



June 2014
Basic
Financial Services Pvt Ltd

BASIC FINANCIAL SERVICES PVT. LTD.
Simplicity
SKILL, ATTITUDE & KNOWLEDGE



Promoter of
 **NEXT**[™]
ADVISORS
FOR PRIVATE CIRCULATION ONLY

A fund that keeps an eye on opportunities in the market.

TATA

EQUITY OPPORTUNITIES FUND

(An Open-ended Equity Scheme)

Tata Equity Opportunities Fund is a diversified equity fund which undertakes rigorous research to identify opportunities in equity markets. For instance, stocks being re-rated by the market or turnaround companies, companies benefitting from changing economic fundamentals etc.

This product is suitable for investors who are seeking*:

- Long Term Capital Appreciation.
- Investment in equity and equity related instruments of well researched value and growth oriented companies across all market capitalization.
- The scheme is classified as **High Risk**  **(BROWN)**. Investors understand that their principal will be at high risk.

***Investors should consult their financial advisors if in doubt about whether the product is suitable for them.**

Note: Risk may be represented as:

 (BROWN) investors understand that their principal will be at high risk	 (YELLOW) investors understand that their principal will be at medium risk	 (BLUE) investors understand that their principal will be at low risk
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**Mutual Fund investments are subject to market risks,
 read all scheme related documents carefully.**

Nikhil Speak's

Dear All,

In my last editorial of May 2014, I expressed my views about post Modi Era. We also advised you to allocate incremental investments/savings into Equity and Equity related instruments. I also advised all of you to not be in a hurry to sell now and try to time the market. We also told you about staying invested in various categories i.e. Large, Mid, Small, and Multicap Funds, depending on your age, risk taking ability and time horizon. I also encouraged you to call either me or my team for personal strategy based on your needs, expectations and to share our expertise.

In this issue I would like to highlight and reiterate the few points we may have already discussed but need to be emphasised again. We believe:

Mutual Funds tend to outperform the index:

Gains from direct investments in equity is always less than the average return given by most of the mutual fund schemes with much less risk. It is because mutual funds have full fledged research team that identifies multi-bagger stocks much in advance and before it comes into the limelight. I believe just invest through mutual funds for steady wealth creation.

Always Take Long Term View Of The markets:

We strongly believe that serious money can be made only over a long term. The stock market is not a gambling den where you can make big money overnight. Please invest if your time horizon is more than 3 years or longer. This also is the minimum time that will be required for this govt to clean up the mess left behind by previous govt.

The Asset Allocation should be independent of the market conditions

How much you invest in stocks, mutual funds should be a function of your age,



Nikhil J. Mehta

Basic Financial Services Pvt Ltd

risk tolerance, and goals. Sticking to asset allocation in your financial plan is very essential. We believe asset allocation should be independent of the state of the market. For e.g. if everyone is rushing after sector funds, small or mid cap funds, you should not. You have to check your portfolios and see that you are not over exposed to any particular sector or category of fund.

Valuations are cheaper than they appear.

Raise allocation to equities now

Right now indices are at an all time high, but valuations are nowhere near the previous peaks. The Govt.'s focus on solving supply side problems should lead to improvement in sustainable growth potential of India's economy. Historically, Equities have returned over 17% CAGR returns over last three decades or so. Next few years' average could be even higher. So we urge you to enhance allocation to this asset class.

Do not react impulsively. At worst, you might miss some opportunities.

Many of you may have felt that you missed out in this rally and did not invest enough in mutual funds. Our suggestion is please get in touch with us, as we will try to keep your overall asset allocation intact. Do not react impulsively. Lastly invest in mutual funds and leave it to professionals like us.

Five reasons why you should invest through the SIP route

A Systematic Investment Plan or SIP, as it is popularly known, is a vehicle offered by Mutual Funds to help investors save regularly by committing a fixed amount of investment in a scheme periodically, normally a month. The units are allotted on the basis of NAV existing on the date of investment.

I have listed below five points in the order of their increasing importance which explain why investment through the SIP route is preferable.

1. Light on your wallet:

Investments in Systematic Investment Plans can be started with amounts as low as Rs. 500/- per month. One can commit the amount as per his choice in multiples thereafter. Hence, it gives regularity in investments without strain.

2. Easier Administration:

Systematic Investment Plans are one of easiest to administer techniques of investment as the investor does away with the need to time the market. The date of investment is fixed and the amount has to be deposited on the same day every month. To further make it easier, schemes offer the facility of auto-debit and ECS (Electronic Clearing System).

3. Disciplined approach:

A majority of investors find it difficult to save and invest on a regular basis. But Systematic Investment Plans help overcome this problem as the investor commits a fixed amount per month and soon inculcates a habit of regular saving by limiting his expenditure.

4. Rupee-cost Averaging:

This is the main reason which explains why SIPs are preferred by investors who do not have the time or expertise to study the market and time their investments. Systematic Investment Plans do not require the investors to plan the timing of their investments. This is because by investing through SIPs, investors automatically buy more when the valuations are low and buy less when the NAV is high.

Let us explain the same with the help of an example:

Suppose an investor has committed Rs. 1,000/- on the 10th of every month. Here is the schedule of his investments at the end of the financial year.

Date of Investment	Amount invested	NAV	No. of Units Purchased
10 April	Rs.1000	7.50	133.33
10 May	Rs.1000	8.00	125.00
10 June	Rs.1000	8.50	117.65
10 July	Rs.1000	9.00	111.11
10 August	Rs.1000	9.50	105.26
10 Sept	Rs.1000	10.00	100.00
10 October	Rs.1000	10.50	95.24
10 Nov	Rs.1000	11.00	90.91
10 Dec	Rs.1000	11.50	86.96
10 January	Rs.1000	10.50	95.24
10 February	Rs.1000	11.00	90.91
10 March	Rs.1000	10.00	100.00
Total	Rs.12000		1251.61

On a careful analysis of the above, it can be seen that the average NAV over time was Rs. 9.75. But the average NAV of the investors purchase is Rs. 9.59. This shows that he has gained from the principle of rupee-cost averaging.

5. Compounding:

This is the most magical effect that small and regular savings have in building ones portfolio over time. And this also explains the importance of starting investments early. Let me explain the same with the help of certain examples:

Example 1:

There are two investors A and B. A starts investing Rs. 10,000/- every year from the age of 20. But B starts investing the same amount from the age of 25. Both of them earn an interest of 15% compounded annually on their investment. By the time their age is 60, the value of their investments is as follows:

	Amount
A	Rs. 2,04,59,539
B	Rs. 1,01,33,457

It can be seen that the value of As investment is almost double the value of Bs investment. And the only difference was that B started investing only 5 years later than A. This is no magic. This is the effect of compounding.

Example 2:

There is an investor X. He wants to generate a corpus of Rs. 1,50,00,000 by the time he retires. Let us see how much he will have to save each year when he starts investing at the following ages:

Age at which X starts Investing	Amt to be invested every year
20	Rs. 7,332
30	Rs. 30,003
40	Rs. 1,27,324
50	Rs. 6,42,418

5 Common Investing Mistakes

We take a look at common investing errors and suggest solutions to ensure you make better investment decisions.

As emotional human beings, we tend to be our own worst enemy when it comes to making investment decisions. Below are 5 common ways in which investors slip up, and suggestions on how best to avoid these mistakes.

1. Letting anxiety rule your head

Back in 2007 you might have been feeling nervous about the stock market, with equities at all-time highs, and pondering whether it might be time to offload some holdings. In 2008, you may have found yourself thinking that markets couldn't go much lower and it was time to plunge your money back into equities. The chances, however, that you actually managed to accurately pick and act on these two turning points are very slim. Furthermore, miscalculating these points could have had a seriously detrimental impact on the value of your portfolio.

It's difficult to ignore your emotions completely but the statistics prove that stock performances over time tend to improve and come back. If you'd been fully invested in debt between 2000 and 2003, you might have been rubbing your hands with glee as you watched equities tumble amid the bursting of the tech bubble. But that same portfolio today would have substantially underperformed a mixed stocks and bond portfolio, even taking into account the stock market crash of 2008.

The key message here is threefold: taking a long-term view is important because it reduces the impact of volatility; trying to time the market leads to slip-ups; and diversification is very helpful for spreading risk.

2. Trying to time the market

As alluded to above, timing the market is a lot easier with hindsight. Accurately timing the market is pretty difficult, and many would argue it's impossible. Instead, focus on setting your investment goals, picking your investment strategy and spreading your investment risk, which will ultimately lead to steady returns – returns that would have been substantially reduced if you'd tried to time the markets and missed, say, the best-performing month of each year. Trying to guess market movements is a risky and fraught investment style.

One particularly effective method of investing is a systematic investment plan, which is when you invest equal amounts of money on a regular basis into your portfolio. This allows you to bypass the risk of making poor investment decisions during tumultuous times. Rupee-cost averaging can help investors limit losses, while also instilling a sense of investment discipline and ensuring that they're buying equity at ever-lower prices in down markets.

3. Misunderstanding diversification

A common mistake to make is to think that because your portfolio contains 15 different funds, you're well diversified. But diversification isn't about the quantity of holdings. Good funds combined in the wrong way can make a bad portfolio: diversification means spreading your investments across assets, regions, sectors, and investment styles. One year's hot topic can become the next year's dud. Anyone invested fully in one area takes the risk of watching their portfolio swing violently between notable gains and

substantial losses. But a savvy investor who had spread his money across a range of assets, sectors and regions would have achieved much smoother returns over the same time frame.

4. 'Old age' means time to pull out of stocks

By all means, as your investment time frame shortens you may want to move from a more aggressive investment style to a more conservative one, perhaps shifting assets into bonds and cash and out of more volatile equities. But just because you're broaching retirement age doesn't necessarily mean its time to focus your portfolio fully on fixed income.

There are three key points to take into consideration here:

Firstly, retirement income horizons are increasing if you can afford to retire early then congratulations.

Secondly, were living longer these days in fact a couple aged 65 at present have more than a 25% chance that one of them will live into their late 80s so that's more than three decades of living costs they need to have saved and invested for.

Thirdly, inflation erodes purchasing power. The value of a portfolio invested solely in fixed income will decrease over time, even at the current low rates of inflation, and increasingly so as inflation rises, as many expect it will do given the vast quantity of money injected into the system by way of the governments economic stimulus programmes. Keeping a portion of your portfolio in other assets such as equities can help protect against inflation-erosion.

5. Procrastination or inertia

I can't afford to invest right now; I'll do it next year once the company reinstates bonuses. Sound familiar? The problem with delaying is that it reduces the amount of time your money has to work for you and also reduces the long-term advantage of pound cost averaging. If you had invested Rs 2,000 per year over a decade, the value of your investments at the end of the time period would be far greater than had you started investing Rs 4,000 per year halfway through that period.

An additional benefit of long-term investing is compound interest, exemplified by the oft-quoted trick question of whether you would rather have £1,000 per day for 30 days or a penny that doubled in value every day for 30 days. The savvy investor would pick the doubling penny and be looking at £5 million at the end of 30 days versus £30,000 if they opted for the £1,000 per day.

Hopefully you've noticed that these investor mistakes all lead to the same few suggested solutions:

- Take a long-term view
- Understand that market corrections do happen
- Stay the course rather than attempting to time the market
- Take advantage of rupee-cost averaging and compound interest
- Diversify your portfolio
- Act rather than delay

This article initially appeared on Morningstar's UK website and has been edited for an Indian audience. Holly Cook is managing editor for Morningstar UK.

Reap rich gains with mid-caps in long term

Often it is said that today's mid-cap stocks are tomorrow's large caps. This means if you can identify a fundamentally strong mid-cap company, invest in the same and hold it for 5, 10 or 15 years, the same stock would be worth several times your initial investment. In other words, if you have the risk taking ability to invest in such stocks, either directly or through the mutual fund route, and remain invested for long, you can probably benefit hugely from the runaway growth of such companies.

This holds good for the Indian market too. If you look at the history of the market, you can see some of the leading companies of today were mid-caps a few years ago: Infosys and Bharti Airtel are examples of this phenomenon.

Although there is no exact definition of a mid-cap stock, and so the definition also changes in the market's context. Usually, a company with a market capitalisation of between Rs 1,000 Crore and Rs 5,000 Crore is taken to be a mid-cap stock in India. If you observe, these are also the stocks which do not fall within the group which constitute the BSE Sensex or the NSE nifty indices. This scale could shift substantially in a strong bull run when several of the non-nifty companies may also have market cap of over Rs. 5,000 Crore. On the other hand, if the market is in an extremely bearish phase, like from October 2008 to March 2009, some of the stocks in the benchmark indices may have a market cap closer to or lower than Rs 5,000 crore. But like in the bull phase, not all stocks with over Rs 5,000 crore market cap will be a large-cap, in a bear phase not all with a Rs 5,000-crore market cap will be a midcap. The market has its own way of classifying a large-cap, a mid-

cap and a small cap stock, and there is some element of subjectivity to the classification.

In India, the two leading bourses the NSE and the BSE have their own mid-cap indices. As an investor, if you are not experienced enough to distinguish between stocks by their market capitalisations, you could follow these indices for a better and safer understanding of mid-cap and other stocks.

Beginning of revival right time to invest in mid-caps

Anticipating an economic revival with the new government, the Indian stock market is expected to perform better in the coming years. Historical data suggest that when markets bounce back, mid-cap and small-cap indices rise faster than the overall market.

Mid-cap is an abbreviation for the term 'middle capitalization'. Market capitalization is calculated by multiplying the number of company's outstanding shares by its current share price. Based on this, a stock is categorized as large, mid or small cap. The exact definition of these terms can vary among various participants in the equity market. Generally, stocks with an average free float market capitalization ranging from Rs. 1,000 Crore to Rs. 5000 Crore are classified as mid-cap stocks. Over the long term, mid-cap stocks have the potential to outperform broader the market and offer more attractive risk returns characteristics.

Why you should invest in mid-caps:

Here, small-cap growth is combined with large cap stability, and thus mid-caps shares provide

investors with the best of both worlds. Progressed through the small-cap status, mid-cap companies may have proven business plans and a more experienced management. Also, smaller in size, midcaps have high growth potential compared to the large-caps. Most of the time, stocks with smaller market caps are usually undervalued, since their potential is yet to be discovered. Investors can reap the benefit by investing in such stocks if they can identify the stocks which have the potential to become tomorrow's large-caps. The mid-cap segment of the stock market is, thus, being increasingly perceived as an attractive investment segment with high growth potential. Investors should have great patience while investing in midcap stock because the actual growth in such stocks can be expected only in the long run.

Risk associated with midcap stocks:

Mid-cap stocks, which normally have the potential to grow faster than large-cap stocks, come with some extra risks. High volatility is normally associated with mid-cap stocks. During a slowdown in the economy, small-cap and midcap companies suffer the most due to low margins and poor profitability that reflect in their prices. In the last few years, when stock markets faced a lot of uncertainty starting with the global financial crisis of 2008, mid-cap and small-cap categories underperformed the broader market. Investors who have a high risk-high return profile and long investment horizon should only invest in mid-cap stocks. Moreover, exposure to mid-cap stocks should be limited to 30-40 % of the total equity portfolio. Also people with an investment horizon below five years should avoid mid-cap stocks in their portfolio.

Identify the right mid-cap stock:

Mid-caps are under-researched and hence analyzing financial health is very important when selecting a mid-cap stock. According to Benjamin Graham, three criteria are important to assess the financial health of a company: Total debt that is less than tangible book value, a current ratio greater than two and total debt less than two times net current asset value. In addition to earnings growth, it is important to find stocks whose earnings are sustainable for many years to come. That's what turns a midcap into a large-cap. It is important to invest in companies with strong balance sheet. Stocks with high dividend yield, low price to book ratio and low price to earnings ratio have potential to deliver higher returns.

Take the mutual fund route:

Mid-cap companies typically receive less analyst coverage than large cap companies and, therefore, it is more important for investors to take help of professionals to pick the right mid-cap stocks. Investors who have expertise, access to research and time to track these stocks can invest directly. However, for an investor with limited knowledge of the equity market, it is better to choose the mutual fund route. Accessing mid-caps through actively managed mutual funds may offer investors the opportunity to leverage the benefits of mid-cap stocks.

Source: TOI

UNDERSTANDING DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND

Demographic dividend is the benefit a country gets when its working population outgrows its dependants such as children and old people.

This means there are relatively more hands to earn i.e. higher per capita income leading to higher savings and growth.

However, such rapid growth in labour force is **temporary**.

This stage of a country's growth starts with a **demographic transition**. It means a shift from one phase to another.

Let me explain.

Developing countries go through **three** demographic phases:

Phase 1:

Improved income and health reduces the infant mortality rate and a baby boom (or population explosion) arises.

This increases the dependency ratio (the number of dependents per income earner).

Phase 2:

The baby boomers, once regarded as a population curse, grow up to create an

unprecedentedly large army of income earners thereby boosting the GDP.

The dependency ratio improves dramatically - there are relatively more hands to earn and fewer mouths to feed.

This is the first demographic dividend.

Few Examples: India, Australia, Indonesia etc.

A second demographic dividend is also possible.

With improved health, baby boomers expect to live long and so save large sums for retirement. This higher saving finances additional investment and accelerates GDP growth.

This is the second demographic dividend.

Few Examples: Brazil, China, USA etc.

In short, the first dividend yields a transitory bonus and the second transforms that bonus into greater assets and sustainable development subject to implementation of effective policies.

Phase 3:

In phase 3 of a country's development, the dividend starts disappearing. A growing desire for small families means that the baby boom is followed by a baby bust.

When the baby boomers begin to retire, the proportion of non-earning old people rises sharply and tends to reduce the income per head.

Few Examples: Japan, Germany, Russia, Italy etc.

What is the role of policymakers?

The dividend period can only be considered as a window of opportunity rather than a guarantee of improved standards of living.

Only when a country capitalizes on the resources and uses them effectively will the economy benefit.

If right policies are not in place, a demographic dividend can turn into a demographic disaster.

Hope you have understood the concept of Demographic Dividend.

Source: Prof. Simply Simple

Understanding the difference between Large Cap, Mid Cap and Small Cap Funds

The Indian Premier League (IPL) selection process whereby the team owners bid for players bears some similarity to how fund managers select stocks. In this lesson we have attempted to use this similarity to explain the difference between large cap, mid cap and small cap stocks.

We have made an attempt to relate the IPL to Mutual Funds to explain the difference between Large Cap, Mid Cap and Small Cap Funds.

To understand this let us go back to the IPL.

Players like Pollard, Chris Gayle, Shane Watson, Dale Steyn comprise a bunch of high quality-higher priced players. They are priced higher at the auction but team owners are willing to pay a high price as these cricketers have proven themselves under different conditions and are expected to perform well. Not much research needs to be done about them because they are already champion cricketers.

These higher priced champions are somewhat like Large Cap funds which invest in big and higher priced companies which are expected to do well. But being higher priced, their returns could get muted unless their performance turns out to be exceptional just like that of Chris Gayle.

Then there are players like Murali Kartik, Parthiv Patel, Robin Uthappa, Ashish Nehra, Irfan Pathan, Yusuf Pathan, RP Singh etc who have played in the past and in that sense have established their credentials and may also play for the Indian cricket team in the future. Not much research is needed but these players are not in any position to charge a premium either. They are expected to do well due to their

experience but not as well as the big players who are in prime form or who like Gayle can tear a bowling apart on their day and win matches single handedly.

These players are like the Mid Cap funds which buy the stock of companies that are established but not having the stature of large cap stocks. Hence they are not as highly priced as large cap stocks. Most are expected to do well while some of them could surprise with their performance and in future may enter the large cap fund portfolio.

However, players like Sanju Samson, Aditya Tare, Mohit Sharma are relatively new. They were given an opportunity to play and prove themselves. Hence they are relatively less pricey. And they did exceedingly well, returning handsome returns in terms of the value to their owners.

Similarly, in Mutual Fund parlance these are like small cap funds that invest in relatively unknown stock but who have the capacity to deliver surprising results and good returns. Naturally since they are relatively cheaper, their returns may outperform large cap funds. However while less research may be required for large cap stocks, research needed to identify high quality mid cap and small cap stocks is relatively much more intense.

Hope this note has thrown some light on the concepts of Large Cap Funds vs Small and Mid Cap Funds.

Source: Prof Simply Simple

FIXED DEPOSIT

DHFL - Revision in FD Interest Rates w.e.f. 1st September 2013

CUMULATIVE SCHEME R O I (%) p.a.

Scheme	General		Privilege		Investors
	< 25 Lacs	25 L & Above	< 25 Lacs	25 L & Above	
Aashray Deposit 40 Months	10.50		11.00		Individuals / Minor / NRI / HUF / Trusts / Clubs / Societies / Association / Public//pvt companies / Proprietary/ Partnership Firms / Co-operative societies / Co-op Banks
Aashray Deposit Plus 14 Months	10.50		11.00	11.00	
Aashray Deposit Plus 12-84 Months	10.50	11.50	11.00	11.00	
Swayamsiddha 500 Days for Women	10.00		10.50		1st Depositor should be a woman
Aashray Deposit 13 Months for Trusts		1 Cr & Above	N.A.		Exclusive for Trusts / Societies / Clubs / Associations
	< 1 Cr				

NON CUMULATIVE SCHEME R O I (%) p.a.

GENERAL	< 25 Lacs				25 L & Above			
	Yearly	Half Yearly	Quarterly	Monthly	Yearly	Half Yearly	Quarterly	Monthly
Aashray Deposit 40 Months	11.00	10.70	10.55	10.45	11.00	10.70	10.55	10.45
Aashray Deposit Plus 14 Months	10.01	10.75	10.37	10.62	11.26	11.00	10.87	10.79
Aashray Deposit Plus 12-84 Months	10.75	10.50	10.38	10.30	11.00	10.75	10.63	10.55
Swayamsiddha 500 Days for Women	10.75	10.50	10.38	10.30	10.75	10.50	10.38	10.30

HDFC Platinum Deposits Rates

Interest Rates on Deposits effective w.e.f 16th Dec 2013 (p.a.)

Platinum Deposits : (Fixed Rates only)

Period	Monthly Income Plan	Quarterly Option	Half-Yearly Option	Annual Income Plan	Cumulative Option
15 Months	9.25%	9.30%	9.40%	Nil	9.60%
22 Months	9.25%	9.30%	9.40%	9.60%	9.60%
33 Months	9.15%	9.20%	9.30%	9.50%	9.50%

SHRIRAM TRANSPORT FINANCE COMPANY LIMITED

Fixed Deposit Scheme and Secured Non Convertible Debentures

SHRIRAM UNNATI

CRISIL: FAA+ , ICRA: MAA+

Deposit Tenor	Cumulative	Monthly	Quarterly	Half Yearly	Annually
1 Year	9.25	8.88	8.95	9.05	9.25
2 Year	9.75	9.34	9.41	9.52	9.75
3 Year	10.75	10.25	10.34	10.47	10.75
4 Year	10.75	10.25	10.34	10.47	10.75
5 Year	10.75	10.25	10.34	10.47	10.75

Bajaj Finance Limited

Rating - MAAA By ICRA & FAAA By CRISIL					
Deposit Tenor	Cumulative	Monthly	Quarterly	Half Yearly	Annually
12 Months	9.25	8.90	8.95	9.05	9.25
15 Months	9.75	9.30	9.40	9.40	9.75
24 Months	9.40	9.05	9.05	9.15	9.40
36 Months	9.65	9.20	9.30	9.30	9.65
48 Months	9.25	8.90	8.95	9.05	9.25
60 Months	9.25	8.90	8.95	9.05	9.25

Additional rate of 0.25% p.a. for Senior Citizens, Employees & BFL Existing Live customers
Minimum Deposit Value:

1. Delhi/NCR and Mumbai – INR 50,000

2. Bangalore, Chennai, Hyderabad, Kolkata, Ahmadabad & Pune – INR 100,000

3. Rest of India INR 100,000 (non-cumulative scheme) & INR 50,000 (cumulative scheme)

Name of the Company	Min Amt	Senior Citizen	Credit Rating	(Interest rate %) (Period in Months)				Interest Frequency
Gruh Finance (W.E.F 17-10-2013)				12	24	36	48	Frequency
Individul & Trust	1000	0.25	FAA+ & MAA+	9.00	9.25	9.25	9.50	Monthly
								Qtrly
								Ann
								Cum
HDFC Ltd (W.E.F 16-12-2013)				12-23	24-47	48-60	-	Frequency
				8.90	8.90	8.65	-	Monthly
For Individual & Trust- Regular Deposits Below 1 cr	40000	0.25	FAAA	8.95	8.95	8.70	-	Qtrly
	20000			9.05	9.05	8.80	-	Half Yearly
				Nil	9.25	9.00	-	Ann
				9.25	9.25	9.00	-	Cum
LIC Housing Finance Ltd(W.E.F 15-10-2013)				12	24	36	-	Frequency
From 24th Feb 2011	10000	<= Rs.50000/ 0.10	FAAA	9.00	9.25	9.40	-	Half Yearly / Cum
		>= 51000- 0.25		9.00	9.25	9.40	-	Half Yearly / Cum
Mahindra & Mahindra Finance				12	24	36	48	Frequency
	10000	0.25	FAAA	9.25	10.00	10.25	9.75	Cum
	25000			9.00	9.75	10	9.50	Half Yearly
	50000			8.90	9.65	9.90	9.40	Qtrly
PNB Housing Finance Ltd (01-01-2014)								
Individual & Trust		Sr. Citizen	FAA +		12	24 -48	60-120	Frequency
Ind & Trust up to 5cr & Ind & Trust-upto 5 - 10 cr	20000	0.25				9.65	9.40	9.50

NOTE:

1) Self Attested PAN Card & Address Proof Photo Copy Compulsory for All Fixed Deposits.

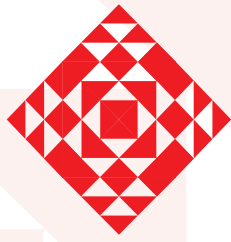
2) All interest rates are subject to revision without prior intimation. Please check with us before investing.

MUTUAL FUND PERFORMANCE

Data As on 12th May , 2014

<u>Equity Large Cap Performance</u>								
Scheme	AUM(Cr)	6 Mon	1 Yr	2 Yr	3 Yr	5 Yr	Rating	NAV
Axis - Equity Fund (G)	656	27.74	34.52	28.91	17.46	0.00	*****	16.99
BNP Paribas - Equity (G)	217	29.74	39.65	26.73	18.02	15.37	****	54.31
ICICI Pru - Top 100 Fund Reg (G)	469	29.15	47.33	27.01	18.37	17.02	*****	215.68
L&T - Equity Fund (G)	1952	31.87	40.53	24.80	14.02	17.09	****	51.06
UTI - Equity Fund (G)	2478	28.95	36.71	25.59	16.50	18.66	*****	84.07
<u>Large & Mid Cap Scheme Performance</u>								
Scheme	AUM(Cr)	6 Mon	1 Yr	2 Yr	3 Yr	5 Yr	Rating	NAV
Birla SL - Top 100 Fund Reg (G)	342	33.79	47.78	30.49	18.30	17.72	****	36.73
Franklin - India Prima Plus (G)	2014	29.45	37.17	25.77	15.37	16.67	****	333.64
Kotak - Select Focus Fund (G)	351	31.50	42.08	28.23	16.51	0.00	****	18
Mirae - Asset India Opp Fund Reg (G)	361	33.92	48.31	29.98	17.67	21.00	*****	26.41
Religare - Invesco Equity Fund (G)	33	16.61	32.85	24.95	14.41	16.13	****	18.32
SBI - M Multicap Fund Reg (G)	335	32.00	38.99	26.38	14.27	12.10	**	25.06
UTI - Opp Fund (G)	3679	26.36	34.62	22.73	16.10	17.21	****	41.86
<u>Mid & Small Cap Equity Scheme Performance</u>								
Scheme	AUM(Cr)	6 Mon	1 Yr	2 Yr	3 Yr	5 Yr	Rating	NAV
Axis - Midcap Fund (G)	258	49.70	59.20	39.13	24.36	0.00	*****	19.82
BNP Paribas - Mid Cap Fund (G)	68	40.06	57.47	36.58	23.99	25.03	*****	18.09
Franklin - India Smaller Companies Fund (G)	386	46.70	65.23	44.32	24.58	23.98	****	27.4
ICICI Pru - Value Discovery Reg (G)	3040	49.78	70.94	36.55	22.80	27.09	*****	88.94
Mirae - Asset Emerging Bluechip Fund Reg (G)	195	48.01	65.07	38.35	23.30	0.00	*****	21.3
Religare - Invesco Mid N Small Cap (G)	80	41.59	57.31	37.32	22.12	27.65	*****	26.35
Tata - Dividend Yield Plan A (G)	291	27.69	36.89	20.92	13.21	19.61	***	48.31
<u>Thematic Scheme Performance</u>								
Scheme	AUM(Cr)	6 Mon	1 Yr	2 Yr	3 Yr	5 Yr	Rating	NAV
Birla SL - Infrastructure Fund Reg (G)	290	53.76	60.85	29.33	13.52	11.61	*****	22.68
DSP BlackRock - India T.I.G.E.R. Reg Fund (G)	994	49.22	48.86	25.98	11.72	9.82	***	60.32
Franklin - Build India Fund (G)	60	45.36	58.16	35.76	21.46	0.00	*****	20.28
HDFC - Infrastructure Fund (G)	521	62.55	61.41	23.67	9.24	12.00	***	14.68
L&T - India Special Situations Fund (G)	571	33.78	41.81	27.65	17.43	17.60	****	29.11
<u>ELSS Scheme Performance</u>								
Scheme	AUM(Cr)	6 Mon	1 Yr	2 Yr	3 Yr	5 Yr	Rating	NAV
Axis - Long Term Equity (G)	934	34.39	51.69	35.06	22.32	0.00	*****	22.58
BNP Paribas - Tax Adv Plan (G)	163	32.83	44.22	28.11	18.99	17.75	****	23.26
ICICI Pru - Tax Plan Reg (G)	1568	37.50	57.56	31.93	18.80	22.00	*****	230.31
Religare - Invesco Tax Plan (G)	142	31.90	41.90	28.26	16.20	19.39	****	27.33
<u>Balance Scheme Performance</u>								
Scheme	AUM(Cr)	6 Mon	1 Yr	2 Yr	3 Yr	5 Yr	Rating	NAV
Can Robeco - Balance Reg (G)	27.88	34.43	20.98	15.04	15.86	19.77	*****	91.92
HDFC - Children Gift Invest	454	26.05	40.41	25.64	17.11	21.97	*****	70.23
ICICI Pru - Balanced Advantage Fund Reg (G)	1278	18.62	30.03	22.86	16.63	16.05	****	22.17
L&T - India Prudence Fund (G)	48	28.05	38.05	25.73	16.08	0.00	****	15.52
<u>Equity International Funds Performance</u>								
Scheme	AUM(Cr)	6 Mon	1 Yr	2 Yr	3 Yr	5 Yr	Rating	NAV
FT - India Feeder Franklin US Opp (G)	708	1.71	26.23	24.88	0.00	0.00		17.16
DSP BlackRock - US Flexible Equity Reg Fund (G)	124	3.58	21.98	0.00	0.00	0.00		15.09
ICICI Pru - US Bluechip Equity Fund Reg (G)	220	6.69	24.79	0.00	0.00	0.00		16.11
JPMorgan - Asean Equity Off-shore Fund Reg (G)	272	3.62	1.20	16.09	16.74	0.00		15.96
L&T - Global Real Asset Fund (G)	96	3.45	15.03	18.03	15.36	0.00		19.39
<u>Debt - Short Term/ Long Term Scheme Performance</u>								
Scheme	AUM(Cr)	6 Mon	1 Yr	2 Yr	3 Yr	5 Yr	Rating	NAV
Birla SL - Medium Term Plan Reg (G)	2332	6.24	9.45	10.91	10.75	9.05	*****	15.69
BNP Paribas - ST Income Fund (G)	317	4.76	7.70	8.98	9.13	7.94	*****	14.81
DWS - Short Maturity Reg Fund (G)	1815	5.23	8.25	9.34	9.31	7.99	****	23.31
ICICI Pru - Regular Savings Fund Reg (G)	3757	5.57	8.02	9.00	9.11	0.00	****	13.54
Templeton - India Income Oppt Fund (G)	3885	5.73	8.46	9.93	9.81	0.00	****	14.82

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