# **How To Save Smarter**

Start saving money in your 20s you'll thank yourself in your 30s!

## Why should you save money?







Keep up with inflation



Be ready for emergencies



Pursue a dream house or car



Provide for children's education

However, saving money may not always be enough-you must save with a plan.

# 5 steps for a smart savings plan

# Get data on your expenses

- **Estimate**
- Track
- **Categorise**
- **Prioritise**

Savings

5-10%

Start with a basic budgeting guideline<sup>1</sup>. Categorise your expenses and prioritise where you may have to spend more, and where you can save.



### Personal & **Discretionary** (entertainment, recreation,

Medical

(clothes and accessories)

checkups, daily medication) 3%

education, gaming, personal grooming etc.) 5-10%

(insurance premiums,



A typical household budget plan may look



(mortgage payments, property taxes, electricity) 35%

Utilities

Food



Housing

(mobile bills, gas and internet bills) 5%



15-20%

products, restaurant bills) 10-20%

(groceries, personal care

Transportation (fuel, vehicle insurance, maintenance, public transit)

# **Debt payments**

5-15%

like this

### The advantages of budgeting

**Clothing** 

- No empty pockets at the end of the month Disciplined, systematic spending
- Complete financial control

Calculate how much to save The 10% rule of thumb is a good starting point – save

10% of your monthly income.

### Because irrespective of how much you earn, you're then

living and saving within your means. The 28/36 Rule

The 28/36 Rule is useful to calculate a manageable debt burden. The rule suggests that households should spend no more than 28% of their total income

If you earn Rs. 500,000 per year and follow the 28/36 rule, your yearly housing costs should not exceed Rs. 140,000, or Rs. 11,167 each month. Other personal debt payments should not total more than 36%, so in this case Rs. 180,000 per year or Rs. 15,000 per month.



### List your debts by balance

Pay off your debts

 Focus on paying off debts with the lowest balance first

on home-related costs.

- Make minimum payments on the rest • Once your lowest debt is paid, use the money
- you were spending on it to pay off the next smallest debt · Repeat until debt-free





**SHORT-TERM GOALS** 

Emergency funds

Down-payment for

Travelling

vehicles

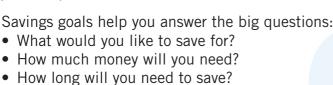
## "Don't save what is left after spending; spend what is left Come payday, set aside a portion of your paycheck before

### after saving." - Warren Buffet Keep a certain percentage of your salary aside for savings

Save before you spend

paying off bills and going shopping Set up a recurring transfer to your savings account on

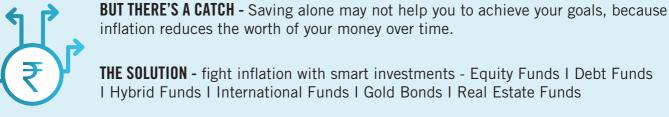
- every payday



### What would you like to save for? How much money will you need?

**LONG-TERM GOALS**  Saving funds to start a Dream house Higher education Paying for a wedding Child's education

Retirement fund



Starting a second career

**MID-TERM GOALS** 

business

inflation reduces the worth of your money over time.

## To sum it up

Saving money may be difficult, especially if you don't have much to begin with.

But every rupee counts, and saving can help you envision your future, accomplish your financial goals, become independent and take control of your life. Consult a financial advisor and start saving and planning your investments today.

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