



Analysis of the Existing model of Financial Inclusion of poor people in Jharkhand.

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Abstract:-

The promotion of financial inclusion has been an important social and financial need across countries. In India, the primary responsibility of ensuring financial inclusion lies with the commercial banks subject to guidelines of the central bank (RBI). However, due to the huge size and diversity of the population, the commercial banks have been taking the assistance of various social and financial entities like co-operative banks, regional rural banks (RRBs), self-help groups (SHGs), joint liability groups, and other non-banking finance companies (NBFCs). The objective of the article is to critically examine and highlight the role and efficacy of the commercial banks doing business in the state of Jharkhand in connection with their responsibility towards promoting financial inclusion. The article also aims at examining the capacity and role of other institutions mentioned above to promote financial inclusion in the state.

Keywords: - Financial Inclusion, Self-help groups.

Introduction:-

Various models of promoting financial inclusion have been practiced across the world with emphasis on different styles, ways, and means, in different countries like South Africa, Brazil, Kenya, Mexico, Bangladesh, India, and others. Hence, various definitions of financial inclusion have emerged from time to time all of them reckoning the need for (a) delivery of banking and financial services, (b) at an affordable cost, (c) to the people who do not have access to financial services, (d) to the people about low-income groups. The providers for such facilities are the commercial banks operating in the region. The commercial banks in India as well as Jharkhand are expected to be profitable in their trade because they are the main

custodians of the wealth of the citizens of India. The banking industry also has a vital role in the capital and money market in India. The apex bank, i.e., Reserve Bank of India (RBI)¹

²At the same time has been issuing guidelines to the commercial banks to promote the process of financial inclusion throughout India, with special emphasis on states which are economically underdeveloped like Jharkhand. Hence, commercial banks have a dual role to play. On one hand, it has to increase its profitability and on the other hand, it is also expected to serve a social cause by bringing the poor and marginalized into the financial loop. Many ways and means have been adopted but the fact remains that it has to be a win-win situation, which means that both economically and politically it has become a compulsion for the commercial banks to increase their outreach, offering various products to the poor and marginalized and remain profitable at the same time. Keeping this in mind the RBI has permitted and recommended the use of some other channels of promoting financial inclusion to the commercial banks such as involving the self-help groups (SHG's), Micro-finance institutions (MFI's), Regional Rural Banks (RRB's), Non-Commercial Banks such as National bank for agriculture and rural development (NABARD), Non-Governmental Organisations (NGO's), Joint Liability Groups (JLG's), Co-operatives and Co-operative Banks. Even the other players in the financial sector like the Non-Banking Finance Companies (NBFC's), Insurance companies, and Mutual fund companies are expected to play a positive role in the process of financial inclusion throughout India. Commercial banks nowadays are into selling various products such as insurance, mutual funds, stocks, and derivative products. Hence, it is quite evident that the banks in their interest have taken the marketing position of the insurance companies and other NBFC's. So, the delivery of banking services would now actually mean the delivery of all kinds of financial services to the poor and marginalized in partnership with the other entities.

NEED FOR FINANCIAL INCLUSION IN JHARKHAND:-

A survey conducted by the RBI in India (All India Rural Credit Survey-2016) revealed that the financial inclusion of rural marginalized people was dependant on informal sources and that the money lenders met more than 90 percent of the rural credit needs. (Jayasheela et al 2018). The need for promoting financial inclusion in the state can also be corroborated by the level of poverty existing in the state.

Table: 01

Distribution of poverty in the state of Jharkhand

BPL %	NAME OF DISTRICTS
80% and above	Gumla, Simdega, W.Simbhum, Latehar
70% to 80%	Lohardaga, Saraikela, Kharsawan
60% to 70%	Ranchi, Dumka, Jamtara
50% to 60%	Deoghar, Pakur, Sahebgunj, Garwah
40% to 50%	Giridih, Koderma, Godda, Hazaribagh
Below 40%	Bokaro, Dhanbad

¹ Banking_Customers_Nov_07.pdf [Access date 04/10/2021

² Jay Sheela, Dinesh P.T, & Basil Hans, 2021

Source: Annual report 2019-20, Department of Food, Civil supplies & Commerce, Govt. of Jharkhand, Poverty in rural India especially Jharkhand is a prolonged chain that can only be broken by providing financial assistance. Most of the Central or State-sponsored schemes of financial welfare would also not serve the purpose if proper banking and risk management facilities are not available to the marginalized section of the society. Proper ways and means of financial risk management and investment, for the rural and marginalized sections of the society, is necessary and the importance lies in the fact that banking facilities have to be complemented by the investment and risk management activities. (Ravi Chandran & Alkathlan, 2020).

The senior-level executives of RBI have expressed concerns on the issue of extremely low performance in the process of financial inclusion in the rural areas of Jharkhand and hence the branch of RBI was set up in Ranchi (Capital of Jharkhand) in Nov'2007. This indicates the non-performance of the financial institutions working in the state and also the serious concern of the apex bank on the issue of financial inclusion in Jharkhand where the barter system is still prevalent. (Das, 2021).

Census (2011) shows that the population density of Jharkhand was 274 persons per square kilometer which now has increased to more than 441 persons per square

Km. which is higher than the national average of 364 persons per square kilometer. (Census 2011). Jharkhand also has a relatively high number of people living below the poverty line. The national average of people below the poverty line in rural areas of India is 17.13% compared to the alarming figure of Jharkhand at 40.2%. (Government of India, Press Information Bureau-2021). Moreover, due to the absence of sustainable industrialization, the role of agriculture and allied activities has become more emphatic in Jharkhand. This sector contributes around 13 percent to NSDP (Net State Domestic Product) and is responsible for the livelihood of around 80% of the state's population. (Das, 2021). These estimates call for a high-level and efficient system of financial inclusion in the state of Jharkhand. The above findings of the researchers highlight the fact that there is a vital need for quick and steady actions to promote financial inclusion in the state of Jharkhand.

The Demand and Cost Factor:-

The commercial banks operating in India are reluctant in opening branches in rural areas. The same phenomena also exist in the state of Jharkhand owing to the demand and cost factor for the operation of branches. There are examples where the banks have opened branches in the rural areas of Jharkhand with insufficient manpower and technology. State Bank of India had 105 single officer branches out of 382 branches in Jharkhand. (Das, 2020). At the same time, most of the branches are found in areas with thick population density, thereby denying the facility to many people who reside in remote areas. The number of branches that the banks have, is an indicator of the capacity of the bank to promote financial inclusion. Extreme poverty has lowered the demand for financial inclusion thereby making the commercial banks, especially the private sector banks very cautious in launching new branches. The distribution of branches of the private sector banks is in contrast to the distribution of population in Jharkhand as well as India.

Although, a major part of the population lives in rural Jharkhand the private sector banks have only 13% of the total number of branches in rural India. However, it may be noted that with the increase in the number of bank accounts opened and operated in the rural areas of Jharkhand, the incidence of cost per unit of bank account/bank transaction would automatically decrease. According to the consulting giant Boston Consulting Group's (BCG) report "The Next Billion Consumers" (Sinha & Subramanian, 2021), the emergence of more and more profitable business models would lead to a reduction in the cost of manpower, usage of technology for distribution and collaboration across industry models. Financial inclusion is closely related to the development of other physical facilities and infrastructure in the state for example roads, Electricity, dams, and bridges, which can only be provided by the governments, especially by the concerned state governments. In the absence of such infrastructural development, the demand for credit goes down because many business activities cannot be performed which otherwise would have naturally co-existed with the development of infrastructure. Moreover, many business models become unviable due to the lack of basic infrastructural facilities. Hence, the state government of Jharkhand is also responsible for promoting financial inclusion through the development of infrastructure and increasing the demand for financial inclusion. (Rajang, 2020). The penetration of private sector banks in rural Jharkhand has been very dismal. When compared on a national level the position of Jharkhand in terms of branches was the worst before 2021 and 15th among the 20 states compared during 2012. The demand for financial inclusion should also be considered as a business opportunity. (Raj, 2021). Let us consider an example in this context. A salesperson of a publisher was sent to a developing economy with a large population to explore the market potential of the economy. The executive came back and reported the market potential to be very low as the literacy level was very low. After one year another executive came and observed the same scenario. However, on returning he reported the market potential to be very high provided more schools are set up and the literacy level is raised. Hence, it is a matter of mindset, and only a change in the mindset of the bankers and other related entities can make financial inclusion a success. Bankers and other related entities should therefore look at the concept of financial inclusion as a viable business proposition and adopt sustainable and low-cost delivery models to enhance their outreach. (Raj, 2021). It is equally important to note that the economic situation in some parts of rural Jharkhand has improved considerably leading to an increase in per capita income. However, such features do not necessarily mean that human beings would act rationally and become financially included. This may be recognized from the fact that in the 2020s and '80s many people from the urban middle class or urban upper class did not care to get their life and property insured. Similarly, if D-mat accounts were not mandatory for participating in the stock market, many would have taken the physical route to the capital market. Such psychological phenomena exist in Jharkhand primarily because of the aversion to new technology and less awareness of financial risk management. Taking lead from the above example it can be inferred that people living in rural areas may not get financially included on their own. It is the responsibility of the banks and other related institutions to induce the rural population of Jharkhand into financial inclusiveness.

ASSESSMENT OF STATE OF AFFAIRS IN JHARKHAND:-

The system of multi-agency banking has been the basic plan for promoting financial inclusion in the state of Jharkhand. Hence, the flow of credit to the rural poor and marginalized is ensured jointly by the co-operatives, commercial banks, and RRB's. The condition of Credit deposit ratios (CDR) is a direct indicator of the state of financial inclusion in any place. Out of the 24 districts of Jharkhand only four districts, namely Bokaro, East Simbhum, Ranchi and Saraikela have a CDR of more than 40 percent. **(Report of State Level Bankers Committee (SLBC) Jharkhand).**

Among the factors of CDR, one of the most important factors is the demand for credit. In the case of Jharkhand, low demand for financial inclusion can be attributed to the low development of infrastructural facilities (roads and connectivity, power supply, etc) thus reducing the chances of creation of viable business models and opportunities. Thus the intervention of the state government in improving and providing the required infrastructure will also help the purpose of financial inclusion in the rural areas of the state.

Under the initiatives of the RBI, Allahabad bank has been designated as the convenor of the State level banker committee (SLBC). Lead banks have been identified, each having the responsibility of a particular number of districts (Allahabad Bank – 02, State Bank of India – 07, and Bank of India – 15).

Apart from these, all other commercial banks including the private sector banks are also supposed to participate in the process of promoting financial inclusion in the state. The first instance of an implementation of the “Financial inclusion plan” is for the habitations which have a population of above 2000 people (as per the census of 2011).

The importance of self-help groups (SHG's) in Jharkhand has been acknowledged by the RBI. After an initial pilot study, the RBI set up a working group to study the effectiveness of the NGOs and SHG's in the early '90s. The working group made important recommendations for the internalization of the SHG concept as a potential intervention tool for doing banking business with the poor and marginalized. NABARD in 2020-21 launched a massive program called SGH- Bank Linkage Program (SBLP) (Pati, 2021). Hence, the role of SHG's has been officially accepted by the banks through the guidelines of RBI. Data made available by Jharkhand state-level banker's committee (SLBC) convenor – Allahabad Bank. Report on self-help group – Bank wise as on 31.03.2021, shows that during the year 2020-21 the number of new savings bank accounts opened through the intervention of SHG's in case of public sector banks was 5265, whereas the figure for the private sector banks was only one (1) by HDFC

Bank. However, 1732 new savings accounts were opened jointly by Jharkhand Rajya Grameen Bank and Jharkhand Vananchal Bank. Similarly, in the case of establishing linkage with dormant accounts, the public sector banks outperformed the private sector.

Source: SLBC, Jharkhand 2021.

Hence the role of the private sector banks in Jharkhand is disappointing in promoting financial inclusion. It is necessary to note that the performance indicators of a financial intermediary like banks have little

meaning unless it is seen and evaluated against a peer group in all activities related to banking including the development of the poor and marginalized (Sharma, 2021). Innovative practices in the process of promoting financial inclusion in Jharkhand is the need of the hour. Adoption of more and more innovative techniques and modernization of systems is very essential for all who are engaged in the process. In rural Jharkhand, banks offer very few and remote options for depositing and transferring cash, fewer ATMs of branches which have been co-located with the branches to relieve the branches from work pressure, and at the same time reduce employee cost. Because these service providers have to maintain their existence at affordable costs the solution lies in more innovations.

Through the application of internet banking, the concept of “anywhere and anytime banking” has become a reality. (Anjum & Tiwary, 2021). However, this is not true in the case of the state of Jharkhand because of fewer branches opened by the private sector banks in the state. The concept of “No Frills Account” has been accepted by the banks in Jharkhand. However, it has been observed that most of these accounts have remained dormant and unused. Ensuring activity in the No-frills account is only a step towards achieving true financial inclusion (Mishra, 2021). Nevertheless, in a state like Jharkhand, where many schemes of the government are in continuous operation, these no-frills accounts could be very well put to use by making payments to individuals towards subsidies through direct cash transfers. The social security payments and also the wage payment of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme (MGNREGA) can be routed through these no-frills accounts. This will minimize leakages and transaction costs.

The Business Correspondent (BC) Model in Jharkhand

The RBI has allowed the banks to use the services of NGOs, SHG's, MFI's, and other civil society organizations as intermediaries in providing financial and banking services. Initially, only individuals being insurance agents could act as BF's while no individuals could become a BC. Later on, the RBI has allowed the use of Governments servants like Postmasters, School teachers, and Headmasters as BF's. (Rangrajan, 2018). Brazil has seen major success in financial inclusion using the BC model and Brazil also has a similar demographic profile to India. (Mishra, 2021). In Jharkhand, the poor and marginalized people living in remote areas have more faith and trust in an individual, in the capacity of a BC than on a bank extension or ATM. Thus the positioning of the BC model in Jharkhand is extremely relevant for promoting financial inclusion. In India, especially in Jharkhand, the commercial banks have been advised by the RBI to leverage the benefits of low-cost technology solutions and appoint BC's who would serve as the “Doorstep Bankers” and provide the last mile connectivity reaching out to the vast population. (Forbes India, 2021).

Achievements of “Bank of India” in Jharkhand being a lead bank:-

Bank of India (BOI) being one of the major lead banks covers the highest number of districts (15 districts) in Jharkhand. It is considered as the backbone of the public sector banks in the light of financial inclusion in Jharkhand. BOI has around 4000 branches all over India out of which 385 branches are located in

Jharkhand. However, the distribution of branches of BOI across India is not the same. The following table highlights the position of BOI in Jharkhand in comparison with other states of India.

BOI has opened 385 branches in Jharkhand giving the state the second position in the country in terms of the number of branches. 75.95% of the population of Jharkhand belongs to the rural area standing fourth in the country in terms of the rural population, after Bihar, Orissa, and Uttar Pradesh. The average number of BOI branches available per square km. Is 0.0048928, which is the second-highest in the country standing second after Delhi? The average number of BOI branches available per person is 0.00001168, which is the highest in the country. The density of the population of Jharkhand is 414 per sq. km, thus making the job of financial inclusion even more difficult as compared to states like Punjab, Tamilnadu, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Bihar, and Delhi. Hence, it can be observed that BOI has done a commendable job in Jharkhand in terms of the number of branches that it has created. The products intended to be offered by BOI for promoting financial inclusion are Savings bank No-Frills accounts, Kisan Credit Card (KCC) up to one lakh without a mortgage, General Credit Card (GCC) up to Rs.25, 000/- without any collateral, Other loans to start or run micro-enterprises, Remittance facilities (intra-bank & inter-bank) through handheld devices (HDD's) and mobile phones, Electronic benefit transfers (EBT) to NREGA and social security payment beneficiaries and Microinsurance.

Comparative table showing several BOI branches (state-wise) along with population & geographical data.

Table: 02

State/U.T.	Area	No. of branches of BOI in 2012	Population RURAL (2011)	Population TOTAL (2011)	Population Density per Sq.km	Avg.No.of branches per Sq.Km.	Avg.No.of branches per person
	(Sq.Km)						
Andhra Pradesh	275068	169	56311788	84665533	308	0.0006144	0.00000200
Bihar	94160	251	92075028	103804637	1102	0.0026657	0.00000242
Delhi	1483	84	419319	16753235	11297	0.0566419	0.00000501
Gujarat	196024	228	34670817	60383628	308	0.0011631	0.00000378
Jharkhand	79714	385	25036946	32966328	414	0.0048298	0.00001168
Karnataka	191976	101	37552529	61130704	319	0.0005261	0.00000165
Madhya Pradesh	308252	347	52537899	72597565	236	0.0011257	0.00000478
Maharashtra	307731	758	61545441	112372972	365	0.0024632	0.00000675
Orissa	155707	173	34951234	41947358	269	0.0011111	0.00000412
Punjab	50362	126	17316800	27704236	550	0.0025019	0.00000455
Rajasthan	342239	86	51540236	68621012	201	0.0002513	0.00000125
Tamilnadu	130058	187	37189229	72138958	555	0.0014378	0.00000259
Uttar Pradesh	243286	374	155111022	199581477	828	0.0015373	0.00000187

West Bengal	88752	287	62213676	91347736	1029	0.0032337	0.00000314
Others	822451	444	114615698	164178043	N.A.	0.0005398	0.00000270
India	3287263	4000	833087662	1210193422			

Source: Census data (Website: <http://censusindia.gov.in>), & Data collected from Regional office BOI Ranchi.

However, interbank remittances of BOI are still to take off and the plan for microinsurance is not yet finalized. To provide IT-based solutions to the rural people BOI has linked up with various technology service providers (TSP's) like M/s Integra Micro Solutions (P) Ltd., M/s HCL Info Systems Ltd. And M/s Tata Consultancy Services Ltd. In the process of promoting financial inclusion cost-effectively through IT-based services, the bank has partnered with these TSP's, where only the operating expenses are borne by the bank, and all hardware are owned by the TSP's. BOI has come up with the concept of ULTRA SMALL BRANCHES in the remote areas of Jharkhand. These branches do not have the facilities like other big branches and are designed to meet the most essential needs of banking like the opening of savings accounts, recurring deposit accounts, and remittances. Bio-metric payments which were not operative in 2021 also have picked up in a few areas in 2020. Unique identification number (AADHAR) based payments are also still not fully functional.

Achievements and failures of the self-help groups (SHG's) in Jharkhand:-

The commercial banks have been empowering the SHG's and NGOs financially. However, technical empowerment of these small entities could be enabled by the commercial banks through training and development programs of modern practices of banking (eg. telebanking), insurance, and financial risk management. The SHG's and NGO's are themselves small entities, many of which are not financially and technically sound. This could be one of the most emphatic reasons for the huge gap between the percentages of rural people living below the poverty line in these two states. Andhra Pradesh – 7.5%, Jharkhand – 40.2%. The commercial banks being large entities should take up the natural responsibility of, not only upgrading and making more user-friendly systems of financial inclusion but at the same time providing necessary guidance, financial and technical assistance, to the SHG's and NGOs to upgrade their systems. The activity level of SHG's in Jharkhand has improved the situation of financial inclusion in the state. However, the average number of households participating in SHG's run programs in Andhra Pradesh was 279 per 1000 whereas in the case of Jharkhand it was only 32 per 1000 during the year.

(Feuillet & Augsburg, 2021).

The working of SHG's in Jharkhand is generally found not being influenced by modern technology. The use of technology brings transparency into the systems and serves the requirement of maintaining and nurturing the faith and trust of the poor and marginalized. (Hans, 2020). It has been observed that the financial loans provided by such institutions generally do not graduate to larger individual loans while 10

to 20% of the NGO's fail to take off. (Tankha, 2021). Nevertheless, SHGs linked to banks are emerging as a low-cost option to mainstream delivery systems of financial services for the poor. Hence, better empowerment of the SHG's would serve to be a milestone in the process of financial inclusion. Although there is growing importance of SHG's as a source of credit to the poor and marginalized there is little evidence of systematic internal functioning. According to an estimate, more than one billion people in the world have access to mobile phones, however, more than 2.6 billion people do not have access to financial services. The development of mobile banking services can go a long way in improving the condition of financial inclusion in the state. (Dermis et al 2021). The literacy rate in Jharkhand compared to the national average of 65.4% is quite low at 53.6%. In the case of females, it is even more low standing at 39.38%. (Das, 2020). This phenomenon makes the job of financial inclusion even more difficult. The difficulty arises from the fact that a big chunk of the population living in the rural areas of Jharkhand does not understand the English language. Even many of them do not understand Hindi and are not able to read or write. In such situations, technology-based devices like ATMs do not serve the purpose. Hence, instruments designed to promote financial inclusion should be in vernacular languages and understandable by the poor mass. (Mehta, 2021). It is only technology and innovations which can make possible, the process of financial inclusion in the remote areas of Jharkhand. The banks should modify their products and ATMs in a way to make them more user-friendly for the people who are illiterate or semi-literate. (Leeladhar, 2019). Branchless banking has the potential to go a long way in this regard. Innovative application of mind may suggest a partnership of the banks with the mobile operators and thus reducing costs of banking for the poor in remote areas. The Regional rural banks (RRB's) have the natural niche for microfinance programs and financial inclusion. They have been performing well in the SHG-Bank linkage program. However, the RRB's have a limited capacity and requires financial and technical assistance from the Government, and NABARD should take up the matter seriously. (Rangrajan, 2018).

Due to the over-dependency on agriculture and related occupations, the default rate and irregularity of income are very high in Jharkhand. This makes the situation extremely vulnerable in the years when agriculture and related businesses do not perform well (eg. a year with drought) and all steps taken to promote financial inclusion in the state may not serve the purpose. To cope up with such situations innovative financial derivative products could be put to good use. Farmers in Jharkhand in general do not have access to formal finance for growing crops because of the high risks associated with the trade. From a banker's point of view, the interest they are allowed to charge would be too low, as compared to the risks associated with agriculture. A nice example related to this could be the idea of "Monsoon indexed lending and insurance for small and marginal farmers". (Gupta'2021). The idea is to transfer the systematic risk of the bank connected with defaulting farmers to the insurance markets, thus creating avenues for the insurance trade to participate in the process of financial inclusion. The farmer has to pay a high-interest rate (inclusive of insurance premium) in the years with good monsoon and in case of a year of drought, very low-interest rates or no interest will be charged on the loan. Hence, in the years of trouble, the farmer is not burdened

with interest, and the risk of the bank of default on the part of the farmer is safely guarded by the insurance market, creating a win-win situation. Hence, the poor farmer is still bankable even in the years of drought.

KNOW YOUR CUSTOMER (KYC) NORMS AND FINANCIAL INCLUSION IN JHARKHAND:-

Fulfilling KYC norms also presents a hindrance in promoting financial inclusion in Jharkhand. Normally when an unbanked person in rural Jharkhand tries to open a bank account or to get insured there are three questions that are always asked:

(a) What is your name-calling for identity proof?

(b) What is your address – calling for address proof, and

(c) What is your occupation – calling for income verification? However, in the remote villages of Jharkhand, it is a very difficult job to answer these questions with proof. Hence, the responsibility of the banks and other financial institutions regarding financial inclusion has to be seen in light of the existing KYC norms. However, the RBI has reduced the stringency of the KYC norms to promote financial inclusion for persons who do not foresee having more than Rs.50000/- in all their combined bank accounts and whose annual total borrowing will not exceed Rs.1,00,000/-. (Ramji, 2021)

POLICY SUGGESTIONS:-

It is high time that the RBI in the course of governing the commercial banks takes up the matter more seriously. It is suggested that every bank, be it in the public sector or private sector reports to the RBI on its achievement on financial inclusion more frequently as a statutory requirement. The reporting intervals could be fortnightly or monthly. It is also suggested that such reporting be made public on their websites for transparency.

Banks have to undergo a statutory audit every year apart from the internal audit system that they possess. The bank auditors seldom are found to make comments on the state of affairs of the work done by banks on promoting financial inclusion. The RBI may also include such provisions, which would enable the auditors to examine and make comments on the bank's role in the process of financial inclusion with absolute facts and figures.

It is also suggested that the RBI has a rating procedure of the commercial banks not only based on financial performance but also based on their achievements in the process of promoting financial inclusion in the state. The RBI may also have a scheme where a minimum level of efficiency in this matter becomes mandatory, failing which penalties would be imposed as in the case when banks fail to meet the cash reserve ratio. (CRR). Taking such precedence of regulations the RBI may also fix the reverse repo rate of various banks based on their performance in the area of financial inclusion on a year-to-year basis. This would put psychological pressure on the commercial banks to act significantly in the direction of financial inclusion. The higher the level of performance of the commercial banks in the area of financial inclusion, the higher would be the reverse repo rate applicable for that particular bank, thus generating additional income.

The state government may through its budget, create a fund for opening savings accounts for school-going children to develop the habit of banking activities. However, such a proposal is subject to strict monitoring of the usage of these accounts.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

I take this opportunity of expressing my thanks to Allahabad Bank (Convenor bank of Jharkhand) along with Bank of India, Ranchi.

End Notes:

From the banker's point of view, the CDR is the portion of loan assets created by a bank from the deposits received. MRP consumption is mixed recall period consumption in which the consumer expenditure data for five non-food items namely, clothing, footwear, durable goods, education, and institutional medical expenses are collected from 365 day recall period and the consumption data for remaining items are collected from 30 day recall period.

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