

**KNOWLEDGE AND USE OF GOVERNMENT LOAN  
AND SAVING SCHEMES BY RURAL AND URBAN  
PEOPLE**

**BY**

**EKTA KAPRI  
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*Thesis submitted to the Chaudhary Charan Singh Haryana Agricultural University in  
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**MASTER OF SCIENCE  
IN  
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**I.C. COLLEGE OF HOME SCIENCE  
CCS HARYANA AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITY  
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**2017**

## **CERTIFICATE - I**

This is to certify that this thesis entitled “**Knowledge and Use of Government Loan and Saving Schemes by Rural and Urban People**” submitted for the degree of **Master of Science**, in the subject of “**Family Resource Management**” to the CCS Haryana Agricultural University, is a bonafide research work carried out by **EKTA KAPRI (Admn. No. 2015HS20M)** under my supervision and that no part of this dissertation has been submitted for any other degree.

The assistance and help received during the course of investigation has been fully acknowledged.

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## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

APY	Atal Pension <i>Yojana</i>
ATM	Automated Teller Machine
B	Bank
PO	Post Office
B/PO	Bank/Post Office
CCSHAU	Chaudhary Charan Singh Haryana Agricultural University
DES	District Extension Specialist
HDFC	Housing Development Finance Corporation
ICICI	Industrial Credit Investment Corporation of India
KCC	Kisan Credit Card
KTY	<i>Krishi Tatkal Yojana</i>
KVP	<i>Kisan Vikas Patra</i>
M.S.	Mean Score
MIS	Monthly Income Scheme
MSME	Micro, Medium and Small Enterprise
MUDRA	Micro Units Development and Refinance Agency
NABARD	National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development
NGO	Non Government Organisation
NMFI	National Mission on Financial Inclusion
NPS	National Pension Scheme
NSO	National Savings Organisation
NSI	National Savings Institute
NSC	National Saving Certificate
NSSF	National Small Savings Fund
PNB	Punjab National Bank
PAN	Permanent Account Number
PMJDY	<i>Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana</i>
PPF	Public Provident Fund
RAWE	Rural Awareness and Work Experience
RBI	Reserve Bank of India
REGSS	Rajiv Gandhi Equity Saving Scheme
Rs.	Rupees
SBI	State Bank of India
SSY	<i>Sukanya Samridhi Yojana</i>
SCSS	Senior Citizens Saving Scheme

India is currently undergoing rapid changes mainly because of the liberalization of the economy. Along with the economic changes, political attitude, social values, cultural pattern and social structures are also rapidly changing and affecting one another. The all-embracing effects of rapidly progressing information technology are also reaching the remotest rural areas transforming the pattern of life style. Altogether, Indian society is facing radical changes in various aspects and hence the future perspectives of the Indian economy are expected to be quite different from the present.

In post-independence period, the major focus of the Government and the Reserve Bank of India was to develop a sound banking system that could support planned economic development through mobilization of resources and channel them into productive sectors. In India, financial inclusion was first featured in 2005, when it was introduced as a pilot project in union territory of Pondicherry, by Dr. K. C. Chakraborty, the chairman of Indian Bank. Mangalam Village became the first village in India where all households were provided banking facilities (Aggarwal, 2014).

Indian economy has travelled a long path of economic development but the aftermaths show that benefits pertaining to this have hardly reached 50 per cent of the Indian population mainly because of no access to saving, loan and insurance. Financial inclusion revolves around deposit mobilization and credit intermediation to a wider section of population and is considered to be an integral part of inclusive growth process and sustainable development. The process of financial inclusion plays a major role in driving away the poverty from the country (Rajput and Oberoi, 2013).

Access to finance by the poor and vulnerable groups is a prerequisite for poverty reduction and social cohesion. This has to become an integral part of our efforts to promote inclusive growth. In fact, providing access to finance is a form of empowerment of the vulnerable groups. The various financial services include credit, savings, loan, insurance and payments and remittance facilities. The objective of financial inclusion is to extend the scope of activities of the organized financial system to include within its ambit people with low incomes. Through credit, the attempt must be to lift the poor from one level to another so that they come out of poverty.

A strong financial system is a pillar of economic growth, development and progress of an economy. A financial system, which is intrinsically large, functionally varied and displays competence and suppleness, is crucial to our national objectives of creating a market-driven, productive and aggressive economy. In the modern-day era of achieving economic

power and self reliance, it is imperative for any rule to create amiable conditions for persons, households and private institutions.

India has a remarkable and well-structured banking system to cater to the financial needs of individuals and households and contribute towards the progress and advancement of the nation. The Indian banking sector comprises of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), commercial banks and co-operative banks. Bank nationalization in India marked a paradigm shift in the focus of banking as it was intended to shift the focus from class banking to mass banking. The banking industry has shown marvellous growth in volume and intricacy over the last decade or so. Despite making noteworthy improvements in all the areas relating to financial feasibility, productivity and competitiveness, still banking services have not reached a measureless section of the population, particularly the underprivileged sections of the society.

*“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.”*

In India savings based on a legislative framework of Government banks has a history of nearly 130 years. Some historians trace the genesis of the savings movement to 1834, when the first savings bank was established in Calcutta by the Government. Small savings were considered a priority concern of the Government. The primary objectives of the small savings programme have been to promote the habit of thrift and savings among citizens of the country. The Post Office Savings Bank has been the main vehicle for these plans across the length and breadth of India since its establishment 123 years ago. Some of the small savings schemes i.e. Public Provident Fund and Senior Citizen's Savings Scheme are also operated through designated branches of nationalised banks and private banks. All deposits under small savings schemes are credited to the 'National Small Savings Fund' (NSSF), established in the Public Account of India with effect from 1.4.1999. The balance in the Fund is invested in special Government securities as per norms decided from time to time by the Central Government. The liability of outstanding balances under various small savings schemes at the close of 31st March, 1999 was borne by the Central Government by treating the same as investment of NSSF in special Central Government securities. The net small savings collections (deposits minus withdrawals by the subscribers) from 1999-2000 to 2001-02 were shared by Central and State Governments through investment in special securities issued as per their respective share. However, with effect from 1st April, 2002, the entire net collections in a State / Union Territory (with legislature) are being invested in special securities issued by the concerned State / Union Territory Government. The financial institutions play a dominant role in mobilizing saving and then channelizing those saving for investment into productive activity (Anonymous, 2017).

Banks and other financial institutions act as an intermediary between depositors and the loan applicants; their most important operation is to grant loans. Loans are main part of assets, and assets of the bank are basis of their profitability. Therefore, soundness of the banking system hinges on the reliability of asset structure in terms of secure loan portfolio and therein lays the threat to a bank's profitability in terms of emergence and growth of nonperforming loans.

In India, microfinance has filled the efforts of rural development, women empowerment and wealth generation by providing small scale savings, credit, insurance and other financial services to poor and low income households. Microfinance thus serves as a means to empower the poor and provides a valuable tool to help the economic development process. Microfinance is a concept that is helping the poor to avail of and create opportunities for economic growth. Microfinance is the provision of loans and other financial services to the poor. The microfinance has evolved due to the efforts of committed individuals and financial agencies to promote self-employment and contribute to poverty alleviation and provision of social security. Microfinance provides financial services to those whose income is small and unstable. These people are in need of credit facilities for several reasons (i) their needs are small and arise suddenly (2) the institutional providers of finance namely the banks demand collateral security which they cannot provide (3) most of the time, they are in needs of funds to meet their consumption demands, for example, to meet expenses related to education, illness, funerals, weddings for which it is difficult to obtain institution finance (4) for purpose of investment in income generating activities (Anonymous).

There are still many issues and challenges in the road to achieving 100 per cent financial inclusions. The first challenge is the coverage of the remote areas which are completely unbanked. The second challenge is to develop a user friendly and simple model of business and service delivery which will enable the customers to access financial services at their vicinity, there is also a need to develop a strong grievance handling system to address any glitches and issues. The third challenge is to develop new customised products according to the requirements of the poor customers apart from the basic banking services. The fourth and the most important challenge is to develop an ecosystem of collaboration between the regulators, financial institutions, industry players, technology providers, NGOs, civil societies, state level and central level agencies which can stimulate financial inclusion (Patnaik et.al 2015).

It is indeed a matter of serious concern that despite tremendous growth of banking sector in India-both horizontally and vertically, a large section of Indian population continued to remain unbanked even after attaining many years of our independence. Though, in recent

years the Indian Government and the Reserve Bank of India have been pushing the concept of financial inclusion, but no palpable effect could be seen in the plight of these financially vulnerable people. To mitigate these long drawn financial sufferings, central government announced some loan and saving schemes and called it as the National Mission on Financial Inclusion (NMFI) for weaker section and low income groups. This effort will certainly go a long way in promoting economic growth and reducing poverty, while mitigating systematic risk and maintaining financial stability. In light of the above facts, the present study was formulated with the following specific objectives:

- 1) To assess the existing knowledge and extent of use of government loan and saving schemes by respondents.
- 2) To impart knowledge about the schemes and find out the gain in knowledge of respondents.
- 3) To ascertain the benefits and constraints faced in use of loan and saving schemes.

In this chapter an attempt has been made to provide a brief resume of the literature available on the issues relevant to the study. This literature has been arranged under the following sub heads:

2.1 Knowledge and use of government loan and saving schemes

2.2 Benefits in use of loan and saving schemes

2.3 Constraints faced in use of loan and saving schemes

### **2.1 Knowledge and use of government loan and saving schemes**

Sarma and Paise (2008) stated that financial inclusion has been a priority in many countries. Financial inclusion and human development are positively correlated and move in same direction most often. Hence, better the level of financial inclusion better will be the chances of speedier growth and development.

Chibba (2009) noted that financial inclusion is an inclusive development and poverty reduction strategy. However, given the current global crisis, the need to scale-up Financial Inclusion is now perhaps more important as a complementary and incremental approach to work towards meeting the millennium development goals than at any other time in recent history.

Sajane *et al* (2010) found that the growth of Kisan credit card users in the Belgaum district was negative (-393.38 %) and on the other hand, in Sangli district, the growth was positive (36.18 %). The total cost of credit as percentage of borrowed amount was higher in the non- kisan credit card category (11.06 %) as compared to that in the Kisan credit card (4.77 %).

Karmakar *and* Mohapatra (2011) provided in depth analysis of various tools of financial inclusion like micro credit, micro- insurance, micro savings and emphasized more on creating awareness regarding banking habits, literacy and counselling which were core to achieve financial inclusion in India.

Devi (2012) found that Co-operative credit was analyzed by the modernization of agricultural process during the pre-loan and post-loan periods. There was an enormous increase in the usage of HYV seeds, modernized inputs, fertilizers and pesticides from pre-loan to post-loan period. The modern process of agriculture increased the yield per acre and also the income per acre which in turn increased the income of the sample borrowers.

Dhanabhakym and Malarvizhi (2012) found that 41 per cent of respondents came to know about *Kisan* Credit Card through agricultural officers followed by bank employees

(23%); 61 per cent respondents were satisfied with behavior of bank employees; 41 per cent respondents reported that quality of services provided by bank was quick.

Jain and Kothari (2012) showed that demographic factors had no significant influence over the opinion towards Post Office Deposits Schemes except monthly income and educational qualification. Monthly income and educational qualification had significant influence over the opinion, source of awareness and problem faced regarding Post Office Deposits Schemes which shows that higher monthly income group people were least likely to invest in post office. The level of awareness of the respondents about various Deposits schemes was very low except Recurring Deposits and Post Office Saving Bank account. Due to this majority of the respondents had invested only in Recurring Deposits, Post Office Saving Bank account and Post Office Monthly Income Scheme.

According to Bhuvaneshwari and Pushpalatha (2013) Indian banking system should increase its focus on the problems faced by rural India. The authors advocated the concept of social banking which primarily constituted financial services that resulted in human development; it was a system in which the rich subsidised the provision of the financial services to the poor.

Dangi and Kumar (2013) reported that an inclusive financial system helped in improving the standard of living and financial condition of the poor and the disadvantaged population in a society. The authors had focused on the various initiatives and policy measures taken by the Government of India and the Reserve Bank of India for implementing financial Inclusion, its current status and future prospects. The authors concluded that despite various policy and technological changes implemented in the road for achieving 100 per cent financial inclusion, a large section of the population was still deprived from access to affordable and appropriate financial services. The focus should be on creating financial literacy, conducting training and education programmes on Mobile banking and e-banking.

Paramasivan and Gumar (2013) found that financial inclusion aimed at providing banking and financial services to all people in a fair, transparent and equitable manner at affordable cost.

Sumanthy (2013) remarked that ignoring the underprivileged and the disadvantaged was not going to develop India as a nation in a remarkable way. The banks had shown a growth in both volume and complexity as well as improvements in financial viability, competitiveness and profitability, but still they had not been able to bring a vast segment of the population, particularly the underprivileged sections into the bracket of basic banking services. An all-out and serious effort was required to be made to eradicate financial exclusion as it can lift the standard of living and provide opportunities to the poor and disadvantaged. Aggressive policies need to be introduced with proper regulatory framework and consumer education so that it might not lead to a situation of a financial crisis.

Kunthia (2014) attempted to study the recent developments on Financial Inclusion in India with special reference to the recently launched “*Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana*” (PMJDY). The author had presented an analysis of its different important areas, roadblocks in the process and had suggested strategies to attain universal coverage of the PMJDY for the underprivileged population and the large unbanked areas of the country.

Thomas (2014) showed that less than half of the sample population availed house loans for a period less than 5 years, the same proportion had availed loans for a period in between five to ten years and only five per cent chose the loan for above ten years. While the repayment mode ranged between monthly to yearly and nearly ninety per cent opted monthly mode and less than six per cent opted quarterly and monthly mode.

Adhana (2015) stated that Gold Monetisation Scheme (GMS) would allow resident Indians to deposit their household gold and earn an interest up to 2.5 per cent; Sovereign Gold Bonds were intended to convert the investment demand for physical gold into paper demand, fetching an annual interest rate of 2.75 per cent. Indians bought about 300 tonnes of gold bars every year purely as investment assets. So, for them this scheme would be a better option. There was great bond of trust that family goldsmiths enjoyed in India. GMS to reduce smuggling, mainly by reducing demand for physical gold, would depend on how Indians react to the scheme.

Bala and Reena (2015) revealed that Regional Rural Banks had been quite successful in disbursing agricultural loan in district Sirsa. The percentage of disbursement had fluctuated during the period under reference. In year 2005-06 percentage of agricultural disbursement was very high. Even total agricultural disbursement out of total disbursement had been found to be very low. Growth rates of agricultural sector loan had been 7.94 percent where as the total disbursement had risen with the growth rate of 9.28 percent. Both the disbursement had increased at 1 per cent level of significance.

Gupta (2015) found that MUDRA created a vision of formalizing the informal and there by funding the unfunded. Its role as an apex refiner, providing low-cost finance was likely to be its USP, thereby hoping to fill a yawning gap in India’s microfinance space. It was being touted as a game changing idea, with an indigenously conceived architecture, especially designed for Indian context, which was likely to facilitate inclusion of last mile financiers and thereby helped expand access to finance for micro enterprises.

Kaur and Singh (2015) widely acknowledged the successful launch of the PMJDY scheme; also strengthened that when coordination, dedication, opportunism, commitment, formalization, dependence, trust, satisfaction, cooperation and continuity were provided by all the constituents and stakeholders, a framework of construct was created which acted as a dominant force for accomplishment of the mission.

Mathumitha (2015) concluded that 69 (57.5%) of the respondents were female, mostly the females were interested in investing their savings in post office. Out of 120 respondents, 49 (40.8%) of the respondents saved 10 per cent to 15 per cent of the income as their savings; 23.3 per cent of the respondents mentioned the low return on investment. 531 marks were scored for the no introduction needed for opening an account in Post Office Savings Schemes.

Raval (2015) remarked that economic development always needed support of health and solid financial system in the country, it did not mean support of elite class or corporate of the country and an initiative to cover “excluded segment” could be successful if government was backed with efforts of private sectors and involvement of people beyond just policy formation of government.

Saranya and Karthikeyan (2015) presented that perception of investors had an impact on their risk-bearing capacity and range of investment. It was also stated that perception was influenced by age, experience and tax payment and it had an association with saving motives and behaviour of individuals, also if people got good service and good return during their investment tenure, they would have positive perception, otherwise negative perception would persist.

According to Seema (2015), MUDRA (Micro Units Development and Refinance Agency) was established to attain development in an inclusive and sustainable manner by supporting and promoting partner institutions and creating an ecosystem of growth for micro enterprises sector. As part of *Pardhan Mantri Mudra Yojana*, government was targeting non-corporate small business sector covering small manufacturing units, shopkeepers, fruits & vegetables vendors, truck and taxi operators and many others. They highlighted the offerings like Micro Credit Schemes (MCS), refinancing to regional rural banks/Cooperative banks and impact of MUDRA to Indian economy.

Subramanya and Alfia (2015) revealed that PMJDY was almost successful in the Hassan district of Karnataka. Only 24 per cent of the people were not aware about the PMJDY, 36 per cent of the people opened the account under this scheme and major awareness creation by financial institutions or banks was more effective.

Vidyashree and Rathor (2015) concluded that the beginning to provide social security benefit to large number of unorganized people was really good. The schemes had more benefits for the people especially for poor people and youngsters. The Government and banks had played a major role for the success of these schemes. Both urban and rural people were equally obtaining these schemes.

Kalaiarasi and Saranyadevi (2016) suggested that to improve the level of awareness of scheme such as *Kisan Vikas Patra* and national savings certificates, advertising campaigns might be organized or advertisement video might be played frequently in rural areas and

public places like bus stop, railway stations and near petrol stations and it also suggested that premature closure was allowed in genuine cases such as cases of serious ailment, higher education of children, without any penalty of deduction to encourage the depositors.

It further identified that for most of the depositors, to be financially secure in future was the major factor to make investment in the saving schemes offered by post office. Depositors were very much satisfied with Recurring Deposit. The study revealed that all the depositors were aware of the Savings Account, Monthly Income Scheme, Time Deposit Account, Senior Citizen Savings Scheme and Recurring Deposit Account.

Roy (2016) stated that MUDRA *Yojana* was the latest scheme to boost the small and micro businesses in India. This initiative was taken to focus exclusively on entrepreneurs. This scheme would contribute to the well-being of the individuals engaged in small scale industries which would positively affect the progress of the economy as a whole. MUDRA as a financial tool was found very effective in its initial stages across the country. This would surely make a dramatic change and would help in making a developed India.

Shahid and Irshad (2016) reported that PMMY scheme would contribute to the well-being of the individuals engaged in small scale industries which would positively affect the progress of the economy as a whole. MUDRA creates a vision of formalizing the informal and thereby funding the unfunded. Its role as an apex refiner, providing low-cost finance is likely to be its USP, thereby hoping to fill a yawning gap in India's microfinance space. These measures would greatly increase the confidence of our young educated and skilled workers who were able to become the first generation enterprises, and existing small businesses would be able to expand their activities. Just as banking the unbanked, MUDRA banks' main aim was funding the unfunded.

Sudindra (2016) compared the present value of pension benefit to present value of contribution to analyze whether subscriber got benefits out of the scheme. Based on the study it could be concluded that as a part of financial inclusion, the Government of India's Atal Pension *Yojana* a defined benefit scheme introduced to protect the unorganized sector workers would not serve the purpose of income security and retirement benefit. As per the analysis, the scheme was not giving positive present value to subscriber at 8 per cent, 7.5 per cent interest factor and will provide incentive at 6.5 per cent.

Rupa (2017) found that the micro finance institutions contributed substantially to the number of accounts financed under the PMMY. It was evident that out of 3.49 crore accounts financed, 1.25 crore accounts were for new entrepreneurs, which worked out to 36 per cent. It was evident that out of total sanction of loans under different scheme 13.7 per cent had been to Tamil Nadu.

## **2.2 Benefits in use of loan and saving schemes**

Singh and Sekhon (2005) conducted a study on Kisan Credit Card Scheme by purposively selecting Punjab and Sindh Bank and interviewing three types of respondents: KCC members, Non KCC members and Bank managers. It was observed that the cropping intensity on Non KCC farmers were lower than KCC beneficiaries.

Aggarwal (2012) found postal saving products as differentiating on the important attributes of safety, security and risk free factor. One of the important challenges towards Indian Post Office was the revolution in IT (Computerization, networking, automation, process reengineering), which had provided automation technology to the banks and other financial institutions.

Sharma *et al* (2013) reported that KCC beneficiaries were using their credited amount for high quality inputs and minor implements and a few of the beneficiaries were purchasing heavy machinery and majority of the beneficiaries were regular in repayment of borrowed loan whereas a few of the beneficiaries were defaulters. This showed that the attitude of beneficiaries was satisfactory towards KCC scheme.

Joshi and Fatima (2015) showed that the respondents were found to be happy and satisfied with the launch of PMJDY. They cited that opening of zero balance account, hassle free documentation facilities and benefits associated with the scheme as prime reasons for their satisfaction.

According to Sharma (2015) *Sukanya Samridhi* Account was a good start to treat a woeful state of the girl child and give her financial independence. It did not have adequate returns like the equity market or mutual funds, but it was a less or zero risky investment avenue. The current interest rate was also good. It might or might not be enough to save only in this scheme for marriage and education considering inflation but could be a part of one's portfolio.

## **2.3 Constraints faced in use of loan and saving schemes**

Singh *et al* (2015) stated that Muslim population was unwilling to avail credit based financial services due to their religious connotations or principles. Sharia law did not allow them to take money on interest. As a result of which, they resorted to take loans from their family, friends and neighbours. Introduction of Islamic banking would not only deal with the issue of interest rate but also would improve the participation of women in the banking related activities.

Devakar and Reddy (2013) revealed that majority of the respondents (98.75%) had the problems like lengthy procedure to avail crop loan followed by insufficient crop loan amount (96.87%) and suggested to make provision of markets at village level (93.12%) followed by provision of crop loan in time (92.50%).

Sane and Thomas (2014) examined the existing implementation of the National Pension Scheme against the goals with which it was created. They found that there were certain critical areas in which the NPS had deviated. These included multiplicity of schemes, lack of investment choice, low transparency of the system, and a lack of focus on keeping asset management fees low. These gaps were well understood and could be corrected with regulatory interventions.

Guha (2015) reported that the PMJDY scheme had shown substantial growth in numbers as far as opening of accounts was concerned and the challenge ahead was the conversion of the non operative accounts with zero balance into operative and for this it was important to focus on financial literacy as most of the beneficiaries lacked knowledge of how to make use of the financial services.

Patnaik *et al* (2015) found that most of the respondents had indicated that they had very little savings and they did not have an idea to open a bank account also. Also there was a very high incidence of respondents depending on informal sources of credit which needed to be addressed by the banks. PMJDY was a major catalyst in achieving the goal of inclusive growth as the initial figures were encouraging. As more and more people got in the ambit of formal institutions they would be in a position to contribute more positively in the economic development of the country.

Hirwe (2016) revealed that the major constraints faced by KCC users were “EMI value is high” followed by “complicated loaning procedure”, “credit not available on time”, “illiteracy of farmers” and “other socio economic problems”.

Several researchers were of the view that financial inclusion is positively correlated with human development. It helps in improving the standard of living and financial condition of the poor people. The Government of India and the Reserve Bank of India took various initiatives to enhance the condition of the poor people. For improving the condition of poor people, many saving and loan schemes were launched by Indian Government but large section of the population was still deprived from accessing affordable and appropriate financial services due to lack of awareness and lack of resources. Hence the present study was planned to study awareness, adoption, benefits and constraints faced by rural and urban respondents regarding loan and saving schemes.

## CHAPTER-III

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### MATERIALS AND METHODS

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The objective of this chapter is to describe the methodological steps and procedures adopted for conducting the present investigation. The details of the methods and procedure followed for the study have been distinctly described under the following heads:

- 3.1 Locale of the study
- 3.2 Sampling procedure
- 3.3 Tools and techniques of data collection
- 3.4 Variables and their measurement
- 3.5 Analysis of data

#### **3.1 Locale of the study**

##### **3.1.1 Objective I:**

Hisar district from Haryana state was purposively selected for the survey work due to easy accessibility of the respondents. Hisar Block I and Hisar Block II were randomly selected from total nine blocks of Hisar district. Two villages i.e. Dabra and Devan from two blocks i.e. Hisar block I and Hisar block II respectively from Hisar district and two urban localities i.e. Azaad Nagar and CCSHAU campus from two different wards i.e. ward 18 and ward 20 respectively from Hisar city were randomly selected to find out the pre knowledge and extent of use of government loan and saving schemes used by the respondents.

##### **3.1.2 Objective II & III:**

For objective II and III, the locale of the study was the same as in objective I i.e. to assess the pre knowledge and extent of use of loan and saving schemes by the users.

#### **3.2 Sampling procedure**

50 rural respondents using at least one government loan or saving scheme was randomly selected from the two blocks (25 from each village). Similarly 50 urban respondents were randomly selected from the two wards (25 from each locality). Thus, the total number of respondents was 100.

The most educated person of the family was selected as respondent irrespective of age and sex.

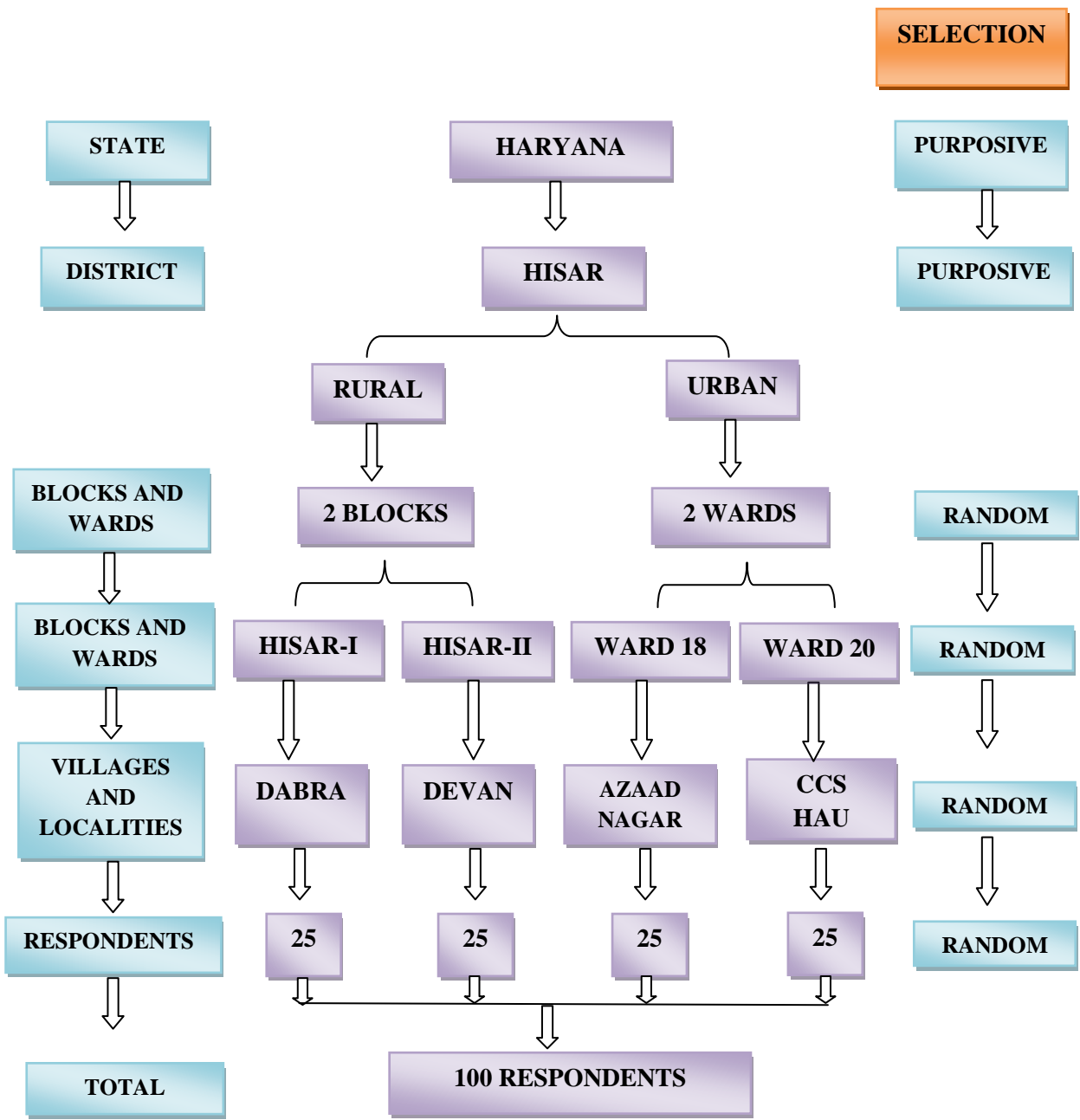


Fig.1: SAMPLING FRAME WORK

### 3.3 Tools and techniques of data collection

#### 3.3.1 Objective I:

A pretested interview schedule was developed in accordance with the objectives of the study. The interview schedule comprised of two sections.

**Section-I** comprised of questions to elicit background information of the respondents.

**Section-II** comprised of questions to find out the pre-knowledge and extent of use of government loan and saving schemes by respondents.

#### 3.3.2 Objective II & III:

Under objective II, knowledge was imparted to 50 urban and 50 rural respondents about different government loan and saving schemes. Knowledge was imparted through print media which was developed by citing relevant literature. While imparting knowledge to the respondents, booklets containing information on “loan and saving schemes” regarding their features, advantages, benefits, eligibility criteria, documents required, rate of interest, processing charge, security, repayment and tax benefit were also distributed to the respondents. Gain in knowledge was studied after 15 days of imparting knowledge.

The interview schedule comprised of two sections.

**Section I** of interview schedule comprised of questions pertaining to post exposure knowledge of respondents about loan and saving schemes.

**Section II** comprised of questions pertaining to benefits and constraints faced by users of loan and saving schemes.

**3.4 Variables and their measurement:** It included selection of both independent and dependent variables and their measurement.

#### Variables and their measurements

Variables	Measurements
<b>Independent variables</b>	
<b>Personal and demographic variables</b>	
Age	} Chronological age  } Categories were devised
Sex	
Marital status	
Respondent's education	
Type of family	
Size of family	
<b>Socio-economic variables</b>	
Caste	} Categories were devised
Respondent's occupation	
Family occupation	
Family income	

<b>Communication variable</b>	
Mass media exposure	
<b>Dependent variables:</b>	
Knowledge of the respondents	} Interview schedule was developed
Extent of use of schemes	
Benefits and constraints faced	

**3.4.1 Independent Variables:** The measurement procedures of selected personal, demographic and socio-economic variables are elaborated as under.

**a) Personal and demographic variables**

**Age:** Age was operationalized as chronological age of the respondents in years at the time of data collection. The scores allotted to each of the following categories is given below:

S.No.	Category	Score
1.	20-40 years	1
2.	41-60 years	2
3.	61-80 years	3

**Sex:** Sex was operationalized as biological sex of the respondents. The score allotted to each of the following categories is given below:

S.No.	Category	Score
1.	Male	1
2.	Female	2

**Marital Status:** Marital status is the condition or state of being married, unmarried, divorced or widowed of the respondents at the time of data collection. The scores allotted to each of the following categories is given below:

S.No.	Category	Score
1.	Married	1
2.	Unmarried	2
3.	Divorcee	3
4.	Widow/widower	4

**Respondent's education:** Education was operationalized as the level of formal education attained by the individual respondent. Based on this, they were grouped into six categories as described below:

S.No.	Category	Score
1.	Illiterate	1
2.	Primary	2
3.	Middle	3
4.	Matric	4
5.	10+2	5
6.	Graduate	6
7.	Post graduate	7

**Type of family:** It referred to whether the family was nuclear or joint. A nuclear family was considered as one which constituted members of the family of only one person which include minor and other dependents. A joint family is referred to one which constituted two or more married brothers and their families living together. Scores assigned to each of these categories were as follows:

S.No.	Category	Score
1.	Nuclear	1
2.	Joint	2

**Size of family:** It was operationalized as the total number of the members in the family living together at the time of data collection. The inventory was developed in order to categorize the respondents on the basis of family size and the scores were assigned to each category as given below:

S.No.	Category	Score
1.	3-5 members	1
2.	6-8 members	2
3.	9-12 members	3

#### b) Socio-economic variables

**Caste:** Caste is an endogamous group where the status of an individual related to a group is determined by birth. There are numerous castes in India. For the present study, caste refers to the class or distinct hierarchical order in the society. Trivedi scale (1963) was used and the scoring was done as follows:

S.No.	Category	Score
1.	Low (Chamar, Bhangi, Dom, Jimer, Khati, Dhobi, Badi, Nai)	1
2.	Medium (Lohar, Sunar, Kumhar, Darji, Ahir, Arora, Jullaha)	2

3.	High ( Brahmin, Jat, Bishnoi, Baniya)	3
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**Respondent's occupation:** Occupation refers to the means of livelihood of the respondent. Inventory was developed to quantify occupational status of the respondent on the basis of following categories and the corresponding score values were allotted to each of these categories:

S.No.	Category	Score
1.	Service	1
2.	Business	2
3.	Farming	3
4.	Retired	4
5.	Housewife	5

**Family occupation:** Family occupation refers to the means of livelihood of the family of the respondent. Details are presented below:

S.No.	Category	Score
1.	Service	1
2.	Business	2
3.	Farming	3

**Family income (monthly):** It was operationalized as the monthly income earned by the respondent's family from all the sources. The income was divided into three categories and the scoring procedure was as under:

S.No.	Category	Score
1.	Up to 30,000	1
2.	30,001-60,000	2
3.	60,001-90,000	3

**c) Communication variable:** The measurement procedure of selected communication variables is elaborated as under:

**Mass Media Exposure:** Mass media exposure has been operationalized as the degree to which a respondent was exposed to mass media viz. radio, television, newspaper, magazines, etc. for obtaining various types of information. It was measured on three point continuum scale as given below on the basis of which scores were calculated:

S.No.	Category	Score
1.	Never	1
2.	Sometimes	2
3.	Regularly	3

### 3.4.2 Dependent Variables

1. Knowledge of respondents
2. Extent of use of schemes
3. Benefits felt and constraints faced

### 3.5 Analysis of data:

The data thus collected was processed, tabulated and analyzed using frequency, percentages, weighted mean score and two sample 'z' test.

**Weighted mean score:** For each item, the frequencies falling under each rating were tabulated. Then the frequencies in each of the category were multiplied by the assigned scores and added. The resulting sum of each aspect was divided by the total number of respondents. In this way, the weighted mean scores in each aspect were calculated.

**Two sample z test (two sample mean test):** Two sample 'z' test is a test of significance. This was used to measure significance of gain in knowledge of respondents at pre and post exposure stage. Following formula was used:

$$z = \frac{\bar{X} - \bar{Y}}{\sqrt{\frac{s_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{s_2^2}{n_2}}}$$

Where

$$s_1^2 = \frac{1}{n_1} \sum (x_i - \bar{X})^2$$

$$s_2^2 = \frac{1}{n_2} \sum (y_i - \bar{Y})^2$$

This chapter deals with the results of the present research in accordance with the objectives inferred through the use of prescribed methodology and standard tools. Research results have been presented and discussed under the following heads:

- 4.1 Background profile of the respondents
- 4.2 General information about respondents' bank accounts
- 4.3 Awareness and adoption of saving and loan schemes
- 4.4 Gain in knowledge regarding saving schemes
- 4.5 Gain in knowledge regarding loan schemes
- 4.6 Benefits felt by urban and rural respondents in use of saving and loan schemes
- 4.7 Constraints faced by urban and rural respondents in use of saving and loan schemes

#### **4.1 Background profile of the respondents**

In the following paragraphs, the background profile of the respondents has been clearly explained to bring out their characteristic features which are presented in Table 1. Personal, demographic, socio-economic and communication profile of the rural and urban respondents under the present study included the information regarding age, sex, education, type of family, family size, caste, respondents' occupation, family occupation, family income, and mass media exposure.

##### **Personal and demographic variables**

Personal and demographic attributes of the rural and urban respondents were studied for proper interpretation of the findings and have been presented in the Table 1.

Distribution of respondents according to their age group showed that majority of the rural respondents i.e. 60 per cent belonged to the age group 41-60 years, followed by 20-40 years (32%), and only 8 per cent were between 61-80 years of age. In the case of urban respondents 64 per cent belonged to age group 41-60 years, followed by 20-40 years (30%) and 61-80 years (6%).

Data indicate that more than half of the rural respondents (74%) were male and 26 per cent were female. In the case of urban respondents 76 per cent were male and only 24 per cent were female.

Data revealed that in the case of rural respondents more than half i.e. 88 per cent were married and 12 per cent were unmarried. In the case of urban respondents, 86 per cent were married and 14 per cent were unmarried. No respondent was divorcee or widow/widower in both rural and urban areas.

**Table 1: Personal profile of the respondents****n=100**

S. No.	Variables	Category	Rural (n=50)	Urban (n=50)	Total (n=100)
<b>Personal and demographic variables</b>					
1.	Age (in years)	20-40	16(32)	15(30)	31(31)
		41-60	30(60)	32(64)	62(62)
		61-80	4(8)	3(6)	7(7)
2.	Sex	Male	37(74)	38(76)	75(75)
		Female	13(26)	12(24)	25(25)
3.	Marital status	Married	44(88)	43(86)	87(87)
		Unmarried	6(12)	7(14)	13(13)
4.	Education of respondents	Middle	9(18)	3(6)	12(12)
		10+2	21(42)	24(48)	45(45)
		Graduate	17(34)	19(38)	36(36)
		Post Graduate	3(6)	4(8)	7(7)
5.	Type of family	Nuclear	21(42)	32(64)	53(53)
		Joint	29(58)	18(36)	47(47)
6.	Size of family	3-5 members	22(44)	30(60)	54(54)
		6-8 members	20(40)	20(40)	40(40)
		9-11 members	8(16)	-	8(8)
<b>Socio-economic variables</b>					
1.	Caste	Low	9(18)	11(22)	20(20)
		Middle	13(26)	17(34)	30(30)
		High	28(56)	22(44)	50(50)
2.	Respondent's occupation	Service	7(14)	34(68)	41(41)
		Business	4(8)	7(14)	11(11)
		Farming	31(62)	-	31(31)
		Retired	-	5(10)	5(5)
		Housewife	8(16)	4(8)	12(12)
3.	Family occupation	Service	9(18)	40(80)	49(49)
		Business	5(10)	10(20)	15(15)
		Farming	36(72)	-	36(36)
4.	Monthly family income (Rs.)	Up to 30,000	20(40)	17(34)	37(37)
		30,001-60,000	24(48)	26(52)	50(50)
		60,001-90,000	6(12)	7(14)	13(13)
<b>Communication variable</b>					
1.	Mass media exposure	Low	20(40)	13(26)	32(32)
		Medium	22(44)	28(56)	50(50)
		High	8(16)	9(18)	17(17)

Figures in parentheses indicate percentages

Data indicate that less than half of rural respondents had education up to 10+2 (42%) followed by graduation (34%), primary education (18%) and post graduation (6%). In case of urban respondents, about half of them had education up to 10+2 (48%) followed by graduation (38%), post graduation (8%) and upto primary class (6%).

It is apparent from Table that majority of the rural and urban respondents belonged to nuclear family (42% and 64% respectively). It was followed by joint type of family i.e. 58 per cent rural and 36 per cent urban families. Maximum per cent of the rural respondents (44%) and urban respondents (60%) had family size of 3-5 members. 40 per cent respondents were having 6-8 members in both rural and urban areas and no urban family was having 9-12 members in the family. In case of rural respondents, 16 per cent respondents had family size of 9-12 members.

### **Socio-economic variables**

Regarding caste of the respondents, it was found that in rural areas majority of the respondents (56%) belonged to high caste followed by middle caste (26%) and low caste (18%). In case of urban areas, maximum number of the respondents (44%) belonged to high caste, followed by middle caste (34 %) and low caste (22%).

Majority of rural respondents' occupation was farming (62%) followed by service (14%) and business (8%). In the case of urban respondents, majority of the respondents' occupation was service (68%) followed by business (14%); 10 per cent respondents were retired and 8 per cent were housewives.

Majority of the rural respondents' family occupation was farming (72%) followed by service (18%) and business (10%). In case of urban respondents, majority of the urban respondents' family occupation was service (80%) followed by business (20%).

Income wise distribution showed that in rural areas, 48 per cent respondents' monthly family income was Rs. 30,001-60,000, followed by up to Rs. 30,000 (40%) and Rs. 60,001-90,000 (12%). In urban areas, 52 per cent families' monthly income was reported between Rs. 30,001-60,000, followed by up to Rs. 30,000 (34%) and Rs. 60,001-90,000 (14%).

### **Communication variable**

Table further shows the mass media exposure. In rural areas, 44 per cent respondents were having medium level of mass media exposure followed by low exposure (40%) and high exposure (16%). In urban localities 56 percent respondents were having medium level of mass media exposure followed by low exposure (26%) and high exposure (18%).

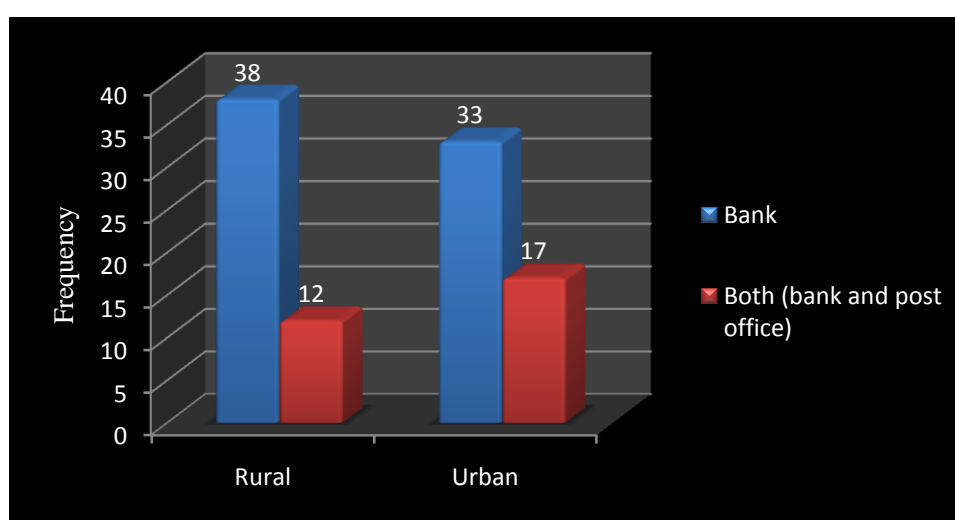
#### 4.2 General information about respondents' bank/post office accounts

General information about respondents' bank/post office accounts is presented in Table No. 2 to 10.

**Table 2: Respondents having any account in banks/post office**

S. No.	Bank/Post office/Both	Rural (n=50)	Urban (n=50)	Total (n=100)
1.	Bank	38(76)	33(66)	71(71)
2.	Both (bank and post office)	12(24)	17(34)	29(29)

Figures in parentheses indicate percentages



**Fig. 2: Respondents having any account in banks/post office**

#### Respondents having any account in banks/post office

The data in Table 2 and Figure 2 reveal that in rural areas, 76 per cent respondents had account in bank and 24 per cent respondents were having account in both bank and post office. In urban area, 66 per cent respondents were having account in bank and 34 per cent respondents were having account both in bank and post office.

#### Name of the banks in which respondents have any account

Table 3 shows that in rural areas, 64 per cent respondents were having account in SBI, followed by *Sarva Haryana Gramin Bank* (58%), PNB (34%), Cooperative bank (16%) and State Bank of Patiala (14%). In urban localities 70 per cent respondents were having accounts in SBI, followed by PNB (44%), State Bank of Patiala (28%), Cooperative bank (26%), HDFC (20%), ICICI (18%) and Andhra bank (14%).

It has been found that there were only two banks in both villages i.e. Dabara and Devan and these were SBI and *Sarva Haryana Gramin Bank*.

**Table 3: Name of the banks in which respondents have any account**

Type of banks	S. No.	Name of the banks	Rural (n=50)		Urban (n=50)		Total (n=100)	
Public sector banks	1.	State Bank of India	32(64)	56	35 (70)	78	67(67)	134
	2.	State Bank of Patiala	7(14)		14(28)		21(21)	
	3.	Punjab National Bank	17(34)		22(44)		39(39)	
	4.	Andhra bank	-		7(14)		7(7)	
Private sector banks	1.	ICICI (Industrial Credit Investment Corporation of India)	-	-	9(18)	19	9(9)	19
	2.	HDFC (Housing Development Finance Corporation)	-	-	10(20)		10(10)	
Cooperative bank	1.	Cooperative bank	8(16)	8	13(26)	13	21(21)	21
Regional rural bank	2.	<i>Sarva Haryana Gramin Bank</i>	29(58)	29	-	-	29(29)	29
<b>Total</b>			93	93	110	110	203	203

Figures in parentheses indicate percentages

Multiple Responses

**Table 4: Source of information for opening different accounts in banks/post office**

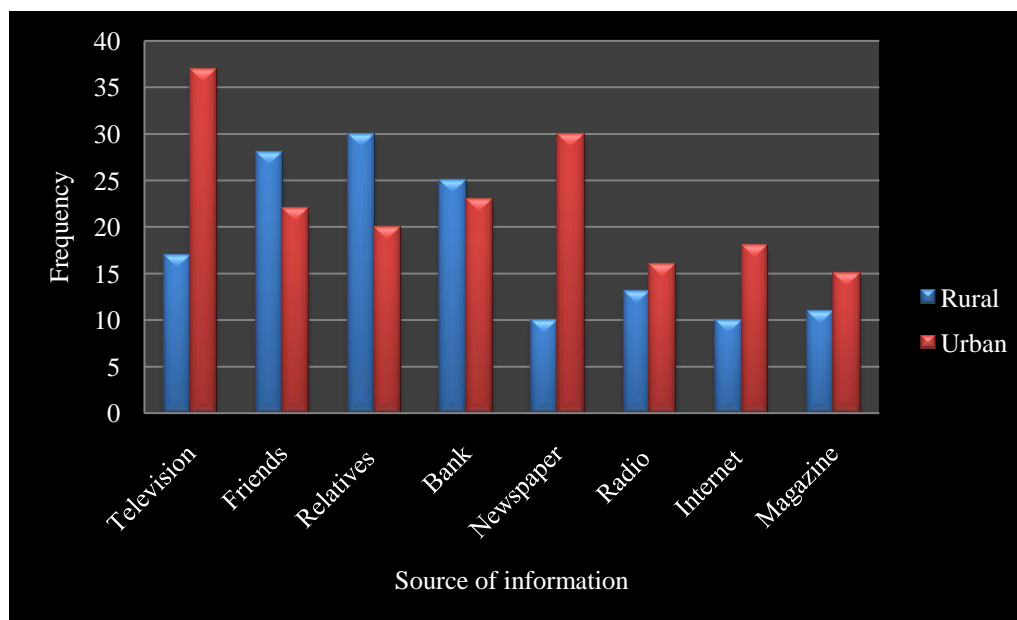
S. No.	Source of information	Rural (n=50)	Urban (n=50)	Total (n=100)
1.	Television	17(46)	37(74)	54(54)
2.	Friends	28(56)	22(44)	50(50)
3.	Relatives	30(60)	20(40)	50(50)
4.	Bank	25(50)	23(46)	48(48)
5.	Newspaper	10(20)	30 (60)	40(40)
6.	Radio	13(26)	16(32)	29(29)
7.	Internet	10(20)	18(36)	28(28)
8.	Magazine	11(22)	15(30)	26(26)

Figures in parentheses indicate percentages

Multiple Responses

### Source of information for opening different accounts

Data presented in Table 4 and Figure 3 depict that in rural areas, source of information of opening account of 60 per cent respondents was relatives followed by friends (56%), bank (50%),



**Fig 3: Source of information for opening different accounts**

television (46%), radio (26%), magazine (22%) and internet (10%). In urban localities, source of information of 74 per cent respondents was television followed by newspaper (60%), bank (46%), friends (44%), relatives (40%), internet (36%), radio (32%) and magazine (30%).

**Table 5: Reasons for having any account in banks/post office**

S. No.	Reasons	Rural (n=50)	Urban (n=50)	Total (n=100)
1.	Safety of money	38(76)	43(86)	81(81)
2.	Benefit of rate of interest	35(70)	39(78)	74(74)
3.	Easy to open	30(60)	34(68)	64(64)
4.	Easy to operate/maintain	20(40)	37(74)	57(57)
5.	Additional facilities	30(60)	11(22)	41(41)

Figures in parentheses indicate percentages

Multiple Responses

### Reasons for having any account in banks/post office

Table 5 reveals the reasons for having any account in bank and post office. In rural areas safety of money was major reason for having any account in bank or post office

followed by benefit of rate of interest (70%), easy to open and additional facilities (60%) like ATM, passbook, cheque book and internet banking facilities and easy to operate/maintain (40%). In urban localities, majority of the respondents (86%) opened their account because they found bank as the safest place for their money followed by benefit of rate of interest (78%), easy to operate/maintain (74%), easy to open (68%) and 22 percent gave reason of additional facilities like ATM, passbook, cheque book and internet banking.

**Table 6: Types of accounts of respondents in banks/post office**

S. No.	Type of accounts	Rural (n=50)		Urban (n=50)		Total (n=100)	
		Bank	PO	Bank	PO	Bank	PO
1.	Saving account (B/PO)	43(86)	11(22)	45(90)	13(26)	88(88)	24(24)
2.	Current account (B)	5(10)	NA	10(20)	NA	15(16)	NA
3.	Recurring deposit (B/PO)	19(38)	-	23(46)	-	42(42)	-
4.	Fixed deposit (B/PO)	10(20)	5(10)	11(22)	8(16)	21(21)	13(13)
<b>Total</b>		<b>77</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>37</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>93</b>		<b>110</b>		<b>203</b>	

Figures in parentheses indicate percentages

Multiple Responses

B=bank, PO= post office, B/PO= both bank & post office

#### **Types of accounts of respondents in banks/post office**

Table 6 shows that in rural areas more than half (86%) respondents were having saving account in bank and only 22 per cent respondents were having saving account in post office, 38 per cent respondents were having recurring account in bank but none of the respondents was having recurring account in post office; 20 per cent respondents were having fixed deposit in banks and only 10 per cent respondents were having fixed deposit in post office; only 10 per cent respondents were having current account in bank. There is no current account facility in post office.

In urban localities, majority of the respondents (90%) were having saving account in banks and 26 per cent respondents were having saving account in post office; 46 per cent respondents were having recurring account in bank but none of the respondents were having recurring account in post office, 22 per cent respondents were having fixed deposit in banks and only 16 cent respondents were having fixed deposit in post office and only 16 per cent respondents were having current account in bank. There is no current account facility in post office.

### Reasons for having specific account in banks/post office

#### (i) Saving account

Table 7 shows that in rural areas, majority of the respondents gave reason for having saving account i.e. ‘benefit of rate of interest’(80%) followed by ‘passbook facility’(76%), ‘ATM facility’(70%), ‘internet banking facility’(68%) and ‘cheque book facility’(62%). In urban localities, main reason for having saving account was ‘benefit of rate of interest’(86%) followed by ‘ATM facility’ and ‘internet banking facility’(80%), ‘cheque book facility’(78%) and ‘passbook facility’(72%).

#### (ii) Current account

Table 7 further reveals that rural respondents gave reason of opening current account as ‘useful for business’, ‘ATM facility’ and ‘cheque book facility’(10%) and 6 per cent gave reason of ‘internet banking facility’. Likewise urban respondents gave reason of opening current account as it is ‘useful for business’, ‘ATM facility’ and ‘internet banking facility’(16%), followed by ‘cheque book facility’(14%).

**Table 7: Reasons for having specific account in banks/post office**

S.No	Reasons	Saving account		Current account		Recurring deposit		Fixed deposit	
		Rural (n=50)	Urban (n=50)	Rural (n=50)	Urban (n=50)	Rural (n=50)	Urban (n=50)	Rural (n=50)	Urban (n=50)
1.	Benefit of rate of interest	40(80)	43(86)	-	-	14(28)	23(46)	15(30)	18(36)
2.	Passbook facility	38(76)	36(72)	-	-	9(18)	14(28)	9(18)	11(22)
3.	Cheque book facility	31(62)	39(78)	5(10)	7(14)	-	-	-	-
4.	ATM facility	35(70)	40(80)	5(10)	8(16)	-	-	-	-
5.	Internet banking facility	34(68)	40(80)	3(6)	8(16)	-	15(30)	8(16)	12(24)
6.	Proper use of monthly savings	-	-	-	-	19(38)	23(46)	-	-
7.	Useful for business	-	-	5(10)	8(16)	-	-	-	-

Figures in parentheses indicate percentages

Multiple Responses

**(iii) Recurring deposit**

Table 7 depicts that in rural areas, 38 per cent respondents gave reason for opening recurring account i.e. ‘proper use of monthly savings’ followed by ‘benefit of rate of interest’ (28%) and ‘passbook facility’ (18%); 46 per cent urban respondents gave reason of opening recurring deposit account as ‘benefit of rate of interest’ and ‘proper use of monthly savings’ followed by ‘internet banking facility’ (30%) and ‘passbook facility’ (28%).

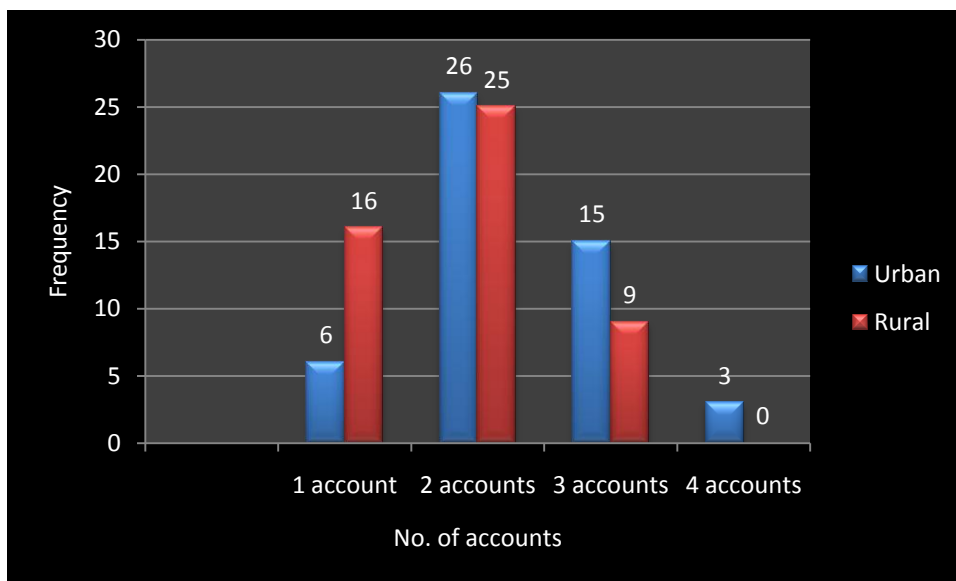
**(iv) Fixed deposit**

Table 7 further shows that 30 per cent of the rural respondents opened fixed deposit account because of ‘good interest rate’ followed by ‘certificate facility’ (18%) and ‘internet banking facility’ (16%). In urban localities, 36 per cent respondents opened fixed deposit account because of ‘good interest rate’ followed by ‘internet banking facility’ (24%) and ‘certificate facility’ (22%).

**Table 8: Number of bank accounts in different banks and post office**

S.No	No. of bank accounts	Rural (n=50)	Urban (n=50)	Total (n=100)
1.	1 account	16(32)	6(12)	22(22)
2.	2 accounts	25(50)	26(52)	51(51)
3.	3 accounts	9(18)	15(30)	24(24)
4.	4 accounts	-	3(6)	3(3)
Total		50(100)	50(100)	100(100)

Figures in parentheses indicate percentages



**Fig.4: Number of bank accounts in different banks and post office**

### Number of bank accounts in different banks and post office

Data presented in Table 8 and Figure 4 show that in rural areas, 50 per cent of the respondents had two bank accounts, 32 per cent respondents had one bank account and only 18 per cent respondents had three bank accounts and no one had four bank accounts. In urban localities more than half respondents (52%) were having two bank accounts, 30 per cent respondents were having three bank accounts, 12 per cent respondents had one bank account and only 6 per cent were having four bank accounts.

**Table 9: Duration of opening of first account by respondents**

S. No.	Duration	Rural (n=50)	Urban (n=50)	Total (n=100)
1.	1-5 years	11(22)	-	11(11)
2.	5-10 years	17(34)	14(28)	31(31)
3.	10-15 years	10(20)	23(46)	33(33)
4.	15-20 years	12(24)	13(26)	25(25)

Figures in parentheses indicate percentages

### Duration of opening of first account by respondents

Table 9 further shows that in rural areas 34 per cent respondents were having account from 5-10 years, 24 per cent were having account from 15-20 years, 22 per cent were having account from 1-5 years and 20 per cent were having account from 10-15 years.

In urban localities, 46 per cent respondents were having account from 10-15 years, 28 per cent respondents were having account from 5-10 years and 26 per cent respondents were having account from 15-20 years.

**Table 10: Frequency of visit to banks/post office**

S. No.	Frequency of visit	Rural (n=50)	Urban (n=50)	Total (n=100)
1.	Weekly	-	4(8)	4(4)
2.	Fortnightly	24(48)	10(20)	34(34)
3.	Monthly	26(52)	36(72)	62(62)

Figures in parentheses indicate percentages

### Frequency of visit to banks/post office

Table 10 depicts that in rural areas, 52 per cent respondents visited banks monthly and 48 per cent visited bank fortnightly but no one visited bank weekly. In urban localities majority of respondents (72%) visited banks monthly, 20 per cent respondents visited banks fortnightly and only 8 per cent respondents visited banks weekly.

### 4.3 Awareness and adoption of government saving and loan schemes

Awareness and adoption of government saving and loan schemes are given in Table No. 11 to 14.

#### Awareness and adoption of government saving schemes

Table 11 and Figure 5 reveal that saving schemes are offered in banks or in post office or in both. *Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana* (PMJDY), Senior Citizen Saving Scheme (SCSS), Public Provident Fund (PPF), *Sukanya Samridhi Yojana* (SSY) were offered both in banks and post office while *Kisan Vikas Patra* (KVP), National Saving Certificate (NSC), Monthly Income Scheme (MIS) are offered only in the post office; Atal Pension Yojana (APY), National Pension Scheme (NPS), Rajiv Gandhi Equity Saving Scheme (RGESS) were offered only in the banks.

Table 11 further depicts that in rural areas, majority of the respondents were aware about KVP (90%) and PMJDY (90%) but 82 percent adopted KVP and 76 per cent respondents adopted PMJDY; 68 per cent respondents were aware about SCSS and 50 per cent of them adopted this scheme; 60 per cent of the respondents were aware about APY but only 6 per cent adopted this scheme; 58 per cent respondents were aware about SSY but only 10 percent adopted this scheme; 52 per cent of the respondents were aware about PPF but adoption of this scheme was only by 4 per cent respondents; 30 per cent of the respondents were aware about NSC but the adoption of this scheme was least (2%). Along with these schemes respondents were also aware about NPS (32%), REGSS (20%) and MIS (18%) but no one from the rural areas adopted these schemes. In rural areas in total respondents had heard about 10 saving schemes but seven schemes were adopted by them.

Table 11 further shows that in urban localities, majority of the respondents were aware about PMJDY (98%) but only 24 per cent respondents adopted this saving scheme; 74 per cent respondents were aware about PPF and 42 per cent respondents adopted it; 68 per cent respondents were aware about SSY but only 16 per cent adopted SSY; 54 per cent respondents were aware about SCSS but only 24 per cent adopted this scheme; 50 per cent of the respondents were aware about NSC but only 8 per cent of them adopted this scheme; 24 per cent of the respondents were aware about MIS but only 6 per cent respondents adopted this scheme. Respondents were also aware about APY (68%), KVP (62%), NPS (40%) and RGESS (26%) but no one from the urban localities adopted these schemes. Out of total 10 saving schemes, which urban respondents were aware of, six schemes were adopted by them.

It is clear from Table 11 that PMJDY was the scheme which was adopted by maximum per cent of respondents (50%) in total by rural and urban respondents followed by KVP (41%), SCSS (37%), PPF (23%), SSY (13%), NSC (5%), APY (3%) and MIS (3%).

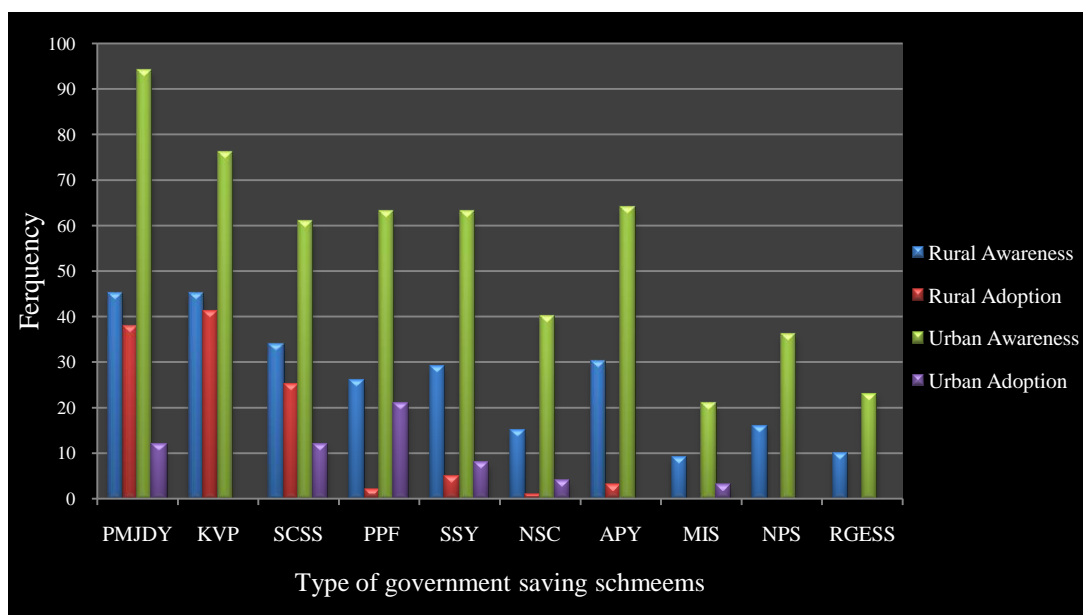
**Table 11: Awareness and adoption of government saving schemes**

S. No	Name of the saving scheme	Offered by	Rural (n=50)			Urban (n=50)			Total (n=100)		
			Awareness	Adoption	Rank of adoption	Awareness	Adoption	Rank of adoption	Awareness	Adoption	Rank of adoption
1.	<i>Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana</i> (PMJDY)	(B&PO)	45(90)	38(76)	II	49(98)	12(24)	II	94(94)	50(50)	I
2.	<i>Kisan Vikas Patra</i> (KVP)	(PO)	45(90)	41(82)	I	31(62)	-	-	76(76)	41(41)	II
3.	Senior Citizen Saving Scheme (SCSS)	(B&PO)	34(68)	25(50)	III	27(54)	12(24)	II	61(61)	37(37)	III
4.	Public Provident Fund (PPF)	(B&PO)	26(52)	2(4)	VI	37(74)	21(42)	I	63(63)	23(23)	IV
5.	<i>Sukanya Samridhi Yojana</i> (SSY)	(B&PO)	29(58)	5(10)	IV	34(68)	8(16)	III	63(63)	13(13)	V
6.	National Saving Certificate (NSC)	(PO)	15(30)	1(2)	VII	25(50)	4(8)	IV	40(40)	5(5)	VI
7.	<i>Atal Pension Yojana</i> (APY)	(B)	30(60)	3(6)	V	34(68)	-	-	64(64)	3(3)	VII
8.	Monthly Income Scheme (MIS)	(PO)	9(18)	-	-	12(24)	3(6)	V	21(21)	3(3)	VII
9.	National Pension Scheme (NPS)	(B)	16(32)	-	-	20(40)	-	-	36(36)	-	-
10.	Rajiv Gandhi Equity Saving Scheme (RGESS)	(B)	10(20)	-	-	13(26)	-	-	23(23)	-	-
<b>Total</b>			<b>269</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>541</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>8</b>

Figures in parentheses indicate percentages

Multiple responses

B=Bank, PO=Post Office, B & PO= Bank & Post Office



**Fig. 5: Awareness and adoption of government saving schemes**

#### **Awareness and adoption of government loan schemes**

Table 12 and Figure 6 reveal awareness and adoption of government loan schemes. In rural areas, majority of the respondents were aware about KCC (90%) followed by home loan and personal loan (78%), vehicle loan (76%), dairy loan (70%), crop loan and education loan (66%), irrigation loan (64%), *Kisan Tatkal Yojana* (54%), poultry loan (48%), MSME (40%), gold metal loan (38%) and MUDRA *Yojana* (28%). Out of the thirteen schemes which the respondents were aware of, only five schemes were adopted by the rural respondents. Majority of the respondents adopted KCC (64%) followed by crop loan (26%), both vehicle loan and personal loan (24%) and home loan (12%).

In urban localities, majority of the respondents (90%) were aware about home loan, followed by personal loan (88%), vehicle loan and education loan (86%), dairy loan (72%), gold metal loan (68%), irrigation loan (62%), KCC and poultry loan (60%), *Kisan Tatkal Yojana* (58%), MSME (56%), MUDRA *Yojana* (44%) and crop loan (40%). Out of the 13 schemes which they were aware of, only four schemes were adopted by the urban respondents. Majority of the respondents had adopted personal loan (42%) followed by vehicle loan (34%), home loan (22%) and education loan (16%).

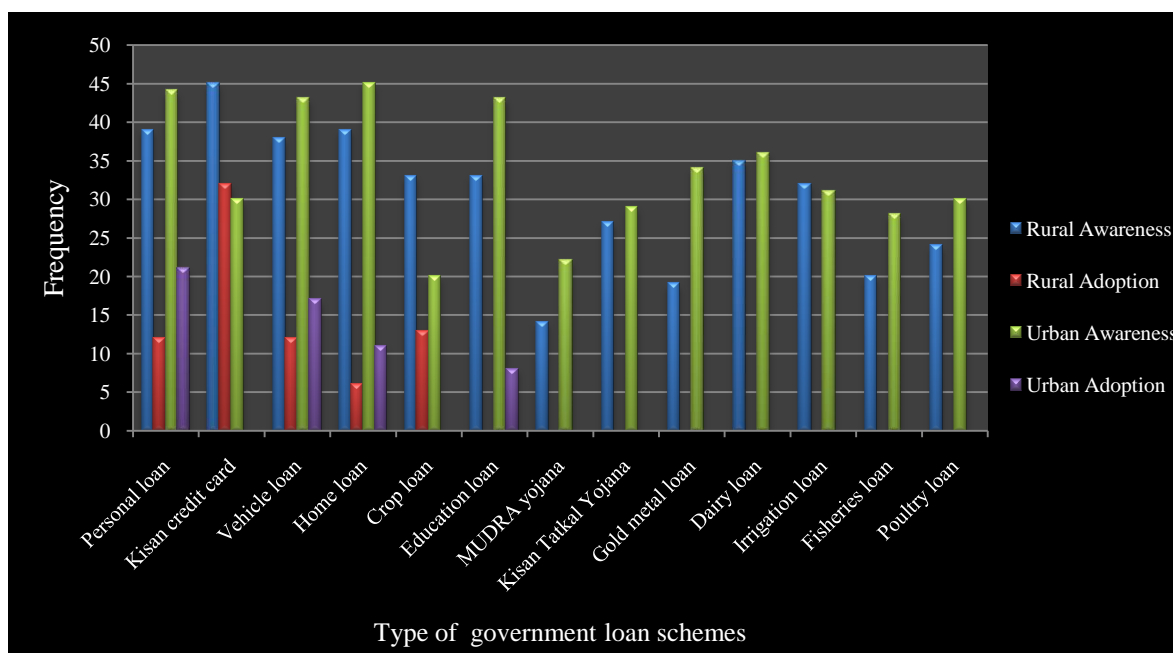
All these loan schemes were running in public sector, private sector, co-operative, regional rural bank or agriculture bank. None of these loan schemes was running in post office. It is interesting to note that more number of rural respondents adopted saving and loan schemes as compared to urban respondents.

**Table 12: Awareness and adoption of government loan schemes**

S. No.	Name of loan Scheme	Offered by	Rural (n=50)			Urban (n=50)			Total (n=100)		
			Awareness	Adoption	Rank of adoption	Awareness	Adoption	Rank of adoption	Awareness	Adoption	Rank of adoption
1.	Personal loan	Bank	39(78)	12(24)	III	44(88)	21(42)	I	83(83)	33(33)	I
2.	<i>Kisan Credit Card</i>	Bank	45(90)	32(64)	I	30(60)	-	-	75(75)	32(32)	II
3.	Vehicle loan	Bank	38(76)	12(24)	III	43(86)	17(34)	II	81(81)	29(29)	III
4.	Home loan	Bank	39(78)	6(12)	IV	45(90)	11(22)	III	84(84)	17(17)	IV
5.	Crop loan	Bank	33(66)	13(26)	II	20(40)	-	-	53(53)	13(13)	V
6.	Education loan	Bank	33(66)	-	-	43(86)	8(16)	IV	76(76)	8(8)	VI
7.	<i>MUDRA Yojana</i>	Bank	14(28)	-	-	22(44)	-	-	36(36)	-	-
8.	<i>Kisan Tatkal Yojana</i>	Bank	27(54)	-	-	29(58)	-	-	56(56)	-	-
9.	Gold metal loan	Bank	19(38)	-	-	34(68)	-	-	53(53)	-	-
10.	MSME	Bank	20(40)	-	-	28(56)	-	-	48(48)	-	-
11.	Irrigation loan	Bank	32(64)	-	-	31(62)	-	-	63(63)	-	-
12.	Dairy loan	Bank	35(70)	-	-	36(72)	-	-	71(71)	-	-
13.	Poultry loan	Bank	24(48)	-	-	30(60)	-	-	54(54)	-	-
<b>Total</b>			<b>398</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>435</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>833</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>6</b>

Figures in parentheses indicate percentages

Multiple responses



**Fig.6: Awareness and adoption of government loan schemes**

Thus, it is clear from Table 11 and 12 that out of 10 government saving schemes which they were aware of, 7 schemes were adopted by rural respondents and 6 schemes were adopted by urban respondents. Similarly, out of 13 government loan schemes which they were aware of, 5 schemes were adopted by rural respondents and 4 schemes were adopted by urban respondents.

#### **Adoption of loan and saving schemes by rural and urban respondents**

Table 13 clearly reveals that in case of saving schemes, in rural areas, all respondents were having at least one saving scheme and these 50 respondents adopted 115 saving schemes in total. In urban areas, out of 50 respondents, 36 respondents were having at least one saving scheme and these 36 respondents adopted 60 saving schemes.

In case of loan schemes, in rural areas, out of 50 respondents, 34 respondents adopted at least one loan scheme and these 34 respondents adopted 75 loan schemes. In urban areas, out of 50 respondents, 29 respondents were having at least one loan scheme and these 29 respondents adopted 57 loan schemes

**Table 13: Adoption of loan and saving schemes by rural and urban respondents**

S.No.	Schemes	Rural (n=50)	No. of schemes	Urban (n=50)	No. of schemes	Total (n=100)	Total no. of schemes
1.	Saving schemes	50(100)	115	36(72)	60	86(86)	175
2.	Loan schemes	34(68)	75	29(58)	57	63(63)	132
	<b>Total</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>311</b>

Figures in parentheses indicate percentages

**Table 14: Source of information about loan and saving schemes**

S. No.	Source of information	Rural (n=50)		Urban (n=50)		Total (n=100)	
		Saving schemes	Loan schemes	Saving schemes	Loan schemes	Saving schemes	Loan schemes
1.	Newspaper	42(84)	37(74)	48(96)	42(84)	90(90)	79(79)
2.	Television	43(86)	38(76)	40(80)	44(88)	83(83)	82(82)
3.	Radio	25(50)	15(30)	23(46)	19(38)	48(48)	34(34)
4.	Relatives	20(40)	25(50)	26(52)	23(46)	46(46)	48(48)
5.	Friends	28(56)	24(48)	18(36)	22(44)	46(46)	46(46)
6.	Bank	18(36)	22(44)	22(44)	26(52)	40(40)	48(48)
7.	Internet	13(26)	8(16)	15(30)	16(32)	28(28)	24(24)
8.	Magazine	11(22)	18(36)	16(32)	14(28)	27(27)	32(32)

Figures in parentheses indicate percentages

Multiple responses

### **Source of information about loan and saving schemes**

Table 14 depicts source of information about loan and saving schemes. In rural areas, in case of saving schemes television was the major source of information (86%) followed by newspaper (84%), friends (56%), radio (50%), relatives (40%), bank (36%), internet (26%) and magazine (22%).

In case of loan schemes television was major source of information (76%) followed by newspaper (74%), relatives (50%), friends (48%), bank (44%), magazine (36%), radio (30%) and internet (16%).

In urban localities, in case of saving schemes newspaper was the major source of information (96%) followed by television (80%), relatives (52%), radio (46%), bank (44%), friends (36%), magazine (32%) and internet (30%).

In case of loan schemes television was the major source of information (88%) followed by newspaper (84%), bank (52%), relatives (46%), friends (44%), radio (38%), internet (32%) and magazine (28%).

### **Awareness of respondents about the banks/post office offering saving and loan schemes**

Table 15 exhibits awareness of the respondents about the bank and post office in which saving and loan schemes were offered. In rural areas, in case of saving schemes, cent per cent respondents were aware that SBI bank offered saving schemes followed by PNB bank (86%), *Sarva Haryana Gramin Bank* (80%), ICICI bank (50%), Cooperative bank (48%), HDFC bank (38%), Andhra bank (36%), State Bank of Patiala (28%), and Post Office (16%).

In case of loan schemes, cent per cent respondents were aware that SBI offered saving schemes were offered by SBI bank followed by PNB bank (66%), *Sarva Haryana Gramin Bank* (58%), NABARD bank (54%), Cooperative bank (42%), ICICI bank (40%), State Bank of Patiala (36%), Andhra bank (30%) and HDFC bank (28%).

In urban localities, in case of saving schemes, cent per cent respondents were aware that saving schemes were offered by SBI bank followed by PNB bank (90%), Cooperative bank (64%), Andhra bank and ICICI bank (60%), HDFC bank (58%), State Bank of Patiala (36%), *Sarva Haryana Gramin Bank* (34%) and Post Office (20%).

In case of loan schemes, cent per cent respondents were aware that SBI offered saving schemes followed by PNB bank (78%), Cooperative bank (70%), NABARD bank (60%), ICICI bank (46%), Andhra bank (44%), HDFC bank and State Bank of Patiala (42%) and *Sarva Haryana Gramin Bank* (28%)

**Table 15: Awareness of respondents about the banks/post office offering saving and loan schemes**

Banks	S. No.	Name of the banks	Rural (n=50)		Urban (n=50)		Total (n=100)	
			Saving schemes	Loan schemes	Saving schemes	Loan schemes	Saving schemes	Loan schemes
Public sector banks	1.	State Bank of India	50(100)	50(100)	50(100)	50(100)	100(100)	100(100)
	2.	State Bank of Patiala	14(28)	18(36)	18(36)	21(42)	32(32)	39(39)
	3.	Punjab National Bank	43(86)	33(66)	45(90)	39(78)	88(88)	72(72)
	4.	Andhra bank	18(36)	15(30)	30(60)	22(44)	48(48)	37(37)
Private sector banks	5.	ICICI( Industrial Credit Investment Corporation of India)	25(50)	20(40)	30(60)	23(46)	55(55)	43(43)
	6.	HDFC (Housing Development Finance Corporation)	19(38)	14(28)	29(58)	21(42)	48(48)	35(35)
Agriculture bank	7.	NABARD (National Bank For Agriculture and Rural Development)	-	27(54)	-	30(60)	-	57(57)
Cooperative bank	8.	Cooperative bank	24(48)	21(42)	32(64)	35(70)	56(56)	56(56)
Regional rural bank	9.	<i>Sarva Haryana Gramin Bank</i>	42(80)	29(58)	17(34)	14(28)	59(59)	43(43)
Post office	10.	Post office	8(16)	-	10(20)	-	18(18)	-

Figures in parentheses indicate percentages  
Multiple responses

#### **4.4 Gain in knowledge regarding government saving schemes**

It was found that respondents were having less pre-knowledge about 10 saving schemes and 13 loan schemes but knowledge was imparting to them with the help of booklets on 10 saving and 10 loan schemes which were popular and beneficial schemes and in which they showed interest to receive more knowledge.

Knowledge level of the respondents regarding loan and saving schemes was recorded with the help of knowledge inventory which was administered before and 15 days after imparting the knowledge to them.

An attempt has been made in this section to find out the significant difference between mean score of pre-exposure and post-exposure knowledge of respondents which have been presented in Table 16 to 25 along with 'z'-values. Gain in knowledge regarding various aspects of government saving schemes was recorded and statically tested with 'z'-test.

##### **Gain in knowledge regarding *Kisan Vikas Patra* (KVP)**

Results in Table 16 show that maximum gain in knowledge of rural respondents was found in aspect of transfer facility (M.S.=0.56) which was statistically significant at 5 per cent level of significance ('z'=2.92) followed by maximum limit (M.S.=0.44) with 'z' value 2.37, joint account facility, minimum limit and provision of card/passbook/certificate (M.S.=0.40) with 'z' value 2.14, 2.14 and 2.01 respectively.

Maximum gain in knowledge of urban respondents was found in aspect of joint account facility (M.S.=0.60) and was statistically significant at 5 per cent level of significance ('z'=3.56) followed by provision of card/pass book/certificate (M.S.=0.40), transfer facility (M.S.=0.36), maturity period (M.S.=0.32), maximum limit (M.S.=0.28) with 'z' value 2.01, 2.21, 2.08 and 2.61 respectively.

##### **Gain in knowledge regarding National Saving Certificate (NSC)**

Table 17 reveals that maximum gain in knowledge of rural respondents was found in aspect of provision of card/pass book/certificate (M.S.=0.72) which was statistically significant at 5 per cent level of significance ('z'=3.08) followed by Joint account facility (M.S.=0.48), transfer facility (M.S.=0.44); 'z' values for these aspects were significant at 5 per cent level of significance and highly significant in aspect of tax benefit ('z'=4.34, p=0.01).

Maximum gain in knowledge of urban respondents was found in aspect of provision of card/pass book/certificate (M.S.=0.80) which was statistically significant at 5 per cent level of significance ('z'=3.08) followed by transfer facility, Joint account facility, tax benefit; 'z' values for these aspects were significant at 5 per cent level of significance and highly significant in aspect of tax benefit ('z'=5.18, p=0.01) and transfer facility ('z'=4.21, p=0.01).

**Table 16: Gain in knowledge regarding *Kisan Vikas Patra (KVP)***

S.No.	Aspects	Rural (n=50)				Urban (n=50)			
		Knowledge (Mean score)			z value	Knowledge (Mean score)			z value
		Pre - Exposure	Post - exposure	Gain in knowledge		Pre - Exposure	Post - exposure	Gain in knowledge	
1.	Joint account facility	0.44	0.84	0.40	<b>2.14*</b>	0.16	0.76	0.60	<b>3.56*</b>
2.	Age for eligibility	0.76	1.08	0.32	<b>1.61</b>	0.60	0.88	0.28	<b>1.44</b>
3.	Maximum limit	0.40	0.84	0.44	<b>2.37*</b>	0.16	0.44	0.28	<b>2.61*</b>
4.	Minimum limit	0.44	0.84	0.40	<b>2.14*</b>	0.24	0.56	0.32	<b>1.33</b>
5.	Interest rate	0.28	0.48	0.20	<b>1.27</b>	0.12	0.36	0.24	<b>1.84</b>
6.	Maturity period	0.80	0.92	0.12	<b>0.61</b>	0.20	0.52	0.32	<b>2.08*</b>
7.	Account transfer facility	0.44	1.00	0.56	<b>2.92*</b>	0.24	0.60	0.36	<b>2.21*</b>
8.	Nomination facility	0.84	1.16	0.32	<b>1.60</b>	0.64	0.84	0.20	<b>1.03</b>
9.	Provision of card/passbook/ Certificate	1.00	1.40	0.40	<b>2.01*</b>	0.68	1.08	0.40	<b>2.01*</b>

\*Significant at 5% level of significance

**Table 17: Gain in knowledge regarding National Saving Certificate (NSC)**

S.No.	Aspects	Rural (n=50)				Urban (n=50)			
		Knowledge (Mean score)			z value	Knowledge (Mean score)			z value
		Pre - Exposure	Post - exposure	Gain in knowledge		Pre - exposure	Post- Exposure	Gain in knowledge	
1.	Joint account facility	0.20	0.68	0.48	<b>2.89*</b>	0.32	0.80	0.48	<b>2.67*</b>
2.	Age for eligibility	0.16	0.44	0.28	<b>1.96</b>	0.40	0.64	0.24	<b>2.89*</b>
3.	Maximum limit	0.08	0.20	0.12	<b>2.00*</b>	0.12	0.44	0.32	<b>2.31*</b>
4.	Minimum limit	0.08	0.32	0.24	<b>1.17</b>	0.16	0.44	0.28	<b>1.96</b>
5.	Interest rate	-	0.16	0.16	<b>2.04*</b>	0.08	0.28	0.20	<b>1.74</b>
6.	Maturity period	0.04	0.32	0.28	<b>1.68</b>	0.08	0.40	0.32	<b>2.46*</b>
7.	Account transfer facility	-	0.44	0.44	<b>3.52*</b>	-	0.60	0.60	<b>4.21**</b>
8.	Nomination facility	-	0.32	0.32	<b>2.94*</b>	0.20	0.48	0.28	<b>3.51*</b>
9.	Provision of card/pass book/Certificate	0.08	0.80	0.72	<b>3.08*</b>	0.20	1.00	0.80	<b>3.08*</b>
10.	Tax benefit	-	0.32	0.32	<b>4.34**</b>	-	0.44	0.44	<b>5.18**</b>

\*Significant at 5% level of significance

\*\*Significant at 1% level of significance

### **Gain in knowledge regarding Senior Citizen Saving Scheme (SCSS)**

Table 18 depicts that maximum gain in knowledge of rural respondents was found in aspect of age for eligibility (M.S.=0.60) which was statistically significant at 5 per cent level of significance ( $'z'=3.19$ ) followed by joint account facility and interest rate (M.S.=0.48) and maturity period (M.S.=0.44). The ' $z$ ' values showed that significant gain in knowledge was found for above mentioned aspects.

Maximum gain in knowledge of urban respondents was found in aspect of nomination facility (M.S.=0.84) which was highly significant ( $'z'=4.30$ ,  $p=0.01$ ) followed by transfer facility (M.S.=0.56), interest rate (M.S.=0.52), minimum limit and year of contribution (M.S.=0.40); ' $z$ ' values for these aspects were significant at 5 per cent level of significance and highly significant in aspect of nomination facility ( $'z'=4.30$ ,  $p=0.01$ ).

### **Gain in knowledge regarding Atal Pension Yojana (APY)**

Table 19 shows that maximum gain in knowledge of rural respondents was found in aspect of account transfer facility (M.S.=0.72) which was statistically highly significant ( $'z'=4.68$ ,  $p=0.01$ ) followed by nomination facility (M.S.=0.44), age for eligibility (M.S.=0.40), minimum limit, maturity period and tax benefit (M.S.=0.24); ' $z$ ' values for these aspects were significant at 5 per cent level of significance and highly significant in aspect of account transfer facility ( $'z'=4.68$ ,  $p=0.01$ ).

Maximum gain in knowledge of urban respondents was found in aspect of account transfer facility (M.S.=0.88) which was statistically highly significant ( $'z'=5.32$ ,  $p=0.01$ ) followed by nomination facility and maturity period (M.S.=0.44). The ' $z$ ' values showed that significant gain in knowledge was found for above mentioned aspects.



**Plate-1: Respondents with booklets provided on loan and saving schemes  
(Devan Village)**

**Table 18: Gain in knowledge regarding Senior Citizen Saving Scheme (SCSS)**

S.No.	Aspects	Rural (n=50)				Urban (n=50)			
		Knowledge (Mean score)			z value	Knowledge (Mean score)			z value
		Pre - exposure	Post - exposure	Gain in Knowledge		Pre - exposure	Post - Exposure	Gain in knowledge	
1.	Joint account facility	0.32	0.80	0.48	<b>2.67*</b>	0.16	0.44	0.28	<b>1.96</b>
2.	Age for eligibility	0.36	0.96	0.60	<b>3.19*</b>	0.52	0.84	0.32	<b>1.68</b>
3.	Maximum limit	-	0.24	0.24	<b>2.52*</b>	-	0.32	0.32	<b>2.94*</b>
4.	Minimum limit	-	0.32	0.32	<b>2.94*</b>	-	0.40	0.40	<b>3.33*</b>
5.	Interest rate	0.40	0.88	0.48	<b>2.57*</b>	-	0.52	0.52	<b>3.86*</b>
6.	Maturity period		0.44	0.44	<b>3.52*</b>	-	0.28	0.28	<b>2.74*</b>
7.	Account transfer facility	0.52	0.76	0.24	<b>1.28</b>	0.40	0.96	0.56	<b>2.95*</b>
8.	Nomination facility	0.56	0.92	0.36	<b>1.86</b>	0.36	1.20	0.84	<b>4.30**</b>
9.	Year of contribution/ tenure	0.16	0.28	0.12	<b>0.95</b>	0.08	0.48	0.40	<b>2.88*</b>
10.	Tax benefit	-	0.08	0.08	<b>1.42</b>	-	0.28	0.28	<b>2.74*</b>

\*Significant at 5% level of significance

\*\*Significant at 1% level of significance

**Table 19: Gain in knowledge regarding Atal Pension Yojana (APY)**

S.No.	Aspects	Rural (n=50)				Urban (n=50)			
		Knowledge (Mean score)			z value	Knowledge (Mean score)			z value
		Pre - exposure	Post - exposure	Gain in knowledge		Pre - Exposure	Post - Exposure	Gain in knowledge	
1.	Age for eligibility	0.20	0.60	0.40	<b>2.25*</b>	0.48	0.84	0.36	<b>1.92</b>
2.	Minimum limit	-	0.24	0.24	<b>2.52*</b>	-	0.40	0.40	<b>3.33*</b>
3.	Interest rate	-	0.16	0.16	<b>2.04*</b>	0.08	0.28	0.20	<b>1.74</b>
4.	Maturity period	-	0.28	0.24	<b>2.74*</b>	-	0.44	0.44	<b>3.52*</b>
5.	Account transfer facility	-	0.72	0.72	<b>4.68**</b>	-	0.88	0.88	<b>5.32**</b>
6.	Payment frequency	-	0.12	0.12	<b>1.75*</b>	-	0.36	0.36	<b>3.14*</b>
7.	Nomination facility	0.12	0.56	0.44	<b>2.92*</b>	0.32	0.76	0.44	<b>2.47*</b>
8.	Tax benefit	-	0.24	0.24	<b>2.52*</b>	-	0.40	0.40	<b>3.33*</b>

\*Significant at 5% level of significance

\*\* Significant at 1% level of significance

### **Gain in knowledge regarding National Pension Scheme (NPS)**

Table 20 shows that maximum gain in knowledge of rural respondents was found in aspect of age of eligibility (M.S. =0.44) which was significant at 5 per cent level of significance ( $'z'=2.80$ ) followed by nomination facility (M.S.=0.40), provision of card/passbook/certificate (M.S.=0.32), minimum limit (M.S.=0.28) and 'z' values for these aspects were significant at 5 per cent level of significance..

Maximum gain in knowledge of urban respondents was found in aspect of nomination facility (M.S.=0.60) which was statistically highly significant ( $'z'=4.20$ ,  $p=0.01$ ) followed by provision of card/pass book/certificate (M.S.=0.52), age of eligibility (M.S.=0.48); 'z' values for these aspects were significant at 5 per cent level of significance and highly significant in aspect of nomination facility ( $'z'=4.20$ ,  $p=0.01$ ).

### **Gain in knowledge regarding Public Provident Fund (PPF)**

Table 21 reveals that maximum gain in knowledge of rural respondents was found in aspect of nomination facility (M.S.=0.48,  $p=0.05$ ) followed by year of contribution (M.S.=0.44), account transfer facility (M.S.=0.40) and payment frequency (M.S.=0.28); 'z' values for these aspects were significant at 5 per cent level of significance.

Maximum gain in knowledge of urban respondents was found in aspect of account transfer facility (M.S.=0.48,  $p=0.05$ ) followed by nomination facility (M.S.=0.40) and maturity period (M.S.=0.32); 'z' values for these aspects were significant at 5 per cent level of significance.



**Plate-2: Respondents receiving knowledge about loan and saving schemes  
(Devan Village)**

**Table 20: Gain in knowledge regarding National Pension Scheme (NPS)**

S. No.	Aspects	Rural (n=50)				Urban (n=50)			
		Knowledge (Mean score)			z value	Knowledge (Mean score)			z value
		Pre - exposure	Post - Exposure	Gain in knowledge		Pre - exposure	Post - exposure	Gain in knowledge	
1.	Age for eligibility	0.24	0.72	0.48	<b>2.80*</b>	0.16	0.60	0.44	<b>2.80*</b>
2.	Minimum limit	-	0.44	0.44	<b>3.52*</b>	-	0.28	0.28	<b>2.74*</b>
3.	Maturity period	-	0.36	0.36	<b>3.14*</b>	-	0.16	0.16	<b>2.04*</b>
4.	Account transfer facility	0.44	0.84	0.40	<b>2.14*</b>	0.20	0.30	0.10	<b>2.50*</b>
5.	Nomination facility	-	0.60	0.60	<b>4.20**</b>	-	0.40	0.40	<b>3.33*</b>
6.	Year of contribution/ tenure	-	0.36	0.36	<b>3.14*</b>	-	0.24	0.24	<b>2.52*</b>
7.	Provision of card/passbook/ Certificate	-	0.52	0.52	<b>3.86*</b>	-	0.32	0.32	<b>2.94*</b>

\*Significant at 5% level of significance

\*\* Significant at 1% level of significance

**Table 21: Gain in knowledge regarding Public Provident Fund (PPF)**

S. No.	Aspects	Rural (n=50)				Urban (n=50)			
		Knowledge (Mean score)			z value	Knowledge (Mean score)			z value
		Pre - Exposure	Post - Exposure	Gain in knowledge		Pre - Exposure	Post - exposure	Gain in knowledge	
1.	Age for eligibility	0.24	0.52	0.28	<b>1.78</b>	0.44	0.76	0.32	<b>1.74</b>
2.	Maximum limit	0.04	0.16	0.12	<b>1.68</b>	0.24	0.56	0.32	<b>0.84</b>
3.	Minimum limit	-	0.20	0.20	<b>2.04*</b>	0.28	0.36	0.08	<b>1.72</b>
4.	Interest rate	0.12	0.28	0.16	<b>1.33</b>	0.32	0.64	0.32	<b>1.87</b>
5.	Maturity period	-	0.24	0.24	<b>1.95</b>	0.12	0.44	0.32	<b>2.31*</b>
6.	Account transfer facility	0.20	0.60	0.40	<b>2.50*</b>	0.24	0.72	0.48	<b>2.80*</b>
7.	Payment frequency	-	0.28	0.28	<b>2.74*</b>	0.48	0.80	0.32	<b>1.72</b>
8.	Nomination facility	0.20	0.68	0.48	<b>2.89*</b>	0.80	1.20	0.40	<b>2.00*</b>
9.	Year of contribution/ tenure	0.16	0.60	0.44	<b>2.08*</b>	0.60	0.92	0.32	<b>1.64</b>
10.	Tax benefit	-	0.20	0.20	<b>2.29*</b>	0.20	0.36	0.16	<b>1.15</b>

\*Significant at 5% level of significance

### **Gain in knowledge regarding Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY)**

Table 22 depicts that maximum gain in knowledge of rural respondents was found in case of minimum limit (M.S.=0.76;  $p=0.05$ ) followed by joint account facility (M.S.=0.72), account transfer facility (M.S.=0.48), interest rate (M.S.=0.40) and  $z'$  values for these aspects were significant at 5 per cent level of significance.

Maximum gain in knowledge of urban respondents was found in minimum limit (M.S.=0.72;  $p=0.05$ ), followed by joint account facility (M.S.=0.64), account transfer facility and insurance facility (M.S.=0.48) and maximum limit (M.S.=0.32); ' $z'$ ' values for these aspects were significant at 5 per cent level of significance.

### **Gain in knowledge regarding Sukanya Samridhi Yojana (SSY)**

Table 23 reveals that maximum gain in knowledge of rural respondents was found in case of age for eligibility (M.S.=0.64;  $p=0.05$ ) followed by interest rate, account transfer facility and tax benefit (M.S.=0.60), maturity period and provision of card/passbook/certificate (M.S.=0.48), year of contribution (M.S.=0.36); ' $z'$ ' values for these aspects were significant at 5 per cent level of significance and highly significant in aspect of tax benefit and provision of card/pass book/certificate (' $z'$ '=4.20;  $p=0.01$ ).

Maximum gain in knowledge of urban respondents was found in account transfer facility (M.S.=0.68;  $p=0.05$ ) followed by maturity period and tax benefit (M.S.=0.56), payment frequency (M.S.=0.44) provision of card/pass book/certificate facility (M.S.=0.40). The ' $z'$ ' values showed that significant gain in knowledge was found for above mentioned aspects and highly significant in the aspects of tax benefit and provision of card/pass book/certificate facility (' $z'$ '=4.17;  $p=0.01$ ).



**Plate-3: Respondents with booklets provided on loan and saving schemes  
(Dabra Village)**

**Table 22: Gain in knowledge regarding Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY)**

S. No.	Aspects	Rural (n=50)				Urban (n=50)			
		Knowledge (Mean score)			z value	Knowledge (Mean score)			z value
		Pre - exposure	Post - exposure	Gain in knowledge		Pre - exposure	Post - exposure	Gain in knowledge	
1.	Joint account facility	0.24	0.96	0.72	<b>3.92*</b>	0.16	0.80	0.64	<b>3.74*</b>
2.	Age for eligibility	0.48	0.76	0.28	<b>1.52</b>	0.40	0.68	0.28	<b>1.57</b>
3.	Maximum limit	-	0.56	0.56	<b>1.72</b>	0.40	0.72	0.32	<b>2.27*</b>
4.	Minimum limit	0.64	1.40	0.76	<b>3.80*</b>	0.84	1.56	0.72	<b>3.64*</b>
5.	Interest rate	0.08	0.48	0.40	<b>2.88*</b>	0.32	0.60	0.28	<b>1.66</b>
6.	Account transfer facility	-	0.48	0.48	<b>3.69*</b>	0.16	0.64	0.48	<b>3.00*</b>
7.	Nomination facility	0.80	1.16	0.36	<b>1.80</b>	1.00	1.28	0.28	<b>1.42</b>
8.	Insurance facility	0.40	0.72	0.32	<b>1.78</b>	0.32	0.80	0.48	<b>2.67*</b>

\*Significant at 5% level of significance

**Table 23: Gain in knowledge regarding Sukanya Samridhi Yojana (SSY)**

S. No.	Aspects	Rural (n=50)				Urban (n=50)			
		Knowledge (Mean score)			z value	Knowledge (Mean score)			z value
		Pre - exposure	Post - Exposure	Gain in knowledge		Pre - exposure	Post - Exposure	Gain in knowledge	
1.	Age for eligibility	0.20	0.84	0.64	<b>3.64*</b>	0.28	1.00	0.28	<b>3.85*</b>
2.	Maximum limit	0.08	0.32	0.24	<b>2.00*</b>	0.16	0.48	0.32	<b>2.18*</b>
3.	Minimum limit	0.16	0.40	0.24	<b>1.72</b>	0.20	0.56	0.36	<b>2.29*</b>
4.	Interest rate	0.08	0.68	0.60	<b>3.82*</b>	0.24	0.80	0.56	<b>1.56</b>
5.	Maturity period	0.08	0.56	0.48	<b>3.27*</b>	0.20	0.76	0.56	<b>3.27*</b>
6.	Account transfer facility	0.12	0.72	0.60	<b>3.68*</b>	0.20	0.88	0.68	<b>3.82*</b>
7.	Payment frequency	-	0.28	0.28	<b>2.74*</b>	-	0.44	0.44	<b>3.51*</b>
8.	Nomination facility	0.44	0.72	0.28	<b>1.54</b>	0.68	0.84	0.16	<b>0.82</b>
9.	Year of contribution/tenure	0.16	0.52	0.36	<b>2.39*</b>	0.16	0.72	0.56	<b>0.85</b>
10.	Tax benefit	-	0.60	0.60	<b>4.20**</b>	0.08	0.76	0.56	<b>4.17**</b>
11.	Provision of card/pass book/certificate	0.40	0.88	0.48	<b>4.20**</b>	0.68	1.08	0.40	<b>4.17**</b>

\*Significant at 5% level of significance

\*\* Significant at 1% level of significance

### **Gain in knowledge regarding Monthly Income Scheme (MIS)**

Table 24 shows that maximum gain in knowledge of rural respondents was found in payment frequency (M.S.=0.72) which was statistically highly significant ( $'z'=4.68$ ,  $p=0.01$ ) followed by joint account facility (M.S.=0.28) with 2.74 'z' value.

Maximum gain in knowledge of rural respondents was found in case of joint account facility (M.S.=0.64) which was statistically highly significant ( $'z'=4.36$ ,  $p=0.01$ ) followed by maturity period (M.S.=0.36) and tax benefit (M.S.=0.32). These aspects were significant at 5 per cent level of significance.

### **Gain in knowledge regarding Rajiv Gandhi Equity Saving Scheme (RGESS)**

Table 25 depicts that maximum gain in knowledge of rural respondents was found in tax benefit (M.S.=0.28) which was statistically significant at 5 per cent level of significance ( $'z'=2.74$ ) followed by age for eligibility (M.S.=0.16) with 2.04 'z' value.

Maximum gain in knowledge of urban respondents was found in tax benefit (M.S.=0.60) which was statistically highly significant ( $'z'=4.20$ ,  $p=0.01$ ).



**Plate-4: Respondents with booklets provided on loan and saving schemes  
(Dabra Village)**

**Table 24: Gain in knowledge regarding Monthly Income Scheme (MIS)**

S. No.	Aspects	Rural (n=50)				Urban (n=50)			
		Knowledge (Mean score)			z value	Knowledge (Mean score)			z value
		Pre - Exposure	Post - exposure	Gain in knowledge		Pre - exposure	Post-Exposure	Gain in knowledge	
1.	Joint account facility	-	0.28	0.28	<b>2.74*</b>	-	0.64	0.64	<b>4.36**</b>
2.	Age for Eligibility	0.60	0.84	0.24	<b>1.25</b>	0.72	1.04	0.32	<b>1.62</b>
3.	Interest rate	0.12	0.28	0.16	<b>1.33</b>	0.28	0.40	0.12	<b>0.79</b>
4.	Maturity period	-	0.12	0.12	<b>1.75</b>	-	0.36	0.36	<b>3.14*</b>
5.	Account transfer facility	0.24	0.40	0.16	<b>1.09</b>	0.40	0.68	0.28	<b>1.57</b>
6.	Payment frequency	-	0.72	0.72	<b>4.68**</b>	0.56	0.76	0.20	<b>1.06</b>
7.	Nomination facility	0.28	0.40	0.12	<b>0.79</b>	0.60	0.84	0.24	<b>1.25</b>
8.	Tax benefit	-	-	-	-	-	0.32	0.32	<b>2.94*</b>

\*Significant at 5% level of significance

\*\*Significant at 1% level of significance

**Table 25: Gain in knowledge regarding Rajiv Gandhi Equity Saving Scheme (RGESS)**

S. No.	Aspects	Rural (n=50)				Urban (n=50)			
		Knowledge (Mean score)			z value	Knowledge (Meanscore)			z value
		Pre - Exposure	Post - exposure	Gain in knowledge		Pre - Exposure	Post - Exposure	Gain in knowledge	
1.	Age for eligibility	-	0.16	0.16	<b>2.04*</b>	0.16	0.36	0.20	<b>1.48</b>
2.	Nomination facility	-	-	-	-	0.08	0.28	0.20	<b>1.74</b>
3.	Tax benefit	-	0.28	0.28	<b>2.74*</b>	-	0.60	0.60	<b>4.20**</b>

\*Significant at 5% level of significance

\*\* Significant at 1% level of significance

It is concluded and evident from Table 16 to 25 that pre-exposure mean knowledge scores for all the aspects of saving schemes were found to be low for both rural and urban respondents but the post-exposure knowledge increased for all the saving schemes.

#### **4.5: Gain in knowledge regarding government loan schemes**

An attempt has been made in this section to find out the significant difference between mean score of pre-exposure and post-exposure knowledge of respondents which have been presented in Table 26 to 35 along with 'z'-values. Gain in knowledge regarding various aspects of government saving schemes viz. purpose/advantage, eligibility, credit limit, margin of loan, rate of interest, maturity period, security, processing charge, payment frequency and payment period were recorded and statically analysed with 'z'-test.

##### **Gain in knowledge regarding Personal loan**

Table 26 shows that maximum gain in knowledge of rural respondents in case of Personal Loan was found in aspect of purpose/advantage and payment frequency (M.S.=0.52) which was statistically significant at 5 per cent level of significance ('z'=2.86 and 3.86 respectively) followed by rate of interest and processing charge (M.S.=0.40); 'z' values for these aspects were significant at 5 per cent level of significance.

Maximum gain in knowledge of urban respondents was observed in aspect of purpose/advantage (M.S.=0.48) which was statistically significant at 5 per cent level of significance ('z'=2.50) followed by credit limit (M.S.=0.44), rate of interest (M.S.=0.40); 'z' values for these aspects were significant at 5 per cent level of significance. No respondent had pre or post- exposure knowledge about margin of loan and security/collateral.

##### **Gain in knowledge regarding Vehicle loan**

Regarding Vehicle Loan, Table 27 reveals that maximum gain in knowledge of rural respondents was found in case of eligibility (M.S.=0.80) which was statistically highly significant ('z'=4.55, p=0.01) followed by purpose/advantage (M.S.=0.76), credit limit and maturity period (M.S.=0.36); 'z' values for these aspects were significant at 5 per cent level of significance.

Maximum gain in knowledge of urban respondents was observed in case of purpose/advantage (M.S.=0.84) which was statistically highly significant ('z'=4.20, p=0.01) followed by eligibility (M.S.=0.80), maturity period (M.S.=0.52), payment period (M.S.=0.36); 'z' values for these aspects were significant at 5 per cent level of significance.

**Table 26: Gain in knowledge regarding Personal loan**

S. No.	Aspects	Rural (n=50)				Urban (n=50)			
		Mean score			z value	Mean score			z value
		Pre - exposure	Post - exposure	Gain in knowledge		Pre - exposure	Post - exposure	Gain in knowledge	
1.	Purpose/advantage	0.32	0.84	0.52	<b>2.86*</b>	0.48	0.96	0.48	<b>2.50*</b>
2.	Eligibility	0.20	0.44	0.24	<b>1.63</b>	0.48	0.60	0.12	<b>0.67</b>
3.	Credit limit	-	0.28	0.28	<b>2.74*</b>	-	0.44	0.44	<b>3.51*</b>
4.	Rate of interest	0.16	0.56	0.40	<b>2.60*</b>	0.48	0.88	0.40	<b>2.11*</b>
5.	Maturity period	-	-	-	-	0.24	0.36	0.12	<b>0.84</b>
6.	Processing charge	-	0.40	0.40	<b>3.33*</b>	0.44	0.84	0.40	<b>2.14*</b>
7.	Payment frequency	-	0.52	0.52	<b>3.86*</b>	0.40	0.68	0.28	<b>1.57</b>
8.	Payment period	-	0.20	0.20	<b>2.29*</b>	-	0.32	0.32	<b>2.94*</b>

\*Significant at 5% level of significance

**Table 27: Gain in knowledge regarding Vehicle loan**

S. No	Aspects	Rural (n=50)				Urban (n=50)			
		Mean score			z value	Mean score			z value
		Pre - exposure	Post - exposure	Gain in knowledge		Pre - exposure	Post - exposure	Gain in knowledge	
1.	Purpose/advantage	0.48	1.24	0.76	<b>3.83*</b>	0.56	1.40	0.84	<b>4.20**</b>
2.	Eligibility	0.12	0.92	0.80	<b>4.55**</b>	0.28	1.08	0.80	<b>4.22**</b>
3.	Credit limit	-	0.36	0.36	<b>3.14*</b>	0.16	0.48	0.32	<b>2.18*</b>
4.	Margin of loan	-	0.20	0.20	<b>2.29*</b>	-	0.32	0.32	<b>2.94*</b>
5.	Rate of interest	0.08	0.32	0.24	<b>2.00*</b>	0.32	0.48	0.16	<b>1.00</b>
6.	Maturity period	-	0.36	0.36	<b>3.14*</b>	-	0.52	0.52	<b>3.86*</b>
7.	Processing charge	0.16	0.40	0.24	<b>1.72</b>	0.24	0.56	0.32	<b>2.00*</b>
8.	Payment frequency	0.32	0.36	0.04	<b>0.26</b>	0.40	0.48	0.08	<b>0.48</b>
9.	Payment period	-	0.24	0.24	<b>2.52*</b>	-	0.36	0.36	<b>3.14*</b>

\*Significant at 5% level of significance

\*\* Significant at 1% level of significance

### **Gain in knowledge regarding Home loan**

It's evident from Table 28 that maximum gain in knowledge of rural respondents in case of Home Loan was found for payment frequency (M.S.=0.72) which was highly significant ('z'=4.68, p=0.01) followed by purpose/advantage (M.S.=0.76), eligibility (M.S.=0.64), security/collateral (M.S.=0.52); 'z' values for these aspects were significant at 5 per cent level of significance.

Table further shows that maximum gain in knowledge of urban respondents was observed in aspect of purpose/advantage (M.S.=0.96) which was statistically highly significant ('z'=5.06, p=0.01) followed by payment frequency (M.S.=0.92), credit limit (M.S.=0.72); 'z' values for these aspects were significant at 5 per cent level of significance.

### **Gain in knowledge regarding Education loan**

Regarding Education Loan, Table 29 reveals that maximum gain in knowledge of rural respondents was found in case of payment frequency (M.S.=0.40) which was found to be significant ('z'=3.33, p=0.05) followed by eligibility and purpose/advantage (M.S.=0.40), credit limit (M.S.=0.36); 'z' values for these aspects were significant at 5 per cent level of significance.

Maximum gain in knowledge of urban respondents was found in aspect of security/collateral (M.S.=0.56) which was highly significant ('z'=4.03, p=0.01) followed by purpose/advantage, eligibility and credit limit (M.S.=0.40); 'z' values for these aspects were significant at 5 per cent level of significance.



**Plate-5: Respondents receiving knowledge about loan and saving schemes  
(Dabra village)**

**Table 28: Gain in knowledge regarding Home loan**

S. No.	Aspects	Rural (n=50)				Urban (n=50)			
		Mean Score			z value	Mean Score			z value
		Pre - exposure	Post - exposure	Gain in knowledge		Pre - exposure	Post - exposure	Gain in knowledge	
1.	Purpose/advantage	0.72	1.48	0.76	<b>3.81*</b>	0.84	1.8	0.96	<b>5.06**</b>
2.	Eligibility	0.20	0.84	0.64	<b>3.64*</b>	0.60	1.16	0.56	<b>2.82*</b>
3.	Credit limit	-	0.24	0.24	<b>3.69*</b>	-	0.72	0.72	<b>4.68**</b>
4.	Margin of loan	-	0.20	0.20	<b>2.29*</b>	-	0.36	0.36	<b>3.14*</b>
5.	Rate of interest	0.12	0.40	0.28	<b>2.28*</b>	0.20	0.56	0.36	<b>2.29*</b>
6.	Maturity period	-	0.12	0.12	<b>1.75</b>	0.12	0.36	0.24	<b>1.84</b>
7.	Security/collateral	0.16	0.68	0.52	<b>3.19*</b>	0.20	0.84	0.64	<b>3.64*</b>
8.	Processing charge	0.16	0.44	0.28	<b>1.96</b>	0.28	0.64	0.36	<b>2.13*</b>
9.	Payment frequency	-	0.72	0.72	<b>4.68**</b>	-	0.92	0.92	<b>5.46**</b>
10.	Payment period	-	0.28	0.28	<b>2.74*</b>	-	0.44	0.44	<b>3.51*</b>

\*Significant at 5% level of significance

\*\* Significant at 1% level of significance

**Table 29: Gain in knowledge regarding Education loan**

S. No.	Aspects	Rural (n=50)				Urban (n=50)			
		Mean score			z value	Mean score			z value
		Pre - exposure	Post - exposure	Gain in knowledge		Pre - exposure	Post - exposure	Gain in knowledge	
1.	Purpose/advantage	0.64	1.04	0.40	<b>2.02*</b>	0.96	1.36	0.40	<b>2.02*</b>
2.	Eligibility	0.28	0.68	0.40	<b>2.34*</b>	0.44	0.84	0.40	<b>2.14*</b>
3.	Credit limit	-	0.36	0.36	<b>3.14*</b>	0.20	0.60	0.40	<b>2.50*</b>
4.	Margin of loan	-	0.20	0.20	<b>2.29*</b>	-	0.32	0.32	<b>2.94*</b>
5.	Rate of interest	-	0.20	0.20	<b>2.29*</b>	0.16	0.36	0.20	<b>1.48</b>
6.	Maturity period	-	0.16	0.16	<b>2.04*</b>	-	0.28	0.28	<b>2.74*</b>
7.	Security/Collateral	-	0.24	0.24	<b>2.52*</b>	-	0.56	0.56	<b>4.03**</b>
8.	Processing charge	-	0.28	0.28	<b>2.74*</b>	0.16	0.40	0.24	<b>1.72</b>
9.	Payment frequency	-	0.40	0.4	<b>3.33*</b>	0.40	0.64	0.24	<b>4.36**</b>
10.	Payment period	-	0.16	0.16	<b>2.04*</b>	-	0.28	0.28	<b>2.74*</b>

\*Significant at 5% level of significance

\*\*Significant at 1% level of significance

### **Gain in knowledge regarding MUDRA Yojana**

Table 30 shows that maximum gain in knowledge of rural respondents about MUDRA Yojana was found in case of purpose/advantage (M.S.=0.36) which was statistically significant at 5 per cent level of significance ( $z=3.15$ ) followed by credit limit (M.S.=0.32), eligibility (M.S.=0.24);  $z$  values for these aspects were significant at 5 per cent level of significance.

Maximum gain in knowledge of urban respondents was observed in case of credit limit (M.S.=0.60) which was statistically highly significant ( $z=4.20$ ,  $p=0.01$ ) followed by eligibility (M.S.=0.48), purpose/advantage (M.S.=0.44) and rate of interest (M.S.=0.36);  $z$  values for these aspects were significant at 5 per cent level of significance. No respondent was found to have pre or post exposure knowledge about the aspects i.e. regarding maturity period, security/collateral, processing charge and payment frequency.

### **Gain in knowledge regarding MSME**

Regarding MSME Table 31 depicts that maximum gain in knowledge of rural respondents was observed in aspect of purpose/advantage (M.S.=0.32) which was statistically significant at 5 per cent level of significance ( $z=2.94$ ) followed by security (M.S.=0.20), eligibility (M.S.=0.16), and credit limit (M.S.=0.08);  $z$  values for these aspects were significant at 5 per cent level of significance.

Maximum gain in knowledge of urban respondents was observed in aspect of purpose/advantage (M.S.=0.60) which was statistically highly significant ( $z=4.20$ ,  $p=0.01$ ) followed by eligibility (M.S.=0.36), security/collateral (M.S.=0.32);  $z$  values for these aspects were significant at 5 per cent level of significance. No respondent was found to have pre or post knowledge about margin of loan, rate of interest, maturity period, processing charge, payment frequency and payment period.



**Plate-6: Respondents with booklets provided on loan and saving schemes**

**(CCSHAU Campus)**

**Table 30: Gain in knowledge regarding MUDRA Yojana**

S. No.	Aspects	Rural (n=50)				Urban (n=50)			
		Mean score			z value	Mean score			z value
		Pre - exposure	Post - exposure	Gain in knowledge		Pre - exposure	Post - exposure	Gain in knowledge	
1.	Purpose/advantage	-	0.36	0.36	<b>3.15*</b>	0.16	0.60	0.44	<b>2.80*</b>
2.	Eligibility	-	0.24	0.24	<b>2.52*</b>	-	0.48	0.48	<b>3.69*</b>
3.	Credit limit	-	0.32	0.32	<b>2.94*</b>	-	0.60	0.60	<b>4.20**</b>
4.	Rate of interest	-	0.08	0.08	<b>1.42*</b>	-	0.36	0.36	<b>3.15*</b>
5.	Payment period	-	-	-	-	-	0.12	0.12	<b>1.75</b>

\*Significant at 5% level of significance

\*\*Significant at 1% level of significance

**Table 31: Gain in knowledge regarding MSME**

S. No.	Aspects	Rural (n=50)				Urban (n=50)			
		Mean score			z value	Mean score			z value
		Pre - exposure	Post - exposure	Gain in knowledge		Pre - exposure	Post - exposure	Gain in knowledge	
1.	Purpose/advantage	-	0.32	0.32	<b>2.94*</b>	-	0.60	0.60	<b>4.20**</b>
2.	Eligibility	-	0.16	0.16	<b>2.04*</b>	-	0.36	0.36	<b>3.15*</b>
3.	Credit limit	-	0.08	0.08	<b>1.42*</b>	-	0.24	0.24	<b>2.52*</b>
4.	Security/ Collateral	-	0.20	0.20	<b>2.29*</b>	-	0.32	0.32	<b>2.94*</b>

\*Significant at 5% level of significance

\*\*Significant at 1% level of significance

### **Gain in knowledge regarding *Kisan Credit Card (KCC)***

Table 32 reveals that maximum gain in knowledge of rural respondents regarding KCC was found in aspect of payment frequency (M.S.=0.92) which was highly significant ( $'z'=5.46$ ,  $p=0.01$ ) followed by credit limit (M.S.=0.76), payment period (M.S.=0.72) and maturity period (M.S.=0.60);  $'z'$  values for these aspects were significant at 5 per cent level of significance.

Table further shows that maximum gain in knowledge of urban respondents was found in aspect of payment frequency (M.S.=0.60) which was statistically highly significant ( $'z'=4.20$ ,  $p=0.01$ ) followed by credit limit (M.S.=0.40) and rate of interest (M.S.=0.36);  $'z'$  values for these aspects were significant at 5 per cent level of significance. No urban or rural respondent was found to have pre or post knowledge about the aspects i.e. margin of loan and processing charge.

### **Gain in knowledge regarding Crop loan**

It is evident from Table 33 that maximum gain in knowledge of rural respondents was found in case of payment frequency (M.S.=0.64) which was statistically highly significant ( $'z'=4.36$ ,  $p=0.01$ ) followed by security/collateral (M.S.=0.56), eligibility (M.S.=0.44), margin of loan and processing charge (M.S.=0.32);  $'z'$  values for these aspects were significant at 5 per cent level of significance.

Maximum gain in knowledge of urban respondents was observed in aspect of eligibility and payment frequency (M.S.=0.44) which was statistically significant at 5 per cent level of significance ( $'z'=3.51$ ) followed by security/collateral (M.S.=0.40) and purpose/advantage (M.S.=0.32);  $'z'$  values for these aspects were significant at 5 per cent level of significance. No urban or rural respondent was found to have pre or post exposure knowledge about the aspects i.e. credit limit and maturity period.



**Plate-7: Respondents with booklets provided on loan and saving schemes (CCSHAU Campus)**

**Table 32: Gain in knowledge regarding *Kisan* Credit Card (KCC)**

S. No.	Aspects	Rural (n=50)				Urban (n=50)			
		Mean score			z value	Mean score			z value
		Pre - exposure	Post - exposure	Gain in knowledge		Pre - exposure	Post - exposure	Gain in knowledge	
1.	Purpose/advantage	1.00	1.40	0.40	<b>2.04*</b>	0.56	0.8	0.24	<b>1.26</b>
2.	Eligibility	1.08	1.16	0.08	<b>2.40*</b>	0.32	0.64	0.32	<b>1.87</b>
3.	Credit limit	-	0.76	0.76	<b>4.84**</b>	-	0.40	0.40	<b>3.33*</b>
4.	Rate of interest	0.80	1.04	0.24	<b>1.20</b>	-	0.36	0.36	<b>1.35*</b>
5.	Maturity period	-	0.60	0.60	<b>4.20**</b>	-	0.28	0.28	<b>2.74*</b>
6.	Security/Collateral	-	0.32	0.32	<b>2.94*</b>	-	-	-	-
7.	Payment frequency	-	0.92	0.92	<b>5.46**</b>	-	0.60	0.60	<b>4.20**</b>
8.	Payment period	-	0.72	0.72	<b>4.68**</b>	-	0.28	0.28	<b>2.74*</b>

\*Significant at 5% level of significance

\*\*Significant at 1% level of significance

**Table 33: Gain in knowledge regarding Crop loan**

S. No.	Aspects	Rural (n=50)				Urban (n=50)			
		Mean score			z value	Mean score			z value
		Pre exposure	Post exposure	Gain in knowledge		Pre exposure	Post exposure	Gain in knowledge	
1.	Purpose/advantage	0.60	0.84	0.24	<b>1.25</b>	0.44	0.76	0.32	<b>1.74</b>
2.	Eligibility	0.12	0.56	0.44	<b>2.92*</b>	-	0.44	0.44	<b>3.51*</b>
3.	Margin of loan	-	0.32	0.32	<b>2.94*</b>	-	0.20	0.20	<b>2.29*</b>
4.	Rate of interest	0.08	0.28	0.20	<b>2.74*</b>	-	0.16	0.16	<b>2.04*</b>
5.	Security/Collateral	-	0.56	0.56	<b>4.03**</b>	-	0.40	0.40	<b>3.33*</b>
6.	Processing charge	0.08	0.40	0.32	<b>3.33*</b>	-	0.28	0.28	<b>2.74*</b>
7.	Payment frequency	-	0.64	0.64	<b>4.36**</b>	-	0.44	0.44	<b>3.51*</b>
8.	Payment period	-	0.28	0.28	<b>2.74*</b>	-	0.20	0.20	<b>2.29*</b>

\*Significant at 5% level of significance

\*\*Significant at 1% level of significance

### **Gain in knowledge regarding *Krishi Tatkal Yojana* (KTY)**

Regarding *Krishi Tatkal Yojana*, Table 34 reveals that maximum gain in knowledge of rural respondents was found in case of eligibility (M.S.=0.36) which was statistically significant at 5 per cent level of significance ( $'z'=1.35$ ) followed by purpose/advantage (M.S.=0.28) and credit limit (M.S.=0.20);  $'z'$  values for these aspects were significant at 5 per cent level of significance.

Maximum gain in knowledge of urban respondents was found in case of eligibility (M.S.=0.20) which was statistically significant at 5 per cent level of significance ( $'z' =2.29$ ) followed by purpose/advantage (M.S.=0.12). No urban or rural respondent was found to have pre or post exposure knowledge about margin of loan, rate of interest, maturity period, payment frequency and payment period.

### **Gain in knowledge regarding Gold Metal loan**

Table 35 revealed that maximum gain in knowledge of rural respondents regarding Gold Metal Loan was found in case of eligibility (M.S.=0.46) which was statistically highly significant ( $'z'=4.03$ ,  $p=0.01$ ) followed by advantage/purpose (M.S.=0.40) which was statistically significant at 5 per cent level of significance ( $'z'=2.04$ ).

Table further reveals that maximum gain in knowledge of urban respondents was found about eligibility (M.S.=0.76) which was highly significant ( $'z'=4.48$ ,  $p=0.01$ ) followed by advantage/purpose (M.S.=0.28). No rural or urban respondent was found to have pre or post exposure knowledge about credit limit, margin of loan, rate of interest, maturity period, security/collateral, processing charge, payment frequency and payment period.



**Plate-8: Respondents with booklets provided on loan and saving schemes  
(Azaad Nagar)**

**Table 34: Gain in knowledge regarding *Krishi Tatkal Yojana (KTY)***

S. No.	Aspects	Rural (n=50)				Urban (n=50)			
		Mean score			z value	Mean score			z value
		Pre - Exposure	Post - exposure	Gain in knowledge		Pre - exposure	Post - exposure	Gain in knowledge	
1.	Purpose/advantage	-	0.28	0.28	<b>2.74*</b>	-	0.12	0.12	<b>1.75</b>
2.	Eligibility	-	0.36	0.36	<b>1.35*</b>	-	0.20	0.20	<b>2.29*</b>
3.	Credit limit	-	0.20	0.20	<b>2.29*</b>	-	-	-	-
4.	Security/ collateral	-	0.08	0.08	<b>1.42</b>	-	-	-	-
5.	Processing charge	-	0.08	0.08	<b>1.42</b>	-	-	-	-

\*Significant at 5% level of significance

**Table 35: Gain in knowledge e regarding Gold Metal loan**

S. No.	Aspects	Rural (n=50)				Urban (n=50)			
		Mean score			z value	Mean score			z value
		Pre - exposure	Post - exposure	Gain in knowledge		Pre - exposure	Post - exposure	Gain in knowledge	
1.	Purpose/advantage	0.6	1.00	0.40	<b>2.04*</b>	0.76	1.24	0.28	<b>2.40*</b>
2.	Eligibility	-	0.56	0.56	<b>4.03**</b>	-	0.76	0.76	<b>4.84**</b>

\*Significant at 5% level of significance

\*\*Significant at 1% level of significance

It is evident from Table 26 to 35 that pre-exposure mean knowledge scores for all the aspects of loan schemes were found to be low for both rural and urban respondents but increased after post-exposure.

#### 4.7 Benefits felt by rural and urban respondents in use of saving and loan schemes

Table 36 to 39 reveal the benefits felt by rural and urban respondents by usage of saving and loan schemes.

##### Benefits felt by rural respondents by usage of saving schemes

Data in Table 36 depict that safety and security was the main benefit felt by the rural respondent while using KVP (82%), PMJDY (76%), SCSS (50%), SSY (10%), APY (6%) and PPF (4%) whereas less investment/input was the benefit felt by the respondents while using KVP (80%), PMJDY (60%) and SCSS (46%).

**Table 36: Benefits felt by rural respondents by usage of saving schemes** n=50

S.No.	Benefits	KVP	PMJDY	SCSS	SSY	APY	PPF	NSC
<b>During availing/opening saving schemes</b>								
1.	Less paper work	28(56)	29(58)	22(44)	2(4)	2(4)	2(4)	1(2)
2.	Convenient and Accessible	23(46)	30(60)	12(24)	4(8)	2(4)	2(4)	1(2)
<b>After availing/opening saving schemes</b>								
3.	Safety and security	41(82)	38(76)	25(50)	5(10)	3(6)	2(4)	1(2)
4.	Tax benefit	22(44)	19(38)	14(28)	-	1(2)	1(2)	1(2)
5.	High rate of interest	28(56)	27(54)	12(24)	3(6)	2(4)	2(4)	1(2)
6.	No unnecessary expenditure of money	36(72)	28(56)	23(46)	2(4)	3(6)	2(4)	1(2)
7.	No legal issue	31(62)	25(50)	10(20)	1(2)	1(2)	2(4)	1(2)
8.	Less investment/input	40(80)	30(60)	23(46)	2(4)	1(2)	2(4)	1(2)

Figures in parentheses indicate percentages  
Multiple Responses

##### Benefits felt by urban respondents by usage of saving schemes

Data in Table 37 reveals that in case of PPF, safety and security was the main benefit felt by the urban respondents (55%) followed by no legal issue (52%). In case of PMJDY less investment/input and no unnecessary expenditure of money were the main benefits felt by the respondents (33%) followed by being convenient and accessible (27%). In case of SCSS, 'safety and security' and 'convenient and accessible' were the main benefits felt by the respondents (33%) followed by no unnecessary expenditure of money and tax benefit (30%). In case of SSY, 22 per cent of the respondents felt benefit of high rate of interest followed by safety and security, convenient and accessible and less investment/input (19%). In case of MIS, safety and security and no unnecessary expenditure of money were the main benefits felt by the respondents (19%) followed by high rate of

interest and less paper work (16%). In case of NSC, high rate of interest and safety and security were the main benefits felt by respondents (11%) followed by tax benefit and less paper work (8.3%).

**Table 37: Benefits felt by urban respondents by usage of saving schemes**

n=36

S.No.	Benefits	PPF	PMJDY	SCSS	SSY	MIS	NSC
<b>During availing/opening saving schemes</b>							
1.	Less paper work	13(36)	9(25)	10(27)	6(16)	6(16)	3(8.3)
2.	Convenient and accessible	12(33)	10(27)	12(33)	7(19)	5(13)	2(5.5)
<b>After availing/opening saving schemes</b>							
3.	Safety and security	20(55)	10(27)	12(33)	7(19)	7(19)	4(11)
4.	Tax benefit	17(47)	6(16)	11(30)	5(13)	-	3(8.3)
5.	High rate of interest	11(30)	-	10(27)	8(22)	6(16)	4(11)
6.	No unnecessary expenditure of money	15(41)	12(33)	11(30)	5(13)	7(19)	2(5.5)
7.	No legal issue	19(52)	6(16)	8(22)	6(16)	4(11)	2(5.5)
8.	Less investment/input	17(47)	12(33)	9(25)	7(19)	5(13)	3(8.3)

Figures in parentheses indicate percentages  
Multiple Responses

**Table 38: Benefits felt by rural respondents by usage of loan schemes**

n=34

S.No.	Benefits	Personal loan	Home loan	Vehicle loan	KCC	Crop loan
<b>During availing/opening saving schemes</b>						
1.	Less paper work	5(14)	4(11)	8(23)	6(17)	-
2.	Convenient and Accessible	8(23)	3(8.8)	9(26)	6(17)	6(17)
3.	Multiple loan options	-	1(2.9)	4(11)	-	-
<b>After availing/opening saving schemes</b>						
4.	Secured loan	7(20)	2(5.8)	11(32)	5(14)	3(8.8)
5.	Tax benefit	6(17)	-	-	8(23)	-
6.	Low rate of interest	4(11)	-	5(14)	3(8.8)	-
7.	No legal issue	1(2.9)	-	3(8.8)	2(5.8)	-
8.	Timely repayment of loan	6(17)	3(8.8)	7(20)	4(11)	2(5.8)
9.	Repayment in Instalments	4(11)	5(14)	8(23)	4(11)	3(8.8)
10.	Use of product before full payment	6(17)	5(14)	9(26)	15(44)	6(17)

Figures in parentheses indicate percentages  
Multiple Responses

### Benefits felt by rural respondents by usage of loan schemes

Data present in Table 38 depict that being convenient and accessible was the main benefit felt by the respondents while using Personal loan (23%) followed by being secured loan (20%) and tax benefit (17%). In case of Home loan, repayment in instalments and use of asset before full payment were the main benefits felt by the respondents (14%) followed by less paper work (11%). In case of Vehicle loan, 32 per cent of the respondents felt the benefit that it was a secured loan followed by convenient and accessible and use of asset before full payment (26%). In case of KCC, use of product before full payment was the main benefit felt by the respondents (44%) followed by tax benefit (23%) and less paper work (17%). In case of Crop loan, 'convenient and accessible' was the main benefit felt by the respondents (17%) followed by secured loan and repayment in instalments (8.8%).

**Table 39: Benefits felt by urban respondents by usage of loan schemes**

n=29

S.No.	Benefits	Personal loan	Education loan	Home loan	Vehicle loan
<b>During availing/opening saving schemes</b>					
1.	Less paper work	4(13)	2(6.8)	5(17)	9(31)
2.	Convenient and Accessible	8(27)	2(6.8)	3(10)	9(31)
3.	Multiple loan options	-	-	1(3.4)	4(13)
<b>After availing/opening saving schemes</b>					
4.	Low rate of interest	4(13)	3(10)	-	5(17)
5.	Secured loan	10 (34)	4(13)	2(6.8)	11(37)
6.	Tax benefit	-	9(31)	4(13)	-
7.	No legal issue	1(3.4)	-	-	3(10)
8.	Timely repayment of loan	6(20)	4(13)	3(10)	7(24)
9.	Repayment in Instalments	4(13)	5(17)	5(17)	8(27)
10.	Use of product before full payment	11(37)	5(17)	9(31)	14(48)

Figures in parentheses indicate percentages

Multiple Responses

### Benefits felt by urban respondents by usage of loan schemes

Table 39 reveals that use of product before full payment was the main benefit felt by the respondents while using Personal loan (37%) followed by secured loan (34%). In case of Education loan tax benefit was the main benefit felt by the respondents (31%). In case of Home loan and Vehicle loan, use of asset before full payment was main benefit felt by the respondents (31% and 48 % respectively) followed by less paper work and repayment in instalment (17%) and secured loan (37%).

#### 4.8 Constraints faced by rural and urban respondents in use of saving and loan schemes

Table 40 to 43 reveal that constraints faced by rural and urban respondents by usage of saving and loan schemes.

**Table 40: Constraints faced by rural respondents by usage of saving schemes** **n=50**

S.No.	Constraints	KVP	PMJDY	SCSS	SSY	APY	PPF	NSC
<b>During availing/opening saving schemes</b>								
1.	Large amount required for opening saving account	5(10)	-	9(18)	15(30)	19(38)	-	10(20)
2.	No knowledge about account opening procedure	26(52)	-	19(38)	23(46)	14(28)	23(46)	29(58)
3.	Lengthy account opening procedure	29(58)	27(54)	18(36)	21(42)	20(40)	18(36)	21(42)
4.	No co-operation /guidance from the bank and post office staff	25(50)	29(58)	16(32)	12(24)	-	25(50)	20(40)
5.	Crowd in bank and post office	19(38)	12(24)	20(40)	22(44)	21(42)	20(40)	17(34)
<b>After availing/opening saving schemes</b>								
6.	Low rate of interest	10(20)	-	19(38)	20(40)	19(38)	8(16)	14(28)
7.	Limited no. of withdrawals/one time withdrawal	21(42)	31(62)	10(20)	16(32)	15(30)	33(66)	28(56)
8.	Penalty on premature withdrawals	15(30)	-	15(30)	19(38)	10(20)	6(12)	32(64)

Figures in parentheses indicate percentages

Multiple Responses

#### **Constraints faced by rural respondents by usage of saving schemes**

Table 40 shows that in the case of KVP 58 per cent respondents faced constraints during availing scheme (lengthy account opening procedure) and 42 per cent respondents faced constraints after availing scheme (limited number of withdrawals). In the case of PMJDY, more than half (62%) of the respondents faced constraints after availing scheme (limited number of withdrawals) and 58 per cent during availing scheme because of no co-operation/guidance from the bank and post office staff. In case of SCSS, 40 per cent respondents faced constraints during availing scheme due to crowd in bank and post office and 38 per cent respondents faced constraints after availing scheme (low rate of

interest). In case of SSY, 46 per cent of the respondents faced constraints during availing scheme because they do not know about account opening procedure followed by 38 per cent after availing scheme. In case of APY due to crowded in bank and post office 42 per cent respondents faced constraint during availing scheme followed by lengthy account opening procedure (40%). In case of PPF 66 per cent respondent face constraint after availing scheme and 50 per cent face constraint during availing scheme. And in case of NSC, 38 per cents respondents faced constraint during availing scheme and 24 per cent faced constraint after availing scheme.

**Table 41: Constraints faced by urban respondents by usage of saving schemes n=36**

S.No.	Constraints	PPF	PMJDY	SCSS	SSY	MIS	NSC
<b>During availing /opening saving schemes</b>							
1.	Large amount required for opening saving account	5(13)	-	4(11)	10(27)	-	-
2.	No knowledge about account opening procedure	10(27)	-	29(80)	26(72)	11(33)	25(69)
3.	Lengthy account opening procedure	10(27)	-	-	-	-	-
4.	No co-operation/guidance from the bank and post office staff	8(22)	8(22)	18(50)	21(58)	4(11)	17(47)
5.	Crowd in bank and post office	10(27)	-	11(30)	19(52)	21(58)	17(47)
<b>After availing/opening saving schemes</b>							
6.	Low interest rate	18(50)	-	19(52)	20(55)	4(11)	14(38)
7.	Limited no. of withdrawals/ one time withdrawal	11(30)	10(27)	29(80)	22(61)	9(25)	-
8.	Penalty on premature Withdrawals	21(58)	-	19(52)	23(63)	-	29(80)

Figures in parentheses indicate percentages  
Multiple Responses

**Constraints faced by urban respondents by usage of saving schemes**

Table 41 shows that in the case in case of PPF, 58 per cent respondents faced constraint after availing scheme due to penalty in premature withdrawals followed by lengthy account opening procedure and crowded in bank and post office (27%). In case of PMJDY, 27 per cent respondents faced constraint after availing scheme and 22 per cent faced constraint during availing scheme. In case of SCSS, 80 per cent respondents faced constraint during and after availing scheme due to no

knowledge about account opening procedure and limited number of withdrawals respectively. In case of SSY, 72 per cent respondents faced constraint because they did not have knowledge about account opening procedure followed by penalty in premature withdrawals (63%). In case of MIS, 58 per cent respondents faced constraint because of crowd in bank and post office followed by no knowledge about account opening procedure (33%). In case of NSC, 80 per cent respondents faced constraint due to penalty on premature withdrawals followed by no knowledge account opening procedure (69%).

**Table 42: Constraints faced by rural respondents by usage of loan schemes n=34**

S.No.	Constraints	Personal loan	Vehicle loan	Home Loan	KCC	Crop loan
<b>During taking loan</b>						
1.	Lengthy loan procedure/documentation	32(94)	28(82)	32(94)	13(38)	11(32)
2.	Non-cooperative bank staff	21(0)	33(97)	24(70)	13(38)	-
3.	High processing fee	20(58)	18(52)	28(82)	-	22(64)
4.	Crowd in bank	23(67)	21(61)	17(50)	21(61)	10(29)
5.	High rate of interest during taking loan	20(58)	25(73)	34(100)	10(29)	21(61)
<b>After taking loan</b>						
6.	Repayment of loan is Difficult	29(85)	34(100)	28(82)	9(26)	23(67)
7.	Repayment period is Insufficient	21(61)	29(85)	27(79)	11(32)	15(44)
8.	More interest charged for late repayment	15(44)	24(70)	30(88)	8(23)	10(29)
9.	Insufficient money left for household daily expenditure	29(85)	30(88)	29(85)	27(79)	34(100)

Figures in parentheses indicate percentages

Multiple Responses

#### **Constraints faced by rural respondents by usage of loan schemes**

Table 42 revealed that in case of Personal loan, 94 per cent respondents faced constraints during availing loan due to lengthy loan procedure/documentation followed by insufficient money left for household daily expenditure after availing loan. In case of Vehicle loan, cent per cent respondents faced constraint after availing loan because repayment of loan is difficult followed by non-cooperative bank staff (97%). In case of Home loan, cent per cent respondents faced constraint during availing loan due to high rate of interest followed by lengthy loan procedure/documentation (94%). In case of KCC, 79 per cent respondents faced constraint after availing loan because insufficient money left for household daily expenditure followed by crowd in bank during taking loan (61%). In case of

Crop loan, cent per cent respondents faced constraints after taking loan because insufficient money left for household daily expenditure followed by high processing fee during taking loan (64%).

**Table 43: Constraints faced by urban respondents by usage of loan schemes n=29**

S.No.	Categories	Personal loan	Vehicle loan	Home loan	Education loan
<b>During taking loan</b>					
1.	Lengthy loan procedure/documentation	27(93)	21(72)	29(100)	22(75)
2.	Non-cooperative bank staff	26(89)	27(93)	18(62)	21(72)
3.	High processing fee	16(55)	13(44)	23(79)	21(72)
5.	Crowd in bank	14(48)	19(65)	12(41)	19(65)
6.	High rate of interest during taking loan	16(55)	18(62)	29(100)	21(72)
<b>After taking loan</b>					
7.	Repayment of loan is difficult	21(72)	26(89)	23(79)	28(96)
8.	Repayment period is insufficient	12(41)	25(86)	23(79)	20(68)
9.	More interest charged for late repayment	10(34)	18(62)	27(93)	18(62)
10.	Insufficient money left for household daily expenditure	24(82)	27(93)	24(82)	24(82)

Figures in parentheses indicate percentages  
Multiple Responses

#### **Constraints faced by urban respondents by usage of loan schemes**

Table 43 reveals that in case of Personal loan, 93 per cent respondents faced constraint during taking loan due to lengthy loan procedure/documentation followed by repayment of loan being difficult (72%). In case of Vehicle loan, due to non-cooperative bank staff, 93 per cent respondents faced constraint during taking loan followed by constraint i.e. repayment of loan being difficult after taking loan (89%). In case of Home loan, cent per cent respondent faced constraint of lengthy loan procedure and higher rate of interest and 93 per cent respondents faced constraint because of more interest charged for late repayment followed by insufficient money left for household daily expenditure (82%). In case of Education loan, 96 per cent respondents faced constraint after taking loan because repayment of loan being difficult followed by insufficient money left for household daily expenditure (82%).

This chapter presents the discussion regarding the findings of the study. The relevant discussion has been presented under the following sub-heads:

- 5.1 Background profile of the respondents
- 5.2 General information about respondents' bank accounts
- 5.3 Awareness and adoption of government loan and saving schemes
- 5.4 Gain in knowledge about government loan and saving schemes
- 5.5 Benefits felt by the respondents about government loan and saving schemes
- 5.6 Constraints faced by respondents about government loan and saving schemes

### **5.1 Background profile of the respondents**

#### **Profile of the respondents**

Findings of the present study revealed that more than half of the respondents (62%) belonged to 41 to 60 years age group, 75 per cent respondents were male, 87 per cent respondents were married, 45 per cent respondents were educated upto 10+2 and half of the respondents (50%) belonged to high caste. Respondents' main occupation was service (41%); 36 per cent of the respondents' family occupation was farming and monthly income was between Rs.30, 001-60,000.

A similar study by Rani (2017) revealed that majority of the respondents (55%) belonged to 41-50 years of age group, educated upto middle class (38%), belonged to high caste (50%), had joint family (52%) with 7-9 family members (48%). More than half of the respondents (58%) had farming as their main occupation and monthly income between Rs. 43000-66000.

### **5.2 General information about respondents' bank accounts**

About general information, majority of the respondents were having account in public sector bank i.e. SBI (67%) and PNB (39%). 88 per cent respondents were having saving account in bank followed by recurring account (42%), fixed deposit (21%) and current account (16%).

Safety of money was the main reason given by the respondents (81%) for having any account in bank/post office. Similar study revealed that most of the respondents were availing service of private sector banks, 50 per cent of respondents were having saving account followed by current account (15%) and fixed deposit account (15%) (Kapoor, 2009). More than half of the respondents gathered information through television (54%) followed by friends (50%), bank/post office (48%) and newspaper (40%); 51 per cent respondents were having 2 accounts in different bank/post office; 33 per cent respondents opened their first account 10-15 years back followed by 5-10 years back. These findings are in accordance with findings of Mathumitha (2015) who revealed that 15.8 percent

respondents gathered information through advertisements followed by friends (13.3%) and other sources (2.50%); 56.7 per cent of respondents were using banks for past 3-5 years.

### **5.3 Awareness and adoption of government loan and saving schemes**

In the present study, amongst government saving schemes, majority of the respondents were having awareness about PMJDY i.e. 94 per cent and half of the respondents (50%) adopted it. Similar study revealed that 76 per cent of people had the awareness about PMJDY and 32 per cent of the people had PMJDY account (Subramanya and Alfia, 2015). In case of awareness about saving schemes, 76 percent of respondent were aware about KVP followed by SCCS (61%), PPF and SSY (63%) and NSC (40%). These findings were supported by Kalaiarasi and Saranyadevi (2016). It was reported that 90 percent of the depositors were aware of the PPF, more than 80 percent of the depositors were aware of the SSY, more than 65 percent of the respondents were aware of the KVP and NSC.

Present study further revealed that awareness regarding PPF and MIS was 63 per cent and 21 per cent respectively and adoption of these schemes were 23 per cent and 3 per cent respectively. The findings of the study are in line with Jain and Kothari (2012) were 26 per cent respondents were aware of PPF and 23 per cent adopted it and 19 per cent respondents were aware of MIS and 33 per cent adopted it.

As is evident from present study, in case of government loan schemes, 84 per cent respondents were aware about Home loan followed by Personal loan (83%), Vehicle loan (81%) and Education loan (76%) and adoption of these schemes were 17 per cent, 33 per cent, 29 per cent and 8 per cent respectively. The results are in consonance with findings of Gupta and Jain (2012) who reported that majority of the customers had taken Home loan (32%), followed by Personal loan (30%), Education loan (16%) and Vehicle loan (6%).

Out of 10 government saving schemes, 7 schemes were adopted by rural respondents and 6 schemes were adopted by urban respondents. Similarly, out of 13 government loan schemes, 5 schemes were adopted by rural respondents and 4 schemes were adopted by urban respondents.

In case of saving schemes, in rural areas, 50 respondents adopted 115 saving schemes. In urban areas, 36 respondents adopted 60 saving schemes. In case of loan schemes, 34 respondents adopted 75 loan schemes. In urban areas, 29 respondents adopted 57 loan schemes.

In rural areas, there were 34 respondents who adopted both loan and saving schemes, similarly in urban areas, 15 respondents adopted both loan and saving schemes.

Present study revealed that 90 per cent respondents' major source of information was newspaper about saving schemes followed by television (83%), relatives and friends (46%) and banks (40%). The study was supported by the findings of Subramany and Alfia (2015) who reported

that 38 per cent people were knowing about PMJDY through friends and relatives and only 12 per cent were knowing from bank and financial institutions. Cent per cent respondents were aware that SBI offered saving schemes followed by PNB (86%), *Sarva Haryana Gramin Bank* (80%), ICICI bank (50%), Cooperative bank (48%), HDFC bank (38%), Andhra bank (36%), State Bank of Patiala (28%), and Post Office (16%).

The results of the present study are in consonance with results of Raval (2015) who reported that contribution of public sector banks was more to make saving schemes successful in both rural and urban areas with 7.24 crores and 5.98 crores accounts followed by regional rural banks (2.57 crores in rural and 0.44 crores in urban areas) and private banks had nominal contribution with 0.41 and 0.28 crores in rural and urban areas.

It is important to mention here that banks were more popular among respondents than post office. The trust level that respondents had with banks was very high as compared to post office. Respondents were associated with banks for many services (internet banking, ATM facility and other facilities) that are required on regular basis and these facilities were not offered by post office. Therefore, majority of the respondents preferred opening account in banks. Respondents were also having misconception that there was low rate of interest in post office as compared to bank in saving or other accounts and schemes because they had less knowledge about post office and its services.

#### **5.4 Gain in knowledge about government loan and saving schemes**

In the present study gain in knowledge regarding KVP revealed that highest 'z' value was found in the aspect of joint account facility ('z'=3.56) in urban areas followed by account transfer facility ('z'=2.92) in rural areas. In case of NSC, 'z' value was highly significant in the aspect of tax benefit in both rural and urban areas i.e. 'z'=5.18 and 'z'=4.34 respectively. In case of APY, 'z' value was highly significant in aspect of account transfer facility ('z'=4.68); In case of NPS, 'z' value was highly significant in aspect of nomination facility ('z'=4.20). About PMJDY, 'z' value was significant in aspect of joint account facility, minimum limit, and account transfer facility, in both rural and urban areas. In case of SSY, in rural areas 'z' value was same and highly significant in case of tax benefit and provision of card/pass book certificate ('z'=4.20) and in urban areas 'z' value was highly significant ('z'=4.17) for the same.

Present study reveals that amongst loan schemes, gain in knowledge in case of Personal Loan in both rural and urban areas, 'z' value was found to be significant in aspect of payment frequency ('z'=3.86 in rural area) and credit limit ('z'=3.51 in urban area). In case of gain in knowledge regarding Home Loan in both rural and urban areas, 'z' value was highly significant in aspect of payment frequency i.e. 'z'=4.68 and 'z'=5.46 respectively. In case of Education Loan in both rural and urban areas maximum 'z' value was significant in aspect of payment frequency but highly

significant ( $z=4.36$ ) in urban areas. The present study gets support from the findings of Devan *et al* (2013) who revealed students perception towards education loan with respect to loan features. Most of the respondents had a high level of perception about the rate of interest (Mean score=10) followed by convenient procedure (Mean score=8.8), eligibility criteria (Mean score=8.66) and security (Mean=7.3).

The present study shows that in case of KCC in both rural and urban areas 'z' value was highly significant in aspect of payment frequency i.e.  $z=5.46$  and  $z=4.20$  respectively. In case of Crop Loan in both rural and urban areas 'z' value was significant in aspect of payment frequency but highly significant in rural areas ( $z=4.36$ ).

### **5.5 Benefits felt by the respondents in use of government loan and saving schemes**

In case of government saving schemes, in both rural and urban areas respondents felt KVP, PMJDY, SCSS, SSY, APY, PPF, MIS and NSC schemes to be beneficial because these schemes provided safety and security to their money; investment in these schemes was easy, these schemes were convenient and accessible, there was no unnecessary expenditure of money after availing these schemes. Some of the respondents found these schemes were beneficial because of high rate of interest; respondents also got tax benefit from these schemes. Respondents reported that there was less paper work during account opening procedure and there was no legal issue regarding these schemes.

In the present study, in case of government loan schemes, in both rural and urban areas respondents felt Personal loan, Education loan, Home loan, Vehicle loan, KCC and Crop loan beneficial because of the reason that they can use asset before full payment of loan. They said that these loans were secure and taking loan was convenient and accessible and there was less paper work during taking loan; respondents reported that there was low rate of interest and no legal issue regarding these loans. They felt that these loan schemes were beneficial because there were multiple loan options offered in these schemes. These findings are in consonance with findings of Gupta and Jain (2012) who reported that easy repayment and less formalities were main factors leading customers for selection of loans and 38 per cent people availed loan because of easy repayment followed by benefit of low rate of interest (12 %).

### **5.6 Constraints faced by respondents about government loan and saving schemes**

In case of government saving schemes, in both rural and urban areas, respondents faced constraints by usage of KVP, PMJDY, SCSS, SSY, APY, PPF, MIS and NSC. In some saving schemes high amount is required for opening account. So that was the main problem faced by respondents during availing saving schemes. Due to non co-operative bank staff and lengthy account opening procedure, some respondents faced problem during opening saving schemes. Many respondents faced constraints after availing saving schemes due to low rate of interest provided by

bank, limited numbers of withdrawals and penalty in premature withdrawals of money. No research study was found similar or related to this aspect.

In case of government loan schemes, in both rural and urban areas respondents faced some constraints by usage of Personal loan, Education loan, Home loan, Vehicle loan, and KCC and Crop loan. During taking loan, most of the respondents faced problem due to high processing fee and high rate of interest charged. Similar results were reported by Devakar and Reddy (2013). According to them most of the time loans were not disbursed during commencement season or when people needed and many times bank and post office staff did not explain the exact procedure of taking loan. So many of the respondents faced problem during taking loan. Crop loan is basic need for rural respondents but they faced much constraint during and after taking Crop loan. High processing fee was the main problem faced by the respondents followed by the problem i.e. repayment of loan is difficult (67%), high interest rate (61%) and repayment period is insufficient (44%). Majority of the respondents (98.75%) expressed that there was lengthy procedure to avail crop loan followed by insufficient guidance (66.87%), high rate of interest (63.12%), repayment was difficult and more interest was charged for late payment (31.87%).

In the present study in case of Home loan, respondents faced constraints due to high rate of interest (100%) followed by lengthy loan procedure (94%), more interest charged for late repayment (88%), high processing fee (82%) and non co-operative bank and post office staff (70%). The findings of the present study are in consonance with findings of Prakash (2013) where majority of the respondents faced problems due to lengthy procedure and non co-operative bank staff. He further revealed that major problem faced by people was untimely payment of loan. Similarly credit limit was found to be sufficient for farmers but there was found to be non availability of loan on time.

India is currently undergoing rapid changes mainly because of the liberalization of the economy. Along with the economic changes, social values, and social structures are also rapidly changing and affecting one another. In post-independence period, the major focus of the Government and the Reserve Bank of India was to develop a sound banking system that could support planned economic development through mobilization of resources and channel them into productive sectors. Banks and other financial institutions act as an intermediary between depositors and the loan applicants; their most important operation is to grant loans. Therefore, soundness of the banking system hinges on the reliability of asset structure in terms of secure loan portfolio and therein lays the threat to a bank's profitability in terms of emergence and growth of nonperforming loans. The most important challenge is to develop an ecosystem of collaboration between the regulators, financial institutions, technology providers, NGOs, state level and central level agencies which can stimulate financial inclusion. (Patnaik *et.al* 2015). In recent years the Indian Government and the Reserve Bank of India have been pushing the concept of financial inclusion, but no palpable effect could be seen in the plight of these financially vulnerable people. To mitigate these long drawn financial sufferings, central government announced some loan and saving schemes and called it as the National Mission on Financial Inclusion (NMFI) for weaker section and low income groups. This effort will certainly go a long way in promoting economic growth and reducing poverty, while mitigating systematic risk and maintaining financial stability.

In light of the above facts, the present study was formulated with the following specific objectives:

1. To assess the existing knowledge and extent of use of government loan and saving schemes by respondents.
2. To impart knowledge about the schemes and find out the gain in knowledge of respondents.
3. To ascertain the benefits and constraints faced in use of loan and saving schemes.

#### **Methodology**

**Locale of the study:** Hisar district from Haryana state was purposively selected for the present study due to easy accessibility of the respondents. Hisar Block I and Hisar Block II were randomly selected from total nine blocks of Hisar district. Two villages i.e. Dabra and Devan from two blocks i.e. Hisar block I and Hisar block II from Hisar district and two urban localities i.e. CCSHAU campus and Azaad Nagar from two different wards i.e. ward 18 and ward 20 from Hisar city were randomly

selected to find out the knowledge and extent of use of government loan and saving schemes used by the respondents.

### **Sampling procedure**

50 rural respondents using at least one government loan or saving scheme was randomly selected from the two blocks (25 from each village). Similarly 50 urban respondents were randomly selected from the two wards (25 from each locality). Thus, the total number of respondents was 100. Respondent was the most educated person of the family irrespective of sex and age.

### **Tools and techniques of the data collection**

#### **Objective I:**

A pretested interview schedule was developed in accordance with the objectives of the study to find out pre and post exposure knowledge of respondents, to study the extent of use of the schemes and to find out the benefits and constraints faced by the respondents by use of the schemes.

**Analysis of data:** The data thus collected were, tabulated and analyzed using frequency, percentages, weighted mean score and two sample 'z' test.

### **Results**

#### **Profile of the respondents**

It was found that 62 per cent respondents belonged to middle age group, 75 per cent respondents were male, 87 per cent were married, 45 per cent were educated upto 10+2, 41 per cent respondents' main occupation was service and 53 per cent families were of nuclear type consisting of 3-5 members (54%). Exactly half of the respondents (50%) belonged to high caste. Service was main family occupation (49%) and annual income was between Rs.30,001-60,000. Half of the respondents (50%) were having medium mass media exposure.

#### **General information about respondents' bank accounts**

About general information, it was found that 71 per cent of the respondents were having accounts in banks. Majority of the respondents were having account in State Bank of India which is public sector bank. Safety of money was the main reason (81%) for having any account in bank/post office. Majority of the respondents (88%) were having saving account in bank and 24 percent were having saving account in post office. Rural and urban respondents gave reason of opening current account was that it was useful for business. Rural and urban respondents gave reason that in recurring account, there was proper use of monthly savings. Rural and urban rural respondents opened fixed deposit account because of benefit of rate of interest; maximum i.e. 53 per cent respondents were having two accounts in bank/post office while 33 per cent respondents opened their first account 10-15 years back.

### **Awareness and adoption of government loan and saving schemes**

It is interesting to note that more number of rural respondents adopted saving and loan schemes as compared to urban respondents.

Out of total 10 saving schemes which respondents were aware of, 8 were adopted by them and out of total 13 loan schemes which they were aware of, only 6 were adopted by them.

Amongst government saving schemes, 94 per cent respondents were aware about *Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana* but only half of the respondents (50%) adopted it. Amongst government loan schemes, 83 per cent respondents were aware about Personal Loan but only 33 per cent adopted it. In total 86 respondents adopted 175 saving schemes and total 63 respondents adopted 132 loan schemes. Major source of information about saving and loan schemes was newspaper and television respectively. Cent percent respondents were aware that government loan and saving schemes were offered in State Bank of India which is public sector bank.

### **Gain in knowledge regarding saving schemes**

In both rural and urban areas in case of KVP, maximum gain in knowledge was found about transfer facility (0.56) and joint account facility (M.S.=0.60). In case of NSC, in both rural and urban areas maximum gain in knowledge was found in case of tax benefit (M.S. =0.44 and M.S. =0.32 respectively). In case of PPF, maximum gain in knowledge was found in case of nomination facility (M.S. =0.48) and account transfer facility (M.S. =0.48). In case of PMJDY, in both rural and urban areas, maximum gain in knowledge was found in case of minimum limit i.e. M.S. =0.76 and M.S. =0.72 respectively. In case of SSY, maximum gain in knowledge was found in case of age for eligibility (M.S. =0.64) and account transfer facility (M.S. =0.68).

### **Gain in knowledge regarding loan schemes**

In case of Personal Loan, in both rural and urban areas maximum gain in knowledge was found in case of purpose/advantage i.e. M.S. =0.52 and M.S. =0.48 respectively. In case of Home Loan, in both rural and urban areas, maximum gain in knowledge was found in aspect of payment frequency i.e. M.S.=0.72 and M.S.=0.92 respectively. In case of Education Loan, maximum gain in knowledge was found in aspects of payment frequency, eligibility and security/collateral. In case of KCC, in both rural and urban areas maximum gain in knowledge was found in case of payment frequency.

### **Benefits felt by urban and rural respondents by usage of saving and loan schemes**

In case of government loan schemes, rural and urban respondents found PPF beneficial due to tax benefit; 60 per cent rural and 27 per cent urban respondents found PMJDY, convenient and accessible; 28 per cent rural and 30 per cent urban respondents felt tax benefit from SCCS, while 6 per cent rural and 22 per cent urban respondents found that there was high rate of interest in SSY. It was found that 82 per cent rural respondents felt benefit that KVP was safe and secure.

In case of government loan schemes, both rural and urban respondents felt Personal loan, vehicle loan and KCC beneficial because they could use the product before full payment. After use of Education loan 31 per cent urban respondents reported that it was beneficial because government provided tax benefit on it; 17 per cent rural respondents said that crop loan was convenient and accessible and use could be made before full payment.

#### **Constraints faced by urban and rural respondents by use of saving and loan schemes**

In case of government saving schemes, rural and urban respondents reported that there is penalty in premature withdrawals in PPF and SCSS. It was found that 22 percent urban and 58 per cent rural respondents reported that they faced problem to open *Jan Dhan Yojana* because of non co-operative bank and post office staff; 22 per cent urban and 32 per cent rural respondents said that there was limited number of withdrawals in case of SSY.

In case of government loan schemes, rural and urban respondents faced problem during taking Personal loan and Education loan because of lengthy loan procedure. 86 per cent urban and 85 per cent rural respondents reported that repayment period in Vehicle loan was insufficient. Cent percent urban and rural respondents reported that high rate of interest was charged in case of Home loan.

#### **Conclusion:**

Government of India launched many loan and saving schemes which were available in all nationalized and private banks and post office. Respondents were aware about many loan and saving schemes and different schemes were adopted by them. Newspapers and television were major sources of information about these loan and saving schemes. Knowledge was imparted through print media. After imparting knowledge there was significant gain in knowledge about loan and saving schemes. Respondents found these schemes beneficial but some respondents faced some problems before/during and after adoption of these schemes.

#### **Recommendations**

- These loan and saving schemes can prove to be of tremendous use and help to the needy people especially farmers, unemployed youth, women or other financially weaker sections of society by opening accounts and availing relevant saving and loan schemes.
- If problems/constraints faced by people while using these schemes are taken care of by the government, more number of people can make use of these schemes and the financial problem of people can be taken care of to some extent.
- The government, banks, field functionaries (DESSs), *Kisan mela* etc. can play a major role in dissemination of knowledge regarding these useful loan and saving schemes.
- Workshops, seminars etc. can also be organized for imparting knowledge to rural and urban people regarding the schemes.

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**ANNEXURE-I**

**Interview schedule**

**A. Background profile**

**Name of respondents:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Age:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Gender:** \_\_\_\_\_

**1. Marital status:**

Married

Unmarried

Divorcee

Widow/widower

**2. Respondents educational:**

Illiterate

Primary

Middle

10 +2

Graduate

Post graduate

**3. Type of family**

Nuclear family

Joint family

**4. Size of family (No. of family members):** \_\_\_\_\_

**5. Caste:** \_\_\_\_\_

**6. Respondents' Occupation:**

Service

Business

Farming

Retired

Housewife

**7. Family occupation**

Service

Business

Farming

Retired

**8. Monthly family income: (Rs.)** \_\_\_\_\_

**9. Mass media exposure**

Television

Radio

Newspaper

Magazine

Leaflet/pamphlets

Internet

Mobile (SMS/Whatsapp)

Any other

**ANNEXURE -II**

**B. General information about banks/post office**

**1. Do you have any account in**

Bank

Post office

Both (bank/post office)

**2. Name of the banks having any account \_\_\_\_\_**

**3. How did you come to know about bank/post office accounts?**

Television

Radio

Bank

Newspaper

Magazine

Friends

Relatives

Internet

Any other

**4. What are the reasons for your having any account in banks/post office?**

Safety of money

Benefit of rate of interest

Easy to open

Easy to operate/maintain

Additional facility (ATM, net banking etc.)

Any other

**5. Which type of accounts you have in banks/post office?**

Saving account

Current account

Recurring account

Fixed deposit account

**6. What are the reasons for having specific account in banks/post office**

Benefit of rate of interest

Passbook/Certificate

Cheque book facility

ATM card facility

Internet banking facility

Proper use of monthly savings

Useful for business

Any other

**7. How many bank accounts you have? \_\_\_\_\_**

**8. When did you open first account in any bank? \_\_\_\_\_**

**9. How often you visit the bank?**

Daily

Weekly

Fortnightly

Monthly

Once in 2 months

Once in 6 months

### C. Awareness and adoption of saving & loan schemes

**1. Do you know about following saving schemes launched by government of India and have you adopted any of these schemes?**

S.No.	Name of the schemes	Awareness	Adoption
1.	National Pension Scheme		
2.	Kisan Vikas Patra		
3.	Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana		
4.	Sukanya Samridhi Yojana		
5.	Atal Pension Yojana		
6.	National Saving Certificate		
7.	Public Provident Fund		
8.	Senior Citizens Saving Scheme		
9.	Monthly Income Scheme		
10.	Rajiv Gandhi Equity Saving Scheme		
11.	National Pension Scheme		
12.	Kisan Vikas Patra		
13.	Any other		

**2. Do you know about following loan schemes launched by government of India and have you adopted any of these schemes?**

S.No.	Name of the schemes	Awareness	Adoption
1.	Personal loan		
2.	Vehicle Loan		
3.	Home Loan		
4.	Education Loan		
5.	MUDRA Yojana		
6.	MSME		
7.	Kisan Credit Card		
8.	Crop Loan		
9.	Kisan Tatkal Yojana		
10.	Gold Metal Loan		
11.	Dairy Loan		
12.	Irrigation Loan		
13.	Poultry Loan		
14.	Any other		

**3. From which source you got the information about these saving schemes?**

- a) Bank
- b) Newspaper
- c) Television
- d) Radio
- e) Relatives
- f) Friends
- g) Internet
- h) Magazine
- i) Any other

**4. Do you know about the banks in which these saving schemes are offered?**

---

**5. Do you know about the banks in which these loan schemes are offered?**

---

**D. Pre and post knowledge about government loan and saving schemes**

**1. Pre and post Knowledge about government saving schemes**

S. No.	Name of the saving schemes	Pre and Post exposure	National Pension Scheme	Kisan Vikas Patra	Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana	Sukanya Samridhi Yojana	Atal Pension Yojana
	Aspects						
1.	Joint account facility	Pre - exposure					
		Post - exposure					
2.	Age for eligibility	Pre - exposure					
		Post - exposure					
3.	Maximum limit	Pre - exposure					
		Post - exposure					
4.	Minimum limit	Pre - exposure					
		Post - exposure					
5.	Interest rate	Pre - exposure					
		Post - exposure					
6.	Maturity period	Pre - exposure					
		Post - exposure					
7.	Account transfer facility	Pre - exposure					
		Post - exposure					
8.	Payment frequency	Pre - exposure					
		Post - exposure					
9.	Year of contribution /tenure	Pre - exposure					
		Post - exposure					
10.	Tax benefit	Pre - exposure					
		Post - exposure					
11.	Any insurance facility	Pre - exposure					
		Post - exposure					
12.	Provide any card/passbook/ Certificate	Pre - exposure					
		Post - exposure					
13.	Any other						

S. No.	Name of the saving schemes	Pre and Post exposure	National Saving Certificate	Public Provident Fund	Senior Citizens Saving Scheme	One Rank One Pension	Monthly Income Scheme	Rajiv Gandhi Equity Saving Scheme
	Aspects							
1.	Joint account facility	Pre - exposure						
		Post - exposure						
2.	Age for eligibility	Pre - exposure						
		Post - exposure						
3.	Maximum limit	Pre - exposure						
		Post - exposure						
4.	Minimum limit	Pre - exposure						
		Post - exposure						
5.	Interest rate	Pre - exposure						
		Post - exposure						
6.	Maturity period	Pre - exposure						
		Post - exposure						
7.	Account transfer facility	Pre - exposure						
		Post - exposure						
8.	Payment frequency	Pre - exposure						
		Post - exposure						
9.	Year of contribution /tenure	Pre - exposure						
		Post - exposure						
10.	Tax benefit	Pre - exposure						
		Post - exposure						
11.	Any insurance facility	Pre - exposure						
		Post - exposure						
12.	Provide any card/passbook/ Certificate	Pre - exposure						
		Post - exposure						
14.	Any other							

## 2. Pre and post knowledge about government loan schemes

S. No.	Name of the saving schemes	Pre and Post exposure	Personal loan	Vehicle loan	Home Loan	Education loan	MUDRA yojana
	Aspects						
1.	Purpose & advantage	Pre - exposure					
		Post - exposure					
2.	Eligibility	Pre - exposure					
		Post - exposure					
3.	Credit limit	Pre - exposure					
		Post - exposure					
4.	Margin of loan	Pre - exposure					
		Post - exposure					
5.	Rate of interest	Pre - exposure					
		Post - exposure					
6.	Maturity period	Pre - exposure					
		Post - exposure					
7.	Security	Pre - exposure					
		Post - exposure					
8.	Processing charge	Pre - exposure					
		Post - exposure					
9.	Payment frequency	Pre - exposure					
		Post - exposure					
10.	Payment period	Pre - exposure					
		Post - exposure					
11.	Any other						

S. No.	Name of the saving schemes	Pre and Post exposure	MSME	Kisan credit card	Crop loan	Kisan tatkal yojana	Gold meta loan
	Aspects						
1.	Purpose & advantage	Pre - exposure					
		Post - exposure					
2.	Eligibility	Pre - exposure					
		Post - exposure					
3.	Credit limit	Pre - exposure					
		Post - exposure					
4.	Margin of loan	Pre - exposure					
		Post - exposure					
5.	Rate of interest	Pre - exposure					
		Post - exposure					
6.	Maturity period	Pre - exposure					
		Post - exposure					
7.	Security	Pre - exposure					
		Post - exposure					
8.	Processing charge	Pre - exposure					
		Post - exposure					
9.	Payment frequency	Pre - exposure					
		Post - exposure					
10.	Payment period	Pre - exposure					
		Post - exposure					
11.	Any other						

**E. Benefits felt by respondents by usage of government loan and saving schemes**

**1. Benefits felt by respondents by usage of saving schemes**

S.No.	Benefits	KVP	PMJDY	SCSS	SSY	APY	PPF	NSC	MIS
1.	Less paper work								
2.	Safety and security								
3.	Tax benefit								
4.	High rate of interest								
5.	No unnecessary expenditure of money								
6.	Convenient and accessible								
7.	No legal issue								
8.	Less investment/ Input								
9.	Any other								

**2. Benefits felt by respondents by usage of loan schemes**

S.No.	Benefits	Personal loan	Vehicle loan	Home loan	Education loan	KCC	Crop loan
1.	Secured loan						
2.	Tax benefit						
3.	Low rate of interest						
4.	Less paper work						
5.	Convenient and accessible						
6.	No legal issue						
7.	Timely repayment of loan						
8.	Multiple loan option						
9.	Repayment in Instalments						
10.	Use of asset before full Payment						
11.	Any other						

## F. Constraints faced by respondents by usage of saving schemes

### 3. Constraints faced by respondents by usage of saving schemes

S.No.	Constraints	KVP	PMJDY	SCSS	SSY	APY	PPF	NSC	MIS
1.	High amount required for opening saving Account								
2.	No knowledge about account opening procedure								
3.	Lengthy account opening procedure								
4.	No co-operation /guidance from the bank staff								
5.	Crowd in bank and post office								
6.	Low rate of interest								
7.	Limited no. of withdrawals/one time withdrawal								
8.	Penalty in premature withdrawals								
9.	Any other								

### 4. Constraints faced by respondents by usage of loan schemes

S.No.	Constraints	Personal loan	Vehicle loan	Home Loan	Education loan	KCC	Crop loan
1.	Lengthy loan procedure/documentation						
2.	Non-cooperative bank staff						
3.	High processing fee						
4.	Crowd in bank						
5.	High rate of interest while taking loan						
6.	Repayment of loan is difficult						
7.	Repayment period is insufficient						
8.	More interest charged for late repayment						
9.	Insufficient money left for household daily expenditure						
10.	Any other						

**ANNEXURE-III**

**Comparison of interest rate of different bank and post office accounts**

Account	Bank interest rate (%)				Post office interest rate (%)			
Saving account	4%				4%			
Current account	Nil				Nil			
Recurring deposit	<b>1 year</b>	<b>2 year</b>	<b>3 year</b>	<b>5 year</b>	7.20%			
	6.90%	6.85%	6.50%	6.50%				
Fixed deposit	<b>1 year</b>	<b>2 year</b>	<b>3 year</b>	<b>5 year</b>	<b>1 year</b>	<b>2 year</b>	<b>3 year</b>	<b>5 year</b>
	6.90%	6.75%	6.50%	6.50%	6.90%	7.00%	7.20%	7.70%

**Comparison of interest rate of different saving schemes in bank and post office**

Saving schemes	Bank interest rate (%)	Post office interest rate (%)
<i>Kisan Vikas Patra</i>	Nil	7.6%
Nationa Saving Certificate	Nil	7.9%
Public Provident Fund	8.1%	7.9%
<i>Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana</i>	4%	4%
<i>Atal Pension Yojana</i>	7.37%	7.36%
National Pension Scheme	12%-14%	Nil
Senior Citizen Saving Scheme	8.5%	8.4%
<i>Sukanya Samridhi Yojana</i>	8.6%	8.4%
Rajiv Gandhi Equity Saving Scheme	11%	Nil
Monthly Income Scheme	Nil	7.6%

**Interest rate on government loan schemes**

Loans schemes	Interest rate	
	Women	Men
Home loan	8.50%	8.55%
Vehicle loan		
i. Car loan	9.20%	9.25%
ii. Combo loan	9.20%	9.25%
iii. Two wheeler loan	17.25%	17.25%
iv. Super bike	11.65%	11.65%
Personal loan	12.45%-14.05%	
Education loan	11%-16%	
MSME	10.20%	
MUDRA		
i. Shishu loan	10%-12%	
ii. Kishor loan	14%-17%	
iii. Tarun loan	16%	
Crop loan	7%	
Kisan credit card	9.30%	
Kisan tatkal yojana	9.30%-0.50%	
Gold loan	10.55%	

## ABSTRACT

1.	Title of thesis	:	Knowledge and Use of Government Loan and Saving Schemes by Rural and Urban People
2.	Full name of degree holder	:	EKTA KAPRI
3.	Admission No.	:	2015HS20M
4.	Title of degree	:	Master of Science
5.	Name and address of major advisor	:	Dr. (Mrs) Binoo Sehgal, Professor Deptt. of Family Resource Management I.C Collage of Home Science, CCS HAU, Hisar-125004, India
6.	Degree awarding University/Institute	:	CCS Haryana Agriculture University, Hisar-125004
7.	Year of award of degree	:	2017
8.	Major subject	:	Family Resource Management
9.	Total No. of pages in thesis	:	80+iii+X
10.	No. of words in the abstract	:	403

**Key words:** Loan and saving schemes, financial inclusion, adoption, knowledge gain, benefits and constraints.

Financial Inclusion simply means to create financial system at ease for poor people of economy. Financial system excluded certain segments of people in early stage of economic development. However, government attempted to reach this segment by framing different policies in the form of different saving and loan schemes. The present study was conducted in Hisar district of Haryana state with three objectives: (i) to find knowledge and use of government loan and saving schemes, (ii) to impart knowledge & find gain in knowledge and (iii) to ascertain the benefits and constraints faced by respondents. Two villages i.e. Dabra and Devan, from two different blocks and two urban localities i.e. CCSHAU Campus and Azaad Nagar from two different wards were randomly selected. 50 rural respondents from the two blocks (25 from each village) and 50 urban respondents from the two wards (25 from each locality) were randomly selected. Thus, the total number of respondents was 100. A pretested interview schedule was developed in accordance with the objectives of the study. The results show that maximum number of respondents (62%) belonged to middle age group, were educated upto 10+2 (42%), respondents' main occupation was service (41%), 71 per cent respondents were having accounts in banks and 29 per cent were having accounts in both banks and post office. More number of rural respondents adopted saving and loan schemes as compared to urban respondents. Majority of the rural and urban respondents (86%) adopted saving schemes and 63 percent adopted loan schemes. Amongst government saving schemes, 94 per cent respondents were aware about *Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana* but only half of the respondents (50%) adopted it. Amongst government loan schemes, 83 per cent respondents were aware about Personal Loan but only 33 per cent adopted it. In case of government loan schemes, respondents found Public Provident Fund beneficial due to tax benefit. PMJDY was found to be convenient and accessible. In case of government loan schemes, respondents felt Personal loan, Vehicle loan and *Kisan Credit Card* beneficial because they could use the product before full payment was made. After use of education loan 31 per cent respondents reported that it was beneficial because government provided tax benefit on it. In case of government saving schemes, respondents faced problem due to penalty in premature withdrawals in PPF and SCSS. In case of government loan schemes, respondents faced problem during taking Personal loan and Education loan because of lengthy loan procedure.

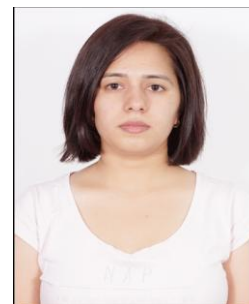
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Kapri, E. 2017. "Assessment of workplace stress among office staff" in Abstract book of International Conference on Emerging Areas of Environment Science and Engineering. p: 106 .

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“I **EKTA KAPRI**, Admn. No. **2015HS20M** undertake that I give copy right to the CCS HAU, Hisar of my thesis entitled “**Knowledge and Use of Government Loan and Saving Schemes by Rural and Urban People**”.

**I also undertake** that, patent, if any, arising out of the research work conducted during the program shall be filed by me only with due permission of the competent authority of CCS HAU, Hisar.

EKTA KAPRI

# ऋण योजनाएं (Loan schemes)



एकता कापड़ी  
डा०बीनू सेहगल



पारिवारिक संसाधन प्रबंधन विभाग  
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चौ० चरण सिंह हरियाणा कृषि विश्वविद्यालय  
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जून, 2017

## **प्रस्तावना**

भारत सरकार ने आम जनता की सुविधा व लाभ के लिए विभिन्न ऋण योजनाएँ चलाई हैं। जानकारी के अभाव के कारण हम इन योजनाओं का लाभ उठाने से वंचित रह जाते हैं। इस पुस्तिका में भारत सरकार द्वारा प्रदान की जा रही विभिन्न ऋणयोजनाओं के बारे में पूरी जानकारी दी जा रही है। इस पुस्तिका द्वारा सरलता से घरे बैठे हुए हम किसी भी ऋण योजना के बारे में पूर्ण जानकारी ले सकते हैं व ऋण योजनाओं का सदुपयोग कर के उनका अपने जीवन में सुविधानुसार पूर्ण रूप से लाभ प्राप्त कर सकते हैं।

**एकता कापड़ी**  
**डा०बीनू सेहगल**

## सूची

क्रमांक	ऋण योजनाएं	पृष्ठ संख्या
1.	व्यक्तिगत ऋण	1-2
2.	आवास ऋण	3-4
3.	वाहन ऋण	5-6
4.	स्वर्ण ऋण	7-8
5.	फसल ऋण	9-10
6.	शिक्षा ऋण	11-13
7.	किसान तत्काल योजना	14
8.	सूक्ष्म लघु और मध्यम उद्यम योजना	15-16
9.	प्रधान मंत्री मुद्रा योजना	17-18
10.	किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड	19-20

# 1. व्यक्तिगत ऋण

## (Personal Loan)

**विशेषताएं (Features):** ऋण किसी भी वैध उद्देश्य के लिए प्रदान किया जाता है (जैसे घरेलू या विदेश यात्रा, स्वयं या परिवार के किसी सदस्य की चिकित्सा उपचार, संपत्ति आदि की खरीद के लिए, बेटे / बेटी की शादी के रूप में किसी भी वित्तीय दायित्व (Financial liability)।

**पात्रता (Eligibility):** व्यक्ति जो व्यक्तिगत ऋण ले सकते हैं:

- वेतनभोगी कर्मचारी,
- पब्लिक और प्राइवेट लिमिटेड कंपनियों के कर्मचारी,
- पब्लिक और प्राइवेट लिमिटेड कंपनी,
- सरकारी क्षेत्र के कर्मचारी ,
- न्यूनतम मासिक आय - 15,000 रुपये

**आयु (Age):** न्यूनतम आयु - 21 साल

ऋण समाप्त होने पर अधिकतम आयु - 60 वर्ष

**ऋण राशि (Loan amount):** व्यक्तिगत ऋण सीमा आय और पुनर्भुगतान क्षमता से निर्धारित किया जाएगा।

**न्यूनतम:** मेट्रो और शहरी केंद्रों में - रु.24,000

ग्रामीण/अर्ध-शहरी केंद्रों में - रु.10,000

**अधिकतम:** 15 लाख रुपए (वेतनभोगी व्यक्तियों और पेंशनरों के लिए कुल मासिक आय के 12 गुना)

**ब्याज दर (Rate of interest):** 11.95% - 16.55%

**प्रक्रिया शुल्क (Processing charge):** प्रोसेसिंग शुल्क 3% - 2% ऋण राशि का + लागू सेवा कर (Applicable service tax)

**पूर्व भुगतान प्रभार (Prepayment charges):** अवधि के अंत से पहले खाते की पूर्ण या आंशिक रूप से और बंद करने में ईएमआई का कोई भी पूर्व भुगतान प्रीपेड राशि पर 3% की पूर्व भुगतान प्रभार (Foreclosure) को आकर्षित करेगा।

**वापसी (Return):** ऋण 48 ईएमआई में प्रतिदेय है। यदि आप चाहें तो आप ईएमआई से अधिक भुगतान कर सकते हैं(बिना किसी भी पूर्वभुगतान दंड के)।

**चुकोती (Repayment):** 5 साल तक

**दस्तावेज़ (Documents):**

- पहचान प्रमाण(पैन कार्ड / ड्राइविंग लाइसेंस, वोटर id, आधार कार्ड, पासपोर्ट),
- निवास प्रमाण(last लाइट बिल, फोन बिल, आधार कार्ड, प्रॉपर्टि पपेर्स, प्रॉपर्टि Tax पपेर्स), जाति प्रमाण,
- आय का सबूत: वेतनभोगी व्यक्ति - नवीनतम वेतन पर्ची (3 महीने) / वर्तमान वेतन प्रमाणपत्र,
- स्व-नियोजित व्यक्ति - नवीनतम बैंक विवरण (3-6 महीने) / लेखा परीक्षा वित्तीय विवरणअपने वर्तमान,
- स्व-नियोजित व्यक्ति - नवीनतम आईटीआर फॉर्म।

## 2. आवास ऋण (Home Loan)

### पात्रता (Eligibility):

- ऋण की मंजूरी के संबंध में व्यक्ति को कम से कम 18 वर्ष का होना चाहिए,
- पति / पत्नी, पुत्र और / या बेटी की आय आवेदक के साथ रहना अगर उनकी स्थिर आय होती है और उनके संबंधित वेतन खाते के साथ बनाए जाते हैं,
- ऋणी अनिवासी भारतीय हो या भारतीय मूल का व्यक्ति हो,
- आवेदक की आय का नियमित स्रोत हो,
- भारत/विदेश में नौकरी 2 वर्ष से कम के लिए न हो।

**आयु (Age):** न्यूनतम: 21 वर्ष ; अधिकतम: 65 वर्ष (रोजगार के प्रकार पर निर्भर करता है)।

**ऋण राशि (Loan amount):** न्यूनतम ऋण राशि :20 लाख

**अधिकतम ऋण राशि :** कोई सीमा नहीं

### ब्याज दर (Rate of interest):

महिलाओं के लिए	8.50% प्रतिवर्ष	9.25% प्रति वर्ष	9.60% प्रति वर्ष	9.80% प्रति वर्ष
पुरुषों के लिए	8.55% प्रतिवर्ष	9.30% प्रति वर्ष	9.65% प्रतिवर्ष	9.85% प्रतिवर्ष

### हाशिया (Margin):

- 30 लाख रु तक =10%
- 30 लाख रु से ऊपर और 75 लाख रु तक =20 प्रतिशत
- 75 लाख रु से ऊपर =25%

**सुरक्षा (Security):** संपत्ति के पंजीकृत बंधक की आवश्यकता होती है जिसके लिए बैंक आपको ऋण प्रदान करेगा निर्माणाधीन संपत्ति के मामले में अतिरिक्त संपार्श्विक सुरक्षा की आवश्यकता है।

### प्रक्रिया शुल्क (Processing charge):

- 25 लाख रु तक ऋण राशि का 0.35% अर्थात् न्यूनतम 2,000 रु
- 25 लाख रु से ऊपर और 75 लाख रु तक = 6,500 रुपये
- 75 लाख रु से ऊपर= 10,000 रुपये

**चुकोती (Repayment):** 30 साल से 70 साल तक (उधारकर्ता की आयु)

### दस्तावेज़ (Documents):

- पहचान प्रमाण(पैन कार्ड / ड्राइविंग लाइसेंस, वोटर id, आधार कार्ड, पासपोर्ट),
- निवास प्रमाण(last लाइट बिल, फोन बिल, आधार कार्ड, प्रॉपर्टि पपेर्स, प्रॉपर्टि Tax पपेर्स), जाति प्रमाण,
- आय का सबूत: वेतनभोगी व्यक्ति - नवीनतम वेतन पर्ची (3 महीने) / वर्तमान वेतन प्रमाणपत्र,
- स्व-नियोजित व्यक्ति - नवीनतम बैंक विवरण (3-6 महीने) / लेखा परीक्षा वित्तीय विवरणअपने वर्तमान,
- बैंकों से हस्ताक्षर पहचान,
- स्व-नियोजित व्यक्ति - नवीनतम आईटीआर फॉर्म।

### 3. वाहन ऋण

#### (Vehicle loan)

##### विशेषताएं (Features):

- 'ऑन-रोड की कीमत' पर वित्तपोषण ( Financing ) (पंजीकरण, बीमा/ विस्तारित वारंटी / वार्षिक रखरखाव ) (Registration, insurance / extended warranty / annual maintenance)
- कोई प्री-पेमेंट पेनल्टी या फौजदारी (Foreclosure) शुल्क नहीं,
- कोई अग्रिम ईएमआई (Advance EMI) नहीं,
- उपलब्ध वैकल्पिक एसबीआई लाइफ इंश्योरेंस कवर,
- ओवरड्राफ्ट सुविधा उपलब्ध।

##### पात्रता (Eligibility):

- वेतनभोगी व्यक्ति: आवेदक / सह-उधारकर्ता की न्यूनतम आय कम से कम 3 लाख प्रति वर्ष,
- स्व-नियोजित, पेशेवर और स्वामित्व / भागीदारी फर्म ( Self employed, professional and proprietary / partnership firm): आपका शुद्ध लाभ / सकल कर योग्य आय 4 लाख रुपये प्रति वर्ष,
- कृषक: आवेदक / सह-उधारकर्ताओं की न्यूनतम आय 4 लाख रुपये प्रति वर्ष का होना चाहिए।

**आयु (Age):** 21 से 65 वर्ष

##### ब्याज दर (Rate of interest):

ऋण योजना नाम	समय अवधि	महिलाओं के लिए	पुरुषों के लिए
कार ऋण	पूर्ण समय अवधि	9.20%	9.25%
कॉम्बो लोन स्कीम	पूर्ण समय अवधि	9.20%	9.25%
प्रमाणित पूर्व स्वामित्व वाली कार ऋण ( Certified Pre-	पूर्ण समय अवधि के लिए	12.65%	12.65%

Owned Car Loans)			
टू-व्हीलर	पूर्णकालिक अवधि के लिए	17.25%	17.25%

**न्यूनतम ईएमआई (Lowest EMI):** 1619 /- लाख रुपये

**अधिकतम ऋण राशि (Maximum loan amount):** शुद्ध वार्षिक आय का 4 गुना ( 4 times the net annual income)

**हाशिया (Margin):** नए / प्रयुक्त वाहन ( New / Used Vehicles): 15% सड़क मूल्य पर (on road price) (जिसमें वाहन पंजीकरण शुल्क, बीमा, एक-समय सड़क कर(one-time road tax) और सामान शामिल हैं)

**प्रक्रिया शुल्क (Processing charge):**

नई कारों के लिए : शून्य

प्रयुक्त कारों के लिए : 0.51%

(न्यूनतम : 950.00 रुपये + एसटी; अधिकतम : 900.00 + एसटी)

**चुकोती (Repayment):** सात साल (84 महीने)

**दस्तावेज़ (Documents):**

- पहचानप्रमाण, निवास प्रमाण, जातिप्रमाण,
- यदि आप गैर-वेतनभोगी व्यक्ति ( Non salaried) हैं, तो आपको आधिकारिक (Official) पते का प्रमाण भी जमा करना होगा,
- पिछले छह महीनों की बैंक खाता बयान,

## 4. स्वर्ण ऋण (Gold Loan)

**विशेषताएं (Features):** स्वर्ण ऋण एक सुरक्षित ऋण है जिसमें एक ग्राहक अपने सोने के गहने एक स्वर्ण ऋण कंपनी के साथ संपार्श्विक के रूप में प्रतिज्ञा करता है (Pledges as collateral)।

**पात्रता (Eligibility):**

- आयु: 21 वर्ष और उससे ऊपर,
- पगारदार कर्मचारी, केंद्रीय / राज्य सरकार / सशस्त्र बलों के पेंशनभोगी, स्वयंरोजगार व्यवसायियों और पेशेवरों को नियमित रूप से आय के स्रोत के साथ ऋण का लाभ लेने के पात्र हैं।

**ऋण राशि (Loan amount):**

- न्यूनतम: 20,000 / -
- अधिकतम: 20 लाख रुपये / -

**हाशिया (Margin): 25%**

**ऋण की अवधि (Tenor of loan):**

- न्यूनतम अवधि - 3 महीने
- अधिकतम अवधि - 11 महीने

**ब्याज दर (Rate of interest): 12-16%**

### **प्रक्रिया प्रभार (Process charge):**

- बीआईएस हॉलमार्क वाले ज्वैलरी / गहने और विशेष रूप से बैंकों द्वारा बेचा जाने वाले सोने के सिक्के के लिए:
  - 0.50% ऋण राशि + लागू सेवा कर
  - (न्यूनतम: 250 रु ; अधिकतम: 500 रु) + लागू सेवा कर
- गैरहॉलमार्क वाले गहने / गहने के लिए:
  - 25000 रुपये तक: 250 रुपये + लागू सेवा कर
  - 25000 रुपये से ऊपर: ऋण राशि का 0.50% + लागू सर्विस टैक्स या 500 + लागू सर्विस टैक्स जो भी अधिक हो

### **चुकोती (Repayment):**

- 30 महीने (मांग ऋण के लिए)
- 36 महीने (ओवरड्राफ्ट के लिए)

### **दस्तावेज (Document):**

- गोल्ड लोन के लिए आवेदन पत्र,
- उधारकर्ता की फोटो की दो प्रतियां,
- पहचान का सबूत(आधार कार्ड ,पैन कार्ड, वोटर id, पासपोर्ट),
- पते का प्रमाण।

## 5. फसल ऋण (Crop Loan)

### विशेषताएं(Features):

- केसीसी खाते में क्रेडिट बैलेंस पर बैंक दर बचत पर ब्याज मिलेगा,
- फ्री एटीएम सह डेबिट कार्ड (किसान कार्ड) सभी केसीसी ऋण लेने वालों के लिए,
- ब्याज सहायता 2% p.a. 3 लाख तक की ऋण राशि के लिए उपलब्ध है,
- अतिरिक्त ब्याज सहायता 3% p.a (शीघ्र भुगतान),
- अधिसूचित फसलों / अधिसूचित क्षेत्रों सभी केसीसी ऋण के लिए फसल बीमा के तहत कवर किया जाता है।

### पात्रता (Eligibility):

- सभी किसान - व्यक्तियों / संयुक्त कृषक मालिकों,
- काश्तकार, मौखिक पट्टेदार और बंटाईदार आदि,
- स्वयं सहायता समूह या किरायेदार किसानों सहित संयुक्त देयता समूहों।

### ब्याज की दर (Rate of interest):

- साधारण ब्याज @ 7% p.a एक वर्ष के लिए या पुनर्भुगतान नियत तारीख तक चार्ज किया जा सकता है,
- नियत दिनांक के भीतर गैर चुकौती( non-repayment) अदायगी के मामले में ब्याज कार्ड की दर से लागू किया जाएगा,
- नियत तारीख के अलावा ब्याज छमाही चक्रवृद्धि की जाएगी।

### **हाशिया (Margin):**

- ऋण सीमा वित्त के पैमाने के आधार पर तय हो गई है जो तकनीकी समिति द्वारा मंजूर की गयी है (ऋण की राशि निरपेक्ष)
- 1,00,000 / - तक के लिए - शून्य
- 1,00,000 /- के ऊपर -10 से 15% तक%

### **ऋण की मात्रा (Loan amount):**

- 1 वर्ष के लिए क्वांटम ऋण खेती, फसल कटाई, खेत खर्च और रखरखाव की लागत के आधार पर दिया जाता है,
- वित्त के पैमाने प्रत्येक जिले की तकनीकी समिति द्वारा तय के अनुसार, प्रत्येक मामले के गुण के आधार पर तय की जाएगी।

### **सुरक्षा (Security):**

- 1 लाख तक के लिए केसीसी लिमिटेड जमानत सुरक्षा माफ कर दी है,
- केसीसी सीमा तय जमानत सुरक्षा की आवश्यकता के प्रयोजन के आधार पर स्वीकृत किया जाएगा।

### **चुकोती (Repayment):**

चुकोती अवधि प्रत्याशित कटाई और फसलों की विपणन अवधि के अनुसार तय की जाएगी (जिसके लिए एक ऋण प्रदान किया गया है के लिए)।

### **दस्तावेज़ (Documents):**

- आवेदन पत्र,
- पहचान proof- वोटर आईडी कार्ड / पैन कार्ड / पासपोर्ट / आधार कार्ड, / ड्राइविंग लाइसेंस आदि,
- पता प्रमाण: वोटर आईडी कार्ड / पासपोर्ट / आधार कार्ड / ड्राइविंग लाइसेंस आदि।

## 6. शिक्षा ऋण (Education Loan)

### विशेषताएं(Features):

- योजना भारत में अध्ययन के लिए 7.5 लाख रुपये तक का और विदेशों में अध्ययन के लिए 15 लाख रुपये तक के ऋण का प्रावधान है।
- 4 लाख रुपये तक के ऋण के लिए कोई जमानत या मार्जिन की आवश्यकता नहीं है।
- 4 लाख रुपये से अधिक के ऋण के लिए ब्याज दर पीएलआर प्लस 1 प्रतिशत से अधिक नहीं होगा।
- ऋण के लिए पात्र व्यय(Eligible spend for loans):शुल्क शैक्षिक संस्थानों को देय (जैसे : परीक्षा / पुस्तकालय / प्रयोगशाला शुल्क)
- विदेशों में अध्ययन के लिए यात्रा व्यय / बीतने के पैसे,
- छात्र ऋण लेने के लिए बीमा प्रीमियम, यदि लागू हो,
- सावधानी जमा (security submit), बिल्डिंग फंड / वापस जमा इंस्टीट्यूशन बिल / प्राप्तियों द्वारा समर्थित(कुल खर्च कुल ऋण का 10% से अधिक नहीं होनी चाहिए),
- पुस्तकें / उपकरणों / वर्दी की खरीद(कुल खर्च कुल ऋण का 20% से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए),
- उचित कीमत पर कंप्यूटर की खरीद, अगर पाठ्यक्रम के पूरा होने के लिए आवश्यक(कुल खर्च कुल ऋण का 20% से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए),
- कोई अन्य खर्च के पाठ्यक्रम को पूरा करने के लिए आवश्यक - अध्ययन पर्यटन, परियोजना का काम, थीसिस, आदि कंप्यूटिंग के लिए आवश्यक ऋण,
- छात्रवृत्ति, शुल्क छूट आदि, जबकि अगर छात्र ऋण लेने के लिए किसी भी उपलब्ध ध्यान में रखा जा सकता है।

### अधिकतम ऋण (Maximum loan):

भारत में अध्ययन के लिए -अधिकतम 10,00,000

विदेश में अध्ययन के लिए -अधिकतम Rs.20,00,000

**ब्याज की दर (Rate of interest):**

- शिक्षा ऋण की ब्याज दर 16% से 11% की सीमा में है,
- ब्याज की दर सरल अध्ययन और पुनर्भुगतान शुरू होने की अवधि तक लागू होगी,
- अगर ब्याज नियमित रूप से अध्ययन की अवधि के दौरान और प्रारंभ चुकौती से पहले भुगतान किया जाता है 1% रियायत प्रदान की जाएगी।

**हाशिया(Margin):**

- Rs.4,00,000 तक -शून्य
- Rs.4,00,000 से ऊपर-भारत में 5% और विदेश में अध्ययन के लिए 15%

**सुरक्षा(Security):** Rs.4,00,000 तक -माता पिता के संयुक्त उधारकर्ताओं होने की जरूरत है (लेकिन सुरक्षा की आवश्यकता नहीं है)

- Rs.4,00,000 -7,50,000 - इसके अलावा माता-पिता संयुक्त उधारकर्ता के रूप में, उपयुक्त तीसरे पक्ष की गारंटी के रूप में जमानत सुरक्षा में ले जाया जाएगा। लेकिन अगर बैंकों उधारकर्ता की वित्तीय स्थिति से संतुष्ट हैं तो वे तीसरे पक्ष जमानत के हालत माफ कर सकते हैं,
- Rs.7,50,000 से ऊपर - संयुक्त उधारकर्ता के रूप में माता-पिता और उचित मूल्य बैंकों द्वारा स्वीकार्य के किसी भी वास्तविक संपत्ति और किशतों की अदायगी के लिए छात्र के भविष्य के आय के काम
- (संयुक्त उधारकर्ता के प्रयोजन के लिए ऋण दस्तावेज छात्रों और अभिभावकों द्वारा दोनों निष्पादित किया जाना चाहिए)।

**प्रसंस्करण शुल्क(Proseccing charge):** आमतौर पर बैंक इस प्रकार के ऋण के लिए किसी भी प्रकार की प्रोसेसिंग फीस नहीं लेता है लेकिन बैंक विदेश में अध्ययन के लिए प्रोसेसिंग फीस लेता है, जो कि छात्र के कोर्स पूरा होने पर रिफंड हो जाती है।

**चुकौती (Repayment):**

- चुकौती, कोर्स पूरा होने के एक वर्ष या नौकरी मिलने के बाद 6 महीने के बाद हो जाएगा,

- यदि समय अवधि के भीतर पाठ्यक्रम पूरा नहीं हो पाया तो दो साल का एक्सटेंशन उपलब्ध कराया जाएगा ( लेकिन ये बैंक के डिसिशन पर निर्भर करता है)।
- ऋण की अदायगी की अवधि :
- Rs.7,50,000 तक के ऋण के लिए- अधिकतम 10 वर्ष
- Rs.7,50,000 से अधिक ऋण के लिए- अधिकतम 15 साल
- (इस सुविधा में आमतौर पर ईएमआई शुरू दौरान कम हो जाएगा, लेकिन अवधि में वृद्धि के साथ)

## 7. किसान तत्काल योजना (Kisan Tatkal Yojana)

**उद्देश्य (Objective):** कृषकों की अस्थाई प्रकृति की समस्याओं के निदान के लिए उनकी कृषि एवं घरेलू आपातकालीन आवश्यकताओं के लिए तत्काल ऋण प्रदान करना।

**पात्रता (Eligibility):** बैंक के वर्तमान किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड धारक एकल कृषक/संयुक्त ऋणी

**ऋण की प्रकृति (Nature of credit):** 5 वर्ष में पुनर्भुगतान योग्य सावधि ऋण (term loan)

**ऋण की मात्रा (Amount of loan):**

- केसीसी सीमा का 50% अथवा वार्षिक आय का 25%
- न्यूनतम रु.1000/-
- अधिकतम रु.50000/-

**प्रतिभूति (Securities):** केसीसी के लिए ली गई वर्तमान प्रतिभूति पर प्रभार

**ब्याज दर (Rate of debt):** बेस रेट + 0.50%

**प्रक्रिया शुल्क (Processing fee):**

- रु. 25,000/- तक: निरंक
- रु. 25,000/- से अधिक: प्रति लाख रु. 120/- दर से अथवा उसके हिस्से के अधीन अधिकतम रु.20,000/-

**पुनर्भुगतान (Repayment period):** समग्र आय सृजन के संगत उपयुक्त किशतों में 5 वर्ष के भीतर

**दस्तावेज़(Documents):**

पहचानप्रमाण (पैन कार्ड / ड्राइविंग लाइसेंस, वोटर id, आधार कार्ड, पासपोर्ट),निवास प्रमाण (अंतिमबिजली बिल , फोन बिल, आधार कार्ड, प्रॉपर्टि पपेर्स, संपत्ति कर पत्र (property tax papers), जातिप्रमाण)।

## 8. सूक्ष्म लघु और मध्यम उद्यम योजना

(Micro Small and Medium Enterprises Scheme)

**उद्देश्य(Objective):** उत्पादन, रोज़गार और निर्यात के मामले में छोटे और ग्रामीण उद्यमों को अधिक से अधिक जीवन शक्ति और विकास को प्रोत्साहन देना और बढ़ी हुई तकनीकी जागरूकता के आधार पर प्रतिस्पर्धी संस्कृति को विकसित करना।

**पात्रता(Eligibility):** एमएसएमई के माध्यम से प्राथमिकता वाले क्षेत्र को लोन दिया जाता है। प्राथमिकता वाले क्षेत्र में, कमजोर वर्गों और क्षेत्रों जैसे कि कृषि, शिक्षा, आवास, निर्यात ऋण, लघु और लघु उद्यमों और अन्य को रोजगार सघन होने पर सरकार द्वारा मदद प्रदान की जाती है।

**आयु(Age):** न्यूनतम: 21 वर्ष , अधिकतम: 58 वर्ष

**ऋण सुविधा की प्रकृति (Nature of credit facility):**

माइक्रो उद्यम (Micro enterprise)	उपकरण में उद्यम निवेश के लिए केवल 10 लाख रुपये
लघु उद्यम (Small Enterprise)	उपकरण में निवेश 10 लाख रुपये से 2 करोड़ रुपये तक
मध्यम उद्यम (Medium Enterprise)	उपकरण में निवेश 2 करोड़रुपये से 5 करोड़ रुपये तक

निर्माण या उत्पादन या प्रक्रिया या माल को संरक्षित करने के लिए

माइक्रो उद्यम (Micro enterprise)	संयंत्र और मशीनरी (plant and machinery) में उद्यम निवेश के लिए केवल 25 लाख रुपये
लघु उद्यम (Small Enterprise)	संयंत्र और मशीनरी (plant and machinery) में उद्यम निवेश 25 लाख रुपये से 5 करोड़ रुपये तक
मध्यम उद्यम (Medium Enterprise)	संयंत्र और मशीनरी ( plant and machinery) में उद्यम निवेश 5 करोड़ रुपये से 10 करोड़ रुपये तक

**एमएसएमई ऋण पात्रता मानदंड (MSME Loan Limit):**

- संयंत्र और मशीनरी में निवेश : कुल एडवांस का 40% (10 लाख रुपये)
- उपकरणों में निवेश : 4 लाख रुपये
- विनिर्माण और उद्यमों (Manufacturing and enterprises) में निवेश : कुल एडवांस का 10 लाख रुपये से 25 लाख रुपये (संयंत्र और मशीनरी में)
- उपकरण में निवेश (सेवा उद्यमों (service enterprises) : 4 लाख रुपये से 10 लाख रुपये

**सुरक्षा (Security):** बैंकों को निर्देश दिया जाता है कि ऋण की राशि 10 लाख रुपये तक के मामले में संपार्श्विक (colleteral) को स्वीकार न करें।

(सीमा : 25 लाख रुपये तक का ऋण बढ़ाया जा सकता है।)

**दस्तावेज़ (Documents):** पहचान प्रमाण, निवास प्रमाण, जाति प्रमाण, व्यापार का सबूत, आवेदक के बैंक खाते का विवरण (पिछले छह महीने का), आय का प्रमाण (बैलेंस शीट का बयान), परियोजना रिपोर्ट (Project report)।

## 9. प्रधान मंत्री मुद्रा योजना (Pradhan Mantri MUDRA Yojana)

**उद्देश्य (Objective):** नॉन-कापोरेट लघु व्यवसाय क्षेत्र (एनसीएसबीएस) को ववत्तीय सुविधा उपलब्ध कराना (Providing Financial Services to the Non-Corporate Small Business Sector (NCSBS))

### पात्रता (Eligibility):

- प्रधानमंत्री मुद्रा योजना के अन्तर्गत स्थापित मुद्रा बैंक के द्वारा प्रदान किया जाने वाला ऋण दुकानदारों, सब्जी के ठेले वालों, सैलून वालों, छोटे कारोबारियों, कुटीर उद्योगों के साथ ही निम्नलिखित के लिए भी उपलब्ध है:
- वाहन ऋण - व्यापारिक वाहन ऋण, कार ऋण, दुपहिया वाहन ऋण,
- व्यवसाय किस्त ऋण - आवश्यक कार्यशील पूँजी के लिए, प्लांट और मशीनरी खरीदने के लिए, ऑफिस या कार्यालय के पुनर्निर्माण आदि के लिए ऋण,
- व्यवसाय समूह ऋण और ग्रामीण व्यवसाय साख - ओवर ड्राफ्ट, ड्रॉप लाइन ओवर ड्राफ्ट और कार्यशील पूँजी पर ऋण।

### ऋण सुविधा की प्रकृति (Nature of credit facility):

- शिशु ऋण - इस वर्गमें INR 50,000-00 रुपया तक की लोन सहायता दी जाती है।
- किशोरऋण - इस वर्गमें INR 50,000-00 रुपया से INR 5,00,000-00 rupee तक की लोन सहायता दी जाती है।
- तरुण ऋण - इस वर्ग में INR 5,00,000-00 रुपया से लेकर INR 10,00,000-00 rupee से तक की लोन सहायता दी जाती है।

### ब्याज दर (Rate of interest):

- शिशु ऋण: इस के अंतर्गत बैंकों द्वारा चार्ज ब्याज की दर 10% -12%
- किशोरऋण: इस के अंतर्गत बैंकों द्वारा चार्ज ब्याज की दर 14% - 17%
- तरुणऋण: इस के अंतर्गत बैंकों द्वारा चार्ज ब्याज की दर 16%

### **ऋण का लाभ(Benefit of loan):**

- सामान्यतः ब्याज दर 12% प्रति वर्ष के करीब,
- किसी तरह की प्रक्रिया फीस नहीं,
- कोई गारंटी की ज़रूरत नहीं,
- ऋण वापसी 5 वर्ष (60 month कार्यकाल),
- बैंकों के द्वारा मुद्रा cards की सुविधा, "RUPAY" (सभी एटीएम में स्वीकार किए जाते हैं)।

(Note - सरकारी और private banks के interest rates अलग अलग हो सकते हैं।)

**चुकोती(Repayment):** ऋण वापसी 5 वर्ष (60 month कार्यकाल)

### **दस्तावेज़ (Documents):**

- पहचानप्रमाण(पैन कार्ड / ड्राइविंग लाइसेंस, वोटर id, आधार कार्ड)
- निवास प्रमाण(अंतिमबिजली बिल , फोन बिल , आधार कार्ड , प्रॉपर्टि पपेर्स , संपत्ति कर पत्र (property tax papers), जातिप्रमाण,
- व्यापार का सबूत(बिजली बिल, उद्योग का परवाना / लाइसेंसआदि),
- आवेदक के बैंक खाते का विवरण (पिछले छह महीनेका),
- आय का प्रमाण (बैलेंस शीट का बयान) - आखरी दो साल के आयकर रिटर्न के कागजात,
- वर्तमान व्यवसाय के पिछले साल के बिक्री रिपोर्ट,
- परियोजना रिपोर्ट (project report),
- ज्ञापन और कंपनी के संघ के लेख /पार्टनर्स के पार्टनरशिप।

## 10. किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड (Kisan Credit Card)

### उद्देश्य (Objective):

- फसल की खेती के लिए आवश्यक अल्पावधि ऋण की पूर्ति,
- कटाई पश्चात के व्यय एवं उत्पाद विपणन ऋणों के लिए,
- किसानों के उपभोग आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति के लिए,
- कृषि उपकरणों एवं अन्य आस्तियों के रखरखाव एवं कृषि संबद्ध अन्य गतिविधियों जैसे डेयरी, मछली पालन इत्यादि के लिए आवश्यक कार्यशील पूंजी की पूर्ति के लिए।

**पात्रता (Eligibility):** सभी किसान - वैयक्तिक/संयुक्त उधारकर्ता जो भूस्वामी खेतिहर, काश्तकार किसान, पट्टेदार, मौखिक पट्टेदार एवं स्वयं सहायता समूह अथवा किसानों का संयुक्त देयता समूह।

**ऋण सुविधा की प्रकृति (Nature of credit facility):** अल्पावधि परिक्रामी उधार (Short-term revolving credit)

**हाशिया (Margin):** निरंक क्योंकि यह वित्त पैमाने में संनिहित है।

### प्रतिभूति (Security):

प्राथमिक (Primary)

फसल एवं बैंक वित्त से सृजित आस्तियों का दृष्टिबंधक (Hypothecation of assets created by crop and bank finance)

## संपार्श्विक (Collateral)

- एक लाख रू. तक कोई संपार्श्विक नहीं,
- एक लाख रू. से अधिक के लिए संपार्श्विक प्रतिभूति आवश्यक है।

## ब्याज दर (Rate of interest):

रु.50,000/- तक की ऋण सीमा	बेस दर + 0.50%
रु.50,000/- से अधिक - रु.5 लाख तक	बेस दर + 1.00%
रु.5.00 लाख से अधिक - रु.25.00 लाख तक	बेस दर + 1.50%
रु.25.00 लाख से अधिक	बेस दर + 2.00%

## प्रक्रिया प्रभार (Process charge): शून्य

## चुकोती (Repayment):

- प्रत्याशित फसल एवं फसल के विपणन के अनुसार,
- वार्षिक समीक्षा के अधीन ऋण सीमा 5 वर्ष के लिए मान्य होगी।

## दस्तावेज़(Documents):

पहचानप्रमाण (पैन कार्ड / ड्राइविंग लाइसेंस, वोटर id, आधार कार्ड, पासपोर्ट),

निवास प्रमाण (अंतिमबिजली बिल, फोन बिल, आधार कार्ड, प्रॉपर्टि पपेर्स, संपत्ति कर पत्र (property tax papers), जातिप्रमाण)।

# बचत योजनाएं (Saving schemes)



एकता कापड़ी  
डा०बीनू सेहगल



पारिवारिक संसाधन प्रबंधन विभाग  
इ० च०गृह विज्ञान महाविद्यालय  
चौ० चरण सिंह हरियाणा कृषि विश्वविद्यालय  
हिसार-125004

जून, 2017

## प्रस्तावना

भारत सरकार ने आम जनता की सुविधा व लाभ के लिए विभिन्न बचत योजनाएँ चलाई हैं। जानकारी के अभाव के कारण हम इन योजनाओं का लाभ उठाने से वंचित रह जाते हैं। इस पुस्तिका में भारत सरकार द्वारा प्रदान की जा रही विभिन्न बचत योजनाओं के बारे में पूरी जानकारी दी जा रही है। इस पुस्तिका द्वारा सरलता से घर बैठे हुए हम किसी भी बचत योजना के बारे में पूर्ण जानकारी ले सकते हैं व बचत योजनाओं का सदुपयोग कर के उनका अपने जीवन में पूर्ण रूप सुविधानुसार से लाभ प्राप्त कर सकते हैं।

एकता कापड़ी  
डा०बीनू सेहगल

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## 1. किसान विकास पत्र

### Kisan Vikas Patra (KVP)

किसान विकास पत्र योजना (Kisan Vikas Patra), 18 नवंबर 2014, को भारत सरकार द्वारा फिर से शुरू कर दिया गया है। यह योजना मूल रूप से अप्रैल, 1988 में शुरू किया गया था लेकिन 2011 में बंद किया गया था। आप **पोस्ट ऑफिस** से यह योजना खरीद सकते हैं। जल्द ही यह राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों में शुरू किया जाएगा।

**किसान विकास पत्र की मुख्य विशेषताएं इस प्रकार हैं:**

- छोटे से आय समूह के लिए सुरक्षित निवेश की योजना है।
- केवीपी आपको प्रति वर्ष 7.6% रेट आफ़ रिटर्न(rate of return)देती है।
- आपका निवेश 100 महीनों में या 8 साल 4 महीने में दोगुना हो जाएगा।
- फिर से शुरू की केवीपी 1,000 रुपये, 5,000, 10,000 और 50,000 के मूल्यवर्ग में उपलब्ध हो जाएगा।
- केवीपी प्रमाण पत्र एकल या संयुक्त नामों में खरीदा जा सकता है।
- आप ऋण लाभ उठाने के लिए बैंकों से केवीपी प्रमाण पत्र के रूप में सुरक्षा आवेदन कर सकते हैं।
- अनिवासी भारतीय (NRI),एचयूएफ (HUF)इनको नहीं खरीद सकते।
- नामांकन सुविधा केवीपी पर उपलब्ध है।
- आप किसान विकास प्रमाण पत्र एक पोस्ट ऑफिस से दूसरे पोस्ट ऑफिस में कहीं भी ट्रांसफर कर सकते हैं।
- इसमें 2 साल और 6 महीने की लॉक-इन (lock-in) अवधि है।
- केवीपी पर ब्याज 10% टीडीएस (TDS)पर लगाया जाएगा (यदि आप अलग आयकर स्लैब में हैं, आप उसके अनुसार अपनी आय और फ़ाइल आयकर रिटर्न के लिए क्लब कर सकते हैं)।

**किसान विकास पत्र के अंतर्गत खाता खोलने के लिए आवश्यक दस्तावेज**

- भारत निर्वाचन आयोग द्वारा जारी मतदाता पहचान कार्ड।
- किसी भी तस्वीर सबूत के साथ आधार कार्ड, राशन कार्ड
- किसी भी सरकारी संगठन से मान्य आईडी प्रूफ

- जॉब कार्ड नरेगा द्वारा जारी किए गए और राज्य के अधिकारी द्वारा हस्ताक्षर किया गया दस्तावेज।

### **खरीद के लिए भुगतान की विधि -**

एक प्रमाण पत्र की खरीद एक पोस्ट ऑफिस या बैंक से निम्नलिखित मोड में किया जा सकता है

- (i) नकद द्वारा
- (ii) स्थानीय स्तर पर निष्पादित चेक द्वारा , आदेश या डिमांड ड्राफ्ट के पोस्ट मास्टर के पक्ष में देय भुगतान
- (iii) पासबुक के साथ विधिवत हस्ताक्षरित निकासी फार्म (withdrawal form) या एक साथ चेक द्वारा।

### **प्रमाणपत्र के प्रकार**

- **एकल धारक प्रकार प्रमाण पत्र (single holder type certificates):** एक एकल धारक प्रकार प्रमाणपत्र खुद के लिए या एक नाबालिग के लिए एक वयस्क की ओर से जारी किया जा सकता है।
- **संयुक्त 'ए' प्रमाण पत्र के प्रकार (joint 'A' type certificates):** संयुक्त प्रमाणपत्र 'ए' दो वयस्कों को संयुक्त रूप से या उत्तरजीवी को देय करने के लिए जारी किया जा सकता है।
- **संयुक्त 'बी' प्रमाण पत्र के प्रकार (joint 'B' type certificates):** संयुक्त प्रमाणपत्र 'बी' दो वयस्कों धारकों में से किसी के लिए या उत्तरजीवी को देय करने के लिए संयुक्त रूप से जारी किया जा सकता है।

**किसान विकास पत्र परिपक्वता अवधि (maturity period):** किसान विकास पत्र के लिए परिपक्वता अवधि 8 साल और 4 महीने है। परिपक्वता पर, राशि का निवेश दोगुना हो जाता है। आप 8 साल और 4 महीने की अवधि के बाद 10,000 रुपये की राशि का निवेश करते हैं, तो राशि 20,000 रुपये तक की वृद्धि होगी।

## 2. राष्ट्रीय बचत प्रमाणपत्र

### National Savings Certificate (NSC)

राष्ट्रीय बचत प्रमाण पत्र(National Savings Certificate) निवेश का एक निश्चित ब्याज (fixed Interest), दीर्घ-कालिक माध्यम है। जिसे भारत सरकार के डाक विभाग (Department of Post) द्वारा जारी किया गया है। एनएससी भारत सरकार के द्वारा समर्थित(Supported) हैं। एनएससी को आप अधिकृत पोस्ट ऑफिस से खरीद सकते हैं।

#### एनएससी के लिए निवेश राशि (The investment amount for the NSC) -

राष्ट्रीय बचत प्रमाणपत्र में न्यूनतम निवेश राशि 100/- रुपए तथा अधिकतम निवेश की कोई सीमा निर्धारित नहीं की गयी है। एनएससी Rs. 100, 500, 1000, 5000 एवं 10000 के डिनामिनेशन (denomination)में मौजूद होती है।

#### राष्ट्रीय बचत प्रमाणपत्र के लाभ विशेषताएं (Features and Benefits of National Savings Certificates) -

1. एनएससी, निश्चित ब्याज (fixed Interest), दीर्घ-कालिक (long term), निवेश (Investment) के लिए बिना जोखिम का मार्ग है।
2. एनएससी परिपक्वता(maturity)5 वर्ष की होती है।
3. आप एक जमानत सुरक्षा (Collateral Security) के रूप में , बैंकों से ऋण प्राप्त करने के लिए एनएससी प्रमाण पत्र का उपयोग कर सकते हैं।
4. एनएससी आपको प्रति वर्ष 7.9% रेट आफ रिटर्न देती है।
5. एनएससी में किसी भी प्रकार का टीडीएस(TDS)नहीं है।
6. एनएससी में आप प्रति माह 100/- रुपए न्यूनतम निवेश कर सकते हैं।
7. एनएससी में निवेश करने की कोई अधिकतम सीमा नहीं है।
8. एक व्यक्ति से दूसरे को एनएससी ट्रांसफर किया जा सकता है।
9. एनएससी में नामांकन (nomination) की सुविधा उपलब्ध है।
10. एनएससी में आप समय से पहले अपनी धनराशि ले सकते हैं, परन्तु पेनल्टी(penalty)के साथ।
11. राष्ट्रीय बचत प्रमाणपत्र (एनएससी) अधिकृत(authorized)डाकघरों में उपलब्ध होता है।
12. एनएससी पर बैंक एवं अन्य वित्तीय संस्थान (financial institution) से ऋण प्राप्त किया जा सकता है।
13. राष्ट्रीय बचत प्रमाण पत्र पर ब्याज कर मुक्त (tax free) है।
14. एनएससी में नामांकन सुविधा उपलब्ध है। आप प्रमाण पत्र खरीदने के समय या प्रमाण पत्र खरीदने के बाद नामांकन कर सकते हैं।

**राष्ट्रीय बचत प्रमाणपत्र के लिए आवश्यक योग्यता (Important eligibility for NSC)-**

- अधिकृत डाकघरों से एनएससी पत्र लिया जा सकता है।
- अवयस्क या नाबालिक के नाम पर भी उनके अभिभावक द्वारा एनएससी खरीदी जा सकती है।
- दो वयस्को के द्वारा भी जॉइंट स्कीम के माध्यम से एनएससी स्कीम में निवेश किया जा सकता है।
- एनएससी स्कीम में एचयूएफ (HUF) एवं एनआरआई (NRI) को निवेश की योग्यता नहीं है।

**राष्ट्रीय बचत प्रमाणपत्र कौन खरीद सकता है-**

- एनएससी प्रमाणपत्र एक नाबालिग द्वारा भी खरीदा जा सकता है।
- एनएससी प्रमाणपत्र खुद के लिए एक वयस्क के द्वारा खरीदा जा सकता है।
- एनएससी प्रमाणपत्र एक नाबालिग की ओर से एक वयस्क के द्वारा खरीदा जा सकता है।

**राष्ट्रीय बचत प्रमाणपत्र में अकाउंट ट्रांसफर (National Savings Certificate Account Transfer)-**

3. राष्ट्रीय बचत प्रमाणपत्र (एनएससी प्रमाण पत्र) आप एक पोस्ट ऑफिस से दूसरे पोस्ट ऑफिस में ट्रांसफर कर सकते हैं।
4. एनएससी प्रमाण पत्र को किसी एक व्यक्ति से किसी अन्य व्यक्ति को ट्रांसफर कर सकते हैं।
5. एनएससी प्रमाण पत्र, पुराने मालिक के भौतिक प्रमाण पत्र (Physical Certificate) का उपयोग करके, हस्तांतरण की प्रक्रिया (Transfer Process) के दौरान, नए मालिक को दिया जाता है।

**एनएससी समय से पहले बन्द करने के लिए आवश्यक शर्त (Necessary condition to close the premature NSC)-**

आप निम्न विशेष परिस्थितियों के आधार पर अपनी एनएससी समय से पहले बन्द कर सकते हैं. जैसे -संयुक्त होल्डिंग के मामले में(In the case of Joint Holding), खाता धारक (Account Holder) या धारकों (Holder) की मृत्यु होने पर।

### 3.सार्वजनिकभविष्यनिधि Public Provident Fund (PPF)

पीपीएफ का पूरा नाम “सार्वजनिक भविष्य निधि” (Public Provident Fund) है, जो भारत में सेविंग और टैक्स-सेविंग करने के लिये प्रयुक्त है। पब्लिक प्रोविडेंट फंड (PPF) एक ऐसी जमा योजना है, जो केंद्र सरकार द्वारा संचालित है। आप यह योजना **बैंक या डाकघर** के माध्यम से भी चला सकते हैं। पीपीएफ खाते को खुलवाने के लिए यह जरूरी नहीं है कि आप नौकरी पेशा व्यक्ति हो। यदि आप सलाहकार (Consultant), कंसल्टेंट (contracts) के आधार पर भी कार्य कर रहे हैं, तो भी आप अपना पीपीएफ खाता खुलवा सकते हैं। इसमें आपके निवेश (Investment) पर प्रति वर्ष 8.1 % ब्याज (Interest) मिलता है।

#### महत्वपूर्ण जानकारी

- पीपीएफ अकाउंट सुविधा केवल भारतीय नागरिकों के लिये उपलब्ध
- पीपीएफ अकाउंट खुलवाने की कोई आयु सीमा नहीं
- पीपीएफ अकाउंट योजना नियम के तहत 15 साल का लॉक-इन अवधि
- पीपीएफ अकाउंट में आयकर अधिनियम 80C के तहत सम्पूर्ण कर लाभ (छूट)
- पीपीएफ अकाउंट एक व्यक्तिगत खाता (व्यक्ति, पति पत्नी, नाबालिग व्यक्ति, कोई भी लाभ ले सकता है) (Note: नाबालिग आवेदक के खाते की ज़िम्मेदारी उनके पालक की होती है)
- पीपीएफ अकाउंट में अधिक से अधिक लाभ के लिये हर महीने की 1 से 4 तारीख के बीच जमा करवाना उत्तम। हर महीने की 5 तारीख को खाते में उपलब्ध राशी की ब्याज गणना
- पीपीएफ अकाउंट में निर्धारित न्यूनतम राशी “प्रति वर्ष 500 रुपयेना जमा करने पर सालाना 50 रुपयेदंड
- पीपीएफ अकाउंट का लाभ NRI- अनिवासी भारतीय को उपलब्ध नहीं

- पीपीएफ अकाउंट में देश के अन्य हिस्सों में हस्तांतरण(transfer)सुविधा उपलब्ध
- पीपीएफ अकाउंट में capital और interest पर चक्र वृद्धि ब्याज
- पीपीएफ अकाउंट में 6 वर्ष के अंत में आंशिक राशी निकास की सुविधा (50%)
- पीपीएफ अकाउंट में नकद , डिमांड ड्राफ्ट, चेक, से राशी जमा करने की सुविधा
- पीपीएफ अकाउंट खाता धारक की मृत्यु पर खाता निष्क्रिय होगा , और वारिस को तुरंत परिपक्वता पूर्व ही जमा राशी और ब्याज प्रदान किया जाएगा
- पीपीएफ अकाउंट खाता धारक को वारिस बदलने की अनुमति

#### **पीपीएफ में खुलवाने के लाभ**

- पीपीएफ अकाउंट खातधारक को प्रत्येक वर्ष न्यूनतम 500 rupee जमा करना आवश्यक यानी के सामान्य वर्ग के व्यक्ति भी इस योजना का हिस्सा बन सकते हैं
- पीपीएफ अकाउंट नियमों के तहत महत्तम 1.5 लाख तक जमा करने की छूट और इस राशी को एक साथ एक किस्त में या फिर बारह किस्तों में जमा कराने की सुविधा
- पीपीएफ अकाउंट का सीधा जुड़ाव बैंड के साथ होने के कारण (अधिक लाभदायी)
- पीपीएफ अकाउंट खाते की 5 वर्ष समय मर्यादा के बाद लोन लेने का विकल्प. (कुल जमा राशी के 50% लोन ली जा सकती है - लोन चुकाने की समय मर्यादा - 36 महीना)

#### **पीपीएफ अंतर्गत खाता खोलने के लिए आवश्यक दस्तावेज**

- भारत निर्वाचन आयोग द्वारा जारी मतदाता पहचान कार्ड
- किसी भी तस्वीर सबूत के साथ आधार कार्ड, राशन कार्ड
- किसी भी सरकारी संगठन से मान्य आईडी प्रूफ
- एक वैध तस्वीर के साथ गांव के सरपंच की ओर से एक पत्र

## 4. अटल पेंशन योजना

### Atal Pension Yojana (APY)

पूर्व प्रधान मंत्री श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी जी के नाम से शुरू की गयी ये योजना वृद्धावस्था में सुकून की ज़िन्दगी जीने में सहयोग करेगी। मिलने वाली पेंशन की मात्रा इस बात पे निर्भर करेगी की ज्वाइन करने वाला कितने पैसे हर महीने जमा करवाता है। पेंशन 1 हजार रुपये से लेकर 5 हजार रुपये दी जायेगी। आवेदक की आयु 60 साल होने के बाद में पेंशन मिलना शुरू होगी। आप यह योजना **बैंक या डाकघर** के माध्यम से भी चला सकते हैं।

#### अटल पेंशन योजना की पात्रता की शर्तें

- 18 से 40 साल की उम्र के बीच कोई भी भारतीय नागरिक योजना में भाग लेने के पात्र है।
- इस योजना के पेंशन लाभ मिलना पहले 20 साल के न्यूनतम के लिए योगदान करने के लिए किसी भी व्यक्ति की आवश्यकता है।
- इस योजना में भाग लेने के लिए आवेदक का एक बचत बैंक खाता होना चाहिए और किसी भी वैधानिक सामाजिक सुरक्षा योजना (Statutory social security scheme) का सदस्य नहीं होना चाहिए।
- आवेदक की आय (income) इतनी ना हो कि वो टैक्स भरता हो।
- किसी भी बैंक में सेविंग्स खाता होना चाहिए जोकि आधार कार्ड से जुड़े हुए हो।
- ये भी जरूरी है कि आवेदक हर महीने जमा किये जाने वाले पैसे कि मात्रा को अकाउंट में बनाये रखें।

#### अटल पेंशन योजना के अंतर्गत खाता खोलने के लिए आवश्यक दस्तावेज

- भारत निर्वाचन आयोग द्वारा जारी मतदाता पहचान कार्ड
- किसी भी तस्वीर सबूत के साथ राशन कार्ड, आधार कार्ड
- किसी भी सरकारी संगठन से मान्य आईडी प्रूफ
- एक वैध तस्वीर के साथ गांव के सरपंच की ओर से एक पत्र

- जॉब कार्ड नरेगा द्वारा जारी किए गए और राज्य के अधिकारी द्वारा हस्ताक्षर किया गया दस्तावेज

**जमा किये जाने वाले पैसे तथा पेंशन में मिलने वाले पैसे कि जानकारी का टेबल**

ज्वाइन करने कि उम्र	1000 रुपये हर महीने पेंशन के लिए जमा कि जाने वाली राशि	2000 रुपये हर महीने पेंशन के लिए जमा कि जाने वाली राशि	3000 रुपये हर महीने पेंशन के लिए जमा कि जाने वाली राशि	4000 रुपये हर महीने पेंशन के लिए जमा कि जाने वाली राशि	5000 रुपये हर महीने पेंशन के लिए जमा कि जाने वाली राशि
18	42	84	126	168	210
20	50	100	150	198	248
25	76	151	226	301	376
30	116	231	347	462	577
35	181	362	543	722	902
40	291	582	873	1164	1454

**अगर समय से पेमेंट नहीं किया गया तो निम्नलिखित हो सकता है:**

- 6 महीने में अकाउंट फ्रीज (freeze) हो जायेगा।
- 12 महीने में अकाउंट डीएक्टिवेट (deactivate) हो जायेगा।
- 24 महीने में अकाउंट बंद (close) हो जायेगा।

**कब खत्म होगा हर महीने का भुगतान और पेंशन का लाभ कब से मिलेगा**

- जब पेंशन स्कीम ज्वाइन करने वाले कि उम्र 60 साल हो जाएगी तो भुगतान बंद हो जायेगा और वो पेंशन का लाभ उठा पायेगा।
- अगर उपभोक्ता की मृत्यु हो जाती है तो पेंशन उसके पति /पत्नी को दी जायेगी।
- अगर उपभोक्ता और उसके पति /पत्नी दोनों की मृत्यु हो जाती है तो पेंशन अमाउंट नॉमिनी को दिया जाएगा।
- 60 साल से पहले पेंशन का लाभ नहीं उठाया जा सकेगा , हालाँकि कुछ परिस्थियों में ये हो भी सकता है।

## 5. राष्ट्रीय पेंशन प्रणाली National Pension System (NPS)

राष्ट्रीय पेंशन प्रणाली (National Pension System) भारत सरकार द्वारा 2009 में शुरू की गयी एक पेंशन-योजना है। इस तारीख के बाद जॉइन करने वाले सभी सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिए यह योजना अनिवार्य है। 2009 के बाद से इस योजना को प्राइवेट सेक्टर में काम करने वाले लोगों के लिए भी खोल दिया गया। अब सरकारी के साथ-साथ प्राइवेट सेक्टर में काम करने वाला कोई भी कर्मचारी जिसकी उम्र 18 से 60 साल के बीच है, अपनी मर्जी से इस योजना में शामिल हो सकता है। आप यह योजना बैंक के माध्यम से चला सकते हैं। इस योजना के तहत आने वाले खातों के दो प्रकार के ग्राहकों अर्थात टीयर 1 और टीयर II द्वारा खोला जा सकता है

**टियर 1 अकाउंट:** इस अकाउंट को खुलवाना अनिवार्य है। इस अकाउंट में जो भी रकम जमा कर रहे हैं उसे वक्त से पहले नहीं, यानी रिटायरमेंट तक नहीं निकाल सकते। जब आप स्कीम से बाहर जाएंगे, तब ही इसकी रकम आपनिकाल सकते हैं।

**टियर 2 अकाउंट:** कोई भी टियर 1 अकाउंट होल्डर इस अकाउंट को खोल सकता है और अपनी इच्छा से इसमें पैसा जमा कर सकता है और निकाल भी सकता है। यह अकाउंट सभी के लिए अनिवार्य नहीं है। यह आपकी इच्छा पर निर्भर है (बचत खाते के समान है)।

### महत्वपूर्ण जानकारी

- ❖ हर सब्सक्राइबर(subscriber)को एक परमानेंट रिटायरमेंट अकाउंट नंबर कार्ड(PRAN card) उपलब्ध कराया जाता है, जिस पर 12 अंकों का एक नंबर होता है। यही नंबर सभी लेन-देन में काम आता है।

- ❖ अकाउंट खुलवाते वक्त टियर 1 अकाउंट में कम-से-कम 500 रुपये और टियर 2 में कम-से-कम 1000 रुपये जमा कराने होंगे। अधिकतम रकम की कोई सीमा नहीं है।
- ❖ टियर 1 अकाउंट में पूरे साल में कम से कम 6000 रुपये जमा कराने जरूरी है; टियर 2 अकाउंट में 2000 रुपये।

### **इनकम टैक्स(income tax)का फायदा**

आप अगर सरकारी कर्मचारी हैं तो एनपीएस में आप कितनी भी रकम जमा कर सकते हैं, लेकिन 10 फीसदी तक की जमा रकम पर टैक्स का फायदा मिलेगा। सैलरी का मतलब बेसिक सैलरीसे है। अगर प्राइवेट सेक्टर में काम करते हैं, तो एनपीएस

में आप कितनी भी रकम जमा कर सकते हैं, लेकिन टैक्स फायदा आपको ग्रॉस टोटल इनकम के दस फीसदी तक ही मिलेगा। एनपीएस(NPS) के तहत मिलने वाली टैक्स छूट 80C की सीमा 1 लाख रुपये के भीतर ही है।

### **स्कीम से बाहर आना (withdrawal from the scheme)**

- ग्राहक अपने योगदान का अधिकतम 25% रुपया निकाल सकता है।
- समय से पहले, प्रति ग्राहक को केवल तीन निकासी की अनुमति है।
- मौत होने पर नॉमिनी को पूरी पेंशन वेल्थ दे दी जाती है।
- समय से पहले निकासी के लिए ग्राहक का कम से कम 10 साल के लिए NPS में योगदान होना चाहिए।
- किसी भी प्रकार की आपातकालीन स्थिति जैसे बड़ी बीमारी में समय से पहले निकासी की अनुमति दी जाती है।
- ग्राहक के बच्चों की शैक्षिक और वैवाहिक खर्चों को पूरा करने के लिए भी समय से पहले निकासी की जा सकती है।

### **राष्ट्रीय पेंशन प्रणाली के अंतर्गत खाता खोलने के लिए आवश्यक दस्तावेज**

- भारत निर्वाचन आयोग द्वारा जारी मतदाता पहचान कार्ड
- किसी भी तस्वीर सबूत के साथ आधार कार्ड, राशन कार्ड
- किसी भी सरकारी संगठन से मान्य आईडी प्रूफ

## 6. वरिष्ठ नागरिक बचत योजना

### Senior Citizens Savings Scheme (SCSS)

वरिष्ठ नागरिक बचत योजना खाता वरिष्ठ नागरिकों के लिए सबसे सुरक्षित निवेश विकल्प है। आप यह योजना बैंक या डाकघर के माध्यम से भी चला सकते हैं।

#### वरिष्ठ नागरिक बचतयोजना की पात्रता की शर्तें

- खाता खोलने की तारीख को 60 वर्ष या अधिक आयु प्राप्त कर ली है
- एक जमाकर्ता व्यक्तिगत क्षमता में या संयुक्त रूप से पति या पत्नी (पति / पत्नी) के साथ एक से अधिक खाते को संचालित कर सकता है
- नामांकन सुविधा वरिष्ठ नागरिक बचत योजना में उपलब्ध है
- अनिवासी भारतीयों (NRI) और हिंदू अविभाजित परिवार (HUF) के वरिष्ठ नागरिक बचत योजना को खोलने के लिए पात्र नहीं हैं
- व्यक्ति 1000 रुपयेसे एकाधिक, 15 लाख रुपये की अधिकतम सीमा के अधीन केवल एक ही खाता खोल सकते हैं
- परिपक्वता के बाद , खाते निर्धारित प्रारूप में आवेदन देकर परिपक्वता के एक वर्ष के भीतर आगे के तीन साल के लिए बढ़ाया जा सकता है
- परिपक्वता से पहले जमाकर्ता की मृत्यु के मामले में, खाता बंद कर दिया जाएगा और किसी भी कटौती के बिना जमा की गई जाएगी ब्याज राशि लौटा दि जाएगी

#### वरिष्ठ नागरिक बचत योजनाएं ब्याज दरें

- एससीएसएस जमा पर लागू ब्याज दर = प्रतिवर्ष 8.5%
- लागू ब्याज दर प्रति तिमाही =  $8.5\% / 4 = 2.125$
- हर 100 रुपए के लिए संचित ब्याज = Rs.2.125
- ब्याज हर 1 रुपए के लिए संचित ब्याज =  $(2.125 / 100) = 0.02125$
- इस योजना के तहत निवेश पर आयकर अधिनियम की धारा 80C के लाभ के लिए योग्य हैं।
- टीडीएस(TDS) ब्याज पर स्रोत पर कर कटौती की जाती है , तो ब्याज की राशि की तुलना में प्रतिवर्ष 10,000 /- अधिक है

## आवश्यक दस्तावेज़

- आयु प्रमाण, पासपोर्ट, वोटर आई कार्ड, पैन कार्ड, राशन पत्रिका, सीनियर सिटीजन कार्ड (senior citizen card), जन्म प्रमाण पत्र एमसी / ग्राम पंचायत / जन्म और मृत्यु के रजिस्ट्रार के जिला कार्यालय द्वारा जारी, स्कूल से जन्म प्रमाण पत्र की तिथि, ड्राइविंग लाइसेंस, रक्षा सेवा (नागरिक रक्षा कर्मचारियों को छोड़कर) के सेवानिवृत्त कर्मियों को अन्य निर्दिष्ट शर्तों को पूरा करने के लिए विषय से ऊपर आयु सीमा की परवाह किए बगैर योजना के तहत सदस्यता के लिए पात्र होंगे।

## वरिष्ठ नागरिक बचत योजनाओं का लाभ

- **विश्वसनीयता(Reliability)**-भारत प्रायोजित निवेश उत्पाद के एक सरकार है और सभी सुरक्षा और कहा कि टैग के साथ जुड़े आश्वासन के साथ आता है।
- **एकाधिक खाते** एक एकल आवेदक कई SCSS खाते खोल सकता है, या तो व्यक्तिगत रूप से या एक संयुक्त निवेशक (प्राथमिक निवेशक का पति होना चाहिए) के साथ।
- **उच्च वापसी (High return)** - प्रतिवर्ष 8.6% से कम, अपने एससीएसएस खातों पर रिटर्न बहुत प्रभावशाली हैं।
- **लचीला कार्यकाल(Flexible tenure)**- अकाउंट में 5 साल की अवधि है, लेकिन एक और 3 साल जोड़ने के लिए बढ़ाया जा सकता है। इस प्रकार, अपने वरिष्ठ नागरिक बचत योजना या तो एक मध्यम दूरी निवेश या एक दीर्घकालिक योजना के रूप में कार्य करता है।
- **बचाने के लिए टैक्स** की धारा 80 सी, आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 के आदेश के अनुसार, टीडीएस बचाया जा सकता है।
- आपका निवेश चुनें केवल एक निवेश एससीएसएस प्रति खाता अनुमति दी है। इस राशि को 1000 रुपये की एक बहु होना चाहिए और 15 लाख रुपये से अधिक नहीं। इस प्रकार, एससीएसएस निवेश बेहद सस्ती और स्केलेबल है।

## 7. सुकन्या समृद्धि योजना

### Sukanya Samridhi Yojana (SSY)

22 जनवरी 2015 में सरकार ने छोटी बचत को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए बालिकाओं की विशेष जमा योजना 'सुकन्या समृद्धि खाता' का शुभारंभ किया। 3 दिसंबर, 2014 को सुकन्या समृद्धि खाता नियम-2014 को भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित किया गया। आप यह योजना **बैंक या डाकघर** के माध्यम से भी चला सकते हैं।

#### सुकन्या समृद्धियोजना की पात्रता की शर्तें:

- सुकन्या समृद्धि खाता अकाउंट किसी भी अधिकृत बैंकों या भारतीय डाकघर के साथ खोला जा सकता है
- सुकन्या समृद्धि खाता बालिका के माता-पिता या संरक्षक द्वारा बालिका के नाम से उसके जन्म लेने से दस वर्ष तक की आयु प्राप्त करने तक खोला जा सकेगा।
- अभिभावक "Depositer" के रूप में बुलाया जाएगा और बालिका को "खाता धारक" के रूप में बुलाया जाएगा।
- यदि कोई बालिका जिसने इस नियम के प्रारंभ होने के एक वर्ष पहले दस वर्ष की आयु प्राप्त कर ली थी वह भी खाता खोलने के लिए पात्र होगी।
- जमाकर्ता बालिका के नाम से केवल एक ही खाता खोल और संचालित कर सकता है।
- माता-पिता या संरक्षक केवल दो बालिकाओं के लिए खाता खोल सकते हैं, जुड़वा बच्चे के संबंध में प्रमाण प्रस्तुत करने पर तीसरा खाता खोलने की अनुमति दी जाएगी।
- यह खाता 1000 की प्रारंभिक जमा राशि से खोला जाएगा और एक वित्तीय वर्ष में इसमें न्यूनतम एक हजार और अधिकतम 1,50,000 रुपये जमा किए जा सकेंगे।
- खाते में रकम खाता खोलने की तारीख से होने तक जमा की जा सकेगी।

- यदि खाते में न्यूनतम राशि जमा नहीं की गई है तो न्यूनतम जमा राशि सहित 50 रु. प्रतिवर्ष के जुर्माने के साथ खाते को नियमित कराया जा सकेगा।
- ब्याज अधिसूचित की जाने वाली दर पर वार्षिक या मासिक देय होगी। वार्षिक 8.6 प्रतिशत ब्याज।
- खाता बालिका के दस वर्ष आयु पूर्ण करने तक माता -पिता द्वारा खोला और संचालित किया जाएगा।
- बालिका के दस वर्ष आयु प्राप्त करने के पश्चात वह स्वयं खाता संचालित कर सकेगी।
- खाता भारत वर्ष में कहीं भी अंतरित किया जा सकेगा।
- खाते से जमा राशि के 50% तक की राशि निकालने की अनुमति तब दी जाएगी जब बालिका 18 वर्ष की हो जाएगी। लेकिन इस शर्त के साथ की यह केवल बालिका की शिक्षा के खर्च के लिए ही उपयोग में लाया जायेगा ।
- बालिका की मृत्यु होने पर संरक्षक द्वारा खाता बंद कर दिया जाएगा और राशि ब्याज सहित आहरित कर ली जाएगी।
- खाता खोलने की तारीख से 21 वर्ष पूर्ण होने पर खाता परिपक्व होगा।
- यदि बालिका का विवाह 21 वर्ष अवधि पूर्ण होने से पहले होता है तो विवाह की तारीख के पश्चात खाते के चालन की अनुमति नहीं होगी।
- खाता चालन बंद होने के पश्चात आहरण पर्ची द्वारा जमा राशि ब्याज सहित प्राप्त होगी।

#### **सुकन्या समृद्धियोजना के अंतर्गत खाता खोलने के लिए आवश्यक दस्तावेज:**

- खाता धारक (लड़की) के जन्म प्रमाण पत्र अनिवार्य है।
- अभिभावक का पता प्रमाण : मतदाता पहचान पत्र , पासपोर्ट, ड्राइविंग लाइसेंस, राशन कार्ड, बिजली या टेलीफोन बिल आदि

- अभिभावक की पहचान के सबूत : भारत सरकार द्वारा जारी पैन कार्ड , मतदाता पहचान पत्र, पासपोर्ट, मैट्रिक प्रमाण पत्र या किसी अन्य पहचान के सबूत
- 1000 रुपये खाता खोलने के लिए प्रारंभिक जमा के रूप में आवश्यक है।
- उसके बाद, 100 रुपये के गुणक में कोई भी राशि जमा किया जा सकता है

#### **सुकन्या समृद्धि खाताकैसे बंद किया जा सकता है:**

- खाते को 21 साल पूरा होने के बाद बंद किया जा सकता
- अगर कहते को 21 साल बाद बंद नहीं किया जाता है तोह खाते में जमा राशि पर ब्याज मिलता रहेगा
- 21 साल से पहले भी खता बंद किया हा सकता है अगर लड़की के 18 वर्ष पूरे हो गए है और लड़की की शादी हो गयी है ।
- अगर इस बीच खाताधारक की मृत्यु हो जाती है तोह सारा पैसा अभिवावक को ब्याज समेत मिल जायेगा।

## 8.मासिक आय योजना (Monthly Income Scheme)

मासिक आय योजना (एमआईएस) भारतीय डाक सेवा की एक निवेश योजना है। यह मासिक आय के रूप में 7.6% प्रतिवर्ष पर निवेशक गारंटीकृत रिटर्न का वादा करता है। अनुभवी निवेशक एमआईएस को धन के लिए सबसे अच्छे विकल्पों में से एक माना जाता है क्योंकि इससे आपको तीन योग्यता मिलती है - आपकी पूंजी को बरकरार रखता है, डेट इंस्ट्रूमेंट्स की तुलना में बेहतर रिटर्न मिलता है और एक निश्चित मासिक आय का आश्वासन देता है। आप यह योजना बैंक के माध्यम से चला सकते हैं।

### महत्वपूर्ण जानकारी

- एमआईएस के लिए परिपक्वता अवधि 5 वर्ष है।
- इस योजना में एक नाबालिग भी एक खाता खोल सकता है। नाबालिग अधिकतम 3,00,000 रुपये निवेश कर सकता है।
- ग्राहक एकाधिक खाते खोल सकते हैं।
- यदि आपको 5 साल से पहले पैसे वापस लेना है, तो
  - यदि आपने जमा राशि 1 वर्ष के भीतर वापस ली तो - आपको कुछ नहीं मिलेगा
  - यदि आपने जमा राशि 1-3 वर्ष के भीतर वापस ली तो - आपको 2% कटौती के बाद अपनी जमा राशि वापस मिलेगी (दंड के रूप में)
  - यदि आपने जमा राशि 3 वर्ष के भीतर वापस ली तो - आपको 1% कटौती के बाद अपनी जमा राशि वापस मिलेगी (दंड के रूप में)

- खाते को व्यक्तिगत रूप से खोला जा सकता है। आवेदक अपने एकल खाते को एक संयुक्त खाते में परिवर्तित कर सकता है।
- खाता खोलने के समय और खाता खोलने के बाद भी नामांकन सुविधा उपलब्ध है।
- संयुक्त खाता दो या तीन वयस्कों द्वारा खोला जा सकता है प्रत्येक संयुक्त खाते में सभी संयुक्त खाता धारकों का बराबर हिस्सा है।
- सिंगल अकाउंट को संयुक्त और उप संस्करण में परिवर्तित किया जा सकता है।
- सिंगल अकाउंट के लिए :  
न्यूनतम राशि = 1500 रुपये, अधिकतम राशि = 4.5 लाख
- संयुक्त अकाउंट के लिए:  
न्यूनतम राशि = 1500 रुपये, अधिकतम राशि = 9 लाख
- अनिवासी भारतीय पीओएमआईएस में निवेश नहीं कर सकते।

#### **मासिक आय योजनाके अंतर्गत खाता खोलने के लिए आवश्यक दस्तावेज**

- आधार कार्ड
- भारत निर्वाचन आयोग द्वारा जारी मतदाता पहचान कार्ड
- किसी भी तस्वीर सबूत के साथ राशन कार्ड
- किसी भी सरकारी संगठन से मान्य आईडी प्रूफ (ID proof)

## 9.राजीव गांधी इक्विटी सेविंग्स स्कीम (Rajiv Gandhi Equity Saving Scheme)

राजीव गांधी इक्विटी सेविंग्स स्कीम या आरजीईएसएस भारत में निवेशकों के लिए नए इक्विटी टैक्स लाभ बचत योजना है। इस योजना का उद्देश्य "घरेलू पूंजी बाजार में छोटे निवेशकों की बचत को प्रोत्साहित करना" है। यह योजना सिक्योरिटीज बाजार में फुटकर विक्रेता/निवेशकों के लिए पहली बार है। यह योजना उन नए निवेशकों को कर लाभ देती है जो 50,000 रुपये निवेश करते हैं और जिनकी वार्षिक आय 10 लाख रुपये से कम है। आप यह योजना बैंक के माध्यम से चला सकते हैं।

### महत्वपूर्ण जानकारी

- आप भारत के निवासी और एक 'नये फुटकर विक्रेता/निवेशक' होना चाहिए।
- आपने आरजीईएसएस में निवेश करने से पहले इक्विटी मार्केट या डेरिवेटिव मार्केट में कारोबार नहीं किया हो।
- आरजीईएसएस में निवेश डीमैट खाते के माध्यम से किया जाता है।
- डीमैट खाते के माध्यम से खरीदे जाने वाले योग्य प्रतिभूतियां पहले वर्ष के दौरान स्वचालित रूप से एक लॉक-इन के अधीन रहेंगी।
- निश्चित लॉक-इन अवधि के दौरान निवेशक को किसी भी पात्र सुरक्षा को बेचने, प्रतिज्ञा अथवा सम्बद्ध करने की अनुमति नहीं होगी।
- निवेशक पहले वर्ष में कई बार निवेश कर सकता है। बाद के वर्षों में किए गए निवेश कर छूट के लिए पात्र नहीं होंगे।
- आपकी वार्षिक आय 12 लाख रुपये से अधिक नहीं होनी चाहिए।
- इस योजना के तहत कर लाभ का लाभ लेने के लिए अधिकतम निवेश सीमा 50,000 रुपये है।

- योजना के तहत निवेश के लिए कुल लॉक-इन अवधि 3 साल होगी ।
- अगर निवेशक किसी भी निर्धारित शर्तों को पूरा करने में विफल रहता है, तो कर लाभ वापस ले लिया जाएगा।
- किशतों में निवेश करने की अनुमति है (साल जिसमें टैक्स क्लेम(tax claim) किए जाता हैं)।

### **अधिकतम लाभ (Maximum Benefit)**

**निवेश राशि:** 50,000 रुपये (इस योजना के तहत निवेश करने वाली अधिकतम राशि)

**कटौती :** निवेश राशि का 50% (अधिकतम रुपये 25,000 / -)

निवेशकों के लिए 10% कर स्लैब- बचत = 2,500 रुपये

निवेशकों के लिए 20% कर स्लैब- बचत = 5,000 रुपये

**अधिकतम लाभ:** रुपये 5,000 (10 लाख रुपये की वार्षिक आय वाले निवेशक 20% आयकर स्लैब के तहत आते हैं)

**लॉक इन पीरियड(Lock In Period) :**3 साल

**जहां आप निवेश कर सकते हैं:**

- बीएसई-100 या सीएनएक्स -100 से जुड़ी कंपनियों और उनके ऑन-ऑन पब्लिक ऑफर्स
- सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उद्यमों के इक्विटी शेयर जिन्हें केंद्र सरकार द्वारा महारत्न, नवरत्न या मिनिरत्न के रूप में वर्गीकृत किया गया है।
- म्यूचुअल फंड (एमएफ) योजनाएं जो राजीव गांधी इक्विटी सेविंग्स स्कीम (आरजीईएसएस) के अंतर्गत अंतर्निहित के रूप में योग्य हैं, स्टॉक एक्सचेंज में सूचीबद्ध होंनी चाहिए।

## 10. प्रधानमन्त्री जन-धन योजना

### Pradhanmantri Jan-Dhan Yojana (PMJDY)

प्रधानमन्त्री जन-धन योजना के आरम्भ की घोषणा प्रधानमन्त्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी के द्वारा 15 अगस्त 2014 को स्वतन्त्रता दिवस के अवसर पर की गई। इस योजना का औपचारिक आरम्भ 28-08-2014 को नई दिल्ली, सभी राज्यों की राजधानियों तथा जिला मुख्यालयों में किया गया। आप यह योजना बैंक या डाकघर के माध्यम से चला सकते हैं।

**योजना की मुख्य बातें**

- मिशन के दो चरण हैं :  
पहला चरण 15 अगस्त, 2014 से 14 अगस्त, 2015  
दूसरा चरण, 15 अगस्त, 2015 से 14 अगस्त, 2018
- सभी परिवारों को एक लाख रुपये का दुर्घटना बीमा कवर , रुपए डेबिट कार्ड के साथ बेसिक बैंक खाता
- किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड (KCC) को रुपए किसान कार्ड के रूप में जारी करना योजना के प्रस्ताव में शामिल
- दूसरा चरण, 15 अगस्त, 2015 से 14 अगस्त, 2018 तक होगा
- लोगों को माइक्रो-बीमा(micro insurance) उपलब्ध कराना

#### इस खाते के लाभ (Benefits of this account)

- 30,000 रुपए की जीवन बीमा
- एक लाख रुपए का दुर्घटना बीमा कवर
- मिनिमम बैलेंस रखने की कोई बाध्यता नहीं
- डायरेक्ट बनेफिट ट्रांसफर (डीबीटी) के जरिए पैसे पाने की सुविधा
- छः माह तक इन खातों के संतोषजनक परिचालन के पश्चात ओवरड्राफ्ट (overdraft) की सुविधा दी जाएगी
- RuPay debit card (डेबिट कार्ड) को 45 दिनों में कम से कम एक बार इस्तेमाल किया जाना चाहिए
- प्रति परिवार, मुख्यतः परिवार की स्त्री के लिए सिर्फ एक खाते में 5,000/- रुपए तक की ओवरड्राफ्ट की सुविधा उपलब्ध है

#### प्रधानमंत्री जन-धन योजना के अंतर्गत खाता खोलने के लिए आवश्यक दस्तावेज

- किसी भी तस्वीर सबूत के साथ आधार कार्ड, राशन कार्ड
- भारत निर्वाचन आयोग द्वारा जारी मतदाता पहचान कार्ड
- किसी भी सरकारी संगठन से मान्य आईडी प्रूफ (ID proof)