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(ICT) based agent bank model through Business Correspondents for ensuring door step delivery of financial products and services. The approach adopted has been technology and delivery model neutral, whether through handheld devices, mobiles, mini ATMs, etc

- The role of Reserve Bank of India, as the Central Bank of India is widely appreciated

Suggestions

- The sincerity of financial inclusion is of utmost importance.
- The financial inclusion is not a policy but an compulsion
- No doubt! Providing banking services to 1.2 billion people is not a joke..
- Among various dimension for inclusive growth, financial inclusion is a fundamental and dynamic strategy.
- Financial inclusion is a mammoth task, which cannot be achieved without the active participation of all stakeholders.

Findings

- The index of financial inclusion ranks India as 50th country, among 100 countries.
- Only 34 per cent of Indian individuals have access to or receives banking services...
- Only the Commercial banks, RRBs, and District Central Co-operative bank fulfills the purpose of total financial inclusion

Conclusion

Humbly request my students, teacher's, researcher's, academicians, general readers and society at large to think about the other side of coin of financial inclusion. **Is it a reality or myth?**

Because...

Money speaks loudly all over the world – who has it, who doesn't, and how the financial choices we all make today will impact not only our own future, but the future of Indian economy

In my opinion" Wiping the tears and bringing the innocent smile on poor face" should be the fundamental objective of inclusive growth in the spirit of nation building and to become global power. Banking sector can play a leading role.

Note:

In 2003, Goldman Sachs predicted that India's GDP in current prices would overtake France and Italy by 2020, Germany, United Kingdom and Russia by 2025 and Japan by 2035, making it the third largest economy of the world, behind the United States and China. India is often seen by most economists as a rising economic superpower and is believed to play a major role in the global economy in the 21st century.

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Inflation

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Introduction:-

Recent very high inflation episode in India was influenced heavily by global commodity price shocks, even in core manufacturing, as in textiles. imputed nominal wage inflation from labored -intensive industries, has been recovering and rising but is influenced by rising food price inflation and whether Mahatma Gandhi National rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) and other pressures have independently contributed to this or were simply following food prices cannot be easily disentangled the latter explanation is preferable.

Research methodology

This study is based on secondary data. It is collected from such reference books, economic survey, research journals and websites.

The major source of inflation in the recent

The major source of inflation in the recent past has been price rise in non food, raw materials dependent manufactured products, much of which has been due to imported global commodity inflation. The high inflation in several

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commodities globally has led to increase in price level of these commodities domestically. International food inflation was also well above domestic food inflation and started accelerating from near zero percent in June 2010 to about 42 percent in June 2011; it stabilized and turned negative in December 2011.
The second source of inflation is the Fuel. Fuel was another contributory factor behind high headline inflation in the last two years. The sharp rise and volatility of price of oil and petroleum products in international markets has become a matter of global concern. Crude oil prices remained volatile during financial year 2011-2012 due to political upheaval in the major oil exporting countries coupled with increasing uncertainly in the global economic environment. Crude oil prices have steadily been increasing since December 2008. International crude oil prices have moved up very sharply from US $ 75per barrel to over US $114 per barrel in June 2011, a52 percent year-on year increase.
Indian consumers have been partially insulated from the adverse impact of price rise, as the prices of three important petroleum products, namely public distribution system (PDS) kerosene, LPG. And diesel continued to Administered by the government and the price rise has been passed on only partially.
- During April-December 2011-12 with the increasing subsidy burden and mounting under recoveries of oil marketing companies (OMCs), the prices of PDS kerosene were moderately revised upwards from Rs 12.73 per litter to Rs 14.83 per litter i.e.an increase of 16.50 percent and diesel from Rs 37.71 per litter April2011 to Rs 40.91 per litter i.e. 8.49 percent increase. The prices of domestic LPG cylinders have also been increased by 15.53 percent from Rs 345.35 per cylinder tor Rs 399 per cylinder. As a result, domestic Fuel inflation was 14.21 percent in January 2012.
Food inflation - The food price index consists of two sub- components, namely primary food articles and manufactured food products. The overall weight of the composite food index the WPI is 24.31percent,(primary food articles:14.34percent and manufactured food products: 9.97 percent). The primary food article inflation has been a cause of serious concern for the government during 2009-11.

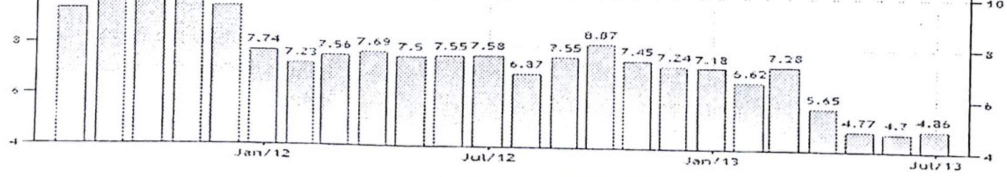
Table – WPI-based year-on-year inflation in major subgroups.

	Food grains	Fruits & vegetables	milk	Eggs, meat, & fish	sugar	Edible oils
weight	4.09	3.84	3.24	2.41	1.74	3.04
Apr-2010	11.05	14.32	27.91	38.61	24.55	0.09
" 2011	2.15	26.48	2.87	11.14	3.45	13.47
May 2011	2.61	15.23	6.11	6.59	5.53	15.47
Jun2011	2.08	7.49	11.52	9.88	7.53	15.80
Jul 2011	2.53	11.62	10.77	9.56	3.96	14.76
Aug 2011	3.33	18.29	9.41	10.42	6.28	14.72
Sept 2011	3.91	15.06	10.28	11.88	7.30	13.87
Oct2011	5.48	13.48	11.12	12.43	7.31	12.93
Nov2011	4.59	8.96	10.91	11.40	6.18	11.32
Dec2011[P]	4.11	-14.89	11.2	11.88	4.34	11.52
Jan2012[P]	4.08	-21.83	12.16	18.63	2.25	9.59

Source:- economic survey2011-12 , (P.80)

India inflation rate

The inflation rate in India was recorded at 4.86 percent in June of 2013. Inflation Rate in India is reported by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. India Inflation Rate averaged 7.72 Percent from 1969 until 2013, reaching an all time high of 34.68 Percent in September of 1974 and a record low of -11.31 Percent in May of 1976. In India, the wholesale price index (WPI) is the main measure of inflation. The WPI measures the price of a representative basket of wholesale goods. In India, wholesale price index is divided into three groups: Primary Articles (20.1 percent of total weight), Fuel and Power (14.9 percent) and Manufactured Products (65 percent). Food Articles from the Primary Articles Group account for 14.3 percent of the total weight. The most important components of the Manufactured Products Group are Chemicals and Chemical products (12 percent of the total weight); Basic Metals, Alloys and Metal Products (10.8 percent); Machinery and Machine Tools (8.9 percent); Textiles (7.3 percent) and Transport, Equipment and Parts (5.2 percent).



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Measures to reduced inflation:-
The government has resorted to number fiscal, monetary and Administrative Measures to contain inflation. They can be described as follows.
1.Fiscal measures:- There is no single measurement of inflation. The rise in the general level of prices, the essence of inflation is measured by using a price index that aggregates the price of different goods and services. The fiscal measures reduced import duties to zero for rice, wheat, onion, pulses, crude oils and to 7.5 percent refined and hydrogenated oils and vegetable oils. The second is permitted the state trading corporation of India (STC)/minerals and metals trading corporation (MMTC) project Equipment Corporation (PEC) and national agricultural cooperative marketing federation of India (NAFFD) to import duty –free white/ refined sugar initially with a cap of 1 million tones. Later duty free import was also allowed by other central/ state government agencies and private trade without any cap on quantity.
Monetary measures:- As part of the monetary policy review stance, the RBI has taken suitable steps with13 consecutive increases in policy rates and related measures to moderate demand to levels consistent with the capacity of the economy to maintain its growth without provoking price rise .As per the most recent announcement of the RBI on 24 January 2011. The cash reserve ratio(CRR) has been cut by 50 basis points (bps) from 6 percent to 5.50 percent and repo rate and reverse repo rate have remained unchanged at 8.5 percent and 7.5 percent respectively.
Administrative measures:- maintained the central issue price CIP for rice at rs 5.65 per kg for below poverty line BPL and Rs 3 per kg for AAY and wheat (at Rs 4.15 per kg for BPL and Rs per kg for (AAY) since 2013.
Conclusion:- The paper inflation the major causes of inflation in India. It is found that a steady price rise in case of non food, raw materials and food articles in led to inflation. The high rise of fuel oil by the OPEC countries from 2008 have triggered inflation of LPG, petroleum products and diesel. The inflation has been mostly aggrieved by high prices of food articles and Fuel. The Government An taken up fiscal, Monetary and Administrative measures to Indian inflation.
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Inflation In India-An Endemic And Dynamic Phenomenon

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INTRODUCTION:-
Five years ago, in June 2009, I remember to have bought a gold chain at Rs.14610/10gm and as on 9th Aug 2013 the gold costs Rs.27760/10gm. My uncle bought a flat for Rs.2 million and sold it for Rs. 4.2 million just after three years. I am talking about INFLATION. Inflation is trans-national, there's no gender bias, no class discrimination. It is contagious inter-continentally. It is endemic and dynamic. It never sleeps. In the words of Milton Friedman, "Inflation is taxation without legislation"[1].

DFINITION OF INFLATION:-
Inflation means a continuous increase in the general (macro) price level[2]. Price in monetary economy is the exchange value of a unit of a good or service expressed in terms of money. Inflation is more about the value of money than about the value of goods. It is an economy-wide phenomenon and is primarily attached to the value of the medium of exchange i.e. MONEY.

The Money Supply-Demand Diagram