

Financial Inclusion - The Banks Perspective

What is the issue?

\n\n

\n

- While financial Inclusion is viewed largely from the consumer perspective, it also contributes to greater banking stability. \n

\n\n

How is this?

\n\n

\n

- Financial inclusion means granting effective access to all economic agents to formal financial services.
 - \n
- This has become an important public policy priority following the global financial crisis (sub-prime crisis).
- Financial inclusion helps banks garner ample risk-free, cheap retail deposits, reducing their reliance on volatile, costly money market. \n
- This effect is pronounced in banks having higher customer deposit funding and lower marginal costs of providing banking services. \n
- Such trends in countries having stronger institutional quality tend develop greater institutional stability. $\$

\n\n

What are the benefits?

\n\n

\n

 Greater access to finance services - increases savings, reduces income inequality & poverty and increases employment.

- Banks operating in an inclusive financial sector along could experience greater operating efficiency in financial intermediation. \n
- Increasing Deposits Through innovative technology, banks can provide financial services to a large number of customers. \n
- This could be potentially at a reduced cost, thereby mobilising large nonwholesale long-term funding.
 - \n
- As retail deposits are sluggish, cheap and insensitive to risks when compared to wholesale funding, it tends to add considerable stability to the sector. \n
- Prudent lending Also, increasing banking sector outreach by opening up in newer areas helps reduce distance for consumers. \n
- This enables banks to build a good customer relationship and also provides with the opportunity to know consumers better. \n
- This leads to judicious lending & pricing decisions which helps making the right decisions regarding lending. \n

\n\n

What could be the negative spin-offs?

\n\n

∖n

• Despite having many benefits, financial inclusion also has some countervailing effects.

\n

- Informational asymmetries while dealing with poor households or small firms is indeed a problem that may arise. \n
- Scaling up managerial and technical expertise to serve a wide-ranging customer base might not be easy.
 \n

\n\n

What are the opportunities?

\n\n

∖n

• Broadening banking services to unbanked and under-banked people offers big business opportunities.

\n

• Banks can tap into the potential of customers and aid an inclusive development agenda.

\n

- This will help in streaming resources into more productive areas. $\ensuremath{\sc n}$
- Thus, the overall benefits may outweigh the costs associated with greater financial inclusion. \n

\n\n

\n\n

Source: Business Line

∖n

