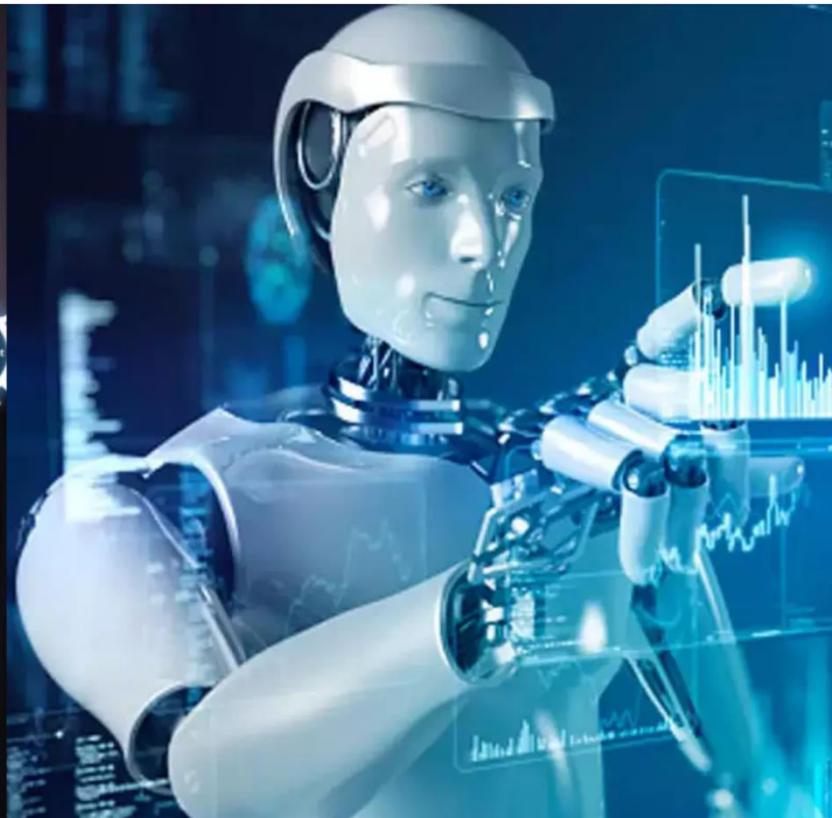




# International Journal of Innovative Research in Science Engineering and Technology (IJIRSET)

*(A Monthly, Peer Reviewed, Refereed, Scholarly Indexed, Open Access Journal)*



**Impact Factor: 8.699**

**Volume 14, Issue 6, June 2025**

# **The Effectiveness of Financial Planning among Middle-Class Families: A Quantitative Assessment**

**Tanya, Neha Singh**

Researcher, Department of Management, School of Business, Galgotias University, Greater Noida, Uttar Pradesh, India  
Associate Professor, Department of Management School of Business, Galgotias University, Greater Noida,  
Uttar Pradesh, India

**ABSTRACT:** This research investigates the effectiveness of financial planning among middle-class families in India, with a particular focus on how financial literacy, income stability, behavioural tendencies, and the use of financial tools shape planning behaviours and outcomes. In the face of rising living costs, economic uncertainties, and increasing financial complexity, the need for structured financial planning has become increasingly critical for this socio-economic segment. Utilizing a mixed-method approach, the study primarily adopts quantitative analysis based on data collected from a structured survey administered to 75 middle-income respondents across urban and semi-urban areas. The survey examined key dimensions such as budgeting habits, savings behaviour, investment preferences, debt management, and long-term financial goal setting.

The findings indicate that a significant proportion of middle-class families rely on self-directed financial planning, with minimal reliance on professional advisors. Monthly budgeting is a common practice, and primary financial goals often include homeownership, children's education, and the establishment of emergency funds. However, the study also identifies several barriers that hinder effective planning, including insufficient financial knowledge, irregular income, time constraints, and limited trust in institutional advisory services. These obstacles are particularly pronounced among younger and lower-income households.

The paper highlights the strong correlation between financial literacy and planning efficacy, suggesting that individuals with higher awareness and better financial habits are more likely to achieve financial confidence and long-term stability. Based on the analysis, the study proposes targeted policy interventions, such as inclusive financial education programs, low-cost digital planning tools, and employer-sponsored financial wellness initiatives. These measures aim to empower middle-class families to make informed financial decisions, enhance resilience to economic shocks, and contribute to broader socio-economic stability.

**KEYWORDS:** Airplane hotels, sustainable tourism, experiential travel, aviation asset reuse, circular economy

## **I. INTRODUCTION**

Middle-class families play a vital role in sustaining economic growth, social mobility, and consumer demand in both developing and developed economies. Often regarded as the backbone of national economies, this demographic is characterized by aspirations for upward mobility, homeownership, quality education, and long-term financial security. However, in recent years, middle-class households have encountered mounting financial challenges due to rising living costs, inflationary pressures, increased healthcare and education expenses, and stagnant or unpredictable income growth.

These challenges have made it increasingly difficult for families to meet both short-term obligations and long-term financial goals. In this context, effective financial planning becomes not just a tool for wealth creation, but a fundamental necessity for maintaining economic stability and managing financial stress. Financial planning encompasses budgeting, saving, investing, managing debt, securing insurance, and preparing for retirement and emergencies. When implemented effectively, it can enhance financial resilience and empower households to navigate economic uncertainties with confidence.

This study seeks to evaluate the current state of financial planning among middle-class families, exploring the degree to which they engage in structured financial practices and the extent to which those practices contribute to economic security. The research specifically investigates key enablers—such as financial literacy, income stability, and access to financial tools—as well as barriers that inhibit planning behaviour. Ultimately, the goal is to answer the central question:

How effectively do middle-class families engage in financial planning to achieve both financial confidence and long-term economic security?

## II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Financial literacy is widely recognized as a cornerstone of effective financial planning. It encompasses a range of knowledge and skills that enable individuals to make informed decisions regarding budgeting, saving, investing, and managing debt. According to Martin (2007), higher levels of financial literacy are directly associated with improved outcomes in areas such as household budgeting, debt reduction, and retirement preparedness. Financially literate individuals are more likely to set long-term goals, evaluate risks, and follow through with planned financial behaviours. In the Indian context, industry reports from ASSOCHAM and ICRA (2020) have noted an encouraging trend in retail investment behaviour, particularly with the increasing adoption of Systematic Investment Plans (SIPs) and mutual fund products. This indicates a growing awareness and willingness among middle-class investors to explore structured financial instruments. However, despite these developments, significant gaps remain—especially in rural and semi-urban regions—where financial services penetration and literacy levels are still comparatively low. Theoretical frameworks such as the Theory of Planned Behaviour (TPB) provide deeper insight into the psychological factors that influence financial decision-making. As reviewed by Lim and Kumar (2023), TPB suggests that individuals are more likely to engage in planned financial behaviour when they have a strong intention to do so, feel confident in their ability to act (perceived behavioural control), and perceive social support or norms that validate their actions. These variables are especially relevant in middle-class settings where cultural expectations, peer influence, and household responsibilities can either encourage or inhibit proactive financial planning.

One of the persistent challenges faced by middle-class families is limited access to reliable financial advisory services. The lack of trusted guidance, combined with often fragile savings patterns and low investment diversification, increases vulnerability to financial shocks. Rohim, Haryono, and Wardoyo (2022) underscore the role of early financial education, noting that exposure to financial concepts during adolescence and early adulthood significantly improves long-term financial behaviour and confidence.

The Global Financial Literacy Excellence Centre (GFLEC) adds another dimension by highlighting the critical role of emergency savings in building household resilience. Their research shows that many families are just one unexpected expense away from financial distress, making liquidity planning and short-term financial buffers an essential part of any financial strategy.

## III. RESEARCH OBJECTIVES AND HYPOTHESES

The primary aim of this research is to explore and evaluate the financial planning behaviors of middle-class families, with a particular focus on the factors that enable or hinder their financial effectiveness. Given the rising economic pressures and the growing complexity of personal finance management, it becomes critical to understand how this demographic approaches financial planning, what tools they utilize, and what challenges they face.

The specific objectives of this study are as follows:

- To evaluate current financial planning practices among middle-class families, including how they budget, save, invest, and plan for long-term goals.
- To assess the impact of financial literacy on the quality and consistency of financial planning decisions, particularly in terms of preparedness for emergencies and retirement.
- To examine the influence of income stability on the ability of households to engage in structured and goal-oriented financial behaviours.

- To explore the role of financial tools—including digital budgeting apps, investment platforms, and advisory services—in shaping planning outcomes and decision-making confidence.

These objectives are guided by the following hypotheses:

- H1: Higher levels of financial literacy are associated with more effective financial planning behaviours.
- H2: Greater income stability has a positive influence on a household's ability to plan finances consistently and confidently.
- H3: The use of financial planning tools and advisory services correlates with improved financial outcomes and goal attainment.

These hypotheses are tested through a structured analysis of survey data gathered from a diverse sample of middle-class respondents. The results aim to provide both empirical insights and practical recommendations for improving financial planning practices in this vital economic segment.

#### **IV. METHODOLOGY**

This study adopts a descriptive-correlational research design, which is appropriate for examining existing relationships between variables without manipulating the study environment. The primary goal of this methodology is to assess the degree to which financial literacy, income stability, and the use of financial tools influence the effectiveness of financial planning among middle-class families.

##### **4.1 Research Design and Rationale**

A quantitative approach was chosen to ensure objectivity, replicability, and statistical rigor. The descriptive component enabled the study to map existing financial behaviors, while the correlational analysis allowed for testing the hypothesized relationships between independent and dependent variables. This approach is well-suited for behavioral and social finance research where measurable patterns can inform actionable insights.

##### **4.2 Sampling Strategy**

The target population comprised middle-class individuals and families across urban and semi-urban settings in India. A sample of 75 respondents was selected using stratified random sampling, with strata defined based on income brackets and educational qualifications. This technique ensured that the sample reflected a balanced cross-section of the middle class and reduced selection bias.

Respondents were primarily aged between 25 and 55 years, representing working professionals, homemakers, and self-employed individuals. The inclusion criteria required participants to identify as the primary or shared financial decision-maker in their household.

##### **4.3 Data Collection Tool**

A structured questionnaire was used as the primary data collection instrument. The questionnaire was developed based on previous financial literacy and planning frameworks and consisted of three main sections:

- Demographic profile (age, gender, education, income, employment status)
- Financial planning behaviour (budgeting habits, investment strategies, use of financial tools)
- Perceptions and challenges (confidence in planning, perceived literacy, external constraints).

Most items used a five-point Likert scale to measure agreement, frequency, or confidence levels. Additional multiple-choice and open-ended questions were included to capture qualitative insights and preferences.

##### **4.4 Data Analysis Procedures**

Data were coded and analysed using Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS). Descriptive statistics (mean, median, frequency, percentage) were used to summarize financial behaviours and demographic characteristics. To test the study hypotheses, correlational analyses were performed to examine relationships between financial literacy,

income stability, tool usage, and planning effectiveness. Where relevant, regression analysis was used to predict financial planning outcomes based on multiple predictors.

#### 4.5 Ethical Considerations

All ethical protocols were strictly observed throughout the research process. Participation was voluntary, and all respondents were informed about the purpose of the study. Anonymity and confidentiality were maintained by avoiding personal identifiers and storing data securely. No compensation was provided, ensuring unbiased participation. The study was conducted in accordance with standard ethical guidelines for human subjects research in social sciences.

### V. DATA ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS

This section presents the quantitative findings from the structured questionnaire distributed to 75 middle-class respondents. The data was analysed using SPSS, focusing on descriptive statistics to summarize financial behaviour and inferential methods to explore correlations among key variables such as financial literacy, income stability, and planning outcomes.

#### 5.1 Financial Decision-Making Roles

A significant majority of participants—61.3%—reported that they independently manage their household finances. An additional 26.7% shared financial responsibilities with a spouse or family member, while only 2.7% regularly consulted professional financial advisors. This highlights a strong tendency toward self-directed financial planning, suggesting both a lack of access to affordable advisory services and a possible trust gap in institutional financial expertise.

#### 5.2 Frequency of Budget Review

Budget monitoring emerged as a common practice. 49.3% of respondents reported reviewing their budget on a monthly basis, while 17.3% reviewed quarterly and 12% did so annually. Notably, 14.7% indicated they seldom or never reviewed their budget, pointing to a lack of financial discipline or awareness in a segment of the population. More frequent budget reviews were found to positively correlate with higher levels of financial confidence and preparedness, supporting the notion that regular financial engagement fosters control and planning success.

#### 5.3 Key Financial Challenges

Respondents identified unplanned expenses as the most pressing challenge to financial planning, cited by 34.9% of participants. Other notable barriers included lack of time (16%), insufficient financial knowledge (14.7%), and low or inconsistent income (10.7%). These findings underscore the vulnerability of middle-class households to unexpected financial shocks, a trend consistent with prior research emphasizing the importance of emergency savings and financial buffers.

#### 5.4 Financial Goals and Priorities

In terms of goals, 32% of respondents prioritized homeownership, reflecting cultural preferences and the perception of property as a long-term asset. This was followed by the goal of building an emergency fund (23.4%), and funding children's education (17.3%). Other goals included retirement planning (10.7%) and vehicle purchase or upgrades (8%). The prominence of emergency funds and homeownership suggests a dual focus on risk mitigation and asset accumulation, which are fundamental to middle-class financial identity.

#### 5.5 Income Distribution and Stability

Income analysis showed that a large portion of the sample (51.1%) fell into the ₹25,000–₹50,000 monthly income bracket, followed by 24% in the ₹50,000–₹70,000 range. Only 6.7% earned more than ₹1 lakh per month. Respondents with more stable and predictable income streams demonstrated greater financial confidence, engaged more consistently in budgeting, and were more likely to set long-term financial goals.

#### 5.6 Use of Financial Tools and Advisors

Despite increasing digitization in financial services, only a small percentage of respondents (2.7%) used professional financial advisors, and a minority utilized financial planning apps or software tools. Most relied on manual tracking, notebooks, or mental budgeting. This indicates a substantial gap in technology adoption and highlights an opportunity for promoting accessible digital financial tools tailored to this demographic.

### 5.7 Summary of Correlations

Preliminary correlation analysis revealed:

- A positive relationship between financial literacy and goal clarity
- A moderate correlation between stable income and financial discipline
- Weak or negligible correlation between financial tool usage and planning confidence, likely due to low adoption rates

These findings support the hypotheses that financial literacy and income stability are significant predictors of effective financial planning among middle-class families, while underutilization of tools remains a missed opportunity.

## VI. DISCUSSION

The results of this study reinforce existing literature by affirming the pivotal role of financial literacy and income stability in promoting effective financial planning among middle-class households. Respondents with higher awareness of financial concepts—such as budgeting, emergency funds, and debt management—were not only more confident in their ability to plan but also more proactive in reviewing and adjusting their financial strategies. These findings align with prior research by Lusardi and Mitchell (2014), who emphasized the link between financial knowledge and long-term financial well-being.

Moreover, the study demonstrates that income predictability is strongly associated with consistent financial behaviours. Respondents with regular and stable incomes were significantly more likely to set clear goals, engage in monthly budget reviews, and express optimism about achieving long-term financial targets. This supports Hypothesis 2 and underscores how economic security creates space for forward-looking financial decisions, while income volatility often leads to short-term survival strategies rather than planned investments.

Another important theme emerging from the data is the influence of behavioural traits such as self-discipline, goal clarity, and financial confidence. Participants who reviewed their budgets regularly and reported high levels of planning confidence also tended to express greater control over their financial lives. These findings reflect principles from the Theory of Planned Behaviour (TPB), which suggests that intention, perceived behavioural control, and social norms drive consistent financial action. However, behavioural inertia—particularly among respondents who reported little or no budget review—indicates that financial literacy alone is not sufficient; behavioural reinforcement and habit formation are equally essential.

Interestingly, despite the proliferation of digital financial tools and mobile-based budgeting apps, their adoption among the sample remained minimal. This suggests a gap between availability and accessibility. Many middle-class families may be unaware of or reluctant to trust digital platforms due to unfamiliarity, perceived complexity, or security concerns. Yet, these tools offer a low-cost solution to a high-barrier problem: they can simplify budgeting, automate savings, provide personalized investment recommendations, and track spending in real time.

The findings also reveal a concerning shortfall in long-term planning, particularly regarding retirement readiness and wealth-building through investment. Few respondents mentioned pension planning or systematic investment as a key priority, reflecting either a lack of awareness or a short-term financial focus driven by current obligations. This is especially concerning given India's limited social safety net for the elderly and the rising cost of living.

Finally, targeted financial education must be prioritized, especially for younger adults and lower-income households who face greater exposure to financial risk and limited decision-making confidence. Educational efforts should move beyond basic banking awareness and include practical modules on saving strategies, debt control, investment planning, insurance literacy, and the use of financial tools. Delivering such content in schools, community workshops, and digital platforms can normalize financial planning behaviour and empower individuals to make informed decisions.

## VII. LIMITATIONS

While this study offers valuable insights into the financial planning behaviours of middle-class families, several limitations must be acknowledged to contextualize the findings and inform future research directions.

Firstly, the study relies on a relatively small and geographically limited sample size of 75 respondents. While stratified random sampling was employed to capture a diverse range of income and education levels within the middle class, the results may not be generalizable to all regions of India or other socio-economic contexts. Regional economic disparities, cultural attitudes toward money, and access to financial services vary widely across the country, which could significantly influence financial behaviours beyond what is captured in this study.

Secondly, the data collected is entirely self-reported, which introduces the risk of response bias. Participants may have overestimated their financial knowledge or underreported challenges due to social desirability bias. In some cases, respondents may not have fully understood financial terminology, despite efforts to simplify the questionnaire. This could affect the accuracy and reliability of the responses, particularly regarding complex behaviours such as investment planning or retirement preparation.

Thirdly, the study is primarily quantitative and does not capture the qualitative depth necessary to explore the psychological, emotional, and cultural factors that shape financial decision-making. While quantitative metrics are useful for identifying trends and correlations, they fall short in explaining the motivations, fears, and cognitive biases that often influence financial behaviour. Without in-depth interviews or focus groups, the study cannot fully explore the reasons behind key behaviours—such as why some families avoid financial planning tools or delay long-term savings. Lastly, technological literacy and digital access—factors crucial to understanding the use (or avoidance) of financial tools—were not deeply examined. As the study identifies low adoption of digital planning tools, a deeper understanding of digital inclusion and perceived usability could enrich the analysis.

### **Future Research Directions:**

To address these limitations, future studies should consider:

- Expanding the sample size to include a larger and more demographically varied population, ideally across multiple states or urban-rural zones.
- Incorporating qualitative methods such as interviews or case studies to explore individual experiences, psychological barriers, and cultural influences.
- Examining the role of life stage, gender, debt, and digital literacy in shaping financial behaviour.
- Exploring the impact of financial education interventions or the effectiveness of specific planning tools in controlled settings.

By addressing these gaps, future research can provide a more holistic and actionable understanding of financial planning dynamics among India's middle class.

## VIII. CONCLUSION

Middle-class families are increasingly burdened by rising living costs, income volatility, and expanding financial responsibilities—factors that make effective financial planning more essential than ever. This study underscores that while there is a general awareness of the importance of financial planning among middle-class individuals, the actual practice and consistency of planning vary significantly across households.

The findings highlight that financial literacy, income stability, and access to planning tools are key determinants of planning success. Respondents who demonstrated stronger financial knowledge and maintained regular income were more likely to engage in structured budgeting, goal setting, and proactive financial decision-making. Conversely, a lack of financial awareness, time constraints, and uncertainty about where to begin often acted as barriers to meaningful planning.

Ultimately, the study affirms that financial resilience among middle-class families is not solely a function of income, but also of behaviour, knowledge, and access to support systems. For long-term economic security to be achievable, families must be equipped with both the skills and resources necessary to adapt to a rapidly changing financial environment. Empowering them through education, institutional support, and inclusive financial technologies is essential for bridging the gap between awareness and action.

## IX. RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the findings and analysis of this study, several strategic and actionable recommendations are proposed to improve the effectiveness of financial planning among middle-class families in India. These recommendations target key areas such as education, technology adoption, policy support, and cultural change.

### 1. Launch Community-Based Financial Literacy Programs

There is an urgent need for localized, accessible financial education initiatives aimed at middle-class households. These programs should be delivered through community centers, municipal offices, schools, and NGOs, and should focus on practical topics like budgeting, saving, debt management, insurance, investment options, and retirement planning. Content must be delivered in regional languages and tailored to varying literacy levels. Partnerships with banks, fintech startups, and educational institutions can enhance reach and credibility.

### 2. Promote Low-Cost, User-Friendly Financial Planning Tools

Financial planning apps and platforms can significantly simplify budgeting and investment decisions. However, their use remains limited due to lack of awareness or digital comfort. Government and private sector stakeholders should promote affordable, multilingual, and mobile-friendly apps that integrate budgeting, savings goals, alerts, and personalized financial advice. Incentivizing fintech innovation to serve underserved users can improve adoption and trust in digital tools.

### 3. Incentivize Savings Through Public Schemes and Tax Benefits

To encourage disciplined savings habits, the government should enhance public savings schemes such as the Sukanya Samridhi Yojana, PPF, and NPS by simplifying enrolment and improving digital access. Tax incentives and rewards for long-term savings, insurance coverage, or systematic investment plans (SIPs) could motivate households to plan proactively. Automatic enrolment or matching contributions for low-income earners, modelled after global best practices, can also be considered.

### 4. Normalize Financial Conversations in Workplaces and Schools

Cultural discomfort around discussing personal finances remains a major barrier to awareness and preparedness. Schools should introduce structured financial literacy modules as early as secondary education, teaching students real-world financial concepts like loans, budgeting, credit, and saving. In workplaces, HR departments can host financial wellness seminars or offer access to planning tools and advisors as part of employee benefits. Creating safe spaces for financial dialogue can reduce stigma and increase engagement.

### 5. Conduct Life-Stage-Specific Financial Workshops

Financial needs and priorities evolve with life stages—whether early-career individuals learning to manage income, young couples planning for a family, or mid-life professionals preparing for retirement. Institutions should offer periodic workshops tailored to these milestones, providing guidance that is relevant, actionable, and personally meaningful. This life-cycle approach ensures that financial advice remains context-sensitive and impactful.

These recommendations aim not only to improve individual financial behaviour but also to build a more financially resilient and empowered middle class. A coordinated approach involving government, private institutions, educators, and community stakeholders is essential to transform awareness into sustained financial well-being.

**REFERENCES**

1. Martin, M. (2007). A Literature Review on the Effectiveness of Financial Education.
2. ASSOCHAM & ICRA Reports (2020). Retail Investment in India.
3. Lim, Y., & Kumar, S. (2023). The Theory of Planned Behaviour in Financial Planning.
4. Rappaport, A., Edwards, B., & Meredith, M. (2013). Middle-Class Financial Strategies.
5. Rohim, A., Haryono, A., & Wardoyo, A. (2022). Financial Literacy and Family Behaviour.
6. Lusardi, A., & Mitchell, O. (2014). Financial Literacy and Retirement Planning.
7. GFLEC (2020). Global Financial Literacy Excellence Centre Reports.



INTERNATIONAL  
STANDARD  
SERIAL  
NUMBER  
INDIA



# INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF INNOVATIVE RESEARCH

IN SCIENCE | ENGINEERING | TECHNOLOGY

 9940 572 462  6381 907 438  [ijirset@gmail.com](mailto:ijirset@gmail.com)



[www.ijirset.com](http://www.ijirset.com)

Scan to save the contact details