



A study on future plan for increasing financial literacy among people

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Abstract

Financial literacy is the combination of one's knowledge, talent and mindset towards economic subjects. It allows a person to be wiser choices and properly. Research has been done globally to measure the extent of economic literacy. And in addition the Economic Literacy Survey has been done in the U. s .degree with the aid of using governments. Most of the surveys have highlighted the negative level of their economic literacy. This overview specializes in economic literacy among Generation Y workers and to see how prepared they are to make economic choices. Through this inspection an attempt has been made to reduce the economic literacy threshold of Gen Y personnel. Observational findings indicate that gender, training, benefits and age affect the extent of economic literacy. This observation can aid in the adoption of appropriate techniques to increase the extent of economic literacy among Gen Y personnel.

Keywords: financial literacy, financial choice, gen y

Introduction

Financial literacy is the major task faced by all countries globally with the help of access. Financial literacy is the combination of one's familiarity, talent and mindset towards economic subjects. It allows a person to be wiser choices and properly. In today's international market a complex trading commodity market, the need for economic literacy can be inferred. In a country like India which has a high youth population, the government has been able to raise the threshold of economic literacy. Government and other private institutions have climbed the ladder through economic training programmes. Financial literacy goes beyond a supply of economic data and recommendations. It is the ability to identify, monitor and effectively use economic reappraisal to beautify an individual's welfare and financial shelter, his circle of relatives and his business. The OECD defines economic literacy as "the mix of recognition, familiarity, talents, mindset and conduct that is critical to making sound economic choices and financially well-being in the long run." Financial literacy is particularly concerned with high planning for retirement survival, sluggish wealth accumulation and making high economic choices. So being financially literate will become essential from the initial degree of one's career. But due to some personal or specialist constraints they become financially illiterate. This leaves them with incomprehensible information about economic behavior, unacceptable choices, etc. Therefore, they must be more in tune with economic information and tools that may be in place to make knowledgeable choices. Financial literacy drives the business of economic inclusion that results in the economic balance of any economic system in the long run. The need for economic literacy in India has gained importance due to the low level of literacy and the vast phase of the population that has been economically excluded from the formal economic system. Research to measure the extent of economic literacy has been done globally and additionally the Economic Literacy Survey has been conducted in the UK.s. degree with the aid of using governments. Most of the

surveys have highlighted the negative level of their economic literacy. This overview specializes in economic literacy among Generation Y workers and to see how prepared they are to make economic choices. The study additionally focuses on the situations faced with the help of their reappraisal, their information and their use in economic subjects. Need for Study Complex economic tradeoffs, low level of recognition and lack of awareness of economic topics make the need for economic literacy noteworthy. The degree of economic literacy varies from person to person. The gender hole also plays an important role in determining the extent of economic literacy. A woman's choice of whether or not dating with cash is decided with the help of enjoying her private existence on a regular basis. Emotion, cash and own circle of relatives are intertwined within a woman's existence. Lack of ready gate entry for static data leads to lack of confidence and knowledge of economic issues to make informed choices. Life adjustments such as new employment, divorce or separation, death of a partner are many annoying provocateurs in a person's existence. The reforms brought about in economic markets have reduced the scope of governments and employers to assist workers in realizing their destined economic desires. Therefore, the duty of handling and determining their destiny economic desires has extended to various young personnel. High activity insecurities, uncertain profits and easy entry into the intake credit score have a great impact on their economic behaviour. There have been very few studies on economic literacy. A u. s. With a very young demographic dividend and socio-financial diversities like India, this topic needs to be researched. With sixty-five percent of its population below the age of 35, India nowadays boasts the largest workforce internationally. A major phase of this demographic is that of the Gen Y organization. Therefore, it will become necessary to measure the economic literacy of various human beings below the age of 35 years. This study specializes in measuring economic literacy among Y generation workers in the Coimbatore metropolis.

Objectives

Objectives of observation include determining the extent of young personnel's economic knowledge to understand demanding situations and dreams adolescents have economic topics To narrow the range of economic literacy of young workers to the relationship between economic literacy and miscellaneous Exploring demographic and socio-financial elements. Five. To study the initiatives taken with the help of use of financial regulators in India. 6. Offering Destiny Plan for Increasing Economic Literacy among humans through Proposed School Degree Curriculum The volatility of economic volatility across the system in the 21st century has given rise to an increasing complexity of economic options and furthermore brings buyers to face demand situations in financial and economic activities. For this reason, within the last decade, the importance of economic control capabilities in private and painting existence has increased and research has been completed in this vicinity. Financial growth is widely recognized as an essential determinant of financial growth, with a vast literature examining the determinants of the distribution of banking and economic intermediation offerings (Lewin (2005). Yet despite calls for economic offerings). The determinants are much less well understood, especially in emerging market countries. Some of the opinions of current research are indexed below. Studies using Markolin and Abraham (2006) [4]; Schuchard et al., (2008) [11]; Rimund (2010) and Huston (2010) [5] observed that "despite rapid growth in hobby and investment for economic literacy and economic training programmes, the case remains that there is one main obstacle to overcome in the area of economic literacy: economic The lack of widespread dissemination of literacy, developed through rigorous psychometric analyses." Michael (2009) [3] argues that "loss of economic literacy can reduce people's ability to function properly. Outstanding economic choices." For those who show difficulty in making economic choices, the economic recommendation may include It is the ability to serve rather than the ability and the ability". AgarwalShobhesh Kumar, Barua Sameer, Jacob Joshi, Jayant R Verma (2012) conducted an exercise among 3000 people, and observed that "financial knowledge among Indians is far below international standards. But the economic behavior and mindset of retired and retired workers seems to be positive. The economic information of different girls is slightly higher than that of men. Greater gate to intake credit encourages economic behavior of young workers." Financial literacy was turned into a Wave11 test among people, which confirmed that economic literacy is low and that less than 1/3 of young adults have hobbies. Have simple knowledge of rates, inflation and risk diversification. Financial literacy is strongly associated with socio-demographic traits and economic sophistication of your circle of relatives. Specifically, a university-savvy male whose mother and father have shares and retirement financial savings of about forty-five percent changed into a factor of about forty-five percent more likely to recognize the risk of diversification from an extreme faculty training than a very little girl whose mother and father have no longer been wealthy (Lucardi, Michelle) and Curto 2006) [7]. Sages and Grable, (2009) [10] found in their study that "people who have a lower degree of economic threat tolerance rank among the lowest in terms of economic topics, with lower subjective evaluations of the Internet actually well-deserved and Very few are happy with their economic control capabilities. The degree of people's

economic threat tolerance determines economic behaviour". Ansong and Gyensare (2012) [1] demonstrated an exercise among 250 UG and PG University students of Cape Coast that "the era and the enjoyment of painting are certainly financial. Is linked to literacy. Also, mother's training is definitely related to economic literacy of respondents. But, degree of observation, painting status, father's training, access to media and cash supply training on economic literacy There is no effect. The responsibility for cash control rests with the mother and father. The parents are the supply of economic data. They are confident about their economic fortune. Their mother and father are a hit in cash control and they give them Economic disciplines, Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants take their position as fashion in determining the CICA Youth Financial Literacy Study 2011. The degree of economic literacy required depends on the economic desires and behavior of an individual. From the above research, it inferred G or that economic literacy is specifically promoted using age, location or u. s . In which the individual resides, the economic environment he experiences, the extent of benefits, socio-demographic elements such as his own circle of relatives, wide variety of dependents, mother's training, economic recommendation etc. And maximum research is targeted at both university college students or as adults. It will become imperative to recognize the extent of economic literacy of diverse occupations and especially Gen Y personnel will become inevitable.

Methodology

A survey was conducted among the Generation Y personnel of Coimbatore city for inspection. The respondents are conveniently fixed. The primary data of the respondents were collected with the help of the use of dependent questionnaire. Altogether two hundred respondents represented a pattern for this observation. Out of two hundred questionnaires, the simplest 189 have been duly filed and used for practice. Respondents are asked questions on personal finance to obtain an economic literacy degree. Questions are requested which will give the degree to the defendant's knowledge within the areas of economic numeracy, financial savings and investment, lending, insurance, intimidation and withdrawal. Along with this, questions related to economic mindset and conduct were also asked. A total rating is calculated for each respondent. For each respondent overall their percentage ratings were converted and the Economic Literacy Index was developed. The following hypotheses are developed.

Hypothesis

1: H1: There is an association between gender and economic literacy degree of Gen Y personnel. Hypothesis 2: H1: There is an association between Gen Y personnel age and economic literacy degree. Hypothesis three: H1: There is an association between Gen Y personnel training and economic literacy degrees. Hypothesis 4: H1: There is an association between the profitability of Gen Y personnel and the degree of economic literacy. Hypothesis five: H1: There is an association between marital fame and the economic literacy degree of Gen Y personnel. The speciation of this exercise has been investigated with the help of ANOVA. The speciation has been examined to a degree of five percent significance. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION Table 1. Demographic and Socioeconomic Details of the Respondent No. Demographic Element Number of Respondents

(Frequency) Percentage 1 Gender A) Male 113 59.eight B) Female Seventy Six 40.2 2 Age A) 20-25 Years Forty Seven 24.nine b) 26-30 years fifty six 29.6 b) 31-35 years 86 forty five.five three educational qualification a) school education 21 11.1 b) diploma/ITI 27 14.three c) graduate sixty three 33.three d) postgraduate seventy eight 41. Three five marital status a) married 122 sixty four.five b) unmarried sixty seven 35.five 6 no. Dependents a) 1 seventy six 40.2 b) 2 sixty four 33.nine c) three 32 16.9 d) above three 17 nine.nil 7 monthly income a) ten thousand fifty two 27.5 b) Rs 10001 -20000 34 17.nine c) Rs. 20000–30000 forty nine 25.nine d) >Rs. 30000 fifty four 28.7 Source: Primary data The above desk shows the demographic profile of the respondents. About 60% of the respondents are male. Most of the respondents if the age group of 31-35 years belongs to the organization. 41% of the respondents have completed their work after starting. Most of them are married. Most of the respondents have established 1 and the respondents who earn Rs 10001 to Rs 20000 are less as compared to different classes. The above profile indicates that the majority have finished at least below their start and are married. Relationship Between Gender and Economic Literacy Degree Based on gender, the result is very clear that female workers are more economically literate than male workers running. The rating of male running personnel is 69.80%, compared to the rating of female running personnel (41.2%) From the desk it can be seen that the F cost is very high – at 5% significance degree, resulting in H0 of speculation. 1- There is no affiliation between gender and economic literacy degree is rejected. Thus it can be concluded that the extent of economic literacy differs between male and girl respondents. Relationship between Age and Economic Literacy Degree Table 2 shows estimated ratings of economic literacy degrees for unique age occupations. There is no outstanding difference within the degree of economic literacy among the different unique age occupations. From the desk, it can be seen that the F cost at 5% significance degree is not very high, resulting in speculation that there is an association between H1 2-age and economic literacy degree is rejected. Thus it can be concluded that the degree of economic literacy no longer depends on age. Table: 2 Averages and F values of financial literacy level. No demographic element Mean F value Significance 1 Gender a) Male 69.eight 55.07 nil.000 b) Female 41.2 2 Age a) 20-25 years 48.nine 1.354 nil. 241 b) 26-30 years forty nine.6 b) 31-35 years forty five. Five Three Educational Qualification a) School Education 31.1 12.87 Zero.002 b) Diploma/ITI 42.3 c) Undergraduate 48.3 d) Post Graduate 61.Three Five Marital Status a) Married sixty four. five 30.Ninety nine zero.000 b) Unmarried forty five. 2 6 no. Dependents a) 1 40.2 7.nine 0.002 b) 2 53.nine c) three 61.nine d) above three forty nine .6 7 monthly income a) ten thousand 57.five 30.Fifty-one nil. 000 b) Rs 10001-20000 forty seven nine c) Rs. 20000-30000 fifty two nine d) >Rs. 30000 Sixty 3.7 Source: Primary Statistical Association between Training and Economic Literacy Degree Table 2 indicates that economic literacy degree is related to the extent of training. Higher the degree of training, higher is the extent of economic literacy. Table 2 indicates that the degree of economic literacy is highest for respondents who have a PG degree (61.4%) as seen using respondents who have less than a bachelor's degree (48.3%) . From the desk it can be seen that the F cost is very high- at 5% significance degree. Therefore the speculation that there is no relationship between the H0 three-training degree and the degree of

economic literacy is rejected. Thus it can be concluded that the degree of economic literacy depends upon the degree of training. The relationship between income and economic literacy degree The results in Table 2 show that the greater the benefit, Table 2 indicates that the degree of economic literacy is maximum for those respondents who have a profit degree above 30,000 (sixty 3.7%), corresponding to the month, which is the number of persons earning between Rs. Help is celebrated. According to the month 20-30 thousand (52.90.06%). From the desk it can be seen that the F cost is very high- at 5% significance degree. Therefore no relationship between H0-profit of speculative 4 and the degree of economic literacy is rejected. Thus it can be concluded that the degree of economic literacy depends upon the profit of the individual. Relationship between marital fame and economic literacy degree On consideration of marital fame we have divided the respondents into 4 categories i.e. married, unmarried, separated and widowed. But we have responded from married and single category. Table 2 indicates that married workers have a better degree of economic literacy than single workers. From the desk it can be seen that the F cost is very high- at 5% significance degree. Therefore speculation that there is no connection between H0 five-marital fame and the degree of economic literacy is rejected. Thus it can be said that the nature of marital fame affects the degree of economic literacy of the respondents. Relationship between the wide variety of dependents and the degree of economic literacy When we look at the extent of economic literacy with the appreciation of different types of dependents, it can be found that economic literacy is high with respondents having three dependents. Overall the degree of economic literacy among Technology Y workers is 50.9% not very encouraging. The financial literacy degree of adult males is better than that of females. Financial literacy is no longer dependent on age. From the observation we would say that the respondents who are below 30 years of age have higher economic literacy than the persons who fall below the age organization of 31-35 years. The level of economic literacy is definitely associated with the degree of training and profit i.e. our results suggest that the degree of economic literacy will increase with the increase in the degree of training and profits. The results are statistically great. Workers who were married are more financially literate than single workers and the difference is statistically great.

Conclusion

From the above evaluation it can be concluded that the standard economic literacy degree of 50.90% among all the respondents is not encouraging. This is a sign that in our city time man still does not know much about his finance related issues. Earlier research has proved that addiction to financial savings is not so high among young humans. Similarly, the entire burden of making plans their destiny in terms of finance is on the young people, as the workers' benefits dwindle. Early purchases through credit score playing cards have modified the economic demeanor of modern technical personnel. All these have an effect on their financial condition. The need for accurate economic literacy and data on economic topics will become inevitable. The observational results propose that the degree of economic literacy varies significantly among respondents based primarily on diverse demographic and socio-financial elements. It can be concluded that the degree of economic

literacy suffers from a wide variety of genders, training, benefits, marital fame and established, whereas it no longer suffers from age. Overall it can be concluded that the degree of economic literacy among Gen Y personnel in our Coimbatore metropolis is low and significant measures should be taken with the help of using officials to identify the development of almost economic related subjects.

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