

Exploring the investors' awareness and decision-making in the context of mutual funds and SIP

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Abstract

This research delves into the realm of investor awareness and decision-making within the context of mutual funds and Systematic Investment Plans (SIPs). In an era characterized by financial complexity and a continually evolving array of investment options, there arises an imperative need to comprehend the dynamics that underlie investors' decision-making processes.

Our study is dedicated to unveiling the factors that contribute to investor awareness and the key elements that influence their choices in the realm of mutual fund investments and SIPs. Employing a comprehensive questionnaire, we collect insights from a diverse cohort of investors, with the objective of capturing their levels of knowledge, their preferences, and the extent to which various communication channels impact their investment decisions.

The discoveries arising from this research hold the promise of providing invaluable insights to financial institutions, investment advisors, and policymakers. By gaining a deeper understanding of the investor's perspective, we aim to enhance financial literacy, customize marketing strategies, and refine the dissemination of information pertaining to mutual funds and SIPs. This, in turn, can empower investors to make well-informed decisions, foster responsible investment practices, and contribute to the overall development of the financial market.

Ultimately, our research serves as a bridge, connecting the gap between investor awareness and decision-making within the intricate domain of mutual funds and SIPs, thereby offering a more profound understanding of this critical facet of the financial landscape.

Key words: Investor's awareness, Decision-making, Mutual funds, Systematic Investment Plan (SIP), Financial literacy, Personal Financial Planning

Introduction

The world of finance is an ever-evolving landscape, marked by a myriad of investment opportunities and choices. Amid this complex environment, the decisions made by investors play a pivotal role in shaping their financial well-being and, consequently, the health of financial markets. In this context, mutual funds and Systematic Investment Plans (SIPs) stand as prominent options for individuals seeking to grow their wealth, plan for their future, and achieve their financial goals.

Investor awareness and the decision-making process are at the heart of effective financial management. As the financial industry becomes increasingly diverse and dynamic, understanding the factors that drive investor awareness and guide their choices in the realm of mutual funds and SIPs is of paramount importance. It is this understanding that forms the basis of our research, aimed at shedding light on the intricate web of investor behavior in the world of finance.

This introduction sets the stage for our exploration of investor awareness and decision-making in the context of mutual funds and SIPs. We will delve into the key elements that influence investors' choices and aim to uncover the various factors that mold their awareness. By employing a comprehensive questionnaire and gathering insights from a diverse group of investors, our research seeks to unravel the complexities that underpin their decision-making processes.

The findings from this study are not only relevant to individual investors but also hold significant implications for financial institutions, investment advisors, and policymakers. Armed with a deeper comprehension of the investor's perspective, these stakeholders can tailor their approaches to enhance financial literacy, refine communication strategies, and, in the process, empower investors to make well-informed decisions. Such empowerment can contribute not only to individual financial well-being but also to the overall growth and stability of the financial market.

In the subsequent sections, we will delve deeper into the methodology, results, and implications of our research. Our goal is to bridge the gap between investor awareness and decision-making within the multifaceted world of mutual funds and SIPs, offering a more profound insight into this critical aspect of the financial landscape.

Literature Review:

The purpose of this literature review is to provide a comprehensive understanding of the existing knowledge surrounding mutual funds, Systematic Investment Plans (SIPs), and investor behavior. It is essential to recognize the importance of a thorough literature review as it forms the foundation of our research. By exploring prior research on these topics, we aim to identify gaps in the literature that our study will address.

Historical Background of Mutual Funds and SIPs:

Mutual funds have a rich historical background dating back to the 18th century when investment trusts first emerged. Over the years, these investment trusts evolved into the modern mutual funds that play a pivotal role in contemporary financial markets (Malkiel, 2016). Systematic Investment Plans (SIPs), on the other hand, gained prominence in India in the early 2000s and have since become a preferred choice for retail investors (SEBI, 2019).

Investor Behaviour in Financial Markets:

A significant body of literature has delved into investor behaviour, underpinned by theories in behavioural finance. Kahneman and Tversky's work (1979) on loss aversion, for instance, explains why investors often react more strongly to losses than to gains. Overconfidence, another prominent behavioural bias, has been extensively explored in the context of investor trading behaviour, as evidenced by Odean's research (1999).

Investor Awareness and Knowledge:

The level of investor awareness and knowledge regarding financial instruments, including mutual funds and SIPs, has been a subject of scholarly investigation. Barber and Odean (2001) conducted research highlighting the knowledge gap between investor self-assessment and their actual understanding of financial markets and instruments.

Factors Influencing Investment Decisions:

Various studies, such as those by Statman (2017) and Grable (2019), have underscored the significance of factors like risk tolerance, financial objectives, and information sources in influencing investor decision-making. These factors become particularly relevant when considering the choice between mutual funds and alternative investment options.

Effectiveness of SIP Plans:

Systematic Investment Plans (SIPs) have garnered substantial attention in India as an effective approach to achieving long-term financial goals. Findings from a study by IFA Global (2020) indicate that SIPs have consistently provided disciplined and relatively less volatile wealth accumulation methods for investors.

Gaps in the Existing Literature:

While previous research has addressed various aspects of investor behaviour and mutual fund investments, there exists a discernible gap in our understanding of the specific dynamics of investor awareness concerning SIPs. Our research aims to bridge this gap by exploring the factors that mould awareness and decision-making in the context of SIPs.

Research Design: Descriptive Research

Descriptive research is the most appropriate research design for this study, as it allows for the exploration of the existing conditions, behaviours, and characteristics of investors in relation to mutual funds and Systematic Investment Plans (SIPs). This design enables us to provide a detailed and accurate portrayal of the investor landscape in the context of mutual funds and SIPs.

Objectives of the Study

- i. To Determine if there is an association between "Marital Status" and "Investment in Mutual Funds."
- ii. To Analyse how income levels, affect investment preferences.
- iii. Assess the relationship between "Income" and "Investment Objectives."

Data Collection Instrument: Questionnaire

A structured questionnaire will serve as the primary data collection instrument in this research. The questionnaire has been designed to collect quantitative data on various aspects related to investor awareness, knowledge, and decision-making processes concerning mutual funds and SIPs. This method allows us to gather systematic, standardized data from a diverse group of investors efficiently.

Sampling: A convenience sampling method was employed to collect data from a diverse group of investors. The sample included individuals with varying levels of experience and investment backgrounds.

Data Collection Process: The data collection process involved the distribution of the questionnaire to the selected participants through online and offline channels, ensuring anonymity and confidentiality.

Data Analysis:

Data obtained from the questionnaire will be analysed using statistical software to derive meaningful insights. Descriptive statistics, including frequencies, means, and percentages, will be used to summarize and present the findings.

Limitations:

Convenience sampling may introduce selection bias.

Reliance on self-reported data may introduce response bias.

Data Analysis

The data analysis of 100 respondents revealed a diverse mix of professional engagements, with students comprising the largest group (39), followed by business professionals (33), service workers (18), retired individuals (6), and housewives (4). This diversity is critical for comprehensively assessing financial characteristics and investment patterns across a wide range of professional backgrounds.

The income distribution of the 100 respondents is diverse, ranging from less than 2 Lakhs to over 15 Lakhs. The majority fall into the 2-5 Lakhs bracket, with 33 respondents, while 18 have annual incomes between 5-10 Lakhs. Interestingly, 6 individuals are in the higher income range of 10-15 Lakhs, and 2 are earning more than 15 Lakhs annually. This income variability reflects a broad spectrum of financial backgrounds within the surveyed group.

The educational background of the 100 respondents is quite diverse, with the majority holding postgraduate degrees. Specifically, 34 individuals have postgraduate qualifications, while 18 respondents are graduates. There are also a significant number of individuals pursuing PG and those with Doctorate/PhD degrees (2). Interestingly, 12 respondents have completed their education at the 12th standard level, reflecting a mix of educational attainment within the surveyed group.

Hypothesis Testing

H_0 : There is no association between Marital Status and Investment in Mutual Funds

H_1 : There is association between Marital Status and Investment in Mutual Funds

Table1 : Contingency table of Marital status and Investment in Mutual funds

| | Single | Married | Total |
|---------------|--------|---------|-------|
| Invested | 15 | 53 | 68 |
| Non -Invested | 21 | 11 | 32 |
| Total | 36 | 64 | 100 |

The calculated chi-square value (17.93) is significantly higher than the tabulated chi-square value (3.84), we reject the null hypothesis (H_0), which suggests that there is no association between Marital Status and Investment in Mutual Funds. Instead, we accept the alternative hypothesis (H_1), which states that there is an association between Marital Status and Investment in Mutual Funds. Therefore, we can conclude that there is a statistically significant relationship between Marital Status and Investment in Mutual Funds in the dataset.

Null Hypothesis (H_0): There is no significant difference in investment preferences among different income groups.

Alternative Hypothesis (H_1): There is a significant difference in investment preferences among different income groups

Table 2: Contingency table of income and primary objective of Investment

| | Appreciation | tax benefit | Marginal Row Totals |
|--------------|--------------|-------------|---------------------|
| <5Lakhs | 27 | 4 | 31 |
| > 5Lakhs | 20 | 17 | 37 |
| Marginal | | | |
| ColumnTotals | 47 | 21 | 68 (Grand Total) |

Fisher's Exact Test was applied to assess the association between the two categorical variables, "Appreciation" and "Tax Benefit." This test was chosen because the contingency table had at least one cell with an expected count of less than 5, making it inappropriate to use the chi-squared test, which assumes sufficient counts in all cells. Fisher's Exact Test allows us to rigorously evaluate the relationship between these variables, considering the small sample sizes and ensuring the reliability of the statistical analysis. The results will provide insights into whether there is a significant association between "Appreciation" and "Tax Benefit."

The Fisher exact test statistic value is 0.0039. The result is significant at $p < .05$.

The Fisher exact test yielded a test statistic value of 0.0039, and this result is highly significant at a p-value threshold of less than 0.05. Therefore, we can conclude that there is a strong and statistically significant association between the primary objective of investment and income levels. In other words, the choice of investment objectives is not independent of income levels. This finding suggests that individuals' income levels significantly influence their investment objectives, and these variables are interrelated.

Conclusion

In conclusion, this study on investor awareness and decision-making in the context of mutual funds and Systematic Investment Plans (SIPs) has provided valuable insights into the complex world of financial management. We have uncovered key factors that influence investor choices and shed light on the dynamics of investor awareness. The implications of our findings extend to individual investors, financial institutions, investment advisors, and policymakers.

This study has revealed that marital status is significantly associated with investment in mutual funds. Married individuals are more likely to invest in mutual funds compared to their single counterparts. This suggests that marital status plays a crucial role in shaping investment decisions.

Furthermore, this research has demonstrated a strong and statistically significant association between income levels and investment preferences. Investors with different income levels exhibit varying preferences, with some prioritizing appreciation of their investments while others seek tax benefits. This highlights the importance of considering income levels when developing investment strategies and financial products.

The findings from this study underscore the need for a more tailored approach to financial education and communication, taking into account the diverse backgrounds and preferences of investors. Financial institutions and policymakers can use this information to design more effective financial literacy programs and communication strategies to empower investors with the knowledge they need to make informed decisions.

This study contributes to bridging the gap between investor awareness and decision-making in the intricate domain of mutual funds and SIPs. By gaining a deeper understanding of the factors that influence investors' choices, we hope to enhance financial literacy, foster responsible investment practices, and contribute to the overall development of the financial market.

In a rapidly evolving financial landscape, where the choices made by investors have far-reaching consequences, this study serves as a valuable resource for all stakeholders involved in the world of finance. It provides a roadmap for enhancing investor awareness and improving decision-making processes, ultimately benefiting individuals and the financial market.

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