

A Study on Evaluation of Income Source of Investment System Among Women

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ABSTRACT

The position of women in India has been faced to many varied modifications over the last few decades. Modification and upgradation in both the structural and cultural alterations has gained equality of chances to women in employment, education, achievement of dream and political participation with the support of such modifications exploitation of women to a huge level was decreased. Currently Indian women are most self satisfied, sufficient and encourage to invest their income in an appropriate way to economically secure family and self. This study is related to investment system and patterns proceeding by working women in various areas of national capital region.

Keywords: Income, investment, women business, savings.

INTRODUCTION

Investment is nothing but goods or commodities obtained today to be utilized in coming future or at the phase of crisis. In the traditional days women's income is acknowledged as a supportive income within the family. But in current world more crucial position is allotted to income earned by women. Chiefly it is connected to the share in the sum total domestic income and it is also connected to their moderate level over the spending of the sum domestic income. Women investment is important for the person to face unpredictable future in concern to encounter the conjuncture in their family. Investment means for featuring the some spending in concern to satisfy the future appeasing. The investment can be made in the varied path by creating bank deposits, post office, jewellery, shares, insurance etc. One of the excellent approaches of investment is to make a monthly investment plan. In concern to women investor important component of an investment system are easy transferability, appreciation, stability of income, liquidity, benefit of tax, speculation, safety and profit from income. From the discussed point of concern of women, investment is the gathering of newly gained strategies such as structural buildings, apparatus, inventories etc.

Independent women is also define as a women pays her own bills, purchase her own stuffs and does not permit a man to seek her steadiness of self faith. She strengthens herself completely on herself and is presumptuous to be able to do so.

Investment is the occupation of monetary resource with the objective of gaining supportive income or advance in value. The important quality of an investment is that it included expecting of reward. It include the commitment of materials which have been secured or put away from recent expenditure in the hope that few advantage will fall in future.

IMPORTANCE OF INVESTMENT BY WOMEN

Recent days, women continue to live be getting very hard without gaining investment so that's why she creates investment for security future. Some aspects for investment covers is leaves a forever legacy, cover important health problems, cover life hazards, economically independent, protect family for future, tax advantage and financial advancement.

INVESTMENT APPROACH

At current stage, a broad diversity of investment approach is open to the investors to accommodate their requirements and nature. Theory about the various approaches allows the investors to select investment carefully. The necessitate phase of feedback and the hazard allowance stage determine the selection of the investor. The investment options dimensions from conveyable financial instruments. The transferable economical instrument is financial securities that are transferable. These types of securities may output variable or fixed income. On the alternative side the non-conveyable economical investment as the name itself explain as non-securitized economical apparatus.

RESEARCH AIMS

- To observe the determination creating abilities of women
- To discover the assurance of investment approach
- To examine or investigate their plans of investment

RESEARCH PROCEDURE

Research is concerned on the independent variables such as age group, status of income, educational background and dependent variables such as investment assurance.

SCOPE OF THE RESEARCH

The research is learned to phase of assurance about approach while creating their investment firmness and the chief aims besides their investment resolution.

HYPOTHESIS

H_0 = There is no implication relationship among educational background and sensible stage of the investors.

H_0 = There is no implication relationship among the status of income and sensible stage of the investors.

DATA COLLECTION

The primary information was collected by the interview schedules. The secondary information was gathered by books, journals and magazines and websites.

DATA INTERPRETATION AND ANALYSIS

Data interpretation and presentation is displayed in table and percentage form. Further data analysis has been calculated by chi-square test.

DATA DISCUSSION

Table 1 Examine of demographic component of investors.

Relative position	No of respondents	
Working women	50	%
Age		
23 to 30 years old	37	74%
31 to 45 years old	10	20%
46 to 60 years old	02	4%
Educational background		
Post- graduation	22	44%
Under-graduation	17	34%
Below graduation	11	22%
Family type		
Joint	31	62%
Nuclear	19	38%
Marital status		
Married	20	40%
Unmarried	16	32%
Divorced	11	22%

Separated	03	06%
Work company		
Government foundation	33	66%
Private foundation	17	34%
Monthly income		
10,000 – 20,000	12	24%
20,000 – 30,000	37	74%
Above 30,000	01	02%

The presented table displays that 40% of the respondents are married and the remaining them 32% of the respondents are unmarried. While 22% are divorced and only 06% are separated. When it reflects to age group it is observed that maximum of the respondent are 23 to 30 years about 74%. Hence it can be assume that the younger generation thinks of savings and investments in their early phase of employment. Investor in age group 31 to 45 years is moderate to 20%. While the very least investors are observed in the age group of 40 to 60 years i.e. 4%. It is said that if one gets proper knowledge or guidelines, investors are best at achievement gain in future. So it is very important to have proper educational background for the investors. The maximum of investors belong to post graduation i.e. 44%, while proceeding to it are under graduation i.e. 34% and the least counting is of the below graduation i.e. 22%. On further analysis part it can be assume that type of family is more important at investment part, 62% of respondent belong to joint family as the role and responsibilities are distributed. While 38% of respondent belong to the nuclear family. As regards to occupation area, maximum number of investor's respondent belongs to government job area i.e. 66% while the private sector respondent is around 34%. Let's conclude to the status of monthly income, maximum of respondent have income of 20,000 to 30,000 monthly i.e. 74% followed by 24% respondent for the income of 10,000 of 20,000 and concluded by above 30,000 income respondent are very least i.e. 2%.

Table 2 Assurance about the investment approach

SR.NO.	Assurance	Size of respondents	Percentage (%)
1	Yes	36	72%
2	No	14	28%
Total	-	50	100

From the above table, it is presented that 72% of the respondent are having awareness about different investment approach and the remaining 28% of them had no knowledge about different investment options strategies. Presented table suggest that maximum of the respondent know about the different investment approach of savings.

Testing hypothesis

H_0 There is no implication relationship among educational background and sensible stage of the investors.

Table 3 Reported frequency

Educational background	Knowledge about schemes	No knowledge about scheme	Total
Post graduation	13	09	22
Under graduation	11	6	17
Below graduation	04	07	11
Total			50

Chi-square test

O	E	O-E	$(O - E)^2$	$\frac{(O - E)^2}{E}$
13	6.5	6.5	42.25	6.5
09	4.5	4.5	20.25	4.5

11	5.5	5.5	30.25	5.5
06	3	03	09	3
04	2	2	04	2
07	3.5	3.5	12.25	3.5
Total				25

Degree of freedom

$$V = (r-1) (c-1)$$

$$V = (3-1) (2-1)$$

$$V = (2) (1)$$

$$V = 2$$

2 degrees of freedom 0.01% level of significance is 9.210. The evaluated value (25.14) is exceeded than the table value. So hypothesis is rejected.

Hence it is finalized that “there is a significant implicated relationship between educational background and having a sensible acknowledge of the testing hypothesis.

H_o = There is a significant (implication) relationship among status of income and sensible stage of investors.

Table 4 Reported frequency

SR.NO.	Status of monthly income	Knowledge about schemes	No knowledge about scheme	Total
1	10 000 to 20 000	07	05	12
2	20 000 to 30 000	32	05	37
3	Above 30 000	01	00	01
Total				50

Chi-square test

O	E	O-E	$(O - E)^2$	$\frac{(O - E)^2}{E}$
07	6.2	0.8	0.64	0.103
05	4.3	0.7	0.49	0.113
32	31.2	0.8	0.64	0.020
05	4.5	0.5	0.25	0.055
01	01	000	0.00	0.000
00	00	000	0.00	0.000
Total				0.291

Degree of freedom

$$V = (r-1) (c-1)$$

$$V = (3-1) (2-1)$$

$$V = (2) (1)$$

$$V = 2$$

2 degree of freedom 0.01 level of significance or implications is 9.210. The calculated value (0.291) is less than the observed value. So hypothesis is accepted.

Hence it is finalized that “there is ni implication relationship among status of income level and sensible stage of the investors.

Table 5 Aims of the Investment

SR.NO.	Aims	No Of Respondents	Percentage (%)
1	Qualification of children	5	12.5
2	Security of future	7	17.5
3	Purpose of tax	1	2.5
4	Profit income	16	40.0
5	Children's future relations	11	27.5
Total			100

The aims of the investment differ from one to many. Majority of the investors invest their saving for the purpose of gaining profit and saving tax. Concern, followed by 7 respondent elect to the security of future and 11 respondent selected for children's future relations as their investment aims. Purpose of tax obtains very least priority from other all investment aims strategies.

Table 6 Inferences of optional Investment

SR.NO.	Investment Approach	Respondent	Percentage (%)
1	Solidatory deposit	21	42
2	Mutual investment status	04	8
3	Share market	06	12
4	Jewellery (Platinum/Gold)	12	24
5	Property	07	14
TOTAL		50	100%

The above table presents that out of 50 respondents 42% of the investors select to invest their capital in solidatory deposit, 8% of the investors put their capital in mutual investment, 12% of investors put their capital in share market, 24% of the investors put their capital in jewellery, 14% of the respondents fix their capital in properly and majority of the investors. Put their finance in jewellery and solidatory deposit, due to the only safety security of their investment rates.

DISCUSSION

- In the research, writer has examined 50 respondent out of them 72% of the investor respondent are sensible about the investment approaches while 28% are not sensible about investment approaches.
- Majority of the respondents sample are in the age of 23 to 30 years i.e. 74%, among 31 to 45 years are 20% while the least are among 46 to 60 years i.e. 4% only.
- Between the samples investors, most of our post graduate i.e. 44% followed by it were under graduate i.e. 34% while the least were below graduate such as 22%.
- The research presents that majority of the investors is connected to married status i.e. 40%, unmarried with not much difference 32% while divorced is 22% and additionally is separated women are 6%.
- It is comprehend that average of the investors have a status of monthly income of rupees 10,000/- to 20,000/- with 24%. While majority of monthly income of 20,000 to 30,000 with 74% and the last count with 02% is of above 30,000 monthly incomes.
- Majority of the investors, preferred to go for the solidatory deposits or else jewellery (Gold/Platinum) followed by the property investment.

CONCLUSION

Current research is a reflection of the attitude of different strategies of women investors. Preference of an excellent investment approach is a problematic work to any investor. A function or activity is created to recognize the possibility of a sample of investors elected from large population. Infect of various limitations to the research, author was attentitive in recognizing some investment schemes and patterns, there are few uniqueness of these investors and many of them replied positively to the research. This study focused in recognizing the requirements of current and upcoming investors, investor's perception for different investment approaches are recognized depending on their

income. Investor's hazards in electing a specific approach are relied on the age group of investor. This study confirmed that Indian investors even if they are of high capital income, well qualified, salaried, independent are preservative investors refer to perform safe.

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