



Influence of Financial Literacy on Investment Decision of Working Women

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Abstract- This study examines the impact of financial literacy on the investment decisions of working women in INDIA, revealing a positive correlation between higher literacy, improved investment divers, and increased confidence. While risk aversion often drives a preference for traditional, safe assets, increased financial knowledge empowers women to shift toward informed, strategic, and higher-yield instruments. In today's volatile and rapidly changing financial markets, financial literacy—the capacity to understand and apply skills like budgeting, investing, and risk management—has become a vital, global imperative. Financial literacy, now a top global priority, is defined as the ability to use knowledge and skills to make info, effective money management decisions. Financial Literacy is the amalgamation of skill, knowledge, attitude and behavior that transforms into relevant financial decisions and proper usage of financial services. Financial literacy improves the quality of life an individual can afford as it helps to equip persons with fundamental tools for budgeting, facilitates them to attain the discipline towards saving and thus, make sure that they can benefit and can plan a good life post retirement. The strength of this study is that it is the reflection of women's voices, ideas and concerns. For women, emotion, money, and family are issues that are difficult to separate.

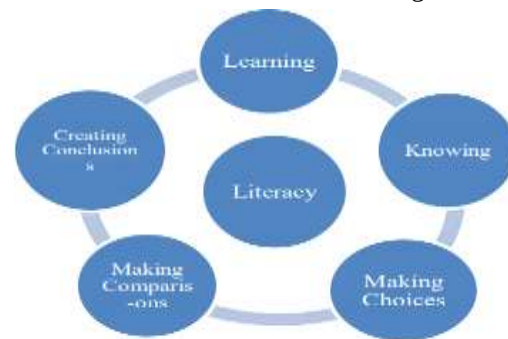
KEYWORD- Financial Literacy, Investment decisions, Economic empowerment, Economic growth, Financial Knowledge.

I. INTRODUCTION

Financial literacy Is The Ability To Effectively Manage a Variety Of financial skills, such as personal finance management, budgeting, and investing. Financial Investments And Services Have Recently Become Widespread Among People Of all economic backgrounds.

Financial literacy plays a critical role in shaping the investment decisions of working women. Encompassing the knowledge and understanding of core financial concepts—such as saving, investing, risk, return, budgeting, and financial planning—it serves as a foundation for economic independence. As working women manage regular incomes alongside increasing financial responsibilities, making strategic investment decisions becomes vital to securing their financial long-term stability and future goals. While a higher level of financial literacy empowers women to navigate diverse investment vehicles, evaluate risk-return profiles, and make informed choices, their decisions remain heavily influenced by compounding factors such as limited financial exposure, domestic responsibilities, heightened risk perception, and a general lack of market awareness. Consequently, examining the influence of financial literacy on the investment behavior of working women is essential to uncovering behavioral patterns and identifying systemic interventions to boost their market awareness and participation.

India's financial literacy rate among its young and adult population has been growing due to various factors including the recent advancement in technology and media coverage. The government of india and various regulators are constantly working towards growth by implementing financial literacy courses, workshops and schemes. From mobile banking to online payments and insurance; the country has a huge number of online financial services users. This helped improve india's financial literacy as the awareness and ease of insurance and banking increased.



(Source: Elements of Literacy, Burnet, 1965)

The financial market plays a pivotal role in accelerating capital formation through accumulating savings and employing investment options and thus helps in speeding up the process of wealth creation. Developing country india also requires capital formation at a fast pace. Financial planning is a strategic process that converts goals into action, helping



to determine and achieve short- and long-term objectives. It facilitates a secure retirement, funds children's education, and allows for major purchases like a home or car. The importance of financial planning cannot be overstated because of two reasons mainly inflation and changing lifestyles. With higher disposable incomes, it is common for individuals to upgrade their standard of living.

The statement "life of every human being is full of risk and uncertainties..." Highlights a foundational truth about personal finance: saving is a necessity, but investing is essential for long-term security. While saving creates a safety net for emergencies, simply holding cash or keeping money in low-interest accounts causes its value to depreciate due to inflation. Over time, the same amount of money buys fewer goods, effectively making you poorer despite having the same nominal amount. Money must be invested—deployed into assets with the potential for growth. The goal is to achieve returns that beat inflation. Through liberalization, privatization and globalization Indian financial market has a plethora of financial products either as a saving or investment alternatives.

To cope with inflation and navigate complex financial markets, individuals must possess basic financial literacy. A low level of financial literacy often prevents individuals from

Selecting appropriate investment alternatives that align with their financial goals. Conversely, financial literacy empowers individuals to manage their money properly and make informed, confident investment decisions. Former president of India, Shri Prana Mukherjee, on the occasion of International Literacy Day, 2014, stated that "financial literacy and education plays a vital role in financial inclusion, inclusive growth and sustainable prosperity".

"Financial literacy is a crucial tool for financial inclusion, as the two concepts are inextricably linked. The importance of financial literacy has been widely acknowledged by policymakers, bankers, practitioners, and researchers worldwide."

II. FINANCIAL LITERACY IN INDIA

Financial literacy has become a cornerstone of economic development and financial inclusion in India. It represents an individual's capacity to grasp core financial concepts and apply that knowledge to make informed choices regarding saving, borrowing, investing, insurance, retirement, and overall money management. In a rapidly evolving financial environment, this literacy empowers people to evaluate diverse products, understand risk versus return, plan for future needs, and make sound investment decisions.

In recent years, India has seen a massive expansion in the availability and accessibility of financial services, driven by banking growth, digital payments, mobile banking, online investment platforms, and financial technology. However,

access to financial services does not automatically guarantee financial literacy. An individual might actively use a bank account or digital payment apps while still lacking a clear understanding of interest rates, inflation, portfolio diversification, investment risks, insurance mechanics, or retirement planning. Ultimately, bridging this knowledge gap is essential to transforming Basic Access into Meaningful, long-term Financial Inclusion.

In April 2012, Visa had released the results of a survey conducted on financial literacy among 25,500 individuals in 28 countries. It was revealed that 50.4 Per cent of people of Brazil are financially literate, which is the highest among all the 28 countries. Mexico has

Per cent of people who are financially literate followed by Australia and the USA which have 46.3 Per cent and 44 per cent of people who are financially literate respectively.

As of June 2023, the financial literacy rate in India was 62.6% based on knowledge, behaviour and attitude. Financial literacy varies across the country and is lower than in developed countries. The financial literacy rate is lower in Indian adults than in other developed nations including the USA, UK, and Singapore.

- Only 16.7% of Indian students have a basic understanding of financial and money management.
- Predictions state that India will continue to be the fastest growing economy for the next decade.
- The country's citizen might never be able to make most of this vast economic opportunity that lies ahead of them.
- Surveys revealed only 27% of Indian population is financially literate.

India's literacy rate in 2024 is predicted to be between 80% and 85.95%. This is based on a number of factors including improved infrastructure, increased awareness, and better education policies. Financial literacy helps to learn, grow, and acquire financial reasoning skills for adulthood. According to a recent report, the financial literacy rate in India for 2024 is estimated to be 27% of the population, indicating a significant gap in financial knowledge among most Indians. (Data can be formed to organization like the National Centre for Financial Education).

1. Growing importance of financial literacy : Financial literacy is one of the biggest assets of any country as it is directly proportional to the economic growth. The significance of financial literacy in India are as follows:

2. Development of rural areas: Reaching out to rural sections and working on their development can be achieved through financial literacy. This can be achieved by making people more aware about the available resources and the right way of utilizing them.



3. Ease in borrowing: based on an rbi study, 42.9% Of population borrowed money from informal sources and pay higher interests. A strong financial education can help small traders make informed decisions and make the best use of available resources.

4. Ease in doing business transactions: the launch of pardhan mantri jan dhan yojana has led to an addition of 280 million new bank accounts. These accounts have led to an ease in doing business and has also promoted cashless transactions to a great extent.

5. Growth of msme: msme contribute to 29% of india's gdp with 50% of the exports coming from this sector. Financial literacy can help small businesses grow and even bring new businesses to the market.

III. WOMEN AND FINANCIAL LITERACY

Financial literacy is uniquely vital for women in india today. As women's participation in education, employment, and entrepreneurship continues to rise, so does their contribution to personal and household incomes. Consequently, working women are increasingly called upon to manage complex decisions regarding savings, investments, insurance, and retirement planning. However, systemic disparities in financial awareness, income levels, educational backgrounds, social responsibilities, and access to reliable financial information still heavily influence their capacity to make fully independent financial choices. To address these gaps, the government of india and key financial-sector institutions have launched numerous initiatives to drive financial education and inclusion.

The female population has consistently grown over the decades in both rural and urban areas. In 1951, the rural female population was 146.7 Million, while in 2036, it is projected to reach 456.7 Million, indicating a significant rise. The urban female population was 28.9 Million in 1951 and is projected to grow to 285.9 Million by 2036.

The report of the technical group on population projections for india and states 2011-2036 indicates that in 2011, 60.7% Of india's population fell within the working age range of 15-59 years. This percentage is expected to increase to 64.9% By the year 2036.

Working women financial literacy can contribute significantly to financial independence and investment participation. Knowledge of financial concepts can help women compare investment alternatives, understand risk and return, diversify their portfolios and select investments according to their financial objectives. It can also increase their confidence in participating in household and personal financial decisions.

World Wide Gender Gap in Financial Literacy

The worldwide gender gap in financial literacy. It was observed that worldwide 35 per cent of men have given three out of four correct answers whereas only 30 per cent women have given three out of four correct answers. Thus, representing the worldwide 5 per cent gender gap in financial literacy. The average gender gap in financial literacy in major emerging countries is the same as the worldwide gender gap i.e. 5 Per cent, since 35 per cent of men gave the three out of four correct answers in comparison to 30 per cent of women who gave three out four correct answers.

Major factors responsible include lower financial education, income differences, limited exposure to financial decisions, social and family responsibilities, and lower confidence in financial matters. However, increasing women's education, employment and access to digital financial services is gradually improving their financial participation.

Globally, a significant gender gap in financial literacy persists, with women generally displaying lower levels of financial knowledge than men. This disparity directly impairs a woman's capacity to make informed choices regarding saving, investing, insurance, borrowing, and retirement planning.

IV. METHODOLOGY

In the current study, a standard questionnaire developed by the oecd was used to test the financial literacy of working women. Primary data was collected from a sample of 200 working women. In order to gauge the respondents' knowledge of concepts such as simple interest, compound interest, the time value of money, savings, borrowing, and risk and return, several questions regarding personal finance were posed. Along with these, questions related to financial attitude and behaviour were also asked of the respondents. The individual scores for financial knowledge, financial attitude, and financial behaviour were combined to calculate the overall score of financial literacy.

1. Research Design:

The present study will adopt a descriptive and analytical research design. The descriptive approach will be used to assess the level of financial literacy and investment preferences of working women, while the analytical approach will be used to examine the influence of financial literacy on their investment decisions. The study will use a quantitative research approach, based primarily on information collected directly from working women through a structured questionnaire.



2. Sample Design:

A non-probability convenience/purposive sampling technique may be used for collecting data from working women. Respondents will be selected according to the predetermined criteria of the study.

3.Primary Data:

Primary data will be collected directly from working women through a structured questionnaire. The questionnaire will contain questions relating to demographic characteristics, financial knowledge, financial behaviour, financial attitude, investment awareness, risk tolerance and investment decisions.

4.Secondary Data:

Secondary data will be collected from books, research journals, research papers, government publications, reports of financial institutions, rbi publications, sebi reports, oecd reports, world bank publications, websites and other reliable academic sources.

5. Hypothesis of the Study

H₀: There is no significant impact of financial literacy on the investment awareness of working women.

H₁: There is a significant impact of financial literacy on the investment awareness of working women.

H₀: There is no significant impact of financial literacy on the investment decisions of working women.

H₁: There is a significant impact of financial literacy on the investment decisions of working women.

6. Significance of the Study:

"This study evaluates the extent of financial literacy among working women and examines its direct impact on their investment behavior. Strong financial acumen equips women to independently manage savings, investments, insurance, and retirement strategies, thereby reinforcing financial self-efficacy and long-term economic autonomy.

"Financial literacy influences the selection of investment avenues such as bank deposits, insurance, mutual funds, shares, gold, real estate and pension schemes. It will help determine whether financially literate women are more likely to evaluate risk, return, liquidity and diversification before making investment decisions.

"Financial literacy is directly linked to women's economic empowerment. By improving their financial knowledge, women can take an active role in personal and household decisions, manage their income effectively, and build long-term security."This research provides a reference point for future studies on financial literacy across varied demographics, regions, and occupations. It also opens the

door for critical comparative analysis across genders, age groups, and income tiers.

V. REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

Recent literature indicates that financial literacy is an important determinant of financial behaviour and investment decision-making among women.

1. Aggarwal (2010) analysed financial literacy and financial planning of indian investors. Study revealed that majority of respondents answered correctly for questions related to inflation, diversification and numeracy. Still there are variations in the demographic variables. As males know better than females, educational level also impact financial literacy, people with more goals know better about financial planning than less goals people, as number of goals increases there will be increase in financial instruments, number of investments, increase in insurance etc.

2. Jain, k. (2012), Dhananjay banthia and sujata mangaraj (2017) found financial literacy as an important predictor of material, physical, social and emotional well being. Level of financial literacy helps an individual to create a platform to achieve the desired financial freedom with planned approach. Financial literacy level does not get affected by age, and geographic region.

3. Jain, k. (2012) Conducted a study to know is financial literacy a factor in shaping well being of elderly? Evidence from urban india. The objective of the study was to assess the socioeconomic determinants of financial literacy and to explore the effect of financial literacy on of elderly. The study was conducted on a sample size of 400 elderly aged 50 and above from the urban population of jaipur district.

4. Karan gupta & vinod negi (2014) conducted a study on financial literacy of himachal pradesh "a case study of shimla". Objective of the study was to determine the level of financial literacy and to study the relationship between demographic & factors, cultural factors and financial literacy. The study was based on 100 people of from service class, agriculture, businessmen etc. To study the relationship between financial literacy and various demographic factors chi square test was used.

5. Bucher-koenen, lusardi, alessie and van rooij (2014) examined gender differences in financial literacy across countries. They found that women were less likely than men to answer basic financial-literacy questions correctly and were more likely to report that they did not know the answer. The study highlighted the importance of improving women's financial knowledge for better financial decision-making.

6. Bucher-koenen et al. (2016) Investigated gender differences in financial literacy and found that the gender gap exists from an early age. The study also suggested that gender



stereotypes related to household financial responsibilities may contribute to differences in financial knowledge.

7. Prasad kiran and sharma (2021) investigated behaviour, social economic and financial-literacy factors affecting investment decisions among indian retail investors. Using pls sem, the study found that financial-literacy and behaviour factors significantly influenced investment decisions for both men and women, with the model showing particular relevance for women investors.

Adil, singh and ansari (2022) Examined 253 individual investors from the delhi ncr region and studied the relationship between behaviour biases, financial literacy and investment decisions. The research specifically considered financial literacy as a moderating factor in the relationship between behaviour biases and investment decisions, making it particularly relevant to research in the ncr context.

- Women's financial literacy: a bibliometric study (2023) reviewed 312 research articles published between 1998 and 2022 and identified financial literacy among women as an important and expanding research area. The study highlighted the need for further research on women's financial well-being, investment behaviour and financial decision-making.
- Panwar and telang (2024) reviewed selected literature on financial literacy and investment decisions among women. The review reported that women generally preferred relatively safer investment avenues such as fixed deposits and post-office investments, while participation in equity investments was comparatively lower. The study emphasized the need for greater investment awareness among women.
- Periwal and nair (2024) investigated financial literacy, behavioural biases and investment decision-making among 197 working women in mumbai. The study found a positive association between financial literacy and investment decision-making. It also showed that financial behaviour and attitude play an important role in shaping women's financial choices.
- Priya (2025) examined financial literacy among 500 working women in india. The study reported differences in financial literacy according to factors such as age, income, education and work experience, indicating that social-economic characteristics are important in understanding women's financial knowledge and behaviour.
- Mehta et al. (2025) Examined factors influencing investment awareness and investment behaviour among working women. The study identified financial literacy, risk perception, income, family influence and internet accessibility as important factors affecting women's investment decisions.

- Kiruthika (2025) reviewed research on working women's investment behaviour and identified financial literacy, risk tolerance, investment goals, demographic characteristics and access to financial information as important determinants of investment behaviour.

VI. NEED FOR THE STUDY:

Financial literacy has become a crucial driver of individual financial well-being and informed Decision-making. In Today's Complex Economic Environment, Individuals Face a Diverse Array Of Financial Products, Including Bank Deposits, Insurance, Mutual Funds, stocks, bonds, pension schemes, gold, real estate, and other market-linked Instruments.

Choosing the right investment options requires more than just a steady income. It demands a solid grasp of core financial concepts, awareness of available alternatives, A clear understanding of risk versus return, and the ability to evaluate market information. Consequently, financial Literacy Heavily Influences how effectively People manage their income, savings, and investments.

Simultaneously, the financial independence of women has grown significantly, driven by broader access to education, expanding career opportunities, and higher participation in the formal workforce. As working women contribute more to household incomes, they are taking an increasingly active role in critical financial decisions—ranging from day-to-day savings and investments to insurance, retirement planning, and long-term wealth. Working women may still face difficulties in selecting suitable investment avenues because of limited financial literacy, lack of investment awareness, risk perceptions, family responsibilities, time constraints and dependence on family members for financial guidance. These circumstances create a need to examine the relationship between financial literacy and investment decision-making among working women. Historically, patriarchal structures have Positioned Men as dominant, often leaving women to follow, despite women being fundamental To the

Fabric of society. Empowering women through education is crucial, as educating a woman elevates the entire family. While 2015 global data showed 82.7% Female literacy within an 86.3% Total, india's statistics, with 62.8% Female literacy against a 72% total, highlight a significant gender gap, indicating a need for improved educational Equity ("Literacy Statistics Metadata Information Table". Unesco Institute for statistics. September 2015). Financial literacy is important for women because nearly 90 per cent of all women will end up managing their financial portfolios alone At Some Time In Their Life (Oppenheimer Funds, 2005) Women Is Improving; They were given equal right to education as well as expression. They are holding prominent



positions in almost every field being academics, administration, judiciary etc.

The need for this study is particularly important because working women represent a diverse group with differences in age, education, occupation, income, marital status, family responsibilities and financial experience. These characteristics may influence both their level of financial literacy and their investment behaviour. Women working in professional, private, public and self-employed sectors may have different levels of exposure To Financial Information And Investment Opportunities. This Study Is Also Vital for understanding women's financial independence and empowerment. True financial independence relies heavily on the ability to manage income, savings, and Investments effectively. When working women possess strong financial knowledge, they Are Better Equipped To Participate Independently In Both Personal And Household financial decisions. Effective investment planning plays a critical role in building a secure future. It ensures preparedness for emergencies, funds children's education, enables home ownership, secures retirement, and drives long-term wealth creation. Ultimately, enhancing financial literacy among working women does not just improve individual well-being—it strengthens the economic stability of the entire household.

VII. RESEARCH GAP:

While existing literature firmly establishes a positive relationship between financial literacy, financial behaviour, and investment decision-making, several critical gaps remain. Relatively limited research has specifically examined how financial literacy influences the investment choices of working women through a comprehensive lens—one that simultaneously accounts for financial knowledge, risk perception, demographic variables, digital financial literacy, and individual investment preferences.

Furthermore, while recent empirical evidence from regions like the delhi national capital region (ncr) provides a strong foundational basis for further investigation, existing studies often suffer from geographic concentration and limited sample sizes. A focused study can significantly extend the literature by examining these multi-dimensional relationships across a broader, more diverse sample of working women, thereby capturing a truer picture of their financial realities.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

The Main Objective Of The Study Is To Examine The Influence Of Financial Literacy On The investment decisions of working women.

- To Assess The Level Of Financial Literacy Among Working Women.
- To Examine The Influence Of Financial Literacy On Investment Decision-making Among working women.

- To Analyze The Relationship Between Financial Literacy And Risk-taking Behaviour Of working women in investment decisions.

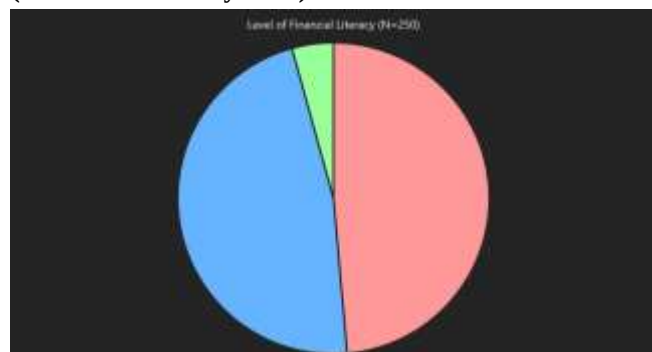
1. Analysis Of The Study

Data Analysis Is An Important Part Of The Research Process Through which The Information collected from respondents is systematically organized, classified, presented, and interpreted. In the present study, Primary data has been used as the main source of information. Primary data refers to the original data collected directly from the respondents For the Specific purpose of the Research. Primary data Were Collected from working women through a structured questionnaire. The questionnaire covered information related to income level, saving habits, financial literacy, Influencing investment decisions And Financial literacy/risk Challenges faced in investment planning. The collected responses were classified and presented through frequency tables, percentages, pie charts. This analysis clarifies the influence of financial literacy on investment decision of working women investment habits of working women it pinpoints key factors steering Their financial choices, mapping how income, financial awareness, family duties, and asset selection connect. Using primary survey data, these findings provide an empirical base to draw conclusions and propose steps that boost financial participation and literacy among employed women.

Table1: Financial Literacy Working Women

Level of Financial Literacy	Percentage (%)	Number of Respondents (N=250)
Low	48.60%	122
Moderate	47.10%	118
High	4.30%	10
Total	100.00%	250

(Source Of Primary Data)



- **Low financial literacy (48.6% / 122 Respondents):** This is the largest segment, showing that nearly half the sample struggles with concepts like budgeting, inflation, and risk diversification. These individuals rely heavily on informal advice, making them highly vulnerable to

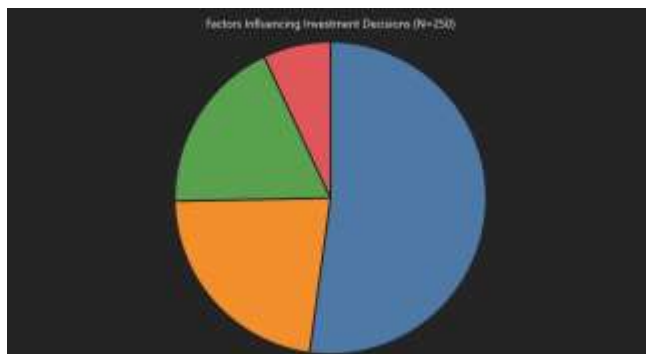


financial fraud, poor investment choices, and inadequate retirement planning.

- **Moderate financial literacy (47.1% / 118 Respondents):** This group makes up a nearly equal share of the sample. While they understand basic tools like savings accounts and mutual funds, they lack expertise in advanced areas like tax planning and portfolio diversification. Their choices are mostly driven by family, personal experience, or basic online research.
- **High financial literacy (4.3% / 10 Respondents):** A minimal fraction of the sample Exhibits Advanced Financial Expertise. This Sharp Contrast Highlights A Widespread lack of deep financial knowledge and confidence across the surveyed population.

Table 2: Factors Influencing Investment Decisions

Factor Influencing Investment Decision	Percentage (%)	Number of Respondents (N=250)
Education	52.10%	130
Family Influence	22.50%	56
Income Level	18.30%	46
Financial Knowledge	7.00%	18
Total	100.00%	250



The analysis reveals that 130 respondents (52.1%) Identified education as the primary factor influencing their investment decisions. This finding indicates that educational attainment plays a significant role in shaping financial awareness, investment behaviour, and decision-making abilities. Educated individuals are generally more familiar with various financial products and are better able to understand the relationship between risk and return. Higher levels of education may also enhance individuals' ability to evaluate different investment alternatives and access relevant financial information. Furthermore, education can increase confidence in making independent financial decisions. Therefore, education emerges as the most influential factor affecting investment behaviour among the respondents. The second most influential factor is family influence, reported by 56 respondents (22.5%). This finding indicates that family members, particularly spouses, parents, and other close

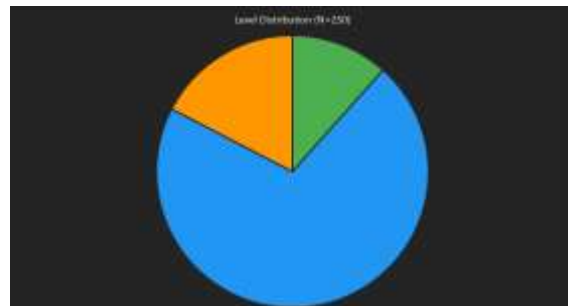
relatives, continue to play an important role in financial decision-making. In many households, investment decisions are made collectively rather than independently. Family advice, financial traditions, and shared financial responsibilities can significantly influence the selection of investment avenues. This finding highlights the continuing social and cultural importance of family participation in financial planning, particularly among working women.

Furthermore, 46 respondents (18.3%) Considered income level to be the major factor influencing their investment decisions. Income determines an individual's capacity to save and invest after meeting regular household and personal expenses. Respondents with higher disposable incomes generally have greater opportunities to invest larger amounts and diversify their investment portfolios. In contrast, individuals with relatively lower incomes may have limited investment capacity and may prefer safer investment avenues to minimize financial risk. Thus, income level influences both the amount invested and the type of investment selected by respondents. Only 18 respondents (7.0%) Reported financial knowledge as the primary factor influencing their investment decisions. Although financial knowledge is an important component of effective investment planning, its relatively low percentage suggests that respondents may rely

More heavily on formal education, family guidance, and income-related considerations when making investment decisions. This finding highlights the need to strengthen financial literacy and investment awareness among working women. Providing accessible financial education, investment guidance, and awareness programme could help women make more informed, confident, and independent investment decisions.

Table 3: Level of Financial Literacy/Risk

Level	Percentage (%)	Number of Respondents (N=250)
High	11.60%	29
Moderate	71.00%	178
Low	17.40%	43
Total	100.00%	250





A majority of the respondents (178 individuals, or 71.20%) fall into the moderate-level category, representing the largest proportion of the sample. This dominance indicates that most participants possess a balanced level of the measured characteristic, positioning them in the middle range rather than at either extreme. Meanwhile, 43 respondents (17.20%) are categorized under the low-level tier. While this represents a smaller segment, it remains a significant group that may require targeted intervention, such as tailored awareness campaigns, education, training, or support measures. In contrast, the high-level category comprises the smallest proportion, containing just 29 respondents (11.60%). This finding reveals that only a limited number of participants demonstrate a high degree of the characteristic under investigation. Overall, the distribution shows that 71.00% of respondents are at a moderate level, 17.40% are at a low level, and 11.60% are at a high level. These findings demonstrate that the population is predominantly concentrated within the moderate category. Together, the

low and high categories comprise 29.00% of the sample, indicating that less than one-third of the respondents fall outside the moderate range.

VIII. CONCLUSION:

Adequate financial literacy is important for any investor to take efficient investment decisions. The influence of financial literacy level on the efficiency of investment decisions among women employees in ncr. Working women in ncr exhibit a moderate to high level of investment decision efficiency across various dimensions. They also demonstrate commendable efficiency in risk evaluation, fraud detection, and emotional regulation, indicating an improved ability to manage uncertainty and make rational investment choices. A moderate level of efficiency is evident in analytical decision-making competence and digital investment adoption, suggesting that while respondents are increasingly using digital platforms and analytical approaches, there is still scope for enhancing deeper analytical skills and innovative investment readiness. Relatively lower efficiency is found in portfolio monitoring and optimization, as well as in considering tax and macroeconomic factors, highlighting gaps in periodic portfolio review, tax planning, and macroeconomic awareness. Importantly, the study establishes that financial literacy across all its dimensions has a significant relationship with the efficiency of investment decisions among working women. This underscores the critical role of comprehensive financial education in strengthening not only basic financial knowledge but also advanced skills related to risk assessment, portfolio management, and strategic financial planning. The table indicates that the moderate level is predominant among the respondents, accounting for 71% of the total sample. The relatively smaller proportion of respondents in the high category suggests scope for improvement, while the low-level group highlights the need for targeted interventions. In

the context of a research study on working women's income and investment patterns, if this table represents financial literacy, investment awareness, or financial decision-making, the findings suggest that most respondents have a moderate level of awareness or capability, with further scope to strengthen their financial knowledge and investment participation. Overall, the findings emphasize the need for targeted and continuous financial literacy initiatives to further enhance investment efficiency and financial empowerment among working women in ncr.

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