An Analysis of Financial Inclusion in the Rural part of Gujarat

*Jignesh Upadhyay, **Dr. Nilam Panchal

*Research Scholar, Email : jigneshupadhayay@gmail.com B. K School of Business Management, Gujarat University **Associate Professor Email :nilamcpanchal@gmail.com B. K School of Business Management, Gujarat University

Abstract

In the previous ten years, financial inclusion initiatives have gone a long way, from numerous social schemes and models to the Pradhan Mantri Jan DhanYojna, from focusing just on access to financial services to recognising the need for financial literacy, demonetization, and digitization, among other things. India has now concentrated its efforts and begun the mammoth task of guaranteeing access by expanding the reach of financial services with the aid of banks, financial institutions, and other authorities, as well as ensuring usage through financial literacy initiatives. Pradhan Mantri Pradhan Mantri Pradhan Mantri Pradhan Jan DhanDhanDhanDhanDhanIn spite of the fact that Yojna, the BC show, and Monetary Education programs have illustrated their capacity to advance money related consideration, there are a few obstacles that must be purposely tended to in arrange to realize ideal comes about. This ponder analyzes the victory of the PMJDY, BC demonstrate, and FLCs within the past, as well as their part to accomplishing money related incorporation in provincial Gujarat in spite of existing obstacles. Key Words: BC Model,PMJDY,FLC, Rural Gujarat

I. INTRODUCTION

Monetary Incorporation was formally propelled on June 26, 2006, when a gather chaired by Dr. C. Rangrajan was made to create a money related incorporation arrange. (Joshi, 2011) Money related Consideration, as characterized by the RBI, is the method of standard organization players giving defenseless bunches, such as weaker parts and low-income bunches, with reasonable money related merchandise and administrations at an open taken a toll in a reasonable and straightforward way. Budgetary Inclusivity is basic for each nation, notwithstanding of its advancement position, since it includes significantly to GDP and advancement.

II. Objectives

The Research paper aims at achieve the following objectives:

- a) To study the current situation of Financial Inclusion with reference to Rural part of Gujart State.
- b) To study the efforts of the Banks to increase the ratio of Financial Inclusion in the rural part with the help of programmes like PMJDY,Business correspondent model and financial awareness programmes.
- c) To critically evaluate the banks work for making a financial excluded area convert to financial included area.

III. Research Methodology

As the focus of the study is to analysis the efforts taken by the banks to increase the ratio of financial inclusion so we need to depend on the data which is already available with us. So for achieving the objective of the study we have collected all required data from the secondary sources like RBI reports, Banks media reports, certain financial research papers and studies in the same area.

IV. Literature Review

(iyer, 2016-17) In arrange to attain monetary incorporation, the Indian government has taken an interesting approach that goes past orders, laws, and PSU banks. It guarantees that its budgetary consideration thrust benefits all strata of society by executing empowering systems such as the Pradhan Mantri Jan-DhanYojana, RuPay card, and Coordinate Advantage Exchange program. With the current government making the proper commotions almost progressing the financial improvement motivation, this may be a great minute to develop financial development for the country's citizens by advancing more monetary consideration. (S.Trivedi, 2016) This inquire about demonstrates that for numerous states' financially distraught populaces, a particular center is vital at a moo fetched. One of the foremost significant actualities is that, concurring to World Bank information, there's a sex dissimilarity in getting formal money related administrations. (, Dr. GomathyThyagarajan, 2016) The creator comments that, in spite of the steps taken and increased budgetary get to, thinks about appear that there's a need for facilitated work by banks, the government, and others to supply the monetarily prohibited get to bank accounts. To coordinate the pointers with around the world measures, a stronger collection of quantitative and subjective pointers can be built up. (Rachana, 2011) The fulfillment levels of 200 individuals living in provincial Gujarat, particularly within the towns of Ambasan, Jotana, and Khadalpur, are evaluated in this consider. It offers discoveries such as rustic people with bank accounts are mindful of bank administrations such as cheque books, advances and intrigued rates, overdraft, credit card/kisan CC, and ATM cards, but they need the capacity to utilize them. The major reason for not making an account at to begin with is the need of documentation for opening an account; provincial individuals don't have any archive prove, in this way the bank must open the account utilizing gram panchayat data. Other variables incorporate keeping money methods, lack of education and dialect obstructions, need of understanding of money related administrations, and a need of salary and resources. The number of individuals utilized in rustic regions features a major impact on the amount of cash borrowed from the bank. Individuals fear taking out a bank advance since of the long legitimate handle and the prerequisite of collateral. (Prof. Parveen Sultana, 2013) This ponder explores whether the current way of Money related Incorporation usage compares to the RBI's anticipated direction. To explore the issue, a add up to test of 120 individuals was chosen from four towns in each of the four zones, 60 of whom were SBI clients and 60 of whom were not. The survey indicates that financial services introduced in their village are beneficial in general, but they are unable to determine if these services have enhanced their level of living or overall social standing. (Bambuwala 2016) In the paper the author has explained the effect of rural development with the help of banks. The banks have tried to increase it's number of bank accounts which can be seen with the help of various government reports.

V. Current situation of Financial Inclusion in Rural Parts of Gujarat Status

Agreeing to the 2011 Census, Gujarat has 33 areas and a populace of around 6.04 crore individuals, with 42.6 percent living in urban regions and 57.4 percent in country districts. Banks play an fundamental part in monetary consideration since they have the biggest organize and reach to ensure that each individual is included within the monetary framework. Concurring to the table below, out of the overall number of bank branches in Gujarat, 42% are found in country locales, compared to 15% in metros, 16% in urban regions, and 25% in semi-urban ranges.

PARAMETERS	JUNE,	MARCH,	JUNE,	GROWTH	GROWTH	
	2016	2017	2017	Y-O-Y (June,	OVER	
				16 to June,	MARCH	
				17)	2017	
TOTAL No. OF	9088	9325	9278	190	(-) 47	
BRANCHES						
CATEGORY OF BRANCHES						
RURAL	3730	3663	3555	(-) 175	(-) 108	
SEMI -	2128	2217	2235	107	18	
URBAN						
URBAN	1228	1317	1348	120	31	
METRO	2002	2128	2140	138	12	
TOTAL	9088	9325	9278	190	(-) 47	

Table 1: Banking At a glance in Gujarat State – June 2017

(Source: 154 SLBC Gujarat Agenda Note (gujarat, 2017)

This information illustrates that the government is putting in more exertion to ensure that essential money related administrations are accessible due to the nearness of bank branches. Moreover, between Walk 2017 and June 2017, a add up to of 47 branches were covered in different areas, with the most noteworthy number of 108 branches closing in Gujarat's country regions.

Table 2: ATMs IN GUJARAT STATE-JUNE, 2017

Category	No. of Branches	No. of ATMs	
Metro	2140	4588	
Urban	1348	2351	
Semi-urban	2235	2763	
Rural	3555	1966	
Total	9278	11668	

(Source: 154 SLBC Gujarat Agenda Note (gujarat, 2017)

As of June 2017, there were 11,668 ATMs in Gujarat, agreeing to data provided by SLBC Plan note. In spite of the fact that banks have introduced a critical number of ATMs in metro, urban, and semi-urban regions, extra ATMs are required in provincial zones to help villagers in getting to fundamental money related administrations.

Pradhan Mantri Jan DhanYojna (PMJDY)

Pradhan Mantri Pradhan Mantri Pradhan MantriPradThe Jan DhanYojna, which was propelled by the Modi government in India, has over 1 crore recipients, with almost 52 percent of them living in provincial zones, as seen within the table underneath. In spite of the fact that PMJDY has been chastised for setting up a expansive number of accounts but

International Journal of Management, IT & Engineering Vol. 8Issue 3, March 2018, ISSN: 2249-0558 Impact Factor: 7.119 Journal Homepage: <u>http://www.ijmra.us</u>, Email: editorijmie@gmail.com Double-Blind Peer Reviewed Refereed Open Access International Journal - Included in the International Serial Directories Indexed & Listed at: Ulrich's Periodicals Directory ©, U.S.A., Open J-Gate as well as in Cabell's Directories of Publishing Opportunities, U.S.A

not utilizing them, it cannot be denied that it has set up the biggest stage for money related incorporation.

Bank Mitra / BC (Business Correspondent)

To reach the unbanked in provincial zones where a brick and mortar bank department isn't accessible, the RBI has made a Commerce Journalist or Bank Mitra show, which plays an imperative part in guaranteeing the arrangement of budgetary administrations to individuals living in farther provincial areas. One of the foremost successful strategies of budgetary consideration moreover makes occupations, since any anybody over the age of 18 may gotten to be a Bank Mitra after passing a screening exam. Separated from person BCs, organization BCs too exist, which work in collaboration with banks to ensure that budgetary administrations are accessible to a focused on gathering of people.

Financial Literacy

Monetary proficiency is required to incorporate low-income people from provincial locales. Monetary education is an vital aptitude to have. Monetary Incorporation requires a tall level of monetary education. Agreeing to Gujarat's 151 SLBC Motivation Note (Gujarat, 2017), the state has 49 Budgetary Education Centers (FLCs) built up up by particular lead banks and RRBs in all locale, with 1 FLC within the metro, 33 in semiurban, and 15 in urban locales, and no FLC in provincial zones. To achieve budgetary instruction, FLC centres hold Budgetary Education camps and other occasions.

VI. Conclusions

In spite of different activities by different partners, the government must take certain activities to make strides these activities and accomplish money related incorporation, such as making strides the BC show in light of the demonetization and digitization developments, creating a uncommon preparing module to address the need of expertise in utilizing MicroATMs, remunerating ground level functionaries and BCs, and creating a failure-proof operational framework.

VII. Scope of further research

This article inspected a assortment of circumstances and writing on budgetary consideration in India, which may be assist extended to incorporate down to earth overviews by selecting a local or state, comparison ponders, and a national field overview. In expansion, the scope is limited to the Pradhan Mantri Jan DhanYojna, the BC/BF show, and Monetary Proficiency, but it can be extended to incorporate extra ventures and plans.

Reference

[1]. Joshi, D. P. (2011, June 28). Financial Inclusion and Financial Literacy. BI OECD SEMINAR –Roundtable updates on financial education and Inclusiopnprogrammes in India. Reserve Bank Of Indiapresentation.

[2]. iyer, S. (2016-17, Dec-january). on the path to financial Inclusion. India Now business and economy,03(04).

[3].S.Trivedi, A. (2016, july-sept). Reality of Financial Inclusion: India. IJRAR-International Journal of Research and Analytical Reviews, 03(03).

[4]. Dr. GomathyThyagarajan, P. J. (2016). Financial Inclusion in India - A Review. 6th International conference on Recent innovations in Science, Engineering and Management (pp. 448-454). Delhi: IIMT college of Engineering.

[5]. Rachana, T. (2011). Financial Inclusion and Performance of Rural Co-operative Banks in Gujarat.Research Journal of Finance and Accounting, 2(06), 40-52.

[6]. Prof.Parveen Sultana, D. D. (2013). A Study on Financial Inclusion of Rural Banking– With Reference toRural Bangalore. Asia Pacific Journal of Research, 3(special issue X).

[7]Bambuwala, S., & Shukla, S. (2015). Financial Inclusion in Rural Gujarat: A Review. PARAMETERS, 2016.

[8]. Gujarat, S. (2017). 154th SLBC Agenda Note. Ahmedabad: SLBC Dena Bank Gujarat

[9]. Gujarat, S. (2017). Agenda Note 154 . Ahmedabad: SLBC Gujarat Dena Bank.

[10]. Demographics Gujarat. (n.d.). Retrieved may 19, 2017, from www.gujaratindia.com.