



# INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH JOURNAL OF HUMANITIES AND INTERDISCIPLINARY STUDIES

( Peer-reviewed, Refereed, Indexed & Open Access Journal )

DOI : 03.2021-11278686

ISSN : 2582-8568

IMPACT FACTOR : 8.031 (SJIF 2025)

## Contribution of Banks in promoting financial Inclusion in Haryana

**Ashu**

Research Scholar,  
Department of Business Management  
& Commerce,  
IEC University,  
Baddi (Himachal Pradesh, India)

**Dr. Vikas Sheoran**

Associate Professor,  
Department of Business Management  
& Commerce,  
IEC University,  
Baddi (Himachal Pradesh, India)

DOI No. **03.2021-11278686** DOI Link :: <https://doi-ds.org/doi/10.2025-16441978/IRJHIS2511006>

### **Abstract:**

*Banking sector in India play an important role in bringing the excluded population into mainstream due to positive support from RBI and Government of India. This paper investigates how banking sector in Haryana is promoting financial inclusion using secondary data. A number of banking related indicator is studied between which points out that an strong banking system positively promote financial inclusion, thus helpful in economic growth. This paper help the policymakers to make policies related to banking sector.*

**Keywords:** Financial Inclusion, RBI, Indian economy.

### **Introduction:**

Financial inclusion is accessing everyone in society, especially who belongs to low-income and vulnerable groups, to financial products and services at a reasonable price through regulated institutions such as banking and non banking financial institutions (Chakrabarty, 2011). Financial inclusion is a vast concept, it consist of all types of activities, product and services with a focus on availability, accessibility and usage of financial services by every single citizen (Triki and Faye, 2013). In a simple meaning we can say that it means having an bank account (Rani and Siwach, 2024). Having an bank account help an individual to avail number of facilities as per their requirement, on the other hand it is beneficial for the economy to circulate money in a right way which result in creation of demand, capital formation, employment generation. Various studies also indicate the ample benefits arise due to a strong financial system such as people able to save money, start their own business. All these opportunities are helpful in boosting the economy and removing

poverty.

In India efforts were made in this direction years back with change in banking structure. In 1969, major commercial banks were nationalized since then time to time, various schemes policies, rules related to banking sector were introduced by the central bank of India to enhance the banking network. The main goal is to provide banking services to everyone. A major initiative was taken in 2014 towards financial inclusion is Pradhan mantra Jan dhan yojana with the purpose to open no balance account for everyone. Also with the advancement of technology and availability of internet, an attempt also made to provide banking services online through mobile apps. Through Mobile and net banking it became easy for customer to avail banking services anytime.

### Review of Literature:

A number of studies in the past was conducted which highlighted the importance of banking sector in providing financial services to the society.

**Table1: List of some previous studies conducted on banking and financial inclusion**

| Author                           | Objective                                                                                                  | Finding                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Kodan and Chhikara, 2011         | Examined the status of financial inclusion in Haryana for 9 years from 2001 to 2009                        | The financial inclusion in Haryana and India is nearly equal with the status of Haryana is slightly on higher side in comparison to aggregate status of India                                                    |
| Mukherjee and Chakraborty (2012) | Analysed the role and efficiency of the commercial banks in Jharkhand                                      | Banks were unable to achieve the desired aims and to keep track of every bank the frequency of reports to the RBI on its achievement on financial inclusion should be increased.                                 |
| Jain (2015)                      | Investigated improvement in financial inclusion with the role of banking sector.                           | To improve financial inclusion banks has to be in the forefront for creating awareness about financial products, debt counseling, savings, affordable credit and educate the general public on money management. |
| Pathania et al. (2016)           | Investigated the current quality indicators of four commercial banks undertaken for FI of rural population | This paper find the gaps that need to be addressed as part of innovative financial inclusion.                                                                                                                    |
| Iqbal and Sami, 2017             | Evaluated the role of banks in Financial inclusion in India                                                | Study found that the number of bank branch and Credit deposit ratio have a                                                                                                                                       |

|                          |                                                                                                        |                                                                                                                      |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                          |                                                                                                        | positive and significant impact on GDP of the country, whereas ATMs growth is an insignificant fimpact on Indian GDP |
| Singh,2021               | Investigated the economic effect of “India's Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana                            | Discovered favorable relationships between financial inclusion, economic progress, and mild acceleration.            |
| Zhang,2021               | Investigated the confluence of “the banking industry and ICT in the promotion of economic development. | The importance of integrated financial inclusion, ICT development, and growth strategies was emphasized.             |
| Chaudhary and Anand,2019 | Identify the challenges associated with financial inclusion in Sonipat Haryana                         | There are some challenges faced by the resident of sonipat, resulting in financial exclusion                         |
| Rani and Siwach,2024     | Analyzed the banking sector in Haryana comprehensively                                                 | It found consistent improving trend in bank branches, credit and deposits of commercial banks.                       |

Source: Author own compilation

### Research Methodology:

This paper utilizes secondary data taken from the statistical abstracts of Haryana, Department of economic and statistical affairs, Haryana for the period 2000 to 2024. Number of banking office, Deposit, Credit, Credit –Deposit Ratio are some of the banking indicators which were used in this paper.

### Banking in Haryana:

A number of initiatives taken at the national level to enhance the reach of the people, an attempt was made in this paper to find out how banking sector in Haryana is helpful in improving financial inclusion which is required for growth of the state. Haryana is located in northwest part of India, bordered by Punjab, Himachal Pradesh and UP. Haryana is known for rich history, cultural heritage. Every year the government of Haryana celebrate grand level melas to celebrate culture of Haryana and providing opportunities to small vendors to generate their revenue. Haryana is significantly contribute in national GDP due to its contribution in agriculture and industry.

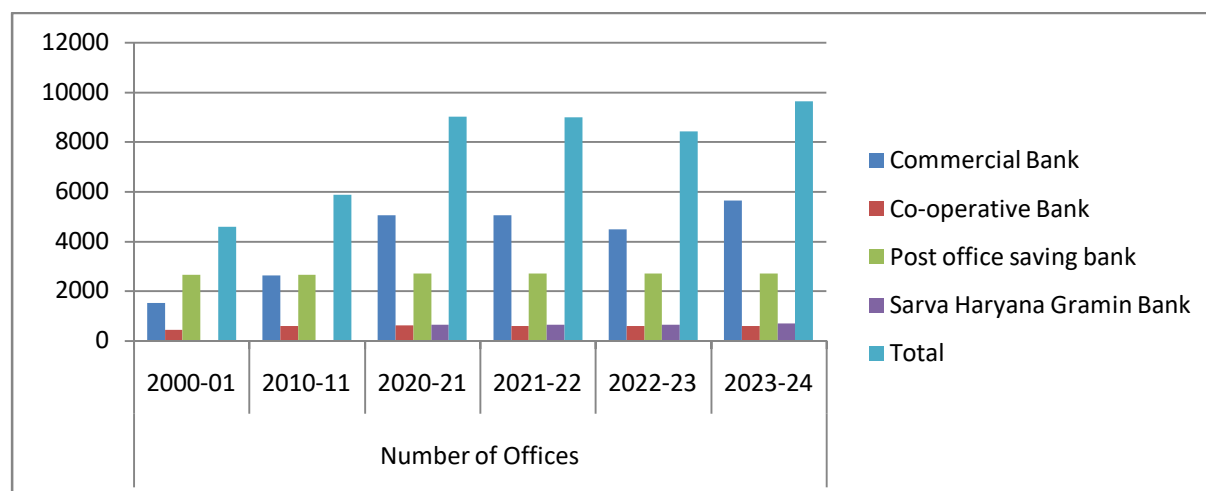
**Table 2: Number of Bank offices in Haryana**

| Types of Bank     | Number of Offices |         |         |         |         |         |
|-------------------|-------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
|                   | 2000-01           | 2010-11 | 2020-21 | 2021-22 | 2022-23 | 2023-24 |
| Commercial Bank   | 1508              | 2623    | 5049    | 5042    | 4493    | 5643    |
| Co-operative Bank | 431               | 594     | 609     | 597     | 584     | 594     |

|                           |      |      |      |      |      |      |
|---------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Post office saving bank   | 2653 | 2661 | 2696 | 2697 | 2697 | 2700 |
| Sarva Haryana Gramin Bank | -    | -    | 654  | 654  | 654  | 697  |
| Total                     | 4592 | 5878 | 9008 | 8990 | 8428 | 9634 |

Source: Statistical Abstract of Haryana

Fig1: Number of Bank offices in Haryana



This table 2 and figure 1 provide information about number of banking offices in Haryana. It is seen that over the years number of banking offices increasing. The total number of offices was 4592 in 2000 which is 9634 in 2023-24. In 2023-24 in Haryana there are 5643 commercial banks, 594 co-operative banks, 2700 post office saving banks and 697 Gramin banks. It is seen that Haryana is continuously improving their banking network.

Table 3: District-wise deposits and credits of Scheduled Commercial Banks in the State

| Districts    | Deposit (Cr) |          | Credit (Cr) |          | Credit-Deposit Ratio (%) |         |
|--------------|--------------|----------|-------------|----------|--------------------------|---------|
|              | 2022-23      | 2023-24  | 2022-23     | 2023-24  | 2022-23                  | 2023-24 |
| Ambala       | 26,429       | 30,238   | 11,579      | 13,785   | 43.81                    | 45.59   |
| Bhiwani      | 8,292        | 9,560    | 5,736       | 6,904    | 69.18                    | 72.22   |
| Charki Dadri | 3,201        | 3,690    | 1,718       | 2,251    | 53.67                    | 61.00   |
| Faridabad    | 66,156       | 75,502   | 33,687      | 43,794   | 50.92                    | 58.00   |
| Fatehabad    | 6,550        | 7,197    | 6,498       | 7,872    | 99.21                    | 109.38  |
| Gurugram     | 3,17,322     | 3,52,107 | 1,64,604    | 2,26,490 | 51.87                    | 64.32   |
| Hisar        | 20,003       | 22,935   | 18,469      | 22,641   | 92.33                    | 98.72   |
| Jhajjar      | 12,584       | 13,852   | 7,024       | 8,947    | 55.82                    | 64.59   |
| Jind         | 9,160        | 10,148   | 8,242       | 9,537    | 89.98                    | 93.98   |

|              |                 |                 |                 |                 |              |              |
|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|
| Kaithal      | 8,019           | 8,908           | 8,232           | 9,842           | 102.66       | 110.48       |
| Karnal       | 22,431          | 25,282          | 23,791          | 28,292          | 106.06       | 111.91       |
| Kurukshetra  | 15,839          | 17,432          | 9,032           | 10,737          | 57.02        | 61.59        |
| Mahendragarh | 7,481           | 8,546           | 3,706           | 4,370           | 49.54        | 51.14        |
| Nuh          | 2,444           | 2,732           | 1,398           | 1,459           | 57.20        | 53.40        |
| Palwal       | 6,036           | 6,922           | 3,285           | 4,321           | 54.42        | 62.42        |
| Panchkula    | 48,050          | 56,340          | 17,005          | 18,912          | 35.39        | 33.57        |
| Panipat      | 16,852          | 19,167          | 19,611          | 23,431          | 116.37       | 122.25       |
| Rewari       | 13,542          | 15,452          | 7,162           | 9,129           | 52.89        | 59.08        |
| Rohtak       | 20,604          | 23,182          | 13,217          | 16,131          | 64.15        | 69.58        |
| Sirsa        | 10,078          | 11,291          | 10,692          | 12,907          | 106.09       | 114.31       |
| Sonipat      | 24,156          | 27,119          | 11,541          | 14,948          | 47.78        | 55.12        |
| Yamunanagar  | 16,579          | 18,553          | 10,310          | 12,159          | 62.19        | 65.54        |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>6,81,807</b> | <b>7,66,156</b> | <b>3,96,539</b> | <b>5,08,857</b> | <b>58.16</b> | <b>66.42</b> |

*Source: Statistical Abstract of Haryana*

This table shows and compare the data of deposit and credit of commercial bank in all district of Haryana. It is observed that in every district from 2022-23 to 2023-24 there is an increasing trend of deposit .Similarly trend was found in case of credit. Total number of deposit increased by 84349 and credit by 112318.Also it is seen that there is an improvement in credit-deposit ratio in 2023-24. Credit-deposit ratio in 2023-24 increased by 8.26%.

### Conclusion:

As a financial intermediary, banking system of a country play a key role in mobilization of funds, promoting commercial activities, creating jobs which result in growth of a country. It is seen in this study that the number of banking branches, deposit and credit keeps on growing every year it means banking sector in Haryana play a significant role in availability and accessability of financial services. But this study is based on secondary data, research should be done based on primary information so that the actual position and challenges faced by the people should be gathered which help the policymakers in making policies to include those who are still excluded.

### Reference:

1. Chakrabarty, K.C. (2011), “Financial Inclusion and Banks: Issues and Perspectives”, RBI Bulletin, 1831 1837.
2. Chaudhary and Anand. (2019), The Challenges In The Path Of Financial Inclusion In Rural Areas: A Case Study On Sonipat, Haryana. Volume 7, Issue 2 April 2019 | ISSN: 2320-2882.
3. Iqbal, B. A., & Sami, S. (2017). Role of banks in financial inclusion in India. *Contaduría y administración*, 62(2), 644-656.

4. Jain, S. (2015), "A study of banking sector's initiatives towards financial inclusion in India", Journal of Commerce and Management Thought, Vol.6 No.1, pp.55-77.
5. Kodan, A.S. and Chhikara, K.S. (2011), "Status of financial inclusion in Haryana: an evidence of commercial banks", Management and Labour Studies, Vol. 36 No.3, pp.247-267.
6. Mukherjee, A., & Chakraborty, S. (2012). Financial inclusion of the poor and marginalized in Jharkhand: Analysis of the existing model. International Journal on Research and Development: A Management Review, 1(1). Retrieved from [http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract\\_id=2169673](http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=2169673)
7. P. Singh, A. Kumari, T. Sharma, and A. Malhotra, "Financial inclusion, Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojna Scheme and economic growth: Evidence from Indian States," Econ. Notes, vol. 50, no. 3, 2021, doi: 10.1111/ecno.12186.
8. Pathania, A., Ali, A. and Rasool, G. (2016), "Quality dimension imperative for innovative financial inclusion: a case study of select banks in J&K", Amity Business Review, Vol. 16 No. 2, pp. 115-125.
9. Rani, M., Siwach, M. (2024). Assessing the extent of financial inclusion through bank office expansion in Haryana/ Ocena zakresu włączenia finansowego poprzez ekspansję placówek bankowych w stanie Haryana. Economic and Regional Studies, 17(1), 133-148. <https://doi.org/10.2478/ers-2024-0007>
10. State Statistical Abstract of Haryana. Department of economic and statistical affairs, Haryana.
11. Triki, T. and I. Faye (2013), Financial Inclusion in Africa, Abidjan: African Development Bank.
12. Y. Y. Wei Zhang, Siqi Zhao, Xiaoyu Wan, "Study on the effect of the digital economy on high-quality economic development in China," Res. Artic., 2021.

