



Financial Inclusion in India

This article is based on the editorial "[PM Jan Dhan Yojana has Removed Intermediaries to Ensure Subsidies Reach Beneficiaries](#)," published in The Indian Express on 27/08/2025, which highlights how the flagship scheme has transformed financial inclusion by facilitating direct benefit transfers to the poor, while also pointing out enduring challenges such as limited digital literacy and underutilization of accounts.

For Prelims: [Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana \(PMJDY\)](#), [Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana \(PMSBY\)](#), [Atal Pension Yojana \(APY\)](#), [Stand-Up India Scheme \(SUI\)](#), [Kisan Credit Card \(KCC\)](#), [Financial Inclusion Index](#).

For Mains: Financial inclusion, Key drivers behind the growth of Financial Inclusion in India, Concerns regarding Financial Inclusion in India.

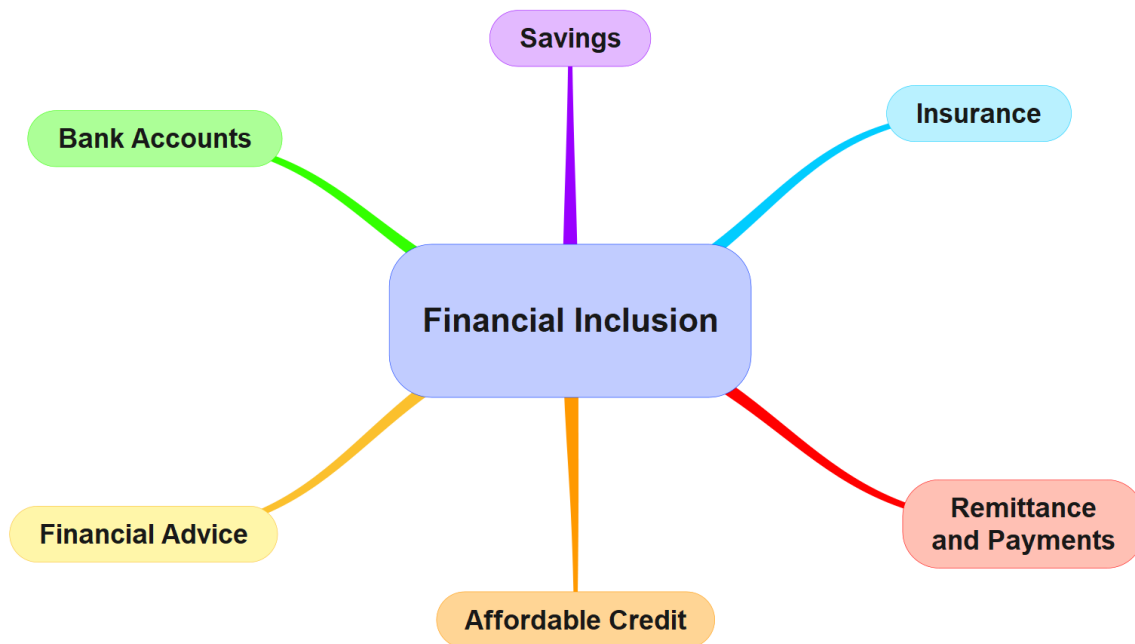
Financial inclusion is the backbone of India's **welfare state**, ensuring **subsidies** and **benefits** reach the right beneficiaries without **leakages**. Flagship schemes like [PM Jan Dhan Yojana](#) have reduced **intermediaries** and enabled **direct benefit transfers (DBT)**. Yet, gaps in **usage**, **accessibility**, and **awareness** show that true **inclusion** is still a work in progress.

What is Financial Inclusion?

- **About:**
 - [Financial Inclusion](#) may be defined as the **process** of ensuring **access to financial services** and **timely and adequate credit** where needed by **vulnerable groups** such as **weaker sections** and **low-income groups** at an **affordable cost** (*The Committee on Financial Inclusion, Chairman: Dr. C. Rangarajan*).
- **Key Components of Financial Inclusion:**
 - **Access to Financial Services:** Ensuring that financial services such as banking, insurance, and credit are available to everyone. This involves the establishment of physical banking outlets in underserved areas and the provision of [digital financial services](#).
 - **Affordability:** Financial products and services should be priced to be accessible for all segments of society. High costs can be a significant barrier, particularly for low-income groups.
 - **Financial Literacy:** Educating individuals about financial products, services, and management is essential. [Financial literacy](#) empowers people to make informed decisions about their finances, including saving, investing, and managing credit.
 - **Usage:** Beyond access, it's crucial that individuals actively use financial services to achieve financial stability and growth. This includes engaging with banking services, utilizing credit responsibly, and taking advantage of insurance products.
- **Significance:**
 - **Empowerment and Independence:** Financially literate individuals are more capable of

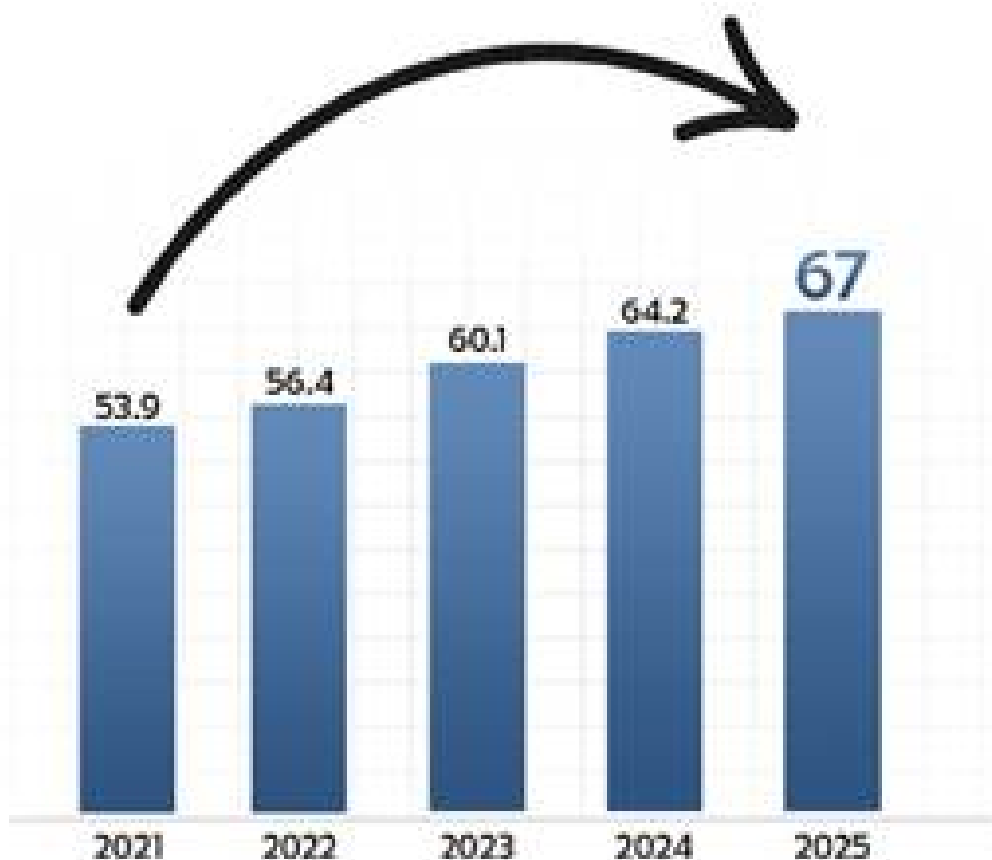
making sound financial decisions, reducing vulnerability to exploitation.

- **Economic Growth:** Financial inclusion boosts economic growth by mobilizing savings, generating employment, and enhancing productivity.
- **Reduction of Inequality:** By granting access to financial services, financial inclusion can address [poverty](#) and [inequality](#).
- **Financial Stability:** A financially literate population can lead to greater financial stability, as individuals are better prepared to handle economic uncertainties.



- **RBI's Financial Inclusion Index (FI-Index):** It is a comprehensive measure of **financial inclusion** across **banking, investment, insurance, pension, and postal sectors**, developed with inputs from **government and regulators**.
 - Published **annually in July**, scores range from **0 (exclusion) to 100 (full inclusion)**.
 - The index has **no base year**, reflecting **cumulative progress** over time.
 - Consists of **three parameters: Access (35%), Usage (45%), and Quality (20%)**.
 - The **quality parameter** is a unique feature that includes financial literacy, consumer protection, and service equity
- The index has **steadily grown from 43.4 in March 2017 to 53.9 in March 2021**, and now reaches 67 in March 2025.

Financial Inclusion Index



Source: RBI

What are the Key Drivers Behind the Growth of Financial Inclusion in India?

▪ Government Schemes and Policy Push :

- **Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY)**: A financial revolution providing savings accounts, RuPay cards, insurance, and overdraft facilities.
 - As of 4 August 2025, 55.98 crore beneficiaries are enrolled, with over 55% accounts held by women.
 - A network of 13.55 lakh Bank Mitras and 107 Digital Banking Units ensures last-mile delivery.
- **Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY)**: Launched in 2015, it provides accident insurance of ₹2 lakh at an annual premium of ₹20. By March 2025, 50.54 crore enrolments were recorded.
- **Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY)**: Offers life insurance of ₹2 lakh at an annual premium of ₹436.
 - Over 23 crore people covered; more than 9 lakh families have benefited.
- **Atal Pension Yojana (APY)**: Provides a pension of ₹1,000–₹5,000/month after 60 years.
 - As of April 2025, 7.65 crore subscribers and ₹45,974 crore corpus, with 48% women participants.
- **Pradhan Mantri MUDRA Yojana (PMMY)**: Supports micro and small enterprises with loans up to ₹20 lakh.
 - By August 2025, 53.85 crore loans have been sanctioned worth ₹35.13 lakh crore,

with focus on women, minorities, and first-time entrepreneurs.

- **Stand-Up India Scheme (SUI):** Promotes entrepreneurship among SC, ST, and women. By March 2025, ₹61,020 crore has been sanctioned.
- **Mahila Samriddhi Yojana (MSY):** Provides skill training and SHG loans up to ₹1.4 lakh. Till March 2025, ₹72,859 lakh disbursed to women.
- **Kisan Credit Card (KCC):** Offers affordable credit to farmers.
 - Outstanding loan value rose from ₹4.26 lakh crore (2014) to ₹10.05 lakh crore (2024), benefiting 7.72 crore farmers.
- **Nationwide Financial Inclusion Campaign (2025):** A 3-month campaign covering Gram Panchayats and ULBs.
 - By July 2025, 99,753 camps were held, 6.65 lakh new PMJDY accounts opened, and 10 lakh KYC re-verifications completed.

▪ **Digital Revolution:**

- **Unified Payments Interface (UPI):** Launched in 2016, it powers 85% of digital transactions in India.
 - In June 2025 alone, ₹24.03 lakh crore was transacted across 18.39 billion payments.
 - Accounts for nearly 50% of global real-time transactions.
- **Aadhaar-enabled Payment Systems (AePS):** Aadhaar-based identity verification has brought millions into the financial mainstream.
- **Digital wallets and fintech platforms** (e.g., Paytm, PhonePe) are making financial access more convenient.

▪ **Microfinance Institutions and Fintech Innovation:**

- **Microfinance institutions (MFIs)** like Bandhan Bank have empowered women borrowers.
- **Fintechs** leverage **Artificial Intelligence (AI)**, **Big Data**, and **Blockchain** to provide **Microloans**, **Instant Credit Scoring**, and **Peer-to-Peer Lending**.

▪ **Role of RBI and Banks:**

- **Priority Sector Lending (PSL) norms** ensure **Credit Flow** to **Agriculture**, **MSMEs**, and **Weaker Sections**.
- **Business Correspondents (BCs)** and **Banking Mitras** bridge **Last-Mile Connectivity** in Rural Areas.
- **National Centre for Financial Education (NCFE) (2013):** Joint effort of **RBI**, **SEBI**, **IRDAI**, and **PFRDA**.
 - Promotes financial education through workshops, seminars, and campaigns for all sections (children, youth, women, senior citizens).
 - Reported a 17% rise in youth financial literacy (2016–2020).
 - **It's National Strategy for Financial Education (NSFE) 2020-25** adopts a "**5 C**" approach – **Content**, **Capacity**, **Community-led model**, **Communication**, and **Collaboration**, and outlines a **comprehensive approach** to improving financial literacy.

National Strategy for Financial Education



Source: National centre for financial education

What are the Concerns Regarding Financial Inclusion in India?

▪ Regional Disparities:

- Despite progress, states like Bihar, Chhattisgarh, and Odisha lag behind Kerala and Maharashtra in financial penetration.
- **Bihar**, with a per capita income barely above ₹68,000, underscores profound social and economic exclusion.

▪ Gender Disparities: Women face additional barriers to financial inclusion due to social, economic, and cultural factors.

- Only around **35% of active borrowers** in India's formal credit markets are **women**, highlighting a significant **gender disparity** in access to credit.
- The [National Family Health Survey \(NFHS-5\)](#) in India reveals that 33% of women use the internet, while the figure is 57% for men.

▪ Digital Divide:

- A joint study by the Internet and Mobile Association of India (IAMAI) and Kantar found that as of 2023, **45% of Indians—around 665 million people—do not access the internet**.
- Digital illiteracy and poor infrastructure hinder the adoption of online financial services.

▪ Informal Economy and Cash Dominance:

- About **90% of workers** are engaged in informal sector jobs.
- Their heavy reliance on cash transactions, coupled with limited formal credit access, further inhibits the adoption of digital payments and financial services in this segment.

▪ Low Financial Literacy:

- According to the **SEBI Investor Survey 2020**, only **27% of Indians are financially literate**.

- Lack of awareness about digital safety leads to cyber fraud and low insurance penetration.
- **Poor Credit Access:**
 - Small and marginal farmers remain dependent on moneylenders due to rigid collateral requirements by banks.
 - As per **NITI Aayog's Report** on "**Enhancing Competitiveness of MSMEs in India,**" only **19% of MSME credit demand** was met through **formal sources** by **FY21**.
- **Corruption and Leakages:**
 - Though **DBT (Direct Benefit Transfer)** has reduced **middlemen, ghost beneficiaries, and fake accounts**, they still exist.
 - Misuse of **cooperative banks** and **scams** highlight **weak governance** in certain **financial institutions**.
 - India ranked **96th** in the [**Corruption Perceptions Index \(CPI\)**](#) for 2024, down from 93rd in 2023, with a score of 38, a decline from 39 in 2023.

What Should be the Way Forward for Strengthening Financial Inclusion?

- **Strengthening Digital Infrastructure:**
 - Expanding **broadband connectivity** in rural areas through the **BharatNet project** to bridge the digital divide.
 - Promoting **affordable smartphones** and **vernacular-language financial apps** to enhance accessibility for rural and semi-literate populations.
 - Implementing recommendations of the [**Nachiket Mor Committee \(2013\)**](#), which advocated for a **Universal Electronic Bank Account** and the establishment of **specialized payments banks** to deepen financial inclusion.
- **Enhancing Financial Literacy:**
 - Embedding **financial literacy in school curricula** to build awareness from an early age.
 - Leveraging **Self-Help Groups (SHGs), Panchayats, and NGOs** as community-based platforms to educate people about **savings, insurance, and cyber safety**.
 - Following the recommendations of the **Rangarajan Committee (2008)**, which stressed the importance of **technology adoption** and **financial literacy** as twin pillars for inclusive growth.
- **Innovative Credit Solutions:**
 - Expand **Kisan Credit Cards (KCCs)** to all farmers.
 - Encourage collateral-free loans through credit guarantee schemes for **MSMEs**.
 - Promote fintech-bank partnerships for instant digital lending based on transaction data.
- **Strengthening Regulatory Oversight:**
 - **RBI** should improve **supervision** of **cooperative banks** and **NBFCs** to prevent **scams**.
 - Ensure **transparency** in **microfinance institutions** to protect **borrowers** from **over-indebtedness**.
- **Inclusive Growth with Gender Lens**
 - Promote women-specific financial products like **Mahila Shakti Kendras**.
 - Increase the representation of women in banking correspondents and self-help group linkages.
- **Holistic Policy Coordination**
 - Financial inclusion should be linked with **social inclusion** (education, health, housing).
 - India should **further strengthen and build upon** the **National Strategy for Financial Inclusion (2019)**, introduced to address barriers in accessing financial services and products.

National Strategy For Financial Inclusion



Source: RBI

Conclusion:

The **2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Goals** identifies **Financial Inclusion** as a key enabler for **7 out of 17 goals**. True inclusion goes beyond merely opening bank accounts—it requires building an **ecosystem of accessible, affordable, and trustworthy financial services** that genuinely empower citizens. The path forward lies in **combining technology with trust, policy with people's participation, and finance with fairness**.

As **PM Narendra Modi** rightly emphasized, ***"Economic growth cannot only be restricted to a few cities and a few citizens. Development has to be all-round and all-inclusive."***

Drishti Mains Question :

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development identifies financial inclusion as a key enabler for multiple SDGs. In this context, analyze India's efforts at financial inclusion and the roadblocks that hinder equitable growth.

UPSC Civil Services Examination Previous Year Question (PYQ)

Prelims

Q. With reference to India, consider the following: (2010)

1. Nationalization of Banks
2. Formation of Regional Rural Banks

3. Adoption of village by Bank Branches

Which of the above can be considered as steps taken to achieve the “financial inclusion” in India?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 3 only
- (d) 1, 2, and 3

Ans: (d)

Mains

Q.Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) is necessary for bringing unbanked to the institutional finance fold. Do you agree with this for financial inclusion of the poorer section of the Indian society? Give arguments to justify your opinion. **(2016)**

PDF Refernece URL: <https://www.drishtiias.com/printpdf/financial-inclusion-in-india>

