HYBRID FUNDS

1. Aggressive Hybrid Fund	Aggressive Hybrid Funds invest between 65-80% of their total assets in equity and equity-related instruments and the balance 20-35% in debt securities and money market instruments.
2. Balanced Hybrid Fund	Balanced Hybrid Funds invest between 40-60% of their total assets in equity and equity-related instruments and the balance 40-60% in debt securities.
3. Conser-vative Hybrid Fund	Conservative Hybrid Funds invest between 10-25% of their total assets in equity and equity-related instruments and the balance 75-90% in debt securities.
4. Dynamic Asset Allocation	Dynamic Asset Allocation means adjusting the mix of assets in a portfolio based on market trends. It is less concerned with maintaining a specific mix of assets than maximizing return potential.
5. Multi Asset Allocation	Multi Asset Allocation Funds are hybrid fund that must invest a minimum of 10% in at least 3 asset classes. These funds typically have a combination of Equity, Debt, Gold, Real Estate, etc.
6. Arbitrage Fund	Arbitrage Funds takes advantage of the price differences between current and future securities to generate maximum returns. The fund manager simultaneously buys shares in the cash market and sells it in future market.
7. Equity Saving Fund	Equity Mutual Fund predominantly invest in equities, arbitrage and debt securities to generate return. It invests minimum of 65% of total asset in equities, including arbitrage and a minimum of 10% in debt.

Exchange Traded Funds

1.Open Ended ETF	ETF trades like a common stock on a stock exchange. ETFs are similar in many ways to mutual funds, expect that ETFs are bought and sold throughout the day on stock exchanges. ETFs typically have higher daily liquidity and lower fees than mutual fund schemes.
2. Gold ETF	A Gold ETF is an Exchange-Traded fund (ETF) that aims to track the domestic physical gold price. Gold ETFs are units representing physical gold which may be in paper or dematerialised form. One Gold ETF unit = 1 gm of gold.
3. Open Ended Other ETF	The most common types of ETF are: - I. Long ETFs: - If the index rises then share price also rises in long ETFs. II. Inverse ETFs: - Share prices move in the opposite direction. If index loses money, you win. III. Industry ETFs: - Portfolio of stocks representing an industry like oil, mining, health care, etc. IV. Bond ETFs: - Instead of stocks they own bond. V. Currency ETFs: - Seek to capture returns of foreign currencies.

Fund of Funds (FoF)

1. FOF Domestic	FOF- Domestic Funds are those schemes that invest 95% of the total assets in domestic funds.
2. FOF Overseas	FOF-Overseas Funds are those schemes that invests in companies outside the investor's country of residence.

Solution Oriented Fund

Solution-Oriented Retirement Fund	Retirement Fund aim to provide financial assistance to the retirees by gathering the capital during the earning age of the investor. These funds follow an aggressive style of investment by selecting high-risk stocks in the portfolio when the investor is in the young and earning stage. As the investor approaches the retirement age, the corpus is generally shifted to a moderate or conservative plan of the same scheme. After the retirement the portfolio can conserve the gathered amount and add regular income through debt securities.