

MINOR PROJECT REPORT
ON
**“Study on Financial Literacy and Investors awareness concerning
the Greater Noida Region”**

FOR
THE PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE AWARD OF THE DEGREE OF
“MASTER OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION”
FROM GGSIP UNIVERSITY, NEW DELHI

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MBA (A) 118

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SUPERVISOR CERTIFICATE

This is to confirm that **Mr. ANKIT YADAV**, a student enrolled in the Master of Business Administration (Analytics) program for 2024-26 at the Army Institute of Management and Technology in Greater Noida, has successfully finished his project under my guidance.

Throughout this time, he focused on a project named “**Research on financial literacy and investor awareness concerning the Greater Noida area**” as part of the requirements for earning a Master of Business Administration (Analytics) degree from GGSIP University, Delhi.

As far as I know, the candidate has not submitted his project work to any university in pursuit of a degree. His performance and behavior have been satisfactory.

Date: -

Prof. (Dr.) Shyamali Satpathy

CERTIFICATE OF ORIGINALITY

I hereby state that the work presented in this project, titled “**Research on financial literacy and investor awareness concerning the Greater Noida area,**” represents an original effort conducted by me under the supervision and guidance of **Prof. (Dr.) Shyamali Satpathy**, my project advisor at the Army Institute of Management and Technology, Greater Noida. This project was completed as part of the minor project report in accordance with the curriculum of Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University, Delhi, and contributes to the partial fulfillment of the MBA (Analytics) program at the Army Institute of Management and Technology. I have not submitted the content contained in this project for the award of any other degree or diploma.

Student Name: - Mr. ANKIT YADAV

Enrollment No.: - 05718419824

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I want to express my heartfelt appreciation to everyone who contributed to the success of this study. First and foremost, I am grateful for the supportive staff and faculty at the Army Institute of Management and Technology in Greater Noida. A key element in any good research is the critical evaluation and feedback, which was provided by my faculty advisor, **Prof. (Dr.) Shyamali Satpathy**. I sincerely appreciate my faculty for dedicating her valuable time to discussing and criticizing this study, as well as for clarifying various concepts and guiding me on how to approach problem-solving and theoretical discussions. I extend my deepest thanks to my institute, friends, and family for their unwavering support and encouragement.

Mr. ANKIT YADAV

AIMT Greater Noida

MBA(ANALYTICS) - 2024-2026

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This study investigates the levels of financial understanding and investment awareness among residents in the Greater Noida area, based on insights from 100 respondents. Through structured surveys and data analysis, the research aims to uncover how well local residents comprehend financial concepts and investment strategies.

The results indicate that while people have a decent grasp of basic financial ideas, there is significant room for improvement in understanding investment options and effective financial planning. Overall investor awareness appears to be low, with many individuals not fully understanding their investment choices, associated risks, and sources for financial advice.

Most respondents tend to rely on traditional media and family members for financial information, whereas digital platforms and professional financial advisors are not frequently utilized. Many individuals exhibit caution regarding risks, which leads to conservative investment decisions.

The study underscores the necessity for targeted initiatives to enhance financial understanding and investor awareness in Greater Noida. This includes developing better educational programs, promoting digital financial resources, and improving access to financial advisors.

In conclusion, the research emphasizes the importance of addressing gaps in financial knowledge and investor awareness to facilitate economic growth and financial security in Greater Noida. It offers valuable insights for those looking to assist residents in making informed financial decisions.

Keywords

- Financial literacy
- Investor awareness
- Investment options
- Risk management
- Financial education
- Demographic profile
- Financial advisors
- Investment behavior
- Urbanization
- Economic Progress
- Financial Inclusion
- Financial Empowerment
- Financial Decision Making
- Financial Knowledge
- Financial Security

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CHAPTER - 1

INTRODUCTION

Understanding the concept of financial literacy is essential in today's world. Financial literacy refers to an individual's ability to manage personal finances effectively, which includes skills such as budgeting, saving, investing, and managing credit. These skills empower individuals to make informed and sound financial decisions.

This research aims to assess the levels of financial literacy among residents of Greater Noida, a rapidly developing area in India's National Capital Region (NCR).

Investor awareness plays a vital role in this context. While financial literacy helps individuals understand investment instruments, market dynamics, and associated risks, investor awareness goes a step further. It provides insights into how investments work and enables individuals to make informed choices based on their financial goals and risk tolerance. Given the numerous investment options and the complexity of financial markets, investor awareness is crucial for protecting investors' rights. In the fast-developing Greater Noida region, evaluating investor awareness is increasingly important to support better investment decisions that can maximize returns in the future.

Greater Noida raises questions regarding its infrastructure, particularly concerning townships and apartment complexes. The current transportation infrastructure appears adequate for the area's needs.

The urbanization and industrialization of Greater Noida, part of the National Capital Region (NCR), have led to significant developments in recent years. The region's demographics reflect a mix of diverse ethnic groups along with a growing middle-class population, making it a microcosm of India's economy with its own trends and characteristics. Therefore, understanding the levels of financial literacy and investor awareness in Greater Noida is crucial for promoting economic freedom and advancing financial inclusion. This study will explore the existing financial knowledge and practices among residents to provide insights into their financial behaviours and decision-making processes.

CHAPTER - 2

LITERATURE REVIEW

1. Mandal, Kovid, and Saxena (2023) - Influence of Financial Literacy on Investment Awareness:

A comprehensive study on the relationship between financial literacy and investing awareness was carried out by Mandal, Kovid, and Saxena (2023), who specifically looked at the function of risk tolerance. The study sought to shed light on how a person's degree of financial literacy affects their awareness of investment opportunities and their decision-making processes using empirical analysis and theoretical frameworks. The study shed light on the intricate connections among risk management, investing understanding, and financial literacy by emphasizing risk tolerance as a mediating element. For investors, financial advisors, and legislators looking to encourage wise investment choices and lower financial risks, the findings provide insightful information.

2. Rajan. (2020) - Financial Literacy Impact on Rural Women:

A study by Rajan (2020) evaluated how financial literacy affected rural women's investing habits. The study investigated how financial education can enable underprivileged rural women to make knowledgeable investment decisions using surveys, focus groups, and qualitative interviews. The study offered important insights into the function of financial education in boosting economic empowerment and encouraging financial inclusion among rural women by examining the connection between financial literacy and investing behaviour in rural areas. The results of this study can direct the development and execution of focused financial literacy initiatives and programs meant to enhance rural women's financial security and boost their involvement in the economy.

3. Mehra and Indapurkar (2020) - Financial Literacy and Investment Behavior:

A study by Mehra and Indapurkar (2020) investigated the connection between working-age Indians' investment behaviour and financial literacy. Their study sought to elucidate the ways in which people's investing decisions and behaviours are influenced by their degree of financial literacy. They provided insightful information about the variables influencing investment decisions, risk tolerance levels, and the results of financial education initiatives through empirical research and data analysis. By highlighting the consequences for people's financial well-being and long-term wealth accumulation techniques, this study greatly advances our understanding of investment behaviour within the framework of financial literacy. (Mehra Deepika, 2020)

4. Bhavna Sharma (2019) - A Study of Financial Literacy Level in Greater Noida

This study examines the degree of financial literacy among Greater Noida's citizens, emphasizing the significance of this skill for both economic growth and personal empowerment. The study assesses financial management-related knowledge, attitudes, and behaviours through surveys. It highlights financial literacy's advantages and disadvantages, which are impacted by variables including income and education.

To improve financial literacy and decision-making abilities, the report suggests putting in place focused financial education initiatives and expanding access to financial services. All things considered, it highlights the need for cooperation between legislators, financial institutions, and educational players in order to promote a thriving and financially resilient Greater Noida community.

5. Assefa and Rao (2018) - Regional Variations in Financial Literacy:

In Wolaita Sodo Town, Assefa and Rao (2018) carried out an extensive case study that concentrated on the connection between investment behaviour and financial literacy. They sought to learn more about the regional variations in financial literacy and how these variations affect people's investment choices through surveys, interviews, and data analysis. The study's analysis of regional differences in financial literacy shed light on the variables influencing investing behaviour in particular regions. Policymakers and financial educators can better adapt communities in various places by being aware of these differences.

6. Indapurkar and Raj (2017) - Financial Literacy among Urban Youth:

In the Delhi National Capital Region (NCR), Indapurkar and Raj (2017) examined financial literacy among educated urban millennials. They sought to determine the particular difficulties and problems this group encounters in handling their money through surveys, interviews, and observational techniques. The significance of focused financial education programs created to address the needs and conditions of urban children was highlighted by their study. Their research aids in the creation of initiatives that improve urban youth populations' financial knowledge and decision-making abilities by emphasizing the need for increased financial literacy in this demographic. (Indapurkar, Kavita, 2020)

7. Bhattacharjee and Singh (2017) - Retail Investors' Awareness of Equity Investments:

Bhattacharjee and Singh (2017) investigated retail investors' knowledge of equity investments in order to determine the elements that affect their choice of investments. The study investigated retail investors' perspectives, preferences, and understanding of equity investments through surveys, interviews, and data analysis. The study provided important insights into the potential and difficulties faced by retail investors in the equities market by examining elements such investor behaviour, information asymmetry, and market volatility. The study's conclusions can assist regulators, lawmakers, and financial institutions in creating focused plans to raise the knowledge and involvement of retail investors in equity investing.

8. Banthia and Mangaraj (2017) - Financial Literacy as a Pathway to Financial Freedom:

A comprehensive assessment of the literature on financial literacy was carried out by Banthia and Mangaraj (2017), with a particular emphasis on its contribution to financial freedom. The study highlighted that financial literacy is an essential tool for those looking for financial security and independence by combining the best available research and theoretical frameworks. The study examined the connection between long-term financial results, financial behaviour, and financial literacy, emphasizing the value of empowerment and education in assisting people in making wise financial decisions. In order to create successful financial literacy programs and initiatives that support financial well-being and independence, politicians, educators, and financial institutions can benefit greatly from the insights this literature review offers.

9. Sood, Kirti (2016) - Financial Literacy in Greater Noida:

K. Sood (2016) investigated the Greater Noida area's financial literacy. Their study sought to determine the local population's degree of financial knowledge and awareness. They shed light on the community's understanding of a number of financial concepts, such as debt management, investing, saving, and budgeting, by conducting surveys and analysing data. These studies laid the foundation for future interventions and educational programs to improve financial awareness and decision-making abilities by offering insightful information on the Greater Noida community's financial literacy strengths and shortcomings.

10. Khatri, Verma, and Indu (2016) - Financial Awareness among Working Professionals:

A study by Khatri, Verma, and Indu (2016) investigated working professionals' knowledge of and attitudes about financial products in Delhi and the National Capital Region (NCR). They sought to learn more about these professionals' perceptions and interactions with different financial products and services through surveys, interviews, and focus groups. Their study identified key variables, such as risk tolerance, financial objectives, and degree of financial literacy, which affect this group's decision to invest. Financial institutions and legislators can create focused programs

to raise working professionals' financial literacy and decision-making skills by comprehending these aspects.

11. Deepak, Singh, and Kumar (2015) - Investor Financial Literacy:

A study by Khatri, Verma, and Indu (2016) investigated the knowledge and opinions of working professionals on financial products in Delhi and the National Capital Region (NCR). They sought to learn more about how these professionals see and use different financial goods and services through surveys, interviews, and focus groups. Their study found that risk tolerance, financial objectives, and degree of financial literacy are important determinants of investing decision-making in this group. Financial institutions and legislators can create focused programs to raise working professionals' financial literacy and decision-making skills by comprehending these aspects.

12. Bhushan (2014) - Financial Literacy and Investment Behavior among Salaried Individuals:

The intricate connection between salaried people's investment behaviour and financial literacy was the main emphasis of Bhushan's (2014) study. Bhushan aimed to ascertain how varying degrees of financial literacy impact the investment choices made by members of the salaried workforce through surveys and data analysis. The study investigated how these people's financial decision-making processes were impacted by their education, experience, and availability to financial data. Employers, financial institutions, and legislators hoping to advance financial literacy programs aimed at salaried workers will benefit greatly from Bhushan's research's emphasis on these dynamics.

13. Chijwani and DYP Vidyapeeth (2014) - Financial Literacy among Working Women:

In 2014, Chijwani and DYP Vidyapeeth carried out an extensive study on working women's financial literacy in Pune. The study sought to determine the degree of financial literacy in this group and to pinpoint particular opportunities and problems associated with gender through surveys, interviews, and data analysis. The study emphasized the particular financial limitations that working women encounter, such as lower incomes, restricted access to financial resources, and conventional gender norms. It also looked at possible strategies for improving working women's financial literacy, including specialized financial services, skill-building seminars, and focused educational initiatives. In order to address gender disparities in financial literacy and promote economic empowerment among women in Pune, policymakers, employers, and financial institutions can benefit greatly from the research's emphasis on the role that financial literacy plays in empowering working women and advancing financial inclusion.

14. Kukreja (2012) - Investors' Perceptions of the Stock Market:

Kukreja (2012) investigated how investors view the stock market, with a particular emphasis on India's National Capital Region. The study examined the variables influencing investors' perceptions of the stock market in urban settings using surveys, interviews, and qualitative analysis. It looked at a number of factors that influence people's opinions on stock market investing, including investor sentiment, economic conditions, market volatility, and the regulatory environment.

By comprehending these elements, the study offered insightful information on how investors make decisions and perceive risk. Market analysts, legislators, and financial advisors can use these findings to create plans that will increase investor involvement and confidence in the stock market. The results also advance a more comprehensive understanding of urban market dynamics and investment behaviour. They have implications for advancing investor education programs and financial literacy that are suited to the unique requirements of urban investors in India's National Capital Region.

CHAPTER - 3

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

4.0 Research Objectives

This study is designed with the following key objectives:

1. To assess the financial literacy levels among residents of Greater Noida, emphasizing their understanding of essential financial concepts.
2. To evaluate investor awareness, including knowledge of investment opportunities, associated risks, and decision-making behaviour among residents.

These objectives guide the structure of the research design, data collection, and analysis strategies used in the study.

4.1 Research Design

This study uses an exploratory research design to investigate financial literacy and investor awareness in Greater Noida. Its goal is to understand the residents' knowledge, attitudes, and behaviors related to financial management and investment practices. This approach offers valuable insights into the current challenges and opportunities for improving financial literacy and encouraging informed investment decisions in the region. It also lays the foundation for future research and interventions.

4.2 Data Collection - Primary data was collected by Questionnaire through Google Form

4.3 Sampling:

4.2.1 Sample Size – 100 Respondents

4.2.2 Sampling Technique – Snowball Sampling (Non-Probability Sampling)

4.2.3 Sample Area – Greater Noida

4.4 Instrument: - combination questionnaire structure [to gather both quantitative data (through structured and Likert scale questions) and qualitative insights (through open-ended questions)].

Section I – Questions are related to demographic profile of the respondent.

Section II - Questions are related to Financial Literacy.

Section III - Questions are related to Investment Awareness.

Section IV- Question are related to Familiarity with Financial Products.

Section V- Question are related to Investment Behaviour.

Section VI- Question are related to Information Sources.

Section VII- Open-ended Questions.

CHAPTER 4

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

4.1 Introduction to Analysis

This chapter presents a comprehensive analysis of the responses gathered from 100 individuals residing in the Greater Noida region. The objective of this analysis is to assess the financial literacy and investment awareness of the respondents using a structured and data-driven approach. A variety of statistical techniques, including descriptive analysis, cross-tabulation, correlation, Likert scale interpretation, and data visualization, have been employed to extract actionable insights.

4.2 Descriptive Statistics

Descriptive statistics were calculated to understand the central tendency and dispersion of key variables such as age, financial literacy scores, investment awareness scores, and familiarity with different financial products.

General Scores#

Statistic	Age	Financial Literacy Score (1-5)	Investment Awareness Score (1-5)
Count	100.000	100.000	100.000
Mean	32.710	3.050	3.060
Std	6.6459	1.4097	1.4759
Min	21.000	1.000	1.000
25%	27.000	2.000	2.000
50% (Median)	32.000	3.000	3.000
75%	38.000	4.000	4.000
Max	44.000	5.000	5.000

Table 4.1: Descriptive Statistics of Key Variables

#Familiarity with Investment Options#

Statistic	Stocks	Bonds	Mutual Funds	Real Estate	Gold
Count	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000
Mean	1.930	1.870	1.920	2.030	1.150
Std	0.6705	0.7608	0.8125	0.7582	0.4578
Min	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
25%	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
50% (Median)	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	1.000
75%	2.000	2.000	3.000	3.000	1.000
Max	3.000	3.000	3.000	3.000	3.000

Table 4.1: Descriptive Statistics of Key Variables

4.3 Cross-tabulation Analysis

Cross-tabulation was used to examine relationships between categorical variables such as education level, gender, and risk tolerance in relation to investment behaviours.

#Cross-tabulation: Risk Tolerance vs Invests in Stocks#

Risk Tolerance	Invests in Stocks: 0	Invests in Stocks: 1
High	10	16
Low	14	20
Moderate	18	22

Table 4.2: Cross-tabulation of Risk Tolerance vs Investment in Stocks

4.4 Correlation Analysis

Correlation analysis was conducted to identify the strength and direction of relationships among numerical variables such as financial literacy, investment awareness, and investment behaviours.

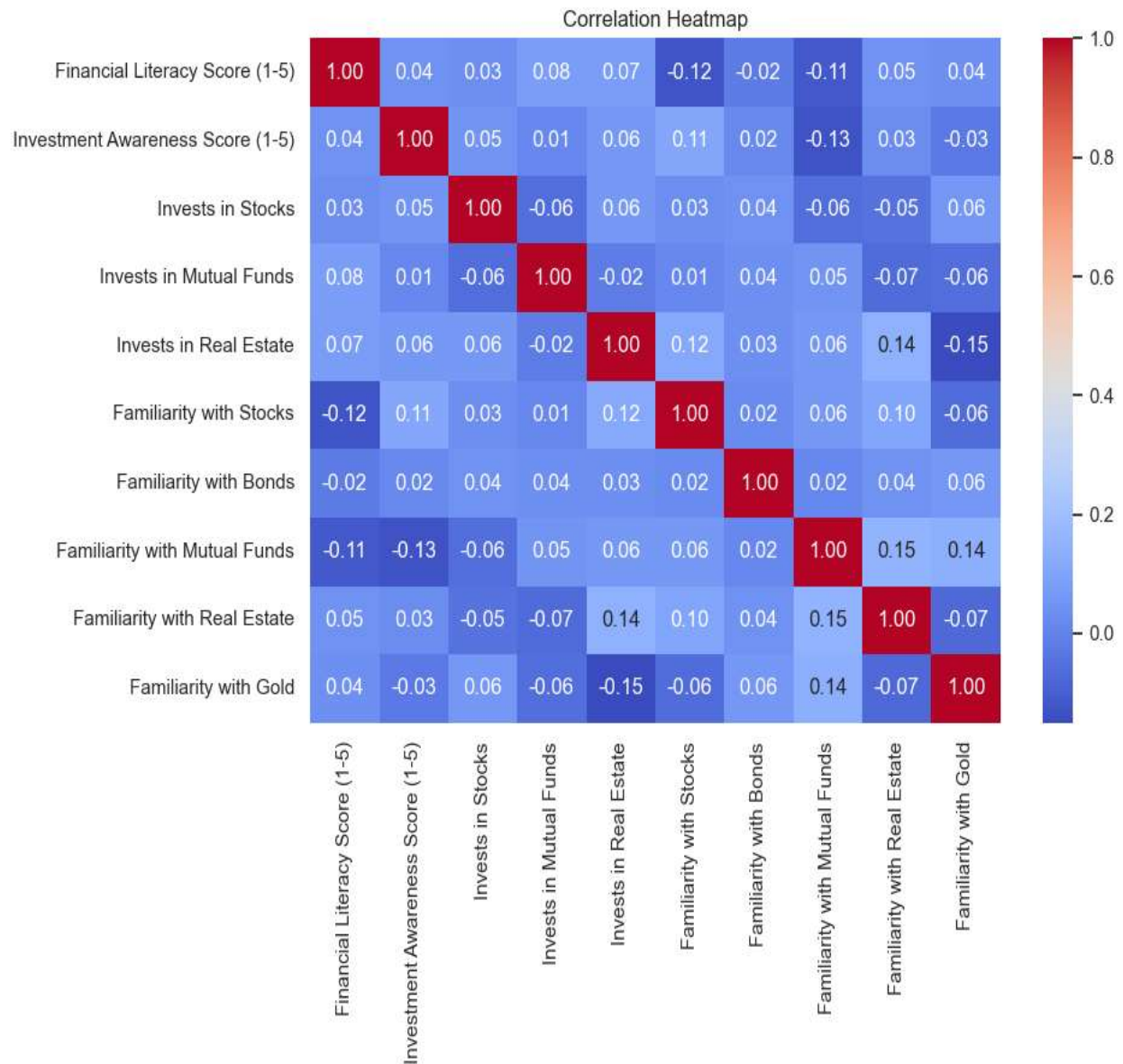


Figure 4.1: Correlation Heatmap

The analysis revealed a moderate positive correlation between financial literacy and investment awareness. There were also noticeable correlations between awareness and investment in mutual funds, and between literacy and familiarity with financial products.

4.5 Likert Scale Analysis

Familiarity with financial instruments was rated on a Likert scale. The average scores were calculated to identify which financial products respondents were most and least familiar with.

Likert Scale Averages	
Familiarity with Real Estate	2.03
Familiarity with Stocks	1.93
Familiarity with Mutual Funds	1.92
Familiarity with Bonds	1.87
Familiarity with Gold	1.15

Table 4.3: Average Familiarity Scores for Financial Instruments

The results indicate that respondents were relatively more familiar with real estate and stocks, while familiarity with gold and mutual funds was comparatively lower.

4.6 Visual Analysis

Visual representations were employed to aid in the interpretation of data trends and patterns.

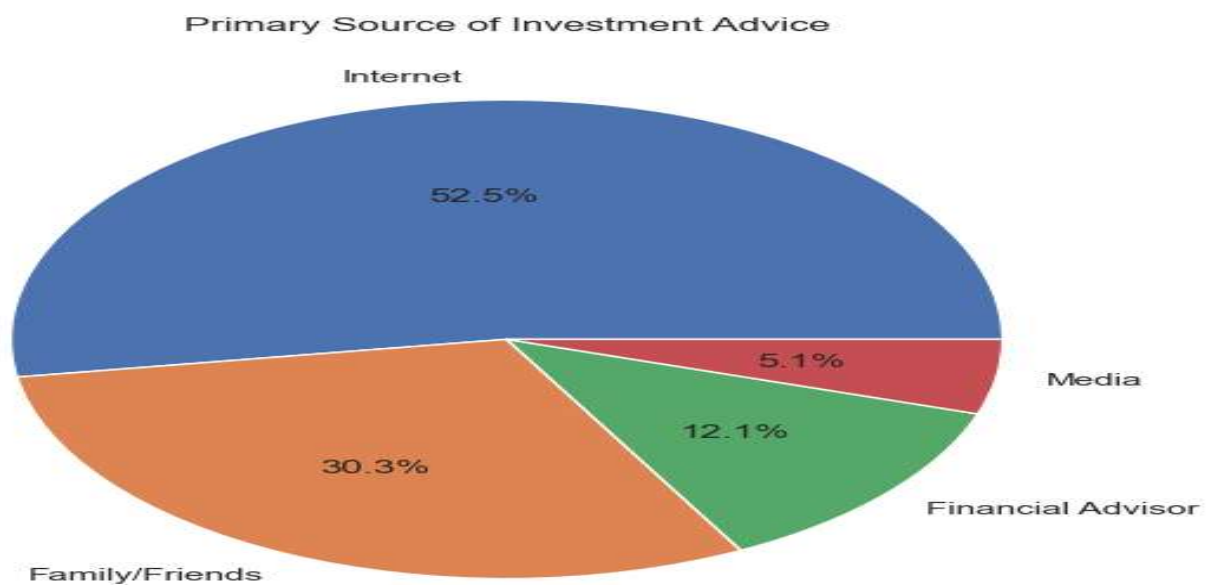


Figure 4.2: Pie Chart of Primary Sources of Investment Advice

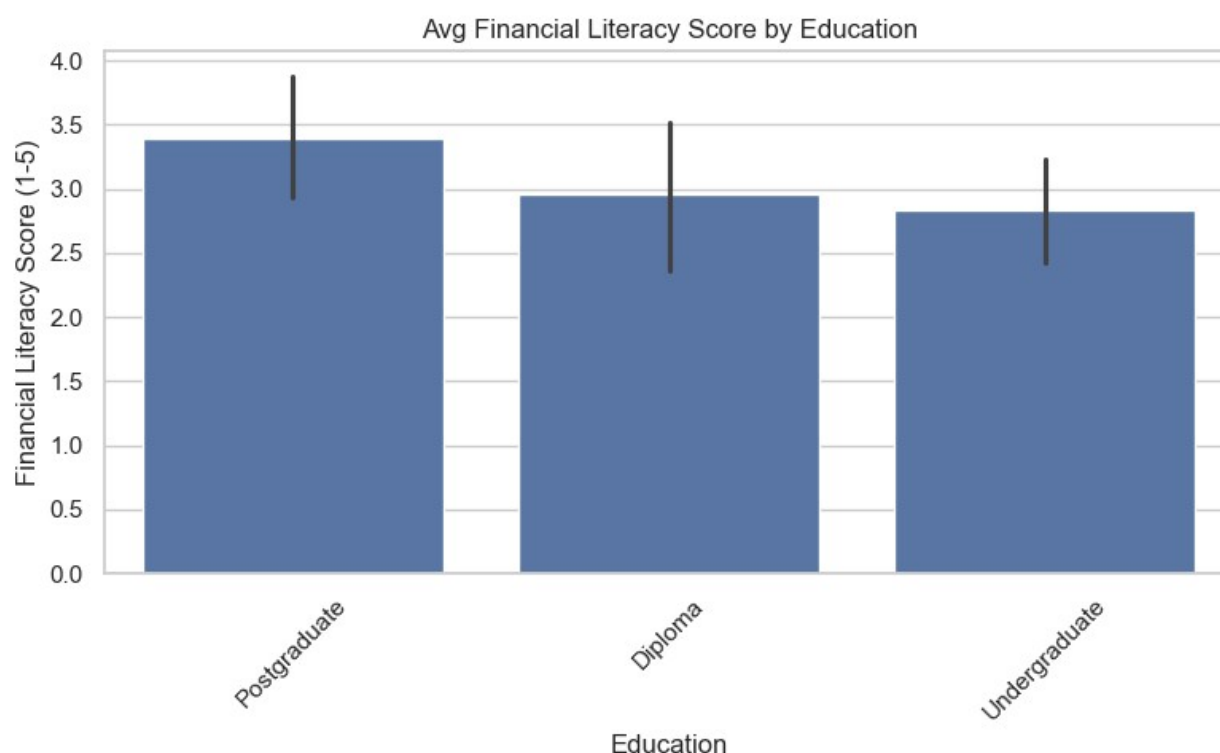


Figure 4.3: Bar Chart of Financial Literacy by Education Level

These visuals help highlight the reliance on informal sources like friends and family and suggest that higher education correlates with higher financial literacy.

4.7 Key Patterns and Behavioural Insights

The following insights were drawn from the analysis:

- Financial literacy and investment awareness are positively correlated.
- Internet and family/friends are the dominant sources of financial advice.
- Respondents with postgraduate education and higher income are more likely to invest in mutual funds and real estate.
- Risk-tolerant individuals tend to favour stock investments.
- Familiarity with gold as an investment is the lowest among all instruments.

These findings underscore the need for targeted financial education initiatives to enhance awareness and promote informed investment decisions among residents of Greater Noida.

CHAPTER - 5

FINDINGS AND LIMITATIONS

Key findings of the study

1. Moderate Levels of Financial Literacy:

According to the respondents' average financial literacy score (3.05/5), they comprehend financial concepts just partially.

2. Limited Knowledge of Investors:

Investor knowledge is likewise moderate, with a mean score of 3.06/5, indicating that many people are not aware of the risks, opportunities, and appropriate channels for financial guidance.

3. Preference for Informal Sources:

Most respondents prefer to rely on friends and family rather than online resources or licensed financial consultants, which may restrict their access to expert advice and cutting-edge investing techniques.

4. Conservative Investment Behaviour:

Gold was the least familiar investment option, whereas equities and real estate were the most familiar. Respondents who were risk adverse steered clear of high-risk endeavours like stocks in favor of safe or conventional instruments.

5. Education and Income Influence:

People with postgraduate degrees and greater incomes tended to be more financially literate and to diversify their investments, particularly in real estate and mutual funds.

6. The Association Between Investment Behaviour and Literacy:

Financial literacy and investment awareness have a moderately favourable association, meaning that involvement in a variety of investment possibilities rises with understanding.

7. Lack of Familiarity with Financial Instruments:

Even with well-known choices, average familiarity was still below ideal (bonds: 1.87/3, mutual funds: 1.92/3), indicating a lack of product comprehension and practical expertise.

8. Investment Choice Is Affected by Risk Tolerance:

While low-risk investors tended toward safer assets, high-risk investors were more likely to invest in stocks. This illustrates the traditional trade-off between risk and reward, which is impacted by individual characteristics and expertise.

LIMITATIONS

The study has a few limitations, including

1. Limited Sample Size:

The 100 participants in the study might not be enough to extrapolate results to the whole Greater Noida population.

2. The Snowball Technique for Sampling Bias:

Because participants may come from comparable socioeconomic or demographic groups, bias may be introduced by the non-random snowball sampling procedure.

3. Self-Reported Data:

Using self-reported replies may lead to recollection bias or social desirability bias, which would compromise the accuracy and objectivity of the findings.

4. Geographic Restrictions:

The study only looks at Greater Noida and doesn't represent the state of financial literacy in other areas or cities.

5. Limited Depth of Qualitative Insights:

Although the questionnaire had open-ended questions, Google Forms replies might not have the same depth as focus groups or interviews.

CHAPTER - 6

CONCLUSION

AND

RECOMMENDATIONS

CONCLUSION

According to the survey, there is a worrying discrepancy between Greater Noida people' educated investing behaviour and their fundamental financial literacy. Although there is a general comprehension of financial concepts, there is still a lack of in-depth knowledge, particularly with regard to investment products, risks, and financial planning. The problem is made worse by the dependence on unofficial sources, such as friends and family, which makes it more difficult to make wise and calculated financial decisions.

Financial literacy and investing awareness have a strong, positive correlation, indicating that focused instruction can result in more responsible and varied financial practices. Investment decisions are heavily influenced by risk tolerance and educational attainment, highlighting the necessity of tailored solutions. For educators, legislators, and financial institutions looking to develop a more financially literate and investment-aware populace in Greater Noida, this study offers insightful information.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Create Programs for Customized Financial Education:

Create workshops tailored to the community that address risk management, investment planning, budgeting, and the use of digital technologies for financial management.

2. Use Online Resources to Raise Awareness:

Encourage the use of webinars, gamified learning, YouTube tutorials, and financial literacy apps to better efficiently and broadly distribute investment knowledge.

3. Increase Access to Financial Advisors:

To promote expert advice, start programs like financial counselling camps, online advisory platforms, and alliances with nearby financial institutions.

4. Promote Diversification of Information Sources:

Instead of relying exclusively on unofficial networks, teach the public to confirm and consult a variety of sources, such as reputable financial news platforms and licensed financial planners.

5. Demographically Based Segmented Interventions:

Taking into account their individual financial objectives and knowledge gaps, design various learning courses for students, working professionals, stay-at-home moms, and retirees.

6. Put Monitoring and Feedback Mechanisms in Place:

To guarantee ongoing development and applicability, evaluate the success of financial literacy initiatives on a regular basis using surveys, feedback loops, and performance monitoring.

ANNEXURE

Study on financial literacy and investors' awareness concerning the greater Noida region

* Indicates required question

Demographic Information

1. Full Name *

2. Age *

3. Gender *

Mark only one oval.

☐ Male

☐ Female

☐ Prefer not to say

4 Education Level *

Mark only one oval.

☐ Diploma

☐ Undergraduate

☐ Postgraduate

☐ Other (please specify)

5. Income Level (Annual)

Mark only one oval.

- ☐ Less than ₹2 Lakhs
- ☐ ₹2–5 Lakhs
- ☐ ₹5–10 Lakhs
- ☐ ₹10 Lakhs and above

Financial Literacy

6. How would you rate your understanding of basic financial concepts (like budgeting, saving, etc.)?

Mark only one oval.

- ☐ 1 – Very Poor
- ☐ 2 – Poor
- ☐ 3 – Average
- ☐ 4 – Good
- ☐ 5 – Excellent

Investment Awareness

7. What is your risk tolerance when it comes to investing? *

Mark only one oval.

- ☐ Low
- ☐ Moderate
- ☐ High

Familiarity with Financial Products

8. On a scale of 1–3, how familiar are you with the following financial products? *

Mark only one oval per row.

	1 – Not Familiar	2 – Somewhat Familiar	3 – Very Familiar
Stocks	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Bonds	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Mutual Funds	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Real Estate	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Gold	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Investment Behavior

- 9 Do you currently invest in the following?

Check all that apply.

- ☐ Stocks
- ☐ Mutual Funds
- ☐ Real Estate
- ☐ None

Information Source

10. What is your primary source of investment advice?

Mark only one oval.

- ☐ Family / Friends
- ☐ Internet / Online Resources
- ☐ Financial Advisor
- ☐ Traditional Media (TV/Newspaper)
- ☐ None

Open-ended Feedback (Optional)

11. What do you think would help improve financial literacy in your community?

12. Any suggestions or comments regarding financial education and investment planning?

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Google Forms

PLAGIARISM REPORT



The Report is Generated by DrillBit Plagiarism Detection Software

Submission Information

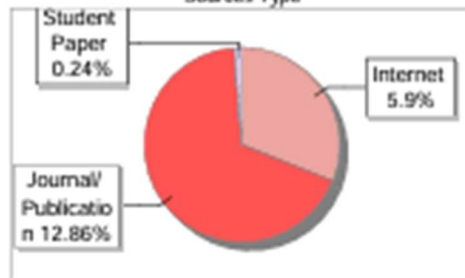
Author Name	Ankit Yadav
Title	Minor Project
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Submitted by	dr.shyamali@aimt.ac.in
Submission Date	2025-05-20 13:41:13
Total Pages, Total Words	26, 3778
Document type	Project Work

Result Information

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4	www.europeanproceedings.com	1	Internet Data
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7	Thesis Submitted to Shodhganga Repository	<1	Publication
8	eprajournals.net	<1	Publication
9	Safety Methodology in Pediatric Psychopharmacology Trials by Yuill-2013	<1	Publication
10	scholar.ufs.ac.za	<1	Publication
11	ejournal.ipdn.ac.id	<1	Internet Data
12	giapjournals.com	<1	Publication
13	IFIP Advances in Information and Communication Technology Collabora, by Camarinha-Matos, Lu- 2012	<1	Publication

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16	Thesis Submitted to Shodhganga Repository	<1	Publication
17	Attention modulates the dorsal striatum response to love stimuli by Langeslag-2014	<1	Publication
18	Critical reflections of early childhood care and education in Singapore to build by Ang-2020	<1	Publication
19	eprajournals.com	<1	Internet Data
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