CHAPTER 5

PERFORMANCE OF PMJDY

To find out the achievements of PMJDY and to assess its performance in financial inclusion of India various secondary data have been taken from PMJDY, Finance Commission and other websites. For this performance of various states has been examined and compared to find out the best and worst performed states and also trends of various indicators of PMJD over the years.

5.1 Achievements of All the States of India in PMJDY

All the 29 states of India are categorized on the on the basis of three indicators those are (a) Beneficiaries as percentage of total population (b) Average balance in per account in Rupees (c) Rupay Card issued as percentage of beneficiary.

Table 5.1- List of States and Their Performance

State Name	*Expected Population of 2019	Total Beneficiaries	Beneficaries as % of Total Population	Balance in beneficiary accounts (in crore)	Avarage Balance per Account (in Rs.)	No. of RuPay cards issued to beneficiaries	Rupay Card issued as % of Beneficiary
Andhra Pradesh	53390841	101,22,142	19	1,902.98	1,880	82,26,042	81.27
Arunachal Pradesh	1548776	3,12,287	20	112.31	3,596	2,72,082	87.13
Assam	35080827	155,82,773	44	3,690.64	2,368	121,05,845	77.69
Bihar	122256981	416,31,980	34	10,593.41	2,545	340,55,496	81.80
Chhattisgarh	28989789	144,64,547	50	3,131.79	2,165	103,23,519	71.37

Goa	1564349	1,62,436	10	92.46	5,692	1,22,452	75.38
Gujarat	64801901	143,94,906	22	4,420.18	3,071	118,87,270	82.58
Haryana	27793351	73,04,333	26	3,305.34	4,525	61,50,319	84.20
Himachal Pradesh	7384022	12,31,180	17	630.38	5,120	9,85,478	80.04
Jammu & Kashmir	13748237	21,50,643	16	940.43	4,373	17,21,511	80.05
Jharkhand	37933898	127,99,644	34	3,460.75	2,704	102,17,111	79.82
Karnataka	66834193	146,91,189	22	3,672.27	2,500	102,46,901	69.75
Kerala	35461849	41,54,011	12	1,297.99	3,125	29,68,919	71.47
Madhya Pradesh	83849671	318,15,393	38	5,079.06	1,596	248,56,097	78.13
Maharashtra	121924973	257,27,486	21	6,104.25	2,373	184,21,777	71.60
Manipur	3048861	9,21,721	30	198.57	2,154	7,04,527	76.44
Meghalaya	3320226	4,49,751	14	192.76	4,286	3,13,910	69.80
Mizoram	1222134	3,04,456	25	86.96	2,856	83,898	27.56
Nagaland	2218634	2,84,940	13	57.42	2,015	2,34,536	82.31
Odisha	45861035	148,04,735	32	4,560.99	3,081	122,78,361	82.94
Punjab	29875481	68,47,628	23	2,547.53	3,720	55,80,682	81.50
Rajasthan	79584255	259,98,270	33	7,757.58	2,984	204,23,072	78.56
Sikkim	680721	93,674	14	39.18	4,183	71,080	75.88
Tamil Nadu	77177540	103,78,849	13	1,934.32	1,864	85,34,174	82.23
Telangana	38919054	96,82,915	25	1,609.16	1,662	79,24,400	81.84
Tripura	4112223	8,85,586	22	678.44	7,661	6,85,551	77.41
Uttar Pradesh	233378519	580,37,654	25	18,652.38	3,214	469,19,765	80.84
Uttarakhand	11140566	25,12,936	23	1,157.38	4,606	19,98,960	79.55
West Bengal	98662146	350,71,132	36	12,422.66	3,542	288,59,853	82.29
Total	1331765053	362819197	27	100329.57	2,765	287173588	79.15

Source: https://pmjdy.gov.in/statewise-statistics as retrieved on 14th August, 2019

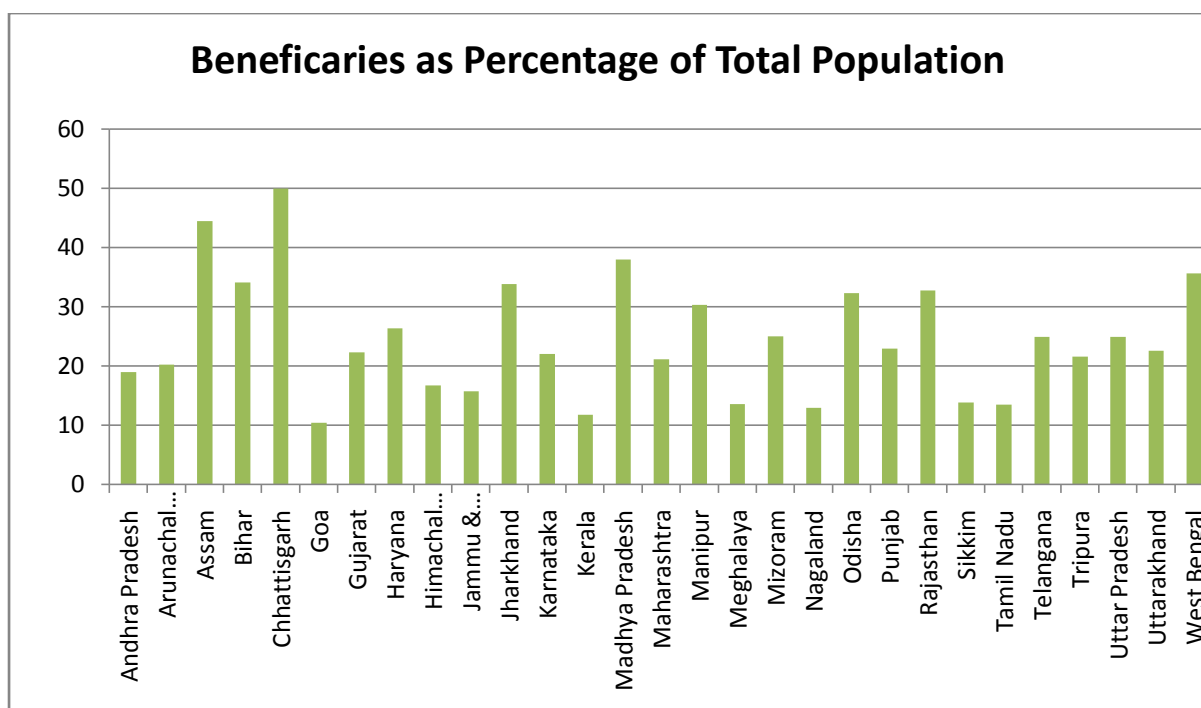*Source: https://uidai.gov.in/images/state-wise-aadhaar-saturation.pdf

Figure 5.1- List of States Beneficiaries as Percentage of Total Population

In the above diagram it can seen that Chhattisgarh has the highest number of beneficiary as percentage of population, i.e. 50% and then followed by Assam and Madhya Pradesh. The least performing state is Goa. It may be because of Goa's small size of population and their level of financial inclusion even before PMJDY. Other poor performing states are Kerala, Nagaland, Tamil Nadu etc.

5.1.1 Classification of States on the Basis of Beneficiaries

All the 29 states can be divided into two types on the basis of beneficiaries as percentage of total population. Those states whose percentage is Below National Average i.e. 27% should be categorised as Below National Average States (BNAS) and those sates whose performance is above 27% are termed as Above National Average States (ANAS). This can be explained with the help of a table.

Table 5.2- Ranking of States Beneficiaries as Percentage of Total Population

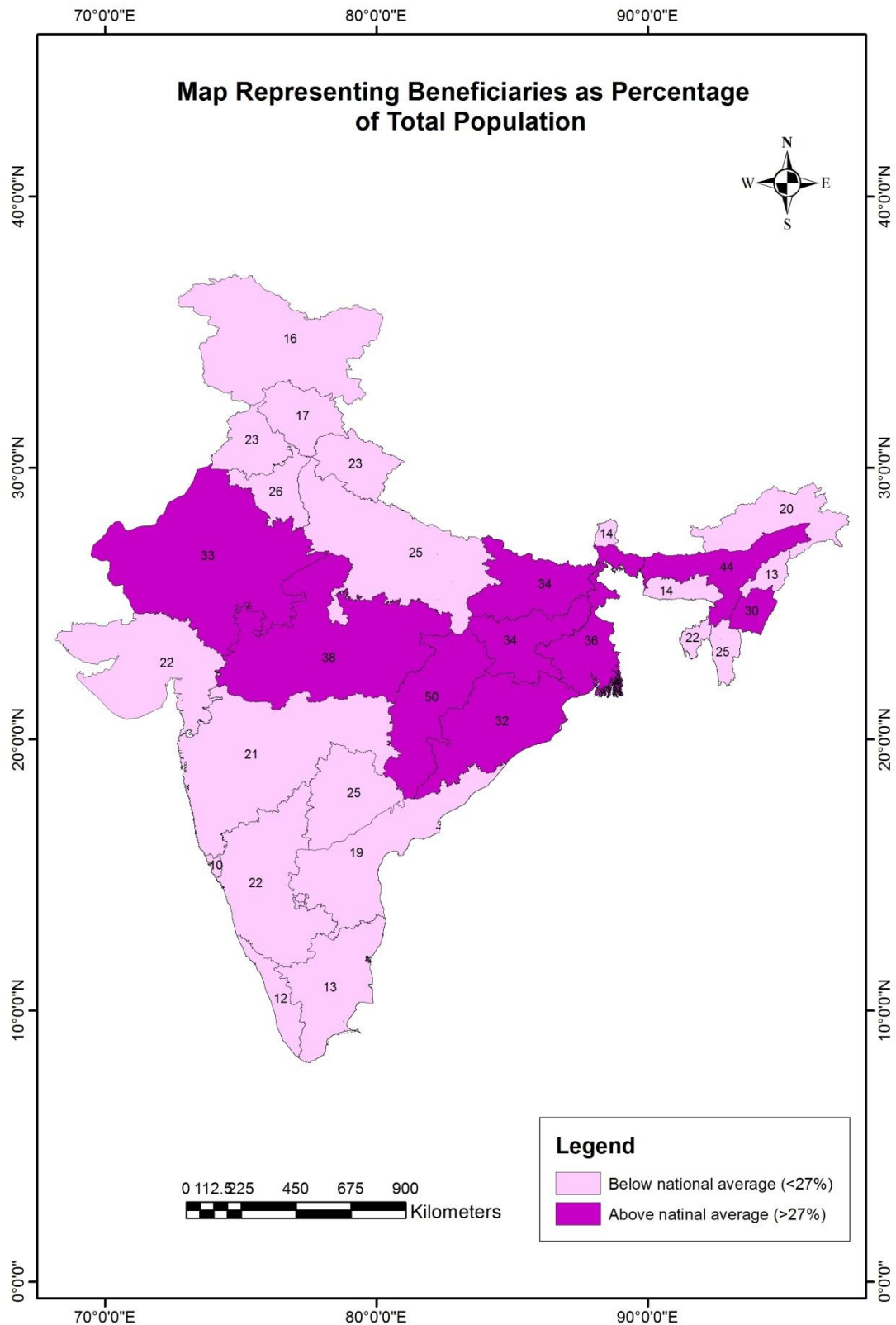| Below National Average States (<27%)	Beneficiaries as Percentage of Total population	Above National Average States (>27%)	Beneficiaries as Percentage of Total Population
Goa	10	Chhattisgarh	50
Kerala	12	Assam	44
Nagaland	13	Madhya Pradesh	38
Tamil Nadu	13	West Bengal	36
Meghalaya	14	Bihar	34
Sikkim	14	Jharkhand	34
Jammu & Kashmir	16	Rajasthan	33
Himachal Pradesh	17	Odisha	32
Andhra Pradesh	19	Manipur	30
Arunachal Pradesh	20		
Maharashtra	21		
Gujarat	22		
Karnataka	22		
Tripura	22		
Punjab	23		
Uttarakhand	23		
Mizoram	25		
Telangana	25		
Uttar Pradesh	25		
Haryana	26		

Figure 5.2: Map of India Showing Two Categories of States

In the map of India the deep pink colour is representing the nine states with above national average of beneficiary and light pink showing 20 states with below national average that is 27.

In the above Table 5.2 and from the map it is clearly evident that Below National Average States (<27%) are in majority as far as 20 states falls in this category. Goa, Kerala, Nagaland has the lowest coverage of PMJDY may be because most of their population already has bank accounts before PMJDY. The highest beneficiary states are only nine which are Chhattisgarh, Assam, Madhya Pradesh etc. This may also suggest that these states maximum people don't have accounts earlier so the scheme has showed high success in these states.
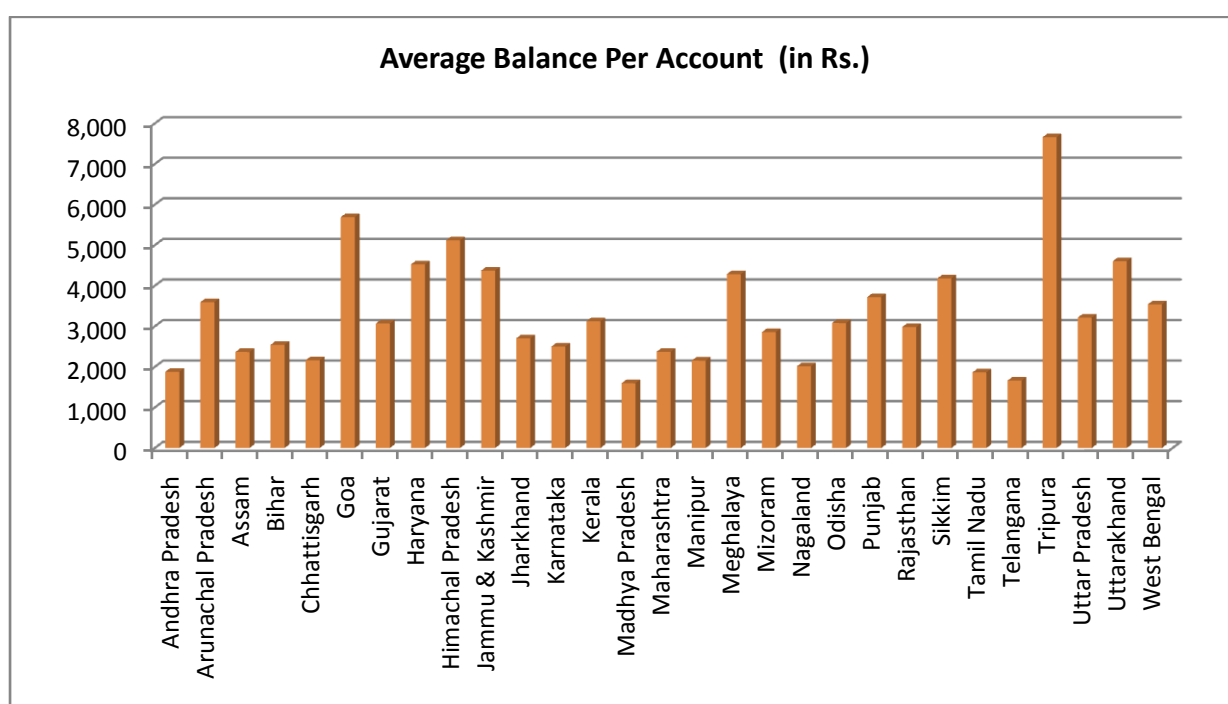

Figure 5.3- List of States as Average Balance Per Account

From the above figure it can be seen that Tripura has the highest number of money deposited in per account which is followed by Goa and Himachal Pradesh. State which has

the lowest average balance per account is Madhya Pradesh followed by Telangana, Tamil Nadu etc.
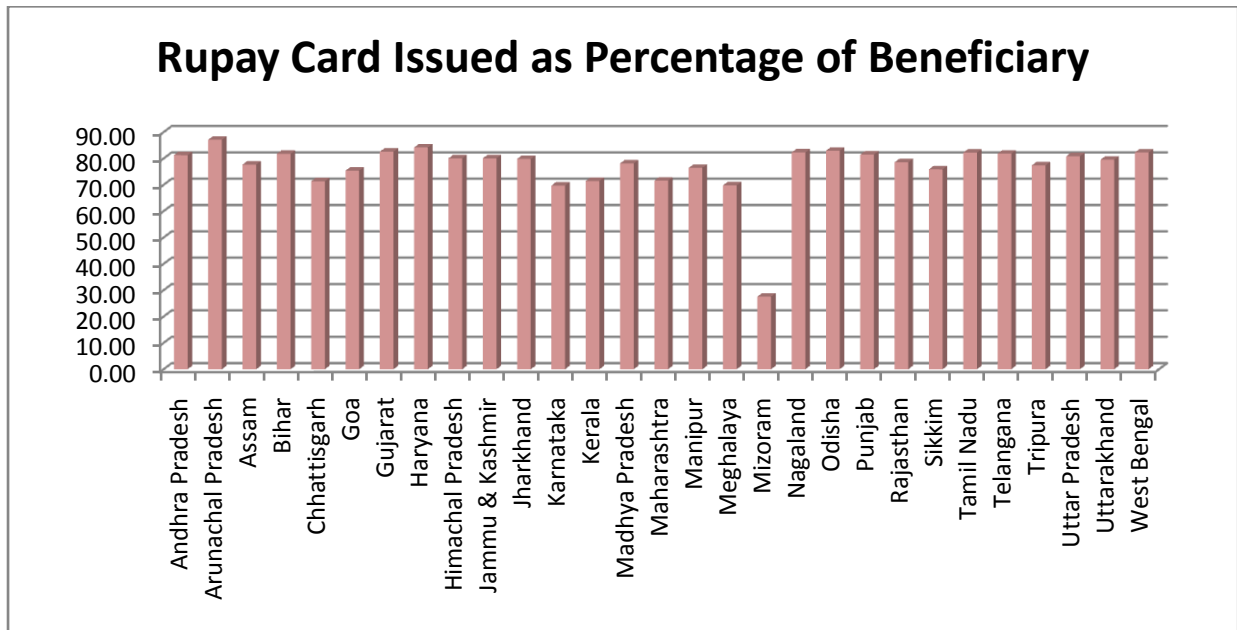
Rupay Card Issued as Percentage of Beneficiary

Figure 5.4: List of States as Rupay Card Issued as Percentage of Beneficiary

From the above figure it is seen that all the account holders of PMJDY didn't get a Rupay card. Out of 100 people 87 got Rupay card in Arunachal Pradesh which is highest in India followed by Haryana and Odisha. Mizoram has the lowest Rupay card issued as percentage of total beneficiary that is only to 28 per 100 person followed by Meghalaya and Karnataka.

5.2 Performance of PMJDY Over the Years

The performance of PMJDY over the years in terms of accounts opened, deposit balance and average deposit balance over the years from 2015 to 2019 is tabulated as under:

Table 5.3: Number of PMJDY Accounts Opened over the years

Item	March- 2015	March-16	March-17	March-18	March-19
No. of PMJDY Accounts (in Crore)	14.72	21.43	28.17	31.44	35.27

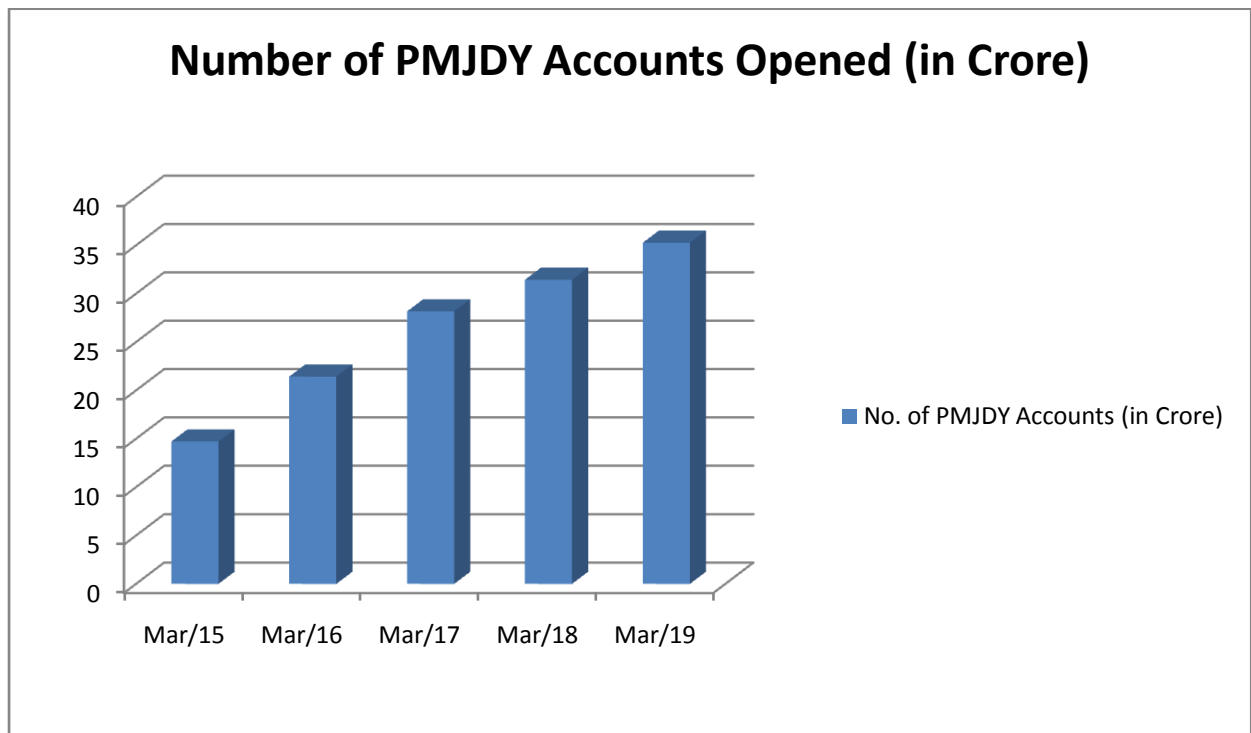Source: https://financialservices.gov.in/

Figure 5.5: Number of PMJDY Accounts Opened over the years

From the above figure it is seen that the opening of PMJDY accounts has shown huge increase from 2015 to 2019 but the rate of growth is declining over the years. It may be because of the fact that not much people are left to open new accounts anymore.

Table 5.4: Deposits in PMJDY Accounts over the years

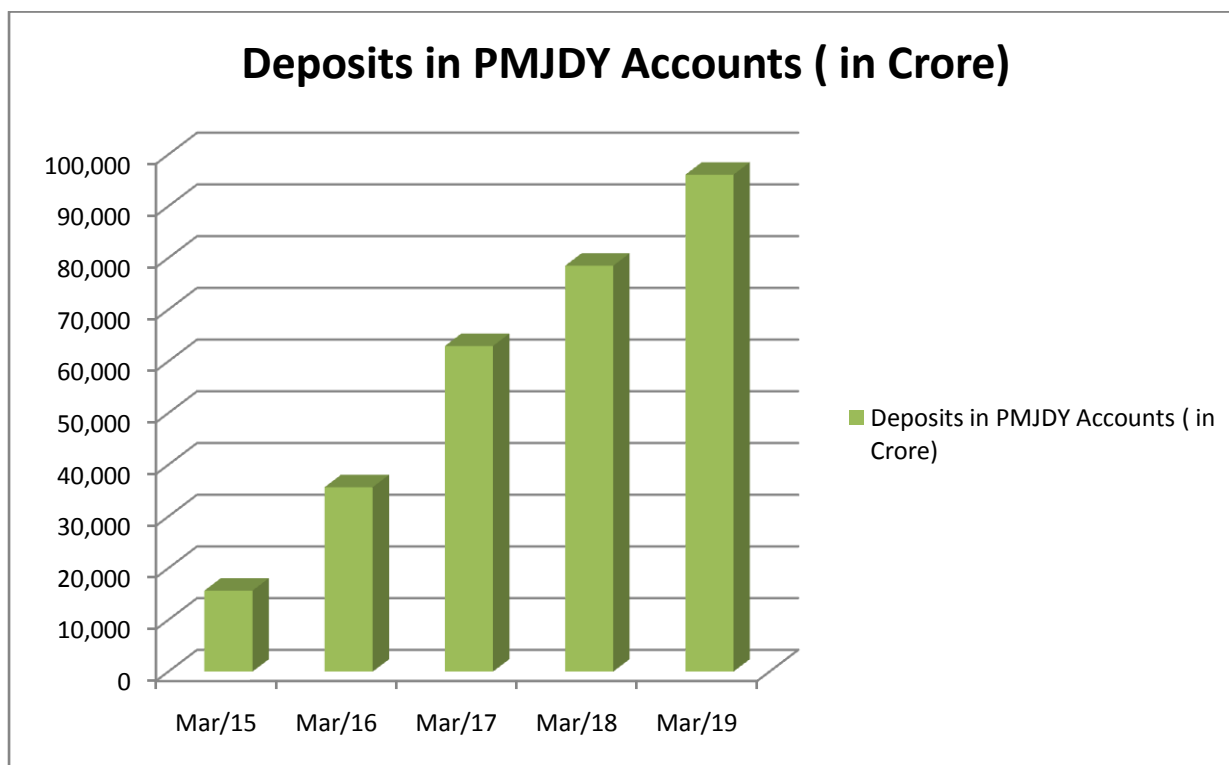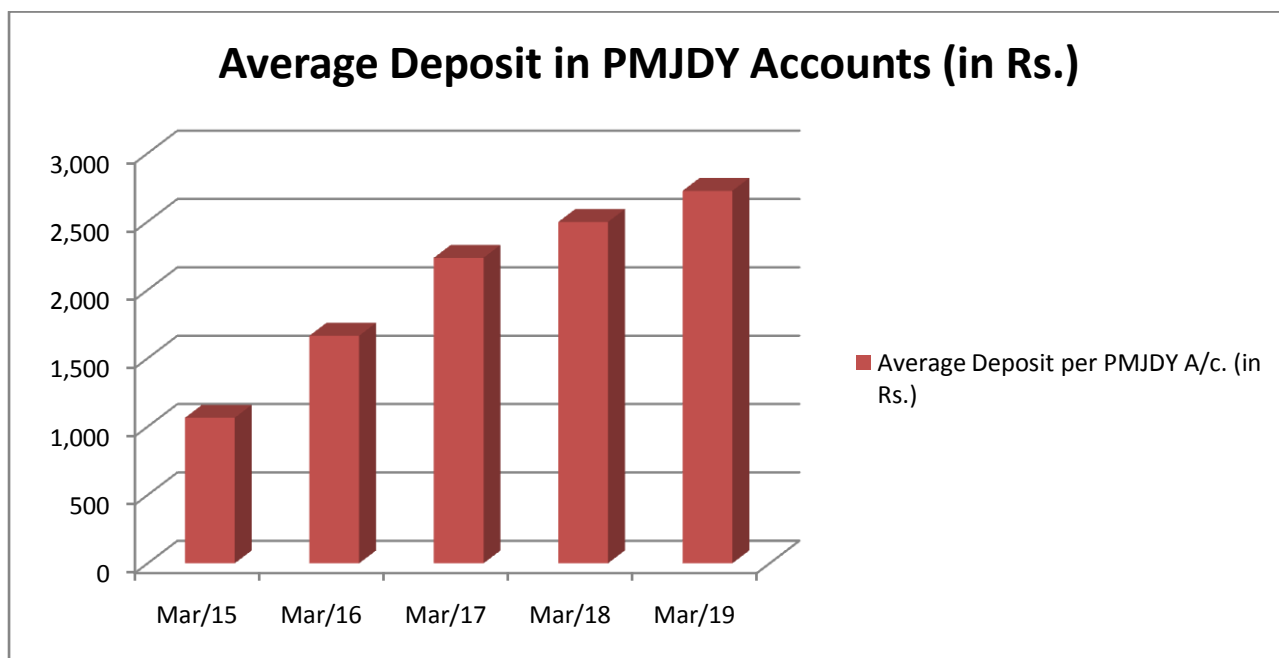| Item	March- 2015	March-16	March-17	March-18	March-19
Deposits in PMJDY Accounts (in Crores)	15,670	35,672	62,972	78,494	96,107

Source: https://financialservices.gov.in/

Figure 5.6: Deposits in PMJDY Accounts over the years

In the above figure it can be seen that from 2015 to 2016 deposits in PMJDY accounts has more than doubled and registered a growth rate of more than 100% and from 2016 to 2017 also it has increased from 35,672 crore to 62,972 crore which may be an effect of demonetisation which was held on November, 2016. After that its rate of growth has gradually declined.

Table 5.5: Average Deposits in PMJDY Accounts over the years

Item	March- 2015	March-16	March-17	March-18	March-19
Average Deposit per PMJDY A/c. (in Rs.)	1,065	1,665	2,235	2497	2,725

Source: https://financialservices.gov.in/

Figure 5.7: Average Deposits in PMJDY Accounts over the years

It can be seen from the above table and figure that as against an average balance of Rs. 1,065 in accounts opened under PMJDY in March 2015, the average balance has grown to Rs. 2,725 as on March, 2019. The growth rate is highest from 2016 to 2017 which may be an effect of demonetisation which happened in November, 2016.

Table 5.6: Number of RuPay Debit Cards Issued Over the Years

Item	March- 2015	March-16	March-17	March-18	March-19
No. of RuPay debit cards issued (in Crores)	13.14	17.75	21.99	23.65	27.19

Source: https://financialservices.gov.in/

No. of RuPay debit cards issued (in Crore)

Legend: No. of RuPay debit cards issued (in Crore)

X-axis: Mar/15, Mar/16, Mar/17, Mar/18, Mar/19
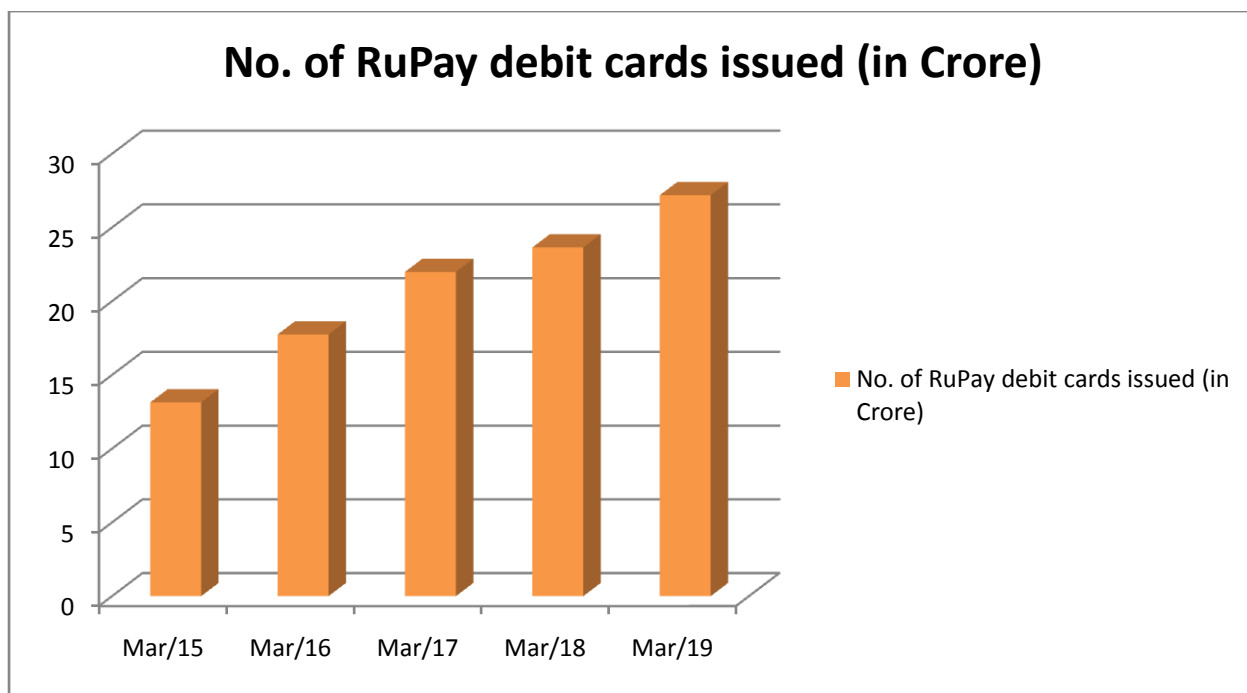
Y-axis: 0, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30

Figure 5.8: Number of RuPay Debit Cards Issued Over the Years

A total of 27.19 crore RuPay debit cards have been issued till 30.03.2019 to PMJDY account-holders. Apart from banking convenience, these cards come with an inbuilt accident insurance cover of Rs 2 lakh.

5.3 Some other Achievements of PMJDY after Second Phase

There are many other benefits of PMJDY and some of them are discussed below after completion of second phase-

➢ Almost 32.41 crore Jan Dhan accounts have been opened with more than Rs 81,200 crore of deposit balance at the end of second phase.

➢ Women holds 53% of all Jan Dhan accounts and 59% Jan Dhan accounts are in rural and semi urban areas.

➢ More than 7.5 crore Jan Dhan accounts receiving DBTs from the government.

- Bank Mitr has been deployed in 1.26 lakh SSAs, each catering to 1000-1500 households.

- More than 83% operative Jan Dhan accounts are linked with Aadhaar, with issuance of approx 24.4 crore RuPay cards to these account holders.

- Nearly 13.16 crore Aadhaar Enabled Payment System (AEPS) transactions have taken place through BCs during the month of July, 2018.

- 13.98 crore subscribers under Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) with 19,436 claims, involving an amount of Rs. 388.72 crore settled so far.

- 5.47 crore subscribers under Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) with 1.10 lakh claims, involving an amount of Rs. 2206.28 crore settled so far.

From the above analysis it can be said that mostly those states performed well mainly in case of new accounts opened in PMJDY which generally have low Per Capita Income (PCI) or maximum number of financially excluded people for example Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Assam, West Bengal etc. But the states with high or average PCI and low rate of population growth performed poor for example Kerala, Goa, Nagaland etc. which may be because they already has a larger section of people under formal banking sector even before the launch of PMJDY so there is less people left to avail this scheme. Again from the benefits and achievements of PMJDY scheme it can be said that it one of the most important and impactful scheme of financial inclusion in the financial history of India. If properly implemented Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana can change the life of millions of people who are living in poverty and distress by bringing them out of poverty and giving them a quality life which is a basic right for every human being.