

ONLINE MARKETING OF MUTUAL FUND

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ABSTRACT

A mutual fund makes investments in assets including stocks, bonds, and short-term loans using the combined resources of its members. The mutual fund's portfolio, or overall holdings, are what define it as a mutual fund. Investors purchase shares of mutual funds. In order to offer returns for the investors, professional money managers that deal with mutual funds put money in the fund.

1. INTRODUCTION

With the pooled resources of several members in a mutual fund, investments in assets like stocks, bonds, and short-term debt are made. The portfolio, or the total holdings, of the mutual fund are what distinguish it as a mutual fund. A mutual fund's shares are bought by investors. Professional money managers that work with mutual funds invest the money in the fund to provide returns for the investors. A mutual fund's portfolio is created and managed in line with the prospectus's stated investment objectives. All parties involved in the fund business, such as investors, mutual fund agents, financial planners, investment counsellors, and fund personnel, must thus improve their awareness of the sector.

Open-ended mutual fund plans are ones that are always accepting new investors and have available units for purchase. Money can be bought or sold without restriction. These plans are not just perpetual, but they are also not traded on any significant marketplaces. They give investors extra liquidity because the buyback facility is available.

Closed-ended mutual fund plans are ones that have a limited lifespan before they need to be redeemed. The units are listed on the stock market when the sale is completed. The supply-demand equilibrium has an impact on unit costs.

Growth strategies concentrate on equity investments with high rates of return. Income Schemes are investments in fixed assets that regularly produce an income for their owners.

Investments made in "balanced schemes" are assured to grow at a pace that is both respectable in terms of return and not overly speedy. Investments in debt and equity are frequently made with financial resources. These pools of funds are invested in short-term, highly lucrative, and liquid assets like Treasury bills and commercial paper.

Money market accounts that are tax-deferred provide investors a tax savings. Equity-linked pension plans and savings plans do not include capital gains on specific assets.

The best investment strategy is to use index schemes. The yields and the yield on the Index are essentially identical.

Potential investors must have a thorough understanding of mutual funds before taking any action. There is a positive connection, supposing the investor has some knowledge with mutual funds. The relationship between the two is unfavourable when investors lack expertise. Mutual funds' many benefits help to explain why they could displace other investment alternatives in the future. There are other options and ways to invest with third parties for people who are worried about Capital Land's lack of resources for meticulous accounting and market monitoring.

The benefits listed below are generally available to all investors from mutual funds:

The knowledgeable managers of mutual funds meticulously assess each company's past and future with assistance from the fund's own Investment Research Team to decide which stocks are most suited for the Program's goals.

By buying shares in a number of companies in several markets, mutual funds can diversify their investment risk. Diversification reduces losses since it is extremely unlikely for all equities to crash at the same time and in the same proportion. We accomplish this by keeping track of brokers and companies, as well as by managing a mutual fund with a sizable sum of money you may make on your own. Investing in a mutual fund may be convenient and time-saving. Mutual funds may offer superior returns in the long and medium term since they invest in a wide range of assets.

The cost of investing through mutual funds is less expensive than investing directly in the capital markets because of economies of scale in brokerage, custodial, and other costs.

The system is transparent since it regularly updates you on the value of your investment, the proportion of money allocated to various asset classes, the investment plan, and the outlook of the fund managers. Or, to put it another way, high-quality stocks may be too expensive for ordinary investors to afford. Due to the fact that mutual funds are pooled assets, even a relatively small investor may benefit from the fund's strategy.

As all mutual funds are required to register with SEBI and adhere strictly to its regulations, the industry is carefully regulated. The SEBI often monitors the operation of investment funds.

According to the findings of a SEBI study of fund companies, the biggest difficulty mutual fund providers have while advertising MF products is: Investors struggle with a lack of financial knowledge and comprehension. Traditionally, overseas wholesalers have been the primary means of selling MF. Nonetheless, the encounters have been difficult.

an absence of financial literacy.

Concern over possibly catastrophic losses as a result of stock market fluctuations. Oversaturation of the market for fund managers and investment programmes.

due to a lack of knowledge and trust with distributors and fund firms.

Due to the intangibility of financial services, it could be challenging for investors to comprehend and recognise their advantages without the distributor's coercive marketing or instruction. The majority of investors in India are regular people, particularly those in their 60s and 70s.

Similar to other industries, the financial services sector has adopted digital platforms in response to the rapid advancement of information and communication technology. Like many other industries, the mutual fund industry must embrace digital change to be competitive. Make sure clients can quickly get the information they require whenever they do so if you want them to continue patronising your company. Mutual fund companies must use digital media marketing to advertise their mutual funds and other financial products on platforms like Facebook, Twitter, Google +, and others.

The development of digital marketing has made it simpler for mutual fund companies to connect with a wider investor base and has also greatly improved the informational convenience for potential investors. This study's major goal is to analyse how digital marketing influences investors' mutual fund selections, and its secondary goal is to identify the most significant demographic variables influencing online investing activity.

By selecting one of the techniques from the list below, you may benefit from some of the most well-liked ones while investing in mutual funds.

Part 1 of "Trying to Time the Market": The core of this strategy is the ability to enter and exit key markets, assets, or sectors at the right periods. The best course of action is to purchase shares of stock at a loss and then sell them at a profit. Yet because the market is unpredictable, previous knowledge is essential.

Financial ratios, the Profit and Loss account on the company's Balance Sheet, and other factors are examples of market timing indicators. These characteristics provide investors a clear competitive advantage. They can now see where the markets are headed in the future thanks to this.

Buy-and-Hold Trading In the mutual fund sector, the buy-and-hold investing approach is very popular. As the name suggests, this strategy encourages buyers to buy and hold onto their investments for a very long period. The most crucial thing to remember is to avoid letting market fluctuations influence you or cause you anxiety.

This strategy is wise regardless of the state of the market since your earnings will always outweigh your losses. Consequently, for investors looking to the future, this is the best course of action. Also, it is simple to implement because all you need to do is sometimes check on it and invest a small amount of time.

Using SEPs and SEP-IRAs for Investments: A Systematic Investment Plan is one of the best ways to invest in mutual funds (SIP). SIPs are used because they require regular contributions into mutual funds of a set size.

This approach makes it feasible to use rupee cost averaging, which is a significant benefit. With this method, you might buy more units while the market is weak and vice versa. As a result, more mutual fund units might be purchased for less money overall.

Systematic Transfer Plans, or STPs, are another way to invest in mutual funds. Investors can transfer funds between mutual funds using STPs. Investors can transfer funds automatically from one mutual fund programme to another on a recurrent basis thanks to automatic STPs. It's also important to note that STP users have the option of using rupee cost averaging.

Before making any form of financial commitment, it is essential to consider your risk tolerance while making investments. A mutual fund investment works the same way.

Intelligent mutual fund investors are aware of the need of maintaining portfolio diversity in accordance with their unique risk profiles. You may reduce risk by spreading out your assets over a variety of asset classes and subclasses. This strategy also aids in creating a diverse portfolio.

Also, when buying mutual funds, one should not use leverage. We need to find a balance to shield them from losses during market downturns.

When you use a performance weighting strategy, you must often monitor your investments and change your allocations in response to the performance of your money. It is possible to profit from the best-case scenario and record income.

This strategy combines market timing with the buy-and-hold strategy. Investors will be able to observe the results of this method after a few years of monitoring and evaluating performance.

Mutual funds have about 6.05 billion Indian rupees invested in them (60.5 million) Let's start with Chapter 1: Let's begin with an opening paragraph first.

Stocks and Bonds:

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2. BEHAVIORAL INVESTMENT IN A MUTUAL FUND

Making wise financial decisions requires having a solid understanding of mutual funds. There is a positive connection, supposing the investor has some knowledge with mutual funds. The relationship between the two is unfavourable when investors lack expertise. Mutual funds' many benefits help to explain why they could displace other investment alternatives in the future. There are other options and ways to invest with third parties for people who are worried about CapitalLand's lack of resources for meticulous accounting and market monitoring.

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regulated. The SEBI often monitors the operation of investment funds.

Investors' lack of awareness and comprehension of financial topics is the biggest obstacle that mutual fund providers confront while advertising MF products, according to the findings of a SEBI study of fund houses. Traditionally, overseas wholesalers have been the primary means of selling MF. Nonetheless, the encounters have been difficult.

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Also, when buying mutual funds, one should not use leverage. We need to find a balance to shield them from losses during market downturns. When you use a performance weighting strategy, you must often monitor your investments and change your allocations in response to the performance of your money. It is possible to profit from the best-case

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Mutual funds have about 6.05 billion Indian rupees invested in them (60.5 million) Frequent SIP account contributions to Indian Mutual Fund schemes. Systematic Investment Plan (SIP) is a mutual fund investment plan (methodology) that enables investors to make recurrent monthly investments of a specified amount in a mutual fund scheme. The smallest monthly SIP payment is \$500. SIPs feature a small, recurring monthly payment, much like normal contributions. You can invest in mutual funds by setting up a systematic investment plan (SIP), which eliminates the need for monthly check sending. Because SIPs enable disciplined investing and rupee cost averaging without the need for market timing, investors in Indian mutual funds are becoming more and more interested in them. In November 2022, the Indian mutual fund industry's average assets under management (AAUM) were at Rs 40,49,440 crore. As of 30 November 2022, mutual funds in India were managing a total of Rs. 40,37,561 crore. The AUM of the Indian MF Industry has increased significantly during the past ten years, rising from \$7.93 trillion on November 30, 2012 to \$40.38 trillion on November 30, 2022. From \$22.79 trillion on November 30, 2017, to \$40.38 trillion on November 30, 2022, the AUM of the MF Industry has nearly doubled.

The industry's AUM broke the \$10 trillion barrier (\$10,000,000,000,000) for the first time in May of 2014, and in little over three years, in August of 2017, the AUM reached the \$20 trillion mark (\$20,000,000,000,000.). By November 2020, the total value of assets under management (AUM) will surpass \$30 trillion. thirty lakh crores. On November 30, 2022, the industry's AUM was 40.38 trillion. (40.38 billion rupees). As of November 30, 2022, there were 13,98 crore (139.8 million) folios (accounts), the bulk of which were invested in equity, hybrid, and solution-oriented schemes (111.8 million).

The monthly amounts collected beginning in FY 2016–17 are as follows:

Month	SIP Contribution ₹ crore						
	FY 2022-23	FY 2021-22	FY 2020-21	FY 2019-20	FY 2018-19	FY 2017-18	FY 2016-17
Total during FY	1,00,581	1,24,566	96,080	1,00,084	92,693	67,190	43,921
March		12,328	9,182	8,641	8,055	7,119	4,335
February		11,438	7,528	8,513	8,095	6,425	4,050
January		11,517	8,023	8,532	8,064	6,644	4,095
December		11,305	8,418	8,518	8,022	6,222	3,973
November	13,306	11,005	7,302	8,273	7,985	5,893	3,884
October	13,041	10,519	7,800	8,246	7,985	5,621	3,434
September	12,976	10,351	7,788	8,263	7,727	5,516	3,698
August	12,693	9,923	7,792	8,231	7,658	5,206	3,497
July	12,140	9,609	7,831	8,324	7,554	4,947	3,334
Jun	12,276	9,156	7,917	8,122	7,554	4,744	3,310
May	12,286	8,819	8,123	8,183	7,304	4,584	3,189
April	11,863	8,596	8,376	8,238	6,690	4,269	3,122

Digital Marketing's Important Role in the Financial Sector: The nation's economy depends heavily on the banking industry. Financial industry marketing is notoriously difficult to keep up with. Institutions such as banks, credit unions, private lenders, investment banks, and insurance companies are included in the financial services sector. The main objective of financial marketing is to connect companies and people who need financial services. Digital marketing strategies fill up some of the gaps that the financial sector has in terms of important components.

The banking and insurance sectors are among the most important components of the economies of all nations. The financial sector is crowded with several governmental and private entities while being one of the most lucrative. In order to raise their presence online, Financial Services must spend in digital marketing. Yet, because it already largely relies on more traditional types of promotion, the banking sector has been sluggish to adopt digital marketing methods. You have a range of options for interacting with customers when using multi-channel marketing. Financial institutions that use an omnichannel strategy must offer consistency and continuity across all channels when it comes to the client experience. Websites should be designed with elements that pique users' attention and keep them there in order to deliver a seamless user experience. All mobile devices should be able to simply and swiftly load websites. If you don't have a good grip on the most efficient digital marketing strategies, managing digital advertising and marketing in the banking and financial sectors is not as simple as it first appears. It demands a thorough mastery of a variety of tools in addition to analytical and marketing prowess. This makes it obvious that giving priority to digital marketing services is necessary.

Digital nudging is the practise of influencing people's judgements in situations where they have access to a variety of alternative solutions by leveraging clues in the user interface. Enterprise resource planning (ERP) dashboards and web-based forms are two examples of digital choice environments.

People have to make decisions every day, but the outcomes of those decisions are influenced by both the structure of the decision-making environment in which that data is given as well as the conscious weighing of the pros and cons of the many accessible possibilities. Future information systems practise and research will be greatly influenced by digital nudging, particularly design-oriented information systems research. In order to avoid unexpected effects and random digital prodding, information systems designers must be mindful of the behavioural implications of interface design aspects. This is so that user interfaces can always point people in the right directions (depending on how information is presented). As more is discovered about the behavioural effects of interface- design decisions on user behaviour, digital nudging research is anticipated to become a prominent area of design science study. New design theories that use psychological and behavioural economics insights to the unique difficulties of online decision-making have the potential to develop.

3. LITERATURE REVIEW

The phrase "digitalization" describes the process through which a firm moves from analogue to digital techniques. The objective of becoming paperless, or completely digitising a firm, is to hasten the shift away from paper and into the twenty-first century. His company is now managing the whole production chain, including product design and development, digitally as a consequence of his efforts.

FinTech, or financial technology, is influencing the direction of the financial services industry. Digitalization has increased the financial sector's effectiveness and productivity, which has sped up the economy's transition into a new growth phase. Some industries have undergone dramatic change as a result of the development of digital technology. An investigation by PWC found that the potential implications of emerging technologies like blockchain, big data, virtual reality, AI, and robotics may require asset management organisations to change their current methods of operation. It is already being used by several AMC's in their analyses, marketing campaigns, and daily operations. Although they have recognised the benefits of early adaptation, considerable effort has to be done before mutual fund companies as a whole can be meaningfully changed.

As social media platforms like Facebook, Instagram, and Twitter are some of the most effective marketing tools available, e-commerce firms are improving their methods for connecting with their customers by predominantly leveraging these channels. Also, these sites' dynamic interaction is assisting users in changing their fundamental presumptions, worldviews, and beliefs that shape those worldviews. As a result, a number of AMC's are working to inform the nation's youth about the advantages of investing in mutual funds.

Customers are positively impacted by the emergence of various social media groups and are motivated to make purchases. This transformation, brought about by the digital revolution, has created new opportunities and increased reliance on reference groups, social contacts, and opinion leaders.

Financial innovations that have the potential to upend the industry's status quo are not only present now, but also the wave of the future. The conundrum is whether we're too slow to keep up with the trends or whether you're ready for

the quick development of business models. Among the cutting edge financial technologies that are already in use include artificial intelligence, bitcoin, crowd funding, and robotic investment advisers. Reduce the time it takes for business partners to respond. Essentially, the problem is that we have just begun; there is still plenty t Both regulatory agencies and industry partners will need to adapt and benefit from this. Understanding the complex world of financial technology has been made easier for us by reading the works of our famous forebears.

As a result, more significant changes are taking place in the financial services sector than anyone could have imagined even five years ago. Take into account the cutting-edge mobile technologies that are being created, since they are being embraced by many financial institutions and will lead to better point of sale systems for the offspring of these organisations. Technology breakthroughs are revolutionising several areas of the financial sector, including banking, payments, asset management, and many more. Throughout the last 20 years, they have witnessed the development of India's financial services sector. The Indian government has put into effect many measures intended to expand and open up the nation's financial services industry. The scale of the MF industry has increased over the past three years, and the phrase "financial inclusion" is the catchphrase that best describes the intention behind these developments. Since 2012, the sector's growth has been exponential, with yearly double-digit growth becoming the norm. Average Assets Under Managed (AAUM) in the Indian Mutual Fund Industry topped 23 lakh crores in January 2018, marking an important turning point in the growth of the sector.

Simply put, the mutual fund industry in India is flourishing.

According to AMFI's definition, mutual funds may be offered by corporate agents, which can include banks, or independent agents. Many other direct-access techniques are being looked into by mutual fund companies. Recent years have seen the emergence of new direct solutions to make mutual fund investment more easy for investors. They include of the establishments' own facilities, websites, phones, mobile devices, and ATM kiosks.

Mutual fund firms would profit from going digital in order to attract as many potential investors as possible given how many people in our country have access to the internet.

Internet platforms have been used for MF distribution advancements for a while. The first to introduce such systems in 2009 were the Bombay Stock Exchange and the National Stock Exchange of India.

On the websites of mutual fund companies, investors may buy and sell plans by using a user name, password, or personal identification number (PIN). These systems, however, do not offer a comprehensive breakdown of investment holdings.

You may also utilise online transaction portals like Fundsindia.com and Fundsupermart.com to avoid having to remember several login details. Users of these sites seldom ever have to pay. Customers must pay a minimal registration fee to open an online investing account with a bank or online brokerage like ICICIdirect.com in order to trade mutual funds. NSE introduced a new platform called MF Simple in December 2014 that enables customers to conduct MF trades without a DMAT account. AMFI introduced MF Utility, a platform for centralised distribution, in January 2015. By integrating significant stakeholders like RTAs, Distributors, RIAs, Banks, AMCs, etc. via an effective "Transaction Aggregating Portal," it is feasible to move risk away from the traditional paper-based transactions

4. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Name	Age	Monthly income	Occupation	Education Qualification	Online users reviews on mutual funds help in making quick and appropriate decisions	Website of mutual funds do not provided accurate information and are in appropriate.	I consider investing in funds which I find in my e-mail.	I actively look out for mutual fund ads online.	I will recommend people in my network to invest in mutual funds online.	I go through mutual funds information available on facebook and other social media networks.	I believe the information on social media while making investment decisions	I usually share the information related to investments pertaining to mutual funds.	I consider the suggestions which I get in social media	The reviews I get on social media, I consider them seriously.	I believe the information on referrals while making investment decisions.	I consider the suggestions which I get from referrals.	The reviews I get through referrals, I consider them seriously
Ritika Singh	21-30	80000 - 100000	business	post graduate	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Agree	Neutral	Agree	Neutral	Agree	Agree	Agree
Shreya kaur	21-30	less than 20000	student	post graduate	Agree	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Agree	Neutral	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree
Supradip	21-	less	student	graduate	Neutral	Neutral	Disagree	Agree	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Agree	Strongly	Agree	Agree	Neutral	Neutral

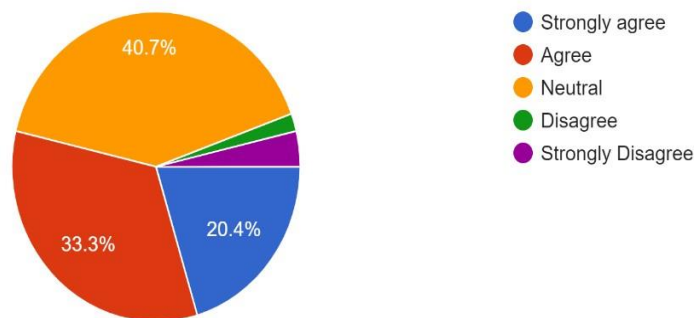
Sutradhar	30	than 20000		level			e						Agree				
Kota Ravindra Reddy	21-30	less than 20000	student	post graduate	Neutral	Agree	Neutral	strongly agree	Neutral	Strongly agree	Agree	Agree	Strongly Agree	Strongly agree	Strongly agree	Strongly agree	Agree
Rutvik patel	21-30	less than 20000	others	post graduate	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Disagree	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral
Chandaluri . Bhargavi Naimisha	21-30	less than 20000	student	post graduate	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Agree	Neutral	Strongly disagree	Neutral	Neutral	Strongly disagree	Strongly disagree	Strongly disagree
Sushma	21-30	less than 20000	student	post graduate	Agree	Agree	Neutral	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Strongly agree	Agree	Agree	Agree
Sunny kuwar	21-30	less than 20000	student	post graduate	Agree	Neutral	Neutral	Agree	strongly agree	Neutral	Agree	strongly agree	Agree	Neutral	Agree	Agree	Strongly agree
Rahul Mane	21-30	20000 - 40000	student	graduate level	Strongly agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Neutral	Neutral	Agree	Neutral	Neutral	Strongly agree	Strongly agree
Ruchika	21-30	less than 20000	student	post graduate	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Strongly agree	Strongly agree
Sanjeev Kumar	0-20	more than 100000	business	graduate level	Strongly agree	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral
Sarvadnya S. Wanzre	21-30	less than 20000	student	post graduate	Agree	Neutral	Agree	Neutral	strongly agree	Neutral	strongly agree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree	Neutral	Neutral
Srikanth	21-30	40000 - 80000	professional	post graduate	Agree	Agree	Neutral	Agree	Agree	Neutral	Strongly disagree	Neutral	Disagree	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral
Ankit Govind Rao	21-30	less than 20000	student	post graduate	Agree	Agree	strongly agree	Agree	strongly agree	Neutral	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Strongly agree
Ritika Singh	21-30	80000 - 100000	business	post graduate	Neutral	Agree	strongly agree	strongly agree	Disagree	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Strongly agree	Neutral	Neutral	Strongly agree
Jayashree	21-30	less than 20000	professional	post graduate	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree
Manish kumar	21-30	20000 - 40000	business	others	Strongly agree	Strongly Disagree	strongly agree	strongly agree	strongly agree	Agree	strongly agree	strongly agree	Strongly Agree	Strongly agree	Strongly agree	Agree	Agree
Amol	21-30	more than 100000	business	post graduate	Neutral	Strongly agree	Neutral	strongly agree	Agree	Neutral	strongly agree	Neutral	Strongly Agree	Strongly agree	Strongly agree	Agree	Agree
Mohini Saini	21-30	less than 20000	student	graduate level	Strongly agree	Agree	Agree	strongly agree	Agree	Agree	strongly agree	strongly agree	Strongly Agree	Strongly agree	Agree	Strongly agree	Agree
Supriya Kumari	21-30	less than 20000	student	post graduate	Disagree	Agree	Strongly Disagree	strongly agree	Strongly Disagree	Agree	Agree	Strongly disagree	Strongly disagree	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Strongly disagree
Ria Hembrom	21-30	80000 - 100000	business	graduate level	Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Disagree	Agree	Agree
Pankaj yadav	21-30	80000 - 100000	professional	graduate level	Agree	Strongly agree	Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Disagree	Agree	Neutral	Agree	Agree	Agree	Strongly agree	Agree
Nayan	21-30	20000 -	private service	post graduate	Strongly agree	Strongly agree	strongly agree	strongly agree	strongly agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Agree	Agree

		40000															
Dushant Dharmik	21-30	less than 20000	student	post graduate	Agree	Agree	Strongly Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Strongly disagree	Strongly disagree	Strongly disagree	Strongly disagree
Gaurav agrawal	21-30	20000 - 40000	business	graduate level	Strongly agree	Strongly agree	strongly agree	strongly agree	strongly agree	Strongly agree	strongly agree	strongly agree	Strongly Agree	Strongly agree	Strongly agree	Strongly agree	Strongly agree
Chetna Shastri	21-30	20000 - 40000	professional	post graduate	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral
Deepak Sonawar	21-30	less than 20000	student	graduate level	Strongly agree	Disagree	Disagree	Agree	Agree	Agree	strongly agree	strongly agree	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral
Gaurav agrawal	21-30	less than 20000	student	graduate level	Strongly agree	Strongly agree	strongly agree	strongly agree	strongly agree	Strongly agree	strongly agree	strongly agree	Strongly Agree	Strongly agree	Strongly agree	Strongly agree	Strongly agree
Ishika rathore	21-30	less than 20000	private service	graduate level	Strongly agree	Strongly agree	Neutral	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Neutral	Neutral	Agree	Neutral
Somya	21-30	20000 - 40000	private service	graduate level	Agree	Agree	Disagree	Disagree	Agree	Disagree	Neutral	Neutral	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree
James Anthony	21-30	20000 - 40000	private service	graduate level	Agree	Neutral	Agree	Neutral	Agree	Neutral	Neutral	Agree	Agree	Neutral	Agree	Agree	Agree
Pulkit	21-30	80000 - 100000	private service	graduate level	Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Agree	Neutral	Neutral	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree
Anand yadav	21-30	20000 - 40000	private service	graduate level	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Disagree
Yug Bajpayee	21-30	20000 - 40000	private service	graduate level	Strongly agree	Strongly Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Strongly Disagree	strongly agree	Strongly Disagree	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Strongly disagree	Strongly disagree	Strongly disagree	Strongly disagree
Lokesh Markam	21-30	less than 20000	private service	graduate level	Agree	Agree	Neutral	Agree	Neutral	Agree	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree
Lovely	21-30	less than 20000	student	post graduate	Agree	Agree	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Agree	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Agree	Neutral	Neutral	Agree
Rashmi	21-30	less than 20000	student	school level	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree
Sheetal Gobari	21-30	20000 - 40000	professional	graduate level	Agree	Neutral	Neutral	Disagree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Neutral	Neutral	Agree	Agree	Agree
Adarsh	21-30	80000 - 100000	private service	graduate level	Neutral	Agree	Neutral	Strongly Disagree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Neutral					
Dixit	21-30	20000 - 40000	business	post graduate	Strongly agree	Strongly agree	strongly agree	strongly agree	strongly agree	Strongly agree	strongly agree	strongly agree	Strongly Agree	Strongly agree	Strongly agree	Strongly agree	Strongly agree
Pari	21-30	more than 100000	professional	school level	Strongly agree	Strongly agree	strongly agree	strongly agree	strongly agree	Strongly agree	strongly agree	strongly agree	Strongly Agree	Strongly agree	Strongly agree	Strongly agree	Strongly agree
Rahil Singh Manhas	21-30	less than 20000	student	graduate level	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral
Bhavana	0-20	less than 20000	student	graduate level	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree
Khushi	31-50	20000 -	professional	school level	Strongly agree	Strongly agree	strongly agree	strongly agree	strongly agree	Strongly agree	strongly agree	strongly agree	Strongly Agree	Strongly agree	Strongly agree	Strongly agree	Strongly agree

		40000															
Aashana Khaladkar	21-30	20000 - 40000	private service	post graduate	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Disagree	Disagree	Disagree	Agree	Neutral	Neutral	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree
Tanya Mishra	0-20	less than 20000	student	graduate level	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Neutral	Neutral	Disagree	Neutral	Neutral	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree	Strongly agree
Swayam salwatkar	21-30	20000 - 40000	business	post graduate	Strongly Disagree	Neutral	strongly agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Neutral	Neutral	Strongly Agree	Strongly agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly disagree
Padma balapure	31-50	more than 100000	professional	school level	Strongly agree	Neutral	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Strongly agree	Strongly agree
Aastha Malviya	21-30	less than 20000	student	post graduate	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral
Vaishali ghode	31-50	less than 20000	others	post graduate	Neutral	Neutral	strongly agree	strongly agree	Disagree	Disagree	Disagree	Agree	Neutral	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree	Strongly disagree

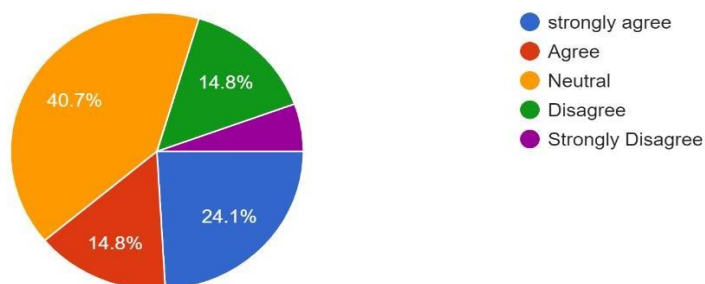
Website of mutual funds do not provided accurate information and are in appropriate.

54 responses



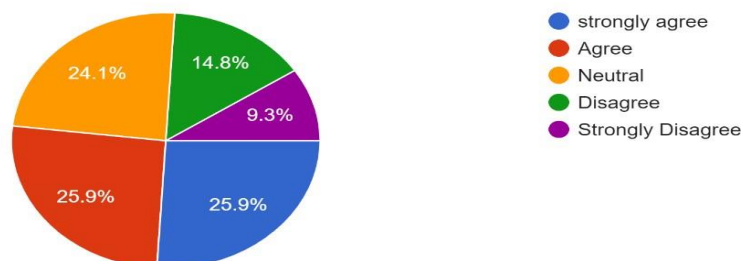
I consider investing in funds which I find in my e-mail.

54 responses



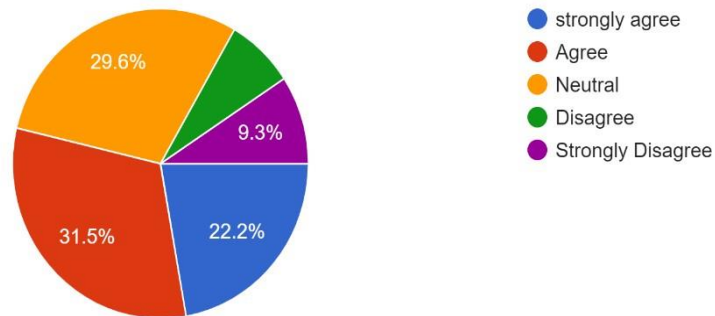
I actively look out for mutual fund ads online.

54 responses



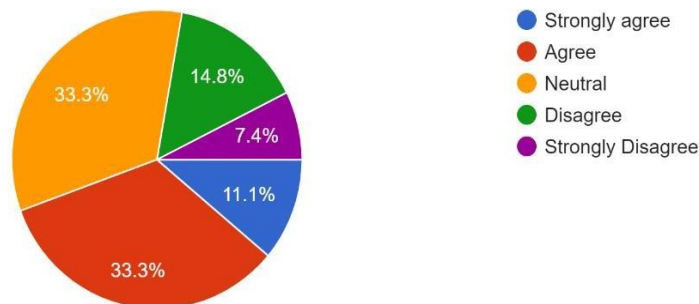
I will recommend people in my network to invest in mutual funds online.

54 responses



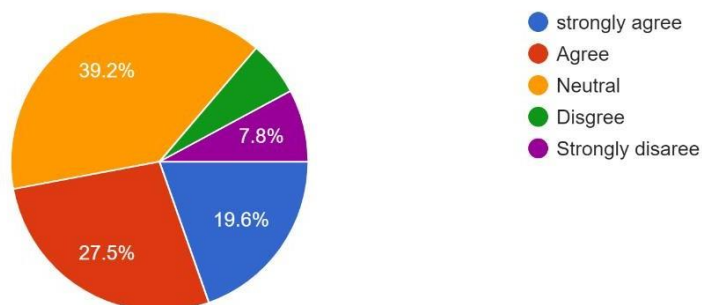
I go through mutual funds information available on facebook and other social media networks.

54 responses



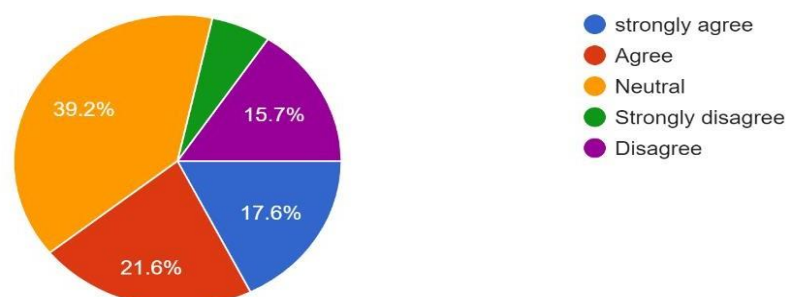
I believe the information on social media while making investment decisions

51 responses



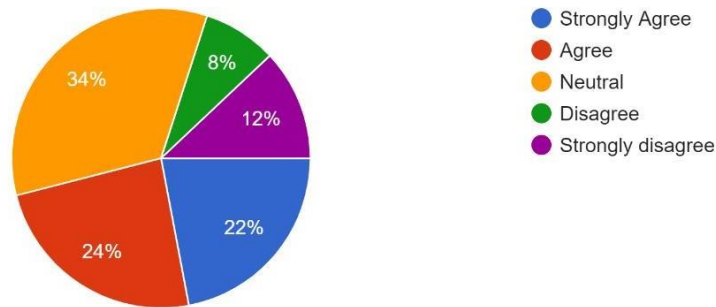
I usually share the information related to investments pertaining to mutual funds.

51 responses



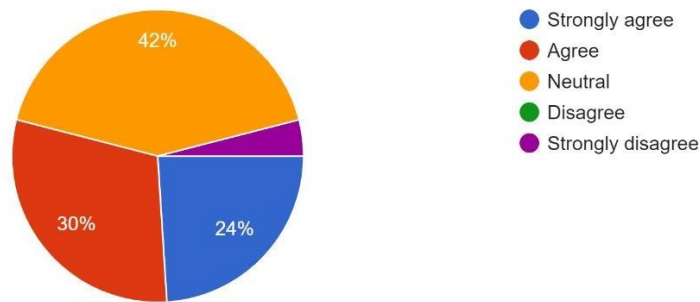
I consider the suggestions which I get in social media

50 responses



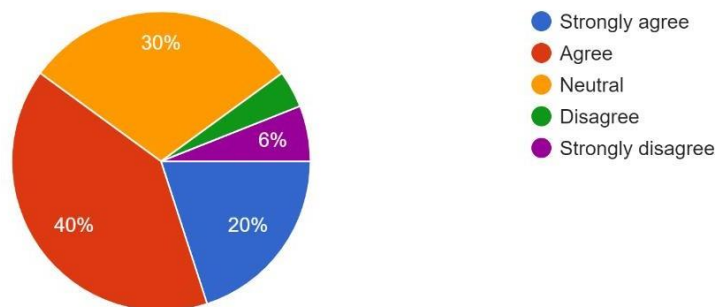
The reviews I get on social media, I consider them seriously.

50 responses



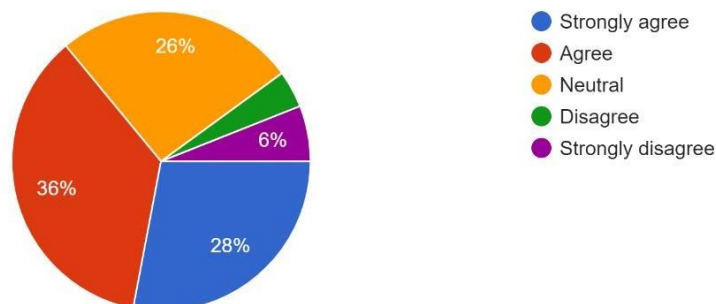
I believe the information on referrals while making investment decisions.

50 responses

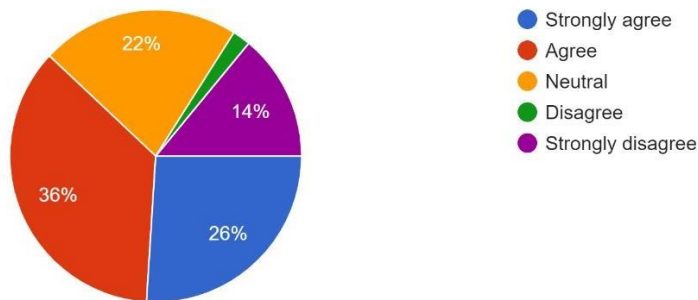


I consider the suggestions which I get from referrals.

50 responses



The reviews I get through referrals, I consider them seriously
50 responses



We gathered primary data in the form of the charts below using a Google form for interpretation. Aged 18 to 50 are welcome. For this study, we polled students, professionals, and consumers of private services to gain a sense of the influence of social media. In order to determine if the websites individuals visit give reliable data, we have gathered replies. This helped us to ascertain that just 20% of respondents strongly agree with anything. Only over 33% of people believe this to be true, against 40% of neutral people. Based on the responses, we have come to the conclusion that social media does significantly affect people's decisions, and this is true regardless of demographics like age, education, and money. Customers frequently rely their purchases on what others have said on these websites. The great majority of mutual fund investors discovered these products through social media and bought them based on information found online.

Data: The information we gathered was primary. The Google forms we developed received close to 50. The Google forms we developed received close to 50 answers.

How collected: The questions were created using the mutual fund industry's digitization as a foundation.

Time Frame: The time frame we used was close to three weeks.

Sample Size: We used 50 investors as our sample size. They answered to our prepared questions. Sample Area: Jalandhar was the location we chose as our sample region.

Targeted population: Youth made up the majority of the targeted group.

5. DISCUSSION

Using this example, financial advisers want to maintain open lines of communication with their customers so that they can quickly communicate information with them on asset evaluations, purchase/sale choices, and the following execution of the decision that was mutually agreed upon. The study will also make an effort to compile a thorough list of all the various industries that have adopted digital technologies. Going future, we want to advise mutual fund providers on the best ways to employ digital technologies. The main goal of this study is to answer the following question: Has the development of digital technology led to an increase in the asset base of the sector, the number of financial advisers, the number of consumers of financial services, or the number of consumers of these services abroad? (Indian citizens) This essay will go into more detail on the question of whether the advent of digital platforms has increased the effectiveness of dealing with mutual funds and the enthusiasm of their stakeholders. This suggests that the elderly are resistant to social media's ability to persuade. This suggests that the elderly are resistant to social media's ability to persuade. We can teach millennials how to invest in mutual funds, but because of the generation gap and the fact that most people take their time with money, it's difficult to motivate them to do so. People in small communities (or "towns") are especially well-equipped to understand how mutual funds function and how they may be utilised to boost savings by investing in them because of how widely accessible social media is to them.

6. CONCLUSION

Internet reviews of mutual funds are frequently the most useful to investors when picking which to invest in. The amount of investors that supported it was 38.2%. Some stockholders also expressed their disapproval.

Many prospective investors are leery of the information supplied on freely available websites when it comes to investing in mutual funds. Just 33.5% of respondents were in total agreement, while 42.5% were doubtful.

- Mutual fund-related emails have become a significant source of investors. According to the poll results, some investors have only seen online advertising because they are the only ones available (25.5 percent of investors were indifferent, 25.5 percent were agree, and 25.5 percent were highly agree).
- On the internet, investors were recommending others to invest in mutual funds. 30.9% of respondents said they

would advocate investing in mutual funds online.

- Facebook and other social media platforms are used by many investors to research mutual funds. They find information on mutual funds and utilise it to help them make investing decisions.
- A whopping 44% of investors admit to telling others about their mutual fund holdings.
- Some investors may opt to heed social media investing advice, while others may decide to reject it.
- Investors occasionally take assessments at face value and occasionally do not.
- Investors believed that referral data was essential to their decision-making. 39.2% of investors judged the information to be essential.
- Don't simply consider the facts; also consider the suggestions made in these suggestions.
- The response from the recommendations was also taken into consideration by the investors. Just over a third (35.3%) of financiers gave them significant consideration.

India's mutual fund business is one area where the digitization of financial services has advanced significantly. The main parties participating in a mutual business are Investors (both retail and institutional), Financial Advisers (both independent and networked), Registrars and Transfer Agents (RTAs), and Banks. Participation of these people and organisations is essential to the mutual fund industry's success. How the dynamics and effectiveness of the parties in attaining their objectives are impacted by digitization. As an example, Financial Advisers prefer to keep lines of communication open with their clients to enable the free flow of information pertinent to valuations, purchase/sale decisions, and the subsequent execution of the decision reached after mutual consultation. AMCs must stay in contact with their distributors and investors to inform them of developments, choices, and actions involving investments. The research will also make an effort to compile a list of all the different fields that have embraced digital methods. We'll aim to offer guidance on how mutual fund companies may embrace digital technologies in the future. The primary goal of the study is to provide an answer to the following query: Has the sector grown in terms of assets under management (AUM), independent financial advisors (IFAs), new clients, and global clients as a result of digitalization? (Nationals of India). In this article, the issue of whether the emergence of digital platforms has improved the effectiveness of dealing with mutual funds and the zeal with which their stakeholders are involved is explored in further detail.

We may infer from this that social media's ability to convince older people is ineffective. Due to the generational divide and the fact that most people take their time when it comes to money, it can be difficult to convince the millennial generation to invest, but we can educate them how to do so by showing them how to invest in mutual funds. Through these, we educate them about the advantages and disadvantages of investing in mutual funds. People in smaller communities (or "towns") are particularly well-equipped to comprehend how mutual funds work and how they cause them to increase their savings due to the extensive social media reach.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

At the very outset, we have an opportunity to carry out our project on "Online Marketing of Mutual Fund". We would like to take this opportunity to express our profound sense of gratitude and respect to all those who helped us throughout the duration of this project. We are highly thankful to Mr. Amanjot Singh Sayan, for her active support, valuable time and advice, whole-hearted guidance, sincere cooperation and pains-taking involvement during the study and in completing the project. This period proved for us one of the most productive and knowledgeable experiences of our career. It provided us an opportunity to upgrade our skills as well as sharpen our professional knowledge and understanding in an environment that was intellectually stimulating.

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