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Performance Evaluation of Selected Indian Aggressive Mutual Funds: An Empirical Study

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Abstract
There are various investment avenues available for investors, investment in Mutual funds is one of them and became a favorite avenue recently. Mutual funds, which provide investors with a diversified and well managed strategy to investing in a variety of financial assets, have significantly changed the landscape of the financial markets. A mutual fund, often referred to as an investment vehicle or an open-end investment company, is a pooled investment vehicle that allows individuals and institutional investors to combine their resources and invest in a diversified portfolio of securities. These securities may include stocks, bonds, money market instruments, and other financial assets, depending on the specific objectives and strategies of the mutual fund. The article mainly focused on the analysis of performance of selected Aggressive Mutual funds using different quantitative measures like risk-return analysis, Mean, Standard Deviation, Treynor's Ratio, Sharpe's Ratio and Jensen's Alpha using monthly closing Net Asset Values (NAV) from the period of 1st April 2021 to 31st March 2024. The study included Aggressive Mutual funds selected on the basis of their Asset Under Management(AUM).

Key Words: *Mutual Funds, Net Asset Value (NAV), Aggressive Mutual funds, Sharpe's ratio, Treynor's Ratio and Jensens's Alpha.*

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1. INTRODUCTION

Mutual funds in India represent a collective investment vehicle that pools funds from a diverse group of investors to create a professionally managed portfolio of securities. This concept has gained widespread popularity due to its potential for wealth creation, risk diversification, and accessibility for investors across various demographic segments. The origin of mutual funds in India can be traced back to 1963 with the establishment of the Unit Trust of India (UTI). UTI played a pivotal role in introducing the concept of mutual funds to the Indian market. Over the years, the industry has witnessed significant growth and evolution, marked by the entry of private players, regulatory reforms, and the introduction of various fund categories. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) is the primary regulatory authority overseeing mutual funds in the country. SEBI's regulations aim to protect the interests of investors, ensure transparency, and maintain the integrity of the mutual fund industry. The regulatory framework provides guidelines for fund creation, operations, disclosure norms, and the conduct of fund managers. Development of Mutual funds in India happened in five phases, in the first phase mutual fund in India was launched by Unit Trust of India (UTI) in the year 1964. After getting separated from UTI Industrial Development Bank of India took over the regulatory control instead of Reserve Bank of India (RBI), this phase ended in 1987 by the entry of public sector mutual funds initiated by General Insurance Corporation (GIC) in 1990, Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) in 1989 and public sector banks, the first public sector mutual fund was set up by State Bank of India (SBI) in 1987 then by Canara Bank, Punjab National Bank (PNB) etc. by 1993 mutual fund industry was having Rs. 47004 crores of Asset Under Management (AUM). Third phase started with the establishment of Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) in 1992 to regulate stock market, to protect the rights of investors and to educate them and introduction of first private sector mutual fund by erstwhile Kothari Pioneer in 1993 it was later merged with Franklin Templeton. By January 2003, there were 33 mutual funds (MFs) with Rs. 1,21,805 crores in total AUM, of which Rs. 44,541 crores belonged to UTI alone. As a fourth phase UTI got split in two entities namely Specified Undertaking of Unit Trust of India (SUUTI) and UTI Mutual Fund in 2003 after abolishment of UTI act 1963.

India saw tremendous growth in last decade as the Asset Under Management grew approximately 6 times from Rs. 8.26 trillion as on December 31, 2013 to Rs. 50.78 trillion as on December 31, 2023

Mutual funds are offered by 44 Asset Managed Companies (AMC) in India. All of these fund houses offer a variety of mutual fund schemes, including debt, gilt, equity, and liquid funds, in each segment. The equities segment has done well out of these, and the majority of investors are drawn to equity mutual fund schemes.

Mutual funds operate within a structured framework that involves various entities and follows a set of operational procedures. Understanding the structure and operation of mutual funds is crucial for investors and stakeholders to comprehend how these investment vehicles function. Below is an overview of the key components and processes involved:

1.1 Structure

a. **Sponsors:** Sponsors are the initiators or creators of the mutual fund. They could be financial institutions, banks, or other corporate entities. Sponsors set up the mutual fund and fulfill the regulatory requirements for its establishment.
b. **Asset Management Company (AMC):** The AMC is a separate entity appointed by the sponsors to manage the mutual fund's assets. The AMC hires fund managers and is responsible for day-to-day operations, investment decisions, and overall management of the mutual fund.
c. **Trustee:** The trustee is a separate legal entity responsible for protecting the interests of mutual fund investors. The trustee ensures that the AMC manages the fund in accordance with regulatory guidelines and in the best interests of the investors. They oversee the activities of the AMC.
d. **Custodian:** The custodian is an independent financial institution responsible for holding and safeguarding the securities owned by the mutual fund. The custodian ensures the safekeeping of the fund's assets and provides services such as clearing and settlement of trades.
e. **Investors:** Investors are individuals or institutions that contribute funds to the mutual fund by purchasing units or shares. Investors become unit holders in the mutual fund and participate in its returns and losses proportionate to their holdings.

1.2 Types of Mutual Funds

Mutual funds in India offer a diverse range of investment options to cater to different investor preferences and risk profiles. The main categories include:

a. **Equity Funds**: Invest predominantly in stocks, offering potential capital appreciation.
b. **Debt Funds**: Primarily invest in fixed-income securities like bonds, providing regular income.
c. **Hybrid Funds**: Blend both equity and debt instruments, providing a balanced approach to investors seeking growth and income.
d. **Money Market Funds**: Invest in short-term, highly liquid instruments, offering stability and liquidity.

1.3 Benefits of Mutual Funds

a. **Diversification:** Mutual funds enable investors to diversify their portfolios across various asset classes, reducing risk exposure.
b. **Professional Management**: Fund managers, with their expertise, make investment decisions based on thorough research and market analysis.
c. **Liquidity**: Investors can buy and sell mutual fund units at the net asset value (NAV) on any business day, providing liquidity.
d. **Affordability**: Mutual funds allow investors to participate in diverse portfolios with relatively small investments.

Mutual funds in India have become integral to the investment landscape, offering a dynamic and accessible avenue for wealth creation. Understanding the concept of mutual funds involves

recognizing their historical evolution, regulatory framework, diverse types, and the benefits they bring to investors. As the industry continues to evolve, mutual funds are poised to play a crucial role in shaping the financial future of millions of investors in India.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Goetzmann and Ibbotson (1994) studied the monthly total returns of 728 mutual funds over a 13-year period from 1976 to 1988. Using total returns and Jensen alphas as performance indicators, they explored how well different selection periods could predict future performance based on holding periods of the same duration. The time horizons tested included one month, one year, two years, and three years. Their findings indicated that past performance had some predictive power for future results across all time frames. To examine whether performance persistence was more related to investment style than skill, they repeated the tests on a sub-sample of homogenous growth funds, concluding that performance persistence was unlikely to be driven by style differences.

Treynor (1965) developed a model to measure the performance of portfolio, it measures the premium earned that is Return of portfolio over Risk free return with respect of Beta which is an indicator of systematic risk, the higher the Treynor's ratio the better the performance of fund. The beta of market is considered as one.

Sharpe (1996) in his study suggested a measure to evaluate the performance of portfolio which measures the premium (or excess return) earned in a particular portfolio with respect to per unit of total risk also known as reward-to-variability ratio.

Jensen (1968) developed a model to calculate the abnormal return earned by a portfolio. This measure is denoted by alpha which is excess of actual return earned by a portfolio over expected return as per Capital Asset Pricing Model (CAPM). In his study Jensen also evaluated the skills of 115 managers in predicting the price movement of funds during 1945 to 1966 and concluded that 39 out of 115 showed above average returns whereas 76 gave poor returns.

Redman, Gullett, and Manakyan (2000) evaluated the risk-adjusted returns of five portfolios of international mutual funds using Sharpe's Index, Treynor's Index, and Jensen's Alpha across three time periods: 1985-1994, 1985-1989, and 1990-1994. The U.S. market, represented by the Vanguard Index 500 mutual fund, and a portfolio of funds investing exclusively in U.S. stocks were used as benchmarks. Their analysis showed that from 1985 to 1994, the international mutual fund portfolios outperformed both the U.S. market and the U.S. mutual fund portfolio based on Sharpe's and Treynor's indices. Specifically, during 1985-1989, the international portfolios surpassed both benchmarks, while returns fell below the stock market and domestic mutual funds from 1990 to 1994.

Gupta and Sehgal (1998) analyzed the investment performance of 80 schemes managed by 25 mutual funds, including 15 from the private sector and 10 from the public sector, for the period from June 1992 to 1996. The study assessed performance based on fund diversification and consistency. The findings concluded that portfolio diversification in the mutual fund industry performed well, with consistent performance observed across the schemes.

Gupta (2000) during the period of 1994-1999 has analyzed the performance evaluation of selected Indian mutual funds and used Net Asset Value (NAV) as evaluation basis and found that the performance of selected fund is not similar.

Otten and Bams (2004), in their article "How to Measure Mutual Fund Performance: Economic Versus Statistical Relevance," reported that most studies in the U.S. conclude that actively managed portfolios generally underperform market indices. They referenced earlier research by Jensen (1968) and Sharpe (1966) to support their argument. According to them, mutual funds tend to underperform the market by approximately the amount of expenses charged to investors.

Aggarwal (2007) presented their study with reference to emerging market especially Indian Mutual fund industry's mechanism of pricing the securities and valuation of funds. His study took into consideration of both investors and fund's managers.

Debasish (2009) in his study used the performance measure indicators like risk-return analysis, Sharpe's Ratio, Treynor's Ratio, Jensen's Aplha, beta, coefficient of determination to analyze the performance of 23 selected private and public sector mutual funds on a period of April 1996 to March 2009, he concluded that UTI and Franklin Templeton are the top performers whereas HDFC, Birla Sunlife and LIC mutual funds are some the poorest performing funds.

Dhanda (2011) conducted a study evaluating the performance of selected open-ended schemes in terms of risk and return, using metrics such as rate of return, beta, standard deviation, Sharpe ratio, and Treynor ratio. The BSE-30 index was used as the benchmark to assess mutual fund performance in India, covering the period from April 1, 2009, to March 31, 2011. The findings revealed that only three schemes outperformed the benchmark.

Qamruzzaman (2014)in his study evaluated the performance of 32 growth oriented mutual fund schemes based on monthly returns compared to benchmark returns and concluded that the selected mutual fund schemes showed positive returns in comparative to market returns.

B S, Sushma & Narayana Rao, Suresh. (2016) analyzed the performance of top 10 growth) oriented Equity diversified mutual fund schemes from April, 2010 to March 2015. They discovered that according to the risk-return analysis, Treynor ratio, Sharpe ratio, and Jensen alpha measure, the chosen MFS outperformed the benchmark market index whereas the Fama's measure showed that 5 out of 10 funds showed negative returns.

Kishori (2016) conducted a study on the performance evaluation of mutual fund schemes in India, aiming to assess market volatility and establish the risk-return relationship of selected funds. The study utilized five years of NAV data, analyzing it with ratios such as Treynor, Sharpe, Jensen, standard deviation, and beta. The findings revealed that 14 out of 30 mutual funds performed well, while Reliance Regular Savings Fund Equity, SBI Contra Fund, and HDFC Equity Fund were among the underperforming schemes.

Megharaja (2017) analyzed the performance evaluation of sector equity mutual funds in India, focusing on measuring the risk-return profile and managerial efficiency. The study examined ten years of NAV data from 10 mutual funds, using risk-adjusted measures such as the Treynor, Sharpe, and Jensen ratios, along with standard deviation and beta. The results indicated that the majority of the schemes performed well, generating returns, and demonstrated effective stock selection by the portfolio managers.

Chitra (2018) conducted an analysis of the risk and returns of various mutual fund schemes, aiming to evaluate their performance using Sharpe, Treynor, and Jensen ratios. The study utilized ten years of NAV data, covering the period from April 2007 to March 2017. The findings revealed that the UTI Dividend Yield Fund received the highest rating compared to other selected schemes, with lower standard deviation and beta values, indicating lower risk.
Tripathi (2020) found that while people are generally aware of mutual funds, only a small percentage actively invest in them. Among the types of funds, equity, hybrid, and debt were the most preferred in that order. Additionally, 75% of participants favored investing through a Systematic Investment Plan (SIP). The study also revealed that respondents were knowledgeable about the functioning of the stock market and understood that Asset Management Companies (AMC) invest their funds in the market. The research was based on primary data.
KB Sharma (2020) evaluated the performance of selected debt mutual fund schemes by using alpha, standard and beta and concluded that only three funds performed well out of 5 selected funds**.**

3. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

[i] To evaluate the performance of top 10 selected Aggressive Mutual schemes in India.
[ii] To make investors aware about the performance of selected hybrid funds in India so that they can decide where to invest accordingly.
[iii] To identify which Aggressive Mutual fund is the top performer and which one poor performer.

4. SCOPE OF THE STUDY

The study includes the empirical analysis of top 10 Aggressive Mutual Funds schemes on the basis of their Asset under management (AUM) from both private and public sector, the schemes are evaluated on the basis of monthly closing Net Asset Values (NAV) from the period of 1st April 2021 to 31st March 2024.

5. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In this study the researcher analyzed the performance evaluation of top 10 Aggressive Mutual funds picked from private and public sector from the period of 1st April 2021 to 31st March 2024 so that it can be interpreted that how Covid-19 effected the performance of selected mutual fund schemes, this study will mainly use daily Net Asset Values (NAV) for return assessment and secondary data from the websites (AMFI, SEBI, moneycontrol.com), journals and business magazines etc. To analyze the comparative performance of Mutual funds CRISIL Hybrid 35+65 Aggressive Index will be used as benchmark index. For critical analyses of the performance the researcher used various statistical and financial tools like Sharpe's Ratio, Treynor's Ratio, Jensen's Alpha, mean, standard deviation and risk-return analysis.

5.1 Top 10 selected Aggressive Mutual funds as per Asset under Management for the purpose of study are:

[i] SBI Equity Hybrid Funds
[ii] ICICI Prudential Equity& Debt Fund

[iii] Canara Robeco Equity Hybrid Fund
[iv] DSP Equity & Bond Fund
[v] Mirae Asset Aggressive Hybrid Fund
[vi] Aditya Birla Sun Life Equity Hybrid'95 Fund
[vii] UTI Aggressive Hybrid Fund
[viii] Tata Hybrid Equity Fund
[ix] Nippon India Equity Hybrid Fund
[x] Axis Equity Hybrid Fund

5.2 Aggressive Mutual Funds

Aggressive mutual funds, also known as high-growth or growth-oriented funds, represent a category within the broader spectrum of hybrid funds. These funds are designed to prioritize capital appreciation over income generation, making them suitable for investors with a higher risk tolerance and a long-term investment horizon.

5.3 Statistical and Financial Tools

[i] Return: Return can be defined as total income earned on an investment avenue, an income can be the combination of revenue income and capital gains. Revenue income is a regular receipt of interest or dividend whereas Capital income (capital gain or capital loss) depends upon the price or NAV at the time of selling.

$$r = \frac{(NAV_t - NAV_{t-1}) + I_t + G_t}{NAV_{t-1}}$$

Where,

r = Return on the mutual fund
NAV_t = Net assets value at time period 't'
NAV_{t-1} = Net assets value at time period 't-1'
I_t = Income at time period 't'
G_t = Capital gain distribution at time period 't'

[ii] Risk: Risk can be defined as variability in expected return of a particular investment, risk occurs because returns are not certain and it is difficult to predict future outcomes. There is a trade-off between risk and return and it vary from security to security.

[iii] Sharpe's Ratio: A performance evaluation technique developed by William Sharpe is a composite tool to evaluate the performance of Mutual funds. It is computed as excess return earned by a security over risk free rate of return. Sharpe's Ratio is obtained by dividing risk premium or excess return by total risk which is calculated as standard deviation of the returns from the securities. This ratio is also known as Reward to Variability ratio.

$$\text{Sharpe Ratio} = \frac{R_p - R_f}{\sigma_p}$$

Where,

R_p = Return of portfolio
R_f = Risk-free rate
σ = Standard deviation of the portfolio's excess return

[iv] Treynor's Ratio: Another risk adjusted measure was developed by Jack Treynor also known as reward to volatility ratio, this ratio is similar to Sharpe's ratio but the only difference is that in Treynor's ratio the difference between return of fund and risk free rate of return is divided by Beta which is an indicator of systematic risk.

$$T = \frac{r_p - r_f}{\beta_p}$$

Where,

T = Treynor Ratio
r_p = Portfolio's return
r_f = Risk free rate
β_p = Beta of the Portfolio

A portfolio who has higher Treynor's ratio is considered as a better option than a portfolio having lesser Treynor's ratio. In order to calculate whether a stock have outperformed or underperformed, one need to calculate Treynor's ratio of Market portfolio and compare it with given portfolio's Treynor ratio. If the Treynor's ratio of the given portfolio is higher than Treynor's ratio of Market portfolio, it is concluded that portfolio have over performed or vice versa.

[v] Jensen's Alpha: Another measure of risk adjusted measure of evaluation of portfolio developed by Michael Jansen is denoted by Alpha (α). As per this measure expected return is return of a portfolio is calculated using Capital Asser Pricing Model (CAPM) and abnormal return earned by a portfolio is calculated as excess of actual return calculated over expected return.

$$\text{Jensen's } \alpha = R_p - [R_f + (R_m - R_f) * \beta_{p,m}]$$

Where,

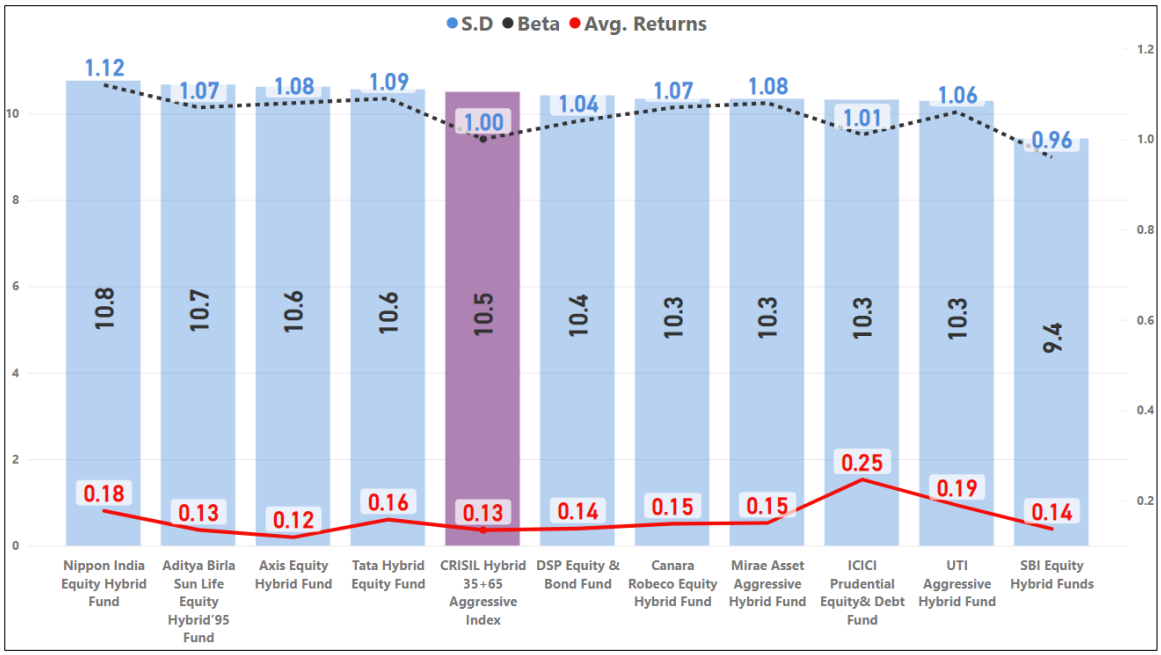
Rp = Return of portfolio
Rf = Risk free rate
Rm = Return of the market
$\beta_{p,m}$ = Sensitivity of the portfolios returns vs market returns

The higher the alpha the better it is, the value pf alpha may be positive negative or zero depending upon the values of expected and actual return. It must be noted that Jensen's alpha of the market portfolio is always zero because market portfolio always has beta as 1.

6. DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

Table 1: Relationship between Risk and Return

Funds	Beta	S.D	Avg. Returns
SBI Equity Hybrid Funds	0.96	9.42	0.1367
ICICI Prudential Equity& Debt Fund	1.01	10.32	0.2464
Canara Robeco Equity Hybrid Fund	1.07	10.34	0.1484
DSP Equity & Bond Fund	1.04	10.42	0.1377
Mirae Asset Aggressive Hybrid Fund	1.08	10.34	0.15
Aditya Birla Sun Life Equity Hybrid'95 Fund	1.07	10.67	0.1347
UTI Aggressive Hybrid Fund	1.06	10.29	0.1893
Tata Hybrid Equity Fund	1.09	10.56	0.1577
Nippon India Equity Hybrid Fund	1.12	10.76	0.1768
Axis Equity Hybrid Fund	1.08	10.62	0.1184
CRISIL Hybrid 35+65 Aggressive Index	1	10.5	0.1343



Source: *Author's own Interpretation*

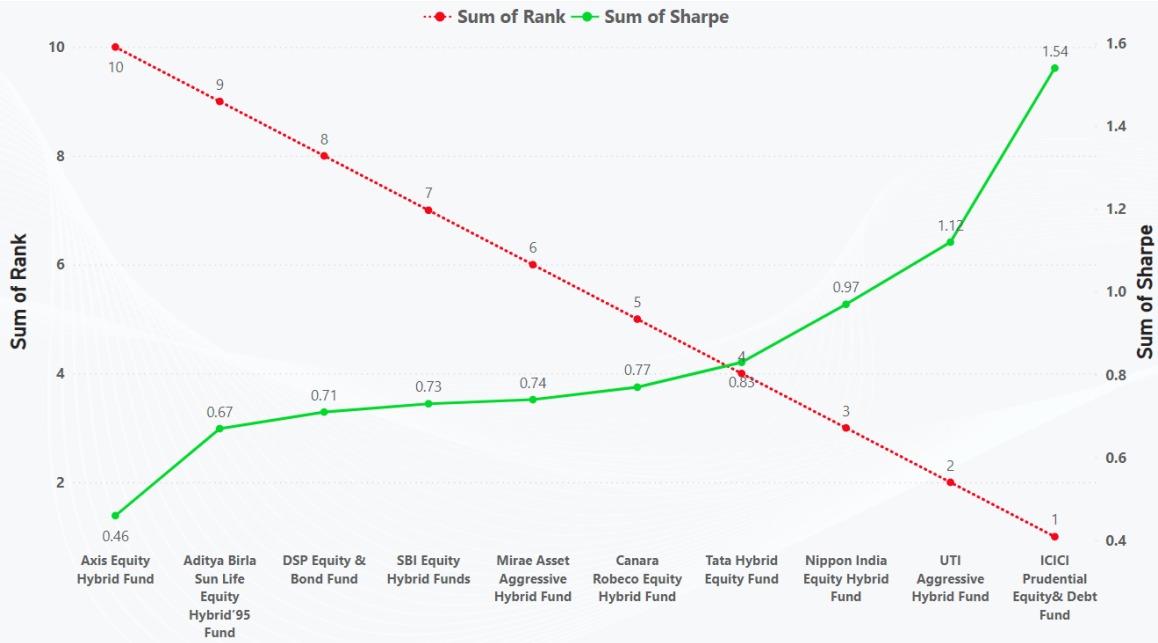
From the calculated data presented in the above table it clearly observed that the performance of selected hybrid mutual funds has outperformed the performance of its counterpart benchmark CRISIL Hybrid 35+65 Aggressive Index.

This demonstrates how mutual funds outperform the market except Axis Equity Hybrid Fund, and the fund managers' role in creating the greatest possible portfolio with the ideal combination of assets is outstanding. As a result, investors will receive returns that are higher than those of the market.

Table 2: Performance on the bases of Sharpe Index

Funds	Sharpe	Rank	S.D.
ICICI Prudential Equity& Debt Fund	1.54	1	10.32
UTI Aggressive Hybrid Fund	1.12	2	10.29
Nippon India Equity Hybrid Fund	0.97	3	10.76
Tata Hybrid Equity Fund	0.83	4	10.56
Canara Robeco Equity Hybrid Fund	0.77	5	10.34
Mirae Asset Aggressive Hybrid Fund	0.74	6	10.34
SBI Equity Hybrid Funds	0.73	7	9.42
DSP Equity & Bond Fund	0.71	8	10.42
Aditya Birla Sun Life Equity Hybrid'95 Fund	0.67	9	10.67
Axis Equity Hybrid Fund	0.46	10	10.62

Source: *Author Calculation*



Source: *Author's own Interpretation*

The data calculated in the above table presents the ranking of all the selected Hybrid Equity mutual Funds as per the performance measured by the Sharpe's Index.As per the Sharpe's measure top 3 performers among selected Hybrid funds are ICICI Prudential Equity& Debt Fund (1.54) has rank 1, UTI Aggressive Hybrid Fund (1.12) has achieved 2nd rank and Nippon India Equity Hybrid Fund (0.97) has rank 3. As per the calculated performance 3 poorest performing Hybrid mutual funds are DSP Equity & Bond Fund (0.71) with rank 8, Aditya Birla Sun Life Equity Hybrid'95 Fund (0.67) with rank 9 and Axis Equity Hybrid Fund (0.46) with rank 10. The investors can select top 3 performers as per the Sharpe's Index.

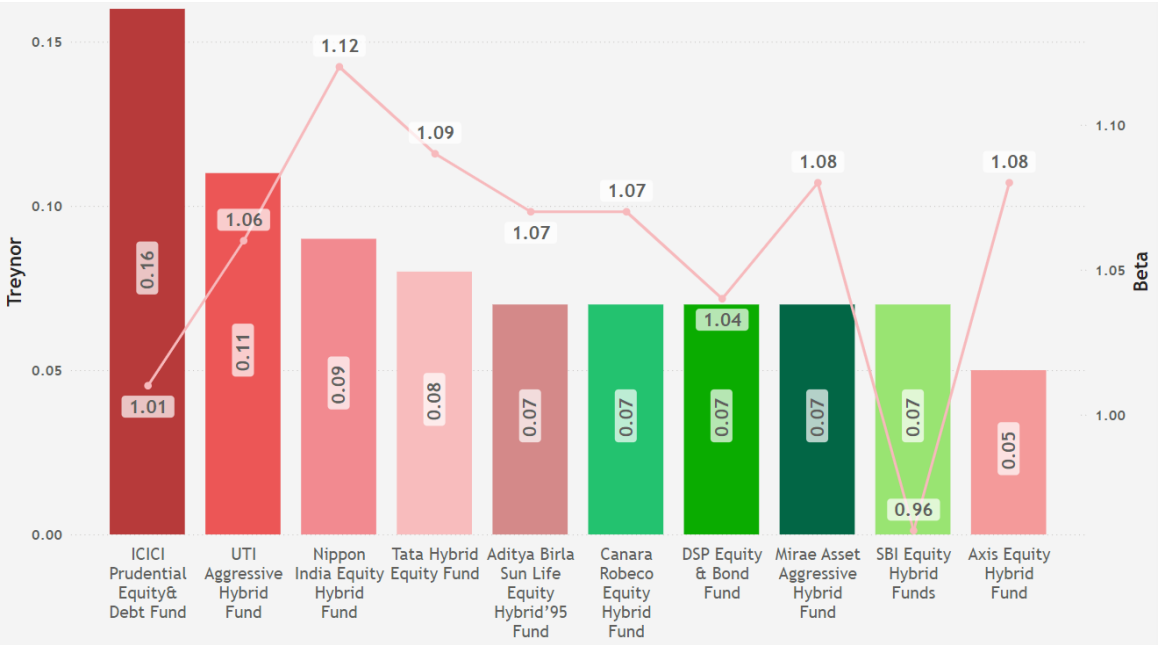
The standard deviation value provides insight into the volatility of fund returns over the last three years. More consistent performance is indicated by a lower value. Thus, let's imagine you are comparing two funds in the same category, let's call Fund A and Fund B. In the last three years, both Fund 1 and Fund 2 have generated 9% returns; nevertheless, Fund A's standard deviation is lower than Fund B's. Therefore, it is more likely that Fund 1 will continue to provide returns that are comparable in the future, while Fund B's returns might differ.

As per the calculation funds such as Nippon India Equity Hybrid Fund (10.76), Aditya Birla Sun Life Equity Hybrid'95 Fund (10.67), Axis Equity Hybrid Fund (10.62), Tata Hybrid Equity Fund (10.56) have shown high risk. Whereas funds such as SBI Equity Hybrid Funds (9.42), UTI Aggressive Hybrid Fund (10.29) and ICICI Prudential Equity& Debt Fund (10.32) have shown lower risk.

Table 3: Performance on the bases of Treynor Index

Funds	Treynor	Rank	Beta
ICICI Prudential Equity& Debt Fund	0.16	1	1.01
UTI Aggressive Hybrid Fund	0.11	2	1.06
Nippon India Equity Hybrid Fund	0.09	3	1.12
Tata Hybrid Equity Fund	0.08	4	1.09
SBI Equity Hybrid Funds	0.07	5	0.96
Canara Robeco Equity Hybrid Fund	0.07	6	1.07
DSP Equity & Bond Fund	0.07	7	1.04
Mirae Asset Aggressive Hybrid Fund	0.07	8	1.08
Aditya Birla Sun Life Equity Hybrid'95 Fund	0.07	9	1.07
Axis Equity Hybrid Fund	0.05	10	1.08

Source: *Author Calculation*



Source: *Author's own Interpretation*

The result calculated in the above table has shows the performance comparison of selected Hybrid Equity mutual funds as per Treynor's Index. As per the Treynor's measure top 3 performers among selected Hybrid funds are ICICI Prudential Equity& Debt Fund (0.16) has rank 1, UTI Aggressive Hybrid Fund (0.11) has achieved 2nd rank and Nippon India Equity Hybrid Fund (0.09) has rank 3. Whereas funds such as Mirae Asset Aggressive Hybrid Fund (0.07) Aditya Birla Sun Life Equity Hybrid'95 Fund (0.07) with rank 9 and Axis Equity Hybrid Fund (0.05) with rank 10 are the poorest performing funds. The investors have to select top performing funds as per Treynor's Index for the better investment decision because higher the index better it is.

The beta value of a fund provides insight into how erratic its performance has been in relation to other funds in the market. A lower beta indicates that the fund performs more consistently than other comparable funds on the market. The funds have lesser beta areSBI Equity Hybrid Funds (0.96), ICICI Prudential Equity& Debt Fund (1.01) and DSP Equity & Bond Fund (1.04).

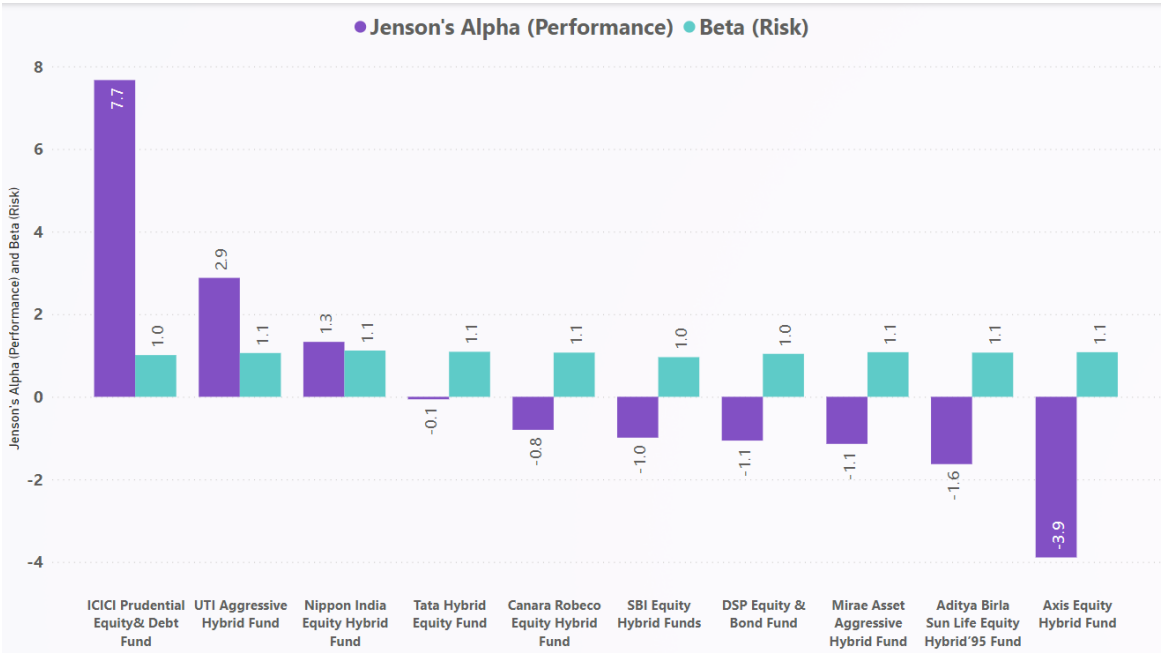
Funds have higher beta are Nippon India Equity Hybrid Fund (1.12), Tata Hybrid Equity Fund (1.09), Mirae Asset Aggressive Hybrid Fund (1.08) and Axis Equity Hybrid Fund (1.08).

Table 4: Performance on the bases of Jenson's Index

Funds	Jenson	Rank	Beta
ICICI Prudential Equity& Debt Fund	7.67	1	1.01
UTI Aggressive Hybrid Fund	2.88	2	1.06
Nippon India Equity Hybrid Fund	1.33	3	1.12

Tata Hybrid Equity Fund	-0.06	4	1.09
Canara Robeco Equity Hybrid Fund	-0.8	5	1.07
SBI Equity Hybrid Funds	-0.99	6	0.96
DSP Equity & Bond Fund	-1.06	7	1.04
Mirae Asset Aggressive Hybrid Fund	-1.14	8	1.08
Aditya Birla Sun Life Equity Hybrid'95 Fund	-1.63	9	1.07
Axis Equity Hybrid Fund	-3.89	10	1.08

Source: *Author own calculation*



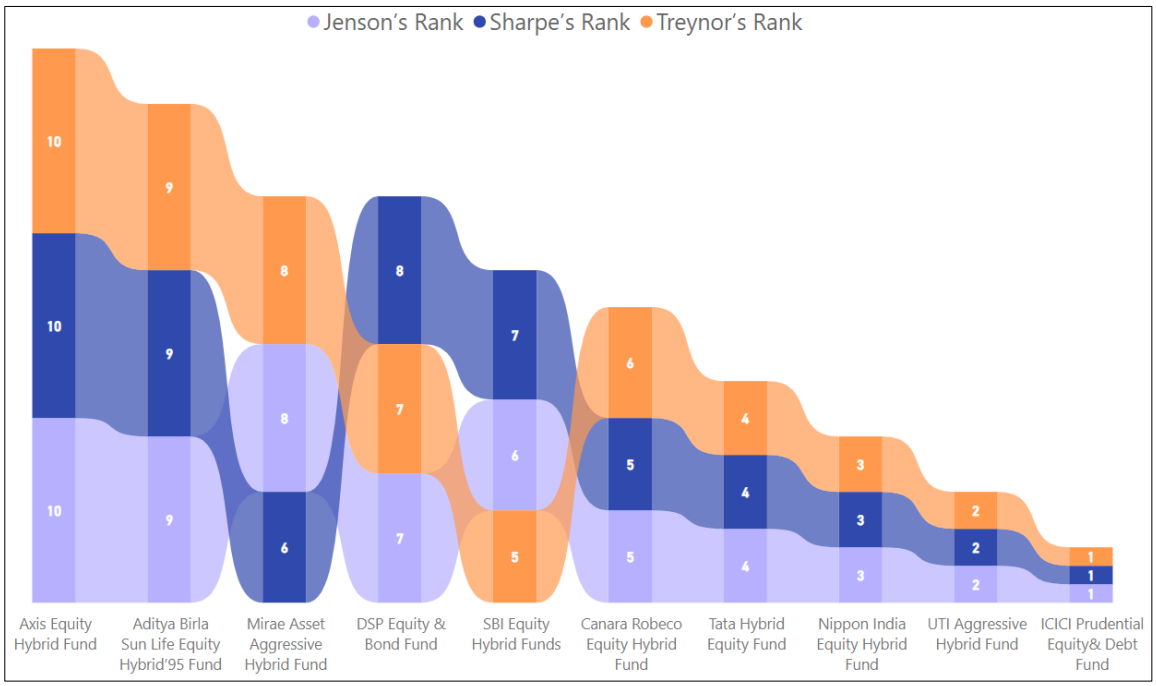
Source: *Author's own Interpretation*

Table 5: Summary as per Sharpe, Treynor and Jensen's Indices

Funds	Sharpe's Rank	Treynor's Rank	Jenson's Rank
SBI Equity Hybrid Funds	7	5	6
ICICI Prudential Equity& Debt Fund	1	1	1
Canara Robeco Equity Hybrid Fund	5	6	5
DSP Equity & Bond Fund	8	7	7
Mirae Asset Aggressive Hybrid Fund	6	8	8
Aditya Birla Sun Life Equity Hybrid'95 Fund	9	9	9

UTI Aggressive Hybrid Fund	2	2	2
Tata Hybrid Equity Fund	4	4	4
Nippon India Equity Hybrid Fund	3	3	3
Axis Equity Hybrid Fund	10	10	10

Source: *Author own calculation*



Source: *Author's own Interpretation*

7. Conclusion

From the above study it's been concluded by the author that investor's use mutual funds as safe investment vehicle for diversification of their fund. Because there are so many mutual fund plans on the market, many regular investors in India struggle to choose the best one. Choosing a mutual fund to invest in has grown to be a difficult decision. In addition to assessing the performance of the mutual fund sector as a whole, this study sought to solve this problem. Investors can reach their financial goals by using a systematic performance review strategy to assist them make better informed and wise selections. Due to their ability to combine debt and equity investments with a respectable degree of risk and return, hybrid schemes are frequently the preferred choice.

Given the current financial landscape, Aggressive hybrid mutual funds have become a more attractive option for small and individual investors since they provide a comparatively low-risk investment path. This study tries to examine the performance of chosen hybrid schemes from

various mutual fund firms, seeking to provide insight into how these funds are doing in terms of balancing risk and return for investors.

According to the study, when compared to the benchmark index, the majority of the selected Aggressive hybrid mutual funds have shown impressive performance. Using Treynor's, Jensen's, and Sharpe's ratios to assess the data, the findings were consistent and showed strong risk-adjusted returns across the studied time. These measurements attest to the funds' ability to successfully balance risk and return, producing results that are comparable across several performance parameters.

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