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Over the last couple of years, I did n number of research on systematic investment methods.

What happens if I do SIP only during market corrections ?

What happens if I pick stocks based on momentum rules? Here's small thread on Why I moved to index fund investing? ■

When it comes to trading most of us are busy with backtesting multiple option trading strategies with no code platforms like Stockmock Algotest etc but when it comes to investing very few charting platforms available to test long term investing methods.

I wanted to do SIP but instead of investing in mutual funds, I wanted to develop systematic approach on choosing the stocks and invest in them and rebalance them based on certain criteria.

I have written multiple articles on this topic, like how to find which is the best sector to invest? <https://t.co/hOWjNKYG9o>

Should you invest in 52 week high stocks or 52 week low stocks ?

<https://t.co/Nkafwef12p>

What happens if we regularly invest in Nifty top 10 stocks ?

<https://t.co/Xxk1eYhIZ5>

<https://t.co/aefPTdar0K>

Buying stocks when it gets added to Nifty index, is it a good strategy? <https://t.co/JICGuegJV0>

How to find multi bagger stocks ?

<https://t.co/GOM8tdGpdf>

Inspite of writing so many articles on stock based investing, why I decided to stick to index funds? If you observe the historical events, it doesn't matter how many years you hold a stock, it's all about how you react in those few months when stock corrects big time?



Long term investing is not something that you do for 5 years or 10 years, it's a commitment you make with yourself to invest for prolonged period of time with an intent of not selling it. As Warren Buffett says, ideal holding time for an investment is "forever"

So when I commit to invest every month over 30, 40 years of my hard earned money, I should have strong conviction on the stocks I invest in? Will I invest in stocks just because my backtest gave me phenomenal returns? No, when shit hit the roof, your backtest goes for a toss.

Remember DHFL / Yes Bank were once considered to be fundamentally best stocks. Even they were part of Nifty 50, but look what happened to them now?

Do you know how many stocks that were part of DowJones when it was launched are still there? I used OpenAi to find this info. Only two companies still exist.

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How many companies that were part of Dow Jones 100 years before are still in index?



As of 2020, there are only two companies that were part of the Dow Jones 100 years ago that are still part of the index today: General Electric and United States Steel Corporation.


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Did you know? Only 7 companies that were part of DowJones 50 years before still part of index.

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How many companies that were part of Dow Jones 50 years before are still in index?



As of 2020, there are only 7 companies that have been part of the Dow Jones Industrial Average for the past 50 years:

1. 3M
 2. American Express
 3. Boeing
 4. Coca-Cola
 5. ExxonMobil
 6. Johnson & Johnson
 7. Procter & Gamble
-

With respect to Sensex which was created 40 years ago, only four companies that are still part of Sensex 40 years later.

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How many companies that were part of sensex 
40 years before are still in index?

There are only four companies that are still part
of the SENSEX 40 years later: Tata Steel,
Hindustan Unilever, ITC and Reliance
Industries.

Doesn't matter how robust the company business is, eventually one day a fool might end up running the business and bring down the total empire. Picking the right stocks and investing regularly in them is a tough task even for fund managers. That's why 85% of fund managers fail

Fund Managers cant beat Index

It's really hard

% of Global Equity Managers underperforming the Index (June 30, 2020)

	1 year	3 year	5 year	10 year	15 year
Global (incl US) (vs. S&P Global 1200)	51.7%	64.2%	75.3%	82.2%	81.3%
Global (ex US) (vs. S&P 700)	51.4%	63.7%	71.9%	78.5%	84.7%
Global Small Cap (vs. S&P Developed Ex-US Small Cap)	50.0%	57.7%	64.9%	56.5%	67.5%
Emerging Markets (vs. S&P/IFCI Composite)	48.3%	65.3%	70.2%	73.3%	84.2%

Source: Standard & Poors, Mid-Year 2020 SPIVA Scorecard



So odds are completely against us when it comes to investing in stocks. Whereas investing in index funds gives me peace of mind, I don't need to panic when market crash. Because I won't have any stock portfolio to compare it with index, as I have invested in index directly.

I don't need to worry about quarterly results.

I don't need to worry about what the management of a company does

There is a sense calmness and the habit of investing regularly every month becomes easier. Mostly importantly I don't panic during market correction

All I have to do is just invest in Index fund, I can also pledge them and use that for my trading, hair cut will be very minimal compared to stocks. So added advantage.

People compare Nikkei Index when it comes to index funds investments, as Japan stock market was not able to break all time high for many years. But ppl forgot very important point here, Japan witnessed one of best bull run between 1940s to 1990s , for years it made huge returns

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Nikkei index cagr returns between 1945 to 1990 

The average CAGR return for the Nikkei index between 1945 and 1990 was 16.2%.

None of the other world markets were able to give such outstanding returns, when the bubble burst eventually in Japan, market went into consolidation phase. Where the average returns between 1990 to 2022 was just 6.4%
So this average return is after a period of bumper returns

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Nikkei index cagr returns between 1990 to 2022 

The annualized compound annual growth rate (CAGR) for the Nikkei index between 1990 to 2022 is 6.4%.

Conclusion :

There are many strategies out there which can beat index returns, but eventually it all comes to one's psychology, am a big fan of [@morganhouse1](#) and [@dollarsanddata](#) their book played a vital role for my decision of moving to index funds.