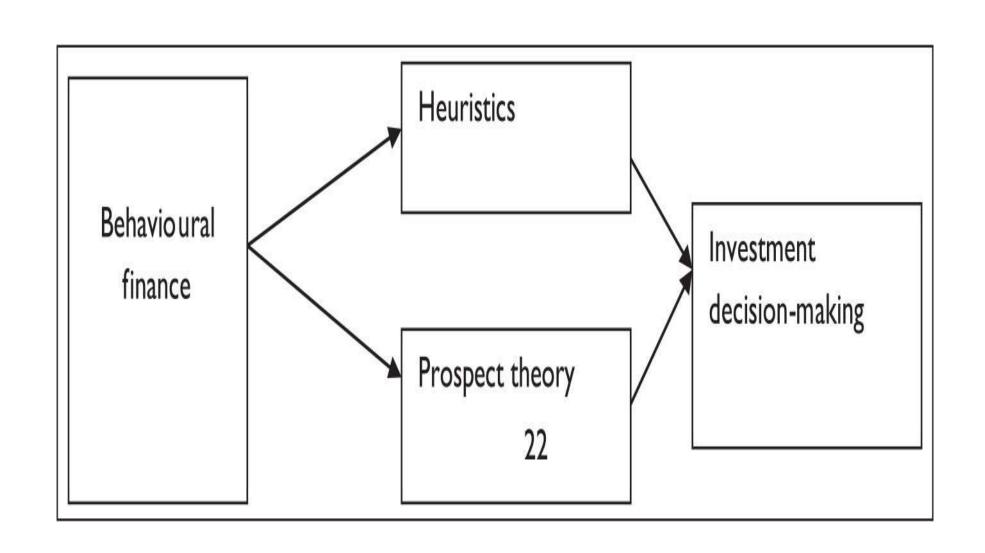


#### Introduction to Behavioral Finance The role of cognitive Herding behavior and the influence of biases in investment decisions others The impact of Overconfidence and emotions on its impact on investment behavior investment decisions Prospect theory and The best approach loss aversion

## **Behavioral Finance**







# Thank You

#### References

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