

A Project on Spending Function of Students of Scms, Pune

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ABSTRACT: As of late, quite possibly the most suffering difficulties that actually influence college students is the enormous trouble in controlling the manner they spend. The current degree of the issue on the spending front is once more, not totally figured and sorted out. The spending and investment funds of youth in India has changed definitely in recent years because of westernization

and higher spending power. Numerous investigations have been completed on this subject at global, worldwide, and public levels. Thus, this study has focused on determining the spending behavior of students in symbiosis centre for management studies. A structured questionnaire was used for data collection.

I LITERATURE REVIEW

S no.	Name	Cites	Finding
1	Influential factors contributing to students spending habits and credit	Leclerc, K. (2012). Influential factors contributing to college student spending habits and credit card debt. Perspectives, 4(1), 20.	Being in Visa obligation is basic for some undergrads, yet investigating the particular factors that contribute may help keep people in the future of understudies from taking part in unfortunate ways of managing money and gathering charge card obligation. After a nearby examination of eleven investigations, I had the option to infer that simple admittance to Mastercards makes understudies helpless to aggregating obligation. Understudies who perform inadequately scholastically, are female, minorities, and who are more established will in general be bound to be owing debtors than different understudies. Family pay and the measure of monetary guide an understudy gets additionally influences their monetary circumstance, as does the understudy's own degree of monetary instruction, and monetary socialization from guardians. Albeit future examination is required on this point, note that understudies' social climate affects their monetary wellbeing.

2	Spending and saving habits of youth in the city of Aurangabad	Birari, A., & Patil, U. (2014). Spending & saving habits of youth in the city of Aurangabad. The SIJ Transactions on Industrial, Financial & Business Management (IFBM), 2(3), 158-165.	The examination plainly shows how undergraduates in Aurangabad city spend in different classifications. Absolute normal spending each month made by junior, graduate and post alumni undergraduates is Rs. 2196, Rs.2652 and Rs. 4920 separately. There are critical contrasts in expenditure of junior, graduate and post alumni undergraduates in 8 out of 11 spending classes. There are no sex savvy critical contrasts in 7 out of 11 spending classifications. Youth spend huge part of their cash on shopping, cheap food and mobiles. Low degree of mindfulness was viewed the extent that reserve funds or speculation is concern. Young ladies don't spend at all on liquor or tobacco though spend more if there should be an occurrence of beautifiers, excellence care and shopping. None of the young men in junior school contribute/get a good deal and puts stock in burning through cash on shopping, eating out and so forth
3	College students and credit card use: An analysis of financially at-risk students	Robb, C. A., & Pinto, M. B. (2010). College students and credit card use: An analysis of financially at-risk students. College Student Journal, 44(4), 823-835.	
4	Social learning opportunities and the financial behaviour of college students	Gutter, M. S., Garrison, S., & Copur, Z. (2010). Social learning opportunities and the financial behaviors of college students. Family and Consumer Sciences Research Journal, 38(4), 387-404.	This examination investigates the connection between monetary social learning openings and monetary practices of undergraduates. Information was gathered from 15,797 undergrads over the age of 18 all through the United States during spring and fall semesters of 2008. Monetary practices were identified with age, race, conjugal status, school rank, pay level, credit sum, and capability for monetary guide. Results propose significant connections exist between monetary practices and monetary social learning openings. Undergraduates who financial plan and save would in general have higher scores on the social learning openings files than the individuals who don't spending plan and save. Monetary practices were decidedly identified with social learning openings while controlling for segment and monetary attributes.

5	Financial behaviour and financial wellbeing of college students: Evidence from a national survey	Gutter, M., & Copur, Z. (2011). Financial behaviors and financial well-being of college students: Evidence from a national survey. <i>Journal of Family and Economic Issues</i> , 32(4), 699-714.	Information (N = 15,797) was gathered from undergrads over the age of 18 by means of an online overview from 15 school grounds all through the United States during spring and fall of 2008. Consequences of means examinations showed critical contrasts on the monetary prosperity level by different financial elements and monetary practices. Also, relapse investigation showed that planning, saving, hazardous Mastercard practices, and habitual purchasing were fundamentally identified with monetary prosperity while controlling for segment data, monetary qualities, monetary instruction, and monetary miens.
6	The role of parents in college students' financial behaviours and attitudes	Norvilitis, J. M., & MacLean, M. G. (2010). The role of parents in college students' financial behaviors and attitudes. <i>Journal of economic psychology</i> , 31(1), 55-63.	Parental active tutoring of monetary abilities was most unequivocally identified with lower levels of Mastercard obligation and this relationship was incompletely intervened by it prompting more noteworthy monetary postponement of satisfaction and less indiscreet Mastercard buying which thus were identified with less hazardous Mastercard use. Having guardians who battled with obligation was not altogether identified with obligation despite the fact that having guardians who tried not to discuss accounts anticipated hazardous Mastercard use. Understudies' convictions that their folks would rescue them of obligation were identified with lower levels of obligation. Monetary information and parental verbal guidance seem to have complex connections to Mastercard obligation.

7	Consumer Preference and Spending Pattern in Indian Fast-Food industry	Prabhavathi, Y., Kishore, N. K., & Kumar, M. R. (2014). Consumer preference and spending pattern in Indian fast-food industry. International journal of scientific and research publications, 4(2), 5.	<p>Ø Young, unmarried, working experts having own way of life and knowledgeable people structures significant customer fragment in cheap food area. Male and female sexual orientation has equivalent way of life conduct concerning utilization of cheap food. Ø Young purchasers have way of life conduct of devouring cheap food for around multiple times in a month which shows that inexpensive food utilization pattern in Coimbatore city is developing and has part of market potential in future. Ø Taste, accommodation and substitute to home food were discovered to be significant explanations behind burning-through cheap food by the youthful shoppers. Youthful shoppers are spending significant measure of their pay for eating outside because of advantageous way of life as it saves their time. Ø Young purchasers favoured significant inexpensive food types like sandwiches, pizzas and burgers with fiery flavors. Ø Fast food cafés give fulfilment to the youthful purchasers through coordinating with their taste needs and unwinding with companions. Ø Male and female customers contrasted in their spending conduct on inexpensive food regarding utilization use. Moderate cost of the menu and companions impact, Healthy menu and Service Quality, Taste and area nearness and Restaurant atmosphere were significant components which made the youthful purchasers to favor cheap food eateries.</p> <p>Ø Young customers saw that absence of sound substance of menu, no new assortments and moderate conveyance time were the major issues in utilization of inexpensive food.</p> <p>Ø Young customers are searching for quality nourishment for them way of life and they expect food sources which are custom made, nutritious and a greater amount of vegetable fixings to suit for them sound way of life.</p>
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8	Mobile money technology and spending behaviour of students of the university of Ghana	Cobla, G. M. (2015). Mobile Money Technology And Spending Behaviour Of Students Of The University Of Ghana (Doctoral dissertation, University of Ghana).	Innovation is known to impact practices and ways of life of its clients (Roberts, 1998). In non- industrial nations, the cell phone innovation has gotten the most generally embraced and promptly utilized (Jack and Suri, 2010), resultantly, the portable cash innovation tried to flourish in various non-industrial nations including Afghanistan, Tanzania, Uganda, South Africa, Ghana and Kenya (where it really thrive). This investigation was embraced with objective of surveying the impact of innovation on human conduct. Given that portable cash is one innovation that has been generally acclimatized soon after first experience with non-industrial nations (Jack and Suri, 2009) and that understudies are on bunch who effectively receive PC and cell phone related advancements, the impact versatile cash innovation on understudies' spending conduct was utilized as contextual analysis.
9	Spending Behaviour of a Case of Asian University Students	Shahryar, S., & Tan, S. T. (2014). Spending behaviour of a case of Asian university students. <i>Asian Social Science</i> , 10(2), 64-69.	These days, a common understudy is in mid- twenties, either inhabits home or nearby, and has some work. Understudies presently don't anticipate finishing school in 4 successive years, and many vacillate between full-time and low maintenance concentrate over a time of 5 to 7 years. The more established the understudy, the more cash the individual in question by and large has. Creator's experience uncovers undergrads to be sagacious, competent and persuasive buyers, adjusting the increasing expense of educational cost with a strong hard-working attitude, spending a reasonable bit of their impressive optional pay on top-of-the-line innovation, and holding significant influence over the buying choices of their friends. A huge cost for some understudies is hardware, devices, and innovation. Understudies depend on innovation to get to data, speak with companions, and keep themselves engaged. These costs are viewed as necessities separated from spending on different diversions like DVDs, music and computer games. Respects to the quantitative side of this examination, by and large an example of TU understudy has been studied; among them 69% of understudies were Malaysian and 31% of understudies were non-Malaysian; 47%

			male and 53% female understudies; which about 16% understudy stay inside grounds and the rest stay of the grounds.
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10	Consumption and social identity: Evidence from India	Khamis, M., Prakash, N., & Siddique, Z. (2012). Consumption and social identity: Evidence from India. Journal of Economic Behavior & Organization, 83(3), 353-371.	Utilizing broadly delegate miniature information on family utilization uses, we track down that burdened rank gatherings, for example, Other Backward Castes burn through 8% more on apparent utilization than Brahmin and High Caste gatherings while gatherings of people, for example, Muslims burn through 14% less, subsequent to controlling for contrasts in lasting pay, family resources and family segment creation. The distinctions across gatherings of people are huge and strong and these distinctions endure inside various sub populaces. We track down that the higher expenditure of OBC families on noticeable utilization is redirected from schooling spending, while Muslim families redirect spending from apparent utilization and training towards more noteworthy food spending. Also, we track down that these utilization examples can be mostly clarified because of the status flagging nature of the utilization things. We additionally examine elective wellsprings of contrasts in utilization designs across bunches which come from strict recognition.
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11	Ethnic Parties and Public Spending: New Theory and Evidence From the Indian States	Thachil, T., & Teitelbaum, E. (2015). Ethnic parties and public spending: New theory and evidence from the Indian states. <i>Comparative Political Studies</i> , 48(11), 1389-1420.	Social researchers generally consider ethnic to be as repressing public products provisioning inside creating majority rule governments. Such gatherings are thought to consistently depend on conveying excludable advantages to co-ethnics, as opposed to on giving public merchandise to all. We contend that ethnic gatherings can change significantly by the way they prepare uphold and act in office. A lot of this variety relies upon the expansiveness of the personality they actuate. Albeit "limited" ethnic gatherings do in reality settle in support governmental issues, the ascent of more "enveloping" ethnic gatherings can really improve levels of citizen independence, grow the successful size of winning alliances, and increment spending on extensively accessible public products.
12	Are Indian consumers brand conscious? Insights for global retailers	Mukherjee, A., Satija, D., Goyal, T. M., Mantrala, M. K., & Zou, S. (2012). Are Indian consumers brand conscious? Insights for global retailers. <i>Asia Pacific Journal of Marketing and Logistics</i> .	The examination found that brand buy in India changes across item classifications. As of now, customer information and utilization of unfamiliar brands is low, and Indian purchasers are price sensitive. Indian customers are trying different things with brands and might want more unfamiliar brands to enter the Indian market.
13	A study on spending patterns and buying motives of Indian gold consumers	Potluri, R. M., Ansari, R., & Challagundla, S. (2013). A Study on Spending Patterns and Buying Motives of Indian Gold Consumers. <i>The Journal of Distribution Science</i> , 11(7), 31-37.	The investigation controls an organized poll study with 450 purchasers and behaviours individual meetings with 60 gold businesspersons in the Indian territory of Andhra Pradesh, a main gold devouring state in the whole country. Utilizing Analysis of Variance, the gathered information was investigated and the theories were tried. Results - Results show that 85% of Indian gold buyers are buying gold as trimmings and gems as against 10% put resources into gold coins/bars. Another 5% buyers are putting resources into gold by picking either gold exchanged common assets or gold plans presented by corporate gold dealers. Ends - Majority of the Indian gold shoppers are thinking about events and celebrations while purchasing gold and afterward offering inclination

			to cost as against least inclination to proposals of brand envoys.
14	Mall shopping behaviour of Indian small-town consumers	Khare, A. (2011). Mall shopping behaviour of Indian small town consumers. Journal of retailing and consumer services, 18(1), 110-118.	Quick advancement of retailing in India has prompted extension of shopping centres in more modest urban areas. The flow research was coordinated towards little city purchasers (n=276) to comprehend their shopping centre shopping conduct. The vast majority in little urban areas are new to the idea of shopping centres and their openness to the coordinated retail has been restricted previously. Shopping centres carry practical and experiential advantages to them and influence their shopping conduct. The apparent advantages, notwithstanding, may vary among purchaser gatherings. This investigation explicitly centres around investigating the distinctions across age and sexual orientation gatherings. ANOVA test was utilized for the examinations. The outcomes show that buyers' sex and age assume a significant part in deciding their demeanour towards shopping in shopping centres. The impact of shopping centre ascribes, for example, stylistic theme, format, administrations, assortment of stores, and amusement offices should be thought of while arranging shopping centres in more modest urban communities as they affect buyers' purchasing conduct. The shopping centre shopping conduct of metropolitan city customers ought not be summed up with that of customers in more modest urban communities.
15	Spending functions and continuous monitoring boundaries	Proschan, M. A., & Gordon Lan, K. K. (2012). Spending functions and continuous-monitoring boundaries. Statistics in medicine, 31(25), 3024-3030.	Clinical preliminaries are checked intermittently for wellbeing, adequacy, and vanity. The spending capacity is a famous device for viability observing on the grounds that it doesn't need pre-particular of the number or timing of interval examinations. Be that as it may, there are endlessly many spending capacities, so some direction on the best way to pick one is useful. We consider spending capacities that are produced from various consistent checking limits for Brownian movement. We use properties of the persistent checking limits to infer properties of

			the related spending capacity. Copyright © 2012 John Wiley and Sons, Ltd.
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16	Fitting spending functions	Anderson, K. M., & Clark, J. B. (2010). Fitting spending functions. <i>Statistics in medicine</i> , 29(3), 321-327.	Gathering consecutive observing is utilized to give direction on halting a clinical preliminary in progress dependent on interval assessment of its viability targets. A preliminary could stop in light of the fact that a test routine (1) is useful, (2) does not have any indication of adequacy, or (3) is explicitly less adequate than a control. Gathering consecutive strategies utilizing α -and β -spending capacities (Biometrical 1983; 70:659–663) are regularly used to make halting limits for test measurements for viability theories processed at interval examinations. This paper investigates fitting α -and β -spending capacities that have explicit qualities at explicit interval examinations. Regularly utilized one-boundary families may not give a satisfactory fit to more than one wanted basic worth. We characterize new one-and two- boundary families to furnish extra adaptability alongside guides to exhibit their handiness. The strategic family is one of these two-boundary families, which has been applied in a few preliminaries. Copyright © 2009 John Wiley and Sons, Ltd.
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17	Spending patterns in youth	Hasan, S. A., Subhani, M. I., & Osman, M. (2012). Spending patterns in youth.	The young no issue to which region they truly have a place with, they generally need the opportunity to carry on with their lives in the manner they need and this mentality of this age section consistently guides them to make the most of their lives while, blending and blending with their partners and companions which permits them to have a vibe to be looked acceptable, to go and to go for home bases. These laid out develops don't just choose to their mingling designs yet they additionally choose to their spending designs as affirmed by the discoveries of this paper. This paper presents an exact look on the components which chooses the expanding spending designs in youth. It was noticed that both the male and female youth have diverse going through designs with a slight comparability. Jones and Martin (1997) concurred with the discoveries of this investigation as they exactly remarked that adolescent is an alternate person, they act now and again so immediately, while, investing energy and cash explicitly. It is close to difficult to specify their acting
18	Determining a student Expense budget: What costs students incur in higher education	Jackson, B. L., & Pogue, J. M. (1983). Determining a Student Expense Budget: What Costs Students Incur in Higher Education. Journal of Student Financial Aid, 13(1), 16-20.	There is a significant connection between autonomous factors of schooling and spending demeanour. Understudies bring about extremely significant expenses including voyaging, fixed, settling down, diversion, and so on costs while moving away from their old neighbourhood for school which greatest understudies do.
20	Buying behaviour, social support and credit card indebtedness of college students	Wang, J., & Xiao, J. J. (2009). Buying behavior, social support and credit card indebtedness of college students. International Journal of Consumer Studies, 33(1), 2-10.	Understudies have a couple of wellsprings of pocket cash which essentially incorporates their folks and direct relations.

21	College distance and education courses: Evaluating benefits and costs from institutional, Faculty and Student' Perspectives.	Lei, S. A., & Gupta, R. K. (2010). COLLEGE DISTANCE EDUCATION COURSES: EVALUATING BENEFITS AND COSTS FROM INSTITUTIONAL, FACULTY AND STUDENTS' PERSPECTIVES. Education, 130(4).	This paper includes examination of the monetary information on understudies as well as educator's viewpoint also.
22	Changing college student's financial knowledge, attitudes and behaviour through seminar participation	Borden, L. M., Lee, S. A., Serido, J., & Collins, D. (2008). Changing college students' financial knowledge, attitudes, and behavior through seminar participation. Journal of family and economic issues, 29(1), 23-40.	Workshops help increment the understudy's monetary information in different areas and helps them acquire a superior and more profound understanding into the universe of budgets and spending practices.
23	Financial socialisation of first year college students: the roles of parents, work and education	Shim, S., Barber, B. L., Card, N. A., Xiao, J. J., & Serido, J. (2010). Financial socialization of first-year college students: The roles of parents, work, and education. Journal of youth and adolescence, 39(12), 1457-1470.	Classes help increment the understudy's monetary information in different areas and helps them acquire a superior and more profound understanding into the universe of budgets and spending practices.
24	Monopoly money: the effect of payment coupling and form on spending behaviour	Raghubir, P., & Srivastava, J. (2008). Monopoly money: The effect of payment coupling and form on spending behavior. Journal of experimental psychology: Applied, 14(3), 213.	The importance of Financial Socialization and how it has improved practices of first year undergrads.

25	Financial attitudes and spending habits of university freshmen	Cummins, M. M., Haskell, J. H., & Jenkins, S. J. (2009). Financial attitudes and spending habits of university freshmen. <i>Journal of Economics and Economic Education Research</i> , 10(1), 3.	First year recruits are genuinely new to the whole idea of monetary autonomy. Hence their propensities are primarily impacted by their companions which can influence them both decidedly and adversely.
26	College students and credit card use: An analysis of financially at-risk students	Robb, C. A., & Pinto, M. B. (2010). College students and credit card use: An analysis of financially at-risk students. <i>College Student Journal</i> , 44(4), 823-835.	Understudies utilizing Visas here and there go over their spending which brings about obligation. They additionally don't have total data of the instrument being utilized and are accordingly ignorant.
27	Improving awareness among college students: Assessment of a financial management project	Palmer, L., Bliss, D., Goetz, J. W., & Moorman, D. (2010). Improving financial awareness among college students: Assessment of a financial management project. <i>College Student Journal</i> , 44(3).	Monetary attention to understudies significantly relies upon their experiences and whether they're given fundamental schooling in regards to judiciousness and saving.
28	Student Spending Survey	Neighborhood Initiative (2007). Student Spending Survey.	We discovered how understudies respond and act in specific circumstances and situations from a monetary perspective and how it definitely contrasts as indicated by their experience.

29	The role of monthly spending money in college student drinking behaviour and their consequences	Martin, B. A., McCoy, T. P., Champion, H., Parries, M. T., DuRant, R. H., Mitra, A., & Rhodes, S. D. (2009). The role of monthly spending money in college student drinking behaviors and their consequences. <i>Journal of American College Health</i> , 57(6), 587-596.	Numerous understudies let loose and spend greatest cash on entertainment and intoxicants like liquor and approaches to patch such conduct.
30	Credit card held by college students	Hayhoe, C., Leach, L. J., Allen, M., & Edwards, R. (2005). Credit cards held by college students. <i>Journal of Financial Counseling and Planning</i> , 16(1).	The utilization of charge cards as a monetary instrument and how frequently it is utilized in what circumstances.
31	Mobile Money Adoption and Spending Behavior: the case of students in Ghana	Cobla, G. M., & Osei-Assibey, E. (2018). Mobile money adoption and spending behaviour: the case of students in Ghana. <i>International Journal of Social Economics</i> .	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The portable innovation affect the understudies spending conduct. 2. In a month, an understudy who utilizes portable cash spends on a normal 20 Ghana cedis more than the individuals who don't utilize versatile administrations. 3. Understudies who utilize both versatile administrations and ATMs together spend on a normal 13 Ghana cedis more than the individuals who use both of these.
32	Determinants of the financial literacy among college students in Malaysia	Albeedy, M. I., & Gharleghi, B. (2015). Determinants of the financial literacy among college students in Malaysia. <i>International Journal of Business Administration</i> , 6(3).	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. There is a significant connection between autonomous factors of instruction, and cash mentality towards the reliant variable of monetary proficiency, while there was no relationship found between monetary socialization specialists and monetary education. 2. Training has the most grounded impact on the monetary information on college understudies. 3. Family had the principal impact for understudies as far as dealing with their going through and cash followed by peers.

33	An exploratory study of personal financial wellbeing determinants: examining the moderating effect of gender	Falahati, L., & Sabri, M. F. (2015). An exploratory study of personal financial wellbeing determinants: examining the moderating effect of gender. <i>Asian Social Science</i> , 11(4), 33.	<p>1. There is a directing impact of sexual orientation on the monetary prosperity of the under studies of Malaysia. Both the sexual orientations uncover diverse monetary conduct and see various degrees of monetary strain, monetary information and monetary disposition.</p> <p>2. Further, the impact of socialization specialists and youth purchaser encounters on guys and females are unique, bringing about various degrees of monetary prosperity.</p> <p>3. An examination of the outcomes uncover that monetary administration is the most grounded indicator of monetary prosperity among male under studies while among females, monetary information and proficiency are the principal determinants.</p>
34	The Impact of Financial Literacy on Student Teachers' Saving Intention and Saving Behaviour	Widyastuti, U., Suhud, U., & Sumiati, A. (2016). The impact of financial literacy on student teachers' saving intention and saving behaviour. <i>Mediterranean Journal of Social Sciences</i> , 7(6), 41.	This investigation is situated in Indonesia. Monetary information significantly affected saving conduct and financial proficiency, saving expectation, and abstract standard all impacted saving conduct, while demeanour and emotional standard affected saving aim. At long last, abstract standards affected saving mentalities.
35	The Influence of Financial Literacy towards Risk Tolerance	Yong, H. N. A., & Tan, K. L. (2017). The influence of financial literacy towards risk tolerance. <i>International journal of business and society</i> , 18(3), 469-484.	<p>1. This examination is situated in Malaysia. Generally speaking, college under studies have a reasonable mentality toward monetary administration. Most of college under studies have satisfactory monetary proficiency/information, with 72% passing the monetary education parts. As per the discoveries of this examination, more consideration ought to be paid to ladies. As indicated by the overview, even rudimentary financial ideas like accumulating funds are obscure to this subset of respondents.</p> <p>2. Since monetary administration propensities are shaped right off the bat throughout everyday life, a monetary administration mindfulness program for youth ought to be executed. Government elements should hold monetary proficiency exercises to instruct people in general on the need of good monetary administration. These</p>

			incorporate subjects, for example, retirement arranging, speculation arranging, and obligation the board, among others.
36	The students spending pattern on non-academic items towards food and beverage lead to poor financial management	shaheera binti Bakhtiar, L, bin Jamaluddin, M. H., bin Mat, M. A., & Salim, M. N. B. H. (2020). The Students Spending Pattern On Non-Academic Items Towards Food And Beverage Lead To Poor Financial Management.	<p>1. The spending pattern of understudies on non-academic items shows that it is sex subordinate. It's anything but an assortment of things for them to spend their cash on dependent on their inclinations.</p> <p>2. Male understudies will in general spend their cash on fulfilling their interest for delight, while female understudies will in general spend their cash on their appearance.</p> <p>3. Burning through cash on food and refreshments, then again, is the most crucial for understudy life since they need to eat to remain solid.</p>
37	Predictors of credit card use and perceived financial well-being in female college students: a Brazil- united states comparative study	Braun Santos, D., Mendes- Da- Silva, W., Flores, E., & Norvilitis, J.-M. (2016). Predictors of credit card use and perceived financial well-being in female college students: a Brazil- U nited S tates comparative study, International journal of consumer studies, 40(2), 133-142.	<p>1. The discoveries underline the significance of communications with undergrads that go past fundamental monetary schooling. Albeit monetary proficiency is significant, its effect in foreseeing understudy obligation is dubious, with some examination showing a defensive advantage and others demonstrating an expanded danger.</p> <p>2. Given this, it is conceivable that medicines to help understudies in staying away from obligation and advancing apparent monetary prosperity ought to likewise address the social components, like social examination, and perspectives, including monetary self-assurance, that</p>

			clearly impact understudy monetary conduct.
38	Factors influencing the college students' financial behaviours in turkey: evidence from a national survey	Akben-Selcuk, E. (2015). Factors influencing college students' financial behaviors in Turkey: Evidence from a national survey. International Journal of Economics and Finance, 7(6), 87-94.	<p>1. The understudies' monetary education, as decided by their scores on a monetary information test, essentially affected their shot at displaying every one of the three great monetary practices.</p> <p>2. Parental monetary instruction was found to usefully affect the probability of communicating each of the three monetary practices, supporting the subsequent theory. This finding is basic since it infers that monetary instruction should start at home.</p> <p>3. Male understudies are more uncertain than female understudies to have a financial plan set up to deal with their costs. Sex, then again, had no measurably huge impact on the shot at taking care of bills on schedule and putting something aside for what's to come.</p>
39	Investigating financial literacy to improve financial behaviour Amon black consumers	Rootman, C., & Antoni, X. (2015). Investigating financial literacy to improve financial behaviour among Black consumers. Journal of Economic and Financial Sciences, 8(2), 474-494.	<p>1. As a rule, people should initially modify their banking and reserve funds propensities all together for their ways of managing money to turn out to be more capable.</p> <p>2. To support buyer banking interest and investment funds, monetary mindfulness, and monetary abilities, and monetary incorporation should improve.</p> <p>3. Customer monetary training, monetary certainty, and monetary incorporation should all improve to support mindful ways of managing money.</p>

40	Psycho-social factors impacting credit acquisition and use by college students	Peltier, J. W., Pomirleanu, N., Endres, M., & Markos, E. (2016). <i>Psycho-social factors impacting credit acquisition and use by college students. Financial Literacy and the Limits of Financial Decision-Making</i> (pp. 177-200). Palgrave Macmillan, Cham.	1. Parental involvement is (a) positively related to the number of credits cards and (b) negatively related to total credit card debt. 2. Compulsive buying behaviour is positively related to the (a) number of credit cards and (b) total credit card debt. 3. Impulsive buying behaviour is positively related to the (a) number of credit cards and (b) total credit card debt. 4. A positive relationship exists between external LOC and (a) the number of credit cards and (b) total credit card debt.
41	A study on saving and spending habits of college students with reference to Coimbatore city	Jeevitha, P., & Priya, R. (2019). <i>A study on saving and spending habits of college students with reference to Coimbatore city</i> . International Journal of Research and Analytical Reviews, 6(1), 463-466.	1. It was found that most of our respondents saved short of what they spent, however their ways of managing money contrasted. Most of children have reserves and comprehend the benefit of saving. Saving financial balances are regularly utilized by understudies as a methods for saving. 2. Understudies put away cash for a crisis. As indicated by an examination of understudy ways of managing money, they spend more cash on transportation and studies.
42	An Analysis of Factors Influencing Expenditure Behaviour of Undergraduate Students- A Case Study of School of Statstics and Planning at Makerere University	Nakimbugwe, Y. R. (2019). <i>An Analysis of Factors Influencing Expenditure Behaviour of Undergraduate Students: A Case Study of School of Statstics and Planning at Makerere University</i> (Doctoral dissertation, Makerere University).	1. As indicated by the discoveries of the investigation, various segment and financial components altogether affect the ways of managing money of college understudies. Sexual orientation and age were found to altogether affect how understudies spend since the two of them showed an ideal connection with spending conduct. 2. Social factors, for example, familial foundation and the idea of one's family likewise affect how students go through their cash. Understudies from affluent homes don't spend a huge part of their profit on items normally bought by those from lower-pay and lower-pay families. The equivalent might be said for understudies from more distant families and those from atomic homes; their ways of managing money are very practically identical.

43	Spending Habits of University Students in Qatar	Alhajri, M., El Jabari, L., Fatin, C. S., Rede, M. R., Bumedaiash, K., & Kayan Fadlelmula, F. Spending Habits of University Students in Qatar.	<p>1. This investigation advances mindfulness about the issue of wild ways of managing money while additionally giving an assortment of reasonable ways for setting aside cash that might be utilized in one's life. As indicated by the discoveries, most of members get cash when they run out. At the point when the new month starts, most of individuals are left with no cash, and most of the cash is spent on food and liquor.</p> <p>2. The capacity to control one's ways of managing money is vital to most of members. Regardless, the larger part concedes to regularly buying unimportant items when forced by their friends to do as such. Numerous members feel that cash should be safeguarded, but instead should be spent quickly.</p> <p>3. It is viewed as that individuals' inability to control their ways of managing money is brought about by peer pressure, the longing to adjust to specific circumstances, uncertainty, or monetary help.</p>
44	An Analysis of the Factors Affecting the Spending and Saving Habits of College Students	Villanueva, S. (2017). An analysis of the factors affecting the spending and saving habits of college students.	<p>1. Understudies' spending and saving examples give understanding into the monetary systems utilized by youthful grown-ups. The results of this investigation uncover that conspicuous example have advanced, which are reliable with the discoveries of different examinations. There is indisputable proof that ethnic foundation is a solid indicator of some spending designs.</p> <p>2. Asian understudies additionally spend altogether more than understudies of other ethnic foundations. On the off chance that this spending mentality perseveres and keeps on rising, understudies may start to overestimate future profit, bringing about extra monetary difficulties to manage later on.</p>

II INTRODUCTION TO AREA OF STUDY

Symbiosis Centre for management studies is one of the most esteemed institutes to pursue higher education in India. SCMS Pune has been ranked the best BBA institute in India by Times BBA Ranking Survey 2018 & one of the Leading BBA institutes by India Today AC Nielsen Ranking Survey 2017. with 'A' Grade. SCMS Pune offers a plethora of courses ranging from marketing management to environmental studies. SCMS Pune embarked upon its journey in 2014 with the motto- 'Vasudhaiv kutumbakam' which means the whole world is but one big family. This was the driving philosophy with which Dr. SB Majumdar started this initiative to foster an atmosphere of cooperation among all the students. The students of SCMS Pune enjoy a variety of activities and enthusiastically grab all opportunities that come their way.

The students of SCMS Pune come from different parts of the world and have different spending habits pertaining to their own selves or their family restrictions, etc. Before we get into the specifics, let us understand the meaning of spending habits. A habit is an acquired behavior pattern that is followed regularly till it is almost involuntary.

When it comes to spending habits, they are often contextual. It might be situational but majorly people spend the same with the same sets of conditions surrounding them and since it is a habit, it is natural and comes subconsciously without realizing. A few examples might be that once a person gets their pay, their first instinct might not be to save it but to spend it on their family, friends, etc. but a few might save a particular percentage and deposit it in the bank right away. All these decisions depend on the previously developed habits and take place unconsciously.

In Microeconomics, the expenditure function refers to the minimum amount of money needed by an individual to gain a minimum amount of utility which is subject to the utility function and prices of goods available. In simpler terms, it is the money required by an individual to satisfy his needs or wants according to the current market scenario.

Lately, quite possibly the most suffering difficulties that actually influence undergrads is the gigantic trouble in controlling the manner they spend. Understudy planning essentially alludes to

the board of monetary costs inside their allocated financial plan. A few elements make the conduct of understudies dynamic and unique in relation to one another. These components can be specialized just as mental and controllable or wild. The significant test that understudies face is the trouble to financial plan their costs and save a relative sum each month for unexpected occasions.

Factors Influencing Expenditure Behavior Of College Students

The purchasing and saving habits of today's youngsters have evolved through time. Youth have begun to spend more money on entertainment and lifestyle, and they have grown more brand sensitive. With a rise in adults' standard of life, the young have been empowered with more money and have greater spending power. The spending and saving habits of college students are a crucial topic in our contemporary context because students' income is relatively low and their costs are quite high. It is critical to investigate how they will manage their spending with their low revenue. This research is being carried out in order to better understand the diverse spending habits of college students.

Following are the factors influencing the spending and saving habits of students: -

- a) Individual's taste
- b) Family Background
- c) Income
- d) Level of social life they engage in
- e) How they are brought up
- f) Educational environment
- g) Level of stress
- h) Emergency situations
- i) If students have income

Poor financial planning has been recognized as the primary supporter of this issue. Early exposure to financial planning is significant for the youthful age since they have different commitments, particularly repaying the credits used to back their college degree even before they graduated. Financial planning is a significant part of our day- by-day life including cash flow and liability management. The learning interaction is really created through day-by-day openness and legitimate correspondence and conversation between relatives followed by preliminary and mistake. Guardians accept that the preparation should begin as ahead of schedule as nine years of age by giving those recompenses. Understudies that come from families which talk about monetary issues and giving more monetary advice have better

money management skills.

STUDENT'S CREDIT CARD ACQUISITION

The consumer loan sector has changed dramatically during the last few decades. Deregulation of the banking system, as well as lenders' need for more profitable market instruments, has led to increased availability of consumer credit in the United States. Credit cards are a type of payment method. This change of admittance to and utilization of charge cards might be most handily attributed to the extension of the objective market of the Visa guarantors. Credit cards were at first created as an accommodation for dealers' most esteemed clients, and by and large served as a speedy method for building up one's financial soundness. As the Visa market created in the last quarter of the twentieth Century, guarantors started to perceive new openings for benefit, and grew new advertising procedures. Utilizing credit cards can give tremendous advantages, such as comfort, cost planning, and the aggregation of a record; notwithstanding, it additionally accompanies duties, like taking care of bills on schedule, remaining under the credit cutoff points, and understanding the agreements of the card. In light of a multicampus study, undergraduates needed information on loan fees and late payment charges for their Mastercard's. Dissimilar to other age gatherings, understudies are being presented to the buyer credit market without precedent for their lives. What is more, we should manage the issues related to genuine world obligations. Questions have been raised about understudies' capacity to utilize credit cards mindfully just as their perspectives about cash what is more, utilization. To help undergraduates foster great ways of managing money, it is significant for instructors what is more, policymakers to research the manners by which these understudies use Visas.

EFFECT OF FINANCIAL LITERACY ON EXPENDITURE BEHAVIOUR OF STUDENTS

Financial literacy is the basic understanding of financial management and the ability to use skills in that domain to effectively manage your finances. It is the most basic study that every student must be aware of and should be skilled at, especially if living independently. College students should have a basic understanding of how to maintain their monthly allowance and use it judiciously.

In today's time especially, there are a billion sources which could help you understand and control your finances. Technology has proved

to be the greatest boon here as it actually helps you save while leading a comfortable life. Multiple apps such as Split wise help you keep track of your expenses and small debts which help you manage your finances better.

Now coming to the impact that financial literacy has on a person is huge and cannot be taken for granted. If one knows the value of money and its relevance in different situations, one will be able to make an informed decision which will benefit him/her. There are multiple sources of financial information available. The basic ones being reading the finance news, subscribing to a newsletter, knowing the basics of math and accounting which are taught in school, etc.

Financial literacy not only helps you set up a business but is important in every aspect of your life whether you are working or are a homemaker. Financial literacy is what keeps you afloat in today's world and helps you lead a comfortable life.

III GAP IN LITERATURE

The following gap in Literature were found:

1. No study about the spending habits of students of SCMS Pune.
2. No data on the monthly expenditures of students across various fields of study.
3. No data on whether the students of SCMS Pune maintain accounts of expenses

IV. RESEARCH PROBLEM

- What is the monthly expenditure of students of SCMS Pune?
- What is their spending pattern?
- Where do they spend most of their pocket money?

V. RESEARCH QUESTION

Our Research is going to answer the following questions:

1. Where do students of SCMS Pune spend most of their money?
2. Where do they spend the least of their money?
3. What are their spending preferences?

VI OBJECTIVES OF STUDY

- To ascertain the spending pattern of SCMS students.
- To look out the underlying causes of their spending.

VII SCOPE OF STUDY

This paper studies the spending function of students of SCMS Pune. The scope of this paper is limited to the students of SCMS Pune. We will be analyzing the spending behavior of students of this college only. The scope of study is also limited to the students who have attended at least 1 semester in the physical form. This study excludes the batch of 2020-23 who have not attended any physical class yet. This paper is also limited to the two batches of students- 2018-21, & 2019-22. The previous batches have not been analysed as they have left the college and their spending habits may differ.

VIII RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Descriptive research has been used by us to study Viman Nagar. The Research was done on primary and secondary information. The detailed discussion on the methodology adopted and questions are as forward.

Type of Research: Descriptive.

The type of research adopted is descriptive to Analyse the spending function of students of SCMS Pune. Descriptive research is outlined as a look methodology that describes the characteristics of the population or development studied. this system focuses a lot of on the “what” of the analysis subject than the “why” of the research subject.

Nature of Research: Quantitative.

The research study is quantitative in nature it is systematic empirical investigation of observable phenomena via statistical, mathematical and computational techniques. quantitative data has been collected from the students of SCMS Pune. It has been analysed to get insights as to how much does students of SCMS spend on a monthly basis, where do they spend their money, do they have any savings etc.

Type of Analysis: Statistical

We have used statistical tools to analyse the data. We have used histograms and pie charts to analyse the data. We have used mathematical tools of mean and median to come to a result.

Research Plan for Data Collection:

1. **Primary Data:** We have collected primary data from students of SCMS Pune. They have been sent google forms. Since we could not get each and every response of the student, we have taken a sample of this population.
 - Survey method - Respondent were approached with structured questionnaire and were asked to provide information for the structured question through self- reporting
 - Type of Questionnaire- Questions asked were limited, probing, formalized, standard and structured,
2. **Secondary Data:** Google Scholar, CORE, Social Science Research Network etc. these publications were searched to collect secondary data.

Sample Design:

- **Population:** In this research, our target group is the students of SCMS Pune. This target group consists of college students who are of age 18-22. We will be analysing for the students who have been in Pune and stayed there for at least one semester. Thus, this study will exclude batch 2020-23 who have never been to the campus. Thus, our population currently includes two batches – 2018-21, 2019-22. The total size of our population is 700 (350 in each batch).
- **Sample:** The Sample size was of students of SCMS Pune. We have calculated the sample size through an online sample size calculator by SurveyMonkey. We have taken the confidence level to be 95%. The margin of Error taken by us is 7%

IX ANALYSIS & INTERPRETATION

SAMPLE DEMOGRAPHIC:

Gender	Frequency	Percentage
Male	72	48.65%
Female	75	50.68%
Non-Binary	1	0.68%

Age	Frequency	Percentage
17	1	0.68%
18	3	2.03%
19	36	24.32%
20	76	51.35%
21	25	16.89%
22	6	4.05%
23	1	0.68%

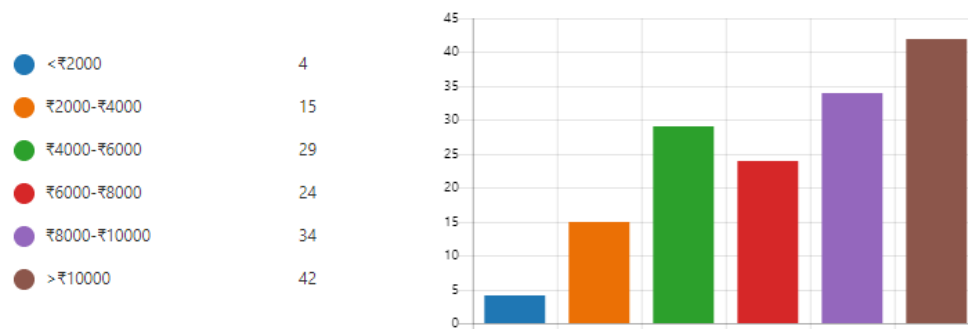
The sample consisted of 148 observations. All of them were students of SCMS Pune. The sample had almost equal representation of both male and female gender with one observation as

non-Binary gender. The age group ranges from 17-23. However, 92.56% of the sample fall between the age 19-21 with the mean age being 19.97 years.

MONTHLY ALLOWANCE & SAVINGS:

5. What was your monthly pocket money, when you were attending live college? (in ₹)

[More Details](#)

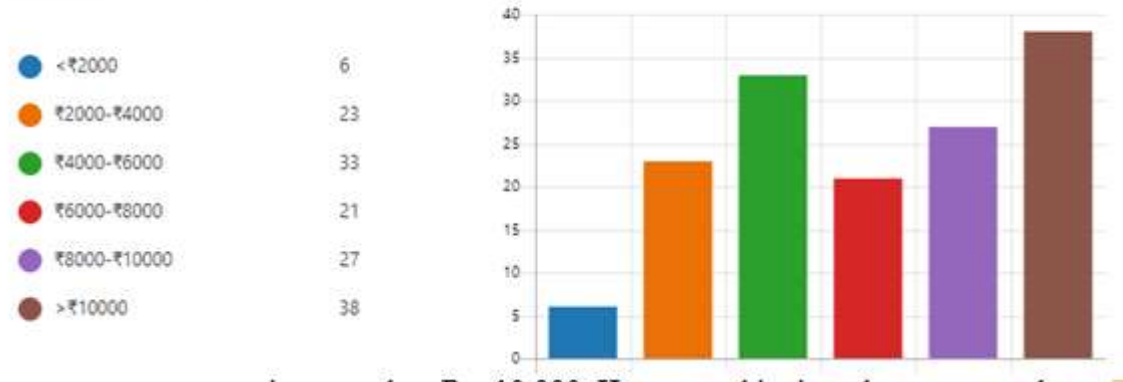


On asking them about their monthly pocket money, most of them responded with more than Rs. 10,000. The second highest responses were between Rs.8000-Rs.10,000. The mean monthly allowance came to be Rs.7635.14.

6. How much was your approximate monthly expenditure (excluding college fees and rent)?

[More Details](#)

[Insights](#)



Just after monthly allowances, we asked them about their approximate monthly expenditure. The highest number of responses were once again more than Rs. 10,000. However, this time the responses have gone down very slightly. The mean expenses are Rs.7081.08. This is a rough indicator

of savings amongst the audience. However, this saving is very low. It seems that the roughly there is a saving of around Rs.500 per month among students.

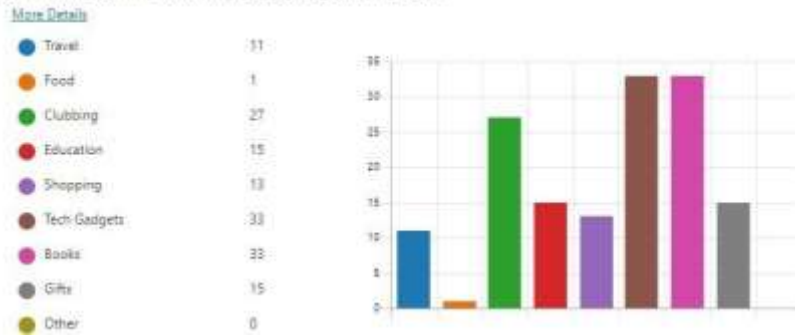
DO THEY MAINTAIN MONTHLY ACCOUNT OF EXPENSES?

Answer	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	51	34.46%
No	35	23.65%
To Some Extent	62	41.89%

Then we asked them if they maintained a monthly account of their expenses. To this, 23.65% responded no. About 76.35% maintained record of daily expense either completely or to some extent.

SPENDING BY CATEGORIES:

10. In which of the following did you spend the least?

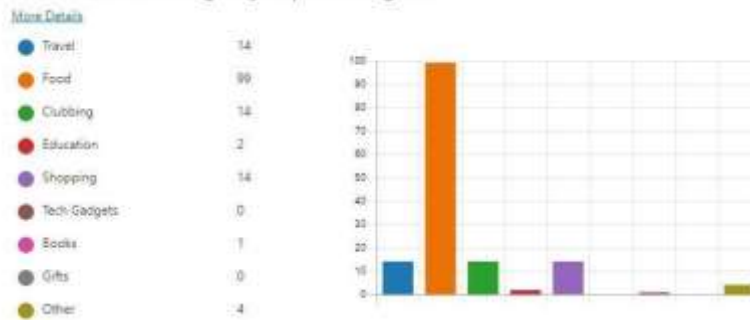


When asked where they spent the most money, students said food was where they spent virtually all of their money. A similar amount of money is spent on clubbing, travel, and shopping. Surprisingly, the least amount of money is spent on

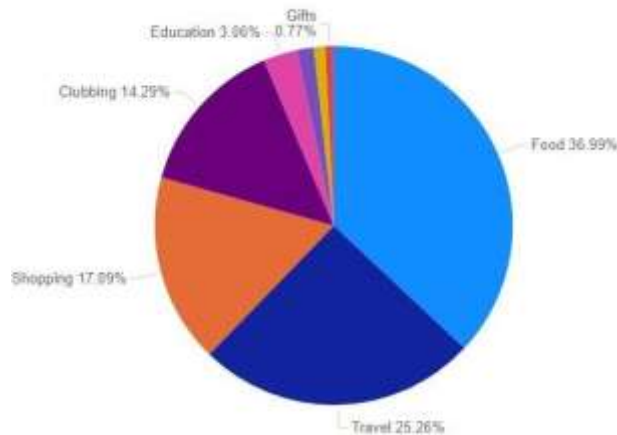
books or education. Students spend almost no money on presents or electronics. We can observe that when they are away from home, they prefer to spend money on outside food.

SPENDING PREFERENCE

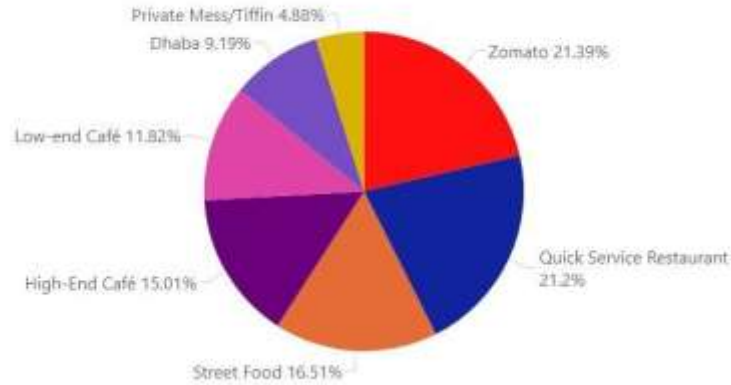
9. In which of the following did you spend the highest?



Where did you spend most of your Allowance?



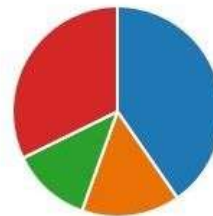
Which type of Restaurant do you prefer?



When asked where they like to dine on a regular basis, it was discovered that 21.39 percent of students like to order food from Zomato, which is the most of all. On the contrary, very few students prefer to eat in a mess, Dhaba, or bring their own tiffin. An almost equal number of students eat street food or visit high-end eateries i.e., 16.5 % students go and eat street food and 15.01% students

prefer high end cafes. 21.2 percent of students favor fast service restaurants, which is nearly the same as the number of students who order from Zomato. We can see that each kid has distinct preferences, but one thing they all have in common is a hate for mess or Dhaba food. All students prefer to spend more money on outside food.

13. What is your shopping preference?



When we asked students where they prefer to shop, mall stores and online stores received the most votes. For this reason, students do not choose to go shopping on the street or in a retail store. This leads to more spending because we are always captivated by the internet offers, which leads to more spending, and malls have a large choice to pick from.

X CONCLUSION & SUGGESTIONS

According to the examination that was directed, and upon additional investigation, an extremely clear picture is being portrayed the greater part of their money have a limited spending plan however whatever spending they have its vast majority is being spent on the food they eat. They lean toward going to eateries and bistros over mess food. Ironically, very little of their cash is spend on

educational purposes. The individuals who live in their home town spend generally less when contrasted with those studying outside their home town, since the outstation students need to cover bills identified with facilities, like power, gas, and so forth This is particularly for the individuals who rent out a flat instead of living in the hostel. Great part about this examination was that the vast majority of the students kept a record of their day by day expenses either totally or somewhat. In this way, fundamentally students ought to have decent financial knowledge about how they can manage in the little they get and still carry on with the existence they need. This should really be possible by guardians as they should begin showing their kids managing and setting aside cash since the beginning which can additionally help them when they get out of the house for the first time for

higher studies.

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We would also like to thank our coordinator, Ms. Sangita Kadam, for giving constant updates regarding the guidelines and submission deadlines

DECLARATION BY STUDENTS

I the undersigned solemnly declare that the report of the project work entitled Spending Function of students of SCMS Pune, is based on my own work carried out under the supervision of Prof. Sajeesh Hamsa

I assert that the statements made and conclusions drawn are an outcome of the project work. I further declare that to the best of my knowledge and belief that the project is not a copy or an adaptation/ improvisation of the existing project. Due mention has been made of various work which has been referred to in this study and required permissions has been taken for the same. This Project report is being submitted towards fulfilment of the course Project 1

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