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STUDY OF FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT BEHAVIOR AND PRACTICES AMONG STUDENTS OF POLYTECHNIC BAGAN DATUK.

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ABSTRACT

Financial management practices should be emphasised among students, especially those in higher education institutions.   The study aims to identify the relationship between the factors that drive students to spend and financial management practices towards students of Polytechnic Bagan Datuk (PBD). This study aims to achieve the objectives listed by researchers regarding the study of behaviour and financial management practices among students in PBD. A total of   30 respondents were selected to conduct the study. A quantitative study was conducted using questionnaires that have been instruments of study on studies conducted by researchers. Analisis data using IBM Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) version   24. The findings show that the association between factors that drives students to spend with the level of financial management practices towards students is insignificant where $r = -2.95$ and $p = 0.113$.   However,   recommendations for improvements in students' financial management practices in this study are made so that the survey results will be in good condition. Finally,   this study is expected to create awareness among students at PBD on the importance of financial management practices in life as a student.

Keyword: *Financial management practices among students*

INTRODUCTION

1.1 ADVANCE

Money is significant for human needs, especially for students, in this challenging economic situation. Capital, it is true, plays a critical role in facilitating monetary transactions and meeting the needs of today's society. Financial problems exist when desire constantly influences the decisions of the monarchy. The students are the only young people who represent the hope of the country to continue its progress and development in the future. Their excellence in the field of k academies in institutions of higher learning is the hope of each student to enable them to realise the progress and development of the country.

Students currently have to deal with various challenges and conjectures. Among the most potent challenges they have to face are financial challenges. Students now need money to cover their rising tuition and living costs due to inflation in the country. This is due to the increasing cost of spending, especially for students who have yet to enter the workforce. Among the expenses incurred by the students are shelter, transportation, n-use, books, notes, and others. Financial management is of paramount importance for students to monitor their spending patterns to prevent continued wastage (Alecia Puyu & Anuar, 2017).

Therefore, students need to understand the difference between necessities and necessities clearly. Essential items are necessities that every human being must have to guarantee comfort and survival. Whereas for the will, it is a desire for an item to live more comfortably. Students are individuals who are studying. So, it is only natural for these learning items to be one of their needs, in addition to food, shelter, clothing, and transportation to go to college.

Every student realises that they should be competent in their spending planning and financial management. A student's self-needs are constantly increasing, and there are no limits. On the other hand, the income or allowance received does not always increase. However, a comfortable life can still be enjoyed if each student is wise to spend through proper financial management and expenses through what has been planned. Usually, many people feel that they need financial management and planning. However, the lack of

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information and knowledge about financial management and planning led to its importance being ignored. Understanding the significance of financial planning and management should be nurtured so that every student can plan their expenses well (Sarah, Aisyah & Hairunnizam, 2015).

Between the critical knowledge and skills that a student should have, managing and spending money is also essential. This financial skill is crucial to changing the position of students at the moment. In this regard, wise financial management by students can help them live life smoothly at university. Students who can control their finances wisely may be able to make savings negligible by little for future use. Hence, students need to spend their money based on the principle of prioritising the need not interfere with their function as students. Therefore, this information is carried out to identify the behaviour and financial management practices among students at Polytechnic Bagan Datuk (PBD).

1.22 RESEARCH STUDIES

This study focuses on identifying financial management practices among students of Polytechnic Bagan Datuk (PBD). The problems that arise actually stem from confusion in determining between the necessary items and the desired items. However, the problem is that some students are less concerned about their financial management. As proof, a handful of students at PBD are forced to endure hunger, causing their health to be affected. Therefore, this matter is also influenced by several factors that urge students to be thrifty.

According to Alecia Puyu and Anuar (2017), Financial management and spending patterns are vital to ensure that money is spent wisely. So that we do not face money shortages, this is due to problems faced by students, both from Public and Private Institutions of Higher Learning. This shows that proper financial management skills are essential and good to have, especially for students.

Furthermore, some students do not manage their finances wisely. Therefore, the demand to manage finances must be made wisely and prudently when shopping. This is to avoid any wastage, especially among students. If the students' financial planning and management are made systematically and efficiently, the financial position and spending patterns will improve.

The study was also supported by Mustaffa and Fikri (2011), who found that students in higher education institutions adopted a wasteful spending attitude that exceeded their proper needs. According to Shahryar and Tan (2013), students also spend a lot of money on entertainment, clothing and gadgets. Hence, these factors encourage students to make incorrect judgments regarding their financial management.

Financial management and spending patterns are crucial to spending money wisely so that students do not face money shortages. A problem arises when the omnipotent faces confusion about distinguishing between items of necessity and will. Often, we hear that students complain that their spending money is never enough. This problem causes the students to take steps to become indebted to meet their needs.

In this regard, a study on awareness of sound financial management and the impact of evil spending on PBD students should be carried out as a measure early on to improve students' knowledge. Hence, in this study, the problems to be studied are related to the practice and financial management practises among PBD students.

1.3 OBJECTIVE STUDIES

This study is conducted for:

i. Study the trends of student spending at Polytechnic Bagan Datuk.

ii. Identify the factors that drive students to spend with the level of financial management practices at the Polytechnic Bagan Datuk.

1.4 PERSON REVIEW

The question of this study is:

i. Does the spending trend affect applicants at Polytechnic Bagan Datuk?

ii. Is there a relationship between factors that encourage students to spend and the level of financial management practises in Polytechnic Bagan Datuk?

1.5 HYPOTHESIS STUDY

Ho1 = There is no association between factors that drive students to spend with financial management practices.

Ha1 = There is a relationship between student spending trends in PBD.

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1.6 OPERATIONAL DEFINITION

The meaning of the operational definition is to explain some of the main variables that were the focus of this study. It covers the interpretation of financial management among students. This can help the reader to understand the studies carried out and avoid the occurrence of different perceptions of what is desired in this research.

According to Sumaiyah (n. d.), finance is an art and science of managing money. Financial management also involves the use of various economic theories and accounting information. The evidence suggests that when firms want to increase net profits, managers should try to immunise costs and maximise revenue. This is achieved through the integration and collective efforts of all divisions within the organisation. From these statements, another formulation can be given that managing finances also requires the cooperation of all divisions within the organisation. Generally, the financial field has three large branches of the discipline, and it provides many opportunities for anyone.

According to Kerlinger (1997), individual spending planning is necessary to understand society to achieve the ultimate goal of improving the overall quality of their lives. However, spending patterns are primarily influenced by the individual's awareness of the importance of financial management. A wise spending pattern is when a person puts his needs first before fulfilling his wishes or desires (Ismail Ab. Wahab et al., 2008).

In this study, the researchers selected the study title on the trends in student spending at PBD and the factors that drive students to spend with financial management practices.

CH 2:   HIGHLIGHTS OF THE LITERATURE

According to the United Nations/UN (1993), the definition of expenditure covers all expenditures of money by members of the household on goods purchased and payments made on services used (Davis, 1992). Every student should be aware that they should be

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competent in their spending planning and financial management. A student's self-needs are constantly increasing, and there are no limits.

Now, furthering their studies is indeed one of the efforts of students to change their future to be better. The issue of spending among students is often heard. Expenses are significant to guarantee the financial well-being of a student's life. If students have trouble spending, they have to bind their stomachs to resist hunger. Therefore, students at the polytechnic need to be competent in dividing and managing their expenses.

Each individual mostly wants to be a wise buyer, but only a few manage to achieve that goal. This is said because most of the items purchased do not reflect the individual's daily living needs. The problems that arise stem from the confusion in identifying the necessary and desired items. Issues in financial management can be overcome if students save considerable sums of money if they manage to distinguish desires from needs. Necessities are items needed for family life, such as shelter, food, clothing, and transportation (Aisyah & Wajeeha, 2016).

Every student realises that they should be wise in their spending planning and financial management. The self-needs of a student are constantly increasing, and there are no limits. On the other hand, the income or allowance received does not always increase. However, a comfortable life can still be enjoyed if each student is wise to spend through proper financial management and expenses through what has been planned. Usually, many people feel that they need financial management and planning. However, the lack of information and knowledge about management and financial planning undermines its importance and has been ignored. Awareness of the significance of financial planning and the importance of saving money management should be nurtured so that every student can plan their expenses well (Sarah, Aisyah & Hairunnizam, 2015).

According to Julizah (2014), the cost of living and the standard of living are related. The cost of education is also one of the significant expenses other than food and shelter. However, the cost of education during school and higher education has substantial differences (Siti Alida & Halimah,2007). The needs of students at the university are increasing. For example, a laptop or tablet computer has become necessary for university sponsors to complete various tasks (Shahryar & Tan, 2013). They say again that the cost of settling into a university college has increased in recent times. Meanwhile, the cost of extra class funding, tuition fees and scholarly books has also increased by 5 to 10 per cent a year.

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Student expenses in institutions of higher learning can be divided into two, namely, the cost of study and the cost of living (Siti Alida & Halimah, 2007). The cost of living includes the cost of food, shelter, clothing and other basic necessities. A study by Nur Hayati et al. (2007), conducted at Universiti Teknologi MARA Penang (UiTMPP), found that most students allocate 23.23% of their income to essential food and beverage requirements, whilst 8.68% of their income goes towards accommodation. This indicates that student spending on average is primarily spent on basic needs, one of which is 28.20%.

Should be. According to Shahryar and Tan (2013), they found that students also spend a lot of money on entertainment, clothing and gadgets. The study was also supported by Mustaffa and Fikri (2011), who found that students in higher education institutions adopted a wasteful spending attitude that exceeded the needs required. Hence, this factor encourages students to make incorrect judgments related to their financial management.

Based on past studies, a handful of students fund their expenses from various sources of income. Among the sources of income identified are scholarships, loans and parental grants (Nur Hayati et al. 2008). The vast majority of students earn an income from education loans. According to Aisyah and Wajeeha (2016), 43% of the respondents earned income through PTPTN education loans, 28% through Public Service Department (PSD) scholarships, 18% through parental grants and the remaining 11% through state foundations, zakat and loans from corporates. A study conducted overseas by the Royal Bank of Scotland (2017) found the same thing: education loans were the most significant contributor to student income, followed by pocket money from the family.

Specifically, according to Kerlinger (1997), individual spending planning is required to understand society and realise one's ambition of improving one's overall quality of life. However, spending patterns are primarily influenced by the individual's awareness of the importance of financial management. A wise spending pattern is one in which one puts his needs first before fulfilling his wishes or desires (Ismail Ab. Wahab et al., 2008).

 Gender greatly influences the spending patterns that students make with the money that they have. Alternatively, men are more likely than women to spend money on entertainment and dining out than women. Every expenditure should be done carefully and according to their capabilities so that it is not possible to invite the hardships of life. It is emphasised that students should be thrifty when shopping and be aware of the importance

of saving. This is said because when the student faces a test, his salvation will help them in an emergency (Lee, Park & Montalto, 2000).

When a person earns money, he has been given three options: spending it all, spending half and saving, or investing. Therefore, each individual is reminded to take to make the right choice so that they do not get caught up in financial problems in the future. Money-savvy students are encouraged to spend a portion of their income, and some of them are used as savings. However, when doing expenses, they need to reflect on whether the costs are based on needs or wishes (Ismail et al., 2008).

A research study by Ahmad (2005), related to financial management patterns among students who obtained PTPTN financial loans at Universiti Putra Malaysia (UPM), found that most respondents thought that the number of loans obtained was insufficient. In addition, some studies show that teaching requires some time to practise the knowledge learned in financial management. For example, studies conducted on undergraduates in overseas institutions of higher learning who attend financial management classes have found that there is a positive long-term impact on economic behaviour. For example, students who participate in financial management courses have been found to have increased their savings in the long run.

When students are in the ivory tower, their financial needs increase compared to the schooling realm. Studies that have been conducted in the United States show that students with less financial literacy are prone to poor financial management. In addition, financial problems can also cause students' academic achievement to be disrupted. Meanwhile, students in higher learning institutions are the ones who face the most difficulties besides financial difficulties. Among such issues are academic achievement, romance and emotion (Volpe et al., 1996).

In addition, the student spending pattern is determined by the needs and lifestyle of their peers when they are in higher education institutions. The study, conducted on students at Universiti Teknologi Mara (UiTM)Penang, found that students' spending patterns vary according to gender, semester, and location of student accommodation (Fairus Muhamad Darus, 2009). The findings show some differences in pattern expenses between males and females related to gadgets hits, clothing, food, and service. The location of accommodation during their tertiary education also influenced spending patterns such as accommodation, food, vehicles, utilities, and health expenses.

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The role of students as users is essential. This is dangerous because purchasing power is available and because students also represent the current market. Furthermore, students now have more money to spend compared to previous generations. In line with the improvement in the quality and standard of living of Malaysians today, students are given the freedom by parents to make purchases and determine their decisions. As a result, the purchasing power of students is increasing, and shopping has become an activity to fill the time of students in Malaysia. The role of active students as consumers is evident by their involvement in the purchase of various consumer goods and products such as clothing, cosmetics, food, sporting goods, video games, and entertainment services (Husniyah et al., 2005).

This situation can also be observed in Malaysia. Everyone who is capable and willing to work will strive to earn money to support their needs and achieve their interests. Although the way to spend money is considered insignificant by society, in reality, such a matter is fundamental in a student's life. In this regard, learners are also not spared from this situation where they are willing to spend money to buy branded goods or other items to fulfil their wishes (Zalizan et al., 2005).

Based on the arguments presented, studies on canned practises, and financial management practises among students should be done to know the level of students' willingness to see the status of students' personalities on the importance of managing financial expenditures.

CHAPTER 3: METHODOLOGY OF STUDY

The study's methodology covers the ways, methods and approaches used to achieve the objectives and goals of the study. The study process makes the analysis more systematic and the course of study more directed toward achieving objectives.

3.1   STUDY DESIGN

The design of a study is a procedure for data collection that has been collected based on specific and systematic planning on the concept of forming a network of relationships between the variables involved in a study (Kerlinger, 1970). Moreover, the study's design is a way of handling studies and procedures or techniques that have been used in answering study questions. This is to control the causes of bias that could disrupt the survey's findings

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(McMillan & Schumacher, 1984). This study's methodology is quantitative, making descriptive analyses possible.

Quantitative is from the word quantity (DBP dictionary), i.e., the sum or number. According to Chua (2016), quantitative easing is associated with numerical data and accuracy. According to Sabitha Marican (2005), quantitative research will be used if the study question requires a precise explanation in numerical form. Quantitative studies are consistently observed in the form of estimates that include specific numbers and formulas. The results include particular procedures in the form of diagrams, tables and statistical calculations.

3.2   POPULATION AND SAMPLE

Population refers to a group of individuals, objects or events that have the same characteristics that they want to study. According to Rohana Yusof (2014), individuals or objects in a particular population may vary in many respects. Meanwhile, according to Prof. Dr Sugiyono (2010), the samples are part of the population. For example, what is learned from the samples, conclusions will be made for the population. For that, samples taken from the population must be represented and represented. The population in this study is students of Polytechnic Bagan Datuk. From the population, researchers selected a sample of 30 students to answer the questionnaire from researchers.

3.4 RELIABILITY ANALYSIS

The minimum alpha that should be owned by a study of researchers conducting the study is 0.05, which is to study student spending trends at PBD and identify the factors that drive students' spending with the level of financial management practices. Data can be viewed through Cronbach's Alpha:

i) Student Spending Pattern (Requirement)

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.723	7

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Item-Total Statistics

	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted
B1	24.23	13.426	.237	.731
B2	24.87	9.016	.657	.626
B3	25.07	11.306	.543	.677
B4	25.20	12.372	.151	.755
B5	25.17	10.213	.375	.714
B6	24.93	9.995	.547	.662
B7	25.33	9.264	.625	.637

ii) Student Spending Pattern (Required)

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.834	7

Item-Total Statistics

	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted
B8	18.40	24.386	.468	.828
B9	18.83	20.764	.754	.785
B10	19.17	20.351	.680	.795
B11	19.17	19.040	.780	.775
B12	19.23	19.564	.798	.774
B13	19.70	20.907	.559	.816
B14	18.90	26.507	.104	.878

iii) Practice Management Among   Students

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.761	10

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Item-Total Statistics

	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted
C1	32.57	26.530	.475	.737
C2	32.73	26.409	.393	.745
C3	32.47	26.395	.390	.745
C4	33.00	27.517	.210	.770
C5	32.60	25.559	.652	.720
C6	32.07	25.995	.470	.736
C7	32.03	25.413	.565	.725
C8	32.37	24.171	.516	.727
C9	33.00	24.207	.352	.760
C10	32.97	24.378	.428	.742

iv) Factors Who Influence Student shopping

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.860	12

Item-Total Statistics

	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted
D1	34.63	62.102	.075	.871
D2	35.63	53.757	.549	.848
D3	35.67	53.057	.543	.848
D4	35.43	55.633	.476	.853
D5	35.90	53.886	.598	.845
D6	36.10	54.300	.543	.848
D7	35.63	51.551	.733	.836
D8	35.53	49.292	.728	.834
D9	35.67	50.713	.678	.838
D10	35.40	55.559	.340	.865
D11	35.97	57.413	.384	.858
D12	35.60	50.731	.731	.835

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3.5 DATA COLLECTION

Researchers drew on primary and secondary data for this investigation. Primary data is a source of data or basic information about an investigation. Primary data sources are usually obtained directly from field studies but require adaptation by researchers before they become good results of the study. Manakala, secondary data is a method that is considered a guide for researchers to support the facts obtained from respondents. Through this secondary data, researchers have used reference materials such as books, journals and the Internet.

3.6 DATA ANALYSIS

Researchers use descriptive data analysis involving mean, percentage, standard deviation and frequency. In addition, researchers also used an inference based on 'Pearson Correlation.

For data analysis, researchers use IBM SPSS version 24 software. IBM SPSS is used to help analyse statistical data. Researchers have chosen the software because it is very efficient and easy to use to help researchers divide data and form statistics for practical and straightforward studies. To study the requirements of the relationship between the variables, Guilford's Rule of Thumb (1956), based on the table below:

r	The power of relationships
≤ 0.20	Almost none
0.20 – 0.40	Weak
0.40 – 0.70	Simple
0.70 – 0.90	High
0.90 ≥	Very High

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CH 4: STUDY FINDINGS

4.1   DEMOGRAPHIC DATA OF RESPONDENTS

The data showed the gender of the respondents, consisting of male and female students. Female students made up 76.7 per cent of those who responded to the questionnaire. While for male students, seven respondents (23.3%)

Seventy-six per cent of the people who took the survey were between the ages of 20 and 23. Then, followed by the age range of 24 to 27 years with four respondents, 13.3%, and for those aged 28 to 31 years, there were three respondents, 10.0% per cent.

Based on the number of respondents, the majority were Malays, with a national population of 66.7%. Manakala, for the Chinese, has six respondents with a 20.0% share. Kemudian, followed by Indians with two respondents with 6.7% and for other races, two respondents who also had 6.7% per cent.

Next, the status of the respondents is divided into two, namely single and married. The majority of the single group was 28 respondents or 93.3%, whereas the marital quality of 2 respondents with 6.7%.

As for financial resources, most of those who received PTPTN were 17 respondents, with 56.7%. Meanwhile, the respondents who received the scholarship were two people, with a 6.7% rate. Next, respondents received financial resources from their parents, contributing 23.3%, followed by other sources, including four respondents with 13.3%.

In addition, for the year of study, the majority from year 2, 13 respondents with 43.3% and followed by year three students with ten respondents with 33.3% per cent and then, followed by year four students with 13.3% and year one students with 3% with 10.0%.

Lastly, for the school, the majority of PPSK is 20 respondents with 66.7% per cent. Meanwhile, students from PP Management, who are five respondents, with 16.7%, are followed by students from PPIK, i.e., three respondents, with 10.0% per cent. Next, students from PPIP were one respondent with 3.33% per cent and from other schools, i.e. one respondent with 3.3% per cent.

4.2   OBJECTIVE FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

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i)   Expenditure Patterns According to Students' Needs

The descriptive analysis uses frequency, per cent, min and standard deviation for expense patterns (requirements). The majority of spending patterns as needed are at a high of 26 response n is equal to 86.7%. He was then followed by a moderate spending pattern of 4 respondents, which equalled 13.3%. The mean for the spending pattern (requirement) is 4.16, and the standard deviation is 0.54.

ii)   Expenditure Patterns According to Students' Requirements

The descriptive analysis uses frequency, per cent, the mean and standard deviation for the spending pattern (require). Most spending patterns according to the requirements are at a moderate level of 20 respondents, equivalent to 66.7%. Meanwhile, six respondents equalled 20% for the high level, followed by a low spending pattern of 4 respondents, equivalent to 13.3%. The mean for the desired design is 3.18, and the standard deviation is 0.76.

iii)   Factors Driving Students to Shop With Financial Management Practices

Corporate Management Techniques Descriptive analysis uses standard frequency, percentage, mean and deviation for factors that drive students to spend—the majority for factors that caused students to spend moderately at 19 respondents, equivalent to 63.3%. Manakala for the high level of 9 respondents was equal to 30.0%, followed by a low of 2 respondents equivalent to 6.7%. The mean factor driving students to spend is 3.24, and the standard deviation is 0.66.

The descriptive analysis uses frequency, per cent, mean, and laughter to determine the level of financial management practises. The majority of financial management Those who practised were at a high level of 17 respondents, equivalent to 56.7%. Meanwhile, for a moderate level of 12 respondents, the equivalent of 40.0%, followed by a low of 1 respondent, was equivalent to 3.3%. The mean level of financial management practice is 3.62, and the standard deviation is 0.56.

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iv) Correlation

The link between the factors that drive students to shop and the level of financial management practises is insignificant. Thus, there is no association between the factors that cause students to spend and financial management practices.

Based on the data results, the researchers concluded that for the student population at PBD, there is no association between the factors that drive students to spend and the level of financial management practices.

CH 5: DISCUSSIONS, IMPLICATIONS, PROPOSALS AND CONCLUSIONS

5.1 DISCUSSIONS

The discussion of the study was to look at the relationship between the literature highlights and the findings of the study. Based on the results of the studies that have been done, the relationship between the factors that drive students to spend and the level of financial management practices is insignificant. This is evidenced by a correlation test among the factors that cause students to spend with the group of financial management practices at polytechnic Bagan Datuk ($r = -2.95$, $p = 0.113$).

Should be. The findings relate to a previous study that stated that the results of studies on factors that drive students to spend money with a level of financial management practice are insignificant. This is because past studies have found that students spend a lot of money on unnecessary expenses such as entertainment, designer clothing, and gadgets. The study was also supported by Mustaffa and Fikri (2011), who found that students in higher education institutions adopted a wasteful spending attitude that exceeded the needs required. Hence, this factor encourages students to make incorrect judgments about their financial management (Shahryar & Tan, 2013).

Furthermore, the essential knowledge and skills that a student has been how to manage and spend money. These financial skills are crucial to changing the position of students at the moment. In this regard, the students' wise financial management can help them live their lives smoothly at the university. Hence, students need to manage and spend their money well, not to encourage them to waste it.

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5.2   IMPLICATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.2.1   IMPLICATIONS

i)   Implications for students' spending   patterns (requirements and requirements)

According to the results of a study conducted on 30 respondents, researchers found that the prevalence of student spending patterns tended towards a shift. So, the decision to change student spending patterns is a positive one. This is because students can distinguish that spending according to needs is better than spending according to their own needs.

ii)   Implications of factors that predate students' spending with the level of financial management practices

According to the survey results, which 30 respondents made, the researchers found that the relationship between the factors that drive students to spend and the level of financial management practices is insignificant. The majority are at a moderate level for the factor that causes students to spend—peers and family upbringing influence such factors. Nevertheless, student spending is not influenced by those factors. This is probably several factors other than peer influence and family upbringing. For example, students may be affected by the social media factors that drive them to shop, for instance, through online applications such as Lazada and Shopee that regularly promote goods and services. Therefore, students are more likely to make purchases on these items. Still, they cannot refrain from spending due to the selling price of goods and services through cheap and affordable online applications.

5.2.2 SUGGESTIONS

i) Giving priority to items that students need

Students are advised to list the items to be purchased in advance as much as shopping. Students will be more likely to waste money if their financial management is not done well. In addition, students are also advised to always compare the prices of goods according to the current economic level to not be over-made in making purchases and expenses.

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ii) Conduct financial management workshops for students

The implementation of workshops on good financial management is indeed seen as an effective strategy to know the best way to use money more prudently. For example, PBD under the student affairs management should conduct motivational talks and follow financial management workshops for students. With programmes like this, more students will adopt good financial management practices not only within the university but also off-campus. So, their lives may be more secure in the future with effectiveness and efficiency in financial management.

iii) Disciplined in financial management

In addition, students are also encouraged to teach disciplined practices in planning expenses. This is a demeanour because if students are more compliant and have a good stance on financial management, they will not face problems with financial management. Therefore, it can also help self-skills to apply financial management practises in the future better.

5.3 CONCLUSION

In conclusion, based on the studies done, it is clear that the behaviour and practices of financial management among Polytechnic Bagan Datuk (PBD) students are moderate and optimistic. A variety of factors may have an impact on it. Researchers obtained data from 30 respondents where the majority of students were more likely to spend on essentials than on their necessities. Researchers found that respondents also acknowledged that the level of financial management practises among students was moderate. This is because students are still trying to emphasise the proper financial management methods.

Therefore, studies have shown that financial management behaviours and practices among students in Universiti Sains Malaysia have implications that need to be improved. According to the proposals, students' expenses should be inclined towards savings to prevent students from being too wasteful in spending. Spending prudently and systematically can prevent students from experiencing stressful difficulties as they face life challenges in the world. If this continues to be applied among students, it will have a practical effect regardless of whether it is academic or social. Therefore, money is significant

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in everyday life. Thus, the discipline measures in place for students should be nurtured to prevent further financial management problems. So, this study found that financial management behaviours and practices have different levels of perception among students.

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