DEBT FUNDS

1.Liquid & Money Market Funds	A money market funds invest predominantly in highly liquid money market and debt securities such as treasury bills, commercial paper, certificate of deposit etc. Liquid funds have a maturity period of 91 days. Money market funds have a maturity period of 1 year.
2. Income Funds	Income Funds mainly focus on generating regular income by investing in high dividend generating stocks, corporate bonds, government securities etc. SEBI classifies income funds as those debt funds whose Macaulay duration is 4 years and more.
3.Short-Term Fund	Short-Term Debt Funds primarily invest in debt instruments with shorter maturity or duration (1 to 3 years).
4. Floating Rate Funds	A Floating Rate Fund invests in bonds and debt instruments whose interest payments fluctuate with an underlying interest rate level.
5. Gilt Funds	Gilt Funds only invest in fixed-interest generating securities issued by the central and state government for various tenures.
6. Interval Funds	Interval Fund is a mutual fund wherein the fund house allows to purchase or sell the units only during specified transaction periods (STPs) at pre-determined intervals.
7. Multiple Yield Fund	Multiple Yield Funds are Hybrid Debt-Oriented Funds that invests predominantly in debt instruments and to some extent in dividend-yielding equities.

8. Dynamic Bond Fund	Dynamic Bond Funds are a class of debt mutual fund that alter allocations between short-term and long-term bonds based on interest rate movement.
9. Fixed Maturity Plans	Fixed Maturity Plans are closed-ended debt fund which comes with fixed lock-in period and limited investment window. Investor can only invest in such securities during NFO (new fund offering). The tenure of an FMP may range from 30days to 60 months.
10. Monthly Income Plan	Monthly Income Plan invests in a combination of debt and equity securities. It invests pre-dominantly in debt securities and 15-25% in equities.
11. Capital Protection-Oriented Fund	Capital Protection-Oriented Funds aim to protect investor's capital. The minimum debt exposure is fixed at 80% which manages to generate 100% of the principal invested and the remaining 20% comprising equity manages to generate an upside to the portfolio.
12. Hybrid Debt	Hybrid Debt is a debt with some features of equity. The most common examples are a convertible bond and preferred share.