

CHAPTER IV

AN ANALYSIS OF GENDER PARTICIPATION IN BANK DEPOSITS AND THE FACTORS INFLUENCING IT

In the present chapter an attempt has been made to analyse the gender composition in bank deposits and the major factors influencing female participation in deposit mobilisation of banks. The chapter is divided into two parts. In Part-I, an analysis has been made of the extent of gender differentials in deposits at the all India level, in the different states of the country and across the various districts/ areas of Gujarat state. In Part-II, an attempt has been made to identify the factors that influence female participation in deposit mobilisation.

PART - I : GENDER DIFFERENTIALS IN DEPOSITS

Part - I deals with measuring growth and gender differential in deposits of Bank 'X'. Gender differential has largely been calculated in terms of every 100 account canvassed and/or every Rs.100/- amount canvassed. First an overview is taken of the gender ratios as also differentials at all India level in respect of deposits, followed by statewise analysis and then inter-district comparison of gender ratios has been done for the state of Gujarat. Lastly, growth profile of female and male deposits has been worked out for the sample branches in Gujarat state.

Taking two years outstanding figures for the year ending March 1996 and March 1997 in respect of deposits of Bank 'X' for the states where the Bank has its branches (the Bank has branches in all states barring the states of Arunachal Pradesh & Mizorum and the union territories of Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep), average number of accounts and amount under each category of deposits

i.e., Current, Savings, Time as also Total, has been worked out so as to even out fluctuations in any one year. For comparison of female participation in deposits across states as also districts within the state of Gujarat, female accounts/ amount as percentage to individual as also total has been taken so as to have size neutrality.

4.1 GENDER ANALYSIS OF DEPOSITS : ALL INDIA GENDER RATIOS AND DIFFERENTIALS

Genderwise composition of total deposits at all India level has been shown in the Table 4.1 -

Table - 4.1: Genderwise Composition of Total Deposits - All India.

(Average of the outstanding for the years ended March 1996 & 1997)

Category	No. of Accounts (units in lac)	Outstanding Amount (Rs. in crore)
(A) Total deposits	167.19	26128.04
(B) Individual deposits	161.44	21487.60
- (B) as % to (A)	96.56%	82.24%
(C) Male deposits	121.32	16936.78
- (C) as % to (B)	75.15%	78.82%
- (C) as % to (A)	72.56%	64.82%
(D) Female deposits	40.12	4550.82
- (D) as % to (B)	24.85%	21.18%
- (D) as % to (A)	23.99%	17.42%

(Data Source : Appendix - IA)

The above table reveals that as much as 96.56% of the total deposit accounts were from the individual category, the remaining 3.44% accounts being either Inter-bank, Institutional or Trust deposit accounts and hence deemed to be gender neutral. The individual category deposit accounts corresponded to 82.24% of the total outstanding deposit amount. Female account holders constituted nearly one-fourth of the number of

accounts and over one-fifth of the outstanding amount in the deposits under the individual category.

An investigation into female contribution to deposits under various categories, i.e., Current, Saving Bank and Term deposits, reveals that their participation was largely in the Saving Bank and Term deposits. The share of female deposits was quite low in Current deposits category for the obvious reason that such deposit accounts are largely maintained for meeting the day to day expenditures of business, trade and other commercial operations. Table 4.2 gives the break-up of deposits into Current, Saving Bank and Term categories in respect of total, individual, male & female accounts :-

Table - 4.2 : **Deposit Mix (Composition of Current, Savings and Term Deposits in Total Deposits) : All India.** (in per cent)

Particulars	Current depo.	Savings depo.	Term depo
Total deposits			
- Accounts	4.58	69.97	25.45
- Amount	13.84	22.13	64.03
Individual deposits			
- Accounts	2.49	71.73	25.78
- Amount	5.98	25.33	68.69
Male deposits			
- Accounts	3.09	72.09	24.82
- Amount	7.18	24.90	67.92
Female deposits			
- Accounts	0.67	70.66	28.67
- Amount	1.52	26.95	71.53

(Source : Appendix - IA)

As can be observed, 4.58% of the total deposit accounts were under current deposits category, while in case of male and female, the said share was 3.09% and 0.67% respectively. As regards the outstanding amount, 13.84% of the total deposits were under the current category, while in case of male and female the same was 7.18% and 1.52%, respectively. In contrast thereto, the proportion of savings and term deposits in the total deposits of the females was observed to be higher than that of total Bank, individual as also male deposit holders. This implies that for every Rs.100/- canvassed by the Bank, Rs.14/- was under Current category, Rs.22/- was under Saving Bank and Rs.64/- was under Term category. In case of every Rs.100/- canvassed from men, Rs.7/- was under Current category, Rs.25/- under Saving Bank and Rs.68/- under Term category, while in case of for every Rs.100/- canvassed from females, Re.1/- was under Current category, Rs.27/- under Saving Bank and Rs.72/- under Term category. The marked preference of females for term deposits is quite evident.

A study by Elavia & Chellani (1995) has also conclusively demonstrated the higher preference of women for savings and term deposits. In a primary survey of 20 bank branches conducted by the authors for obtaining genderwise data, it was observed that fixed and recurring type of deposits were most popular with women, reflecting on their propensity to save and provide for unforeseen future expenses.

In another study by Kaplan & Romal (1992) to investigate who saves money and why in domestic households, some interesting observations about the saving habits of the genders have emerged. Through a structured questionnaire, the authors sought various individual, demographic and financial characteristics of savers. While the first part of the questionnaire was designed to assess the financial background of the respondents, the other two sections of the questionnaire evaluated locus of control and self control. The results indicated that 72% of the respondents had a long term saving plan. For males, using the percentage of respondent's income as the dependent measure, the variables predictive of saving were (1) total income followed by (2) locus of control and self control scores. For females, the comparable analysis identified no variable in the

equation with 't' values of $P < 0.05$. The two variables that contributed most to the regression equation for females were number of dependents and amount of monthly mortgage payments, with higher percentage of income saved when there were more dependents and larger mortgage payments. The results of the study showed that while for men, rate of savings may be more accurately assessed by including the two psychological variables, for women it appears that neither the economic nor the psychological models accounted for the rate of savings. The study concluded that women may be acting as rational consumers by optimising their rate of savings to allow for allocation of their future resources in an effective fashion.

SHARE OF FEMALES IN CURRENT, SAVINGS AND TERM DEPOSITS:

Having seen the preponderant preference of women for Savings and Term deposits as reflected in the deposit mix of women vis-à-vis that of men, further detailed analysis of the share of women in each of the three categories of deposits of bank 'X' has been worked out. Table 4.3 below gives the gender segregated data in respect of Current deposits.

Table - 4.3: **Gender Composition of Current Deposits - All India**

(Average of the outstanding for the years ended March 1996 & 1997)

Category	No. of Accounts (units in lac)	Outstanding Amount (Rs. in crore)
(A) Total current deposits	7.66	3617.16
(B) Individual current deposits	4.02	1285.35
- (B) as % to (A)	52.44%	35.53%
(C) Male current deposits	3.75	1216.16
- (C) as % to (B)	93.31%	94.62%
(C) as % to (A)	48.93%	33.62%
(D) Female current deposits	0.27	69.19
- (D) as % to (B)	6.69%	5.38%
- (D) as % to (A)	3.51%	1.91%

(Source : Appendix - IA)

It is evident from the above Table, Current deposit accounts from individuals were 52.44% of the total Current deposits, which aggregated to 35.53% of the total outstanding Current deposits. The share of males in the individual Current deposit accounts was 93.31% and remaining 6.69% was the share of females. As regards outstanding amount under current deposits, females constituted 5.38% of the individual outstanding current deposit amount (females share in total current deposit amount was 1.91%). This implies that out of every 100 Current deposit accounts canvassed from individuals, 93 accounts were of males and 7 were of females. Likewise, out of every Rs.100/- Current deposits canvassed from individuals, Rs.95/- had been contributed by males and Rs.5/- by females.

Table - 4.4 : **Gender Composition of Savings Deposits - All India.**

(Average of the outstanding for the years ended March 1996 & 1997)

Category	No. of Accounts (units in lac)	Outstanding Amount (Rs. in crore)
(A) Total saving deposits	116.99	5781.11
(B) Individual saving deposits	115.81	5442.97
- (B) as % to (A)	98.99%	94.15%
(C) Male saving deposits	87.46	4216.59
- (C) as % to (B)	75.52%	77.47%
- (C) as % to (A)	74.76%	72.94%
(D) Female saving deposits	28.35	1226.38
- (D) as % to (B)	24.48%	22.53%
- (D) as % to (A)	24.23%	21.21%

(Source : Appendix - IA)

Table 4.4 shows that almost 99% of the Savings Bank account and 94% of the outstanding amount were mobilised from individuals. While male/ female ratio in saving bank accounts of individuals was 76 : 24, the said ratio in outstanding amount was 77 : 23.

As in case of Saving deposits, females constituted nearly one-quarter of the total Term deposits. Table 4.5 below gives the gender segregated data in respect of Term deposits.

Table - 4.5 : Gender Composition of Term Deposits - All India.

(Average of the outstanding for the years ended March 1996 & 1997)

Category	No. of Accounts (units in lac)	Outstanding Amount (Rs. in crore)
(A) Total term deposits	42.55	16729.76
(B) Individual term deposits	41.62	14759.28
- (B) as % to (A)	97.82%	88.22%
(C) Male term deposits	30.12	11504.03
- (C) as % to (B)	72.37%	77.94%
- (C) as % to (A)	70.79%	68.76%
(D) Female term deposits	11.50	3255.25
- (D) as % to (B)	27.63%	22.06%
- (D) as % to (A)	27.03%	19.46%

(Source : Appendix - IA)

It can be observed from the above table, deposits from individuals constituted 97.82% of the total Term deposit accounts and 88.22% of the total outstanding under Term deposits. The male/ female ratio in Term deposit accounts was 72 : 28 and in case of outstanding amount the said ratio was 78 : 22.

The analysis of genderwise composition of Current, Savings Bank and Term deposits reveals that the gender differential was much higher in case of Current deposits than that in Savings Bank and Term deposits.

AVERAGE OUTSTANDING DEPOSITS PER ACCOUNT :

Another dimension of gender differentials in deposits can be assessed from the average deposits per account under each of the three categories. The genderwise average outstanding per account under Current, Savings Bank and Term deposits is given in Table 4.6.

Table - 4.6 : **Average Deposits per Account under Current, Savings, Time and Total - All India.**

(in Rupees)

	Current	Savings	Term	Total
Total Accounts	47,207	4,942	39,321	15,627
Individual Accounts	31,987	4,700	35,464	13,310
Male Accounts	32,435	4,821	38,198	13,960
Female Accounts	25,735	4,326	28,305	11,344

(Source : Appendix - IA)

The average amount per account of the males was higher than that of females under all the categories. However, the differential is observed to be highest in case of Term deposits followed by Current deposits. The gender differential in the per account average outstanding amount in Total deposits was Rs.2616/- and under Current, Savings and Term deposits, the same was observed to be Rs.6700/-, Rs.495/- and Rs.9893/- respectively.

Both the ratio analysis as also average amount per deposit account support the hypothesis that there are sizable gender differentials in deposits.

4.2 STATEWISE ANALYSIS OF FEMALE PARTICIPATION IN BANK DEPOSITS :

As is stated above, share of female in total outstanding individual deposits was 21.18% for Bank 'X', which is about 1/5th of such deposits. There are, however, sizable variations observed in female participation in bank deposits across states. While in states like Meghalaya and Goa, the share of female in total individual deposits was as high as 34.13% and 33.54% respectively, in the union territory of Daman the same was as low as 3.67%. Among the states, the lowest ratio of female deposits to total individual deposits was observed in Jammu & Kashmir (11.70%). The inter state variations in the share of females in the total individual deposits is depicted in graph G-1.

A quartile distribution of the share of female in total individual deposits for the 27 states/ union territories reveals that there were -7- states in the lowermost quartile, these being Maharashtra (17.18%), Nagaland (16.83%), Sikkim (16.52%), Orissa (14.42%), U.T. of Pondicherry (11.97%), Jammu & Kashmir (11.70%) and U.T. of Daman (3.67%). These seven states constituted 19.10% of the total female deposits.

The states in the second quartile were Karnataka (21.20%), U.T. of Chandigarh (21.16%), West Bengal (21.12%), Assam (20.82%), Manipur (19.95%), Andhra Pradesh (19.69%) and Rajasthan (19.50%). The share of the -7- states in the total female deposits was 13.89%.

There were -6- states in the third quartile, these being Tripura (23.86%), Madhya Pradesh (23.83%), Kerala (23.27%), Gujarat (21.95%), Bihar (21.91%) and Uttar Pradesh (21.26%). The -6- states in the third quartile had a sizable share of 48.47% of the total female deposits at the all India level.

The states in the fourth/ uppermost quartile were Meghalaya (34.13%), Goa (33.54%), Himachal Pradesh (30.83%), Haryana (27.94%), Punjab (25.53%), New Delhi (25.16%)

and Tamilnadu (24.87%). The -7- states in the fourth quartile, though showing higher ratio of female deposits to individual deposits constituted only 18.54% of the total female deposits.

In Current deposits, the share of female in individual deposits ranged from 22.71% in Goa to -Nil- in the states of Manipur, Sikkim and U.T. of Daman. Quartile distribution of the states is as follows :- in the first quartile were U.T. of Pondicherry (2.27%), Bihar (2.08%), U.T. of Chandigarh (1.95%), Tripura (0.80%), and the three states of Manipur, Sikkim and U.T. of Daman showing Nil participation of females. These -7- states together constituted only 1.03% of the total female current deposits. The -7- states in the median quartile were UP (4.29%), Assam (4.11%), Maharashtra (4.01%), M.P. (4.00%), West Bengal (3.90%), J & K (2.54%) and Orissa (2.33%). The third quartile comprised the -6- states viz., Punjab (7.53%), Rajasthan (6.13%), H.P. (5.80%), Gujarat (5.12%), Karnataka (4.72%) and Kerala (4.39%). In the uppermost quartile having high female participation were the -7- states of Goa (22.71%), Meghalaya (15.74%), Tamilnadu (12.50%), Haryana (11.32%), Nagaland (10.43%), New Delhi (8.35%) and Andhra Pradesh (7.90%).

As against the -7- states in the first quartile having a share of merely 1.03% in total female Current deposits, the states in the 2nd, 3rd and the 4th quartile constituted 33.01%, 38.79% and 27.18% respectively, of the outstanding female current deposits.

In Savings Bank deposits, the share of females in individual deposits ranged from 35.60% in Goa to 6.25% in U.T. of Daman. The states numbering -7- in the first quartile were Manipur (18.14%), Bihar (16.83%), J & K (16.24%), Sikkim (12.87%), Orissa (10.17%), U.T. of Pondicherry (9.50%) and U.T. of Daman (6.25%). The states (-7-) in the median quartile were Maharashtra (22.42%), Karnataka (22.33%), M.P. (22.33%), U.P. (20.97%), Assam (19.39%), W. Bengal (19.37%) and Rajasthan (19.15%). The states (-6-) in the third quartile were New Delhi (26.34%), Haryana (24.33%), Tripura (23.82%), Nagaland (23.49%), A.P. (23.22%) and Gujarat (22.88%). The states (-7-) in

the uppermost quartile were Goa (35.60%), Meghalaya (34.31%), U.T. of Chandigarh (33.72%), Punjab (28.80%), Kerala (27.80%), H.P. (27.34%) and Tamilnadu (27.21%).

In the quartile distribution of the share of females in S.B. deposits, the highest contribution of 50.51% came from the states in the 2nd quartile, followed by 35.87% by the states in the third quartile, 11.13% in the 4th quartile and 2.49% in the lowermost quartile.

In Term deposits, the share of females in individual deposits ranged from 39.09% in Meghalaya to 8.94% in U.T. of Daman. Quartile distribution puts the states numbering -7- in the first quartile, these being Sikkim (17.36%), Orissa (17.20%), Maharashtra (16.89%), Nagaland (14.33%), U.T. of Pondicherry (13.49%), J & K (11.84%) and U.T. of Daman (8.94%). The -7- states in the median quartile were Kerala (22.91%), U.P. (22.90%), Assam (22.84%), Karnataka (22.47%), Chandigarh (22.31%), Rajasthan (20.83%) and A.P. (19.58%). The -6- states in the third quartile were M.P. (26.13%), Manipur (26.07%), Tamilnadu (25.47%), Punjab (25.11%), W. Bengal (23.32%) and Gujarat (23.14%). The uppermost quartile comprised the states of Meghalaya (39.09%), Goa (33.31%), H.P. (32.98%), Haryana (30.34%), Tripura (27.02%), Bihar (26.42%), and New Delhi (26.38%).

Quartile distribution in respect of Term deposits reveals that while the states in the lowermost and the uppermost quartiles constituted 18.60% and 13.18% respectively of the total Term deposits from females, the share of the states in the 2nd quartile was 24.89% and that in the 3rd quartile was the highest at 43.32%.

FEMALE RATIOS IN BANK DEPOSITS VIS-À-VIS BANKING DEVELOPMENT : POSITIONS IN THE VARIOUS STATES

An attempt has been made to relate female participation in bank deposits with the general banking development in the various states so that policy directions can emerge for the banking sector with regard to tapping the female segment for deposit mobilisation. As indicator for banking development, the figures of population per bank office at the industry level (i.e., All Scheduled Commercial Banks) have been taken, since it reflects the index of access of banking facility to the people. Template IV-A shows a chart identifying the states as 'gender developed' (female deposits as percentage to individual deposits higher than the mean)/ 'gender underdeveloped' (female deposits as percentage to individual deposits lower than the mean) and 'banking developed' (population per bank office higher than mean) and 'banking underdeveloped' (population per bank office lower than mean).

From the Template IV-A, it will be observed that out of the -26- states (state of J & K excluded) there were -10- states where both the gender ratios as also banking development ratios were higher than mean. These states were Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Meghalaya, New Delhi, Punjab and Tamilnadu. The states which had gender ratios higher than mean but banking development less than satisfactory were -4-, viz., Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Tripura and Uttar Pradesh. The inference one can draw from this is that banking habit in women is fairly well developed and by opening more branches and improving the access of bank facilities, the banking system can achieve higher incremental growth in deposits. In four states, viz., Sikkim, U.Ts. of Chandigarh, Daman and Pondicherry, the gender ratios were observed to be low but the banking development ratios were found to be satisfactory. In these states, female constituents need to be specifically targeted for bringing them into the banking fold. Finally, in the remaining -8- states, viz., Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Maharashtra, Manipur, Nagaland, Orissa, Rajasthan and West Bengal, both the gender as also banking development ratios need improvement.

4.3 GENDER ANALYSIS OF DEPOSITS IN GUJARAT STATE

In this section an attempt has been made to analyse in-depth the level of female participation in deposits of Bank 'X' in the Gujarat state. The data for Gujarat state reveals that 97.38% of the total accounts and 86.72% of the total outstanding amount were from individuals. The genderwise composition of total deposits in Gujarat is given in table 4.7.

Table - 4.7 : Genderwise Composition of Total Deposits - Gujarat State.

(Average of the outstanding for the years ended March 1996 & 1997)

Categories	No. of Accounts (units in lac)	Outstanding Amount (Rs. in crore)
(A) Total deposits	44.48	6722.98
(B) Individual deposits	43.31	5830.45
- (B) as % to (A)	97.38%	86.72%
(C) Male deposits	32.63	4550.57
- (C) as % to (B)	75.33%	78.05%
- (C) as % to (A)	73.36%	67.69%
(D) Female deposits	10.68	1279.88
- (D) as % to (B)	24.67%	21.95%
- (D) as % to (A)	24.02%	19.04%

(Source : Appendix -IB)

As can be observed from the table above, females constitute nearly 25% of the accounts and 22% of the total deposits, while males constitute 75% of the accounts and 78% of the total deposits in the individual category. It may also be mentioned that the female share of 21.95% in the outstanding deposits in Gujarat state corresponds with the female share at the all India level (21.18%).

CURRENT/ SAVINGS/ TERM DEPOSITS AS PERCENTAGE TO TOTAL DEPOSITS
- GENDER VARIATIONS IN GUJARAT STATE

As in case of bank as a whole as also inter-state comparison, female participation was largely in the Savings Bank and Term deposits category. Given hereunder is the per cent share of Current, Savings and Term deposits in the Total deposits in Gujarat state for the bank as a whole as also in case of males as also females.

Table - 4.8 : Deposit Mix (Composition of Current, Savings & Term Deposits in the Total Deposits of the Genders) - Gujarat State

(in per cent)

Particulars	Current depo.	Savings depo.	Term depo.
Total deposits			
- Accounts	4.53	69.78	25.69
- Amount	12.64	21.24	66.12
Individual deposits			
- Accounts	2.87	71.15	25.98
- Amount	6.28	23.62	70.10
Male deposits			
- Accounts	3.55	71.34	25.11
- Amount	7.63	23.34	69.03
Female deposits			
- Accounts	0.78	70.57	28.65
- Amount	1.47	24.62	73.91

(Source : Appendix -IB)

As was observed at the all India level, the proportion of outstanding deposits under Savings and Term deposits for females was higher than that of total State, individual as also male deposit holders. A comparison of the deposit mix at the all India level (please refer to Table 4.2) with the deposit mix in Gujarat reveals that while in terms of number of accounts there is hardly any difference in the composition of Current, Savings Bank and Term deposit accounts of females in Gujarat state vis-à-vis the all India position, in respect to the outstanding amount, the share of Term deposits in the outstanding female deposits at 73.91% in Gujarat state is higher than the all India ratio of 71.53%. As regards Savings Bank deposits, while at the all India level, it constituted 26.95% of the female outstanding deposits, the said ratio was at a lower 24.62% in Gujarat state.

GENDER COMPOSITION OF CURRENT, SAVINGS AND TERM DEPOSITS IN GUJARAT STATE

In Table 4.9 is given the relative share of the genders in Current/ Savings/ Term deposits in Gujarat state :-

Table - 4.9 : **Gender composition of Current, Savings bank & Term deposits in Gujarat State**

(Accounts in lac, Amount - Rs. in crore)

Particulars	Current depo.	Savings depo.	Term depo.
NO OF ACCOUNTS			
(A) Total deposits	2.01	31.04	11.43
(B) Individual deposits	1.24	30.81	11.25
- (B) as % to (A)	61.66%	99.29%	98.49%
(C) Male deposits	1.16	23.27	8.19
- (C) as % to (B)	93.32%	75.53%	72.80%
- (C) as % to (A)	57.54%	74.99%	71.70%
(D) Female deposits	0.08	7.54	3.06
- (D) as % to (B)	6.68%	24.47%	27.20%
- (D) as % to (A)	4.12%	24.30%	26.79%

OUTSTANDING AMT.			
(A) Total deposits	849.87	1428.01	4445.10
(B) Individual deposits	365.91	1377.05	4087.49
- (B) as % to (A)	43.05%	96.43%	91.96%
(C) Male deposits	347.11	1061.93	3141.53
- (C) as % to (B)	94.86%	77.12%	76.86%
- (C) as % to (A)	40.84%	74.36%	70.67%
(D) Female deposits	18.80	315.12	945.96
- (D) as % to (B)	5.14%	22.88%	23.14%
- (D) as % to (A)	2.21%	22.07%	21.28%

(Source : Appendix -IB)

Individual deposits constituted 43% of the total outstanding Current deposit, 96% of the outstanding S.B. deposits and 92% of the outstanding Term deposits in the state of Gujarat. Female deposits constituted 5% of the individual Current deposits and 23% each of individual Savings as also Term deposits.

FEMALE DEPOSITS IN GUJARAT STATE : PATTERN ACROSS METRO/ URBAN VIS-À-VIS SEMI-URBAN/ RURAL AREAS

The gender-wise composition of deposits of various categories i.e., Current, Savings and Term in the rural/ semi-urban vis-à-vis metro/ urban areas of Gujarat state (Appendix : IB) reveals that the participation of females was higher both in terms of account as also amount at the metro/ urban centres, the difference being more pronounced in case of current deposits. Table 4.10 below shows the share of females in the deposit categories Current, Savings Bank and Term at M/U and SU/R centres.

Table - 4.10 : **Share of females in Current, Savings bank & Term deposits in M/U and SU/R Areas - Gujarat State**

(in per cent)

Deposit Categories	Metro/ Urban centres	Semi-urban/ Rural centres
Current Deposits		
- Accounts	8.21	5.24
- Amount	6.32	3.74
Savings Deposits		
- Accounts	25.21	24.00
- Amount	22.84	22.92
Term Deposits		
- Accounts	27.90	26.84
- Amount	24.35	22.17
Total Deposits		
- Accounts	25.22	24.34
- Amount	22.65	21.37

(Source : Appendix -IB)

The above table reveals that female deposits as percentage to individual deposits was higher in metro/ urban areas under almost all categories except in case of outstanding amount under S.B. deposits, where the ratio was marginally lower at metro/ urban centres as compared to rural/ semi-urban centres.

CATEGORYWISE AVERAGE OUTSTANDING DEPOSITS PER ACCOUNT IN GUJARAT STATE

Table 4.11 below shows the average outstanding deposits per account in Gujarat state under Current, Savings, Time and Total deposits in the metro/urban and semi-urban/rural areas :

Table - 4.11 : Average Outstanding Deposits Per Account in Gujarat State

(Amount in Rupees)

Categories/ Area	M/U	SU/R	Total
CURRENT			
All A/cs	48,430	34,420	42,200
Individual A/cs	33,050	26,120	29,470
Male A/cs	33,730	33,730	29,950
Female A/cs	25,440	18,630	22,670
SAVINGS BANK			
All A/cs	5,400	4,100	4,600
Individual A/cs	5,310	3,940	4,470
Male A/cs	5,480	4,000	4,560
Female A/cs	4,810	3,760	4,180
TERM			
All A/cs	51,530	32,380	38,900
Individual A/cs	47,850	30,400	36,320
Male A/cs	50,210	32,340	38,340
Female A/cs	41,760	25,110	30,900
TOTAL DEPOSITS			
All A/cs	18,770	12,850	15,120
Individual A/cs	16,270	11,760	13,460
Male A/cs	16,830	12,220	13,950
Female A/cs	14,610	10,330	11,980

(Source : Appendix -IB)

It will be noted from the above table that there are sizable gender differentials in the outstanding amount per account under all the deposit categories both in metro/ urban as well as semi-urban/ rural areas. The gender variations are quite sizable under Current and term deposits.

Applying X^2 test : The hypothesis that there is significant gender differential in bank deposits has been tested by administering X^2 test which reveals that the calculated value (X^2) of female deposits amount is greater than the tabulated value (X^2). The details of the calculation are given below :

Table 4.12 : **X^2 Test : Observed and Expected Values of Female Deposit Amount**

(Deposit amount - Rs. in Lac)

	Observed Value (O)	Expected Value (E)	(O - E) ² / E
All India	454801	1557412	786004
Gujarat State	127989	423174	207233

$$X^2 (\text{Calculated}) > X^2 (\text{Tabulated})$$

Calculated value of X^2 is significant at 5% level.

Hence, the Null hypothesis is rejected. The calculations confirms that there is significant gender differential in bank deposits at all India and Gujarat state level.

4.4 INTER-DISTRICT COMPARISON OF GENDER RATIOS IN GUJARAT STATE

Female deposits as percentage to total individual deposits for Gujarat state as a whole was 21.95%. There were, however, significant variations across the 19 districts of Gujarat and the same ranged from 26.98% in Bulsar district to 13.33% in Sabarkantha district. In -5- districts viz., Bulsar, Surat, Dangs, Surendranagar and Junagadh, the ratio

of female deposits to individual deposits was higher than the Gujarat average, in the remaining -14- districts the ratio was lower than the state average.

A quartile distribution of the ratio of female outstanding deposits to individual deposits showed that the -5- districts in the lowermost quartile comprising Kheda, Panchmahals, Banaskantha, Ahmedabad and Sabarkantha constituted 21.80% of the of the total female deposits with the corresponding ratios at 19.18%, 18.97%, 18.07%, 17.41% and 13.33%, respectively. In the 2nd quartile were Gandhinagar (20.98%), Bhavnagar (20.59%), Jamnagar (20.48%), Bharuch (20.03%) and Kutch (19.97%). The five districts in the second quartile constituted 14.87% of the total female deposits. The 3rd quartile comprising the -4- districts viz., Baroda (21.76%), Rajkot (21.59%), Mehsana (21.58%) and Amreli (21.54%) constituted 24.60% of the total female deposits. In the uppermost quartile were the five districts of Bulsar (26.98%), Surat (25.48%), Dangs (24.71%), Surendranagar (23.32%) & Junagadh (23.18%), and together they constituted 38.73% of the total female deposits. The share of females in the outstanding individual deposits in each of the -19- districts of Gujarat is also shown in graph G-2

CURRENT DEPOSITS :

The share of females in individual Current deposits was 5.14% in Gujarat state. The variations in female participation across the districts ranged from 11.86% in Dangs district to 0.03% in Gandhinagar district. While -7- districts were above the Gujarat state average, -12- districts were below the state average. The districts where the ratio was higher than the Gujarat average were Dangs, Bulsar, Kheda, Rajkot, Surat, Amreli and Banaskantha.

Quartile distribution of female share in Current deposits revealed a rather skewed picture. While the topmost quartile comprising the -5- districts of Dangs (11.86%), Bulsar (10.20%), Kheda (9.43%), Rajkot (9.01%) and Surat (8.32%) constituted 64.62% of the total female current deposits, the lowermost quartile comprising the districts

Panchmahals (1.19%), Jamnagar (0.81%), Sabarkantha (0.78%), Junagadh (0.65%) and Gandhinagar (0.03%) accounted for merely 1.06% of the total female current deposits. In the second quartile were the districts Mehsana (4.37%), Surendranagar (3.58%), Ahmedabad (2.60%), Kutch (2.27%) and Bharuch (1.41%). The districts in the second quartile comprised 16.26% of the total female deposits. In the third quartile were the four districts of Amreli (7.50%), Banaskantha (5.75%), Baroda (4.75%) and Bhavnagar (4.74%) which constituted 18.07% of the total female current deposits.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS

With an average share of females in total Savings deposits in Gujarat state at 22.88%, variation across districts ranged from 28.03% in Bulsar district to 10.86% in Sabarkantha district. While -3- districts viz., Bulsar, Surat and Junagadh were above the state average, the remaining -16- were below the average.

The districts in the lowermost quartile were Amreli, Jamnagar, Panchmahals, Bhavnagar & Sabarkantha, with the ratios of female S.B. deposits to individual S.B. deposits at 18.82%, 17.44%, 17.17%, 15.88% and 10.86%, respectively. The districts in the second quartile were Baroda, Kheda, Mehsana, Kutch and Bharuch, and the corresponding ratios were 20.85%, 20.76%, 19.96%, 19.57% and 19.55%, respectively. Ahmedabad, Rajkot, Dangs & Surendranagar were in the 3rd quartile, with the ratio of female S.B. deposits to individual S.B. deposits at 21.33%, 20.94%, 20.87% and 20.87%, respectively. Bulsar, Surat, Junagadh, Banaskantha & Gandhinagar districts were in the topmost quartile, with the corresponding ratios at 28.03%, 27.28%, 24.70%, 22.80% and 21.40%, respectively.

Quartile distribution of the districts showed that the districts in the uppermost quartile and the 2nd quartile constituted 45.05% and 31.25%, respectively of the total female savings deposits. The share of the districts falling in the 3rd and 1st quartile was lower at 17.51% and 6.19%, respectively.

TERM DEPOSITS

While the share of females in Term deposits from individuals in Gujarat state was at 23.14%, the variation across districts ranged from 36.65% in Gandhinagar district to 14.94% in Sabarkantha district. Out of the -19- districts, in -10- districts the female percentage to individual deposits was higher than the state average.

The districts in the lowermost quartile were Kutch (20.35%), Kheda (19.17%), Ahmedabad (18.45%), Banaskantha (16.64%) and Sabarkantha (14.94%), and these -5- districts together had a share of 28.86% in the total female term deposits. Baroda (23.64%), Mehsana (22.84%), Jamnagar (22.64%), Rajkot (22.64%) and Panchmahals (21.00%) were in the 2nd quartile, and comprised 30.07% of the female term deposits in Gujarat state. Surendranagar, Bhavnagar, Junagadh & Amreli were in the 3rd quartile, with ratios at 25.91%, 24.72%, 23.78% and 23.72%, respectively. However, the share of the -4- districts in the 3rd quartile was merely 4.63% in the total female term deposits. Gandhinagar (36.65%), Dangs (29.43%), Surat (27.64%), Bulsar (27.31%) and Bharuch (26.80%) were in the topmost quartile, and constituted 36.44% of the female term deposits in Gujarat state.

FEMALE RATIOS IN DEPOSITS VIS-À-VIS BANKING DEVELOPMENT : POSITION ACROSS DISTRICTS IN GUJARAT

Relating the ratios of female deposits to individual deposits with that of banking development (in terms of average population served per branch) for the districts in Gujarat, some policy conclusions can be derived in respect of integrating women in banking and/or increasing branch network. Template IV-B gives the list of districts where the gender ratios are high/ low (based on female deposits as percentage to individual deposits) and banking ratios are high/ low (based on the average population served per branch). It can be observed that Bulsar and Surat reflect both good gender ratios as also higher than mean banking development. Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bharuch,

Gandhinagar, Jamnagar, Kutch, Kheda and Rajkot though having higher than mean banking development ratio, have low gender participation ratios, indicating the need to specifically target women to be brought into the banking fold. The districts of Dangs, Junagadh and Surendranagar have high female participation ratios but lower than mean banking development ratios, reflecting on the need to improve banking network. In these districts opening of new branches will result in higher incremental growth in deposits from the female segment. Lastly, there are the districts of Amreli, Banaskantha, Bhavnagar, Mehsana, Panchmahals and Sabarkantha, where both the gender ratios as also banking ratios are poor. These districts would be requiring efforts on both the fronts, i.e., increasing the access of banking facilities by improving banking infrastructure as also assiduously focusing on women for deposit mobilisation.

AVERAGE OUTSTANDING DEPOSITS PER ACCOUNT - VARIATION ACROSS DISTRICTS

In Table 4.11 earlier, the differentials in the average outstanding deposits per account in Gujarat state under current, savings, time and total in metro/urban areas and semi-urban/rural areas has been given. There were also considerable variations in the average amount per account in the districts of Gujarat. The analysis of genderwise comparison of average amount per account in the districts revealed that the figures in respect of males were higher than the females. However, in -5- districts, viz., Amreli, Bhavnagar, Junagadh, Sabarkantha and Surendranagar, the average amount per female account in total deposits was found to be higher than that of male accounts. The districts with higher amount per account than the state average in respect of females were Baroda, Bulsar, Jamnagar, Junagadh, Kutch and Rajkot.

The districts with average amount per account under current deposit higher in case of females than males were Amreli, Bulsar, Dangs, Mehsana and Rajkot. In -5- districts, viz., Amreli, Baroda, Bharuch, Bulsar and Surat, the average amount per female account

under current deposit category was observed to be higher than the state average in respect of female accounts.

In case of Savings Bank deposits, in -3- districts, viz., Banaskantha, Junagadh and Surendranagar, the average amount per female account was observed to be higher than the average amount per male account. The districts with higher amount per female S.B. deposits account than the state average were Bharuch, Bular, Dangs, Junagadh, Rajkot and Surat.

The districts with average amount per Term deposit account higher in case of females than males were Amreli, Bharuch, Dangs and Junagadh. The districts with higher amount per female Term deposit account than the state average were Baroda, Bular, Jamnagar, Junagadh, Kutch and Rajkot.

4.5 GROWTH PROFILE OF FEMALE AND MALE DEPOSITS :

Primary data was collected in structured schedules from the -67- sample branches in the identified seven districts of Gujarat for the five year period March 1993 to March 1997. The details in respect of each of the sample branch are given in Appendix - IC. The summary table 4.13 gives the consolidated genderwise composition of deposits for -67- sample branches for the year ended March 1997 :-

Table - 4.13 : Genderwise Composition of Deposits of the -67- Sample Branches
under Current, Savings, Term and Total Deposits.

Categories	Current	Savings	Term	Total
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS				
Individual Accounts as % to Total Accounts	56.62	99.80	98.42	97.28
Male accounts as % to Individual accounts	89.34	74.08	70.88	73.73
Male accounts as % to Total Accounts	50.58	73.94	69.76	71.73
Female accounts as % to Individual accounts	10.66	25.92	29.12	26.27
Female accounts as % to Total Accounts	6.03	25.87	28.66	25.55
OUTSTANDING AMOUNT				
Individual Amount as % to Total Outstanding	35.68	95.10	91.03	84.04
Male outstanding as % to Indivi. outstanding	91.47	76.96	76.91	77.83
Male outstanding as % to Total outstanding	32.64	73.19	70.01	65.41
Female outstanding as % to Indivi. outstanding	8.53	23.04	23.09	22.17
Female outstanding as % to Total outstanding	3.04	21.91	21.02	18.63

(Source : Appendix - IC)

The share of females in individual deposits under current deposits was observed to be marginally higher in case of the sample branches as compared to the data for Gujarat state as also country as a whole. However, under savings and term deposits, the female

share in the individual deposits was in tandem with the results obtained at the state level/ all India level.

As was observed for Gujarat state as a whole, female participation at the sample branches was higher at branches located at metro/ urban centres under all categories. Table 4.14 below gives the share of females in the individual deposits at branches in the metro/ urban areas (34 branches) vis-à-vis those in semi-urban/ rural areas (33 branches) under Current, Savings, Term and Total deposits for the year 1997.

Table - 4.14 : **Share of Females in Individual Deposits under Various Categories at Metro/ Urban Centres vis-à-vis Semi-urban/ Rural Centres (Mar.97).**

(in per cent)

Particulars	Current	Savings	Term	Total
Metro/ urban centres (34 branches)				
Accounts	12.79	28.26	32.13	28.70
Amount	11.09	25.52	26.74	25.36
S-urban/ rural centres (33 branches)				
Accounts	6.81	22.55	25.17	22.83
Amount	4.21	18.82	17.49	17.09
All centres (67 branches)				
Accounts	10.66	25.92	29.12	26.27
Amount	8.53	23.04	23.09	22.17

(Source : Appendix - IC)

There are also significant inter-branch gender variations observed under the various deposit categories. The inter-branch variations are more pronounced under Current deposits, where on one hand there are large number of branches with no female participation, and on the other hand, there are also a few branches with distinctly higher

share of females (over 40%) in the individual outstanding Current deposits. Table 4.15 below gives the range-wise distribution of the share of female deposits in the individual outstanding deposits at the 67 sample branches under Current, Savings and Term deposits:-

Table - 4.15 : **Range-wise Distribution of the Share of Females in the Individual Outstanding Deposits at the -67- Sample Branches under Current, Savings, Term and Total Deposits.**

(number of branches)

Categories/ % Share ranges	Current	Savings	Term	Total
Zero	20 (29.85)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)
> 0 to 4.99%	12 (17.91)	7 (10.45)	10 (14.93)	8 (11.91)
5 to 9.99%	7 (10.45)	6 (8.96)	8 (11.91)	6 (8.96)
10.00 to 19.99%	12 (17.91)	13 (19.40)	10 (14.93)	13 (19.40)
20.00 to 29.99%	8 (11.91)	26 (38.81)	18 (26.87)	23 (34.33)
30.00 to 39.99%	4 (5.97)	10 (14.93)	11 (16.42)	10 (14.93)
Above 40%	4 (5.97)	5 (7.46)	10 (14.93)	7 (10.45)
Total branches	67 (100)	67 (100)	67 (100)	67 (100)

Figures in parentheses show % to the total sample branches.

(Source : Appendix - IC)

As can be observed, at large number of branches, the share of females in the outstanding deposits of individuals was generally concentrated in the ranges 10.00 to 19.99% and 20.00 to 29.99%. This is more particularly true in case of Savings and Term deposits.

TEMPORAL TREND IN THE SHARE OF FEMALES IN INDIVIDUAL DEPOSITS : SAMPLE BRANCHES

Another interesting aspect of female participation in deposits is revealed in the year to year trend in the percentage share of women in the individual deposits under various categories. While fluctuations in the accounts and the outstanding amount is normal in

any branch banking operation, the five year trend throws important light on how the share of women in bank deposits has been moving over time.

In case of current deposits, out of the -67- sample branches, at -20- branches there were no female account holders. At the remaining -47- branches, the percentage share of females in individual current deposits was found to be increasing at -38- branches and decreasing at -9- branches. There were none among the sample branches where women do not maintain Savings and Term deposit accounts. From out of the -67- sample branches, during the period 1993 to 1997, at -20- branches the share of females in the individual savings deposits was seen to be declining, at -7- branches their share was just about maintained, but at -40- branches the share of females registered rise. In case of term deposits, at -35- branches there was a rising trend, at -19- branches the trend was declining and at -13- branches the share of females in the individual term deposits was stagnant/ maintained at the same level during the five year period. The share of females in total deposits was observed to be rising at -47- branches, falling at -12- and was near stagnant at -8- branches.

What emerges very clearly from the consolidated position of the of the -67- sample branches is that over the years the share of females in the individual category has been steadily rising under all segments, even when the share of the individual deposits in the total deposits has been stagnant or declining. In table 4.16 is given the categorywise share of females in account as also amount for the five years period 1993 to 1997.

Table - 4.16 : **Trend in the share of females in various deposit categories for the years 1993 to 1997.**

(in per cent)

Category	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Female current deposits as % to Indi. current deposits					
- Accounts	5.88	7.05	8.40	10.05	10.66
- Amount	5.02	5.80	7.35	7.99	8.52
Female savings deposits as % to Indi. savings deposits					
- Accounts	18.18	20.23	22.62	24.65	25.92
- Amount	20.20	20.95	21.35	22.11	23.04
Female term deposits as % to Indi. term deposits					
- Accounts	17.65	19.71	23.51	26.65	29.12
- Amount	18.46	19.27	21.11	21.54	23.09
Female total deposits as % to Indi. total deposits					
- Accounts	17.74	19.75	22.44	24.74	26.27
- Amount	18.10	18.95	20.31	20.91	22.17

(Source : Appendix - IC)

The above trend in the share of females in the individual deposits confirms the hypothesis that female participation in the banking sector has been growing. The rising participation is also reflected in the higher annualised growth during the five year period in female deposits vis-à-vis others. Table 4.17 shows the annualised growth in deposits of the different groups under various categories:-

Table - 4.17 : **Genderwise growth in deposits in Current, Savings, Term and Total deposits over the five years period 1993-97 (annualised growth).**

(Figs. in per cent)

Group/ Category	Current deposits	Savings deposits	Term deposits	Total deposits
Total no. of accounts	2.45	0.37	0.62	0.53
Total outstanding amount	16.77	18.40	15.32	16.33
Individual accounts	4.30	0.34	0.46	0.47
Individual o/s amount	14.38	17.30	16.76	16.77
Female accounts	24.04	9.00	13.76	10.31
Female o/s amount	38.40	22.56	25.99	25.05
Male accounts	3.07	1.56	-2.39	-1.65
Male o/s amount	13.11	15.97	14.67	14.94

(Source : Appendix - IC)

While it is axiomatic that higher percentage growth in female accounts and amount was due to the smaller base, it will be nonetheless noted from the above table that females have recorded higher growth under all types of deposits (current, savings, term & total) as also amongst all groups (total, individual & male).

**PART - II : FACTORS INFLUENCING FEMALE PARTICIPATION IN
BANK DEPOSITS : WORKFORCE PARTICIPATION AND LITERACY**

The linkage between educational levels attained by different population groups and their potentialities for progress have been amply substantiated by numerous studies across the world, often with special reference to women as compared to men. Access to educational opportunities and educational attainment levels are important to women as they are a means to enhance income generating capacity and also ease their entry into the public domain. Women's educational attainments, therefore, become important indicators as also instruments of gender equity. Both the Gender Development Index (GDI) and Capability Poverty Measure (CPM), as developed by the UNDP, have female literacy as a key component due to the multiplier effect of women's education on the overall well-being of the family and on society's general level of human development (UNDP 1996).

Likewise, work participation levels and attributes are accepted indicators of socio-economic change. Independent source of income is essential, particularly, for women to be able to make decisions on expenses and savings. Several studies have shown that the concept of 'own purse' among women in northern part of Africa is on account of the high participation of females in agriculture and trading activities.

It is, therefore, hypothesised that the two variables, viz., workforce participation and literacy attainment levels among women are factors having positive influence on female participation in banking. With the objective of establishing the relationship of workforce participation and literacy with gender participation in bank deposits, rank correlation coefficient has been worked out both at all India level as also for Gujarat state. The results of rank correlation coefficient between deposit accounts and amount with workforce participation and literacy are given in table 4.18 :-

**Table - 4.18 : Rank Correlation Coefficient between Deposit Account & Amount
with workforce participation & literacy**

ALL INDIA LEVEL

Rank correlation coefficient between	Female	Male
A/C : WK.	0.72	0.83
A/C : LIT.	0.78	0.85
AMT : WK.	0.65	0.76
AMT : LIT.	0.74	0.79

GUJARAT STATE

A/C : WK.	0.66	0.82
A/C : LIT.	0.81	0.81
AMT : WK.	0.49	0.71
AMT : LIT.	0.78	0.70

As is evident from the above table, rank correlation coefficients between deposit accounts and amount with workforce participation and literacy levels is generally high and positive for both men and women. The only exception is observed in the rank correlation coefficient between deposit amount with workforce in case of female, which was 0.65 at all India level and 0.49 in Gujarat state, as against 0.76 at all India level and 0.71 in Gujarat state in case of males. This phenomenon could possibly be due to the subsistence nature of women's work, which does not leave much scope for the surplus savings to be transformed into financial assets. Another reason for the low female participation levels quite incommensurate with their workforce participation could be that bankers have yet to treat women as a separate constituent in their deposit mobilisation efforts.

To further reinforce the above findings, regression analysis has been used for establishing the relationship of workforce participation/ literacy levels and deposit accounts/ amount of male/female. 't' test has been administered to measure the level of significance.

Tables 4.19 to 4.22 below show the statistical analysis of relationship between female deposit account (FMAC)/ female deposit amount (FMAMT) with female workforce participation (FWK)/ female literacy levels (FLIT) as also male deposit account (MAC)/ male deposit amount (MAMT) with male workforce participation (MWK)/ male literacy levels (MLIT) for both all India and Gujarat state. All the units in respect of deposit accounts / amount, workforce participation and literacy for both men and women in the tables 4.19 to 4.22 are in thousands.

Table - 4.19 : Table showing the Statistical Analysis of Relationship between Female Deposit Account (FMAC)/Amount (FMAMT) with Female Workforce Participation (FWK)/Literacy Levels (FLIT)-ALL INDIA

(1) FMAC : FWK

Variables	N	X	St. Dev	SED	t	R Sq.
FMAC	26	154	264			
				0.032	2.73	0.49
FWK	26	3439	3976			

Significant at P = < .012 level

(2) FMAC : FLIT

Variables	N	X	St. Dev	SED	t	R Sq.
FMAC	26	154	264			
				0.025	3.48	0.58
FLIT	26	6018	6037			

Significant at P = < .002 level.

(3) FMAMT : FWK

Variables	N	X	St. Dev	SED	t	R Sq.
FMAMT	26	1749233	2988842			
				344.98	2.53	0.46
FWK	26	3439	3976			

Significant at P = < .018 level.

(4) FMAMT : FLIT

Variables	N	X	St. Dev	SED	t	R Sq.
FMAMT	26	1749233	2988842			
				274.05	3.26	0.55
FLIT	26	6018	6037			

Significant at $P = < .003$ level.

Table - 4.20: **Table showing the Statistical Analysis of Relationship between Male Deposit Account (MAC)/ Amount (MAMT) with Male Workforce Participation (MWK)/ Literacy Levels (MLIT) - ALL INDIA**

(1) MAC : MWK

Variables	N	X	St. Dev	SED	t	R Sq.
MAC	26	466	817			
				0.053	3.84	0.62
MWK	26	8607	9462			

Significant at $P = < .001$ level.

(2) MAC : MLIT

Variables	N	X	St. Dev	SED	t	R Sq.
MAC	26	466	817			
				0.047	4.14	0.65
MLIT	26	10674	11188			

Significant at $P = < .0004$ level.

(3) MAMT : MWK

Variables	N	X	St. Dev	SED	t	R Sq.
MAMT	26	651	1181			
				0.062	2.80	0.50
MWK	26	8607	9462			

Significant at $P = < .01$ level.

(4) MAMT : MLIT

Variables	N	X	St. Dev	SED	t	R Sq.
MAMT	26	651	1181			
				0.060	3.40	0.57
MLIT	26	10674	11188			

Significant at P = < .002 level.

Table - 4.21: **Table showing the Statistical Analysis of Relationship between Female Deposit Account (FMAC)/Amount (FMAMT) with Female Workforce Participation (FWK)/ Literacy Levels (FLIT) - GUJARAT STATE**

(1) FMAC : FWK

Variables	N	X	St. Dev	SED	t	R Sq.
FMAC	19	56	61			
				0.218	2.63	0.54
FWK	19	273	150			

Significant at P = < .018 level.

(2) FMAC : FLIT

Variables	N	X	St. Dev	SED	t	R Sq.
FMAC	19	56	61			
				0.137	4.43	0.73
FLIT	19	509	326			

Significant at P = < .0001 level.

(3) FMAMT : FWK

Variables	N	X	St. Dev	SED	t	R Sq.
FMAMT	19	673624	789511			
				2137.12	1.84	0.41
FWK	19	273	150			

Significant at P = < .084 level.

(4) FMAMT : FLIT

Variables	N	X	St. Dev	SED	t	R Sq.
FMAMT	19	673624	789511			
				1362.25	2.81	0.56
FLIT	19	509	326			

Significant at P = < .0062 level.

Table - 4.22: **Table showing the Statistical Analysis of Relationship between Male Deposit Account (MAC)/ Amount (MAMT) with Male Workforce Participation (MWK)/ Literacy Levels (MLIT) -GUJARAT STATE**

(1) MAC : MWK

Variables	N	X	St. Dev	SED	t	R Sq.
MAC	19	172	169			
				0.422	5.37	0.79
MWK	19	602	319			

Significant at P = < .0001 level.

(2) MAC : MLIT

Variables	N	X	St. Dev	SED	t	R Sq.
MAC	19	172	169			
				0.274	5.14	0.78
MLIT	19	821	482			

Significant at P = < .0001 level.

(3) MAMT : MWK

Variables	N	X	St. Dev	SED	t	R Sq.
MAMT	19	2395036	2548662			
				5138.67	3.46	0.64
MWK	19	602	319			

Significant at P = < .0022 level.

(4) MAMT : MLIT

Variables	N	Mean	St. Dev	SED	t	R Sq.
MAMT	19	2395036	2548662			
				3310.66	3.31	0.63
MLIT	19	821	482			

Significant at $P = < .0041$ level.

The high and positive correlation coefficient between deposit account/ amount of male/ female with workforce participation/ literacy levels have also been corroborated by the results of the regression analysis and the 't' test administered to measure the level of significance at $P < 0.05$. In other words, the hypothesis that female literacy and female workforce participation are factors having positive influence on female participation in deposits mobilisation has been upheld.

FEMALE DEPOSIT RATIOS VIS-À-VIS WORKFORCE PARTICIPATION/ LITERACY LEVELS - ALL STATES

Having established the significant relationship of workforce participation and literacy levels with female participation in banking, it would be necessary to identify the states which need attention in respect of focusing on the constituency of women for deposit mobilisation and/ or improving the level of workforce participation & literacy levels.

Template IV-C shows the distribution of states on the basis of the ratio of female deposits as percentage to individual deposits and female workforce participation rate. The Template reveals that among the -26- states/ U.Ts. (J & K excluded), those with satisfactory ratios in respect of both female deposits as percentage to individual deposits and workforce participation were -6-, viz., Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya and Tamilnadu. The states where female participation in deposits was observed to be high but workforce participation levels are low were -8- in number, these being Bihar, New Delhi, Goa, Haryana, Kerala, Punjab, Tripura and Uttar

Pradesh. These states would require policy intervention at the state level for increasing avenues for female employment/ self employment programmes. The states where workforce participation ratios are high but the ratios of female deposits to individual deposits were observed to be low are -7- in number, viz., Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Nagaland, Rajasthan, Sikkim and U.T of Daman. In these states the banking sector would derive higher incremental benefits by focusing on the constituency of women in their efforts for deposit mobilisation. Lastly, there are -5- states, viz., Assam, Orissa, West Bengal, U.T. of Chandigarh and U.T. of Pondicherry, where both the ratio of female deposits to individual deposits and the workforce participation rates are adverse, requiring concerted efforts both by the state machinery as also banking sector.

Template IV-D gives the chart of distribution of the states according to female participation in deposits and literacy rates. It can be observed that there are -11- states with the ratios of female deposits to individual deposits as well as literacy levels higher than mean, these being New Delhi, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Meghalaya, Punjab, Tamilnadu and Tripura. The states where female participation in bank deposits was observed to be higher than mean but literacy levels lower than mean were -3-, viz., Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. The states with lower than mean female participation in bank deposits but high literacy levels were -9-, viz., Assam, Maharashtra, Manipur, Nagaland, Sikkim, U.T. of Chandigarh, U.T. of Daman, U.T. of Pondicherry and West Bengal, implying that the banking system can derive higher incremental gains by focusing on women for resource mobilisation in these states. Finally, there are the states of Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and Rajasthan where both the female participation in bank deposits and literacy levels are low, requiring intervention both at the state administration level as also by the banking sector.

There are five states, viz., Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Meghalaya and Tamilnadu where all the three indicators i.e., female participation in bank deposits, female workforce participation and female literacy levels are favourable. In the state of Orissa all the three aforesaid ratios are adverse.

FEMALE DEPOSIT RATIOS VIS-À-VIS WORKFORCE PARTICIPATION/ LITERACY LEVELS - GUJARAT STATE

Template IV-E lists the districts in Gujarat state according to their status in respect of female participation in bank deposits and workforce participation. There are -4- districts, viz., Bular, Dangs, Surat and Surendranagar, where the ratios of both female participation in bank deposits as also workforce participation are high. In Junagadh district, though female participation in bank deposits is high, the female workforce participation rate is low. Bharuch, Kheda, Mehsana, Panchmahals and Sabarkantha have a low ratio of female deposits to individual deposits but have high workforce participation levels. Ahmedabad, Amreli, Banaskantha, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Gandhinagar, Jamnagar, Kutch and Rajkot districts are lagging behind both in female participation in bank deposits as also female workforce participation levels.

The classification of districts according to female participation in bank deposits and literacy has been given in Template IV-F. The districts with high ratios both in female participation in deposits and literacy rates were Bular and Surat. Dangs, Junagadh and Surendranagar had high female participation in bank deposits but low literacy levels. Ahmedabad, Amreli, Baroda, Bharuch, Gandhinagar, Kheda, Mehsana and Rajkot reflect low female participation in bank deposits but higher literacy ratios. Banaskantha, Bhavnagar, Jamnagar and Kutch had low ratios in both female participation in deposit as also literacy.

The districts having favourable ratio in all aspects, i.e., bank deposit participation, workforce participation as also literacy levels were Bular and Surat, while in the districts of Banaskantha, Bhavnagar, Jamnagar and Kutch all the three ratios were unfavourable.

CONCLUSION :

The present chapter sets out to examine the participation of women in banking sector in the specific area of deposits. From the past experience, anecdotal evidence and information available, three specific working hypotheses in the area of deposit mobilisation were formulated, viz., :- (1) female participation in the banking sector is growing in the area of deposit mobilisation; (2) there is significant gender differential in bank deposits; and (3) female literacy and female workforce participation are factors having positive influence on female participation in bank deposits.

Temporal growth in deposits of the sample branches covering a period of five years revealed that participation of women is on the rise. The share of female accounts in the total individual accounts at the sample branches was 17.74% at end March 1993, 19.75% at end March 1994, 22.44% at end March 1995, 24.74% at end March 1996 and 26.27% at end March 1997, reflecting a steady rise over the years. Likewise the share of females in the outstanding deposits at the sample branches increased from 18.10% at end March 1993 to 18.95% at end March 1994, 20.31% at end March 1995, 20.91% at end March 1996 and 22.17% at end March 1997. The rising share of females was also reflected in the distinctly higher annualised growth in case of females vis-à-vis males in both accounts as also outstanding amount. The annualised growth recorded during the five year span in case of females was 38.40% in current deposits, 22.56% in S.B. deposits, 25.99% in term deposits and 25.05% in total deposits. In case of male accounts, however, the annualised growth over the five year period was 13.11%, 15.97%, 14.67% and 14.94% in current, savings, term and total deposits, respectively. Hence, as shown by our data, the hypothesis no. (1) is upheld.

The substantial gender differentials in deposits in the state of Gujarat are clearly reflected in the share of 24.67% in the deposit accounts and 21.95% in the outstanding amount held by females in the total individual deposits. The gender ratios of Gujarat state were observed to be very close to the national averages (women comprised 24.85% of the

number of accounts and 21.18% of the outstanding individual deposits at the all India level). However, our sample data showed marginally higher ratios for women (26.27% of the accounts and 22.17% of the outstanding amount from individuals).

An analysis of the gender composition of current, savings and term deposits accounts reveals that the male/ female ratio in respect of current deposits accounts was 93 : 7, savings bank accounts the same was 76 : 24 and under term deposits accounts the ratio was 73 : 27. With regard to the outstanding amount, the relative ratios were 95 : 5 in current deposits and 77 : 33 in both S.B. as also term deposits. The sample branches also showed nearly similar male/ female ratios in respect of both deposit accounts as also outstanding amount under S.B. and term deposits. In case of current deposits at sample branches, however, while the ratio of female to male was moderately higher in the number of accounts (91 : 9), it was observed to be lower in the outstanding amount (97 : 3).

The stronger preference of women for savings and term deposits is also reflected in their choice of deposit mix. In case of every Rs.100/- canvassed from men in Gujarat state, Rs.8/- was under current deposits, Rs.23/- under S.B. deposits and Rs.69/- under term deposits, while in case of women the corresponding amounts were Re.1/-, Rs.25/- and Rs.74/- under current, S.B. and term deposits, respectively.

The areawise analysis of deposits in Gujarat state revealed that the participation of females in deposits was moderately higher at metro/urban centres as compared to semi-urban/ rural areas. While female deposits as percentage to individual deposits in metro/ urban areas was 25.22% in case of accounts and 22.65% in case of amount, the ratio at semi-urban/ rural areas was 24.34% and 21.37% respectively. In case of the sample branches, the differentials in female participation in deposits at metro/ urban vis-à-vis semi-urban/ rural areas was even more pronounced. Females had a share of 28.70% in the number of accounts and 25.36% in the outstanding amount at metro/urban centres (higher than Gujarat average) as against a share of 22.83% in the number of accounts

and 17.09% in the outstanding amount at semi-urban/ rural centres (lower than Gujarat average).

Another dimension of the gender differential was revealed in the average amount per account. The per account amount under total deposits in Gujarat state was observed to be Rs.13950/- in case of men and Rs.11980/- in case of women. The per account amount in current deposits was Rs.29950/- for men and Rs.22670/- for women. The differential was even higher in term deposits and the per account amount thereunder was observed to be Rs.38340/- for men and Rs.30900/- for women. The differential was the least in S.B. deposits with the per account amount at Rs.4560/- and Rs.4180/- in case of males and females, respectively.

X^2 test was administered to assess the magnitude of discrepancy between theory and observation (i.e., observed and expected levels) in respect of female outstanding deposit amount at the all India level as also at the Gujarat state level. The results revealed high value of X^2 at 0.05 level of significance. All the above evidence confirm the hypothesis no. (2).

A high and positive correlation coefficient emerged between deposit accounts and outstanding amount with workforce participation and literacy levels for both males and females. These results were also corroborated by the regression analysis and the 't' test administered to measure the level of significance ($P < 0.05$), validating thereby the hypothesis no. (3) above.

Relating the data on female participation ratios in the various districts of Gujarat with the workforce participation rates, four district clusters emerged with the following characteristics : (1) higher than mean female participation in banking and higher than mean female workforce participation, (2) lower than mean female participation in banking and higher than mean female workforce participation, (3) higher than mean female participation in banking and lower than mean female workforce participation, and

(4) lower than mean female participation in banking and lower than mean female workforce participation. Of the -19- districts in Gujarat, -4- districts were in the first cluster, -5- districts were in the second, -1- in the third cluster and -9- in the fourth cluster. While the districts falling in the first cluster have their own momentum, those in the second, third and fourth cluster need special attention in terms of focusing on women by the banking system and/ or enhancing avenues for gainful employment. Similar exercise was done relating the data in respect of female participation in deposits with literacy levels for all the districts of Gujarat. The results revealed that -2- districts were in the first cluster, -8- in the second cluster, -3- in the third cluster and -6- in the fourth cluster. The districts having favourable ratio in all aspects, i.e., female participation in bank deposit, workforce participation as also literacy levels were Bulsar and Surat, while in the districts of Banaskantha, Bhavnagar, Jamnagar and Kutch, all the three ratios were found to be adverse.

An exercise relating the ratio of female participation in bank deposits with the general level of banking development at the district level (based on the average population served per branch of ASCBs), yielded four clusters. In -2- districts both female participation and banking development ratios were found to be satisfactory, in -8- there was higher than mean banking development but female participation was found to be low, in -3- districts female participation was higher than mean but banking development was lower than mean and lastly in -6- districts, both female participation as also banking development was found to lower than mean.

Such cluster identification has important policy implications in terms of identifying districts where (1) policy interventions are required at state level to enhance female literacy levels and/ or increase avenues for greater workforce participation so as to bring women into the mainstream of economic activities and make them equal partners in national growth; and (2) policy interventions are required at the banking system level to sensitise the bank employees to the need to specifically focus on women and treat them as an important constituent in their resource mobilisation efforts.

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TEMPLATE - IV-A

**FEMALE PARTICIPATION IN BANK DEPOSITS VIS-A-VIS
BANKING DEVELOPMENT : ALL INDIA**

FEMALE DEPOSITS AS % TO INDIVIDUAL DEPOSITS	POPULATION PER BANK OFFICE OF ASCBs	
	<i>ABOVE MEAN</i>	<i>BELOW MEAN</i>
<i>ABOVE MEAN</i>	GOA GUJARAT HARYANA HIMACHAL PRADESH KARNATAKA KERALA MEGHALAYA NEW DELHI PUNJAB TAMILNADU	BIHAR MADHYA PRADESH TRIPURA UTTAR PRADESH
<i>BELOW MEAN</i>	SIKKIM U.T. of CHANDIGADH U.T. of DAMAN U.T. of PONDICHERRY	ANDHRA PRADESH ASSAM MAHARASHTRA MANIPUR NAGALAND ORISSA RAJASTHAN WEST BENGAL

TEMPLATE : IV-B

**FEMALE PARTICIPATION IN BANK DEPOSITS VIS-A-VIS
BANKING DEVELOPMENT : DISTRICTWISE STATUS IN
GUJARAT STATE.**

FEMALE DEPOSITS AS % TO INDIVIDUAL DEPOSITS	POPULATION PER BANK OFFICE OF ASCBs	
	<i>ABOVE MEAN</i>	<i>BELOW MEAN</i>
<i>ABOVE MEAN</i>	BULSAR SURAT	DANGS JUNAGADH SURENDRANAGAR
<i>BELOW MEAN</i>	AHMEDABAD BARODA BHARUCH GANDHINAGAR JAMNAGAR KUTCH KHEDA RAJKOT	AMRELI BANASKANTHA BHAVNAGAR MEHSANA PANCHMAHALS SABARKANTHA

TEMPLATE - IV-C

**FEMALE SHARE IN INDIVIDUAL DEPOSITS VIS-A-VIS FEMALE
WORKFORCE PARTICIPATION : ALL INDIA**

FEMALE DEPOSITS AS % TO INDIVIDUAL DEPOSITS	FEMALE WORKFORCE PARTICIPATION	
	<i>ABOVE MEAN</i>	<i>BELOW MEAN</i>
<i>ABOVE MEAN</i>	GUJARAT HIMACHAL PRADESH KARNATAKA MADHYA PRADESH MEGHALAYA TAMILNADU	BIHAR GOA HARYANA KERALA NEW DELHI PUNJAB TRIPURA UTTAR PRADESH
<i>BELOW MEAN</i>	ANDHRA PRADESH MAHARASHTRA MANIPUR NAGALAND RAJASTHAN SIKKIM U.T. of DAMAN	ASSAM ORISSA U.T. of CHANDIGADH U.T. of PONDICHERRY WEST BENGAL

TEMPLATE - IV-D

**FEMALE SHARE IN INDIVIDUAL DEPOSITS VIS-A-VIS FEMALE
LITERACY LEVELS : ALL INDIA**

FEMALE DEPOSITS AS % TO INDIVIDUAL DEPOSITS	FEMALE LITERACY LEVELS	
	<i>ABOVE MEAN</i>	<i>BELOW MEAN</i>
<i>ABOVE MEAN</i>	GOA GUJARAT HARYANA HIMACHAL PRADESH KARNATAKA KERALA MEGHALAYA PUNJAB NEW DELHI TAMILNADU TRIPURA	BIHAR MADHYA PRADESH UTTAR PRADESH
<i>BELOW MEAN</i>	ASSAM MAHARASHTRA MANIPUR NAGALAND SIKKIM U.T. of CHANDIGADH U.T. of DAMAN U.T. of PONDICHERRY WEST BENGAL	ANDHRA PRADESH ORISSA RAJASTHAN

TEMPLATE : IV-E

**FEMALE SHARE IN INDIVIDUAL DEPOSITS VIS-A-VIS
FEMALE WORKFORCE PARTICIPATION ; DISTRICTWISE
STATUS IN GUJARAT STATE.**

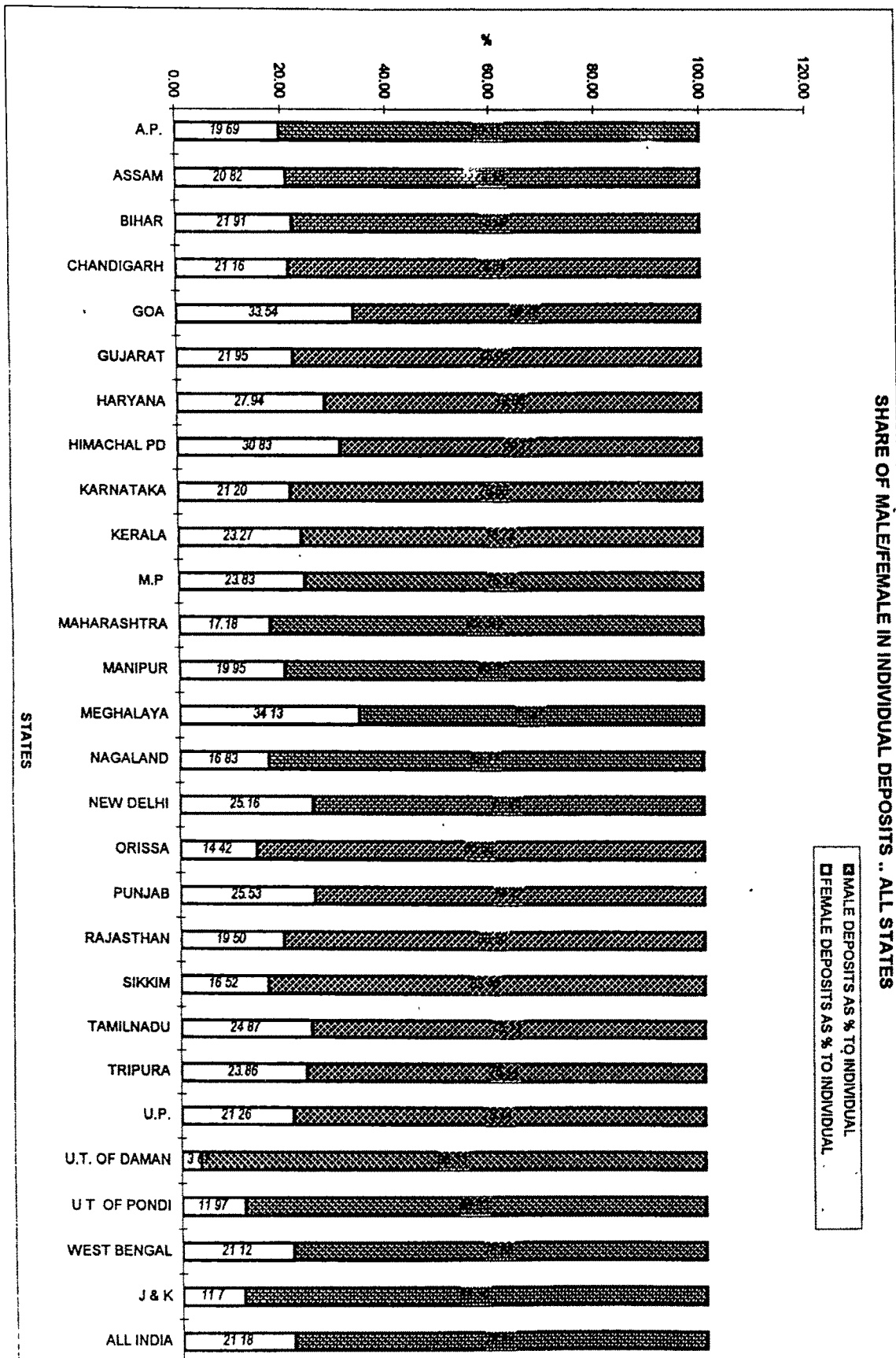
FEMALE DEPOSITS AS % TO INDIVIDUAL DEPOSITS	FEMALE WORFFORCE PARTICIPATION	
	<i>ABOVE MEAN</i>	<i>BELOW MEAN</i>
<i>ABOVE MEAN</i>	BULSAR DANGS SURAT SURENDRANAGAR	JUNAGADH
<i>BELOW MEAN</i>	BHARUCH KHEDA MEHSANA PANCHMAHALS SABARKANTHA	AHMEDABAD AMRELI BANASKANTHA BARODA BHAVNAGAR GANDHINAGAR JAMNAGAR KUTCH RAJKOT

TEMPLATE : IV-F

**FEMALE SHARE IN INDIVIDUAL DEPOSITS VIS-A-VIS
FEMALE LITERACY LEVELS : DISTRICTWISE STATUS IN
GUJARAT STATE.**

FEMALE DEPOSITS AS % TO INDIVIDUAL DEPOSITS	FEMALE LITERACY LEVELS	
	<i>ABOVE MEAN</i>	<i>BELOW MEAN</i>
<i>ABOVE MEAN</i>	BULSAR SURAT	DANGS JUNAGADH SURENDRANAGAR
<i>BELOW MEAN</i>	AHMEDABAD AMRELI BARODA BHARUCH GANDHINAGAR KHEDA MEHSANA RAJKOT	BANASKANTHA BHAVNAGAR JAMNAGAR KUTCH PANCHMAHALS SABARKANTHA

GRAPH - G-1



GRAPH - G-2

