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AN ANALYTICAL STUDY ON, ROLE OF CREDIT CARDS IN PRESENT ERA OF CONSUMERISM & ITS MERITS AND DEMERITS

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ABSTRACT

This paper presents an analysis about the credit cards and consumerism. In this, it is tried that before the discussion about the credit cards, the historical background and its types are discussed. In the discussion of credit card types, the difference of developing countries and developed countries credit cards are analyzed. In this regard, Credit cards of America and Pakistan are discussed which have wide difference due to their scope and authority as well as due to interest rate polices. After this, the role of credit cards in the present era of consumerism is discussed which clarifies that the role of credit cards in the globalized world has increased than before. No doubt, there are some disadvantages of credit cards but the role of credit cards is so crucial that convince us to neglect all shortcomings or weak points of credit cards. So, it can be said that role of credit cards in consumerism is noteworthy. An Analytical Study on "Role of Credit Cards in Present Era of Consumerism & its Merits and Demerits"

INTRODUCTION:

It is fact that credit card that was issued by British Petroleum Company and Donors club for its employees laid the foundations of banking issued credit cards first. Later on, financial institutions also issued credit cards & debit cards for its customers and even the charge cards of its non-customers also. In one side, the burden of work on staff became lesser in financial institutions, on the other side; getting money from banks became easier. Now customers can get money through their cards without going concerned bank during banking hours. Therefore, with the help of credit cards now customers can purchase and with the help of debit cards, customers can get money anytime, anywhere for their need. This is why this facility has enhanced the tendency to consumer

more. Before writing about credit card and its role, it is necessary denotation and connotation of the word credit might be discussed.

Credit card:

A card entitling one to charge bills at certain places. Now the meanings of credit are discussed as under:

Credit:

means Belief; confidence; Favorable reputation; a person or thing bringing approval or honor; a sum available to one as in a bank account; Trust in one's ability to meet payments. (David B. Guralnik, 1983)

Letter of credit:

It means an order given by bankers or other at one place to enable a specified person to receive money at another. (Editor, Oxford Popular Dictionary, N/M) In this way, on behalf of banks and credit issuer company's sellers give goods to consumers who have valid credit cards. The credit can be defined: "Authority to getting loan or giving loan is called credit. In modern economic terminology credit is: If lender person or organization provides delaying period to borrower, and at the end of this delaying period, borrower will responsible to pay the price of debt." (Sullivan Arthur, Steven M. Schifrin, 2003) This means rather than giving cash in purchasing the goods, only surety of particular (mentioned) authority is accepted. And this authority is trusted for purchaser as well as for sellers also.

Literature Review:

As concerned literature about credit cards, there are many books are available in hard and soft form. Besides these, there are many research theses and research articles are written about credit cards. Some of research articles are presented as under:

Syed Ali Raza, Muhammad Ali & Chin-Hong Pua, wrote article on, "Factors affecting to select Islamic Credit Cards in Pakistan: The TRA Model," published in Journal of Islamic Marketing, 8 (1), in year 2017.

Charles Blankson, Audhesh K Paswan & Kwabena G. Boakye wrote article on, "College students' consumption of credit cards," published in International journal of bank marketing," 30(7), in year 2012.

Kubra Onder wrote article on comparative analysis of factors that affect household prices...: The effect of credit card usage on consumer behavior", Published in International Journal of Eurasia Social sciences, 9(32), in year 2018.

Jawaid Ahmad Qureshi, Sana Baqai & Muhammad Asif Qureshi wrote article on "Consumers attitudes towards usage of debit & credit cards: Evidence from

digital economy of Pakistan”, Published in International Journal of Economics & Financial Issues, 8(5), in year 2018.

Afshan Ahmed, Ayesha Amanullah & Madiha Hamid wrote article on, “Consumer perception & attitudes towards credit card usage: A study of Pakistani consumers”, published in Journal of comparative international management, Vol. 12, issue 1, 2009.

Kamran Siddique & Mahwish Anjum wrote article on, “Perceptions towards credit cards usage: Factor Analytic finding from Pakistan,” Published in International journal of Economics, Business & Management Studies, Vol. 2, issue 3, September 2013.

Elif Incerkara Haflir & George Lewentain, “The impact of credit cards on spending: A field experiment”, SSRN Electronic Journal, published in year 2009.

Celia lie, Maree Hunt & David Harper, “The negative credit card effect: credit card as spending- limiting stimulus in New Zealand,” The Psychological Record, Issue 60, published in year 2010.

Importance of Research:

This research work is very useful because it deals with latest important tool of consumerism, as it provides basic information about credit cards, historical back ground; typology of credit cards; its uses and abuses in present era.

Discussion & Presentations:

A credit card is a payment card issued to users as a system of payment. It allows the card holder to pay for goods and services based on the credit card issuer’s promise to pay for them. (Muhammad Usama, Maulana, 2005) The sellers trust on credit cards therefore the transactions are made. According to Abdur Rahman Arahaji, the definition of credit card is as under:

“Credit card is tool for receiving and paying money. This is issued by commercial bank or financial institutions. This card provides a purchasing power to its holder. And paying money is the responsibility of its issuer. Card holder is like borrower while bank is lender. Bank provides assurance to whom, card holder purchases things. And card holder has authority to gain special services from this card”. (Muhammad Usama, Maulana, 2005) On the base of credit, card holder purchases things. On the authority of banks and credit card companies, transactions are completed without having cash. These credit cards are of different types and have different level credit value.

Credit cards means cards which allow a customer to make payments on credit. Supplementary credit cards shall be considered part of the principal borrower for the purpose of these regulations. Corporate cards will not fall under this category and shall be regulated by prudential regulations for corporate/ commercial banking or prudential regulations for SMEs (Small Medium

Enterprises) financing as the case may be. The regulations for credit cards shall also be applicable on charge cards, debit cards, stored value cards and B.T.F. (Balance Transfer Facility). (State Bank of Pakistan, 2011) Mostly, the corporate cards are issued by the banks or financial institutions so these have different regulations than supplementary credit cards.

Credit card is a successful experience of modern financial system in 20th century. In business sector, credit card has special popularity. And poor country like Pakistan, credit cards are issued and accepted. Anyhow, still the majority of people are unknown with the credit card.

Historical Background

In America, in 1914, Inter Union used for the easiness of his staff, in 1924, In California, General Petroleum Company issued credit cards to the customers of petrol buying. In 1949, demand of plastic currency increased. Dinners' club issued credit cards for its customers to eat dinner at hotels. In 1951, banks also issued credit cards after seeing the success of this theory of payment. In very short period, nearly one hundred banks issued credit cards for use. In 1970, on the base of "interest of loan", credit card made progress. So, one committee for profit was established. Under this, banks made registrations for those who want to take the facility of credit cards. The name of company was VISA (Abbreviation) which has branches in 163 countries of the world. (Shahtaz, Noor Ahmed, Dr.1998) VISA is multinational company which has its employees all over the world, mostly in developed countries. The employees of this company have complete record of their card holders to whom, these cards issued.

Credit has been a defining staple of commerce and transactions since antiquity and "buy now, pay later", schemes date back to Biblical times. Benjamin Franklin illustrated the paramount significance of credit when he once remarked, "remember that credit is money," and President Herbert Hoover echoed this sentiment when he exclaimed, "let me remind you that credit is the life, blood of business, prices and jobs. Perhaps, the most significance development in the history of consumer credit to date was the emergence of the bank issued credit card. The bank credit card has assumed a substantial role in contemporary consumer theory and personal finance. (Fine Berg, Gabriel, 2013) The importance of credit card is imagined that it works the blood circulates in a body. And stagnation of blood will make the body motionless. Therefore, in the present era for the business, credit card has gained importance for businessmen and for the personal transactions also.

Types of credit cards:

There are mainly two types of credit cards, these are:

- Limited Credit Cards.
- Unlimited Credit Cards.

Limited Credit Cards:

Those credit cards in which limited level of money can be utilized. In these cards, on the completion of period, then payment of debt is paid e.g. cards of Islamic banks.

Unlimited Credit Cards:

Those credit cards in which card holder has authority to pay debt collectively or pay it with installments. e.g. VISA card & Master Card. (Muhammad Usama Maulana, 2005)

These cards are issued without any kind of limitation. These card issuer companies also provide maximum facilities to its card holders. As concerned, its shape and size of cards, these have the size like the size of C.N.I.C. (computerized national identity card) normally. Credit card is made of plastic or any metal which is kept easily in purse. On this card, card holder's name, date of issue, date of expiry, issuer's name, and special number are written. Bank provides this card to such person who has agreement with bank. In the world commonly used cards are:

American Express card

Visa organization card

Master card

Euro card

Dinner's club card. (Shahtaz, Noor Ahmad, 1998)

In Pakistan, Master cards, Visa cards, Uni cards, Habib bank cards, City cards, Dinner's club cards, MCB cards are being mostly used since last two decades. In Pakistan, M.C.B. card is issued by Muslim Commercial bank and Habib bank Card is issued by Habib Bank. While City card is issued by City Bank. While Dinner's club card, UNI card, VISA card and some others are issued by foreign financial multinational companies. Generally, two types of credit cards are as under:

Such cards, on the issuance of cards, membership fee is taken.

Such cards, on the issuance of, no membership fee is taken.

On the base of accounts, there are two more types of credit cards. These are as under:

Such credit cards which are issued on the base of accounts.

Such credit cards which are issued without accounts. (Shahtaz, Noor Ahmed, 1998)

There are many types of credit cards which are issued on the base of interest. These are as under:

Types of Interest Based Credit Cards

Silver credit card (common credit card):

The main trait of this card is that maximum limit (e.g. ten thousand dollar) of loan is fixed. No more money is given.

Golden credit card (unique credit card):

In this credit card, no condition is imposed in getting loan and no limit is fixed. eg. American Express Card issues this card to highly rich people after getting large amount of fee.

Allasi credit card (Account card):

This card is issued on the base of large amount of money in bank account. This card is not restricted to special conditions. This card has additional qualities. (Muhammad Usama Maulana, 2005) About these cards, it may be said that golden card is real credit card which has no limit and no condition for transaction while silver card is has maximum limit of loan while allasi card is issued against your amount of bank account.

Typology of International credit cards:

These are presented as under:

Low interest rate card:

Anyone, who is willing and able to pay down his former credit card debt relatively in quick manner, the low rate usually last for only six to nine months then reverts to something higher, usually around 14 percent to 16 percent.

Rewards card:

People who make the majority of their purchases on credit and pay off the balance each month, these types of cards have high interest rate and annual fees.

Secured credit card:

Someone which has gotten into trouble with the credit card in the past, many secured cards have high interest rate and annual fee.

Student credit card:

College students who can handle money responsibility, Students can qualify for these cards without an established credit rating. Some companies charge

higher interest rate from students. (Konard Walecia, 2007) All the above four cards are issued against different level of interest rates which are not suitable especially for poor man. Anyhow temporarily and for emergency need of cash, these can be utilized.

Difference between credit card and charge card

According to Schneider Gary," A charge card is such card that requires the balance to be paid in full each month". (Schneider, Gary, 2010) The methodology of credit card is like charge card but the main difference is that it is not issued for fixed period. But when credit card holder pays its bill after fixed quantity of shopping, then it becomes useful for new period.

The bank issued credit cards' unique integration and synthesis of interest free grace period, monthly billing and revolving credit features have also served as an effective home accounting tool that catalyzed increased spending. Credit cards helped consumers coordinate the timing of their consumption and income receipts by lifting the cash flow constraints of periodic pay check. The genius of the credit card was the ability to purchase goods using money one did not yet own. (Hamdani, Ijaz Ahmad, Maulana, Dr., 2014) Anyhow, due to credit card, now business runs on the base of credit rather than lifting larger bags of cash. Due to credit cards now propensity to consume has increased than consuming with cash. Therefore, the main differences of credit cards and charge cards are as under:

By issuing charge card bank demands fee and renew of card is also done with fee while in issuing credit card, there is no annual fee charged on credit card and renew is also done without any fee.

In charge card, card holder pays his transaction at the end of every month while in credit card, banks provide loan to credit card holder. And card holders have authority to pay or not pay.

In charge card, the last limit is mentioned and card holder has to pay in the end of the month while there is no condition in credit card and interest is also paid in fixed period. (Fine Berg Gabriel, 2013) In charge card, credit card holder is bound to pay within the month. This card is issued against the bank fee.

Charge card is issued to that person who has no money in the bank or company. Bank pays money to the shopkeepers, and after the end of month, the bill of total paid money was sent to credit card holder. It is responsibility of credit card holder that he should pay the bill within the fixed period of thirty days. Otherwise, if delayed then the interest will be applied on this amount also, in this card, money and period of periods are fixed. (Muhammad Usama, Maulana, 2005) In the charge card, card holder is restricted to pay amount otherwise in case of delaying payment, single interest is applied. After the delaying to pay amount with single interest, compound interest is applied.

Debit card: This card is issued to that person whose money is deposited in the issuer bank or institution. And this card is issued within limit of deposited

amount. So, when card holder signs on the bill then relevant organization subtracts the amount from the account after receiving the bill. In this situation, the agreement will be limited because relevant bank or company has borrowed money from the card holder. (Hamdani, Ijaz Ahmad, Maulana, Dr. 2014) These cards are confined with the deposited amount. Therefore, amount of bill is subtracted soon by the issuer concerned bank.

Current Account card:

Current account card is a tool of receiving and paying money which is issued by commercial banks and card holder has authority to purchase from anywhere against his deposited money of the bank.

Difference between current account card & credit card:

Current Account card is attached with bank balance sheet so he cannot purchase more than his balance while in credit card the trust is done on credit card issuer.

Credit card money, interest is also applied while on current account card interest is not applied.

Payment of borrowed money is done at once on current account card while on credit card payment is made through installments also.

Current account card is provided (issued) freely to the trader while on credit card trader has to pay tax.

In issuing credit card, issuer has advantage while in issuing current account card issuer has no advantage.

Credit cards are issued by international financial institution while current account cards are issued by banks.

Use of current account card depends on development of electronic relation while use of credit card depends on hand to hand transactions in under developed countries. (Muhammad Usama, Maulana, 2005) Current account card, debit card, corporate card and charge card, all are issued by banks against issuing fee and renewal fee. But credit cards are issued by financial organization without issuing fee and renewal fee but large amount interest rate is applied on credit cards. Day by day, different types of cards are issued by different larger financial organizations and banks. Due to these cards, transaction on credit is spreading in developed countries as well as developing countries also.

Role of credit card in Present era of Consumerism:

Credit cards are the most commonly used form of consumer credit. Almost two of three families have at least one credit card and almost half of all families carry a balance. To help the millions of Americans who use credit cards better understand their agreements C.F.P.B. (Credit Financial Promotion

Bureau) developed a prototype shorter, simpler credit card agreement that clearly spells out terms for the consumer. (Slack Megan, 2012) As concerned the use of credit cards for consumer and for the issuer, it provides benefits for the card holder as well as for the issuer. In this way consumerism develops speedier and safely to some extent.

The credit card is a double-edged sword. While the benefits of the universal payment feature and payment functions have been here to fore discussed extensively, the bank issued credit card also pioneered and popularized an easy accessible mechanism for borrowing on credit to finance purchases. Prior to the advent of the credit card, with few exceptions consumers had to render payment immediately upon purchase. Although in small towns and rural areas many local merchants operated informal tabs for loyal patrons, the institution of credit in America until the 1940 was reserved primarily for commercial enterprises and qualified or highly collateralized individual borrowers. (Fine berg Gabriel, 2013) This shows that in the advent, use of credit card was very limited but now the situation has been changed quite different from the past.

Credit cards further undermine our willpower, says Los Angeles clinical psychologist and wealth consultant James Goth Furcht, before the deregulation of credit card interest rates in 1978, only wealthier consumers qualified for a credit card. Now the credit card industry begins soliciting consumers in high school, offering credit often at very high interest rates without requiring financial qualification or providing guidance in how the cards should be used: (Novontney Amy, 2008) This is clear that credit card issuer companies and banks have advantage of interest rate income behind these credit cards. Therefore, these organizations are issuing credit cards at school level consumers.

Most Americans have unclaimed monthly cash flow that they are currently paying to credit card companies that can be reduced simply by asking often via a simple telephone call to their creditors if they know the rights words to use when they get on the telephone. There are simple action steps you can take today to both improve your credit rating and reduce the often exorbitant (very high) interest rates and fees you are currently paying on credit cards. You are about to unlearn thinking poorly about how you manage consumer debt and begin learning and acting the way the wealthy do. You can manage your debt burden downward and increase your abundance. (John Hyland, 2014) This is true that to increase the debt or decrease the debt, it depends upon card holder that in what way he uses credit.

M.J. Al-Habeeb writes in reviewer report of "Expressing America: A Critique of Global credit card", he says: "Professor Ritzer, who wrote the Mac-Donalization of society and Meta theorizing in sociology, presents in this book another isometric theme out more provocative analysis of the sociological implications of the use and abuse of credit cards and other forms of automated transfer of funds. The credit cards and other electronic financial transactions are in his words, the "linchpin" of all contemporary American icons". (M.J. Al-habeeb, 2015) The credit card has gained so much importance in American

society that works like as the ‘Linchpin ‘works in a vehicle. Without this part, vehicle cannot run on the road.

The use of a credit card as a payment mechanism increases the propensity to spend as compare to cash in otherwise identical purchase situations, a finding typically referred to as the credit card premium. (Prometheus Chatter Joe & Randall L. Rose, 2012) It is also fact that due to credit card, spending tendency has increased. Easy availability of credit is also factor that boosts up economic activities.

As consumers began tendering payment with credit cards with increased regularity, the payment structure underlying credit card usage facilitated spending that was otherwise limited when cash or Cheques were the only payment options foremost the physical convenience the credit card provided should not be understated. Bank notes must be carried in masse to purchase items in bulk if one to avoid multiple trips. Because most consumers felt uncomfortable carrying so much money at one time, they simply made smaller purchases. (Fine Berg Gabriel, 2013) For the consumer, credit card has solved the problem of taking money all the time. Now with the help of credit card, you can do every type of payment which you want.

The credit card served as an innovative vehicle for mass consumer credit that combined two essential credit features: it was an unsecured line of credit is a non-collateralized or non-asset backed agreement in which the borrower can draw up to a predetermined credit limits at any time and pays interest only on money actually withdrawn. A line of credit facilitates borrowing and therefore, spending as well because the borrower needn’t approach the bank (lender) each time he needs money. The second and perhaps more radical breakthrough of bank issued credit card was the nature of the unsecured credit line revolving credit functionally. Until the emergence of Bank American card in 1958, institutions that provided consumer credit such as hotels and restaurants offered only installment credit. (Fine Berg Gabriel, 2013)

After this bank card issuance, many large hotels also provided this facility to its customers. In this way, now they can pay the payments in installments also. The paying in installments was easy than paying in whole amount. Besides the America and United Kingdom, these cards also being used by some other countries also.

The Chinese economy, the 2nd largest in the world after United States, is undergoing massive transformation. The country has consistently set impressive growth rates close to 8% for nearly two decade years. Even though suffering from economic crisis china’s growth rate is still remained at 10.3% in the second quarter of 20’s century. (Tang Lei, 2010) This clearly shows that China has gained two percent more than its projected growth rate of the economy. This is more notable, that this was done even in the crisis situation. As concerned the connection with credit card holders and creditors, different companies have different ways and different techniques about connecting and acquiring their credit.

The communication with the credit card companies is done through the acquires, so there is no direct communication with card companies should provide the same functionally as the acquirer, and must have a connection with all issuers. (Geertz Etienne, 2015) But it is considered better for the issuing company that he should have connection with the card holder also rather than only creditor.

In one survey, when students were asked about credit card interest rate. More than 70% respond that they did not know about interest ratio or they did not know surely about interest rate. While during the study, it was noticed that more than 50% college students had credit card huge balances. (A' Nick Heather, 1997) This clearly shows that half numbers of credit card holder have large amount of balances while third portion of card holder from the fourth have no knowledge about the interest rate. From the results, it is clearly imagined that college students had no sure knowledge about credit card interest rate because this was paid by their parents so these students had no interest about credit card interest.

Now-a-days, the use of credit card is increasing day by day. In European countries, its use is as custom increasing. If any shopkeeper does not sell his goods on the basis of credit card, then to run the business became difficult for him. (Hamdani, Muhammad Ijaz, Maulana, Dr. 2014) Anyhow, now the use of credit card is not confined to developed countries but in developing countries its use is becoming very popular like Pakistan. It is fact that these cards are still used in larger cities of developing countries by mostly the wealthy persons.

Merits and demerits of Credit Cards

Many credit card advantages have been identified in the literature. First consumes gain time to pay, which results in a monetary advantage because the value a dollar today is not the same as the value of a dollar tomorrow. When consumers make cash payment funds are disbursed immediately but when they use credit card funds are not disbursed immediately. Instead, funds are disbursed only when the credit card company pays bills of consumers for the charger. (Emmanuel Andoh, 2014) This shows that actual payment is made after the credit shopping. This is suitable in such condition if the prices of goods increase, while if the prices of goods decreased in coming days this shopping will be feel loss for credit card buyer.

Merits /advantages:

Some of credit card advantages are mentioned as under:

There is no need to take money in Journey dye to credit card.

Things can be purchased easily.

Due to credit card, there is no need now to take different currencies.

Card holder can take any foreign currency with the help of this card.

With the credit card there is no need to check & balance to card holder.

Some banks provide facility to card holder that they can get money from other bank.

Sometimes card holder gets things cheap than the market price when such trader has agreement with issuer bank.

Some credit cards provide life insurance also e.g. golden credit card.

Some issuer companies give prizes to card holders through lotteries and draws.

In case of loss of credit card only nominal fee is charged on the issuance of duplicated credit card after the information of lost providing. (Shahtaz, Noor Ahmad, Dr., 1998)

Special discount facility in buying good.

Guarantee to secure of buying goods.

Avoid of wastages and easy in shifted or transfer of money.

Easy to use in transaction (Business)

Speedy payment (electronic payment) getting/receiving.

Quickest loan.

Facility of quickest buying on showing card.

Prices of buying things are paid monthly or annually bases agreement. (Muhammad Usama, Maulana, 2005)

Credit card system offer economic advantages to many families and individuals across the globe. In economically developed countries and most emerging ones, the credit card system helps individuals, business and even government agencies, speed up business transactions and access to short term loans. However, in developing countries such as Ghana this is not the case. The result is that many people find it very difficult to buy goods and services without having cash at hand. More over a vast majority of people have to carry bags of money to travel across cities, towns and this result in frequent robberies on high ways and even within cities. (Emmanuel Andoh, 2014) Credit cards have solved the problem of traders or other persons who had to lift heavy cash bags from one city to another or from one country to another with heavy risk for life and money. Now by keeping credit card, you can go everywhere, where you want to go legally.

Demerits of credit cards:

On base of fake demand, increased buying has clear disadvantages, when card holder has no money in his account.

Debtor becomes more in debt.

Some people buy such cards which have incomplete selling.

In the un-payment situation user has to bear interest which increases (day by day) with the passage of time.

The biggest loss of this card appears in the loss of card.

In developing countries, credit cards are more dangerous because interest increases.

By credit cards holder buys much then its needs.

By buying card (credit) heavy fees (dues) are paid and sometime this is not.

Due to delay in payment interest was also applied. (Muhammad Usama, Maulana, 2005)

Negative aspects of Debt collection:

Debt collection practices, whether by creditors, collection agencies or attorneys are a frequently emotionally charged source of consumer complaints. Many people finding themselves may already be experiencing a broad range of financial and personal difficulties. Abusive practices should be avoided by debt collectors. Some common abuses include: -

Repeated phone calls late at night or early in the morning.

Abusive or threatening language.

Contacting friends, neighbours or employers about a debt.

Using deception to obtain information about a consumer.

Using deception to force payment for example pretending to be a lawyer or using stationary designed to look like official court or government communication. (Attorney General, 2013) These negative practices create problem for the debtor in the society. In this way, neighbors and relatives know about the real status of debtor. After this, nobody can trust on them to borrow the money which creates problem for the debtor.

Credit card fraud has become a major issue for financial institutions. In 2006 the credit card fraud was 428 million pounds for the U.K. only. To reduce credit card fraud, a new worldwide standard has been introduced called EMV (Euro pay Master Card visa). These are the manes of three of main credit card companies in the world today. (Geertz Etienne, 2015) Anyhow, Through

E.M.V. it is tried to eliminate the credit card fraud. It is hoped that this E.M.V. standard will decrease the credit card frauds.

CONCLUDING REMARKS:

In the sum, it may be stated that besides some disadvantages of credit cards, its advantages of credits are also numerous. This is fact that credit card has become the part and parcel in the present era. Now the use of credit card is not confined to developed countries but in developing countries its use is becoming very popular like Pakistan. It is fact that these cards are still used in larger cities of developing countries by mostly the wealthy persons. But, its familiarity and vastness predicts that in future, these credit transactions will be increased also in developing countries. Now, sometimes by hacker's credit is being hacked that create problem for credit card holders. This is why, the solution of these types of hacking of data or account information or money transfer must be search out for the safety of credit card holders and for the security of data and soft money. Otherwise credit and durability of credit cards will be declined.

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