



Digital Payment Adoption Among Young Adults: A Case Study in Assam with special reference to College Students

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Abstract: The rapid advancement of digital payment systems has transformed financial transactions, especially among young adults who are more technologically inclined. The adoption of digital payment systems has witnessed significant growth, particularly among young adults more adaptable to technological advancements. This study explores the usage patterns, challenges, and perceptions of digital payments among college students, the basic youth group in Assam. The research is based on an online survey conducted using a Google Form among students, with 92 respondents participating. The findings reveal that the majority of users belong to the age group of 19–21 years, indicating high engagement with online transactions. The study highlights key factors influencing digital payment adoption, including ease of use, internet connectivity, security concerns, and digital literacy. While students exhibit a positive inclination toward digital transactions, issues such as transaction failures, cyber threats, and lack of awareness among certain demographics pose challenges. The paper emphasizes the significance of improved digital infrastructure, awareness programs, and enhanced security measures to foster greater trust and efficiency in digital payment systems. The insights gained from this study can help policymakers and financial institutions design strategies to enhance digital financial inclusion among young adults.

Keywords: Digital-literacy, digital-payments, financial-inclusion, online-transactions, young - generation.



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Introduction:

The rapid advancement of digital payment systems has transformed financial transactions, especially among young adults who are more technologically inclined. *“The rapid evolution of financial technology (fintech) has revolutionized the way individuals and businesses interact with financial services. From mobile payment apps and digital wallets to blockchain-enabled platforms, fintech has disrupted traditional banking systems and fostered greater financial inclusion. In India, the fintech sector has witnessed exponential growth, driven by government initiatives like Digital India, increasing smartphone penetration, and the adoption of cashless payment methods”*(Vij, and Pando n.d.). The adoption of digital payment systems has witnessed significant growth, particularly among young adults who are more adaptable to technological advancements. This study explores the usage patterns, challenges, and perceptions of digital payments among college students Asam.

The research is based on an online survey conducted using a Google Form among students, with 92 respondents participating. The findings reveal that the majority of users belong to the age group of 19–21 years, indicating high engagement with online transactions. The study highlights key factors influencing digital payment adoption, including ease of use, internet connectivity, security concerns, and digital literacy. While students exhibit a positive inclination toward digital transactions, issues such as transaction failures, cyber threats, and lack of awareness among certain demographics pose challenges. The paper emphasizes the nature of improved digital infrastructure, awareness programs, and enhanced security measures to foster greater trust and efficiency in digital payment systems. The insights gained from this study can help policymakers and financial institutions design strategies to improve digital financial inclusion among young adults.

Significance of the Study

The rapid advancement of digital payment systems has transformed financial transactions, especially among young adults who are more technologically inclined. This study is significant as it provides insights into the adoption of digital payments among college students highlighting their preferences, challenges, and concerns. Most respondents belong to the age group of 19–21 years, the findings offer valuable perspectives on the factors driving digital payment usage among young adults. Additionally, this research sheds light on key barriers such as internet connectivity issues, security concerns, and the need for digital literacy programs. By identifying these challenges, the study can guide policymakers, financial institutions, and technology developers in improving digital financial services. The results can also contribute to growing awareness and trust in digital payment systems, ultimately promoting financial inclusion and a cashless economy.

Methodology

This study adopts a quantitative research approach to examine the adoption of digital payment systems among young adults of Assam. The data was collected through an online survey using Google form especially among the college students. A total of 92 respondents participated in the survey, providing insights into their usage patterns, preferences, and challenges related to digital payments. The survey questionnaire included both closed-ended and open-ended questions, focusing on key aspects such as the frequency of digital payment usage, preferred payment platforms, factors influencing adoption, and perceived challenges. Descriptive statistical methods were used to analyse the data, highlighting trends in digital payment adoption. The study also takes into account demographic variables, such as age and occupation, to understand their impact on digital payment behaviour. Given that the majority of respondents are undergraduate students, the findings primarily reflect the perspectives of young adults. The limitations of this study include the relatively small and homogenous sample, which may not fully represent broader generational or occupational differences in digital payment adoption. Based on the survey findings, the paper provides policy recommendations to improve digital financial literacy, enhance cybersecurity measures, and address connectivity issues to promote a more inclusive and efficient digital payment ecosystem.

Literature Review

The adoption of digital payment systems has been widely studied, particularly in the context of financial inclusion and technological advancements. Scholars such as Davis (1989) introduced the Technology Acceptance Model (TAM), which explains how perceived ease of use and usefulness influence an individual's acceptance of new technologies (Davis 1989). Studies by Venkatesh et al. (2003) further extended this model through the Unified Theory of Acceptance and Use of Technology (UTAUT), identifying factors like performance expectancy, effort expectancy, social influence, and facilitating conditions as key drivers of digital payment adoption (Venkatesh et al. 2007). In the Indian context, several studies have examined the growth of digital payments, especially after the demonetization of 2016, which led to a significant rise in cashless transactions (Bapat 2020). Research has highlighted that younger demographic, particularly college students, exhibit higher adoption rates due to their digital literacy and access to smartphones (Singh & Srivastava, 2021). However, challenges such as security concerns, lack of awareness, poor internet

infrastructure, and trust issues continue to hinder widespread adoption, particularly in rural and semi-urban areas (Sharma & Gupta, 2022). Despite the growing literature on digital payments, there is limited research on the adoption patterns among young adults in small-town or semi-urban educational institutions. Existing studies often focus on urban populations or national trends, overlooking the specific experiences and challenges faced by college students in smaller regions like Assam.

Research Gap

While prior research has extensively analysed digital payment adoption in urban settings and among the general population, limited studies focus on college students in semi-urban areas, particularly in Assam. Most studies emphasize macroeconomic trends, government initiatives, and technological advancements but fail to explore the ground-level challenges faced by students, such as transaction failures, internet connectivity issues, and digital literacy gaps. This study aims to bridge this gap by providing empirical insights into digital payment adoption among young adult, highlighting their experiences, concerns, and suggestions for improvement. The findings will contribute to the existing literature by offering student-centric perspectives and identifying targeted policy measures to enhance digital financial inclusion.

Objectives of the Study:

1. To analyse the extent of digital payment adoption among young adults at the College level
2. To identify the key factors influencing students' preference for digital transactions
3. To examine the challenges faced by students in using digital payment systems, including security concerns and internet connectivity issues
4. To suggest measures for improving digital financial literacy and enhancing the efficiency of digital payment systems

Analysis and Discussion on Digital Payment Adoption among Youth of Assam

The survey findings highlight a high level of digital payment adoption among young adults of Assam with the majority of respondents actively engaging in cashless transactions. The age distribution data indicates that 36.4% of respondents are 20 years old, 25% are 21 years old, and 14.8% are 19 years old, showing that the primary users of digital payments are undergraduate students who are familiar with mobile applications and online transactions. Additionally, the occupational distribution reveals that 87.5% of the respondents are students, reinforcing that digital payment adoption is widespread among the younger generation. The popularity of UPI-based applications such as Google Pay, Phone Pay, and Paytm reflects the ease of use and accessibility of digital transactions for students. However, despite the increasing adoption, challenges remain particularly internet connectivity issues, transaction failures, and security concerns, which hinder seamless digital transactions. Many respondents pointed out that poor network coverage and server failures often disrupt payments, leading to frustration and lack of trust in digital payment systems. Additionally, concerns over cyber fraud and lack of awareness among certain demographics further impact adoption rates. To address these issues, students suggested improving internet infrastructure, enhancing security measures, and implementing digital literacy programs to educate users on safe and efficient digital payment practices. While digital transactions have become an integral part of student life at College, overcoming these barriers through technological improvements and awareness campaigns will be essential for ensuring a more reliable and secure digital payment ecosystem.

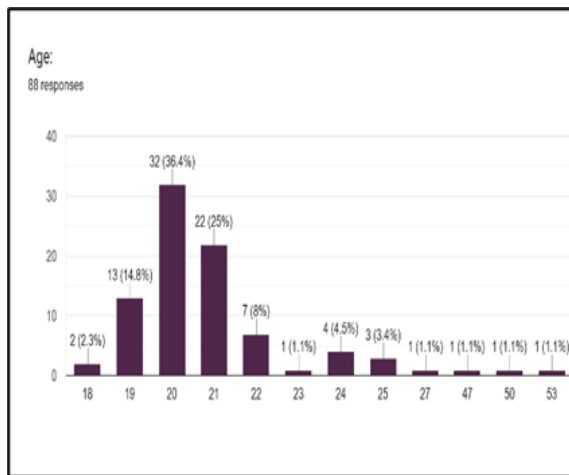


Fig: 1

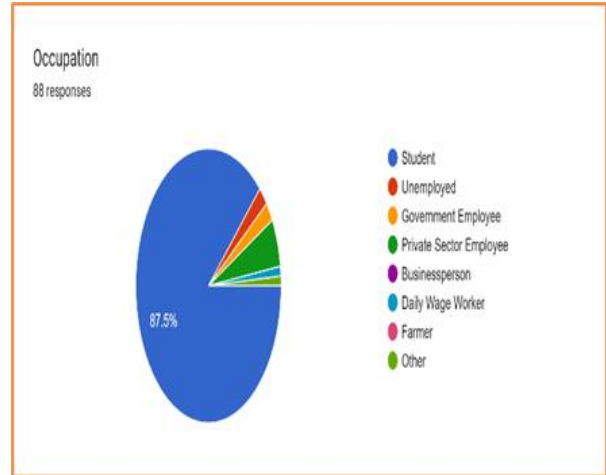
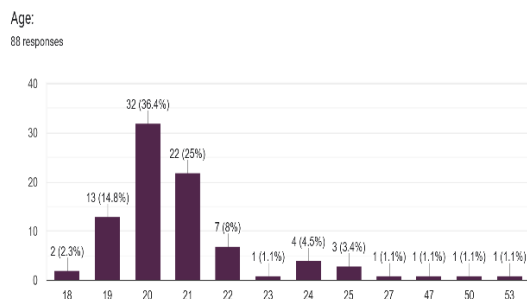


Fig: 2

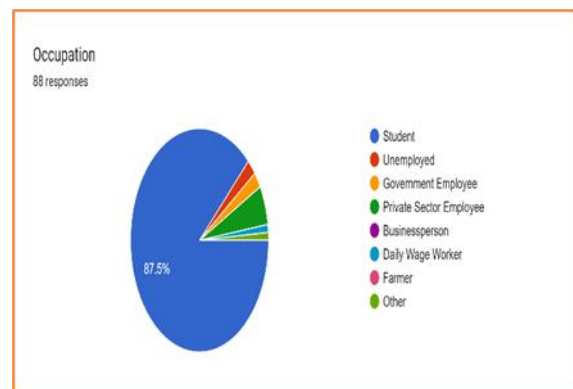
Key factors influencing Youths' preference for digital transactions.

Several key factors influence students' preference for digital transactions, making them an essential mode of financial activity. Convenience and accessibility play a crucial role, as digital payments allow students to conduct transactions quickly without handling cash. The survey findings indicate that 87.5% of the respondents are students, suggesting a strong inclination toward digital payments within the younger demographic. The age distribution further supports this trend, with 36.4% of respondents aged 20 years, 25% aged 21 years, and 14.8% aged 19 years, indicating that most participants belong to a digitally active generation familiar with mobile applications and online transactions. The widespread use of UPI-based apps like Google Pay, Phone Pe, and Paytm has further simplified transactions, making them seamless and user-friendly. Additionally, peer influence and social acceptance drive adoption, as students often use digital payments for shared expenses like food, transportation, and college-related payments. However, internet connectivity issues and transaction failures remain significant barriers, with many students facing disruptions due to server failures and poor network coverage. Security concerns, including fraud and lack of trust in digital transactions, also impact adoption, highlighting the need for stronger security measures and awareness programs. Moreover, incentives such as cashback offers, discounts, and reward programs encourage students to opt for digital payments over traditional cash transactions. While digital payments are widely accepted among students, addressing these challenges through improved internet infrastructure, enhanced security, and financial literacy initiatives will be crucial in fostering a more efficient and trusted digital payment ecosystem.

Age of the respondents



Occupations of the respondents



AGE

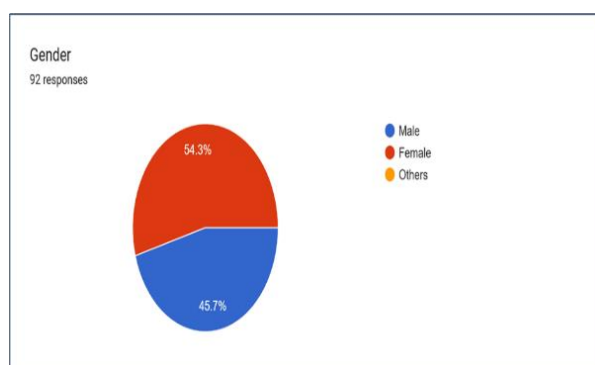
The bar chart represents the age distribution of 88 respondents from students. College students who participated in a survey on the digital economy and online payment usage. The majority of respondents fall within the age group of 20 years (36.4%), followed by 21 years (25%) and 19 years (14.8%), indicating that most participants are undergraduate students. Smaller proportions

belong to the 22–25 age group, while a few outliers aged 27, 47, 50, and 53 years (each 1.1%) suggest participation from older individuals. The data highlights that the survey findings are most relevant to younger students, who are likely more engaged with digital payment systems. However, the limited representation of older respondents may restrict insights into generational differences in digital payment adoption.

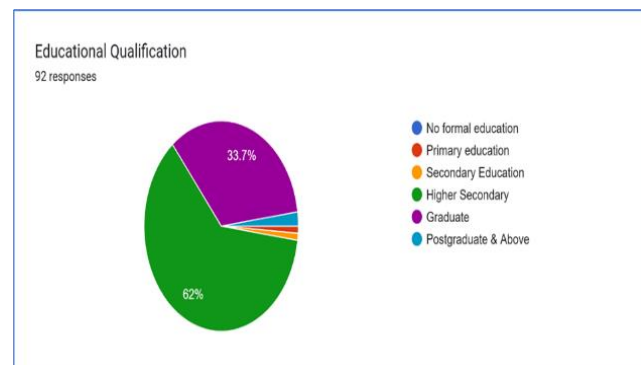
OCCUPATIONS

The survey results indicate that an overwhelming majority (87.5%) of respondents are students, suggesting that the study primarily reflects the perspectives of the student community. The remaining 12.5% comprises a small proportion of unemployed individuals, government employees, private sector employees, businesspersons, daily wage workers, farmers, and others, each representing only a minor share. This distribution highlights a significant concentration of responses from students, which may influence the overall findings if the study aims to analyse broader economic or occupational trends. The low representation of working professionals and other occupational groups suggests that the survey may not fully capture the employment landscape. If the objective is to assess economic participation, employment patterns, or financial stability, a more diverse sample would be necessary to obtain a comprehensive understanding.

Gender of the respondents



Educational Qualification of the respondents



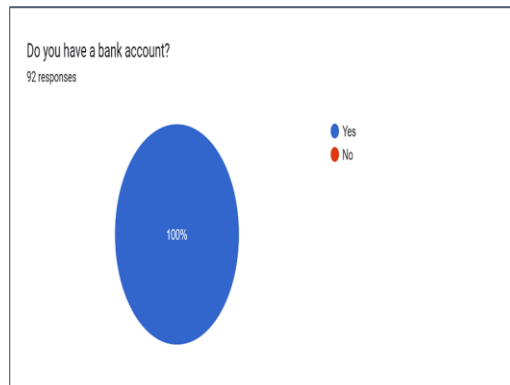
Gender

The above pie chart presents the gender-wise distribution of 92 survey responses. It reveals that 54.3% of the respondents are female, while 45.7% are male. Notably, there are no responses recorded under the 'Others' category. This indicates a slightly higher participation of female respondents compared to male respondents, with a difference of approximately 8.6%. The data reflects a fairly balanced gender representation, though females constitute the majority in the sample. The absence of representation in the 'Others' category suggests that the respondents primarily identified within the male-female binary framework. Overall, the chart highlights an almost equal, yet female-dominant, gender composition among the survey participants.

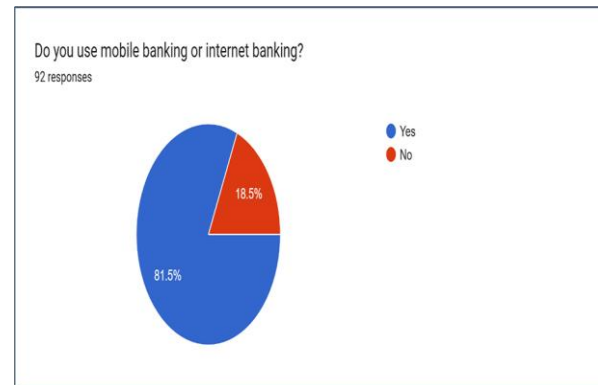
Educational Qualification

The Fig. 5 represents the educational qualifications of 92 respondents. It is observed that the majority of the respondents, accounting for 62%, have completed higher secondary education. This is followed by 33.7% of respondents who are graduates. A very small proportion of respondents have postgraduate and above qualifications, secondary education, primary education, or no formal education, indicating that these categories collectively constitute less than 5% of the total responses. Overall, the chart reveals that a significant portion of the respondents possesses at least a higher secondary level of education, reflecting a relatively educated sample group.

Bank Account



Use of Mobile Banking or Internet Banking



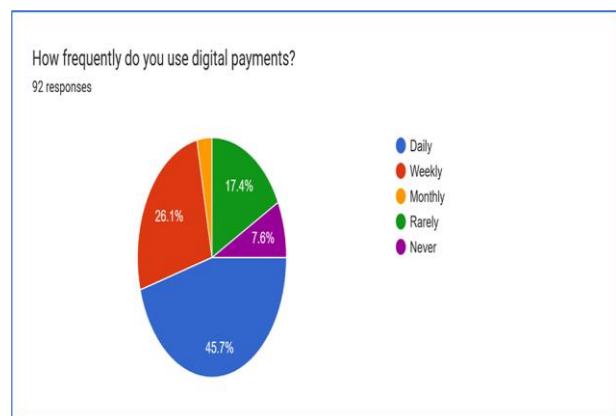
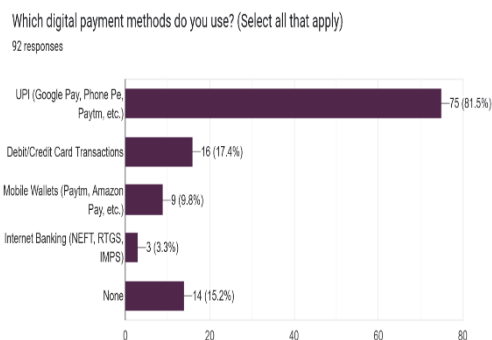
Bank Account

The pie chart presents the responses to the question, "Do you have a bank account?" from a total of 92 respondents. The chart clearly shows that 100% of the participants responded affirmatively, indicating that every respondent possesses a bank account. There are no negative responses recorded in the survey. This result highlights complete financial inclusion among the surveyed group, suggesting a high level of access to formal banking services. Such a trend is significant in the context of digital financial literacy, government initiatives like Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY), and the growing penetration of the banking system in rural and urban areas.

Use of Mobile Banking or Internet Banking

The pie chart illustrates the responses of 92 individuals to the question, "Do you use mobile banking or Internet banking?" The analysis reveals that the majority of respondents, accounting for 81.5%, reported using mobile or internet banking services. In contrast, only 18.5% of the respondents indicated that they do not use these digital banking platforms.

Frequency of the use of digital payments



This data clearly shows a high level of adoption of digital banking among the respondents, suggesting growing awareness and usage of online financial services. The small percentage of non-users may be attributed to factors such as lack of digital literacy, trust issues, or limited access to digital infrastructure.

Digital Payment Methods

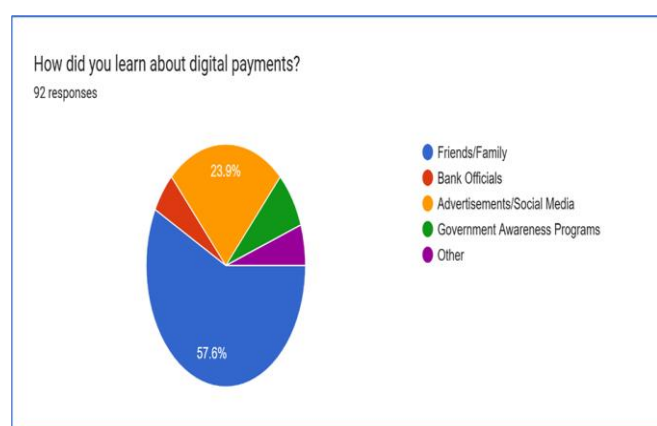
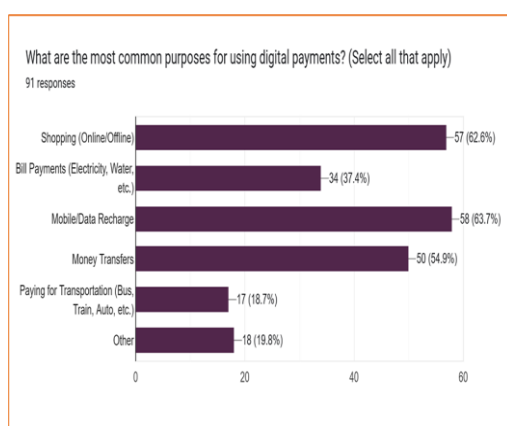
The survey data presented in the chart reflects the usage pattern of digital payment methods among 92 respondents. The analysis reveals that UPI-based payment platforms such as Google Pay, Phone Pay, and Paytm are the most popular, with 81.5% (75 respondents) indicating their use. Debit/Credit card transactions are the second most preferred method, used by 17.4% (16 respondents). Mobile wallets like Paytm Wallet and Amazon Pay are used by 9.8% (9 respondents), while Internet Banking methods such as NEFT, RTGS, and IMPS are the least preferred, with only 3.3% (3 respondents) using them. Interestingly, 15.2% (14 respondents)

reported that they do not use any digital payment methods. This data clearly shows a significant inclination towards UPI-based transactions, reflecting the growing popularity and convenience of this payment system among users. Other digital payment methods appear to be less preferred, possibly due to ease of access, technological comfort, or demographic factors.

Frequency of the use of digital payments

The pie chart illustrates the frequency of digital payment usage among 92 respondents. A significant proportion, 45.7%, reported using digital payments daily, indicating a strong reliance on digital financial tools in their routine transactions. This is followed by 26.1% who use them **weekly**, suggesting regular but less frequent engagement. About 17.4% of respondents use digital payments **rarely**, while a smaller group, 7.6%, stated they **never** use them. Only a minimal share (likely around 3.2%, though not explicitly labelled) appear to use them **monthly**. Overall, the data suggests that digital payments have become a widely adopted method of transactions, with more than 70% of users engaging with them at least weekly. The following charts reveal the data collected from respondents regarding the purposes and sources of learning about digital payments.

Purposes for using digital payments



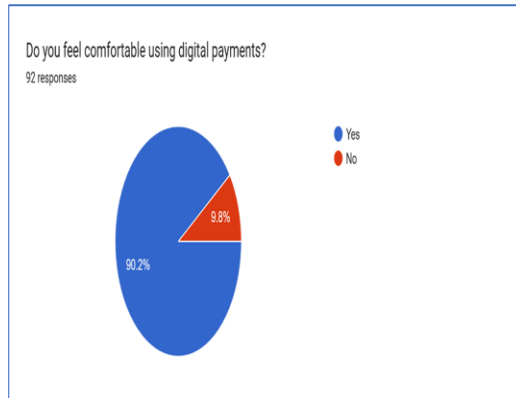
Purposes for using digital payments

The bar chart presents the most common purposes for using digital payments based on the responses of 91 participants. The data reveals that the highest percentage of users (63.7%) utilize digital payments for mobile or data recharge, followed closely by shopping (online/offline), with 62.6% of respondents indicating this purpose. Money transfers also constitute a significant use, reported by 54.9% of participants. Bill payments such as electricity and water bills are cited by 37.4% of respondents. In comparison, fewer users employ digital payments for paying transportation fares (18.7%) or other miscellaneous purposes (19.8%). Overall, the analysis highlights that digital payments are predominantly used for mobile recharge, shopping, and money transfers, reflecting their growing acceptance and convenience in daily financial transactions.

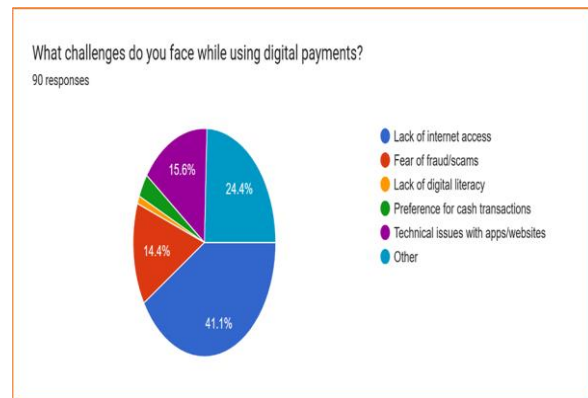
Sources to learn about Digital Payments

The pie chart illustrates the sources through which respondents learned about digital payments, based on a survey of 92 participants. The majority of respondents, accounting for 57.6%, reported that they became aware of digital payments through friends and family, indicating the crucial role of informal social networks in spreading digital payment knowledge. Advertisements and social media were the second most common source, cited by 23.9% of the participants, highlighting the growing impact of digital and mass media platforms in promoting digital financial literacy. Bank officials were the source of information for a small portion of respondents, while government awareness programs had an even lesser impact, as reflected by their minimal share in the chart. A few respondents indicated other sources of information. Overall, the data suggest that personal networks and digital media are the primary drivers of digital payment awareness, whereas formal channels like banks and government initiatives have a limited reach among the surveyed group.

comfortless using digital payments



Challenges faced by respondent's while using digital payments



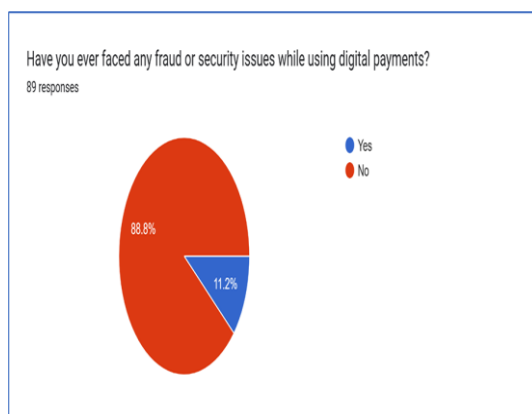
Comfortless using digital payments

The pie chart illustrates the level of comfort among respondents in using digital payments, based on a survey of 92 participants. The data reveals that a significant majority, accounting for 90.2% of the respondents, expressed that they feel comfortable using digital payment methods. In contrast, only 9.8% of the respondents reported discomfort with digital payments. This indicates a positive trend towards the acceptance and usage of digital payment systems among the surveyed individuals, reflecting growing digital literacy and trust in digital financial transactions. The minimal percentage of people uncomfortable with digital payments suggests that with proper awareness and digital education, this gap can be further reduced.

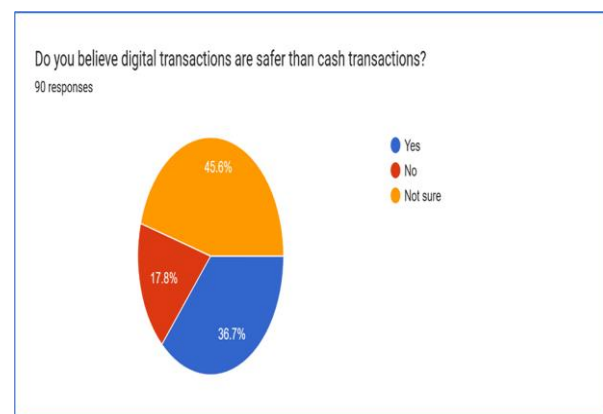
Challenges faced by respondent's while Comfortless using digital payments

The pie chart illustrates the various challenges faced by respondents while using digital payments, based on 90 responses. The most significant challenge reported is the lack of internet access, accounting for 41.1% of the responses. This indicates that digital payment adoption is largely hindered by inadequate internet connectivity. The second major challenge is categorized as "Other," representing 24.4% of the responses, suggesting that there are several miscellaneous issues that users encounter. Technical issues with apps or websites are also a notable concern, affecting 15.6% of the users. Additionally, 14.4% of respondents reported a fear of fraud or scams, which reflects a lack of trust in digital transactions. A smaller percentage (3.3%) preferred cash transactions over digital payments, indicating a behavioural resistance to change. Lastly, only 1.1% of users cited a lack of digital literacy as a barrier. Overall, the data reveals that infrastructural issues like internet access, technical problems, and trust concerns are the primary challenges in the smooth adoption of digital payment systems.

Issues while using digital payments



Respondents' Support for a Cashless Economy



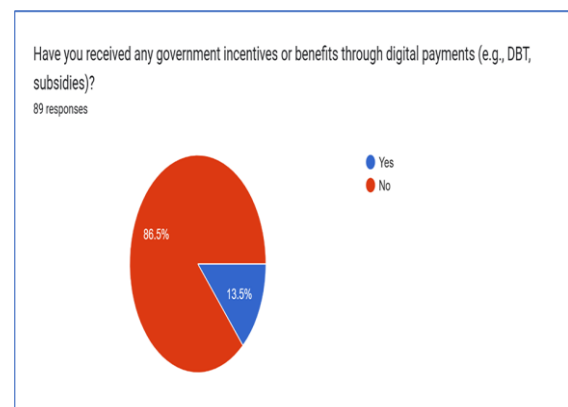
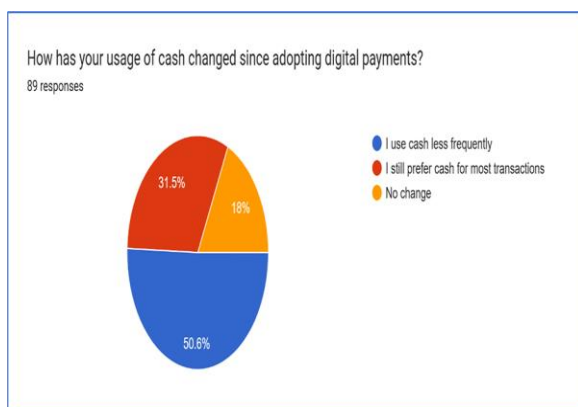
Issues while using digital payments

The pie chart highlights the key challenges faced by users while using digital payments, based on the responses of 90 participants. The data reveals that the majority of respondents (41.1%) identified lack of internet access as the most significant barrier, indicating that digital infrastructure remains a crucial issue in the adoption of digital payment systems. Additionally, 24.4% of the participants mentioned other unspecified challenges, reflecting the presence of diverse individual concerns beyond the listed categories. Technical issues with apps or websites were reported by 15.6% of respondents, pointing to the need for more user-friendly and reliable digital platforms. Fear of fraud and scams was a concern for 14.4% of users, showing the importance of ensuring security and building trust among users. A small percentage of respondents (3.3%) preferred cash transactions, indicating resistance to shifting from traditional to digital modes of payment. Only 1.1% of the participants cited lack of digital literacy as a challenge, suggesting that awareness and digital skills have improved, but infrastructural and technical barriers continue to hinder widespread usage. Overall, the analysis shows that digital payment adoption is primarily affected by infrastructural gaps, technical difficulties, and security concerns.

Respondents' Support for a Cashless Economy

The pie chart presents the perception of respondents regarding the safety of digital transactions compared to cash transactions, based on 90 responses. The analysis shows that a significant portion of respondents (45.6%) are uncertain about the safety of digital transactions, reflecting a lack of awareness or confidence in the security measures associated with digital payments. About 36.7% of the participants believe that digital transactions are safer than cash transactions, indicating a positive outlook towards digital payment systems among a considerable section of users. However, 17.8% of respondents do not consider digital transactions to be safer, highlighting the presence of concerns related to fraud, technical errors, or misuse. Overall, the data suggests that while a fair percentage of users trust digital payment systems, a large number of people remain unsure or sceptical, indicating the need for enhanced awareness, digital literacy, and strengthened security measures to build greater confidence among users.

Support for a Cashless Economy among Respondents



Do you support a cashless economy?

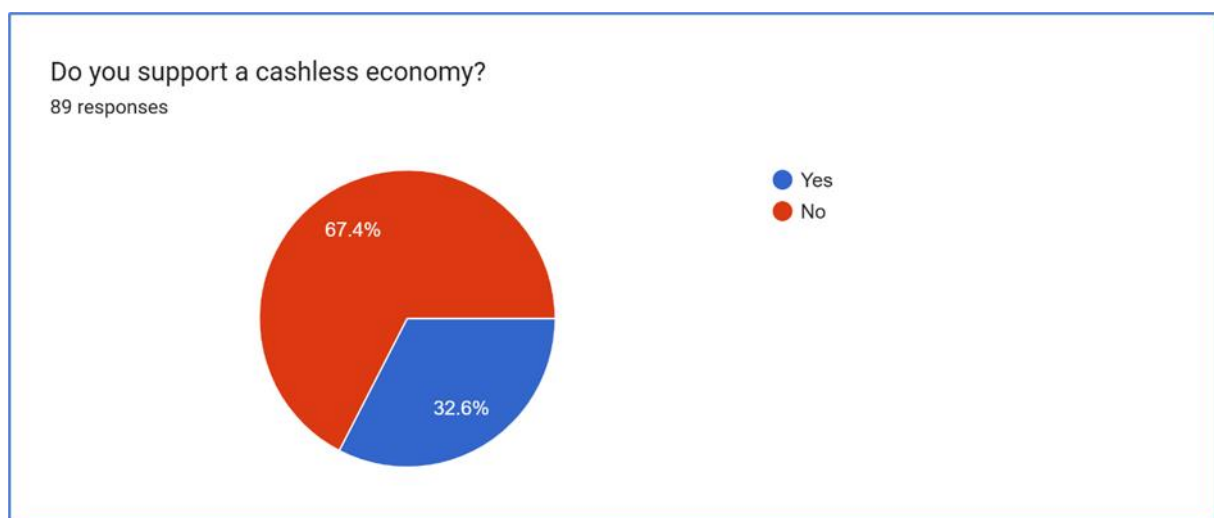
The pie chart illustrates respondents' opinions on whether digital transactions are safer than cash transactions, based on feedback received from 90 participants out of total 92 respondents. The data reveals that a large proportion of respondents, accounting for 45.6%, are unsure about the safety of digital transactions. This indicates a significant gap in awareness and understanding regarding the security features of digital payment systems. On the other hand, 36.7% of the participants believe that digital transactions are safer, reflecting growing trust and acceptance of digital modes of payment among a section of users. However, 17.8% of the respondents consider cash transactions safer, highlighting lingering concerns about digital fraud, technical errors, and misuse of digital platforms. Overall, the analysis shows that although digital transactions are gaining acceptance, a

considerable percentage of people remain doubtful, suggesting the need for more financial literacy initiatives and awareness programs to build confidence and trust in digital payment systems.

Support for a Cashless Economy among Respondent

The pie chart represents the data collected from the respondents of participants regarding the receipt of government incentives or benefits through digital payments, such as Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) or subsidies. Out of 89 respondents, a vast majority, accounting for 86.5%, reported that the respondents have not received any government benefits via digital payment systems. In contrast, only 13.5% of the respondents confirmed that they are availing such benefits. This analysis indicates that despite various government initiatives to promote digital financial inclusion and deliver welfare schemes digitally, the reach and effectiveness of these initiatives remain limited among the surveyed population. The data highlights a gap in the accessibility or awareness of digital government benefits and suggests the need for better implementation, awareness campaigns, and simplification of procedures to ensure that eligible beneficiaries can avail the intended support through digital platforms.

Respondents' Opinion on Supporting a Cashless Economy



Respondents' Opinion on Supporting a Cashless Economy

The pie chart illustrates the opinion of respondents on whether they support a cashless economy, based on 89 responses. The data shows that a majority of respondents, accounting for 67.4%, do not support the idea of a cashless economy. This indicates that a large section of the population is still hesitant or unwilling to fully adopt digital modes of payment, possibly due to concerns related to digital literacy, trust issues, or preference for traditional cash transactions. On the other hand, 32.6% of the respondents expressed support for a cashless economy, reflecting a growing acceptance of digital payment systems among the participants. Overall, the analysis suggests that a section of the population sweeps to the idea of a cashless economy, the majority still prefer cash transactions, indicating the need for further awareness programs, digital infrastructure development, and trust-building initiatives to encourage broader acceptance of digital payment systems.

Challenges faced by students in using digital payment systems, including security concerns and internet connectivity issues

The survey findings reflect that some challenges have to be overcome by college students in using digital payment systems, with key concerns covering internet connectivity issues, transaction failures, and security risks. One of the primary obstacles is poor network coverage and server failures, which disrupt transactions and cause frustration among users. The study is based on the data collected from the field, out of which 87.5% of respondents are students and most belong to the 19–21 age group (with 36.4% aged 20 years and 25% aged 21 years), their dependence on digital payments is high, making connectivity issues a significant barrier. Many students reported

experiencing failed transactions, delays in processing payments, and difficulties accessing banking apps due to weak internet signals, particularly in rural areas. Additionally, security concerns, such as cyber fraud, phishing attacks, and unauthorized transactions, were highlighted as major deterrents to digital payment adoption. Fear of scams and misuse of financial data leads some students to hesitate to rely on digital platforms. Furthermore, the limited digital literacy among certain students adds to the challenge, as some lack awareness about secure online transaction practices. Addressing these issues requires improvements in internet infrastructure, stronger fraud detection mechanisms, and awareness programs to educate students on secure digital payment practices. By implementing these measures, digital payment adoption among young adults can be made more reliable, secure, and efficient.

Suggestions

The survey responses highlight several key areas for improvement in promoting digital payments among young college students. The most commonly suggested improvement is enhancing internet connectivity and network services, as frequent server failures and poor connectivity disrupt transactions. Many respondents emphasized the need for digital literacy programs and awareness campaigns. It is essential, particularly targeting rural populations and older individuals, to educate them about the benefits and safe usage of digital payment systems. Security concerns, including fraud prevention and trust-building measures, were also raised, with calls for stricter government actions against digital scams. Additionally, respondents suggested infrastructure improvements, easier access to banking services, and incentives such as cashback and discounts to encourage digital payment adoption. Ensuring continuous interoperability among payment platforms and reducing transaction failures were also mentioned as the path to enhance user experience and build trust in digital transactions. Overall, the findings indicate that while digital payments are widely used among students, addressing these challenges through better infrastructure, education, and security enhancements is essential for broader and more secure adoption.

Conclusion

The study highlights the widespread adoption of digital payment systems among young adults of Assam, influenced by factors such as convenience, accessibility, and peer influence. It can be explained that most of the respondents, predominantly students aged 19 to 21 are actively engaged in digital transactions, utilizing platforms like Google Pay, Phone Pay, and Paytm for their financial activities. However, despite the growing preference for cashless transactions, challenges such as internet connectivity issues, transaction failures, security concerns, and lack of digital literacy hinder seamless adoption. Many students reported server failures and cyber fraud risks as key deterrents, underscoring the need for stronger internet infrastructure, enhanced security measures, and financial awareness programs. Addressing these barriers will be crucial for ensuring a more secure, efficient and inclusive digital payment ecosystem for young adults.

Future Scope for the Study

Future studies could also incorporate qualitative methods, such as interviews and focus group studies, to gain deeper insights into common people perceptions and behavioural patterns. Moreover, analysing the impact of government policies, innovations, and cyber security advancements on digital payment adoption would provide valuable insights for policymakers and financial institutions aiming to enhance digital financial literacy and security among young users.

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