



A Study of Financial Inclusion in India under Punjab National Bank

• Shipra Sharma • Khushboo • Monica Choubey
• Sushmita Chakraborty

Received : November 2013
Accepted : March 2014
Corresponding Author : Sushmita Chakraborty

Abstract : *Financial inclusion* or inclusive financing is the delivery of financial services at affordable costs to sections of disadvantaged and low-income segments of society. An estimated 2.5 billion working-age adults globally have no access to the types of formal financial services delivered by regulated financial institutions. In India, RBI has initiated several measures to achieve greater financial inclusion, such as facilitating no-frills accounts and GCCs for small deposits and credit. The objective of the financial inclusion is to provide hassle-free credit to banks' customers based on the assessment of cash flow without insistence on security,

purpose or end use of the credit. This is in the nature of revolving credit entitling the holder to withdraw up to the limit sanctioned. To further step up the opening of branches in rural areas so as to improve banking penetration and financial inclusion rapidly, the need for the opening of more bricks and mortar branches, besides the use of BCs, was felt. Accordingly, banks have been mandated in the April monetary policy statement to allocate at least 25% of the total number of branches to be opened during a year to unbanked rural centres.

Keywords : BCs (Business Correspondents).

Shipra Sharma

BCA III year, Session: 2011-2014,
Patna Women's College, Patna University, Patna,
Bihar, India

Khushboo

BCA III year, Session: 2011-2014,
Patna Women's College, Patna University, Patna,
Bihar, India

Monica Choubey

BCA III year, Session: 2011-2014,
Patna Women's College, Patna University, Patna,
Bihar, India

Sushmita Chakraborty

Asst. Professor, Department of BCA,
Patna Women's College, Bailey Road,
Patna—800 001, Bihar, India
E-mail : sush123.chakraborty@gmail.com

Introduction :

The objective of the financial inclusion is to provide hassle-free credit to banks' customers based on the assessment of cash flow without insistence on security, purpose or end use of the credit. This is in the nature of revolving credit entitling the holder to withdraw up to the limit sanctioned.

Objectives of the Study :

- To assess the awareness among the villagers about the schemes related to Financial Inclusion and its advantages.
- To get a proper idea regarding whether all the villages under this act are using this concept or not and how many of them are getting benefitted.

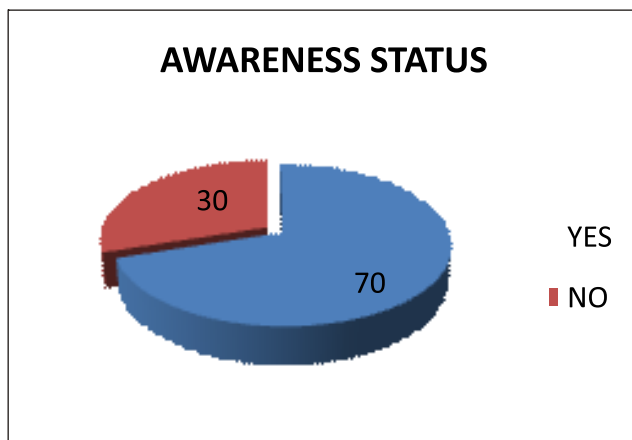
Methodology of the Study :

- **Area of study :** A survey is to be conducted in two villages of Bhojpur district (Arah).
- **Sample size and sampling method:** Sample size included more than 50 villagers including male, female and school going children both boys and girls.
- **Tools And technique for data collection:** Survey was conducted among the villagers of the Bhojpur district. Questionnaire Responses was compiled to derive the required information.
- **Methods of Data Analysis:** The total research work was compiled on the basis of two basic tools of MS-Office i.e. MS-Word and MS-Excel. Subsequently, the content of our research and findings was modified in the form of a research paper and a PowerPoint presentation was made using MS PowerPoint.

Major Findings of the Study :

The impression drawn from this research study specifies and highlights several facts:

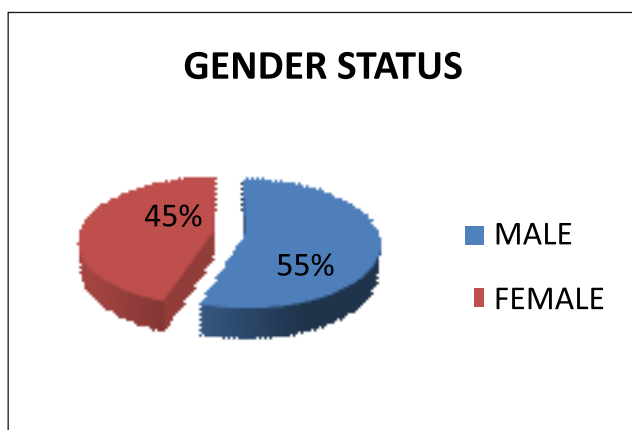
1. Awareness about financial inclusion:



	TOTAL	AWARE	UNAWARE
Awareness	100	70	30

2. Gender awareness about Financial Inclusion:

The study also gave us a brief overview regarding the gender awareness about the financial inclusion. 55% of the male population is aware while 45% of the female population is aware about it.

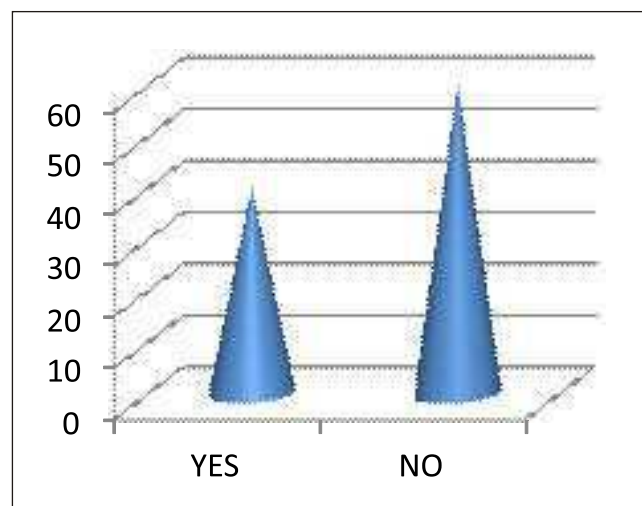


	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
Gender Awareness	100	55	45

3. People who are taking advantages:

The study also gave us a brief overview regarding how many people are aware and really

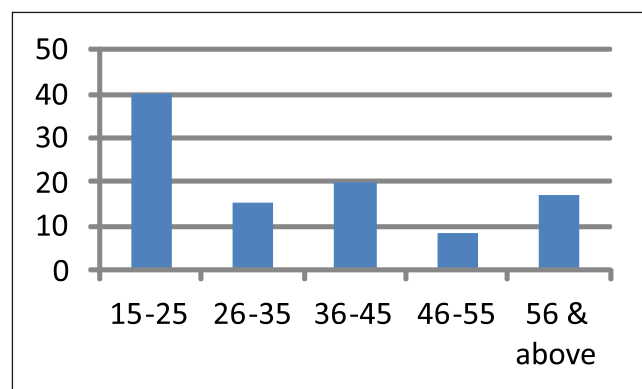
taking advantage. 40% of the people are taking advantage and 60% are still not taking.



	Total	Taking Advantage	Not taking Advantage
Taking Advantage	100	40	60

4. Age wise status:

The study also gave us an overview regarding which group was making the maximum utilization of these facilities.



	Total	15-25	26-35	36-45	46-55	56 & above
Age wise status	100	40	15	20	8	17

Conclusion :

The important finding was related to achievements, objectives and future scope of Financial Inclusion.

The sample size was 100 and 70% of the people were found to be aware and 30% unaware.

The study also gave us a brief overview regarding how many people were aware and really taking advantage. 40% of the people were found to be taking advantage and 60% were not taking advantage.

The study also gave us a brief overview about which age group was making the maximum utilization of these schemes. Generally the people between 15-25 of age were using it the most.

References :

- <http://www.allbankingsolutions.com/Articles/Articles-AB-Financial-Inclusion.htm>
- <http://financialservices.gov.in/banking/financial-inclusion.asp>
- en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Financial_inclusion
- www.centerforfinancialinclusion.org/
- www.financialexpress.com/news/financial-inclusion
- <http://articles.economictimes.indiatimes.com/keyword/financial-inclusion>
- <http://www.thehindubusinessline.com/opinion/columns/s-s-tarapore/nuts-and-bolts-of-financial-inclusion/article5620559.ece>
- www.newindianexpress.com/...Financial-Inclusion.../article1995404.ec
- bankerschoice.talentsprint.com/articles/financial-inclusion