

A Study on Investor Pattern on various Financial Instruments With reference to Twin cities of Hyderabad



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ABSTRACT:

The Present Study was undertaken to study the investor's pattern on financial instruments like stock market, mutual funds, deposits, insurance, Gold and other products and to find out correlation between the parameters of preferences towards investment and overall preference variable. In terms of Flexibility options of investments it is found to be a mixture of secured and unstable options both together, investors prefer stocks as well as completely controllable options as Gold and other options. In the Stock Markets investment option, the result indicated that variables as Risk, Liquidity, Access to information and Capital appreciation are highly correlated where as Tax benefit is less positively correlated, In the Mutual Funds investment option, the result indicated that variables as Risk, Statutory protection, Tax benefit, Transaction cost and Flexibility in investment are highly correlated where as Capital appreciation is less positively correlated, In the Deposits investment, the result indicated that variables as Risk, Statutory protection, Flexibility in investment and Transaction cost are highly correlated, where as Liquidity, Tax benefit are less positively correlated, In the Insurance investment, the result indicated that all the variables are positively correlated In the Gold and other options investment, the result indicated that all the variables except statutory protection, tax benefit and capital appreciation cannot be considered for analysis and remaining all other parameters are positively correlated to the over all preference in selecting Gold and other options as the investment option by the investor's pattern in choosing investment options.

Key words:

Gold, Stock Markets Risk, Statutory protection, Tax benefit, Transaction cost, Flexibility, Correlation.

1. INTRODUCTION:

Investment is referred to as the concept of deferred consumption, which could be in the form of an asset, rendering a loan, keeping the saved funds in a bank account such that it might generate lucrative returns in the future. The options of investments are huge; all of them having different risk-reward trade off. This concludes that the investment industry in India is really broad and that is why understanding the core concepts of investments and accordingly analyzing them is essential. Only after thorough understanding of the investment industry, can an investor create and manage his own investment portfolio such that the returns are maximized with the minimum level of risk.

Research Methodology:

Objective of the study: To study the investors pattern on financial instruments like stock market, mutual funds, deposits, insurance, Gold and other products and to find out correlation between the parameters of preferences towards investment and overall preference variable.

Type of research:

This is a descriptive research where survey method is adopted to collect primary information from the investors using different scales as required and the required secondary information for the analysis.

Primary Data:

A questionnaire schedule was prepared and the primary data was collected through survey method.

Data Collection Tool:

Investment pattern of investors on different products research work was carried on the basis of structured questionnaire.

Sample Size:

The population being large the survey was carried among 100 respondents. They will be considered adequate to represent the characteristics of the entire population.

Sampling Procedure:

The sampling procedure followed in this study is non-probability convenient sampling. Simple random procedures are used to select the respondent from the available database.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW:

Author (year)	Major findings
Foder (2008)	Lack of investor awareness campaigns lead to the financial crime in the capital market. Increase in investor awareness campaigns leads to decrease in financial crime.
Al-tammi and Kali (2009)	There is a significant relationship between financial literacy and investment decision.
Mamunur Rashid & Md. Ainun Nishat (2009) – Dhaka stock exchange	The impact of demographic variables found to be insignificant with the moderating variable i.e., trading experience of retail investors, since most of the respondents were young.
Security & exchange commission Srilanka – Colombo Stock exchange (2010)	Most of the respondents have not heard about the share market, its benefits and the investing procedure and less than a quarter of the sample respondent are aware of stock brokers.
Rajarajen Vanjeko (2010)	The investor's knowledge about derivatives among the investors was too low and investors have not learnt the risk management offered by derivatives.
R. Shanmugham & K. Ramya (2010)	There is a significant difference in investment behavior between internals and externals with high and low investment knowledge
Ebenezer Bennet et al (2011)	Retail investors' attitude towards investing in equity stocks is based on the factors like namely investor's risk tolerance, strength of Indian economy, media focus on the stock market, political stability and finally government policy towards business.
G. Jayabal & R. Kasilingam (2011)	The outcome of the investor's decision depends upon the quality of information which in turns depends on right source of information. The study shows that expected rate of return of an individual is having impact on stock selection.
Dr. Arifur Rehman sheikh & Dr. Anil B. (2011)	The behavior of retail investors reveals that knowledge level significantly leverages the returns on the investments and there is negative correlation between occupation of retail investor and the level of risk.
M. Kannadhasan (2011)	The study reveals that most of the retail investors are getting information from retail outlet and followed by personal sources and the level of education is not influenced by awareness about investments.
Manjunath K.R & J. Madegowda (2012)	Most of the investors are looking out for investment in secondary market as the primary market is not considered viable.

Sudarshan Kadariya et al (2012) – Nepal stock exchange.	The level of investment increases in Nepal stock exchange if effort were put to enhance the level of investor awareness. So, there is a significant relationship between investor awareness and investment on equity.
Capital market Authority Uganda (2012) – Uganda Stock exchange - Report	Number of factors were found affecting investments in Uganda's capital market, these are low financial literacy levels, high level of inflation, low level of liquidity, limited knowledge about usefulness of capital market.
ASSOCHAM – report (2012) The Associated Chamber of commerce & Industry of India	The debt market in India remains under penetrated with very low participation from the retail sector and efforts need to channelize in educating and creating awareness among investors.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS:

Preference for Different Investment Avenues by Investors.

The respondents were asked to give based on the 5 point Likert scale (Highly preferred(5) preferred(4),Neutral(3),Not Preferred(2), Not at all suggestible(1) allotting a score from 5....1). Respondents were asked about different investment windows preferred by them on the basis of Risk, statutory protection, Liquidity, Tax benefit, Flexibility in Investment, Accessibility to information, Transaction cost, Capital appreciation and over all preferences.

Option wise Response Analysis

Parameter/factor of reference	Stock Markets				
	5	4	3	2	1
Risk	19	21	32	25	3
Statutory Protection	35	15	19	21	10
Liquidity	42	29	17	9	3
Tax Benefit	11	34	15	20	20
Flexibility in Investment	38	27	12	13	10
Accessibility to information	29	23	15	25	8
Transaction cost	19	29	15	25	12
Capital Appreciation	21	25	25	19	10
Over all Preference	39	24	12	19	6

Parameter/factor of reference	Mutual Funds				
	5	4	3	2	1
Risk	35	19	15	10	21
Statutory Protection	42	17	29	8	4
Liquidity	11	15	34	12	28
Tax Benefit	38	12	27	10	13
Flexibility in Investment	29	19	23	6	23
Accessibility to information	15	25	12	28	20
Transaction cost	25	19	10	36	10
Capital Appreciation	12	19	6	37	26
Over all Preference	35	25	12	18	10

Parameter/factor of reference	Deposits				
	5	4	3	2	1
Risk	20	20	27	23	10
Statutory Protection	13	10	23	29	25
Liquidity	25	8	29	28	10
Tax Benefit	25	12	25	28	10
Flexibility in Investment	19	10	24	27	20
Accessibility to information	25	3	19	29	24
Transaction cost	21	10	17	32	20
Capital Appreciation	9	3	15	59	14
Over all Preference	20	20	12	41	7

Parameter/factor of reference	Gold and other options				
	5	4	3	2	1
Risk	15	20	21	10	34
Statutory Protection	12	14	9	3	62
Liquidity	29	7	20	20	24
Tax Benefit	32	8	29	10	21
Flexibility in Investment	59	12	25	1	3
Accessibility to information	41	10	14	3	32
Transaction cost	23	29	20	18	10
Capital Appreciation	29	28	24	7	12
Over all Preference	25	26	20	18	11

Parameter/factor of reference	Insurance				
	5	4	3	2	1
Risk	24	27	20	19	10
Statutory Protection	19	29	24	25	3
Liquidity	17	32	20	21	10
Tax Benefit	15	59	14	9	3
Flexibility in Investment	12	41	7	20	20
Accessibility to information	29	24	8	29	10
Transaction cost	32	20	12	25	11
Capital Appreciation	59	14	10	14	3
Over all Preference	41	7	3	19	30

From the above tables of data it can be interpreted that traditional investors do prefer continuously fluctuating investment options like stock markets but most of the investors strongly prefer options like mutual funds, insurance, quick and standard return oriented investment options as Gold and other options. Investors who believe in statutory protection believe in regulatory

bodies as SEBI consistently believe in investing in Stock options and Mutual funds. Focusing on the options as Tax Benefit people consider, long term deposits, insurance options compared to other investment options. In terms of Flexibility options of investments it is found to be a mixture of secured and unstable options both together, investors prefer stocks as well as completely controllable options as Gold and other options.

Correlation Analysis for the variables:

Correlation between Overall preference to other variables of Stock Markets:

Stock Markets	Risk	Statu_prot	Liquid ity	Tax benefit	Flex in invest	Acces to info	Transa ction cost	Capita l appre	Over all prefere nce
Pearson Correlation	0.784	0.814	0.752	0.32	0.106	0.511	0.036	0.651	1
Sig. (2-tailed)	0.034	0.044	0.027	0.048	0.136	0.03	0.015	0.027	0.00
N	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Inference:

In the Stock Markets investment option the correlation between the parameters of preference towards investment and over all preference variable the result indicated that variables as Risk, Liquidity, Access to information and Capital

appreciation are highly correlated and Flexibility in Investment cannot be considered for analysis where as Tax benefit is less positively correlated to the over all preference in selecting Stock markets as the investment option by the investors pattern in choosing investment options.

Correlation between Overall preferences to other variables of Mutual Funds

Mutual Funds	Risk	Statu_prot	Liquidit_y	Tax benefit	Flex in invest	Acces to info	Transac tion cost	Capita l appre	Over all preferenc e
Pearson Correlation	0.768	0.914	0.552	0.62	0.706	0.011	0.836	0.151	1
Sig. (2-tailed)	0.034	0.044	0.127	0.048	0.036	0.03	0.015	0.027	0.00
N	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Inference:

In the Mutual Funds investment option the correlation between the parameters of preference towards investment and over all preference variable the result indicated that variables as Risk, Statutory protection, Tax benefit, Transaction cost and Flexibility in

investment are highly correlated and Liquidity cannot be considered for analysis where as Capital appreciation is less positively correlated to the over all preference in selecting Mutual Funds as the investment option by the investors pattern in choosing investment options.

Correlation between Overall preferences to other variables of Deposits

Deposits	Risk	Statu_prot	Liquidit_y	Tax benefit	Flex in invest	Acces to info	Transac tion cost	Capital appre	Over all preferenc e
Pearson Correlation	0.569	0.814	0.252	0.362	0.706	0.911	0.536	0.125	1
Sig. (2-tailed)	0.024	0.043	0.012	0.048	0.026	0.03	0.015	0.27	0.00
N	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Inference:

In the Deposits investment option the correlation between the parameters of preference towards investment and over all preference variable the result indicated that variables as Risk, Statutory protection,

Flexibility in investment and Transaction cost are highly correlated and Capital appreciation cannot be considered for analysis where as Liquidity, Tax benefit are less positively correlated to the over all preference in selecting Deposits as the investment option by the investors pattern in choosing investment options.

Correlation between Overall preferences to other variables of Insurance

Insurance	Risk	Statu_prot	Liquidit_y	Tax benefit	Flex in invest	Acces to info	Transac tion cost	Capital appre	Over all preferenc e
Pearson Correlation	0.687	0.814	0.552	0.862	0.706	0.794	0.575	0.725	1
Sig. (2-tailed)	0.041	0.037	0.021	0.038	0.023	0.015	0.045	0.017	0.00
N	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Inference:

In the Insurance investment option the correlation between the parameters of preference towards investment and over all preferences variable, the result

indicated that all the variables are positively correlated to the over all preference in selecting insurance as the investment option by the investor's pattern in choosing investment options.

Correlation between Overall preferences to other variables of Gold and other options

Gold & other options	Risk	Statu_prot	Liquidit_y	Tax benefit	Flex in invest	Acces to info	Transac tion cost	Capital appre	Over all preferenc e
Pearson Correlation	0.485	0.654	0.352	0.562	0.296	0.495	0.678	0.525	1
Sig. (2-tailed)	0.041	0.37	0.021	0.38	0.023	0.015	0.045	0.17	0.00
N	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Inference:

In the Gold and other options investment the correlation between the parameters of preference towards investment and over all preferences variable, the result indicated that all the variables except statutory protection, tax benefit and capital appreciation cannot be considered for analysis and remaining all other parameters are positively correlated to the over all preference in selecting Gold and other options as the investment option by the investor's pattern in choosing investment options.

Note: Few parameters not being considered for analysis because their significance values are above 0.05 and hence cannot be considered for analysis as their correlation symmetry doesn't allow us to decide through statistical analysis.

Discussion:

Though there is increased volatility in the capital market, the investors prefer to invest in share and securities, as they are known for higher returns over the long term. Due attention should be paid to bring to knowledge of the investors, the tax benefit and liquidity in securities. As the decision on the investment pattern and size of investment depend on the risk factor, the capital issuers may pay attention to highlight the risk and understandable manner to the investors.

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