

A Study On Investment Problems Among The Software Engineers In Hyderabad

Srinivas Barla
Research Scholar,
Department of Commerce
Osmania University Hyderabad
Srinivas.twinkle69@gmail.com

Dr. J. Ravi kumar
Assistant Professor
Department of Commerce
Osmania University Hyderabad

ABSTRACT

Today's complex financial service markets offer consumers a vast array of products and services to meet their financial needs. The degree of choice requires that consumers be equipped with the financial knowledge and skills to evaluate the options and identify those that best suit their needs and circumstances. The role of financial literacy with regards to sound personal finance management practice is a question many struggle with. Employees in the IT sector who are having less knowledge about various financial instruments as they come from non commerce stream. So study on this particular area will gain importance. Convenience sampling method has been used for selecting the respondents for the purpose of the study. The present research paper studied that various factors which were creating risk to the software employees towards investment; those were Availability of less information, multiple investment avenues, Lack of flexibility in time, Service flexibility, Wrong guidance by broker, Delay in returns, No safety, No support by family, Blocking of funds, Fear of Tax, Depending on family members decisions, Difficulty to maintain regular liquidity, Lack of technical knowledge on various investments, Online technical problems, and Non availability of financial services. All these factors were statistically; but factors like Availability of less information, Service flexibility and No support by family were not statistically significant. It is important for every individual to have personal financial plan in order to meet their financial goals and obligation, help to retire in comfort, achieve financial freedom, make rational financial decisions and take advantage of every financial opportunity.

Keywords: Service flexibility, Delay in returns, No safety, No support by family, Blocking of funds, Fear of Tax.

INTRODUCTION

Financial literacy is demarcated as the capability to ensure acquaintance and knowledge about financial markets and financial products. It makes the individuals aware about the risk and reward associated with investment avenues and helps them to make informed choices. It primarily relates to financial education of an individual and taking of effective measures to mend general welfare and shun the suffering in matters that are of financial nature. People often have constrained assets and expertise to comprehend the intricacies of financial transactions with financial intermediaries on affairs related to individual finance on a daily basis. Financial literacy improves the quality of life an individual can afford as well as bring a change in the veracity and eminence of markets. It helps to equip persons with fundamental tool for budgeting, facilitate them to attain the discipline towards saving and thus, make sure that they can benefit and can from a good life post retirement.

Financially knowledgeable individuals can help the economy by motivating healthy competition, motivating the service providers to improve competition level. Financial

Literacy is the amalgamation of skill, knowledge, attitude and behavior that transforms into relevant financial decisions and proper usage of financial services. Financial knowledge imparts awareness regarding the risk and return associated with different financial products to the consumers. Financial crisis can be handled in much better way if financial literacy is attained. The knowledge about financial matters helps to hedge the risk and to maintain financial system in a stable manner.

Development of sound policy can be made by attaining knowledge about the concept of financial literacy and behavior of investor. (Bonte and Filipiak) (2012)⁵ Financial literacy devise consciousness in ordinary people about the financial services and products thus generates need for it. It helps individuals to understand about advantage and requirement of financial products and services delivered by banks and helps in picking up the pace for financial inclusion (Reserve Bank of India) (2013)¹⁹.

Initiatives for financial literacy aimed at providing the consumers knowledge and skills to realize the risks and rewards of using financial products and services and making them aware about the legal rights and obligations. Financial literacy denotes to an art of expertise to permit individual in handling their wealth prudently as well as with some knowledge about vital theories related to finance and trade off between risk and return. It includes awareness about financial markets, saving and investment, financial planning and knowledge about banking. Financial prudence can be developed through financial education. Its foundation can be laid at the school level. The importance of financial literacy is emerging from past few years. There is a growing need that it is essential for individuals to become self-reliant and manage their finances properly. Individuals are often not much confident about the selection of financial product which suits their investment goal. As compared to earlier generations financial situation in today's time is much more complicated. The changes in work life over the world are meant that the income stream of individuals has become more inconsistent. There are periods of high income followed by low level of income or no income at all. The expected living life of people has increased because of better health facilities. The cost of living is increasing and medical expenses are also increasing, individuals also need to insure their life for unforeseen conditions. To overcome all these challenges individuals need to possess the required financial skills. These skills will help them to make suitable financial decisions to enable them to be more in control of their own circumstances and have a secure financial future.

2 LITERATURE REVIEW

Worthington (2005) defines financial literacy as the capability of exercising right judgement when making decisions relating to financial matters. Financially literate persons have the ability to make informed decisions relating to their pensions. This is because their confidence is developed out of the financial skills gained. OECD has defined financial literacy as the combination of consumers and investors understanding of financial products and concepts and their ability and confidence to appreciate financial risks and opportunities, to make informed choices, to know where to go for help and to take other effective actions so as to improve one's financial wellbeing.

(Nye et al, 2013) defines financial literacy as, a measure of the extent to which a person understands basic financial concepts and possessing the ability to manage ones finances onfidently by making sound and appropriate short term financial decisions, in a long-range perspective of financial planning, taking care of different economic situations and life events. A financially literate person will possess the basic knowledge of some key financial concepts (OECD, 2013) Therefore, financial knowledge is termed as a key dimension of financial literacy and most of the time it is considered as a synonym of financial literacy. Various researchers have conceptualised the term financial knowledge considering different content areas. (Huang, 2013) Considered financial knowledge as an individual understands of financial concepts. Personal finance is everything to do with managing your money, saving and investing. It covers budgeting, banking, insurance, mortgages, investments, retirement planning, tax planning and estate planning. It often refers to the entire industry that provides financial services to individuals and households, and advises them about financial and investment opportunities.

The study by Müller and Weber (2010) indicate that financial literacy positively influences investments decisions in low-cost funds. The study further indicate that even the most sophisticated investors go for actively managed funds rather than the less expensive ETFs (exchange traded funds) or index fund alternatives.

Mahmood (2011) carried out a study in Pakistan to assess the influence of various demographic and socioeconomic factors that influence the investment decisions of investors. The study indicated that risk perception plays a major role in the investment decision process and also, the changes in government policies impacts greatly on the risk perception of an investor. Awais et al., (2016) conducted a study on financial literacy and investment decisions in Pakistan. The study concluded that financial literacy positively affects investment decisions. Concerning the developing countries, the findings of the study by Klapper and Panos (2011) indicated that higher financial literacy is positively impacts on retirement planning and private pension funds investments. Similarly, Musundi (2014) provided evidence of a significant positive impact of financial literacy on investment decisions in the real estate sector of Kenya.

Savita Shankar (2013). “Financial Inclusion in India: Do Microfinance Institutions Address Access Barriers?” has found that MFIs do break down many barriers to financial inclusion, there are limitations in that MFI penetration in the country is skewed and excludes some areas neglected by the banking sector, suggesting a need for policy incentives.

Heena K. Bijli (2012) in a paper “An Essential Tool for Empowerment of Women through Micro-finance” states that But lack of information and guidance regarding practices of savings and credit result in women taking wrong financial decisions; this stands in the way of their empowerment. To achieve this, increased information dissemination, knowledge sharing and promoting the practice of financial planning for the SHG members is important.

C.Thilakam (2012) this paper explores on “Financial Literacy among Rural Masses in India” has examined that, financial literacy is very important to make efficient decision on their finance. Rural masses in India have reasonable knowledge on the various savings and investment medium available in the market. But it is very ironical to assess that their knowledge is very much limited to the traditionally know savings and investment avenues like bank saving, holding insurance policy, investment in equities gold or in land/building.

Jacob, Hudson, and Bush (2000) said that financial knowledge is not about convenience but has emerged out as an important survival tool. The way we relate to money is changing because of new products and technologies.

Coussens.D.M (2006) stated that financial literacy is beneficial for both consumers as well as for the financial system. With the help of financial literacy there would be less chance of falling victim to fraud related to credit and would improve efficiency of market operations and leads to economic development.

Hogarth J. M. (2006) stated that financial education creates knowledgeable, rational consumers which can bring economic change. These consumers are in a position to make better financial decisions for themselves as well as for their near ones by rising their economic security and well-being. An educated consumer contributes to important, prosperous communities that in addition promote economic development of the society.

Knapp (1991) examined that consumer education benefits individuals by encouraging critical thinking, imparting life skills that leads to success in daily life, helps in promoting self-confidence and independence, improves quality of life and fosters broadly accepted values.

4. SCOPE OF THE RESEARCH STUDY

Financial literacy is to make informed and effective decisions regarding the level of earnings, the software engineers face the risk in investment decisions a lot, so there is a need to probe into certain issues to explore the ways and means of acquiring the financial knowledge and making better investment decisions for expected returns at affordable risk. This study is very comprehensive in nature and analysis will be done with regard to financial literacy levels of Software Engineers and their investment decision pattern. Hence the main purpose of the study is three fold they are: Firstly, it provides evidence of personal finance literacy among the Software Engineers. Secondly, it examines that why some investors are relatively more knowledgeable than others? The analysis will also be done to identify factors that determine the level of competency possessed by Software Engineers. The third purpose is to examine how the Software Engineers knowledge influences the investment decisions.

5. ANALYSIS OF RESEARCH GAP

According through review of literature, most of the research works done on the financial literacy are in the global context, but very few of the research study done in India context and have not been able to consider major factor in their studies while making decisions towards investment. This leaves gap with regard to important factors to be measured while making decisions towards investments. The current research work having spotlight on Financial Literacy and investment decisions are aimed and focused on post graduate students, employees of various organizations professionals and top industrial executives in the selected area of the research. Majorly, it considers respondents awareness level towards financial literacy, investment attitudes of the respondents, investment issues and problem while making investment decisions. Hence, the present study is initiated to dwell on financial literacy and investment decisions of software engineers.

6. OBJECTIVES OF THE RESEARCH

The study aims to analyze the level of financial literacy among the software engineers and its impact on investment decisions that have reflection on their investment behavior in a comprehensive manner. Hence the specific objectives of the study are:

1. To study the impact of different demographic factors on financial literacy.
2. To find out the problems of Software Engineers in investment decisions.

7. HYPOTHESES

Hypotheses are considered as the essential instrument in the research study. It makes a difference in signifying new tests and perceptions. In any research study, hypotheses are based on the essential convictions or presumptions. After careful study of relevant literature review an attempt was made to construct the conditional presumption in arrange to test its reasonable consequences. For the purpose of the study following hypotheses have been formulated.

- **Ho1:** There is no significant difference in the investment management problems among Software Engineers.

8. METHODOLOGY

For the current research study used the investigative and descriptive research design approaches, and researcher had the "Financial Literacy and Investment Decisions of Software Engineers in Hyderabad". To investigate this research primary and secondary source data was used for current study purpose. The research data collections methods are discussed in the detail in the following. Accurate plan actions are required for get sample form a selected sample population, it can termed as a sample design. Researcher can adopted proper sample procedure for select the items from sample. Researcher has used purposive sampling method for the collect data. This method is a non probability sampling approaches in which sample is selected on the basis of the population characteristics and also considered objective of research.

- **Source of the Data**

For collection of data primary and secondary sources has been used. A closed ended structured questionnaire used to collect from the software engineers from the selected top companies in the Hyderabad, telangana. The structured questionnaire was used to understand the respondent's financial literacy and their decision making towards investments. Secondary data is an existed data; this data was collected from the various journals, magazines, newspapers and magazines and related documents.

- **Calculation of sample size**

The present research study is an investigative in nature, the study is done based on top five IT companies working in Hyderabad selected on the basis of market capitalization as criteria. In order to study the perception of Software Engineers from each company sample variables are selected proportionately based on the population of select companies and sample determination principle. Hence, the total sample size is 1063. The study period is limited to five years which spans over 2011 to 2016.

- **Analytical Tools**

The current research study is an investigative and exploratory research. It uses both primary and secondary sources of data. Thus data would be analysed through mean, Median, Mode, Std.deviation, percentages, ANOVAs, correlation and multiple regressions.

9. MEASUREMENT OF RELIABILITY

The degree of the consistency between multiple measurements of variables was measured by the reliability test. Reliability calculates the accuracy and precision of a measurement procedure. Cronbach's alpha is widely used to measure the reliability of data. The coefficient of Cronach's alpha value **for Investment Management Problems with 21 variables is 0.792**. This alpha values are acceptable and desirables, as these alpha values are more than 0.700. This alpha values are confirming that the scales are having great reliability and this values are indicates that for further analysis.

Table 1 Reliability Statistics		
Cronbach's Alpha	Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items	N of Items
.792	.873	21

10. DATA ANALYSIS

a. Respondents demographic profile: This section reveals that the distribution of the demographic profile and it is presented in the table 2.

Table 2 Demographic profile

Particulars	Classification	Frequency	%
Age	Up to 21	157	14.8
	22 – 35	370	34.8
	36 – 45	425	40.0
	46 – 65	110	10.4
Gender	Male	372	35.0
	Female	690	65.0
Education	Post Graduation	414	39.0
	Graduation	595	56.0
	Any other	53	5.0
Annual income (in rupees)	Below 2 Lack	211	19.9
	Lack to 4 Lack	269	25.3
	4 Lack to 6 Lack	264	24.9
	Above 6 lack	318	29.9
Marital Status	Unmarried	369	34.7
	married	693	65.3
Family Size	2 - 3	213	20.1
	4 – 5	798	75.1
	Above 8	51	4.8

House ownership	Own	543	51.1
	Rent	519	48.9
Annual saving	Up to Rs.50000	110	10.4
	Rs.50001-100000	268	25.2
	Rs.1000001-150000	157	14.8
	Rs.150001-200000	101	9.5
	Above Rs. 200000	426	40.1
Total		n= 1062	100.0

The research accounts the several demographical factors like age, gender, occupation, educational qualification, marital status, income, Annual savings, Family Size, House ownership. It was found that 49.7 percent of respondents are in between 22-35 years of age, 18.7 percent are in between 36-45 years of age followed by 15.7 percent are in between 46-65 years of age. Followed by, the bases of gender 60.83 percent are men and 39.17 percent are women. 42.8 percent of respondents are from Graduates, followed by post-graduation by 34.3 and professional by 7 percent. It was found that 36.7 percent of respondents are in between above 6 Lakhs of income group, followed by 2 – 4 Lakhs group is 27.5 percent, and followed by 4 – 6 Lakhs group is 23.7 percent. It was clearly stated that 66.7 percent of respondents are in Married, 33.3 percent are unmarried. It is maximum at Rs. Above Rs.200000 level is 324 which contributes about 30.5%, followed by Rs.50001-100000 which is 247, which contributes about 23.3% and then follows by Rs. Upto 50000 is 226, which contributes about 21.3%. 60.7 percent of respondents are in between 4 – 5 Size, followed by 2 – 3 size which contributes 22.5 percent, followed by 6 – 7 size which contributes 12.5 percent, Above 8 which contributes 4.2 percent. 55.6 percent of the Rent, followed by 44.4 percent of own respondents and it was clearly stated that the respondents responded maximum for No in having a D-Mat account information is 668 which contributes about 62.9% were as yes contributes about 394 with 37.1%.

ANOVA Analysis: The analysis of variance is used to identify the mean difference in the sample of population with help of F-distribution value; and it also calculated by the ratio within group variation by the within the group variation. This section explores the problems related to investment decisions faced by the software engineers. The results are presented in the following tables.

- **HO: There is no significant difference in the investment management problems among software employees.**
- **HA. There is no significant difference in the investment management problems among Software Engineers.**

Table 3 ANOVA						
		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
IMP1	Between Groups	701.741	13	53.980	314.653	.074

	Within Groups	179.789	1048	.172		
	Total	881.530	1061			
IMP 2	Between Groups	457.867	13	35.221	131.604	.000
	Within Groups	280.472	1048	.268		
	Total	738.339	1061			
IMP 3	Between Groups	517.033	13	39.772	231.832	.000
	Within Groups	179.789	1048	.172		
	Total	696.822	1061			
IMP 4	Between Groups	588.508	13	45.270	657.001	.110
	Within Groups	72.211	1048	.069		
	Total	660.719	1061			
IMP 5	Between Groups	1350.994	13	103.923	380.165	.000
	Within Groups	286.483	1048	.273		
	Total	1637.476	1061			
IMP6	Between Groups	1349.828	13	103.833	383.647	.000
	Within Groups	283.638	1048	.271		
	Total	1633.466	1061			
IMP 7	Between Groups	1964.264	13	151.097	899.772	.000
	Within Groups	175.989	1048	.168		
	Total	2140.253	1061			
IMP 8	Between Groups	1303.733	13	100.287	975.163	.190
	Within Groups	107.778	1048	.103		
	Total	1411.510	1061			
IMP 9	Between Groups	894.004	13	68.770	1012.858	.000
	Within Groups	71.156	1048	.068		
	Total	965.160	1061			
IMP10	Between Groups	1359.861	13	104.605	1488.707	.000
	Within Groups	73.638	1048	.070		
	Total	1433.499	1061			
IMP 11	Between Groups	733.286	13	56.407	417.360	.000
	Within Groups	141.638	1048	.135		
	Total	874.924	1061			

IMP 12	Between Groups	1001.515	13	77.040	439.150	.000
	Within Groups	183.849	1048	.175		
	Total	1185.364	1061			
IMP 13	Between Groups	962.441	13	74.034	119.179	.000
	Within Groups	651.017	1048	.621		
	Total	1613.458	1061			
IMP 14	Between Groups	1218.399	13	93.723	1351.171	.000
	Within Groups	72.694	1048	.069		
	Total	1291.092	1061			
IMP 15	Between Groups	1073.605	13	82.585	215.409	.000
	Within Groups	401.789	1048	.383		
	Total	1475.395	1061			

The statistical significance value i.e. p-value for Availability of less information (IMP 1) is $F(13, 1048) = 314.653$, $p > .05$; this indicates null hypotheses strongly accepted and alternative hypotheses is rejected. Finally, a result concludes that there is no significant difference among the software engineers, because they are having more Availability of information towards Investment.

The statistical significance value i.e. p-value for multiple investment avenues (IMP 2) is $F(13, 1048) = 131.604$, $p < .05$; this indicates null hypotheses strongly rejected and alternative hypotheses is accepted. Finally, a result concludes that there is a significant difference among the software engineers and they are faced problem like multiple investment avenues (IMP 2).

The statistical significance value i.e. p-value for Lack of flexibility in time (IMP 3) is $F(13, 1048) = 231.832$, $p < .05$; this indicates null hypotheses strongly rejected and alternative hypotheses is accepted. Finally, a result concludes that there is a significant difference among the software engineers. They don't have flexibility in time for investment.

The statistical significance value i.e. p-value for Service flexibility (IMP 4) is $F(13, 1048) = 657.001$, $p > .05$; this indicates null hypotheses strongly accepted and alternative hypotheses is accepted. Finally, a result concludes that there is no significant difference in Service flexibility (IMP 4) among the software engineers.

The statistical significance value i.e. p-value for Wrong guidance by broker (IMP 5) is $F(13, 1048) = 380.165$, $p < .05$; this indicates null hypotheses strongly rejected and alternative hypotheses is accepted. Finally, a result concludes that there is a significant difference among the software engineers towards investment; they feel most of broker were given wrong guidance.

The statistical significance value i.e. p-value for Delay in returns (IMP 6) is $F(13, 1048) = 383.647$, $p < .05$; this indicates null hypotheses strongly rejected and alternative

hypotheses is accepted. Finally, a result concludes that there is a significant difference among the software engineers; problem like Delay in returns (IMP 6).

The statistical significance value i.e. p-value for No safety (IMP 7) is $F(13, 1048) = 899.772$, $p < .05$; this indicates null hypotheses strongly rejected and alternative hypotheses is accepted. Finally, a result concludes that there is a significant difference among the software engineers towards no safety of their investment.

The statistical significance value i.e. p-value for No support by family (IMP 8) is $F(13, 1048) = 975.163$, $p > .05$; this indicates null hypotheses strongly accepted and alternative hypotheses is rejected. Finally, a result concludes that there is a significant difference in the software engineer's investment, and their family members are supporting to their investment,

The statistical significance value i.e. p-value for Blocking of funds (IMP 9) variable is $F(13, 1048) = 1012.858$, $p < .05$; this indicates null hypotheses strongly rejected and alternative hypotheses is accepted. Finally, a result concludes that there is a significant difference of blocking of funds (IMP 9) problems among the software engineers towards their investment.

The statistical significance value i.e. p-value for Fear of Tax (IMP 10) is $F(13, 1048) = 1488.707$, $p < .05$; this indicates null hypotheses strongly rejected and alternative hypotheses is accepted. Finally, a result concludes that there is significant difference in investment problems among software engineers; they are faced problems with IMP variable like Fear of Tax (IMP 10).

The p-value Level of Depending on family members decisions (IMP 11) at 13 degree of freedom is 0.000. This value indicates there is strong evidence to reject null hypotheses and same time it is evidence to accept the alternative hypotheses from the table value. It concluded that there is a significant difference of Depending on family members decisions (IMP 11) variable like among the software engineers investments.

The significance value for Difficulty to maintain regular liquidity (IMP 12) is $F(13, 1048) = 439.150$, $p < .05$; it explains there is statistical significant difference of Difficulty to maintain regular liquidity (IMP 12) problems among the software engineers. Hence, alternative hypotheses accepted; null hypotheses rejected.

The p value of Lack of technical knowledge on various investments (IMP 13) is $F(13, 1048) = 119.179$, $p < .05$; there is a strong evidence to support alternative hypotheses; null hypotheses is rejected. Hence, there is significant difference in investment management problems among software engineers; they are faced problems with IMP variable like Lack of technical knowledge on various investments (IMP 13).

Online technical problems (IMP 14) variable the F- value is $F(13, 1048) = 1351.171$, $p < .05$; it's indicates null hypotheses strongly rejected and alternative hypotheses (HA) accepted. Hence, there is significant difference in investment management problems among software engineers; they are faced problems with IMP variable like online technical problems (IMP 14).

Non availability of financial services (IMP 15) variable F- value is $F(13, 1048) = 215.409$; $p < .05$; Hence, there is significant difference in investment management problems among software engineers; they are faced problems with IMP variable like

online Non availability of financial services (IMP 15). due to alternative hypotheses is accepted and null hypotheses is rejected.

Correlation: Correlation analysis is used to identify the degree of relationship between two sets of variable from selected population. In this section, it reveals the relationship between investment management problems among the of software engineers.

Table 4 Descriptive Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
IMP 1	3.14	.912	1062
IMP 2	3.29	.834	1062
IMP 3	3.59	.810	1062
IMP 4	3.60	.789	1062
IMP 5	3.50	1.242	1062
IMP 6	3.49	1.241	1062
IMP 7	3.29	1.420	1062
IMP 8	2.60	1.153	1062
IMP 9	3.30	.954	1062
IMP 10	3.50	1.162	1062
IMP 11	3.66	.908	1062
IMP 12	3.16	1.057	1062
IMP 13	3.31	1.233	1062
IMP 14	3.65	1.103	1062
IMP 15	3.10	1.179	1062
SWE	3.3446	.56417	1062

Above disk it reveals the relationship between investment management problems among the of software engineers. Availability of less information (IMP 1), multiple investment avenues (IMP 2), Lack of flexibility in time (IMP 3), Service flexibility (IMP 4), Wrong guidance by broker (IMP 5), Delay in returns (IMP 6), No safety (IMP 7), No support by family (IMP 8), Blocking of funds (IMP 9), Fear of Tax (IMP 10), Depending on family members decisions (IMP 11), Difficulty to maintain regular liquidity (IMP 12), Lack of technical knowledge on various investments (IMP 13), Online technical problems(IMP 14); and Non availability of financial services(IMP 15) were found to be 3.14, 3.29, 3.59, 3.60, 3.50, 3.49, 3.29, 2.60, 3.30, 3.50, 3.66, 3.16, 3.31, 3.65, 3.10 and 3.3446 and with standard deviations of 3.14, .834, .810, .789, 1.242, 1.241, 1.420, 1.153, .954, 1.162, .908, 1.057, 1.233, 1.103, 1.179 and 56417 respectively.

Table 5 Correlations																	
		IMP 1	IMP 2	IMP 3	IMP 4	IMP 5	IMP 6	IMP 7	IMP 8	IMP 9	IMP 10	IMP 11	IMP 12	IMP 13	IMP 14	IMP 15	SWE
IMP1	Pearson Correlation	1	.388**	-.195**	-.263**	-.188**	.159**	-.197**	-.234**	-.058	.159**	-.012	-.029	.187**	.056	.069*	.088**

	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.058	.000	.700	.348	.000	.069	.025	.068
	N	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062
IMP 2	Pearson Correlation	.388**	1	.028	-.263**	-.181**	-.001	.175**	-.179**	.506**	.456**	.388**	-.071*	.245**	.326**	.423**	.386**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000		.369	.000	.000	.971	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.021	.000	.000	.000	.000
	N	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062
IMP 3	Pearson Correlation	-.195**	.028	1	.295**	.097**	-.203**	-.021	-.119**	.241**	.327**	.327**	-.049	-.443**	-.217**	-.377**	-.189**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.369		.000	.002	.000	.501	.000	.000	.000	.000	.111	.000	.000	.000	.000
	N	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062
IMP 4	Pearson Correlation	-.263**	-.263**	.295**	1	.504**	-.044	-.058	.423**	-.157**	-.311**	-.176**	-.210**	-.026	-.093**	-.368**	.010
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000		.000	.155	.061	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.390	.002	.000	.746
	N	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062
IMP 5	Pearson Correlation	-.188**	-.181**	.097**	.504**	1	.613**	.422**	.479**	.342**	.113**	.029	.134**	.227**	.455**	-.373**	.505**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.002	.000		.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.344	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
	N	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062
IMP 6	Pearson Correlation	.159**	-.001	-.203**	-.044	.613**	1	.616**	.554**	.423**	.491**	.414**	.508**	.359**	.629**	-.073*	.756**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.971	.000	.155	.000		.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.017	.000
	N	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062
IMP 7	Pearson Correlation	-.197**	.175**	-.021	-.058	.422**	.616**	1	.656**	.750**	.426**	.629**	.263**	.487**	.502**	.124**	.795**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.501	.061	.000	.000		.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
	N	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062

IMP 8	Pearson Correlation	-.234**	-.179**	-.119**	-.423**	-.479**	-.554**	-.656**	1	.301**	.234**	.448**	.213**	.400**	.278**	.184**	.644**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000		.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.054
	N	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062
IMP 9	Pearson Correlation	-.058	.506**	-.241**	-.157**	.342**	.423**	.750**	.301**	1	.719**	.587**	.240**	.516**	.617**	.272**	.783**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.058	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000		.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
	N	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062
IMP10	Pearson Correlation	.159**	.456**	-.327**	-.311**	.113**	.491**	.426**	.234**	.719**	1	.447**	.369**	.420**	.644**	.500**	.721**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000		.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
	N	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062
IMP 11	Pearson Correlation	-.012	.388**	-.327**	-.176**	.029	.414**	.629**	.448**	.587**	.447**	1	.462**	.541**	.315**	.441**	.695**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.700	.000	.000	.000	.344	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000		.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
	N	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062
IMP 12	Pearson Correlation	-.029	-.071*	-.049	-.210**	.134**	.508**	.263**	.213**	.240**	.369**	.462**	1	.150**	.328**	.085**	.461**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.348	.021	.111	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000		.000	.000	.006	.000
	N	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062
IMP 13	Pearson Correlation	.187**	.245**	-.443**	-.026	.227**	.359**	.487**	.400**	.516**	.420**	.541**	.150**	1	.516**	.385**	.681**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.390	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000		.000	.000	.000
	N	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062
IMP 14	Pearson Correlation	.056	.326**	-.217**	-.093**	.455**	.629**	.502**	.278**	.617**	.644**	.315**	.328**	.516**	1	.175**	.753**

	Sig. (2-tailed)	.069	.000	.000	.002	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000		.000	.000
	N	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062
IMP 15	Pearson Correlation	.069*	.423**	-.377**	-.368**	-.373**	-.073*	.124**	.184**	.272**	.500**	.441**	.085**	.385**	.175**	1	.335**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.025	.000	.000	.000	.000	.017	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.006	.000	.000		.000
	N	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062
SWE	Pearson Correlation	.088**	.386**	-.189**	.010	.505**	.756**	.795**	.644**	.783**	.721**	.695**	.461**	.681**	.753**	.335**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.068	.000	.000	.746	.000	.000	.000	.054	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	
	N	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062
**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).																	
*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).																	

Above table shows the results of correlation between investments related problems variables within the software engineers. Investments problems variables like Availability of less information (IMP 1) is significantly correlated with all other variable, except IMP 9, IMP 11, IMP 12, IMP 14, IMP 15 and SWE. Followed with multiple investment avenues (IMP 2) is having great correlation with other respected variable, but variable like IMP3, IMP6 and IMP12 are not correlated. Lack of flexibility in time (IMP 3) is not having great relationship with problem related variable like IMP2, IMP7, IMP 12, remaining all variable are having relationship. Service flexibility (IMP 4) is statistically correlated with all variables without the IMP 6, IMP 7, IMP13 and SWE. Delay in returns (IMP 6) is having good association with all respected variable, except IMP2, IMP5 and IMP15. No safety (IMP 7) variable good correlation with other variable, except IMP3, IMP4 variables. No support by family (IMP 8) variable is having great relationship with others factors, except SWE investments; Blocking of funds (IMP 9) and Fear of Tax (IMP 10) variable are having great association with all the respected variables in the study. Depending on family members decisions (IMP 11) is having best relationship with all respected factors of the study, except IMP1 & IMP5. Difficulty to maintain regular liquidity (IMP 12) variable is having best correlation with problem factors; but factor like IMP 1, IMP 2, IMP 3. Lack of technical knowledge on various investments (IMP 13) factor is having better relationship with all the factors of investment problem factor, but factor like IMP 4. Online technical problems (IMP 14) factor is correlation with all the factors of respected study, but IMP 1 factor. Similarly, Non availability of financial services (IMP 15) factor is having best association with all factors of respected study, but factors like IMP 1, IMP 6. Finally, software engineers having significant correlation with the entire problem faced towards investment, but factors like IMP 1, IMP 4, IMP8.

Multiple Regressions: It is a statistical tool used for predicts the future changes, followed with it is help to identify the quality of impact of predictors on the dependent variable. Simply, this method used to examine the relationship between the two or more predictor and criterion variables. According through this analysis, it is examine the relationship between investment problem factors among software engineers investment.

Table 6 Model Summary				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.882 ^a	.864	.763	.18091
a. Predictors: (Constant), IMP 1, IMP 2, IMP 3, IMP 4, IMP 5, IMP 6, IMP 7, IMP 8, IMP 9, IMP 10, IMP 11, IMP 12, IMP 13, IMP 14, IMP 15.				

From the above table 6, this model summary reveals R value is 0.882 implies simple relationship; the value of R square is 0.864 it means 86.4% of variance of difference caused by the independent variable on the dependent variables.

Table 7 ANOVA ^a						
Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	915.739	15	61.049	1865.296	.000 ^b
	Residual	34.235	1046	.033		
	Total	949.974	1061			
a. Dependent Variable: SWE						
b. Predictors: (Constant), IMP 1, IMP 2, IMP 3, IMP 4, IMP 5, IMP 6, IMP 7, IMP 8, IMP 9, IMP 10, IMP 11, IMP 12, IMP 13, IMP 14, IMP 15.						

HO: There is no significant variation caused by investment management problems factors among software employees.

The Value of F-distribution value 1865.296 and it's statistically significant. Therefore, strongly accepted by the alternative hypotheses and null hypothesis is rejected. So, the results reveal there is an amount of variation caused by investment management problems factors among software employees.

Table 7 Coefficients ^a						
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	-2.172	.098		-22.217	.000
	IMP 1	.927	.010	.893	89.188	.064
	IMP 2	-.630	.026	-.556	-23.864	.000
	IMP 3	1.231	.031	1.055	39.634	.000
	IMP 4	-.770	.025	-.642	-30.555	.102

	IMP 5	.229	.017	.301	13.276	.000
	IMP 6	-.346	.024	-.453	-14.258	.000
	IMP 7	-.985	.040	-1.478	-24.850	.000
	IMP 8	.519	.024	.633	21.979	.084
	IMP 9	.402	.053	.405	7.643	.000
	IMP 10	.241	.020	.296	12.030	.000
	IMP 11	1.413	.019	1.356	74.208	.000
	IMP 12	-.428	.016	-.478	-26.317	.000
	IMP 13	-.123	.009	-.160	-14.169	.000
	IMP 14	.344	.011	.402	30.455	.000
	IMP 15	-.494	.011	-.615	-43.550	.000
a. Dependent Variable: SWE						

From the table 7, the result implies the t value and p values of dependent variable caused by the predictors. Coefficients table reveal the results of t- values and p-values; t- values for all the predictors factors like IMP 1(89.188), IMP 2(-23.864), IMP 3 (39.634), IMP 4 (-30.555), IMP 5 (13.276), IMP 6 (-14.258), IMP 7(-24.850), IMP 8 (21.979), IMP 9(7.643), IMP 10 (12.030), IMP 11(74.208), IMP 12 (-26.317), IMP 13(-14.169), IMP 14(30.455) and IMP 15(-43.550) and followed by p-values are statistically significant variation caused by the independent variable on the dependent variable, where as predictor factors like IMP 1, IMP 4 and IMP 8 are not statistically significant among the software engineers. Finally, above table reveals null hypotheses strongly rejected and alternative hypotheses accepted.

CONCLUSION

This investigation was planned for evaluating financial related proficiency and its effect on speculation choices in Hyderabad. Financial literacy is the capacity to have a comprehension about budgetary instruments and terms. Financial literacy assumes a urgent job in today's complex monetary situation. It is a basic segment for the strengthening of all classes of individuals as it gives them a comprehension of how to deal with their funds in the genuine economy so as to maintain a strategic distance from pointless hardships, exorbitant obligation and conceivable monetary prohibition. Also, it empowers individuals to improve their comprehension of the money related open doors that the formal monetary market offers to them. Study the various factors which were influence on investment management of the software employees. These factors were identified which creating risk on the investment of the respondents; those were Availability of less information, multiple investment avenues, Lack of flexibility in time, Service flexibility, Wrong guidance by broker, Delay in returns, No safety, No support by family, Blocking of funds, Fear of Tax, Depending on family members decisions, Difficulty to maintain regular liquidity, Lack of technical knowledge on various investments, Online technical problems, and Non availability of financial services. All these factors were statistically significant on investment management problems of software employee's; whereas factors like Availability of less information, Service flexibility and No support by family were not statistically significant. It very well may be reasoned that it is significant for each person to design and deal with their own accounts so as to lead a glad

live. It is significant for each person to have individual money related arrangement so as to meet their monetary objectives and commitment, help to resign in solace, accomplish budgetary opportunity, settle on balanced budgetary choices and exploit each budgetary chance. We are for the most part not brought into the world with this information, so it ought to be everybody's obligation to get familiar with the systems to design and deal with our own monetary as this does not just lead us to a glad life yet additionally add to the advancement of the country over the long haul.

10. LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

1. The accuracy of the findings depends on the opinion expressed by the respondents.
2. The study covers only the Software Engineers working in Hyderabad, so findings cannot be generalized and attributed to all the software engineers, of the company
3. The statistical tools used for the analysis may have their own limitations.

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