

Neurofinance & Individual Investment Patterns of Citizens

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ABSTRACT

The current essay is a conceptual investigation of the significance of neurofinance. Researcher time has been spent to grasp the idea and strategy of the Investment Patterns of Buyers in any sector. This comprises of the data from secondary sources. The Investment, it has been noted, Individuals' responses and perceptions determine their patterns. The research shows that the formal Methods and practises give compelling evidence of the brain activity linked to financial decision-making. Neurofinance is a useful tool for using brain mapping technology to make economic decisions. The results contribute to comprehension of the ability to invest and the risk preferences. In the interdisciplinary field of neurofinance, seeks to shed light on how humans make decisions and the cerebral activity that influences their perception of the brain's capacity for comprehending the different options that are available after choosing a specific path of action.

Keywords: Neurofinance, Investment Patterns, Individual Decision-making

Recent years have seen a rise in market analysts' gathered a lot of evidence to show how unique Speculators manage their financial holdings with time. A person's behaviour influences. The decisions of investors are examined by finance researchers over the last two years have found decades. These results have formed a selfgoverning division within financial knowledge, known as "behavioral finance". The terms "behavioral finance" and "behavioral economics" started to come into sight in the 1990s in scholastic journals, practitioner publications, finance agazines and daily newspapers. Neurofinance derived from the research methods from behavioral finance, neuroscience, cognitive and social psychology.

Econometric models with heuristic restrictions cannot explain the market behaviors of the investors, as minds and thinking of people are involved. Hence, the delicate system that decides on certain decisions of the individuals in poignant, risk, dreadful, improbability, manipulative and other circumstances are decoded and the assuring outcomes are acquired within the emerging field called Neurofinance.

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Received: September 15, 2018; Revision Received: November 26, 2018; Accepted: December 30, 2018

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Neurofinance

From many a years' using a numerous strategies, Social and natural scientists are attempting to understand how individuals make Investment decisions. From two decades, by combining these approaches, Neurofinance as an interdisciplinary field seeks to clarify human decision-making, the potential to process multiple alternatives and to proceed with a course of action. It scrutinizes how economic behavior can shape our perception of the brain, and how Neuroscientific discoveries can restrain and direct the models of economics. Decision under risk and uncertainty has created a center of attention in microeconomics, behavioural neuroeconomics, neurofinance and econophysics and neuroendocrinology of decision-making. Neurofinance is more related to the analysis of the decision-making of the investors. Neurofinance coalesces Neurosciences knowledge and technologies to examine the running of the brain for making financial decisions. In simple words, Neurofinance presents all the data that is on the brain on the Internet in practical form which includes images, models of neuron behavior and maps of the genes that are "turned on" in different brain regions. This shows how human brain reasons, plans, and solves problems.

Investment Decision-making

Investors always try to make rational decisions to maximize their profits and minimize their losses. Most of the finance theories are based on the premise that individuals act rationally and sensibly in which the buyer know his preferences, has transitivity, autonomy and Permanence. And the behavioral finances conclude buyers' choice based on behavioral biases. In disparity, neurofinance - the amalgamation of psychology, neurology and finance by combining both theoretical and empirical tools endeavors to appreciate behavior by examining the physiological processes in the human brain when exposed to monetary risks. The Investment decision-making being a subjective act, it is based both on subjective and objective factors. According to classical and neoclassical economics, decisions are made based on information and cost-benefit analysis. But as a matter of fact, the decision making process is much more intricate than formerly thought. Decision-making being interdisciplinary, Scientists map the mind to study how psychological, emotional and neurobiological factors drive the financial markets. Measuring a person's emotional state is considered one of the most complex problems in affective science (Mauss and Robinson, 2009). At the instance of investment decision making, investors confront with innumerable and untold emotions of all sorts like fear, anxiety, anger, disgust, trust, anticipation, contempt and other unexpressed tender feelings. Risk is never a disconnected part in investment decisions and Investment decisions without risk analysis should never be made, which maybe smaller or bigger risks. Risk and uncertainty (probabilistic choice) which are heterogeneous among individuals and are major topics in microeconomics may have an edifying and supportive role in the decision-making processes.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Objectives of the study

1. To know the Investment Patterns of Buyers in relation to Neurofinance
2. From the above observations, to make conclusions of Neurofinance based on the study.

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RESEARCH ANALYSIS

Correlation between the Neurology and the Individual Investment Patterns of Buyers

Our brain reacts in expectation to a possible reward. Humans are not balanced as per the rules of the conventional theory of finance. In a social environment, an individual can understand and duplicate the feelings and emotions from others, which may change sundry other references and utilities and which is a key feature of decision making, providing internal information what can imply the amplification of a given choice as well. Decision-making is such a seamless brain progression to the point that we are normally ignorant of it - until our decision brings about startling outcomes. According to Neurofinance, the human brain is categorized into three main parts, **The forebrain** is the largest and rational part of the brain consisting of the cortex and the limbic system, which helps in taking financial decisions. **Mid-brain** takes care of the mental picture, hearing, vision and body movement and the **Hind-brain** maintains vital bodily processes. Neurofinance gives a better mastery of human decisions related to wealth by using brain science and economic theory.

Brain Secretions

Dopamine is secreted at the time of unexpected profits or losses. This is responsible for overconfidence and Optimism in the buyers. Serotonin reduces during investment losses and is responsible for the feelings of nervousness, melancholy and craving.

Technologies to Map the Brain

Why would scientists take upon the demanding task of brain mapping? As Lichtman says “To know our brains in detail and a lot of our thinking about the brain is based on imperfect awareness of what is actually there”. To study the brain's structure and function, Scientists use various technologies. Connectomics method allows researchers to see all the connections between neurons in an intact brain. Brainbow and the ATLUM (Automatic Tape-Collecting Lathe Ultramicrotome) are being used only to study animals. The tools used in brain mapping by taking the images of the brain includes the following which captures the participants' brain electric activity during the investment process

Computerized Axial Tomography (CAT) Scan

This is an X-ray procedure which combines many X-ray images with the help of a computer to generate cross-sectional views and three-dimensional images of the internal organs and normal/abnormal structures of the body.

Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI)

This is often divided into structural MRI and functional MRI (fMRI) structural MRI offers delicate anatomical feature and high sensitivity to pathological alterations. This does not use ionizing radiation. Functional MRI (fMRI) is used to understand how different parts of the brain respond to outside stimuli or unreceptive activity in an inactive condition.

Diffusion tensor-MRI (DTI) images "tracts" of neurons that connect brain sections by following water movement in the brain.

Electroencephalography (EEG) is a noninvasive, electrophysiological monitoring method to record electrical activity of the brain with the electrodes placed along the scalp

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Positron Emission Tomography (PET) is a nuclear medicine functional imaging technique that takes images of radioactive markers in the brain to observe metabolic processes in the body.

Transcranial Magnetic Stimulation

(TMS) noninvasively stimulates parts of the brain to trigger certain behaviors.

Single Photon Emission Computed Tomography (SPECT)

This is a noninvasive nuclear medicine tomographic imaging technique using gamma rays. After imaging the brains, statistics are generated and the researchers will make sophisticated brain maps. Brain mapping associated with investment decisions differs between individuals when making buying, selling or holding decisions. The results evidently exhibit that people may use different reasoning strategies and approaches to make financial decisions clinging to on their all kinds of experiences.

CONCLUSION

In today's rapidly changing business environment, we need a better pecuniary edification of how our brain process financial decision-making. Neurofinance, as emergent science, is mounting and widening the field of experimental and behavioral economics, which tries to relate the brain processes to the investment behavior. Research indicates that Empiricists have started testing the newly-developed models of investor behavior. The neural data gives unswerving verifications with relative wealth inclination. Refuting the traditional finance theories, Neurofinance is constantly proving that investors are utilizing multitudinous strategies in their decision-making, instead of considering ultimate lucid decisions; which are based on their economic experiences that differ from one person to another. This monetary experience is very much governed by the person's socioeconomic status, intentions in life and also the biological variables that exert influence upon brainpower, traits and learning capabilities. People must be prepared to cope with the increasing financial complexities of our societies. Brain imaging techniques are not only used in treatment by doctors. Apart from diagnosing neurodegenerative diseases; Scientists and researchers are able to interpret anticipated

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Acknowledgments

The authors profoundly appreciate all the people who have successfully contributed to ensuring this paper in place. Their contributions are acknowledged however their names cannot be mentioned.

Conflict of Interest

The author declared no conflict of interest.

How to cite this article: Rami. N.A & Mehta. A.C (2018). Neurofinance & Individual Investment Patterns of citizens. *International Journal of Social Impact*, 3(4), 89-93. DIP: 18.02.015/20180304, DOI: 10.25215/2455/0304015