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FINANCIAL LITERACY- THE ESSENTIAL SKILL TO ENHANCE WELL BEING OF THE STUDENTS (A REVIEW OF EARLIER STUDIES)

Suresh G*
Dr. K. Devan**

ABSTRACT

Financial Literacy refers to the essential knowledge on finance and required skills to obtain and manage the income and other sources of finance. To make a solid and best financial decision, he might have good financial capabilities. Past studies reveal that India is in the level of poor on Financial Literacy. The surveys conducted earlier by the researchers, scholars and institutions provide the data that less number of youth, students only have the financial knowledge to manage the money. According to Standard & Poor's global financial literacy survey India which ranks second of the world's population almost 76% of its adult population haven't aware of fundamental financial concepts. Recent years, the Government of India through its various agencies like RBI, SEBI, NABARD, State Bank of India, etc have been trying to provide financial Education and financial literacy to its citizens in the last few years. Without making the people financially educated, the dream of making India –Digital Economy and Cashless cannot be fulfilled. Considering these facts, it is very essential to make sufficient interventions to educate the adults especially school students, college and university students in the matters related to finance in order to equip their financial skills entire life by making best and opt financial decision. This paper focuses on the review of past studies made on Financial Literacy. This present study covers the literature on Financial literacy, Financial Education, determinants of financial literacy, financial inclusion, financial- knowledge, Attitude& Behavior, Financial management.

Keywords: *Financial Literacy, Financial-Knowledge, Attitude & Behavior, Financial Education, Financial Inclusion, Determinants of Financial Literacy, Parental and Peer Influence on Financial Literacy*.

Introduction

Around the world, every human being learns lot of skills entire life i.e. from birth to death. Everyone tries to obtain such skills which improve their lifestyle. Financial knowledge is one among the skills which switches their life into a bright future. We all know that an individual gets full confident when he could get necessary finance during its acute requirement in life stages. Through the confidence by getting finance, one can do anything boldly and he can act independently without any hesitation.

Every human being know the value of the money earn from a job, business, properties, etc in which ways to be spent, utilized. With proper financial planning, an individual knows how to plan and manage the expenditure by making Personal income statement from the money obtained from savings, time deposits, investments, stocks and other assets and how to utilize them for necessary such as for children's education, household expenses, insurance premiums, support for parents, relatives, accounts payables, savings, etc. Financial Literacy is an important component for individual's wellness regarding financial well being for entire life of everyone as well as for a nation's financial stability. Each and everyone know such knowledge on Financing. Proper awareness and understanding of the financial concepts improves their knowledge, behavior and attitude towards finance and equip everyone with all these skills. Lacking of financial skills is widespread around the world. There is a need of knowledge on Financial Education among the students studying in schools-which is the foundation stone of future nation.

G Research Scholar, Centre for Adult & Continuing Education, Pondicherry University, Pondicherry, India.
** Professor & Head, Centre for Adult & Continuing Education, Pondicherry University, Pondicherry, India.

Financial Literacy is the essential skill to learn and understand the fundamental financial concepts and to have the possession of finance related knowledge and skills that are required and for beneficial financial planning, successful decisions using the accessible financial resources. It is concern with getting aware on making money, spending, investment and savings for future life.

By the impact of India-OECD Global Symposium on Financial Education- held in 2017 in New Delhi**,** with the theme **on "Implementing Effective Financial Literacy Policies in a Changing Financial Landscape",** the Government of India through its various agencies like RBI, SEBI, NABARD, State Bank of *India,* etc have been trying to provide *financial Education* and *financial literacy* to its citizens *in* the last few years. Without making the people financially educated, the dream of making India –Digital Economy and Cashless cannot be fulfilled. According to Standard & Poor's global financial literacy survey, 76% of Indian adults are financially illiterate. It is high alarming to find that the financial literacy level among the people in our country is way behind other countries in the world. Considering these facts, there is a need to realize the importance of financial literacy by making sufficient interventions to educate the adults especially school students, college and university students and to make inform them in the matters related to finance in order to equip their financial skills entire life by making best and opt financial decisions for prosperous future.

Objectives of the Paper

- To review and summarize the earlier studies carried out among and for the students with the special focus on finance related concepts such as Financial Literacy, financial Education, determinants of financial literacy, financial inclusion, financial- knowledge, Attitude & Behavior, Financial management.
- To summarize the importance of financial literacy among the students to equip their personal financial skills.

Methodology

This present study is based on the Secondary data gathered from the various research dissertations, thesis, articles, journals and working papers. The review of literature was divided into sub sections such as Financial Literacy, financial Education, determinants of financial literacy, financial inclusion, financial- knowledge, Attitude& Behavior, Financial management among the students and provide the reviews with the importance of Financial literacy among the students to improve personal financial skills for prosperous future. .

Review of Literature

The following section reviews the earlier literature on Financial Literacy, financial Education, determinants of financial literacy, financial inclusion, financial- knowledge, Attitude & Behavior, Financial management.

- **Financial Literacy**

The term 'Financial Literacy' has been variably given definition as operational or conceptual in many ways by different organizations and researchers. For conceptual definitions, it has been defined as specific form of knowledge-the skills or ability to apply the knowledge, good financial behavior, perceived knowledge and financial experiences. The definitions on operational consisted of saving, budgeting, investing and borrowing. Thus, we get many definitions of financial literacy by researches.

Alena Opletalová (2015) outlined the importance of financial literacy and economic in Primary and Secondary schools in the Czech Republic. The research findings from the World Bank and in the Czech Republic have shown the household debt in high level while also showing the necessity for higher levels of Financial education. To prevent such developments, the Financial instruction and Financial literacy in schools would be effective tool. The conclusions and findings of the study were gathered through questionnaire survey in Secondary schools and by a strategic documents' content analysis adopted at both the level of National and international. The researcher described the current status of financial education in Czech schools with the methods of implementation and clearly stated that into the school curriculum, the financial literacy is necessary.

A study conducted by **Ani Caroline Grigion Potrich et al.,(2014)** has as its central axis making a model that explains the financial literacy level of the individual through demographic and socioeconomic variables with the sample consisting 1,400 individuals of Brazil. The data analysis was performed by using multivariate analysis and descriptive statistics techniques. Further, it was found that most respondents were classified as have a low level of financial literacy level. The findings of the researchers confirm the need and urgency for devising the effective actions to minimize the issues of financial literacy. It was particularly suggested that major attempts were undertaken to achieve women have dependent family members and lower income and educational levels.

Annamaria Lusardi and **Olivia S. Mitchell (2011)** examined the financial literacy in the United States by using new 'National Financial Capital in which the authors demonstrated that financial literacy is low among women, young and less-educated particularly. Further, African-Americans and Hispanics scored the least on the concepts of financial literacy and all the groups rated well informed on financial matters. The authors showed that the people who scored higher on the questions on financial literacy are more likely to plan for the retirement.

Antonia Grohmann et al., (2015) compiled twelve selective childhood characteristics in new survey study and examined their relation to financial literacy while controlled for established characteristics of socio-demographics. The authors found in mediation analysis that both school and family affects financial literacy of adults. Furthermore, they have found that the school and financial literacy related variables have a direct effect on the financial behavior. They suggested that schooling works and family factors work by complementary channels.

Atkinson and **Messy** (2011) provides definition for Financial literacy as "a combination of awareness, knowledge, skills, attitude and behaviors necessary to make sound financial decisions and ultimately achieve individual financial wellbeing"

M. Bala Swamy and **R. Priya (2017)** investigated the financial literacy of the students of Post Graduate Management in Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University Kakinada. The authors employed the technique of stratified random sampling to sample two hundred and three students using questionnaire as research instrument. Their study revealed that the formal education is main source of the students' financial literacy, by following parents, peers and media and concluded that financial is the highest amongst accounting students following by marketing, banking and finance and the students' human resource management.

By investigating how financial literacy is problematised, defined and operationalized as part of efforts to control its impediments perceived, a research made by **Charlotta Bay et al., (2014)** on conceptualization of financial literacy. The aim of the study is to disentangle the financial literacy's notion from assumption that it was singular capability, while gained will affect the people' financial practices automatically. The authors drew on current development in New literacy studies and on its division into ideological definitional and autonomous of literacy. The study demonstrated that financial literacy merely does not refer to the character trait that the researcher found lacking among marginalized actors in the society.

Kutlu Ergun (2018) analysed financial literacy level among the university students in Germany, Estonia, Italy, Poland, Netherlands, Russian Federation, Romanai and Turkey with the purpose of his study to determine the financial literacy level and to find out relationship between demographic characteristics and financial knowledge of the students by using online survey instrument to collect data. He used Logistic regression to analyse of impact of characteristics of demographic on financial literacy. His results represented a medium level of Financial literacy on personal finance and the results indicated the business major students, male students, PhD students, students who had financial course before, students who obtain advice on financial matters through their friends, students who live in rental houses and the students from Poland are knowledgeable on personal finance.

Prof. Sobhesh Kumar Agarwall et al., (2012) attempted a study to understand the level of financial literacy among the three important demographic groups, retire and students, young working adults in India. The striking conclusion of the study is that financial knowledge is very poor in India by global standards even due to poor numeracy and poor performance of the system of Indian Primary Education as documented in studies. The students' low level of financial knowledge which depends on learning outcomes of the students rather than on experience in matters of finance also reflects academic outcomes poor. The result of the study has been somewhat benign outcome for retiree's current generation in terms of choice of savings vehicles and adequacy of savings. The authors concluded that in India, there is a need for more research on financial literacy and suggested that the results need to be supplemented with methodologies, longitudinal studies and experiments, such as focus group interviews.

- **Financial Education**

Aisa Amagir et al., (2018) have provided through the study carried out that financial education can improve the children's and adolescents' financial literacy level in schools and enhance the capabilities. There are some indicators regarding to three components of definition of financial literacy, financial education programs on school-based might improve the financial knowledge and attitudes of children and adolescents. The retention results of the study proved to be small and measured short term effects. Through the available evidences of the study suggested that the programs of financial education in colleges and secondary schools would be effective in reducing gender gap. The findings of the study support that financial literacy education should start in elementary schools as early as and should be repeated in colleges and secondary schools. Further, they concluded that financial literacy education must be compulsory in school curriculum to ensure continuous learning.

Boukje Compen et al.,(2018) examined the elements important to the effective (TPD) Teacher Professional Development in Financial Literacy Education by a systematic literature review. By proposing a revised presentation of an existing general TPD model, they provided a Theoretical underpinning for literature review. Their results provided the insight into learning goals in financial literacy education among the students, the teaching behavior, the required quality and the contextual factors which play a role. Moreover, their findings suggested the lack of studies that investigate systematically whether and how the initiatives of TPD strengthen the effect of Financial Education among the students' financial literacy.

Diego Bellini et al., (2019) focused their study on mathematical competencies which needed for professional and educational tasks to enhance the talents. Their findings suggested the essentiality for considering sub dimensions of competence in mathematics to fill gap amongst the students in domains of mathematical competence and the results held promise to future research. It gives to the teachers useful elements to target interventions for enhancing the speed of children's learning. The findings of the study show gender effect and positive correlation between the actual school performance among the students during the academic year and the scores of Mathematical Competence Scale (MCS). The MCS allows reading of teaching – learning process in perspective of sustainable development and psychology of sustainability and helps the teachers to sustain the talents of students through numeracy skills.

The research of **Gosaitse E. Solomon et al., (2018)** reveals that the financial literacy level in both developed and developing countries are very low among the people of all ages. Through their study, the reprehensible state of affair has contradictory implications on the well-being of the populace, as evidenced by increased lower saving, indebtedness, poor planning for retirement, and making of many poor personal financial decisions. At secondary school level in Botswana and literature published on the subject of Personal Financial Literacy (PFL), they have analyzed the business subjects' curriculum. Further, they found that there is a need to offer PFL to learners in School system and exists a gap in the area. Furthermore, they discussed the benefits of personal financial education and concluded by recommending that a mandatory PFL subject in Secondary school curriculum in Botswana.

Kaiser and Menkhoff (2019) have shown through their studies that the financial education impacts financial behavior and financial knowledge and evidence suggested that financial education have important positive externalities such positive effects on financial knowledge of teachers and parents and recent experiments showed that financial education has an effect on inter temporal decision making among the youth and children, leading to consistent and patient inter temporal choices. They proved that the financial education improves understandings of financial affairs.

- **Financial Knowledge**

Ágnes Csiszárik-Kocsir Habil and **János Varga (2019)** analyzed the events of crisis which highlighted the fact that by not having stable financial knowledge is very hard to navigate in the markets of globalized finance. Stable financial knowledge is important for the products of finance to avoid the crisis in next. The authors provided that the role of education system is not answerable in all levels to consolidate and acquire this knowledge, but the central banks and banks have essential role in the work as well. The aim of the study was to present the results of questionnaire survey conducted in the Hungarian higher education.

Christian Königsheim et al., (2017) conducted a survey among 1700 customers of German retail bank to find that bothe risk tolerance and financial knowledge are positiveley correlated to use financial services digitally with the likelihood and the age, gender and education influenced additionally. Further, they found that the individuals who prefered traaditional solution in banking required higher compensaation for switch to digital service than customers retail bank which they interpreted as evidence for central role of risk preferences and financial knowledge. Their results have implications for both the digital financial service providers and traditional banks.

Hana Tomaskova, et al.,(2011) addressed the current issue of Financial Literacy at international level and trend suggested that increasing the population knowledge level in this direction will be more useful. The researchers analysed that financial literacy is set of skills and knowledge necessary for people to secure themselves financially and to behave actively in market of financial services and products. The survey proved that the citizens who financially literate are well versed in issues of prices and money, and are able to manage their individual budget responsibly. Further, their survey focused on mapping the knowledge of financial markets of students and the key problems found by the consumers were distinguished and methodologically described.

I Wayan Nuka Lantara and **Ni Ketut Rai Kartini (2016)** investigated the level of financial literacy of the students in Indonesia with demographic factors such age, gender, education level, marital status, study discipline, work experience and income. The findings of the research indicated that the level of financial literacy tends to be low compared to that found in earlier empirical studies for case of Australia and the US. Through the findings of the study, the authors suggested that there is a need for efforts in university curricula for improving the skills and knowledge of university students, especially in personal finance which is useful for managing personal finances and finding jobs, also for Indonesian people generally to help and to make reasonable financial decisions.

The Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (**OECD, 2016)** - an international organization that works to build better policies for better lives defines financial knowledge in terms of the understanding of financial concepts and risks that would provide the skills and motivation to make elective financial decisions.

- **Financial Behavior**

Amer Azlan Abdul Jamal et al., (2015) examined the effect of financial literacy on savings behavior social influence specifically amongst the Malaysian young adults (students of university and college in Kota Kinabalu Sabah, Malaysia). The authors attempted to identify factors that affect behavior of savings through reports from government and private agencies of mismatch between household debt and savings in Malaysia moreover increasing debt problems amongst the Malaysian young adults. The study has expanded the literatures of financial planning specifically on study of relationships between financial literacy, social influence, savings behavior and attitude of young adults, especially the students from higher learning institutions. The study found that both peer and family have a significant and positive influence in creating the saving behavior among young adults. The findings of the study suggested that financial education must be provided at Primary and Secondary levels in order to have sufficient financial knowledge so that enable to manage debt and income efficiently.

Ani Caroline Grigion Potrich and **Kelmara Mendes Vieira (2018)** aimed to develop a model to identify the integrate effects of financial literacy on behavioral factors: compulsive buying, materialism and propensity to indebtedness by investigating 2487 individuals in Brazil. The main findings of their study showed that the financial literacy's impact on compulsive buying behavior was great of direct relationships proposed, along with the total effect of financial literacy on behavioral aspects. They have concluded the research that Financial Literacy has significant impacts than the other academic studies, by the academic point of view, the main focus has been identifying its impact on other behaviors.

Daniel Fernandes et al., (2014) conducted a Meta Analysis of relationship of financial education and financial literacy to behaviors covering of 168 from prior studies 201. They found that with weaker effects in the samples of low-income, only 0.1% of variance of financial behaviors studied through the interventions to improve the financial literacy explanations. The authors conducted three empirical studies and found that financial literacy's partial effects dramatically diminished while one controls for mental traits that were omitted in earlier research and as studied the financial education has serious limitations that masked in correlation studies by the apparently larger effects. The authors concluded their study with the discussion of characteristics of behaviors that affects policy makers' mix of choice architecture, financial education and regulation as instruments to help the consumers financial behavior.

Leonore Riitsalu and Rein Murakas (2019) studied by constructing financial well-being score in quantitative survey data from Estonia as arithmetic mean of four statements on a 5point scale. They tested four hypotheses in multiple regression analysis and found that the subjective knowledge has stronger relation with the financial well being than the knowledge of objective. Further, they correlated the income level and financial behavior score with financial well-being. They contributed to literature on subjective financial knowledge, financial literacy and financial well-being. In their results, they highlighted the importance of sound behavior and subjective knowledge for improving financial well-being.

Mohamad Fazli Sabri and **Maurice MacDonald (2010)** analyzed the relationship of financial problems and savings behavior to financial literacy amongst the college students in Malaysia. Sample students from 11 colleges and universities who had knowledge of higher financial test scores were likely to report saving behavior and reported financial problems. The influence of financial socialization agents and financial problems childhood consumer experience were mixed and indicated that before college, financial experience might create poor attitudes or bad habits towards financial management that was mitigated during college through financial education. Implications of the findings of the study to target financial education among the students.

Suresh Kumar et al., (2017) found out how financial behavior influences on financial decisions and financial literacy amongst the college students. The authors have applied quantitative method with the sample of 337 as respondents took from the students of President University and applied convenience sampling technique. The results of the research showed that there is a significant relation between financial behavior and financial literacy and from financial decision to financial behavior. The authors recommended to add variables such religion, culture and race to have deep understanding on financial behavior for its implication to the students on financial decision.

To assess the level of financial behaviour students and to examine whether the financial behaviour differs based on the level of students family income, the study conducted by **Dorjana Nano & Teuta Llukani (2015)** resulted as **'**students show almost a good financial behaviour which differs based on household income. Students with low or middle family income are revealed to show better financial behaviour in comparison with those who reported to have high level of family income'.

- **Financial Attitude**

With the purpose to build and compare models for assessing the financial literacy of public and private university students in Southern Brazil, the researchers **Ani Caroline Grigion Potrich et al.,(2016)** investigated a random sample of 534 students in those universities. The findings of their study indicated that the scales for attitude and behavior in the model estimation stage have been reduced. The best adjusted model among all of the estimated models indicated that financial attitude and financial knowledge have the impacts on financial behavior positive.

As vast number of studies investigated the succession processes, research has failed to reveal why and how family firms opt specific forms of financing for success related expenditures. Considering these status, **Christian Koropp et al., (2013)** conducted a study empirically and conceptually to investigate financing successfully. Through their study, they introduced a conceptual framework that investigated reasons behind the owner-manager's aim to use debt for financing successfully. Especially, their model accounted for succession-related general and personal factors. They also included firm specific behavioral controls for financing in our research. Their study results highlighted financial attitudes, knowledge, succession planning and succession experience as specific determinants of owner-managers usage intentions in debt.

- **Financial Inclusion**

To deliver financial services and facilities, there is an acute requirement of financial inclusion to the people in equitable and transparent manner in the affordable cost. **Sanjukta Kumari (2009)** defined the objective as "The financial inclusion provides business opportunity for the financial institution at the bottom of the pyramid tot expands the volume of the business. Profitability can be only be increased by finding newer avenues for deployment of funds." Further, by the data collected, the researcher found that there is a vast prevalent of financial exclusion and the poor in the society could not be able to access financial services adequately from organized financial system, hence an imperative need to change the financial and credit services system to attain greater financial inclusion

Kumar and Ranganath, (2012) conducted a research to describe the future prospective of financial inclusions in India and explained how the Technology play vital role for its application. In their study, they have given a caution here to serve our poor villagers, our need is "Technology with a human touch" the banks must take care extra to ensure that poor people are not driven away by banking so the Technology interfaces are unfriendly.

To explore the initiative taken in India to overcome the barriers on financial inclusion and the role of financial inclusion for economic development, **Vanishri R. Hundekar (2018)** critically analyzed and found that for uplifting the living standard and for economic growth, the financial inclusions have enough scope. The study has elaborated such financial inclusion initiatives such as No-Frills Account (NFAs), Kisan Credit cards (KCCs), Self Help Group - Bank Led Initiative (SLBP), Business Facilitators (BFs)/Business Correspondents (BCs), Bank branch authorization, Mobile Banking, Kiosk / ATM based banking, Branchless Banking, Aadhaar Enabled payment services, Women SHGs Development Funds.

- **Determinants of Financial Literacy**

Lereko Rasoaisi and **Kalebe M. Kalebe (2015)** investigated the financial literacy determinants in Lesotho in Lesotho. The results show that the gender is essential in determining the financial literacy level NUL among the students and the results indicate that none of the male students are more financially knowledgeable than with their female counterparts. This might be due to fact of the male students are with low fear of engaging in financial commitments as getting from non formal financial institutions.

Mohd Rahim Ariffin, Zunaidah Sulong and **Amalina Abdullah (2017)** carried out a study with the objective for determination the financial literacy level and perception of students towards saving behavior. The researchers collected data using the self administered questionnaire among 192 respondents from the students of undergraduate enrolled for the degree of business administration programme in University of Putra Malaysia. The findings of the study showed that parental socialization, saving behavior and peer influence had correlations positively with financial literacy, but self control had negative correlation. The authors concluded that each students needs to know about more knowledge with personal financial management and strategies to increase attitudes positively on saving behavior.

To analyze the financial literacy level on previous studies of youth in world based, the authors **Neha Garg** and **Shveta Singh K (2018)** focused at how demographic and socio-economic factors such gender, age, income and marital status influence the level of financial literacy of youth and if there is interrelationship between financial behavior, financial attitude and financial knowledge. The study revealed that the level of financial literacy among the youth is low in most of the world parts and also observed that various demographic and socio-economic factors also influence the level of financial literacy among the youth and there is an existing of interrelationship between financial attitude, financial knowledge and financial behavior.

By reviewing the voluminous body of literature on the determinants of financial literacy and measurement, the authors **Oscar A. Stolper** and **Andreas Walter (2017)** supplement existing findings with descriptive evidence of finance literacy level of German households' based on the novel Panel on the dataset of Household finances, a survey administering by Deutsche Bundes bank and representative of households' financial situation in Germany. They found heterogeneity in financial literacy among the population and suggested that economically vulnerable groups were placed at disadvantage by lack of financial knowledge. Further, they assessed the literature evaluating financial education to improve financial behavior and financial knowledge literacy. Through their survey, they suggested that the evidence in respect to the programs effectiveness is rather disappointing.

Robert Andrews Ghanney (2018) explored how parents' level of literacy skills and education affect the basis education of their children within the context of the theory of cultural capital. A case study design has been employed to achieve the objectives by comprising the use of interviews with 12 parents and 12 teachers in two communities of school in Ghana. He has used snowball sampling technique to select individual parents to the study. It was revealed that most parents were aware of the educational benefits but reality of their lives with literacy and education challenges affected the involvement in basic education of their children. The study recommended that policies on decentralization of education should reflect greater consideration of factors include literacy skill levels and formal education which give impact on involvement of parents in the basic education of children.

Sholehah Abdullah et al., (2017) made a research about the determinants among UiTM's students on financial literacy and investigated the link between factors such personality characteristics, family influence, comprises of financial behavior and financial knowledge and financial attitude with financial literacy of students. The authors made 351 questionnaires to 340 students of UiTM Jengka. The results of the study indicated that family influence has highest effect on financial literacy compared with financial knowledge and personality characteristics (financial behavior and financial attitude). Further, it was recommended for future researchers to add many variables such money attitude and financial socialization agents.

Vilani Sachitra et al., (2019) aimed to explore social, psychological and economical factors that influence the behavior of undergraduates regarding money management in a leading Sri Lankan state university. By using a qualitative exploratory approach, the authors carried out focus individual interviews and group discussions amongst the undergraduates. The results indicated that the undergraduates have adopted both risky and careful money management approaches. The findings of the study has revealed the essentiality for promoting the influence of cultural and contextual differences in their behavior on money management and to promote innovate educational strategies and stress management strategy to change dependable mindset and to enhance creativity and personalities in making financial decisions.

To examine to what extent the Financial Literacy Education Program(FLEP) which implemented in Middle schools, **Antoinette B. Bolanos (2012)** conducted a research and given the results that the said program has been brought the changes in students' financial attitudes, financial literacy level and financial behaviors. Then, the results of the research were affirmed and the findings were disclosed by understandings of the students and parents on financial outcomes, the financial literacy education program had achieved. The researcher concluded that FLEP was effective and added that financial knowledge was increased to very large extent, financial attitudes also enhanced in a large degree and financial behaviors improved to moderate effect size.

To get improvised the financial literacy, good focus should be given on the determinant factors, **Neha Ramnani Bhargava (2017)** found out that the major determinants such as knowledge, Attitude, Budgeting habits, self analytical skills ,liquidity, emotional inclination and the goal orientation are emphasized by the individual investors. If they consider those factors into consideration, it will be very helpful for them. The research implications of his study clears that –" As we can see recently the transition which is done in legal tender money of India has created chaos but if people are properly financially literate they would adopt changes in relaxed way as it is good for the country. The chaotic situation in India is a result of poor financial literacy which has created fear in the minds of the people. So, enhancement of financial literacy should be on prior list of the economy for financial well being and sound financial decision making''.

To investigate the determinants of financial literacy among the students, **Lereko Rasoaisi and Kalebe M. Kalebe (2015)** conducted a research at the National Lesotho University students. The results of the research depict that male students are indeed more literate on finance than females. Due to the fact that, on average, the male students are with less fear of involving in financial commitments like such as borrowing from financial institutions. The place of residence and age of the students found to have little or not considerable impact on level of financial knowledge. The result of the research indicates that Gender is important in determining the financial literacy among the students.

To identify the key determinants that increase financial knowledge among the college students, **Amira Annabi, et al. (2018),** has administered a survey to measure the concepts of numeracy, liquidity, diversification, time value of money, compound interest, money illusion, risk and return and the relationships between interest rate and inflation. The study results confirmed that variables - race, age, gender, and GPA are correlated with financial literacy among the college students.

- **Financial Management**

Considering that Financial Literacy is part of education for Secondary School students and the appropriate management of individual finance creates preconditions for quality life and successful, the authors **Jaroslav Belás, et al., (2016**) examined the financial literacy level of students of Commercial Academies in Slovakia and Czech Republic. Their results confirmed that the process of learning in both countries has reserves. Regarding the savings, the average value of correct answers was 21.33% in the Czech Republic and 16.33% in Slovakia, which can be categorized as vey low. Their research was importantly more extensive and demonstrated that the extremity of interest in the system of socio-economic is low and the students are not motivated adequately to be proactive. So, they proposed to create large numbers of rooms for intense use of teaching methods in advance to improve the students' application skills.

Subarna Bir J.B.R. (2016) disclosed several findings through this study by making contributions for the literature of financial management research. The findings confirmed that not financial knowledge, financial attitudes of the employees who recently graduated is essential in influencing the practices of their financial management. The practices of financial management were found to be influenced significantly by financial attitudes positive, stronger the background of family's finance and longer the job experience. It was revealed that out of many demographic variables put to examine, the financial background of the family and work experiences of recently graduated employees; and the practices of financial management were variables influencing significantly with financial status of their satisfaction. Through the findings of the study, it was concluded that financial counselors, organizations employing recent graduates, financial educators and most importantly to the employees belong to categories themselves, etc.

The behavior of Personal financial management is an important activity for achieving financial welfare. Considering the themes, the authors **Twenty Mariza Syafitri** and **Fitri Santi (2017)** conducted a study to test direct effect of self control and money attitude on personal financial management behavior and to test mild effect of self control on effect of personal financial management behavior and money attitude with the sample of 134 undergraduate and 109 post graduate students of faculty of Economic and Business, Bengkulu University. The results of the research revealed that the direct effect of self control and money attitude have influence significantly on personal financial management behavior of the students. Further, self-control does not have moderate effect on personal financial management behavior and money attitude of among the students in Bengkulu University.

Conclusion

From the reviews above, it can be concluded that one of the most concerned issues among the young generation in India is to face the financial struggle in life due to lack of the Financial Literacy. Lack of personal finance management, awareness and use of financial knowledge, young people could not take proper decisions on finance matter for better life. Through the past studies, it is revealed that lack of financial management skills, one could not apply opt knowledge on financial matters. This needs for our country to realize and inculcate the importance of financial literacy skills such as savings, borrowings, debt, budgeting, small investments, stock market information for the young generation as well as for students of schools as they can gain the basic education as well as financial education through the teachers and their peers

The present paper identified that financial literacy is one of the valuable skills for every human beings. Through the past studies, the youngsters, students are not having enough financial skills to manage in a proper manner. The impact of such financial determinant factors- lack of basic financial education, less financial skills among the parents and peers lead the people to realize the essentiality of financial literacy skills to manage the household finance and also there is a need to take necessary action by the Government, RBI and other agencies such as SEBI, NABARD, State Bank of *India,* etc to provide *financial Education* and *financial literacy* to its citizens and in the last few years, measures are being taken for the same. Without making the people financially educated, the dream of making India – Digital Economy and Cashless cannot be fulfilled.

Further, by the past studies, it can also be observed that the students are now a days with lack of financial literacy. There is a need by the Government to provide financial education to the students from the earlier i.e. schools where a student can be afforded such essential financial literacy skills such as small savings, money making and management, borrowings, better debts, investments and banking services, etc in order to equip them for better financial decisions. Printed and e-materials, awareness programmess and trainings/workshops on Financial Educuation, short films, videos which provide the importance of financial literacy can be demonstrated by the Government by its agencies RBI, Banks, SEBI, etc among the students of all educational institutions to make the students to get awareness on basic financial concepts-savings, budgeting, investments, banking services so as they can be motivated to realize the importance of Financial literacy and to manage every financial matters and their wealth in an organized way which turns the economic growth of the country.

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