



**A STUDY OF FINANCIAL INCLUSION & LITERACY IN TRIBAL
AREA SPECIAL REFERANCE WITH PUNE DISTRICT'S JUNNAR
TALUKA**

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Abstract:-

*The study has tried to investigate the status of the financial inclusion of tribal people in Pune districts Junnar Tasil, in the state of Maharashtra. Field investigations were undertaken to know the status of financial inclusion in five villages of the junnar tehsil where the proportion of the tribal population was larger than other tehsil in Pune districts that of the total population. Primary data were collected from 96 various sample units likes students, farmer, government employee & Women etc group of tribal people by using a questioner. It was found that about 40 % of various group of tribal people had no bank accounts; and 60 % of various group of tribal people had bank accounts. Additionally, a logit regression model was used to identify the various determinants of financial inclusion of tribal people. The results revealed that years of education attained by the household head, size of private-owned land, total annual income of the household and participation in the various bank account scheme like **Pradan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana** for open bank account to aware about banking literacy were significant determinants for financial inclusion among tribal people*

Keywords: - *Financial inclusion, financial literacy, Tribal people. Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana*

1. Introduction:-

Financial Inclusion is described as the method of offering banking and financial solutions and services to every individual in the society without any form of discrimination. It primarily aims to include everybody in the society by giving them basic financial services without looking at a person's income or savings. Financial inclusion chiefly focuses on providing reliable financial solutions to the economically underprivileged sections of the society without having any unfair treatment. It intends to provide financial solutions without any signs of inequality. It is also committed to being transparent while offering financial assistance without any hidden transactions or costs

Financial inclusion wants everybody in the society to be involved and participate in financial management judiciously. There are many poor households in India that do not have any access to financial services in the country. They are not aware of banks and their functions. Even if they are aware of banks, many of the poor people do not have the access to get services from banks.

2. Objectives:-

The objectives of the study are:

1. To Study the Development of financial inclusion among the tribal people.
2. To know the various model of financial inclusion.
3. To understand the awareness about financial Services among the Tribal people.
4. To understand the financial Literacy through the banking habits among the tribal people.

3. Models of Financial inclusion:-

1. SWAVALAMABAN PENSION YOJANA:

(Also known as NPS Swavalamban) was launched by the UPA Government in 2010. Subscribers could contribute Rs 1,000 per month which would be matched by Rs 1,000 per month from the Central Government. The minimum annual contribution by a subscriber was Rs 1,000 and the maximum annual contribution was Rs 12,000. It is administered by the Pension Fund Regulation and Development Authority (PFRDA). However enrolment in the scheme was halted in 2016 and it has been replaced by Atal Pension Yojana (APY)

2. 'SWABHIMAN:

a financial security programme was launched by the Central Government to ensure banking facilities in habitation with a population in excess of 2000 by March 2012. This nationwide programme on financial inclusion was launched in February, 2011 with its focus

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on bringing the deprived sections of the society in the banking network to ensure that the benefits of economic growth reach everyone at all levels.

3. DBT - Direct Benefit Transfer:

DBT (Direct Benefit Transfer) is a scheme launched by Government of India to transfer the benefits and subsidies of various social welfare schemes like LPG subsidy, MNREGA payments, Old Age Pension, Scholarships etc. directly in the bank account of the beneficiary.

With the aim of reforming Government delivery system by re-engineering the existing process in welfare schemes for simpler and faster flow of information/funds and to ensure accurate targeting of the beneficiaries, de-duplication and reduction of fraud Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) was started on 1st January, 2013.

4. PRADHAN MANTRI JAN DHAN YOJANA (PMJDY):

“Under the National Mission for Financial Inclusion was launched initially for a period of 4 years (in two phases) on 28th August 2014. It envisages universal access to banking facilities with at least one basic banking account for every household. financial literacy, access to credit, insurance and pension.

5. BANK-SELF HELP GROUPS LINKAGE MODELS:

This is one of the most popular and successful Model being incorporated and followed by all public and private sector bank. Now-a-days the bank may perform the role of formation of shapes in the case of the direct linkage model. The bank are also responsible for granting credit to the SHG in a quantum proportional to the saving bank devices benefits from the SHG implementations.

MFI are to be seen as the Last mile the connecting link to the vast of the financial sector. They have developed technology that bank do not have. If bank get into the business of organizing groups and all they won't be able to do it effectively.

7. MF – NBFC MODELS:

NBFC is new category of non-banking Finance company in providing Micro Finance service to the rural, semi-rural, urban poor. MF – NBFC should be defined as a company that provides thrift, credit, Micro Insurance, remittances and other financial services up to a specified amount to the poor in rural, urban, semi urban areas. MF – NBFC's are expected to be larger with a stronger capital base and more height regulated.

8. POST OFFICE MODEL:

Apart from saving, deposit, money transfer, parcel sending etc. post officers are also engaged in new services like granting retail credits or selling Insurance Products either directly or on behalf of commercial banks. Further Financial Services can be also offered with Public plus Private sector. Partnership with distribution taken care of Post offices, Postal banks let us many such models followed in various countries.

9. TRIBAL - PLUS SCHEME:

The Tribal plus Scheme was launched by the State Bank of India specifically for those people who reside in Tribal and Hill areas. It is a home finance scheme that is specially designed to assist people living in these areas from a financial perspective, since the mortgage of land or property is not possible in these locations. This loan can be applied for at an SBI branch closest to these areas. In case an individual does not currently live in any of the tribal or hilly locations, he or she can still avail of this scheme through his or her respective native village.

Scope of the study:-

1. To investigate the intensity of financial inclusion among the tribal people in five villages of Junnar taluka Dist Pune.
2. The Respondent come from tribal society like Students, farmer, Govt. beneficiary, govt. employee senior, citizen, woman. The tribal people from Junnar taluka dist Pune.

Limitation of the Study:-

1. The Study conducted for the little span of time (2018-19)
2. The sample taken for the study only from tribal area.
3. The study is limited to Junnar Taluka Dist. Pune.

Research Methodology

The Present studies carry out a descriptive one. The fundamental things was collected from both Primary & secondary source

Sources of Primary Data:-

The mains source of data for this study is primary source. Tribal people are the respondents of the study. The primary data collected from the tribal people of the JUNNAR Talukas of Pune district for collecting the data from the respondents, a structured questionnaire was used in research. Basically study was five tehsil was selected in that Agar, Barav, Deveale, Godre and Hatvi in Junnar tehsil Pune.

Sources of Secondary Data :-

Secondary data collected for the study from the 1. Journals 2. Reference books 3. Websites

Sample Size:-

Table. No. 1.1 Population & Sample Design:-

Sr.No	Class of Respondents	Working Population (P)	Per cent (%)	Sample Size (N)
1	Students	100	50	50
2	Farmer	300	10	30
3	Govt. Employees	100	20	20
4	Govt. Beneficiary	200	10	20
5	Senior Citizen	200	10	20
6	Women's	100	20	20
Total		1000	16	160

Analysis of Data:-

Table No. 1.2

(Bank Account Holder & Non-Bank Account Holder Respondent)

Sr.no	Group	Sample size	Yes	No
1	Students	50	32	18
2	Farmer	30	14	16
3	Govt. Employees	20	20	00
4	Govt. Beneficiary	20	17	03
5	Senior Citizen	20	04	16
6	Woman	20	09	11
	Total	160	96	64

Source – Primary data

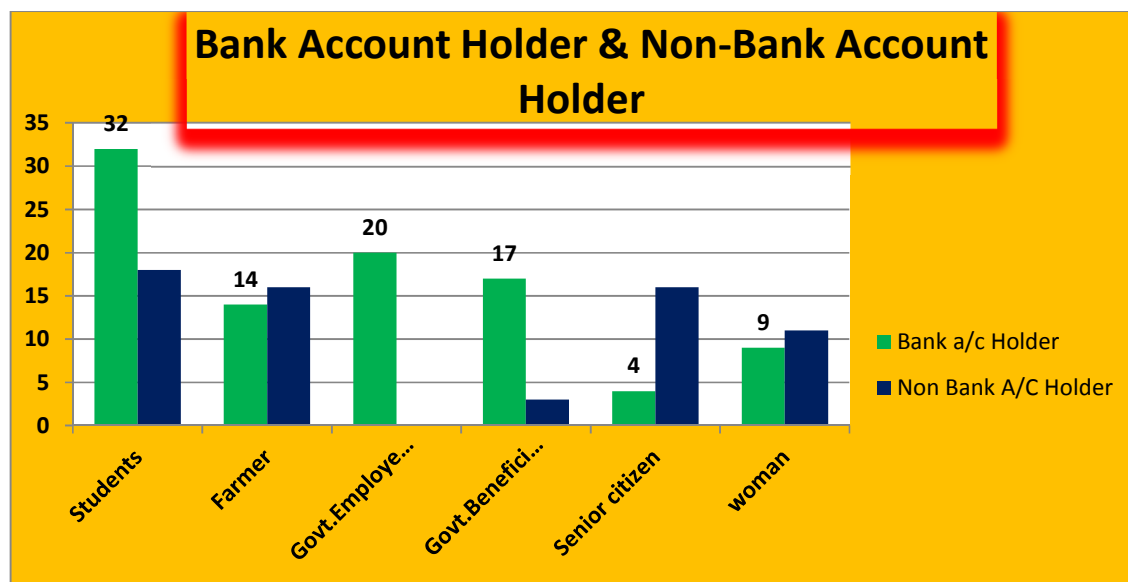


Table no. 01 show that data collected from 96 various sample units likes students, farmer, government employee & Women etc. group of tribal people by using a questioner. It was found that about 40 % of various group of tribal people had no bank accounts; and 60 % of various group of tribal people had bank accounts.

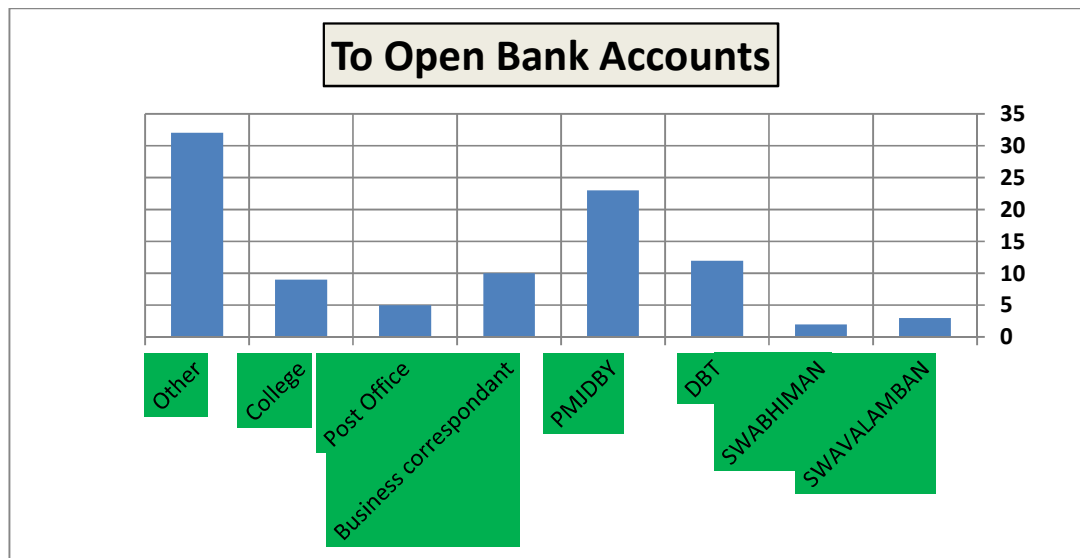
Table No.02

How to open Bank Accounts

Sr. No	Respondents →	Students	Farmers	Govt Employees	Govt Beneficiary	Senior Citizen	Woman	Total
	Types ↓							
1	Swavalamban	-	01	01	-	-	01	03
2	Swabhiman	-	02	-	-	-	-	02
3	DBT	-	05	-	05	-	02	12
4	PMJDY(No Frill)	04	04		07	03	05	23
5	Business Correspondent	06	01	02	01			10
6	Post Office Model		01	-	02	01	01	05
7	College	09	-	-	-	-	-	09
8	Other	13		17	02	-	-	32
	Total	32	14	20	17	4	9	96

Source – Primary data

Note -: 1. Data interpretation done for Financial Services with highest & lowest Frequency



1. above table show that the respondents of the Bank account holder & non-bank account holder. 01 Out of 30 famers chose only one swavalamban option & 20 out of 01 govt.

employees choose option its swavalamban hence there is very low response to swavalmban scheme.

2. Above table show the respondents choose various options for the open there bank account. 4 Out of 50 students & 04 out of 30 farmers both are respondents choose Pradhan Mantri JanDhan Yojana for open there bank account. 07 Out of 20 Govt. beneficiary choose for getting there beneficiary from govt.through the PMJDY. 03Out of 20 senior citizens choose PMJDY. & 05out of 20 women choose respondents PMJDY for their bank account. Here we can see PMJDY is very popular scheme for open to bank account.

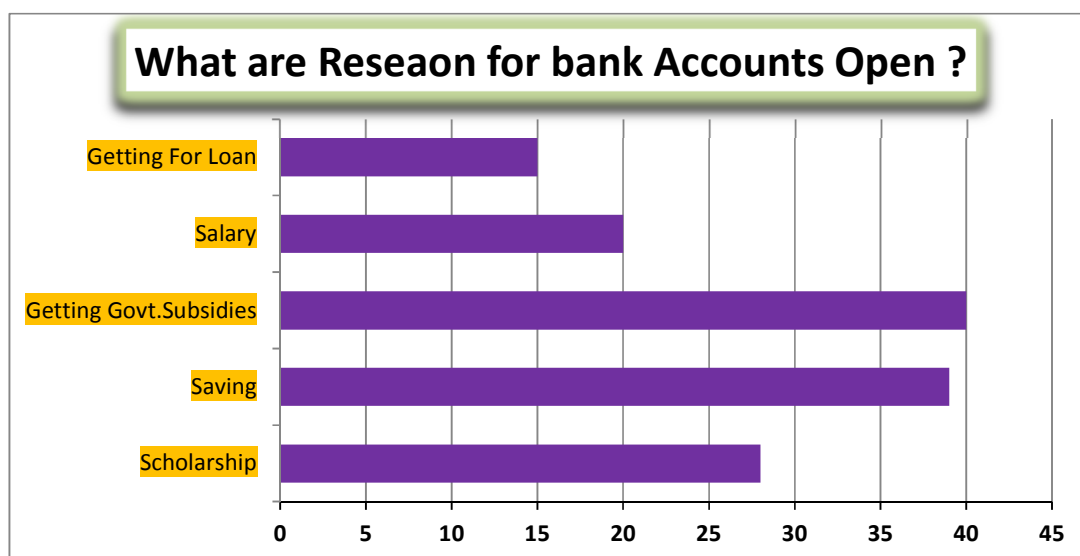
Various Sources of Bank Account Different Respondents:

Table No.3

Reason for Bank A/C Opens

Sr.no	Reason →	Scholarship	Saving	Subsidies	Salary	loan
	Group ↓					
1	Students	28	11	09	-	-
2	Farmer	-	03	07	-	04
3	Govt Employees	-	04	02	20	03
4	Govt Beneficiary	-	02	14	-	06
5	Senior Citizen	-	01	02	-	01
6	Woman	-	02	06	-	01
	Total	28	39	40	20	15

Source – Primary data



Note -: One respondent have chosen more than one option

Table no. 03 show the reason for the bank account. 32 Out of 96 responds to open bank account for getting scholarship, 39 out of 96 responds to open bank account for saving habits, 40 out of 96 responds choose getting govt. subsidies option for to open bank account, 20 out of 96 only govt. employees choose salary option for to open bank account, 15 out of 96 responds open there account for getting loan from commercial bank

Table No. 4

To awareness about financial Services among the Tribal people

Sr. no	Respondent	students	farmer	Govt. Employees	Govt. Beneficiary	Senior citizen	woman	Total
	Financial Services							
1	Overdraft	02		06	-	-	-	08
2	Govt. subsidiary	06	07	10	09	01	02	35
3	Online Banking	02		01	-	-	-	03
4	Mobile Banking	06	02	05	-	-	01	14
5	Debit Cards	12	04	11	08	01	03	31
6	Credit cards	03		06	-	-	-	10
7	Money Transfer	08	02	07	04	01	-	22
9	Saving account	19	06	10	03	-	04	42
10	Term Deposits	-	01	02		-	-	03
11	Recurring Deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	00
12	Housing Loan	04	05	06	01	-	02	18
13	Educational Loan	03		04	-	-	-	07
14	Insurance	05	06	09	06	04	01	31
15	Agriculture	04	08	09	06	-	01	28
16	Tribal-plus scheme.	-	-	01	-	-	-	01
17	Other loan	06	02	05	-	01	02	16
18	Lockers	01	-	06	01	-	-	08
	Total	81	43	98	38	08	16	

Source – Primary data

Note -: 1. One respondent have chosen more than one option

2. Data interpretation done for Financial Services with highest & lowest Frequency

Table no. 04 show that to awareness about financial Services among the Tribal people, 42 out of 96 respondent have aware about saving account its mean saving account is very popular thing among tribal area, 01 out of 96 responds have only one aware about tribal plan scheme .

In the above table, last row indicates the various options chosen by the respondents.

Table No.0 5
Financial Literacy through the banking habits among the tribal people

Sr. no	Respondent	students	farmer	Govt. employees	Govt. Beneficiary	Senior citizen	woman	Total
	Financial Services							
1	Overdraft	06	-	06	-	-	-	14
2	Govt. subsidy	06	07	02	09	01	02	27
3	Online Banking	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Mobile Banking	02	-	04	-	-	-	06
5	Debit Cards	10	04	11	08	01	02	36
6	Credit cards	-	-	03	-	-	-	03
7	Money Transfer	02	-	07	03	-	-	12
9	Saving account	19	06	10	03	-	04	42
10	Term Deposits	-	01	02	-	-	-	-
11	Recurring Deposits	-	-	-	-	01	-	01
12	Housing Loan	-	05	06	01	-	02	14
13	Educational Loan	-	-	02	-	-	-	-
14	Agriculture	-	08	02	06	-	01	17
15	Tribal -plus scheme.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	Other loan	-	02	04	-	01	01	08
17	Lockers	-	-	02	-	-	-	02
18	Insurance	-	04	07	03	-	-	14
	Total	43	37	68	33	04	12	

Source – Primary data

Note -: 1. One respondent have chosen more than one option

2. Data interpretation done for Financial Services with highest & lowest Frequency

Table no. 04 show that to Financial Literacy through the banking habits among the tribal people. 42 Out of 96 responds & 36 out of 96 respondents uses there bank account for the saving money through saving account & withdraw money from the debit cards (ATM) respectively. Out of 96 respondents only one respondent has recurring account at Postal bank.

In the above table, last row indicates the various options chosen by the respondents.

Conclusions:

1. Govt. or Banking institute conduct BANK MELA for importance and awareness of banking services among tribal people.
2. The new schemes should be promoted on a large scale to reach remote tribal areas.

3. To spread awareness & knowledge about all the banking service among the tribal people and tribal areas.
4. Based on the findings, it is suggested that the banks have to make an effort to create awareness on use of banking services by conducting monthly seminar and invite tribal people at tribal areas in that.
5. Tribal people should have much absorptive capacity to understand the financial services and the operation to be done.

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