

A STUDY ON PERSONAL FINANCE MANAGEMENT OF WORKING WOMEN IN KOBELCO

Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of

MASTER OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

by

GOLDEN R

Register No.41410104



SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT STUDIES

SATHYABAMA

**INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
(DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITY)**

Accredited with Grade "A" by NAAC | 12B Status by UGC | Approved by AICTE

JEPPIAAR NAGAR, RAJIV GANDHI SALAI, CHENNAI - 600 119

MAY 2023



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BONAFIDE CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that this Project Report is the bonafide work of **GOLDEN R 41410104** who carried out the project entitled "**A STUDY ON PERSONAL FINANCE MANAGEMENT OF WORKING WOMEN IN KOBELCO**" under my supervision from January 2023 to April 2023.

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DECLARATION

I **GOLDEN R (41410104)** hereby declare that the Project Report entitled "**STUDY ON PERSONAL FINANCE MANAGEMENT OF WORKING WOMEN IN KOBELCO**" done by me under the guidance of **Dr. S. Umamaheswari** is submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of Master of Business Administration degree.

DATE: 05/05/2023

PLACE: CHENNAI



GOLDEN R



E.E.E. INFRA EQUIPMENTS PVT. LTD.

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Date: 23/03/2023

To
The Coordinator,
MBA Department,
Sathyabhama Institute of Science and Technology,
Semmancheri,
Chennai - 600 119.

Dear Sir/ Madam,

Greetings!

We hereby confirm that we would accommodate your student, **GOLDEN R (Reg. No. 41410104)** of Final Year, to provide Internship Training in person at our organization from 15th Feb'23 to Mar'23.

We look forward to have a great long-standing association with your college.

Warm Regards,

For E.E.E. Infra Equipment's Pvt Ltd


Authorized Signatory



ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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GOLDEN R

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ABSTRACT

Personal finance is **the process of planning and managing personal financial activities such as income generation, spending, saving, investing, and protection**. The process of managing one's personal finances can be summarized in a budget or financial plan.

Working women want to be financially independent & secure. They want to invest their money & savings to handle critical situations at any stage of their lives. This research study is based on the analysis of income and investment behavior of the working women in India. The study was conducted on working women in both government and private sectors in India. The data was collected by distributing a structured questionnaire to 106 respondents.

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CHAPTER 1 – INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction:

Financial experts agree that while people have much more money today than they did generations ago, the amount of knowledge on how to manage that money hasn't kept pace- not at all. Taking charge of planning and managing our finance and putting it into implementation is very important for every individual. We must know how to take control of our money. This is not only to set up our household budget but also to save for the future as well as plan for our retirement and invest for our better future. This is also important as every 2 individuals would like to live debt free and not going through stressful life, working until our old age just to survive and educate our children. Every human being should have this awareness and know the importance of their financial planning and management. This writing would be very helpful for those who have less awareness on the importance of personal financial management and also helpful for those who are determined to take charge of their finance and let the money work for them. In this writing, the meaning of financial management, the importance of financial management, how every individual can take steps to manage and plan their finances and the awareness of financial management in Brunei are discussed.

Personal financial management is a key component to making our money work for us. In our personal life, financial management helps us to create a comfortable life with an assurance of a secured future and freedom to spend money to keep us happy. The importance of financial planning and management is reflected in all areas of personal and business life. All individual no matter what their financial capacity is must learn and study financial management and adapt it to improve their life . The importance of personal financial management is, it enables to improve standard of living, which leads to good health and financial stress reduces considerably. Besides that, it also enables the individual to take better financial decision which reduces poverty, reduces debts, and increases savings and investments. In summary it is important for every individual to know the importance and benefits of personal financial management which leads to stress free, financial free and secured life. Many of us were not taught the importance of personal money management when we were young.

1.2.STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Unexpected expenses. Too much debt. Need for financial independence. Poor budgeting, inability to collect accounts receivables in a timely manner. lack of awareness to invest their earnings for the future.

1.3.OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

Personal finance is mostly about **realising personal financial goals**, whether it's saving enough for shortterm financial needs, planning for retirement, or saving for your child's college education.

1.3.1 Primary objective:

To study on personal finance management of working women in KOBELCO.

1.3.2. Secondary objectives:

- To identify factors to influence to working women in Kobelco.
- To find understand awareness about investing.
- To examine their savings capacity of working women

1.4. NEED FOR STUDY

To enhance the financial stability and financial freedom of working women's

1.5. SCOPE & SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY:

Personal finance **involves a 360-degree approach to financial planning and sustenance**. An individual has to take every aspect into account, including unforeseen expenses, budgeting for assets, and shelling out a huge chunk of money from time to time. One such aspect is that of car insurance and loans.

1.6. INDUSTRY PROFILE

The construction equipment industry plays a crucial role in supporting infrastructure development, construction projects, and various other industries. It encompasses a wide range of machinery, equipment, and vehicles used for construction, excavation, earthmoving, material handling, and transportation tasks. This industry serves both the

public and private sectors, including residential, commercial, industrial, and infrastructure projects.

The construction equipment industry consists of numerous global and regional players. Some of the prominent companies in this sector include Caterpillar Inc., Komatsu Ltd., Hitachi Construction Machinery Co. Ltd., Volvo Construction Equipment, JCB, Terex Corporation, Liebherr Group, and Bobcat Company.

Products and Services:

The industry offers a diverse range of construction equipment and machinery, including excavators, bulldozers, loaders, cranes, forklifts, pavers, compactors, concrete equipment, aerial work platforms, and more. These machines are designed to perform specific tasks efficiently and effectively, increasing productivity and reducing manual labor.

Market Trends

Technological Advancements: The construction equipment industry is witnessing rapid technological advancements, such as the integration of telematics, GPS, and IoT, enabling equipment tracking, remote monitoring, and predictive maintenance. Automation and robotics are also gaining traction, improving safety and efficiency on construction sites.

Sustainability and Energy Efficiency: With a growing emphasis on environmental responsibility, there is an increasing demand for eco-friendly and energy-efficient construction equipment. Manufacturers are focusing on developing equipment that reduces emissions, conserves energy, and utilizes renewable power sources.

Rental and Leasing Services: Due to the high cost of purchasing construction equipment, many companies are opting for equipment rental and leasing services. This trend has led to the rise of equipment rental companies, providing a cost-effective solution for construction projects.

Infrastructure Development: Government initiatives and investments in infrastructure development projects worldwide are driving the demand for construction equipment. Growing urbanization, population growth, and the need for modern infrastructure are major contributors to this trend.

Challenges:

The construction equipment industry faces several challenges, including.

Cost and Maintenance: Construction equipment is often expensive to purchase and maintain. High capital investment, operating costs, and the need for regular maintenance and repairs pose financial challenges for companies.

Regulatory Compliance: The industry must comply with stringent safety and environmental regulations. Manufacturers need to ensure their equipment meets safety standards and emission regulations, which can be complex and costly.

Global Economic Conditions: The industry's growth is influenced by global economic conditions and construction activity. Economic downturns or slowdowns can significantly impact demand and investment in construction projects.

Skills Gap: Operating and maintaining construction equipment requires skilled workers. The industry faces a shortage of skilled labor, making recruitment and training a challenge.

CHAPTER 2 – REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Gharlegghi, B., Ong, T. S., & Muhammad, J. (2019).

Personal financial management practices among working women in Malaysia. *Journal of Asian Finance, Economics and Business*, 6(1), 191-201. This study explores the personal financial management practices of working women in Malaysia, including their saving and investment behaviors, financial literacy, and financial planning.

Dhillon, H. S., & Kaur, P. (2017).

Personal finance management among working women in India: A study of select cities. *International Journal of Management Research and Review*, 7(8), 701-711. This study examines the personal finance management practices of working women in India, focusing on their financial planning, investment behavior, and debt management.

Ferreira, J. J. C., & da Cunha, L. F. (2020).

Financial literacy, personal finance management, and gender: Evidence from Brazil. *International Journal of Consumer Studies*, 44(4), 385-396. This study investigates the relationship between financial literacy, personal finance management, and gender among Brazilian adults, including working women.

Jalil, H. A., Noor, A. M., & Harun, A. (2020).

Personal financial management among working women in Malaysia: The role of financial education. *Journal of Financial Services Marketing*, 25(2), 99-109. This study explores the impact of financial education on the personal finance management practices of working women in Malaysia.

Lee, H., & Kacen, J. J. (2017).

Exploring the effects of gender, income, and financial knowledge on personal finance management behaviors. *Journal of Financial Counseling and Planning*, 28(2), 252-266. This study examines the influence of gender, income, and financial knowledge on the personal finance management behaviors of individuals, including working women.

Lu, S., & Zhou, Q. (2021).

Gender differences in personal finance management among college students: Evidence from China. *Journal of Business Research*, 132, 680-690. This study investigates

gender differences in personal finance management behaviors among Chinese college students, including working women.

Nandi, T. K., & Chakraborty, S. (2019).

Personal finance management practices among working women in West Bengal: A study of select cities. *International Journal of Recent Technology and Engineering*, 8(3), 3813-3817. This study explores the personal finance management practices of working women in West Bengal, India, including their saving and investment behaviors and financial planning.

Raza, S. A., & Abbas, Q. (2018).

Factors affecting personal finance management of working women in Pakistan: An empirical analysis. *Pakistan Journal of Commerce and Social Sciences*, 12(2), 636-652. This study identifies the factors that affect the personal finance management practices of working women in Pakistan, including their financial knowledge, attitudes, and behaviors.

Rosser, J. B., & Joshi, P. (2020).

Personal finance management among female faculty: A study of two public universities in Ghana. *Journal of African Business*, 21(2), 227-244. This study examines the personal finance management practices of female faculty members in two public universities in Ghana, including their financial planning, investment behavior, and debt management.

Zial (2011) concluded that teambuilding has long term positive relationship between employee morale and employee retention. Team performance, individual contribution, team evaluation and coordination have long term positive relationship between 2 employee morale and employee retention.

Chopade (2012) revealed the relationship between survivors' perception of rightsizing and their continuance commitment, affective commitment, and morale. During this intervention, if employees' positive perception of rightsizing would have positive impact on their continuance as well as affective commitment. But survivors' rightsizing perception has negative impact on their morale. Employees were satisfied with their pay and amount of work done. They were worried about their job security. So that respondents have shown high commitment but low morale.

Usmaniet (2012) explores the relationship between diversity and customer satisfaction mediated by employee morale. Exploratory Factor Analysis, Confirmatory Factor Analysis and Structural Equation Modelling were run to test the relationship and significance of the model. The results rejected the mediated relationship of diversity and customer satisfaction but showed positive direct association between diversity and employee morale.

Leung, K., & Ang, S (2013) the role of national culture in international business has received considerable attention partly because of the seminal work of Hofstede on cultural dimensions. In this research tradition, national culture is typically defined by subjective constructs, such as values and beliefs. However, the cultural perspective also encompasses the ecology of a culture and other objective elements such as physical infrastructure and formal institutions. In a different line of research guided by institutional theory, cultural differences in the choices and behaviours of are explained by differences in institutional variables across societies, Performance at this perilous time.

Dorothy E Leidner (2013) explains about the relation between organizational culture and knowledge management. According to them knowledge management is to facilitate the creation, storage, transfer, and application of knowledge in organizations, and this has received wide attention in practice and research in the past several years. It is often cited that a significant challenge in knowledge management practices is the issue of organizational culture.

Lévy-Garboua and Montmarquette (2014) state that job satisfaction describes the feelings of workers based on their work experience, then Gibson et al. (1996) states that job satisfaction is an attitude of workers about their work that results from their perceptions of their work based on factors in the work environment. Such as supervisor's style, policies and procedures, work group affiliation, working conditions, and other benefits for workers.

Davis and Newstrom (2014), talking about work morale, we always interpret morality as an individual and group attitude towards their work environment and an attitude to

work at their best by volunteering their abilities. In this case, the emphasis is more on the urge to work your best than just pleasure.

Davis and Newstrom (2015) connect work morale with quality of work life effort. Work morale is useful and can be used for various purposes which are closely related to efforts to build relationships between employees, informal and formal communication, the formation of discipline and counselling.

Robbins and Judge (2015) define organizational citizenship behaviour (OCB) as a choice behaviour that is not part of the formal work obligations of employees but supports the effective functioning of the organization.

Anand (2016) Stated in his research work that employees of IT sector in Chennai district are satisfied with the welfare measures provided by the company. But researcher also suggested some recommendation pertaining to periodic audit of welfare programs by management, personality & stress management etc. Modifications are requiring in the field of safety consciousness, grievance handling & sexual harassment especially for women employees.

Balaji (2016) explored the influence of rewards & welfare on job satisfaction & productivity of both public & private sector employees in measure Industrial cities of Tamil Nadu. The working environment was fair in terms of office accommodation & furniture, working material, health & safety facilities but on the other side he recommended salary increment, allowances, bonus, fringe benefit & compensation on regular & specific periods to keep their moral high & make them productive.

Kumar (2017) Described that 100% employees of Tamilnadu state Transport Corporation, Villupuram division were aware of the welfare measures in Public Sector Transport Corporation. Researcher found that most of the employees were do not satisfied with welfare measures such as canteen, night duty, rest rooms & gratuity 89% employees said workload is very high. Researcher suggested the govt. to take keen interest to fill up the vacancies to share the work among them as employees are burdened with heavy workload.

Regi (2017) Stated that Indian overseas bank (IOB) gives more welfare schemes to their employees such as safety measures, promotion facility, recreational facility etc. but they are lacking in canteen facility , rest room & toilet facility, ID card issue but the overall satisfaction level of IOB employees about welfare measures are satisfactory.

Sabarinathan S Mentioned the 78 % of the respondents are satisfied with welfare measures implemented by Erode district cooperative milk producers' union Ltd. Tamilnadu. Employees are satisfied with canteen facilities. Researcher suggested that management should convert level of satisfactory into highly satisfactory.

Bhagat (2020) revealed that cleanliness is the big issue in Nasik MIDC. She suggested that cleanliness should be improved, clean & adequate latrines & urinals at the workplace improve indirect motivation to employees.

SIMONASTANCIU, VIORICABANCIU (2018) the purpose of the study is to analyses data concerning the quality evaluation in Romanian Higher Education and to reach conclusions on the relationship between the universities and the employee market. The question: are graduates prepared for the employee market? Is taken into kindness mainly from the employers' point of view. Recent data show that degrees are careful valuable by employers, but graduates have better theoretical knowledge than practical training in the field. In overcoming the present situation, increasing the social involvement in universities, and establishing proper strategies would favors employability and economic development.

PELANTOV (2018) the theme of integration seems to be a very interesting to many organizations. The integration is linking of self-directed units in a higher structure to achieve a goal and a synergistic effect. This article seems the idea of integration within an organization deliverable under some specific rules and conditions. The article deals with the topic of integration within the scope of the past and the present in the textile industry. It describes parts of the incorporated management system. The article also indicates some the pitfalls of the current integration at organizations. The integration of management systems in organizations of the chemical industry is of a great importance.

MARTIN HUBER (2019) This paper investigates the average effects of firm-provided place of work health promotion measures on employee marketplace outcomes of the firms' employees. Exploiting linked employer and employee panel data that consist of rich survey-based and managerial in order on firms, workers, and regions, we apply a flexible tendency score matching approach that controls for selection on observables and time-stable unobserved factor.

ILYAO BODOVSKIY (2019) the author points out that in the world there are many millions of chemicals and at least some of them are hazardous. The role of trace basics is considered. Chemical carcinogenesis comprises the main part of all cancers. The last part of the chapter is devoted to the narrative of the methods of carcinogen screening. Epidemiological methods, constant experiments on animals, physicochemical methods, short-term tests, and the analysis of the correlation between arrangement and biological activity of a molecule are discussed.

Bhati p. (2020) identified in her research work that the different provisions provided to the employees under factories Act 1948 are showing positive relation with the employee's satisfaction. Company should know the requirement of employees in term of different non-financial motivational tools. This study can be useful for identifying the factories which needs to employee satisfaction & company can use those factors retention tool for retaining employees in the organization.

Bosibori (2020) suggested that govt. through national police service in Kenya(KISII central district)should improve the provision of health services, welfare amenities& social services provided to the police officers so has to improve service delivery & also recommended that govt. should be well formulated policies on each area of welfare services in the national police service in KISII central district.

CHAPTER 3

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1.METHODOLOGY:

Research methodology is mainly needed for the purpose of framing the research process and the designs and tools that are to be used for the project purpose. Research methodology is framed for the purpose of finding the level of **Study on personal finance management of working women in KOBELCO.**

3.2. RESEARCH DESIGN:

Descriptive Research Design

Descriptive research is a study designed to depict the participants in an accurate way. More simply put, descriptive research is all about describing people who take part in the study.

3.3. SAMPLING TECHNIQUE:

Convenience sampling method

A convenience sample is one of the main types of non-probability sampling methods. A convenience sample is made up of people who are easy to reach.

3.4. SOURCES OF DATA:

Data collection is the term used to describe a process of preparing and collecting data.

- Primary Data – Questionnaire given to 106 respondents.
- Secondary Data - Websites and online journals, Published reports & Review of literature from published articles.

3.5. STRUCTURE OF QUESTIONNAIRE:

Questionnaire was designed to know the general information about personal financing and what do they do with their earnings.

3.6. SAMPLE SIZE:

The collected data from 106 respondents is being used for research.

3.7. PERIOD OF STUDY:

The period of study is January 2023.through April 2023.

3.8. TARGETED PEOPLEOFSTUDY:

For research, the target persons are working women in Kobelco.

3.9.HYPOTHESIS:

The reason for undertaking research is to observe a specific phenomenon. A hypothesis, therefore, lays out what the said phenomenon is. And it does so through two variables, an independent and dependant variable.

3.10. TOOLS FOR ANALYSIS:

3.10.1. Percentage analysis

Research questions are always answered with a descriptive statistic: generally, either percentage or mean. Percentage is appropriate when it is important to know how many of the participants gave a particular answer. Generally, percentage is reported when the responses have discrete categories.

3.10.2. HYPOTHESIS ANALYTICAL TOOLS

Chi- square:

The chi square test is the most important and most used methods in statstical test.

The purpose of chi-square test knows the difference between an observed frequency and expected frequency. This test sometimes is also used to test the difference between the two or more observed data.

Correlation:

A correlation matrix is a square table that shows the Pearson correlation coefficients between different variables in a dataset. As a quick refresher, the Pearson correlation coefficient is a measure of the linear association between two variables.

CHAPTER 4 – DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

4.1.PERCENTAGE ANALYSIS

Table 4.1.1: Age of the respondents

S.NO	AGE	NO.OFRESPONDENTS	P ERCENTAGE
1.	18-24	51	55.7
2.	24-30	30	26.4
3.	31-40	11	12.2
4.	41-50	5	3.9
5.	Above 50	3	1.80
TOTAL		106	100.00

Primarydata

Age
106 responses

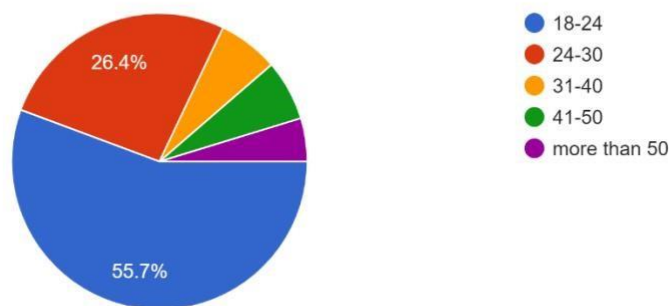


Chart 4.1.1: Age of the respondents

Interpretation

From the above table it is interpreted that the number of respondents 18-28 age of respondents are 21.1%, between 29-39 age of respondents 55%, between 40-50 age of respondents are 17.4% between 51-61 age of respondents are 4%, 61 and above age of respondents are 1.8%

Inference.

Majority (55%) of the respondents are age between 29 to 39 years.

Chart 4.1.2: Monthly income of respondents

Monthly income	No of respondent	Percentage
Rs 15,0000 To 20,000	7	6.4
Rs 20,001 to 25,0000	1	0.9
Rs 25,001 to 30,000	32	29.4
Rs 30,001 to 35,000	35	32.1
Morethan 35,0001	34	31.2
Total	109	100

Source: primary data

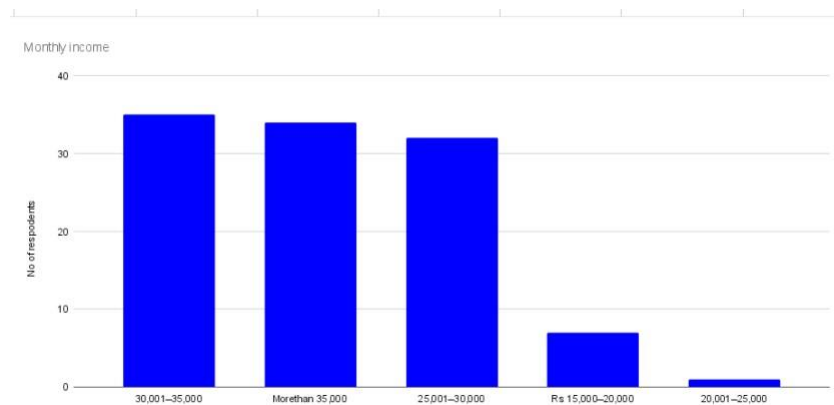


Chart 4.1.4: Monthly income of respondents

Interpretation

From the above table it is interpreted that number of respondents Rs 30,001 to 35,000 are (32.1%) morethan 35,0001 are 31.2%% Rs 25,000 to 30,000 ae 29.4% Rs 15,000 to 20000 are 6.4 % and 20,001 to 25,000 are 0.9%

Inference

Majority (32.1%) of the respondents are Monthly income Rs 30,001 to 35,000

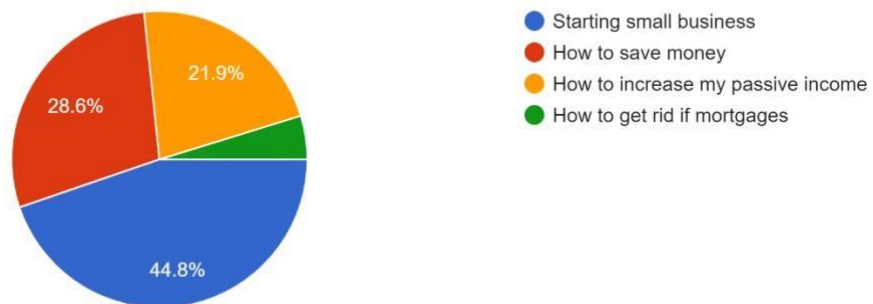
Chart 4.1.3 ex

Factor	No .of respondents	Percentage
Strongly agree	5	4.6
Agree	17	15.6
Netural	77	70.6
Disagree	8	7.3
Stongly disagree	2	1.8

Source: Primary data

11. What would you like to earn about to improve your personal finances

105 responses



Interpretation:

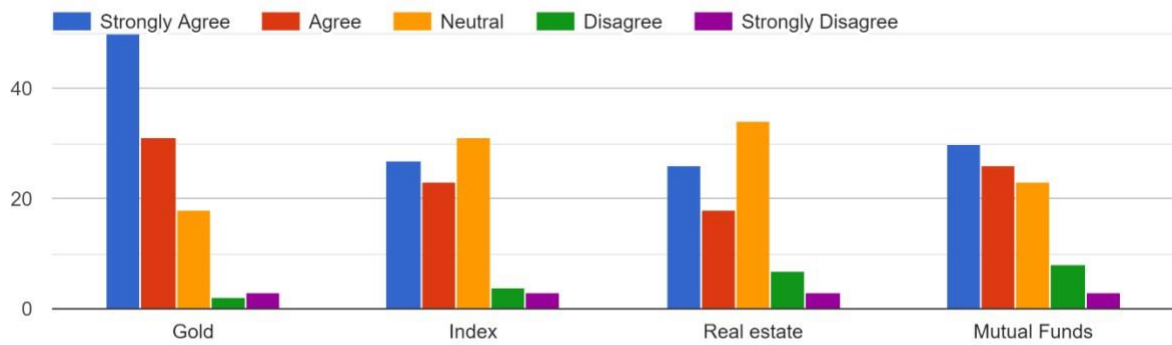
(70.6%) are respondents to small business(44.8%) are respondents to save money(7.3%) are respondents to (4.6%) a passive income respondent.

Table 4.1.6: Factors considered by respondents to investment awareness.

Factor	No of respondents	Percentage
gold	51	46.80
index	06	5.50
Real estate	24	22.00
Mutual funds	28	25.70

Source: Primary data.

10. Do you have investment



Charts 4.1.6: Factors considered by respondents to investment awareness
Interpretation:

From the above table it is interpreted that

- 46.80% are respondents to Brand 25.70% are respondents to offers, 22% are respondents to quality, and 5.50% are respondents to price. **Inference**

Majority (46.80%) of the respondents are brand.

4.2 .STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

Hypothesis: 1

H_0 (Null hypothesis)=:There is no significant difference

H_1 (Alternate hypothesis):There is significant difference

Case Processing Summary

	Valid		Cases Missing		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
Occupation * 10. Do you have investment [Gold]	106	99.1%	1	0.9%	107	100.0%

Occupation * 10. Do you have investment [Gold] Crosstabulation?

			10 strongly agree	you have inv agrees	neutral	disagree	Total
Occupation	prviate job	Count	0	2	2	4	8
		Expected Count	.6	2.7	2.9	1.7	8.0
	goverment job	Count	6	10	17	14	47
		Expected Count	3.5	16.0	17.3	10.2	47.0
	business	Count	2	21	17	2	42
		Expected Count	3.2	14.3	15.5	9.1	42.0
	housewife	Count	0	3	3	3	9
		Expected Count	.7	3.1	3.3	2.0	9.0
Total	Count	8	36	39	23	106	
	Expected Count	8.0	36.0	39.0	23.0	106.0	

Inference:

Since p value (0.34) is less than 0.05. We accept the alternate hypothesis and reject the null hypothesis. Hence there is significant difference between before and after issue of purchasing customer infliptkart

correlation

Hypothesis:2

H_0 (Null hypothesis)=There is no significant difference between age of the respondents and their investment

H_1 (Alternate hypothesis)=There is significant difference between age of the respondents and their investment

		Occupation	10. Do you have investment [Index]	10. Do you have investment [Gold]
Occupation	Pearson Correlation	1	-.037	-.152
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.708	.120
	N	106	106	106
10. Do you have investment [Index]	Pearson Correlation	-.037	1	.081
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.708		.411
	N	106	106	106
10. Do you have investment [Gold]	Pearson Correlation	-.152	.081	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.120	.411	
	N	106	106	106

Interpretation:

Since p value (0.1) is less than 0.05. we accept the alternate hypothesis and reject the null hypothesis. Hence **there is significant between** between age of the respondents and investment.

CHAPTER 5 – FINDINGS,SUGGESTIONS AND CONCLUSION

5.1.FINDINGS (copy the inference from each table)

- Majority (55%) of the respondents are age between 29 to 39 years.
- Majority (40.4%) of the respondents are Public Employee.

Majority (32.1%) of the respondents' monthly income is between 30,000-35,000

- Majority (70.1%) neutralwith the respondents with the parameter of buying
- Majority (46.80%) of the respondents
- Majority (53%) strongly agree of the respondents with the parameter's product accessibility and availability.
- Majority (60%) strongly agree of the respondents with the parameter's vegetable quality / taste.
- Majority (64%) strongly agree of the respondents with the parameters value for money.
- Majority (70%) strongly agree of the respondents.

5.2 SUGGESTIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

- **Track your spending** Do you know how much you spent on eating out last month? Or buying petrol? What gets measured gets managed so the first step towards gaining control of your finances is working out where your dollars go.

- **Pay yourself first.**

Most people pay their bills first, then spend, and save, whatever is left over. Many of those people never achieve significant financial security. Counterintuitive as it seems, many have found the 'pay yourself first' method is the road to wealth. When money comes in, set aside a certain amount for personal spending and, ideally, saving first. Only then start dealing with other outgoings.

- **Build up your savings—even if it takes time.**

Create an emergency funds that you can dip into when unforeseen circumstances strike. even if your contributions are small, this fund can save you from risky situations in which you're forced to borrow money at high-interest rates or possibly find yourself unable to pay your bills on time.

- Invest in mutual funds.
- Index
- Gold , e-gold
- Real estate,

5.3. LIMITATIONS OF STUDY

- The study is confined to particural district only.
- The study is based upon personal finance management of working women.
- The data collected for the research is fully on primary data given by the respondents. There is chance for personal bias. So, the accuracy is not true.
- Due to storage of time and other constraints, the study has been limited 106 respondents only.

5.4. CONCLUSION

All of that, were about its beneficial of financial planning, what should we do or how we can prevent when we face to financial problem and planning for the better lifestyle. For this personal financial planning is a kind of useful soft skills in our future life, it will bring us improvement of standard of living and achieve our goals. After discussion in this assignment, we gain of understanding for financial planning process, we also learn more about beneficial of using the personal financial planning by influencing economic environment. For example, we can classify about our investment and planing our wealth for better when make our decision in future planning.

Working women need to save their money for their future. And also there is a need to pick an insurance policy. Long term investment to be made for their future plans and if in case of early retirement.

ANNEXURE – I QUESTIONNAIRE

1. How would you rate your current financial situation?

A. Excellent B. Good C. Average D. Poor E. Very Poor

2. Do you have a budget that you follow each month?

A. Yes B. No

3. If you answered "Yes" to question 2, how strictly do you follow your budget?

A. Very Strictly B. Somewhat Strictly C. Not Very Strictly D. Not At All Strictly

4. If you answered "No" to question 2, why have you not created a budget?

- A. Don't know how to create a budget.
- B. Don't see the need for a budget.
- C. Too time-consuming to create a budget.
- D. Other reasons (please specify)

5. How much do you save each month?

- A. Less than 5% of my income
- B. Between 5% and 10% of my income
- C. Between 10% and 20% of my income
- D. More than 20% of my income
- E. I do not save any money.

6. What is your primary reason for saving money?

- A. Emergency Fund
- B. Retirement
- C. Education
- D. Travel
- E. Other reasons (please specify)

7. Do you have any outstanding debt (e.g., credit card, student loans, car loans, mortgage)?

A. Yes B. No

8. If you answered "Yes" to question 7, how much outstanding debt do you have?

- A. Less than ₹10,000
- B. Between ₹10,000 and ₹50,000
- C. Between ₹50,000 and ₹100,000
- D. More than ₹100,000

9. How much of your income do you spend on housing (e.g., rent/mortgage, utilities, maintenance)?

- A. Less than 30%
- B. Between 30% and 50%
- C. More than 50%

10. How much of your income do you spend on transportation (e.g., car payment, gas, insurance)?

- A. Less than 10%
- B. Between 10% and 20%
- C. More than 20%

11. How much of your income do you spend on food (e.g., groceries, dining out)?

- A. Less than 10%
- B. Between 10% and 20%
- C. More than 20%

12. How much of your income do you spend on entertainment (e.g., movies, concerts, hobbies)?

- A. Less than 5%
- B. Between 5% and 10%
- C. More than 10%

13. Do you have a retirement savings account (e.g., 401k, IRA)?

- A. Yes
- B. No

14. If you answered "Yes" to question 13, how much do you contribute to your retirement savings account each month?

- A. Less than 5% of my income
- B. Between 5% and 10% of my income
- C. Between 10% and 20% of my income
- D. More than 20% of my income

15. How often do you check your bank account balances?

- A. Everyday
- B. Every week
- C. Every month
- D. Rarely

16. Do you have an emergency fund?

- A. Yes
- B. No

17. If you answered "Yes" to question 16, how much do you have in your emergency fund?

A. Less than ₹1,000

B. Between ₹1,000 and ₹5,000

A STUDY ON PERSONAL FINANCE MANAGEMENT OF WORKING WOMEN IN KOBELCO

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ABSTRACT:

Personal finance is the process of planning and managing personal financial activities such as income generation, spending, saving, investing, and protection. The process of managing one's personal finances can be summarized in a budget or financial plan. Working women want to be financially independent & secure. They want to invest their money & savings to handle critical situations at any stage of their lives. This research study is based on the analysis of income and investment behavior of the working women in India. The study was conducted on working women in both government and private sectors in India. The data was collected by distributing a structured questionnaire to 106 respondents.

INTRODUCTION:

Financial experts agree that while people have much more money today than they did generations ago, the amount of knowledge on how to manage that money hasn't kept pace- not at all. Taking charge of planning and managing our finances and putting them into implementation is especially important for every individual. We must know how to take control of our money. This is not only to set up our household budget but also to save for the future as well as plan for our retirement and invest for our better future. This is also important as every 2 individuals would like to live debt free and not go through stressful life, working until our old age just to survive and educate our children. Every human being should have this awareness and know the importance of their financial planning and management.

Personal financial management is a key component to making our money work for us. In our personal life, financial management helps us to create a comfortable life with an assurance of a secure future and freedom to spend money to keep us happy. The importance of personal financial management is that it enables us to improve standard of living, which leads to good health and financial stress is reduced considerably. Besides that, it also enables the individual to take better financial decisions which reduces poverty, reduces debts and increases savings and investments. In summary it is important for every individual to know the importance and benefits of personal financial management which leads to stress free, financial free and secure life. Many of us were not taught the importance of personal money management when we were young.

OBJECTIVE:

PRIMARY OBJECTIVE

- To study on personal finance management of working women in KOBELCO.

SECONDARY OBJECTIVES

- To identify factors to influence to working women in Kobelco.
- To find and understand awareness about investing.
- To examine their savings capacity of working women.

NEED FOR THE STUDY

- To enhance the financial stability and financial freedom of working women's

SCOPE FOR THE STUDY

Personal finance involves a 360-degree approach to financial planning and sustenance. An individual must take every aspect into account, including unforeseen expenses, budgeting for assets, and shelling out a huge chunk of money from time to time. One such aspect is that of car insurance and loans.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Gharleghi, B., Ong, T. S., & Muhammad, J. (2019).

Personal financial management practices among working women in Malaysia. *Journal of Asian Finance, Economics and Business*, 6(1), 191-201. This study explores the personal financial management practices of working women in Malaysia, including their saving and investment behaviors, financial literacy, and financial planning.

Dhillon, H. S., & Kaur, P. (2017).

Personal finance management among working women in India: A study of select cities. *International Journal of Management Research and Review*, 7(8), 701-711. This study examines the personal finance management practices of working women in India, focusing on their financial planning, investment behavior, and debt management.

Ferreira, J. J. C., & da Cunha, L. F. (2020).

Financial literacy, personal finance management, and gender: Evidence from Brazil. *International Journal of Consumer Studies*, 44(4), 385-396. This study investigates the relationship between financial literacy, personal finance management, and gender among Brazilian adults, including working women.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

METHODOLOGY:

Research methodology is mainly needed for the purpose of framing the research process and the designs and tools that are to be used for the project purpose. Research methodology helps to find employee satisfaction based on product. This time research methodology is framed for the purpose of finding the level of A STUDY ON PERSONAL FINANCE MANAGEMENT OF WORKING WOMEN IN KOBELCO.

RESEARCH DESIGN:

Descriptive Research Design

Descriptive research is a study designed to depict the participants in an accurate way. More simply put, descriptive research is all about describing people who take part in the study.

SOURCES OF DATA

Data collection is the term used to describe the process of preparing and collecting data.

- Primary Data – Questionnaire given to 106 respondents.
- Secondary Data - Websites and online journals, Published reports & Review of literature from published articles.

SAMPLE SIZE:

The respondents of this study considered were the people who are the Employee of The Organization Who Is Working in KOBELCO. The data was collected with 106 people.

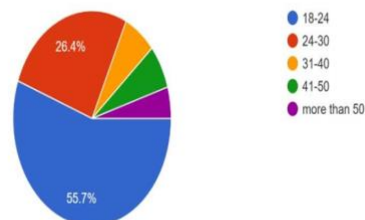
TOOLS FOR ANALYSIS:

- ❖ Percentage analysis
- ❖ Correlation

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

S.NO	AGE	NO. OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
1.	18-24	51	55.7
2.	24-30	30	26.4
3.	31-40	11	12.2
4.	41-50	5	3.9
5.	Above 50	3	1.80
TOTAL		106	100.00

Age
106 responses

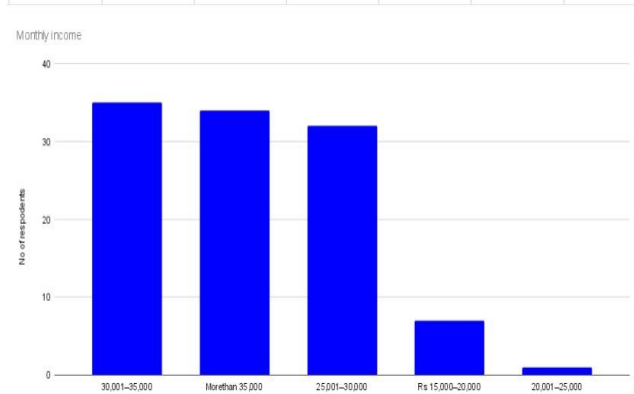


Age of the respondents

INTERPRETATION

From the above table it is interpreted that the number of respondents 18-28 age of respondents are 21.1%, between 29-39 age of respondents 55%, between 40-50 age of respondents are 17.4% between 51-61 age of respondents are 4%, 61 and above age of respondents are 1.8%

Monthly income	No of respondent	Percentage
Rs 15,000 To 20,000	7	6.4
Rs 20,001 to 25,0000	1	0.9
Rs 25,001 to 30,000	30	29.4
Rs 30,001 to 35,000	34	32.1
Morethan 35,0001	34	31.2
Total	106	100



Monthly income of respondents

INTERPRETATION

From the above table it is interpreted that number of respondents Rs 30,001 to 35,000 are (32.1%) more than 35,0001 are 31.2% Rs 25,000 to 30,000 ae 29.4% Rs 15,000 to 20000 are 6.4 % and 20,001 to 25,000 are 0.9%.

INFERENCE

Majority (32.1%) of the respondents have Monthly income Rs 30,001 to 35,000.

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS CORRELATION

H₀(Null hypothesis):

There is no significant difference between age of the respondents and their investment.

H₁(Alternate hypothesis):

There is significant difference between age of the respondents and their investment.

Occupation		10. Do you have investment [Index]	10. Do you have investment [Gold]
Occupation	Pearson Correlation	1	-.152
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.708
	N	106	106
10. Do you have investment [Index]	Pearson Correlation	-.037	.081
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.708	.411
	N	106	106
10. Do you have investment [Gold]	Pearson Correlation	-.152	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.120	.411
	N	106	106

Inference:

Since p value (0.1) is less than 0.05. we accept the alternate hypothesis and reject the null hypothesis. Hence there is significant between age of the respondents and investment.

FINDING

- Majority (46.80%) of the respondents

- Majority (53%) strongly agree with the respondents regarding the parameter's product accessibility and availability.
- Majority (60%) strongly agree of the respondents with the parameter's vegetable quality / taste.
- Majority (64%) strongly agree with the respondents about the parameters value for money.
- Majority (70%) strongly agree with the respondents.

CONCLUSION

All of that were about its benefits of financial planning, what should we do or how we can prevent when we face to financial problem and planning for the better lifestyle. For this personal financial planning is a kind of useful soft skill in our future life, it will bring us improvement of standard of living and achieve our goals. After discussion in this assignment, we gain of understanding for financial planning process, we also learn more about beneficial of using the personal financial planning by influencing economic environment. For example, we can classify about our investment and planing our wealth for better when make our decision in future planning. Working women need to save their money for their future. And there is a need to pick an insurance policy. Long term investment to be made for their future and if in case of early retirement.

