

Role of Banking Sector in the Socio-Economic Development of Tribal People in Jharkhand: A Case Study of Dumka District

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Abstract: This research paper have been attempted for the betterment of people of Jharkhand and how they will be been fitted by the role of banks and their schemes. The banks can better understand their clients changing needs and behaviours of their segments which affects the market delivery services to meet their expectations. The bank can respond to the rapid technological advancement that are threatening the relevance of traditional banking delivery channels. The implication are of the changing envioronment from a revenue, cost product offering, and market distribution point of view. The tribal people are economically the poorest people of Indian. Majority of them live beta the poverty line. The tribal economy is based on agriculture of the crudest type. The main economic problems of the tribal. The innocence, illiteracy and helplessness of the tribal are exploited by the outsiders. The British policy in particular, had led to ruthless exploitation of the tribal in various ways as it favoured the zamindars, landlords, money lenders, forest contractors and excise, revenue and police officials. Education is one key to socio-economic development. The more educated a potential workforce is the more attractive it is to potential employers. A more educated workforce can also expect higher pay levels. Which help to stimulate overall economic activity. Besides the direct economic benefits, there are indirect benefits such as in improvement in public health and a better understanding among the public and its leaders of how to effectively and effectively and efficiently utilize resources. Resources are a basic essential for socio-economic development. It a group of people started a country in the middle of a desert, they would find economic development difficult unless they had large amounts of capital or their were value able resources under the sand. In many cases, resources mean natural resources such as water, farmland, oil or valuable minerals. Resources, through, do not have to mean natural product that are harvested and sold. An educated workforce and good infrastructure are both resources. The land itself can be a resource in the case of tourist draws.

Keywords: Socio-Economic Development, Banking Sector, Tribal People.

1. INTRODUCTION

The commercial banks are the vehicles of economic development. It helps in the promotion of the economy- particularly the farmers – by supplying various kinds of finance to the farmers. The banks came to the help of farmers particularly after their nationalisation in 1069. Before their nationalization the banks were in the private sector and the purpose of their working was to earn maximum profits fortherir sharehoders. The banks played very safe. They did not do any work which could involve even the slightest of risks. The agriculture was not considered as a suitable domain for them on account of their inherent risks arising mainly because no irrigation facility was available, the farming was done in a traditional way, the lack of marketing facilities and many other bottlenecks which did not allow the bankers to come forward for the help of the farming activities. The farmers were forced to seek resort to the private money lenders to meet their farming financial need. They were charged very high rate of interest. Sometimes some unethical condition were also

attached to the lending. As a result of this once a poor farmer was caught in the clutches of these money lenders, he could never be able to come out of it. More seriously the loan was a perpetual one, the burden of which was transferred from one generation to another. One account of this it was said that Indian farmers are born in debt, Live in debt and die in debt. This led to a number of social evils such as bonded labour. Unequality, illiteracy etc. To do away with these social evils the banks the banks were given the responsibility of taking proper care of the farmers particularly after nationalisation of banks. Now banks are working as agents of economic transformation of the society. Their functions are more objective oriented. They have become banks of the masses in place of being for a class. Despite all efforts seen to be made for the benefit of the rural areas, banks are still tight in their hands in respect of providing farm finance mainly because of their old habits of playing safe in their funding operations and uncertainty of farming activities to earn profits.

2. OBJECTIVES

Steps to be taken to make the bankers the friends in need. The quality and quantity of finance made available by the bankers should match the needs of the bankers should match the needs it i.e. during the period when farming activities are undertaken. They should also be provided with adequate funds to meet their entire farming requirement. Failing that they will be forced to go the village money lenders where again their exploitation will start.

The bankers should have branches which are nearer to the villagers. Then they can easily reach the banks and they can take benefits from the bankers.

To suggest measures to improve the C/D ratios of the bankers. In other words the suggestions has to be offered so that money mobilized from this area is invested in the same area. Also to suggest measures to remove the impediments causing less demand for farm loans.

To suggest measures by which the involvement of middlemen is completely removed and the farmers get entire amount sanctioned to them and are able to improve their economic lot.

To suggest measures by which they are covered under financial inclusion. They need to be encouraged. This will enable them to get their loan directly transferred in their respective accounts.

3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A research of this kind will need the use of both primary and secondary data. The primary data will be collected through a detailed questionnaire. This will be mailed to the literate respondents with a request to send it back after filling it. Further the illiterate respondents will be personally approached to elicit their opinions. Secondary research will be conducted to review the present status of economic development in India. Data will be collected from different websites, various new papers, Magazines, Journals, Articles, Research Paper, Publications of various Banks and also data will be taken from various committee reports submitted to the Govt.

4. CONCLUSIONS

1. Private Sector Banks profitability is much higher than that of Public Sector Bank.
2. The economic liberalization measures introduced by the Indian Government coupled with trends towards globalization have substantially altered the banking sector and the profitability of Public Sector Banks has declined to a large extent. So Public Sector Banks will have to introduce new financial instrument and innovations in order to remain in business.
3. The analysis that the Public Sector banks are less profitable than the private Sector banks in terms of overall profitability.
4. All these development in Indian banking are says that, the Indian banks are moving towards modern banking changing a face of traditional banking of Indian economy. It is grate change of banking industry. They having a installing an information technology for banking business and they trying to provide technology based banking products and services to their customer.

5. Indian bank also trying to Universalization of banking products and services to one top banking shop for customer delight, but comparatively private and foreign banks existing in Indian economy are having a higher level of modernization and these providing numbers of modern services to their customer.

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