

*Never depend on single income.
Make investment to create
second source.*



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Founder - Future Savings

Dear Clients,

The increase in vaccination rates and the dip in cases has given confidence to the government to open schools, colleges and offices gradually and cautiously. This has boosted the level of economic activities across the globe in various sectors. The Indian equity markets are scaling new heights in September with the Nifty crossing 17,850 levels and Sensex crossing the 60,000 mark after being range-bound in the previous few months. Indian industries are moving forward on a positive note and getting back to normalcy.

Size of SIPs have also grown remarkably this year accounting to 43.2 million accounts. Investors who continued their SIP irrespective of the market fluctuation have gained significantly. While discussing about Mutual funds and Stocks, a few clients of mine expressed their interest in diversifying their investments in Cryptocurrencies. I would advise you all to be aware of the way investments, Mutual funds, stocks, ULIPs or deposits work before getting into it. A full-scale research or an advisor is definitely necessary before you invest your life savings into anything. An article on Bitcoin, which talks about the way it works, its history and the various types of Bitcoin has been included in this edition of FS connect. In conclusion, I would like to say that besides staying calm in any situation involving market fluctuation, any investment should be supported by a

In the previous issue, the basics of mutual fund was discussed. This issue we will discuss about the different types of mutual Fund, the advantages and disadvantages of mutual funds.

Stay Safe! Stay Invested!

Types of Mutual Funds

Lots of people believe in investing their money in traditional investment tools, because of the concern of security. You must have seen your parents investing in FD and RD, which are considered as safe tools of investment. But nowadays, lot of investors are choosing a trending tool of investment i.e. Mutual funds.

But before investing in MF, one should know all the basics of mutual fund.

Through this article, we will try to answer all the questions related to mutual funds.

Mutual fund is an advanced, low cost and tax efficient tool of investment.

In the previous issue of FS Connect, we discussed about basics of Mutual funds and the different terms used in Mutual funds. In this issue, we will continue with the different types of Mutual Funds.



Equity Mutual Funds

- Invests in Stock market
- For those who can take risk
- For those who wants to get high returns

Debt Mutual Funds

- Highly safe with less volatility
- Good alternative to Fixed Deposits

Liquid Mutual Funds

- Alternative to Savings bank balance
- More returns than the savings bank returns

10 types of Mutual Funds

Mutual funds are categorized on the basis of its objectives, style and strategy. Investing in Mutual Funds only is not enough to get good returns. You should know about the types of mutual funds and then invest in different funds by deciding your goal.





Diversified Equity Funds :

These are those mutual funds which invests across all sectors and diversify their portfolio. They invest from large companies to small companies which results in wide diversification. It helps in diversifying risk across all sectors and return potential is very good.



Tax saving Funds (ELSS) :

These are special category of mutual funds which are tax saving funds called ELSS (Equity Linked Saving Schemes). These have a lock in period of 3 years. They are Diversified mutual funds in nature.



Balanced Funds :

These are the funds which put money in Equity and Debt in some balanced proportion. Balanced does not mean 50:50, it may happen that they put money in ratio of 70:30 or 60:20 or may be 80:20... but the ideal ratio would be 50:50. It depends on market conditions.

In a very fast booming market, a fund with 70:30 maybe a balanced one. And in a bearish market a combination of 50:50 may be considered as an aggressive fund. These funds have low risk and low return capacity in comparison with normal equity



Sectoral Funds :

These are funds which invests all its money in companies of a particular sector or a bunch of sectors related to each others. The reason for this is high faith in the sector for growth and return potential because of which these funds are very risky and have high return potential.

For eg: Reliance Diversified Power Fund.



Large cap, Mid Cap and Small Cap Funds :

These are funds which invest their money in Mid cap Stocks or small Cap stocks... These Large Cap companies are categorized by their market capitalization.

- Large Cap : greater than Rs. 20,000 Crores
 - Mid Cap : Between Rs. 5,000 - Rs. 20,000 Crores
 - Small Cap : Less than Rs. 5,000 Crores
- Mid cap and Small Cap stocks are more risky as they are small compared to large Cap stocks because of size and reachability in market.



Index funds :

Index funds are mutual funds which mirrors a particular mutual fund. They put their money in the companies which are part of that index and in same proportion as per the weightage of the company in that index.

For Eg: Franklin India Index Fund which tracks S&P CNX Nifty Fund will invest in companies in that fund in the same ratio as their weights. Suppose following is the weightage table for index:

Reliance 10%

Infosys 8%

Wipro 8%

.....

.....

Ranbaxy 3%

Then the fund will also invest in these companies stocks in same proportion. The NAV's of these mutual funds increase or decrease in the same way as the index. if index will grow by 2.4% then NAV will also increase by 2.4%



Exchange Traded Funds :

ETFs are just like Index funds with some differences, ETFs are a mix of stocks and MFs in the sense that

1. Like 'mutual funds' they comprise a set of specified stocks e.g. an index like Nifty/Sensex or a commodity e.g. gold; and like equity shares they are 'traded' on the stock exchange on real-time basis
2. ETFs are passively managed, have low distribution costs and minimal administrative charges. Hence most ETFs have lower expense ratios than conventional MFs.

Common Terms in Mutual Funds

3. Convenient to trade as it can be bought/sold on the stock exchange at any time of the day when the market is open (index funds can be bought only at NAV based on closing prices)



Fund of Funds :

These are mutual funds which invests in other mutual funds. They put money in different mutual funds in some proportion depending on their goals and objectives.



Debt Funds :

Debt funds are mutual funds which have their major holdings in secure and fixed income instruments like fixed deposits, bonds . They also put a small proportion in equity (High risk, high returns). These are secure in nature and provide low returns.



Liquid Funds :

Liquid funds are used primarily as an alternative to short-term fixed deposits. They invest with minimal risk (like money market funds).

Most funds have a lock-in period of a maximum of three days to protect against procedural (primarily banking) glitches, and offer redemption proceeds within 24 hours. Liquid funds score over short term fix deposits.

Balanced mutual funds are those funds which invest in both equity and debt in a balanced ratio (like 60:40 or 50:50 for example).



Pros and Cons of Mutual Funds

Before investing in mutual funds an investor should understand if it suits his requirement or not. Therefore one should go through all the advantages and disadvantages of mutual funds.

I am sure this must have given you a good enough idea of basics of Mutual Funds in India and a general idea of types of mutual funds. In case you have any comments or any query, please leave your message in email to connect@futuresavings.in.



Advantages of Mutual Funds

Management: One of the biggest advantage is that in very low cost the investor gets his investment managed by experts. If they want to get the services solely for their investment, it can be very expensive but by investing in MF they can take advantage of the scale.

Scale Advantage : The transaction costs of a single individual is very less because mutual funds buy and sell in big volumes.

Diversification : With mutual fund investment your money gets diversified in a lot of things, which helps in minimising the risk factor. Also if one particular sector doesn't perform well the loss can be compensated with profits made in other sectors.

Liquidity and Simplicity: You can sell or buy mutual funds anytime. So mutual funds are good if you want to invest in something which you can liquidate easily. Also MFs are very simple to buy and sell.



Disadvantages of Mutual Funds :

Risks and Costs: Changing market conditions can create fluctuations in the value of a mutual fund investment. Also there are fees and expenses associated with investing in mutual funds that do not usually occur when purchasing individual securities directly.

Risks and Costs: As MF invest in debt as well equities , there are no sure returns. Returns depends on the market conditions.

No Control: Investor does not have control on investment, all the decisions are taken by the fund manager. Investor can just join or leave the show.

Hello Kutties

We are very proud to introduce **Swathisri Sitaram** who is a dynamic and multifaceted 17 year old girl, currently pursuing 12th class in Maharishi Vidya mandir, Chetpet, Chennai.

Her flair towards arts and crafts was identified when she was as little as 2 years old and she started a structured course in Fine arts at the age of 5. She completed Diploma in Fine arts from Tamilnadu Music and Fine arts University when she was 14.

She's the proud recipient of Kalai kalanjiyam Award from Sri Dharshini kalaikoodam, Chennai. She has bagged many medals and trophies in fine arts. Currently she's working on designing a Brochure for a tertiary eye care hospital in the city! She's also is an avid Badminton player and a Black belt holder in Karate!

Her aim is to pursue Designing courses with special interest in Interior designing and logo designing!

Here we go with her signature art !



Ms. Swathisri
Sitaram
Class 12

The Buddha

Symbolizing Tranquility and Bliss - a 4 ft. by 3 ft. wall mural art with acrylic colors.

The paintings of The Lord is also considered as a shield against sorrow and negative energy, which can greatly reduce stress and induce a more relaxed mindset, helping you tackle problems without stress.

The Beauty of Budgeting

Can you name a Fortune 500 company that doesn't have a budget? Don't spend too much time thinking about it—because there aren't any. Successful businesses around the world have one thing in common: they budget their money. And they do it because it works.

A budget is nothing more than a plan for how you will spend your money.

Regardless of how much you earn or when you earn it, everybody has fixed expenses, such as the following:

If your recurring expenses don't add up to the amount of your monthly income (and one would hope that they don't), your next step should be to save the receipts from every purchase that you make next month and use them as the basis for creating additional categories or adjusting the numbers in the existing categories.



Food



Insurance



Healthcare



Utilities



Transportation



Rent

Once you have the fixed expenses covered, it's time to plan for the variables, such as the following:



Birthday



Vacation



Gym



Pet care



Haircut



Clothes



Entertainment

Now it's time to take the theoretical aspects of budgeting and apply them to your life. Take a look at your monthly income. How much are you bringing in on your worst month? Compare that number to the amount that you are spending. Ideally, the income is larger than the output. If so, it's time for a personal savings plan. In other words, don't spend everything you earn—save some for yourself. If you are spending more than you are earning, it's time to review your spending habits.

When the expenditures are larger than the income, you have two choices: increase your income or cut expenses.

Strategies to increase your income include getting a new higher paying job or getting a second job. Strategies to cut your expenses include eliminating impulse buys, which are a major expense for most people, and cutting out planned but unnecessary expenses.

Getting your finances on track isn't that difficult. While there are spreadsheets and software programs designed to make the budgeting process faster and easier, all you really need is a piece of paper, a pencil, and the desire to live within (or even below) your means.



As a general rule, you should also plan to set aside enough money to cover at least three months' worth of your expenses in case of an emergency. Once that money is put away, you won't need to rely on your credit card should you lose your job or experience unforeseen expenses. Like every other recurring item in your budget, the emergency fund is something you fund one month at a time until you reach your goal.

Despite its negative connotations, a budget is really just a tool that can work to put your personal finances on the right track. If the most successful multi-million dollar companies must budget their spending, it makes sense that a typical household should have to control its expenses in a similar way. Budgeting your money need not be seen as a chore. After all, accepting the limits of your income is the best way to take control of your spending, live within your means, and, ultimately, reach your financial goals.

Monthly Expenses	Cost
Rent	_____
Insurance	_____
Transportation	_____
Utilities	_____
Food	_____
Entertainment	_____
Clothes	_____
Emergency Fund	_____



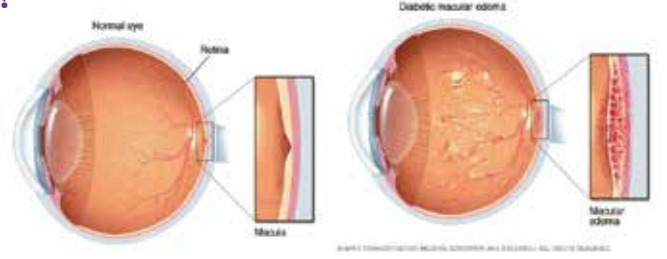
டயபெட்டிக் மேக்யூலர் எடமா

நீரிழிவு நோய் என்பது இரத்த சர்க்கரை அதிகரிப்பை கொடுக்கக் கூடிய வளர் சிதை மாற்ற சீர்குலைவுகளின் ஒரு தொகுப்பாகும். இதனை நாம் சர்க்கரை நோய் என்று பொதுவாக அழைக்கிறோம். தேவையான இன்ஸூலினை உடல் உற்பத்தி செய்யாத அல்லது உற்பத்தி செய்த இன்ஸூலினை பயனளிக்கும் விதத்தில் பயன்படுத்த இயலாத நிலையில் இந்நோய் உள்ளவர்களுக்கு இரத்தத்தில் அதிக அளவு சர்க்கரை இருக்கும். இதனால் கடுமையான நீண்டகால சிக்கல்களாக இதய நோய், பக்கவாதம், நெடுநாள் சிறுநீரக கோளாறு, நீரிழிவு நோயினால் ஏற்படும் கால் புண், நீரிழிவு நோயினால் ஏற்படும் கண் நோய் போன்றவை ஏற்படலாம்.

டயபெட்டிக் மேக்யூலர் எடமா என்றால் என்ன?

விழித்திரை என்பது கண்ணின் பின்புறம் அமைந்திருக்கக் கூடிய, ஒளிக்கு கூருணர்வு கொண்ட ஒரு திசுவாகும். மற்றும் மேக்யூலா என்பது கூர்மையான மற்றும் நேர் பார்வைக்கு பொறுப்பான விழித்திரையின் ஒரு அங்கமாகும்.

டயபெட்டிக் மேக்யூலர் எடமா என்பது, நீரிழிவு நோயினால் ஏற்படும் டயபெட்டிக் ரெட்டினோபதி என்றழைக்கப்படுகிற ஒரு கோளாறின் விளைவாகும்.



இது விழித்திரைக்கு தேவையான பிரணவாயு கிடைப்பதை தடுக்கலாம். இதன் காரணமாக வி ஈ ஜி எஃப்.பீ (VEGF) (வாஸ்குலர் எண்டோதீலியல் குரோத் ஃபேக்டர்) உற்பத்தி அதிகரிக்கிறது. வி ஈ ஜி எஃப்.பீ-ன் அதிக அளவுகள் இரத்த நாளத்தின் சுவற்றை பலவீனமாக்கி வாஸ்குலர் ஊடுருவலை அதிகரிக்கிறது.

நாளங்கள், திரவத்தையும், இரத்தத்தையும் விழித்திரையில் கசிவச் செய்வதால், இறுதியில் மேக்யூலா வீங்கி, தடிமனாகி விடுகிறது. இதன் விளைவாக மேக்யூலர் எடமா ஏற்படுகிறது.

தற்போது 93 மில்லியனுக்கும் அதிகமான மக்கள் டயபெட்டினால் ஏற்படும் ஏதாவது ஒரு விதமான கண் சேதத்தினால் அவதிப்படுகின்றனர். டயபெட்டிக் மேக்யூலர் எடமாவின் கடுமைத்தன்மை பல்வேறு காரணிகளை பொறுத்தது.

நீரிழிவு நோயின் வகைகள் மற்றும் எவ்வளவு காலமாக உள்ளது, டயபெட்டிக் ரெட்டினோபதியின் அளவு, தீவிர இரத்த அழுத்த நோய், புரதச்சத்து குறைந்த உணவு, இரத்தத்தில் அதிக அளவு கொழுப்பு.

தற்போது நீரிழிவு நோய் உள்ளவர்களில் மூன்றில் ஒரு நபருக்கு அவரது வாழ்நாளில் ரெட்டினோபதி ஏற்படுகிறது.

டயபெட்டிக் மேக்யூலர் எடமாவின் அறிகுறிகள் மற்றும் அடையாளங்கள்.

டயபெட்டிக் மேக்யூலர் எடமா எப்போதும் அறிகுறிகளை ஏற்படுத்துவதில்லை.

ஆனால் உங்கள் இயல்பான பார்வைத்திறனில் கீழ்க்கண்ட வித்தியாசங்களை நீங்கள் உணரலாம்.

லேசான மங்கலான பார்வை. நிறங்கள் அளவு குறைந்து காணப்படும் வித்தியாசம். பார்க்கும் இடங்களில் கருப்பு திட்டு திட்டாய் தோன்றுதல்.

நேரான கோடுகள் வளைவாக தோன்றுதல்.

பிம்பங்கள் அதன் உரிய வடிவத்தில் இல்லாமல் வளைந்து காணப்படக் கூடிய ஒரு வித தோற்றம்.

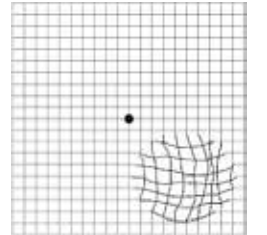
இவற்றுள் ஏதேனும் உங்களுக்கு நேர்ந்தால் உங்கள் மருத்துவரிடம் உடனே செல்லவும்.

டயபெட்டிக் மேக்யூலர் எடமா எவ்வாறு கண்டறியப்படுகிறது.

டயபெட்டிக் மேக்யூலர் எடமாவை கண்டறிய உங்கள் கண்மருத்துவர் முழுமையான கண் பரிசோதனை செய்து விழித்திரையில் ஏதாவது அசாதாரணங்கள் உள்ளனவா என்று கண்டறிவார்.

ஆப்டிகல் கொஹரன்ஸ் டோமோகிராஃபி

ஃபண்டஸ் ஃபுளூஸின் ஆஞ்ஜியோகிராஃபி



இவை இரண்டும் டயபெட்டிக் மேக்யூலர் எடிமாவை கண்டறியக்கூடிய சிறப்பு பரிசோதனைகள்.

இரத்த க்ரூகோஸ் அளவு, கொலஸ்ட்ரால் அளவு, மற்றும் இரத்த உறைவு கோளாறு ஆகியவற்றை சோதிக்க உங்கள் மருத்துவர் இரத்தப்பரிசோதனையும் செய்யலாம்.

டயபெட்டிக் மேக்யூலர் எடிமாவிற்கான சிகிச்சை தேர்வுகள்.

வி ஈ ஜி எ.பி-க்கு எதிரான ஊசி மருந்து கண்ணுக்குள் கொடுப்பது.

கார்ட்டிகோஸ்டிராய்ட்ஸ் ஊசிகள் அல்லது இம்பிளாண்ட்டுகள். லேசர் ஃபோட்டோகோயாகுலேஷன்.

விட்ரெக்ட்டமி அறுவைசிகிச்சை

இவற்றின் கூட்டுத்தொடர்பு.

சமீப காலம் வரை ஃபோக்கல் லேசர் ஃபோட்டோகோயாகுலேஷன் தான் மேக்யூலர் எடிமாவிற்கான வழக்கமான சிகிச்சையாக இருந்தது. இது ஒரு லேசரிலிருந்து வெளிவரும் வெப்பத்தை பயன்படுத்தி, விழித்திரையில் கசியும் இரத்த நாளங்களின் கசிவை அடைக்கிறது. எனினும் சமீபத்திய மருத்துவ ஆய்வுகள் மருத்துவர்களை லேசர் தொரியிலிருந்து, கண்ணிற்குள் நேரடியாக உட்செலுத்தக்கூடிய மருந்து சிகிச்சைகளுக்கு மாற்ற தூண்டியுள்ளன.

வி ஈ ஜி எ.பி - க்கு எதிரான மருந்துடனான சிகிச்சை எவ்வாறு செயல்படுகிறது

மேக்யூலர் எடிமாவிற்கான தற்போதைய தரநிலை பராமரிப்பு இன்ட்ராவிரியல் ஊசி.

இந்த வலியற்ற செயல்முறையின் போது கண்ணில் மரத்துப் போவதற்கான சொட்டு மருந்து விடப்படுகிறது. மற்றும் ஒரு சிறிய, மெல்லிய ஊசியானது மருந்தை விட்ரியல் ஜெல்லிற்குள் செலுத்த பயன்படுத்தப்படுகிறது.

வி ஈ ஜி எ.பி-க்கு எதிரான மருந்து சிகிச்சை வி ஈ ஜி எ.பி-ன் செயல்பாட்டை தடுத்து மேக்யூலர் எடிமாவின் வளர்ச்சியை மந்தப்படுத்துகிறது. மற்றும் அதனால் ஏற்படக்கூடிய பார்வையிழப்பு அபாயத்தை குறைக்கிறது.

மருந்தின்பலன் ஒரு மாதம் அல்லது அதற்கதிகமான காலத்திற்கு நீடிக்கிறது. ஆகவே நீங்கள் பெறும் ஊசிகளின் எண்ணிக்கை, உங்கள் நிலை மற்றும் உங்கள் மருத்துவரின் பரிந்துரை ஆகியவற்றை பொருத்திக்கும்.

வி ஈ ஜி எ.பி - க்கு எதிரான சிகிச்சையின் நன்மைகள்

வி ஈ ஜி எ.பி - க்கு எதிரான மருந்துடனான சிகிச்சைக்குப் பிறகு மருத்துவர் உங்கள் கண்ணை முறையான இடைவெளிகளில், அதாவது வாரம் ஒரு முறை அல்லது மாதம் ஒரு முறை கண்காணிப்பார்.

உங்கள் கண்ணின் நிலை மற்றும் பார்வை மேம்பாட்டைப் பொறுத்து, சிகிச்சை எத்தனை காலம் தேவைப்படும் என்பதை உங்கள் மருத்துவர் பரிந்துரைப்பார்.



டயபெட்டிக் மேக்யூலர் எடிமா எவ்வாறு கண்டறியப்படுகிறது.

வி ஈ ஜி எ.பி - க்கு எதிரான சிகிச்சை முக்கியமான பார்வைத்திறன்கள் மற்றும் வாழ்க்கைத் தரத்தை பாதிக்கக்கூடிய படிப்பது, தொலைக்காட்சி பார்ப்பது, கார் ஓட்டுவது போன்ற பல்வேறு நடவடிக்கைகளை குறிப்பிடத்தக்க வகையில் மேம்படுத்துவதாக காணப்பட்டுள்ளது.

டயபெட்டிக் மேக்யூலர் எடிமாவைத் தடுப்பதற்கான ஆரோக்யமான வாழ்க்கை முறை மற்றும் உணவுமுறை மாற்றங்கள். உணவே மருந்து, வரும் முன் காப்போம்.

வி ஈ ஜி எ.பி - க்கு எதிரான சிகிச்சை முக்கியமான பார்வைத்திறன்கள் மற்றும் வாழ்க்கைத் தரத்தை பாதிக்கக்கூடிய படிப்பது, தொலைக்காட்சி பார்ப்பது, கார் ஓட்டுவது போன்ற பல்வேறு நடவடிக்கைகளை குறிப்பிடத்தக்க வகையில் மேம்படுத்துவதாக காணப்பட்டுள்ளது.

- இரத்தத்தில் சர்க்கரையின் அளவை கட்டுப்படுத்தங்கள்.
- ஆரோக்யமான எடையை பராமரித்திடுங்கள்.
- புகை பிடிக்காதீர்கள்.
- முறையான உடற்பயிற்சி செய்யுங்கள்.
- இரத்த அழுத்தத்தை கட்டுப்படுத்துங்கள்.
- கொலஸ்ட்ரால் கட்டுப்படுத்துங்கள்.
- உணவுமுறையை கட்டுப்படுத்துங்கள்.



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Kritik's Melange, was founded in 2021 by Krithika Madhavan, an entrepreneur for last 8 years. Her dream and passion has always been to bring in something vibrant in the field of clothing, trendy & affordable. Gathered knowledge & experience as Video jockey, Event Planner, Digital Media, Brand Strategist, Logistics, Motivational speaker and Image consultant. With this as my strength, finally decided to bring the spark to embrace our traditional Handloom Silk & Cotton Sarees. ODA Sarees is one stop shop for online saree shopping. Under the label of KM they have sarees across India directly from weavers that are hand-woven, specially curated and high quality.



Store Location

Kritik's Melange,
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Virugambakkam, Chennai - 600092
☎ (+91) 898 898 7171, (+91) 898 898 6262
✉ kritiksmelange@gmail.com
✉ odasarees@gmail.com
📱 @odasarees

Client Testimonial

We have been associated with Future savings for more than a decade, I wouldn't call myself Mr. Praveen's client, I would take the privilege of calling myself his family. Every financial decision, investment, planning, more often have always been personal decisions. I cannot thank God and Mr. Praveen to have been in every walk of our lives .

Thanks to Praveen and his team

Dr. Imran

Ms. Blue Dental, Anna Nagar, Chennai

I am a NRI. I had been to India on a quick vacation. I had no clue about an investment that I had made 10-15 years back. Praveen himself ran CAMS report with all the email ids I was using before and told me that there is a fund that is active and asked me how he wanted me proceed with that investment. I was a bit surprised, because in general, I am always on top of my investments. This one somehow went out of my radar. Wanted to close and redeem the cash. His crew member Gayathri was assigned on this task. From there onwards she took over. Had to sign few forms as I didn't have KYC in the first place. Didn't follow up with her as I was on vacation. She constantly updated me on the proceedings via whatsapp after my India trip. The money got credited into my account in 15 days. Incredible service!

My best wishes to Praveen and team. Thanks again!

T Venkatraman

Maryland, USA



Fixed deposit accounts are ideal for investors who are averse to taking risks. Interest is accumulated on the deposited amount over a fixed period of time. The common types of fixed deposits are:

Normal Fixed Deposits

- Deposit money for a fixed tenure.
- Tenure can range from 7 days to 10 years.
- Interest rates higher than a normal savings account.

Senior Citizen Fixed Deposits

- Applicable for individuals above 60 years of age.
- Senior citizens are eligible for special rates.
- Flexible tenures.

Tax-Saving Fixed Deposits

- Tax exemption on the principal deposit amount of up to Rs.1.5 lakh in a calendar year. Tenure can range from 7 days to 10 years.
- Interest rates higher than a normal savings account.
- Allows only one-time lumpsum deposit.

Non-Cumulative Fixed Deposits

- Interest is paid out monthly, quarterly, half-yearly, or annually, as per your choice.
- Better bet for pensioners looking for a regular source of income.

Cumulative Fixed Deposits

- Interest is compounded every quarter or year and paid at the time of maturity.
- Helps substantially grow your savings.

Flexi Fixed Deposits

- Fixed deposit linked to your bank account.
- Money shuttles between your FD and savings account.

Company Name	Rating	Interest rate in %			Minimum Investment in Rs.	Interest Mode
		12M	24M	36M		
	CRISIL					
HDFC Ltd	FAAA	4.90	5.15	5.30	20,000	M/Q/H/Y
Sundaram Finance Ltd	FAAA	5.50	5.65	5.80	10,000	M/Q/H/Y
LIC Housing Finance Ltd	FAAA	5.25	5.65	5.75	20,000	M/Y
Bajaj Finance Fixed Deposit	FAAA	5.65	6.10	6.5	25,000	M/Q/H/Y
ICICI Home Finance	FAAA	5.25	5.65	5.75	10,000	M/Q/Y
Shriram City Union Finance Ltd	FAA	6.5	6.75	7.5	5,000	M/Q/H/Y

M/Q/H/Y-
Monthly/Quarterly/
Half-yearly/Annual

0.25% more interest rates for senior citizens.

As per RBI Circular RBI/2021-22/66 dated July 2, 2021, Fixed deposits will not be automatically renewed and such matured deposits will get savings bank interest rate.

You can upload your FD Details in our mobileapp 'FutureSavings' and view it anytime. Moreover you will also receive a reminder for renewal well in advance.

RBI Caps locker liability to 100 times annual rent



The Reserve Bank of India last week came out with revised guidelines for the hiring of lockers under which the liability of banks will be limited to 100 times its annual rent in case of fire, theft, building collapse or frauds by bank employees. As per the revised guidelines, which shall come into effect from January 2022, banks will be required to incorporate a clause in the locker agreement prohibiting the hirer from keeping anything illegal or hazardous in lockers.

The RBI said it has reviewed the 'Deposit Locker/Safe Custody Article Facility provided by the banks' after taking into consideration various development in the area of banking and technology, nature of consumer grievances and also the feedback received from banks and Indian Banks' Association (IBA). The review also takes into account, the principles enumerated by the Supreme Court in the 'Amitabha Dasgupta vs United Bank of India' case. The revised instructions will be applicable to both new and existing safe deposit lockers and the safe custody of articles facility with the banks. The RBI said banks need to maintain a branch-wise list of vacant lockers as well as a wait list in Core Banking System or any other computerised system compliant with Cyber Security Framework, for the purpose of allotment of lockers and ensure transparency in allotment.

Other income to be reported in the tax returns

Fixed Deposits

Bank deposits, corporate FDs, bonds, NSCs Post Office deposits

Fully Taxable as income

Rent

Rent received for house and commercial property

Taxed as income after 30% standard deduction

Capital Gains

Stocks, bonds, mutual funds, property and gold

Tax rate varies for different assets and duration

Dividends

Stocks and mutual funds

Fully taxed as income

Gifts and clubbed income

Income of minor children, earnings from money gifted to spouse and gifts from non-relatives

Gifts taxed as income if beyond Rs.50000. Other incomes taxed at rates applicable to source



What is Bitcoin?

- Bitcoin is a first decentralized digital or crypto currency, that largely exists online.
- It has no physical appearance in the world.
- No government or bank prints it.
- It works without any Central command.

Who invented Bitcoin?

- Bitcoin was invented by unknown person or group of people under the name "Satoshi Nakamoto"
- It was released as an open source software 2009
- The first Bitcoin transaction was made on May 22, 2010 in Florida, where in the man paid 10,000 bitcoins for couple of pizzas

How does Bitcoin work?

- Bitcoin follows a technology called "Blockchain"
- Blockchain is a collection of various blocks
- For adding one block to the chain, miners are awarded 12.5 bitcoin.
- This rewarded decreases by half every four years, as per Bitcoins Protocol.

How many Bitcoins are there?

- Bitcoin's supply is limited to 21 million, a number that is expected to be reached around the year 2140.

Are Bitcoins legal in India?

- Bitcoin's in India are not considered as legal tender
- There are no guidelines on Bitcoin Trading issued by the Government of India.
- The Reserve Bank of India advises that it has not given any licence / authorisation to any entity / company to operate such schemes or deal with Bitcoin or any virtual currency. As such, any user, holder, investor or trader dealing with virtual currencies will be doing so at their own risk.



FUTURE SAVINGS IS NOT ASSOCIATED WITH BUYING OR SELLING OF BITCOINS AND DOES NOT ENCOURAGE PEOPLE TO INVEST IN IT.

HDFC Ergo Health Insurance

Why choose optima secure?

- Upto 50% discount in Premium
- Covers 60 & 180 days pre and post Hospitalization
- Nearly 10,000+ cashless Hospital Network

What is a secure benefit with my Optima Secure?

The word secure resonates with being safe and tension-free. Under Optima Secure plan, we provide you with the secure benefit. This health insurance plan offers additional coverage up to 100% of the base sum Insured immediately upon purchase at no extra charge. This additional amount can be utilised for any number of admissible claims. Now isn't this truly a benefit that can keep you secure.

Example: You have bought an Optima Secure Health Insurance plan with a health cover or sum insured of 5 lacs. In this case, your sum insured instantly gets doubled up to offer you a total health cover of 10 lacs instead of a basic 5 lacs health cover for which you paid your valuable premium. This additional amount can be utilised for any number of admissible claims. That means you can now make claims up to 10 lacs instead of 5 lacs.

If I am hospitalised, can I opt for AC Single room in the hospital?

Yes, you can opt for AC single room with Optima Secure plan. We let you choose AC single room for undergoing treatment/surgery at any hospital. You can avail this facility on a cashless basis if you are hospitalised at a network hospital. There is also no disease capping either. You can undergo treatment for any disease and make use of your sum insured. You need not worry about room rent at the time of hospitalisation as we want you to undergo quality treatment without any worry.

What is the maximum sum insured available?

Optima Secure plan is available for the sum insured up to Rs 2 Cr. Various sum insured options are available such as 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50 lacs and 1 Cr. You can buy the best health insurance policy of a sum insured that best suits your needs.



Key Features

Support devices: We cover costs towards the cervical collar, braces, belts, etc

Cost of Disposables: Go cashless with in-built coverage for disposable items like buds, gloves, neubilization kits and other consumables during hospitalisation

Cost of Kits: We cover cost for delivery kits, orthokit and recover kit and other consumables during hospitalisation

Procedure Charges: We cover costs towards gauze, cotton, crepe bandage, surgical tape etc

Are Covid-19 expenses covered under my Optima Secure plan?

Yes, all COVID- 19 expenses are covered under Optima Secure plan. You need not buy a separate health insurance policy when you get it all under one policy.

I have a critical illness, and I wish to seek an expert's opinion on the same. How can I get an E- Opinion of the Doctor?

We will pay for the expenses incurred by you towards E-Opinion for defined Critical Illness availed from a Medical Practitioner through the Network Provider. We understand that digital opinion is the future, and we believe in making your life simple.



4 investment mistakes to avoid in your 40s

Any financial mistake we make during this phase can adversely affect our preparedness for a stable financial future.

For most of us, 40-50 years of age would be the mid-point between the time we start earning and the time we plan to retire. During this stage, most of us have stable income coinciding with the financial obligations for achieving big-ticket goals. So, any financial mistake we make during this phase can adversely affect our preparedness for a stable financial future.

Here are four common financial mistakes individuals in their 40s should steer clear of.

1. Not increasing your emergency fund



An emergency fund acts as a safety net that can be used when dealing with unforeseen financial situations or for meeting unavoidable expenses caused during periods of illness, disability or job loss. Given its purpose, it should be adequate enough to cover your mandatory expenses for at least six months – utility bills, insurance premiums, loan EMIs etc. Not having this back-up fund in place may force you to avail costlier loans or liquidate investments set aside for achieving crucial financial goals. Similarly, the possibility of defaulting on loan EMIs would be relatively higher if you do not have sufficient funds to clear the dues on time. It may also attract higher penalties and pull down your credit score. Park your emergency fund in liquid instruments such as higher yielding savings accounts or fixed deposits.

2. Prioritizing child's higher education over retirement goal



It is natural for us as parents to provide the best available higher education to our children. With steep inflation in the cost of higher education, parents, especially those in their 40s, focus more on investing to create a sufficient corpus for their child's higher education. However, the higher education cost should not be prioritised over post-retirement savings. Rising life expectancy, steep inflation in healthcare expenses and growing acceptance of nuclear families make it equally important for you to save enough for your post-retirement goals. While salaried individuals are usually covered by provident funds, maturity proceeds may not be enough to outlast the post-retirement life span. Moreover, as most of the retired individuals do not have access to regular income, lenders usually desist offering loans to people above the age of 60. On the contrary, parents can always avail education loan for funding their child's higher education, which then can be repaid by their children once they start earning above the age of 60.

3. Not buying adequate insurance cover



The optimum term insurance cover for any working individual should be equivalent to at least 15 times her annual income. However, just like most young earners, those in their 40s often confuse insurance with investment. As a result, they end up investing in money back plans, endowment policies, etc. offering inadequate life cover and generating sub-optimal returns.

Buying adequate Life Insurance cover for comparatively lower premium is best done via purchase of term insurance. You must also buy sufficient health insurance to protect yourself and dependent family members from rising medical expenses. As insurance premiums continue to increase with advancing age, prioritise purchasing term life and health insurance policies as early as possible.

4. Not investing in equities to meet your long term financial goals



While participation of retail investors in equities has significantly increased over the last few years, many in their 40s continue to avoid equities in meeting their long-term financial goals. Instead, they prefer to invest in fixed income instruments such as Bank Fixed Deposits, PPF, NSC or other small savings schemes to achieve their long-term financial goals. However, you must note that the post-tax return generated by fixed income instruments barely manages to match the inflation rate. On the other hand, equities as an asset class tend to beat both fixed income assets as well as inflation by a wide margin over the long term, especially for investment horizons exceeding 7 years. Hence, you must not ignore investing in equities.

Q & A

01 Is it possible to invest in Stock through SIP like Mutual Fund?

Yes, we can do systematic investment of stock through SIP like Mutual fund but only thing is diversification into sectors like software, Banking, Pharmaceutical etc. is very important.

02 Is there any tax liability if my father gifts money to me? Are there any limits or risks?

Parent's gift is not tax implication and no tax payment too. In case of repatriation, we need to get income tax certificate from tax department.

03 Which is better investment - Real Estate / Equity Mutual fund?

Both are different kind of asset investment. Real estate is physical asset investment and Equity Mutual Fund is Financial Asset investment. Decision can be made based on the age & risk tolerance.

04 I read your article about Emergency Fund. Is it good to park Emergency Fund in Debt Mutual funds?

Yes, we can park emergency fund in Debt Mutual Funds and in Liquid Funds but in Mutual Funds capital is not guaranteed. So we will recommend Bank Fixed Deposits and Corporate Bonds along with the mutual fund investments.

05 I'm planning to save Rs. 30000/- per month .how should I invest for long term?

Diversification of the fund in the following is recommended:

1. Build an emergency corpus (6 months of your expenses) in a bank FD.
2. List goals: Plan an asset allocation based on your risk profile and tenure
3. Buy adequate insurance (life, term and health)



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Safe & Secure

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G. Praveenkumar



Mutual Fund



Health Insurance



Home Loans



Life Insurance



Tax Planning



Corporate Deposit