PERFORMANCE OF MUTUAL FUNDS ULTRATECH CEMENT,

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ABSTRACT

Using three value-based metrics—Market Value Added (MVA), Shareholder Value Added (SVA), and Economic Value Added (EVA)—this research study assesses the financial performance of UltraTech Cement Limited, India's biggest cement company. Using financial data from Dion Global Solutions, Money Control, and yearly reports, the analysis spans a ten-year period (2013–2023). While Ultra Tech's sales and market capitalization have grown significantly, the results show that the company's economic profitability (EVA) has been all over the place because of its large capital expenditures. In order to improve capital efficiency and long-term value development, the research closes with strategic suggestions. Value-Based Metrics, Financial Performance, UltraTech Cement, MVA, SVA, and EVA are some associated terms.

INTRODUCTION

A mutual fund, in its most basic definition, is an intermediary between investors who want to achieve a shared investing objective and those investors who want to pool their funds. The responsibility of investing the money in different assets, such bonds and equities, is with the mutual fund's management. By purchasing units, which represent fractions of the fund, an investor transforms into a shareholder or unit holder in a mutual fund. One of the greatest investing possibilities is a mutual fund, which allows investors to combine their money and purchase stocks or bonds with much cheaper trading fees than would be possible for individual investors. Mutual funds are extremely straightforward to invest in. The key advantage is diversification, which mutual funds provide. This helps to minimise risk while maximising gain. Many people put their money into this trust because they all want to invest in the same thing. The money is then invested in various assets such as equities, bonds, money market instruments, and more. Each investor owns a unit, which represents a portion of the fund's assets. Income or profits generated from this collective investment are distributed equally among the members after certain fees are subtracted from the "Net Asset Value" (NAV) of a scheme. Due to the low entrance barrier and professional management, mutual funds are an excellent option for the typical investor seeking a wide portfolio of assets at a fair cost.

Mutual funds are a great method to diversify your investments since they combine several investment vehicles into one. Mutual funds allow small firms and people with modest net worth to have access to diversified portfolios that are managed by experts for a minimal charge. Mutual funds come in a wide variety of forms, each representing a unique combination of investment objectives, return targets, and asset classes. The overall returns of mutual funds may be affected by the annual fees and commissions (or lack thereof) that they incur. Funds from employer-sponsored retirement plans are mostly invested in mutual funds.

How a Mutual Fund Runs

An investor may benefit from a mutual fund in one of three common ways. The fund's revenue is generated by the interest and dividends received from the stocks and bonds that comprise its investment portfolio. Every year, shareholders get almost all of a fund's earnings. The choice to receive a dividend check or reinvest the earnings to acquire further shares is common among fund investors. When the fund sells assets that have gained value, it will experience a capital gain.

Furthermore, the majority of funds pay out their investors a portion of these earnings. If a fund's assets grow in value and the management decides not to sell them, the share price goes up. The next step is to see whether you can profit from selling your mutual fund shares.

A Variety of Mutual Funds

The assets that a mutual fund may put its money into might range from equities and bonds to a mix of the two. Also, there are two types of mutual fund plans: open-ended and closed-ended. Potential investments that might last forever An open-ended mutual fund allows anybody to participate at any time by buying, selling, or otherwise engaging with the fund. This product has a variable maturity period. Funds that accept investments from a small group of people Mutual funds that are considered close-ended have a specific date by which they must be redeemed. In the first stage, known as the New Fund Offer (NFO) period, only these schemes are open to investors. The investor will automatically get their investment back on the maturity date. They could be listed on stock markets. Expansion strategies or stock Additional ways to classify equity funds are as follows: Financing tailored to certain industries Asset allocation to index funds Gains in tax savings Assets or money market investments Debt and fixed-income mutual fund investors Portfolio management Income schemes that have been modified Gilt holdings

IMPORTANCE OF THE STUDY

The many advantages that mutual funds provide make them crucial. The following are some of the many benefits of mutual funds. Its user-friendliness is a major selling point of mutual funds. In order to diversify their investment risk, they could purchase shares in a single fund. A typical diversified equity fund may own shares in dozens of companies, as well as some fixed income products.

Adaptive strategy

Buying a fund that specialises in a certain market sector is one way for an investor to diversify their holdings across several firms with a single purchase. This is especially useful for large-cap stock investors. Starting from scratch with a large-cap stock portfolio would need a significant investment of time, energy, and capital. Dealing with bond investments one by one instead of in a fund only exacerbates the problems that exist.

Investment Simplicity:

Another advantage is how simple it is to buy and sell mutual funds. It just takes a distributor or agent to make online financial transactions possible for everybody. No matter whether the mutual fund is purchased or sold, in the second scenario the value of the transaction is either deducted from or delivered straight to the **connected bank account of the fund.**

Variety to the Excess:

Following on from the last section's discussion on ease, this feature is a natural progression. Investors may choose from a large range of mutual funds. Funds give access to a diverse range of financial instruments, sectors, and techniques in line with their investing goals.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

Mutual funds provide investors a lot of leeway by outlining the many strategies provided by various asset management companies.

Therefore, they may assist investors in making educated decisions about their investments while taking inherent risk into consideration.

So that you may be informed about all the latest developments in the MF business.

In order to be more informed about the potential benefits and drawbacks of the different designs.

Our goal is to identify the issues plaguing Indian mutual funds and provide solutions.

NEED FOR THE STUDY

Mutual funds are essential to economic development because they combine the money of investors and invest it in the stock market.

Mutual fund activities dictate both the immediate and distant consequences on capital market deposits and the economy.

Financial markets may be widened and facilitated via the use of mutual funds and trusts.

Competition from other financial institutions is another challenge they confront.

India counts itself among the small group of nations that track the expansion of their domestic savings.

Workplace diversity

Like purchasing a piece of a larger investment pool, your money goes into a greater pool with everyone else's when you invest in a mutual fund. A more equitable distribution of risk might result from investing in a diverse portfolio of bonds or equities via a mutual fund rather than owning individual assets. You can't count on making a profit from one endeavour just because you put money into another. It is possible to limit losses from underachievers and maximise gains from others by having a diverse portfolio of assets. Diversity characterises this. Think about your long-term financial objectives and be sure the mutual fund will help you achieve them before you commit.

Skilled supervision

Maybe managing your own investing portfolio is something you're not very good at or just don't feel like doing. By investing in a mutual fund, you may combine your money with that of other investors and have a professional oversee your investment portfolio. Based on their research, portfolio managers choose where to put a fund's money and when to sell it. Buying and selling is a breeze. Mutual funds are available via a wide variety of institutions, including banks, credit unions, investment businesses, trust companies, and financial planning services. You may access your money whenever you need it by selling your shares or units in the fund. But ultimately, you can wind up with less money. You may find mutual funds to be an invaluable resource in your pursuit of financial independence because of their adaptability and the variety of investment opportunities they provide. To illustrate: Perhaps younger, wealthier investors are more likely to take chances in the hopes of bigger rewards. They should consider an equity fund as a potential investment choice.

A balanced mutual fund may be a good option for middle-aged investors who are looking for a reasonable combination of return and risk. People may become less adventurous and more interested in investments that provide a steady stream of income as they near retirement age. One option is to put their money into a bond fund.

SCOPE OF THE STUDY

This topic is on the investor's strategy regarding tulips and mutual funds.

People in their twenties to sixties

Only the Hyderabad area is covered by this.

Some of the information you could find in the demographics area includes names, ages, education levels, jobs, marital status, and yearly income.

The growth plans of just four AMCs were considered in this research.

We determine the possible gain and loss for each technique using a range of theories for performance assessment.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This is the overarching strategy that a study may use, covering all the bases from theory to data collection and analysis (Collis and Hussey, 2003). As a result, it provides a framework for methodically addressing the research topic. You may say it's a branch of science that focuses on how scientists conduct their investigations. Only by creating and carrying out a thorough strategy can an accurate depiction be accomplished. To comprehend the problem with the study and to formulate the tactics and techniques that will be used, researchers follow a sequential process.

Coordination of Tasks

A research design lays down the groundwork for the investigation. An approach outlining the steps to be taken in order to conduct the enquiry. Study objectives, hypotheses, research questions, variables (both independent and dependent), methods of data collecting, and plans for statistical analysis are all components of a research design. In order to overcome obstacles, researchers develop a study plan. First, we need to identify the demand-side variables that are making individual investors hesitant to purchase mutual funds, independent of their location (urban or rural). Determine the reasons related to the supply side that explain why individual investors in both urban and rural areas do not invest much in mutual funds. Third, facilitate the expansion of the mutual fund industry into the unrealised market to contribute to economic growth.

Methodology for Collecting Data

Researchers may learn about a community by examining data from a subset of the population (by sampling) rather than the whole population (via individual analysis). The first stage in doing probability (random) sampling is to compile an exhaustive list of all potential participants. We used a non-randomized

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convenience sampling approach to decide on the sample size.

Sample type

The entire number of people or things that are a part of a study is called the sample size. The standard notation for this number is n. Sample size affects two statistical properties: the reliability of our estimates and the validity of our conclusions. Fifty people were surveyed for this purpose.

Gathering Details

An analysis based on will be used to perform the investigation. Acquired Information Other Sources of Information

Sources of main data:

We requested original data from the CEOs' firms. In order to have a better understanding of the demographics, socioeconomic status, personality qualities, and level of expertise and acquaintance with the subject at hand (in this case, the very low urban penetration of the mutual fund business), we conducted a survey among our sample group. The research yielded a structured survey with both open-ended and closed-ended items.

Information retrieved from public databases:

Secondary materials were gathered from several sources to supplement the research. These included websites, brochures, news articles, books, business proposal papers, and recommendations from professors and the project outline.

Evaluation of data

Evaluative and Analytical Instruments

Sorting and organising data, coding it, presenting it in different formats (such as tables and charts), and making conclusions using suitable statistical techniques are all part of data analysis. Criteria beyond statistical approaches that were considered in the study were:

- Beta
- Alpha
- Correlation coefficient
- Treynor's Ratio
- Sharpe's Ratio
- Jensen's Ratio

LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

There are certain to be limits to every given research. Possible limitations of this research include:

There is reason to doubt the findings' credibility due to the tiny sample size.

There are caveats to the findings since they rely on secondary and primary data.

Because this research only covers the Hyderabad region, its findings may not be generalizable.

Due to time constraints, the research may have neglected certain important aspects.

Up until now, the research has mostly focused on determining which schemes are suitable for certain investors according on their risk tolerance.

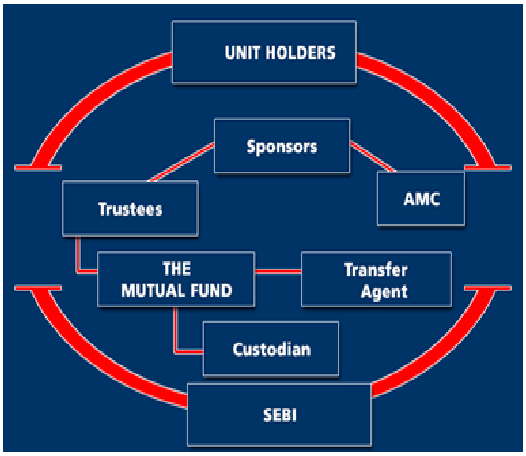
For this little research, the main sources of information were websites, monthly data sheets, offer documents, periodicals, and newspapers.

The data used for this study is inaccurate because certain mutual funds are concealing information that should have been made public.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

India is jumping on the mutual fund bandwagon much like other industrialised and emerging countries. We reach this conclusion after considering a number of criteria. Mutual funds make it easy and affordable for investors to fulfil their goals of capital gain, income, and income preservation. Even a beginner investor may reap the benefits of diversification and money management with a mutual fund, opening doors to previously unthinkable pathways of financial success. An investment vehicle where several investors pool their resources to accomplish a common goal is called a mutual fund. Investors use the money to purchase stocks, bonds, and other assets that are traded on the capital market. An investor's share of an asset's gain or loss is directly proportional to the number of units they hold. A mutual fund is ideal for the typical investor because it gives them access to a diversified and professionally managed portfolio of assets at a moderate cost. The following graphic is a common way to represent a mutual fund:

MUTUAL FUND OPERATION FLOW CHART



BENEFITS OF MUTUAL FUNDS

Mutual funds provide a lot of advantages, making them one of the greatest investment options. Below, you will find a list of the main advantages.

Astute financial planning

Having access to the expertise of seasoned managers is a major perk of investing in mutual funds. It is prudent to hire a professional investment manager. If you don't have a surplus of free time, you can't compare to the diligence of good mutual fund managers who employ extensive research teams to keep tabs on the firms in which they have invested. One advantage is that mutual funds employ highly qualified investment experts full-time. Due of the substantial sums of money they handle, funds are able to do this. The biggest and most cost-effective agreements can be executed because managers have real-time access to critical market data. One of the best things about investing in a mutual fund is the management team. Their job is to make sure the money is being invested in a manner that helps the fund achieve its goals.

Rejoicing in diversity

Asset allocation is a crucial aspect of any investment strategy. It is crucial if you want a successful investment portfolio as a whole. But private investors just don't have the capital to make smart financial decisions. You may get more diversity faster if you combine forces with other people. Mutual funds invest in each other by combining funds from various sources. By distributing the possible loss in value of an individual asset across a larger pool, this lowers investment risk. Investors in mutual funds may have access to diversification strategies that are often reserved for the ultra-wealthy.

Affordable Price

For as low as five thousand rupees (or even less), you may have a diversified portfolio via a mutual fund. Also, owning them essentially won't cost you anything when you utilise a no-load fund.

Flexibility and Ease of Use

Mutual funds are easy to invest in. You may still have access to several services and enjoy the advantages of a diverse portfolio with only one investment. Fund management is responsible for making asset trading decisions, collecting interest, and ensuring that you get dividends and may exercise your rights on your portfolio securities. They also have a professional registrar and a caretaker on staff. You may quickly transfer your money across funds that are in the same family, which is a second major perk of mutual funds. If there are major changes in the fund's management or in the economy, you may rebalance your portfolio. With an unlimited time horizon, the mutual fund has a good chance of quickly returning your investment, up to the value of its assets.

Powerful Communication

Everyone has the right to express their views under the new mutual fund regulations. If you are interested in knowing how your money has been invested, both by the mutual fund scheme and by you personally, you may see their performance history and current performance. Plus, you'll get updates on your investment's worth on a regular basis. You may choose from a large range of mutual funds. For the vast majority of investment plans, mutual funds are an excellent choice. A number of investment funds may allocate their capital between bonds, blue chip corporations, technological companies, or a combination of the two. Selecting the optimal option from the available alternatives could prove to be the most difficult part.

INDUSTRY PROFILE

Unit Trust of India, founded in 1963 by the Government of India and the Reserve Bank of India, marked the birth of India's mutual fund industry. The development of mutual funds in India may be roughly divided into four distinct periods. First Phase—from 1964 to 1987 (UTI MONOPOLY) A parliamentary act established the Unit Trust of India (UTI) in 1963. Its establishment, regulation, and administration were all overseen by the Reserve Bank of India. In 1978, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) transferred control of UTI and the administrative and regulatory duties it had been performing to the Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI). The first endeavour of UTI was the Unit Scheme 1964. The assets under UTI's management reached 6,700 crores of rupees by the end of 1988. Stage Two, Beginning in 1987 and Ending in 1993 (the Year When Public Sector Funds Were First Received) Not included in UTI were the 1987 mutual funds launched by public sector banks, LIC, and GIC (General Insurance Corporation of India). The first non-UTI mutual fund, SBI Mutual Fund, was established in June 1987. The following mutual funds were established: Can Bank in December 1987, Punjab National Bank in August 1989, Indian Bank in November 1989, Bank of India in June 1990, and Bank of Baroda in October 1992. Before GIC in December 1990 and LIC in June 1989, mutual funds did not exist.
By year's end in 1993, the mutual fund industry had 47,004 cores' worth of assets under management.

Third Stage, 1993–2003 (Injection of Private Sector Funds) With the entry of private sector funds into India's mutual fund industry in 1993, a new era dawned, offering investors a wider selection of fund families to choose from. Also, the first set of Mutual Fund Regulations were put in place in 1993, and they mandated registration and supervision for all mutual funds except UTI. Kothari Pioneer and Franklin Templeton merged to form the first private sector mutual funds in July 1993. The more comprehensive and updated Mutual Fund Regulations of 1996 supplanted the SEBI (Mutual Fund) Regulations of 1993. The newly formed industry is regulated by the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) (Mutual Fund) Regulations 1996. The mutual fund industry has seen a surge in activity, with several mergers and acquisitions reshaping the landscape and multiple multinational firms setting up shop in India. To the tune of 1, 21, 805 crores Indian rupees were held by the 33 mutual funds as of the end of January 2003. The fourth stage, which started in February 2003
The Unit Trust of India Act 1963, was abolished in February 2003, resulting in the division of UTI. The Specified Undertaking of the Unit Trust of India has 29,835 crores in assets as of the end of January 2003. This is around the same as the assets of US 64 plan, assured return, and a few other schemes. The Specified Undertaking of Unit Trust of India, which is overseen by an administrator and operated in compliance with rules laid down by the Government of India, is not covered by the Mutual Fund rules.

In addition, the UTI Mutual Fund Ltd. has sponsors such as LIC, SBI, PNB, and BOB. It is registered with SEBI and operates under the Mutual Fund Regulations. There has been a time of expansion and consolidation in the mutual fund business recently. This resulted from the split of the former UTI, which in March 2000 managed assets worth more than Rs.76, 000 crores. The next step was to follow the SEBI Mutual Fund Regulations and set up a UTI Mutual Fund. Some private sector funds have even merged with one another. As of the end of June 30, 2003, there were 31 funds that oversaw 376 distinct schemes with an asset value of 10,476.20 crores.

NEXT STEP UP FROM INDEPENDENCE

There were hardly any tradespeople around during the Great Depression. Following its closure during partition, the Lahore Exchange moved to Delhi and merged with the Delhi Stock Exchange after some time. Bangalore Stock Exchange Limited was established after being registered in 1957 and recognised in 1963.

COMPANY PROFILE

In terms of average assets under management, ICICI Prudential Asset Management firm Ltd. was the second largest asset management firm (AMC) in India as of June 30, 2014. The company's goal is to provide individuals with a range of easily accessible and personalised investing solutions that will help them save more money and invest properly, allowing them to create wealth over time. (The data was provided by Amfi) An famous Indian brand, ICICI Bank, and a household name in the UK, Prudential Plc, have joined forces in the AMC, making them two of the largest brands in the financial services world. The company has risen to the top of the Indian mutual fund industry thanks to the joint venture. A large quantity of assets under management (AUM) is supervised by the AMC in the mutual fund business. The AMC not only manages national-level portfolios, but also takes on advisory mandates from clients in foreign markets for a variety of asset classes, including debt, equities, real estate, and more.

The AMC has come a long way from its 1998 joint venture with two stores and six employees to its current state as a gigantic organisation with 900 full-time employees, 120+ locations, and access to more than 2.6 million investors. The firm's consistency in lowering the barrier to entry for its services has led to its meteoric rise in popularity among investors. An investor-centric approach is driving the existing organisation, which has an optimal combination of investment expertise, process orientation, and readily available resources. Streamlining the process and providing investors with the resources they need to reach their financial goals is the AMC's primary purpose. Creating a rewarding environment for investors by ongoing innovation and a consistent return on investment that takes risk into account.

DATA ANALYSIS & INTERPRETATION

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT OF ICICI BANK LIMITED

PROFIT & LOSS ACCOUNT OF ICICI BANK (in Rs. Cr.)	**MAR 23**	**MAR 22**	**MAR 21**	**MAR 20**	**MAR 19**	
	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths	
INCOME						
Interest / Discount on Advances / Bills	57,551.11	47,942.62	40,866.21	39,603.39	38,943.15	
Income from Investments	14,673.21	12,796.88	11,568.17	11,377.07	10,625.35	
Interest on Balance with RBI and Other Inter-Bank funds	682.15	736.09	663.38	495.46	158.24	
Others	1,891.85	1,925.60	1,868.14	2,680.35	3,012.69	
TOTAL INTEREST EARNED	**74,798.32**	**63,401.19**	**54,965.89**	**54,156.28**	**52,739.43**	
Other Income	16,448.62	14,512.16	17,419.63	19,504.48	15,323.05	
TOTAL INCOME	**91,246.94**	**77,913.36**	**72,385.52**	**73,660.76**	**68,062.49**	
EXPENDITURE						
Interest Expended	41,531.25	36,386.40	31,940.05	32,418.96	31,515.39	
Payments to and Provisions for Employees	8,271.24	6,808.24	5,913.95	5,733.71	3,012.69	
Depreciation	947.12	776.91	780.74	757.65	679.29	
Operating Expenses (excludes Employee Cost & Depreciation)	12,394.63	10,503.91	9,009.25	8,263.70	8,972.36	
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES	**21,614.41**	**18,089.06**	**15,703.94**	**14,755.06**	**12,683.56**	
Provision Towards Income Tax	3,746.03	3,360.60	2,661.85	2,180.12	5,788.61	
Provision Towards Deferred Tax	2,371.20	-2,947.14	-2,004.72	-702.60	-3,319.18	
Other Provisions and Contingencies	14,053.23	19,661.14	17,306.98	15,208.14	11,667.82	
TOTAL PROVISIONS AND CONTINGENCIES	**20,170.46**	**20,074.60**	**17,964.11**	**16,685.66**	**14,137.25**	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	**83,316.13**	**74,550.05**	**65,608.10**	**63,859.67**	**58,336.20**	
NET PROFIT / LOSS FOR THE YEAR	**7,930.81**	**3,363.30**	**6,777.42**	**9,801.09**	**9,726.29**	
NET PROFIT / LOSS AFTER EI & PRIOR YEAR ITEMS	**7,930.81**	**3,363.30**	**6,777.42**	**9,801.09**	**9,726.29**	
Profit / Loss Brought Forward	17,879.57	18,495.26	18,744.94	17,132.19	17,261.42	
TOTAL PROFIT / LOSS AVAILABLE FOR APPROPRIATIONS	**25,810.38**	**21,858.56**	**25,522.36**	**26,933.28**	**26,987.70**	
APPROPRIATIONS						
Transfer To / From Statutory Reserve	1,982.80	840.90	1,694.40	2,450.30	2,431.60	
Transfer To / From Capital Reserve	395.44	28.00	2,565.46	5,293.30	2,382.24	
Transfer To / From Revenue And Other Reserves	0.00	350.00	700.00	0.00	500.00	
Dividend and Dividend Tax for The Previous Year	645.31	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.85	
Equity Share Dividend	0.00	965.13	1,457.46	0.95	2,907.52	
Tax On Dividend	0.00	0.00	8.73	-7.19	279.37	
Balance Carried Over To Balance Sheet	21,327.47	17,879.57	18,495.26	18,744.94	17,132.19	
TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS	**25,810.38**	**21,858.56**	**25,522.36**	**26,933.28**	**26,987.70**	
OTHER INFORMATION						
EARNINGS PER SHARE						
Basic EPS (Rs.)	12.28	5.23	10.56	15.31	16.75	
Diluted EPS (Rs.)	12.08	5.17	10.46	15.25	16.65	
DIVIDEND PERCENTAGE						
Equity Dividend Rate (%)	0.00	50.00	75.00	125.00	250.00	

BALANCE SHEET OF ICICI BANK LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET OF ICICI BANK (in Rs. Cr.)	MAR 23	MAR 22	MAR 21	MAR 20	MAR 19
	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths
EQUITIES AND LIABILITIES					
SHAREHOLDER'S FUNDS					
Equity Share Capital	1,294.76	1,289.46	1,285.81	1,165.11	1,163.17
TOTAL SHARE CAPITAL	**1,294.76**	**1,289.46**	**1,285.81**	**1,165.11**	**1,163.17**
Revaluation Reserve	3,114.87	3,044.51	3,003.19	3,042.14	2,817.47
Reserves and Surplus	112,091.29	104,029.40	100,864.37	95,737.57	85,748.24
Total Reserves and Surplus	115,206.16	107,073.91	103,867.56	98,779.71	88,565.72
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS FUNDS	**116,504.41**	**108,368.04**	**105,158.94**	**99,951.07**	**89,735.58**
Deposits	770,968.99	652,919.67	560,975.21	490,039.06	421,425.71
Borrowings	162,896.76	165,319.97	182,858.62	147,556.15	174,807.38
Other Liabilities and Provisions	47,994.99	37,851.46	30,196.40	34,245.16	34,726.44
TOTAL CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES	**1,098,365.15**	**964,459.15**	**879,189.16**	**771,791.45**	**720,695.10**
ASSETS					
Cash and Balances with Reserve Bank of India	35,283.96	37,858.01	33,102.38	31,702.41	27,106.09
Balances with Banks Money at Call and Short Notice	83,871.78	42,438.27	51,067.00	44,010.66	32,762.65
Investments	249,531.48	207,732.68	202,994.18	161,506.55	160,411.80
Advances	645,289.97	586,646.58	512,395.29	464,232.08	435,263.94
Fixed Assets	8,410.29	7,931.43	7,903.51	7,805.21	7,576.92
Other Assets	75,977.67	81,852.17	71,726.80	62,534.55	57,573.70
TOTAL ASSETS	**1,098,365.15**	**964,459.15**	**879,189.16**	**771,791.45**	**720,695.10**
OTHER ADDITIONAL INFORMATION					
Number of Branches	5,324.00	4,874.00	4,867.00	4,850.00	4,450.00
Number of Employees	99,319.00	86,763.00	82,724.00	82,841.00	72,175.00
Capital Adequacy Ratios (%)	16.00	17.00	18.00	17.00	17.00
KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS					
Tier 1 (%)	15.00	15.00	16.00	14.00	13.00
Tier 2 (%)	1.00	2.00	3.00	3.00	4.00
ASSETS QUALITY					
Gross NPA	40,829.09	45,676.04	53,240.18	42,159.39	26,221.25
Gross NPA (%)	6.00	7.00	0.00	9.00	6.00
Net NPA	9,923.24	13,449.72	27,823.56	25,216.81	12,963.08
Net NPA (%)	1.54	2.29	5.00	5.00	3.00
Net NPA To Advances (%)	2.00	2.00	5.00	5.00	3.00
CONTINGENT LIABILITIES, COMMITMENTS					
Bills for Collection	48,216.24	49,391.99	28,588.36	22,623.19	68,932.74
Contingent Liabilities	2,523,825.80	1,922,038.29	1,289,244.00	1,030,993.71	853,520.77

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

Cash Flow					
Rs (in Crores)					
Particulars	**MAR 23**	**MAR 22**	**MAR 21**	**MAR 20**	**MAR 19**
Profit Before Tax	14048.04	3776.76	7434.56	11278.61	12195.72
Net Cash Flow from Operating Activity	**78449.44**	**38418.79**	**13303.65**	**39222.81**	**22428.47**
Net Cash Used in Investing Activity	**-37107.40**	**-23875.31**	**-38968.80**	**7045.42**	**-3949.98**
Net Cash Used in Financing Activity	**-2644.55**	**-18251.09**	**34118.30**	**-30378.79**	**-585.07**
Net Inc/Dec In Cash and Cash Equivalent	**38859.45**	**-3873.09**	**8456.32**	**15844.32**	**17564.13**
Cash and Cash Equivalent - Beginning of the Year	80296.29	84169.38	75713.06	59868.74	42304.62
Cash and Cash Equivalent - End of the Year	119155.74	80296.29	84169.38	75713.06	59868.74

FINDINGS

- An integral aspect of any economy, mutual funds enable investors to pool their resources and take part in the capital market.
- Regrettably, ICICI Prudential's liquid fund has grown faster than HDFC's hybrid equity.
- There has been no improvement in the growth rate of ICICI's prudential aggressive plan programme.
- A return of 0.09 was common. An upper limit of around 23% was set.

The return for ICICI, on the other hand, is -4 percent.

- Funds with a high Sharpe ratio are considered to have performed well after adjusting for risk.
- On the basis of Treynor's reward to volatility ratio, a very positive index is considered advantageous.
- According to this ratio, Icici mutual fund is likewise the best option.

SUGGESTIONS

- Look into the expenditure to find out where it's going.
- You need to think it over before making a choice with your money.
- You should put money aside for it. Get rid of any doubt
- Investing in a single item is a bad idea.
- Continuously assess the effectiveness of various methods.
- Get your homework done.
- Compute the required funding
- Make sure to record every item you own.
- Sell your mutual funds when the time is right.

CONCLUSIONS

- You can be sure that your investment in the ICICI Mutual Fund (GROWTH) will yield a profit.
- Overall, it seems like ICICI MUTUAL FUND is performing well.
- It is important to inform prospective investors about mutual funds.
- Leaders in the sector and investors alike must have crystal clear and consistent goals.
- Mutual fund activity has increased by 100% as a direct consequence of international AMCS lining up to join the Indian markets.
- Additionally, mutual funds could put money into rural regions.

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