

Savings and Investment Pattern of Select Private College Teachers in Coimbatore District

P. Chandradevi, M. Archana, J. Subhasini, S. Sudarvizhli, S. Shamna

Abstract—The target of the investigation was to decide the Savings and Investment example of private school educators. Investment is a sort of action that is occupied with by the individuals who need to do Savings i.e., speculations are produced using their investment funds. A wide range of Investment alternatives are accessible that are bank, gold, land, post benefits, etc. Respondents are continually contributing their cash with various reason and destinations, for example, benefit, security, gratefulness, pay solidness. Utilizing interpretative methodology viz., destinations, test, investigate philosophy and consequences of the examination have been taken for further enquiry. The information was gathered through basic survey appropriated to 30 people groups working in private colleges in coimbatore. The gathered information has been investigated by utilization of the elucidation given.

Keywords—savings and investment, private college teachers.

I. INTRODUCTION

Savings means set aside cash for future. As flow of blood is vital for the endurance of the person similarly reserve funds are likewise fundamental for erratic future so as to meet the crises throughout everyday life, while adventure is the use of advantages to construct pay or creation yield later on. An entirety kept into a bank or equipment that is procured completely expecting picking up pay as time goes on is the two cases of theories. The College educator needs to pick legitimate venture alternatives relying on his particular need, return and hazard.

II. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The individuals set aside the cash so as to meet the monetary necessity in future in light of the fact that what's to come is flighty. Thus, investment funds are required so as to meet the monetary prerequisites. There is a huge extent of reserve funds and speculation due to the nearness of countless industrialists, representative, government and private workers in Coimbatore locale and the cash dissemination is likewise exceptionally high. This examination has been done to break down the reserve funds and speculation example of Private school instructors of Coimbatore District of Tamil Nadu.

Revised Manuscript Received on September 14, 2019.

P. Chandradevi Assistant Professor /Ph.D Scholar: Department of Commerce Sri Krishna Arts and Science College, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu, India

M. Archana, Sri Krishna Arts and Science College, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu, India.

J. Subhasini, Sri Krishna Arts and Science College, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu, India.

S. Sudarvizhli, Sri Krishna Arts and Science College, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu, India.

S. Shamna, Sri Krishna Arts and Science College, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu, India.

III. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To assess the most favored venture design.
- To Investigate the purpose behind reserve funds.

IV. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The investigation study relies upon both basic and assistant data. Essential information has been gathered by directing an overview among 30 examples of school instructors of Coimbatore locale. The optional information have been gathered from books, diary, paper, periodicals, reports, web and distributed theory.

Sampling Design: With the end goal of research 30 school instructors of Coimbatore area were chosen. Advantageous testing technique was embraced chi-square device has been applied.

V. LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

- Time duration is not enough the problem.
- The study has been limited to 30 respondents.
- The research conducted in Coimbatore district colleges.
- The examination is mostly focussed on constrained money related item as it were

VI. SCOPE OF THE STUDY

The study covers only the college teachers working in various colleges in Coimbatore district.

VII. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Dr. Ananthapadmanabha Achar (2012) considered on —Saving and Investment Behavior of Teachers - An observational study. In a definitive investigation singular qualities of instructors, for example, age, sexual orientation, conjugal status, and way of life decided the reserve funds and venture conduct of showing network in the examination area. An observational examination of "Indian Individual Investors Behavior" by Syed Tabassum Sultana (2010) was an undertaking to know the profile of the money related pros and besides to realize their ascribes to realize their tendency with respect to their hypotheses. The assessment also endeavored to loosen up the effect of measurement factors like sex and age on risk flexibility level of the theorists.

Dr. S. Mathivannan and Dr. M. Selvakumar (2011) inspected the sparing and speculation examples of salaried instructors of Siva Kasi Taluk, Tamilnadu and they found

Savings and Investment Pattern of Select Private College Teachers in Coimbatore District

that there is extraordinary significance of cash and cash's value for them and They are normally getting ready spending plans for Expenditures and contrast it and the genuine use and take essential activities if there are any deviations has shown up until this point and they are affected by stylish and exorbitant things.

Dr. VarshaVirani (2012) in her examination regardless of less salary ,instructors putting something aside for future needs. The significant effect on reserve funds is because of degree of salary of the teachers. The exploration demonstrates that greater part of the respondents are setting aside cash as Bank stores for the security of a capricious future. The principle roads of speculation are Bank stores and the fundamental motivation behind venture is for kids training, marriage, and security after retirement.

VIII. ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION& RESULTS

Percentage Analysis:

S. NO.	Status	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Age			
1	21-30	25	83%
2	31-40	4	13%
3	41-50	1	4%
4	Above 50	0	0%
Total		30	100%
Most preferred investment options			
1	Bank deposit	15	37%
2	Mutual funds	6	20%
3	Post office	6	20%
4	Real estate	1	3%
5	Gold/silver	1	4%
6	Insurance	1	3%
Total		30	100%
Annual Income			
1	Below 2 lakhs	24	80%
2	2-5 lakhs	4	13%
3	Above 5 lakhs	2	7%
Total		30	100%
Savings objective			
1	Retirement plan	3	10%
2	Home purchase	9	30%
3	Health care	4	13%
4	Others	14	47%
Total		30	100%

Interpretation:

From the Percentage analysis it is understood that most preferred Investment option preferred by the respondents are Bank deposit which is 37% higher than other type of deposit.

IX. CAMPARISON OF AGE AND PREFERRED INVESTMENT OPTIONS USING CHI-SQUARE

Case Processing Summary

	Cases					
	Valid		Missing		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
Investment * Age	30	100.0%	0	.0%	30	100.0%

Investment * Age Crosstabulation

		Age			Total
		21-30	31-40	41-50	
Investment	Bank deposit	13	2	0	15
	Mutual funds	4	2	0	6
	Post office	5	0	1	6
	Real estate	1	0	0	1
	Gold/silver	1	0	0	1
	Insurance	1	0	0	1
Total		25	4	1	30

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	7.320 ^a	10	.695
Likelihood Ratio	7.213	10	.705
Linear-by-Linear Association	.000	1	1.000
N of Valid Cases	30		

a. 15 cells (83.3%) have expected count less than The minimum expected count is .03.

b. Interpretation:

from the abovementioned Chisquare calculation it is observed that value is high than the table value so Hypotheses is accepted

X. CAMPARISON OF ANNUAL INCOME AND SAVINGS OBJECTIVE USING CHI-SQUARE

Case Processing Summary

	Cases					
	Valid		Missing		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
Saving * Income	30	100.0%	0	.0%	30	100.0%

Saving * Income Cross tabulation

		Income			Total
		Below 2 lakhs	2-5 lakhs	Above 5 lakhs	
Saving	Retirement plan	0	1	1	2
	Home purchase	9	0	1	10
	Health care	3	1	0	4
	others	12	2	0	14
Total		24	4	2	30



Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	12.562 ^a	6	.051
Likelihood Ratio	12.406	6	.053
Linear-by-Linear Association	3.307	1	.069
N of Valid Cases	30		

- a. 10 cells (83.3%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .13.
- b. Interpretation

From the above Chisquare calculation it is observed that value is less than the table value so Hypotheses is rejected

XI. FINDINGS

1. Dominant part of the respondents age is between 21-30 years (83%)
2. Majority of the respondent's annual income is below 2 lakhs (80%)
3. 50% of the respondents are preferring bank deposit investment option
4. 47% of the respondents are preferring other saving objective
5. Calculated percentage of Chisquare is less than the table value in case of Income and Savings whereas Age and Preferred Investment value is High. So Hypotheses is Accepted.

XII. SUGGESTIONS

1. mainly instructors favor Bank Deposits as a piece of speculation alternative, there is absence of mindfulness about different choices like shared assets, post office, Gold/silver and so forth. Along these lines, on the off chance that they need to put resources into them, they should normally understand papers, diaries and articles identified with current stockmarket.
2. To upgrade the sparing propensities, the sparing mode must pull in individuals by giving numerous offers and new alluring plans.
3. There are such countless theory plans available in current market which stimulate and energize the people for the investment funds

XIII. CONCLUSION

School instructors are for the most part putting their cash in more secure side, to have their ordinary pay from their regular income made with lower chance. It is an apparent from the examination that the vast majority of the instructors are viewed as security for choosing the method of sparing and Bank stores. This makes them to spare their investment funds for their costs. They are generally use reserve funds and venture alternative for their further necessity.

REFERENCES

1. Dr. Ananthapadmanabha Achar (2012), "Saving and Investment Behavior of Teachers - An observational study". International Journal of Management Studies. Pg No:13-18.
2. Dr. S. Mathivannan and Dr. M. Selvakumar (2011), "Savings and Investment Pattern of School Teachers – A Study with Reference to Sivakasi Taluk, Tamil Nadu". Indian Journal of Finance.

3. Dr. Varsha Virani, (2011), "Saving and Investment pattern of School Teachers – a study with reference to Rajkot City, Gujarat. National Monthly Refereed Journal of Research in Commerce & Management Pg No:13-27