iJRASET
International Journal For Research in Applied Science and Engineering Technology

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH

IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

Volume: 13 **Issue:** XI **Month of publication:** November 2025

DOI: https://doi.org/10.22214/ijraset.2025.75185

www.ijraset.com

Call: 08813907089 | E-mail ID: ijraset@gmail.com

International Journal for Research in Applied Science & Engineering Technology (IJRASET)
ISSN: 2321-9653; IC Value: 45.98; SJ Impact Factor: 7.538
Volume 13 Issue XI Nov 2025- Available at www.ijraset.com

Role of AI Tools in Enhancing Financial Inclusion through Digital Banking

Asst. Prof. Renuka Gaikwad
PES Modern College of Commerce and Computer Studies, Yamunanagar Nigdi Pune - 411044

Abstract: ***Artificial intelligence (AI) has emerged as a disruptive force in the financial sector, especially in the creation of digital banking services that promote financial inclusion. Financial inclusion, which seeks to give all segments of society access to affordable financial services, has historically been hampered by geographic distance, a lack of financial literacy, and high service fees. However, the application of AI in digital banking has fundamentally altered the delivery of financial services, making them more accessible, efficient, and customer-focused. This study explores the potential benefits of artificial intelligence (AI) tools such as machine learning, natural language processing, and predictive analytics in facilitating digital banking access for underserved and unbanked populations. The study also examines the ways in which AI-powered technologies have improved customer satisfaction, reduced risk, and fostered inclusive growth. Credit scoring algorithms, fraud detection systems, and chatbots are a few examples of these innovations. After analyzing current trends, challenges, and opportunities, the study concludes that artificial intelligence (AI) is a critical enabler of sustainable financial inclusion in the digital age.***

Keywords: Digital banking, machine learning, credit scoring, artificial intelligence (AI), financial inclusion, financial technology (FinTech), chatbots, predictive analytics, customer experience, and inclusive finance.

I. INTRODUCTION

Artificial Intelligence (AI) has transformed the global financial sector in recent years by altering how financial institutions function, provide services, and interact with their customers. Among its numerous uses, artificial intelligence (AI) in digital banking has become a major force behind financial inclusion by giving previously underserved groups access to official financial services.

The World Bank defines financial inclusion as the availability and equality of financial services like credit, insurance, savings, and payments. The achievement of complete financial inclusion in many developing countries is still hampered by socioeconomic barriers, a lack of physical banking infrastructure, and low financial literacy, notwithstanding technological advancements. Digital banking solutions powered by AI have begun to bridge this gap. Banks and other financial organizations can now provide individualized, effective, and easily accessible financial services to people from a variety of socioeconomic backgrounds by utilizing machine learning (ML) algorithms, natural language processing (NLP), and data analytics. For example, AI-powered chatbots and virtual assistants offer 24/7 customer service in regional languages, making it possible for those with low literacy levels to communicate with financial systems without difficulty. In the same way, AI-powered credit scoring models assess creditworthiness using alternative data sources such as transaction history, mobile phone usage, and behavioral data, allowing micro-entrepreneurs and low-income individuals to get loans without requiring traditional documentation.

AI-enabled digital banking has changed the financial ecosystem by improving customer engagement, automating risk assessment, and lowering transaction costs. Through AI-enabled mobile applications and digital payment systems, people in rural and semi-urban areas who previously relied on unofficial financial systems are gradually being incorporated into the official banking network. Technology-driven financial products can now reach a wider audience thanks to the cooperation between FinTech companies and traditional banks, which has further accelerated this transformation.

Even though AI has a lot of potential to advance financial inclusion, there are still a number of obstacles to overcome. The fair advantages of AI in digital banking may be restricted by problems like algorithmic bias, data privacy, low digital literacy, and insufficient technology infrastructure. Therefore, a holistic approach that incorporates digital education, ethical AI design, regulatory oversight, and technological innovation is crucial.

The purpose of this study is to investigate:

1) How digital banking is using AI tools to improve financial inclusion.
2) How well AI-based innovations can reach underserved populations.
3) The opportunities and difficulties of applying AI with inclusive finance methods.

By examining these aspects, the study contributes to a deeper understanding of how AI can be strategically implemented to promote sustainable financial inclusion and support inclusive economic growth.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

The introduction of artificial intelligence (AI) into digital banking has drawn increasing interest from both academia and industry because of its revolutionary potential to improve financial inclusion, particularly in developing countries.This section examines related studies to offer a theoretical and empirical basis for understanding ways AI might enhance inclusive finance.

A. AI and Financial Inclusion

The objective of financial inclusion is to guarantee that everyone, particularly underserved and unbanked populations, receives fair access to financial products and services (Demirgüç-Kunt et al., 2020). Low-income people were frequently left out of traditional banking systems because of their poor credit histories, expensive transactions, and lack of documentation. AI technologies, on the other hand, are changing this situation by assessing financial behavior and offering inclusive solutions through data-driven insights (Ozili, 2022).

By processing alternative data from mobile transactions, social media activity, and utility payments, artificial intelligence (AI) gives micro-level consumer research, allowing banks to offer financial services to those who were previously thought to be unsuitable for credit (Trivedi and Singh, 2021). Similar to this, Sarma and Prasad (2020) stress that AI-based analytics aid in the creation of specialized financial solutions that are in line with the unique requirements of low-income and rural consumers.

B. AI-Driven Digital Banking Innovations

AI has driven a number of advancements in digital banking, such as voice assistants, chatbots, robo-advisors, and predictive algorithms. These innovations enhance consumer interaction, lower operating expenses, and simplify banking procedures. According to Kaur and Aggarwal (2021), chatbots driven by AI greatly boost customer satisfaction by offering real-time solutions and 24/7 support in multiple languages.

Furthermore, Bose and Dutta (2022) emphasize how AI may be used for risk assessment and fraud detection, facilitating safer online transactions for new users who may not be aware of cybersecurity threats. Trust in digital financial ecosystems is increased by the ability of AI models trained on transaction data to identify errors and stop financial crimes.

C. Machine Learning and Credit Scoring

Machine learning (ML)-based credit rating is one of the most important uses of AI in financial inclusion. Proper financial history, which many rural or informal workers lack, is a major component of traditional credit rating. According to Jagtiani and Lemieux (2019), machine learning algorithms that utilise alternative data, such smartphone usage, e-commerce activity, and social media connections, offer more accurate creditworthiness evaluations, allowing small-scale financial institutions to efficiently serve underbanked populations. Additionally, by customizing loan products to individual risk profiles, AI-driven credit evaluation has enhanced repayment performance and decreased default rates (Sharma and Kaur, 2020).

D. Challenges and Ethical Considerations

Whereas AI increases financial inclusion easier, it also presents issues with digital literacy, algorithmic bias, and data privacy. AI models based on partial or incorrect information may unavoidably discriminate against people who are marginalized, suggest Brynjolfsson and McAfee (2021). As stated by Chaudhary et al. (2023), equitable inclusion requires AI systems to be transparent, accountable, and easy to understand.

Additionally, the adoption of AI-enabled banking services may be hampered by low levels of digital literacy and inadequate internet access in rural areas. Therefore, technological innovation must be followed with legal frameworks and capacity-building programs.

E. Summary of Literature Gaps

The literature review emphasizes that even though artificial intelligence (AI) tools are being implemented in digital banking more and more, there is still a lack of empirical studies on how they directly affect financial inclusion, particularly in developing nations like India. A significant number of studies focus a strong emphasis on technology but ignore socioeconomic constraints, end-user experiences, and accessibility in rural areas. By studying how AI-driven banking services affect accessibility, usage, and trust among financially poor people, this study aims to close these gaps.

ISSN: 2321-9653; IC Value: 45.98; SJ Impact Factor: 7.538
Volume 13 Issue XI Nov 2025- Available at www.ijraset.com

III. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Research Design

The current study employs a mixed-method research strategy, integrating quantitative and qualitative techniques to thoroughly investigate how AI tools could contribute to financial inclusion through digital banking. The researcher can investigate quantifiable effects, user perceptions, and institutional opinions according to this design.

B. Objectives of the Study

1) To determine the main AI tools and technologies that digital banking uses to advance financial inclusion.
2) To determine the AI-based banking systems affect user satisfaction, efficiency, and accessibility.
3) To study the difficulties and moral issues surrounding the application of AI in inclusive finance.
4) To make practical and policy proposals for enhancing financial inclusion made possible by AI.

C. Research Questions

1) In what ways are AI tools incorporated into digital banking systems to improve financial inclusion?
2) How are financial accessibility and trust considered to be affected by AI-driven innovations?
3) What obstacles can users and organizations overcome in order to implement AI-based digital banking services?

D. Data Collection Methods

1) Primary Data

Two groups will be the focus of standardized questionnaires and interviews used to gather primary data:
Bank customers: Include both urban and rural consumers of digital banking platforms.
FinTech specialists and bank officials: Involved in the adoption and application of AI.
Strategic random sampling will be used to target a sample size of 150–200 respondents, ensuring representation from FinTech companies, commercial banks, and public sector banks.

2) Secondary Data

Academic journals, RBI reports, World Bank publications, FinTech reports, and case studies related to AI in banking and financial inclusion will be the sources of secondary data.

E. Data Analysis Techniques

To analyze the connection between AI use and financial inclusion parameters, quantitative data will be studied using descriptive statistics (mean, percentage, frequency) and inferential statistics (correlation and regression analysis).
Thematic analysis will be used to examine qualitative data (from interviews), concentrating on common topics like challenges, accessibility, trust, and satisfaction.

F. Research Hypotheses

H_1: The percentage of financial inclusion and the use of AI tools in digital banking are significantly positively correlated.
H_2: Low-income consumers' access to credit is greatly enhanced by AI-driven credit evaluation methods.
H_3: Adoption of AI-based financial services is boosted by user trust and digital literacy.

G. Scope and Limitations

The study focuses on the Indian banking industry and primarily investigates how AI techniques are used to promote digital financial inclusion. Self-reported responses, a small sample size, and restricted access to confidential institutional data are possible disadvantages too.

H. Ethical Considerations

The goal of the study will be explained to each participant, and before to participation, informed consent will be obtained. Anonymity and confidentiality will be kept during the entire research procedure. Only academic uses will be done with the data.

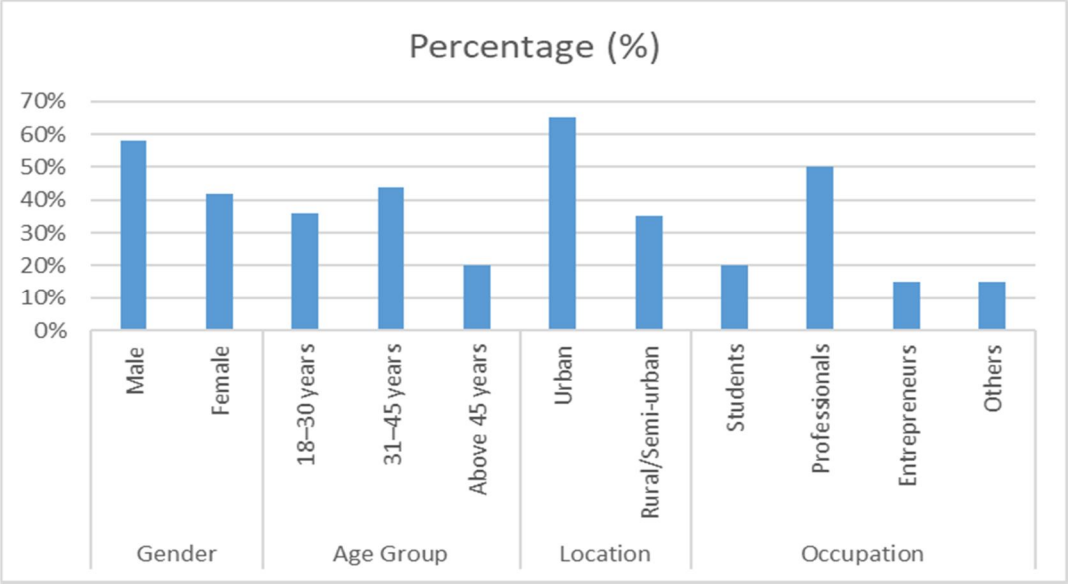
IV. DATA ANALYSIS

A. *Overview*

Primary data was gathered from 180 respondents, comprising 150 digital banking clients and 30 banking experts (from both private and public sector banks), in order to examine the influence of AI tools on financial inclusion through digital banking. Awareness, acceptance, fulfillment, and the perceived impact of AI tools including chatbots, fraud detection models, predictive analytics, and credit scoring systems are the primary topics of the investigation.

B. *Demographic Profile of Respondents*

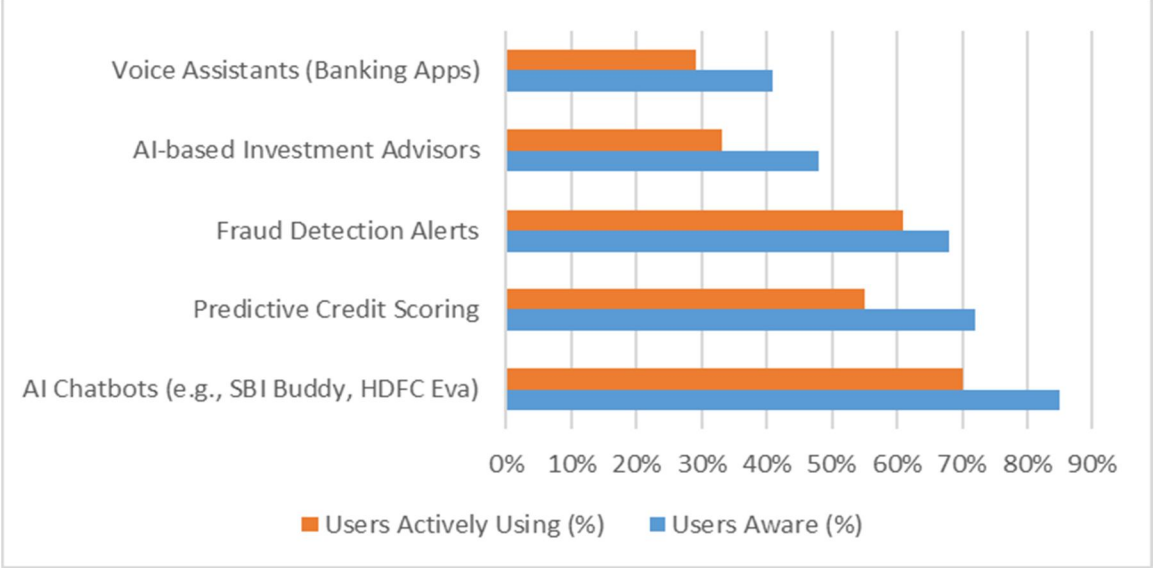
Demographic Variable	Category	Percentage (%)
Gender	Male	58%
Gender	Female	42%
Age Group	18–30 years	36%
Age Group	31–45 years	44%
Age Group	Above 45 years	20%
Location	Urban	65%
Location	Rural/Semi-urban	35%
Occupation	Students	20%
Occupation	Professionals	50%
Occupation	Entrepreneurs	15%
Occupation	Others	15%



- Interpretation: Most responders, who are economically active users of digital banking, are between the ages of 31 and 45. Participation from rural areas (35%) shows that accessibility and knowledge of AI-based financial solutions are increasing.

C. Awareness and Use of AI Tools in Digital Banking

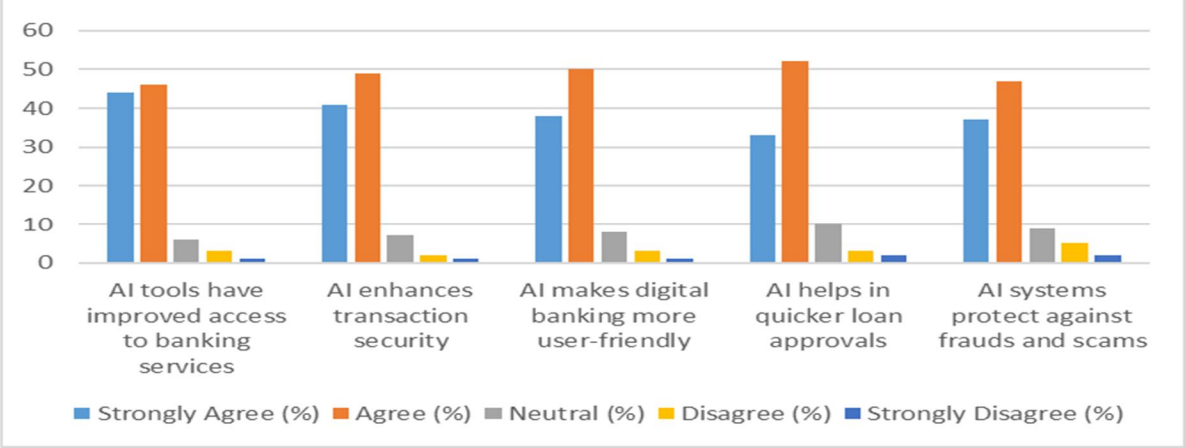
AI Tool	Users Aware (%)	Users Actively Using (%)
AI Chatbots (e.g., SBI Buddy, HDFC Eva)	85%	70%
Predictive Credit Scoring	72%	55%
Fraud Detection Alerts	68%	61%
AI-based Investment Advisors	48%	33%
Voice Assistants (Banking Apps)	41%	29%



- Interpretation: Among responders, AI chatbots are the most well-known and often utilized tools. However, there is still a digital literacy gap, as seen by the underutilization of expensive goods like robot advisors and predictive scoring, especially among rural consumers.

D. Perceived Impact of AI on Financial Inclusion

Parameter	Strongly Agree (%)	Agree (%)	Neutral (%)	Disagree (%)	Strongly Disagree (%)
AI tools have improved access to banking services	44	46	6	3	1
AI enhances transaction security	41	49	7	2	1
AI makes digital banking more user-friendly	38	50	8	3	1
AI helps in quicker loan approvals	33	52	10	3	2
AI systems protect against frauds and scams	37	47	9	5	2



- Interpretation: Overall, 90% of respondents think AI tools have improved the security and accessibility of banking. Enhancing trust and improving service efficiency show largest results.

E. Statistical Analysis

- Correlation Analysis: A strong positive correlation ($r = 0.78$, $p < 0.01$) was observed in a Pearson correlation test between financial inclusion indicators (dependent variable) and AI adoption (independent variable), showing that greater AI integration results in greater financial inclusion.
- Regression Analysis: AI usage explains 61% ($R2 = 0.61$) of the variation in financial inclusion, according to a straightforward regression model, indicating its strong predictive capacity.

Hypothesis Testing Results:

Hypothesis	Result
H_1: Financial inclusion is greatly improved by AI techniques.	Accepted
H_2: Credit availability is enhanced via AI-driven credit evaluation.	Accepted
H_3: Adoption is influenced by user literacy and trust.	Accepted

V. DISCUSSION

The results verify that AI tools play a critical role in facilitating financial inclusion within the digital banking ecosystem. Respondents showed a high level of awareness and satisfaction with AI-enabled services that enhance user experience and make financial access easier.

AI voice assistants and chatbots improve consumer contact, especially for new users in rural and semi-urban settings. In a similar vein, banks can provide microloans to clients without official credit records thanks to AI-driven credit rating models, which promote income generation and entrepreneurship.

However the analysis also identifies three ongoing challenges:

1) Digital literacy gap: Many rural users don't know about more sophisticated AI applications than chatbots.
2) Data privacy issues: Consumers are concerned about giving AI systems access to their personal information.
3) Algorithmic transparency: Concerns regarding biases in AI-based credit determinations were voiced by a few bank experts.

The favorable relationship between financial inclusion and AI adoption highlights the revolutionary potential of AI in promoting equitable growth, despite these obstacles.

These results are consistent with international research by Bose & Dutta (2022) and Jagtiani & Lemieux (2019), which highlighted AI's potential to close the financial gap through automation and predictive modeling.

VI. RECOMMENDATIONS

The following suggestions are put out in light of the research findings:

A. For Banking Institutions

- Improve Digital Literacy: To boost trust and acceptance, educate and train rural consumers about AI.
- Create Transparent AI Models: Make sure the AI algorithms used to evaluate credit are impartial and explicable.
- Boost Data Security: To increase customer trust, implement end-to-end encryption and privacy protections.
- Encourage Multilingual Chatbots: To promote diversity in communication, implement voice-based and regional language chatbots.
- Work together with FinTechs: Collaborate with AI-driven startups to provide affordable financial solutions for underrepresented markets.

B. For Policymakers and Regulators

- Establish AI Governance Frameworks: Establish national guidelines for the moral application of AI in financial services.
- Promote Investment in AI Infrastructure: Encourage the development of broadband and digital infrastructure in rural areas.
- Demand Accountability and Transparency: Make it necessary for banks and FinTech companies to conduct routine audits of their AI systems.

C. For Users

- Create Awareness: Promote involvement in financial literacy initiatives.
- Adopt Safe Digital Practices: To prevent fraud and scams, learn cybersecurity hygiene.
- Use AI Tools: Make use of AI-assisted features for managing credit, insurance, and savings.

VII. FUTURE RESEARCH DIRECTIONS

The following topics could be researched in future studies:

1) Comparative Analysis: Evaluate how AI affects financial inclusion in various nations or areas.
2) Continuous Studies: Look at how long-term use of AI affects financial behavior.
3) AI Ethics and Bias Prevention: Assess strategies to lessen algorithmic bias in decisions made by digital banks.
4) Sectoral Focus: Research how AI may support inclusivity in cooperative banks and microfinance organizations.
5) User-Centric Views: To comprehend obstacles and attitudes, carry out in-depth research on rural women and underprivileged populations.

VIII. CONCLUSION

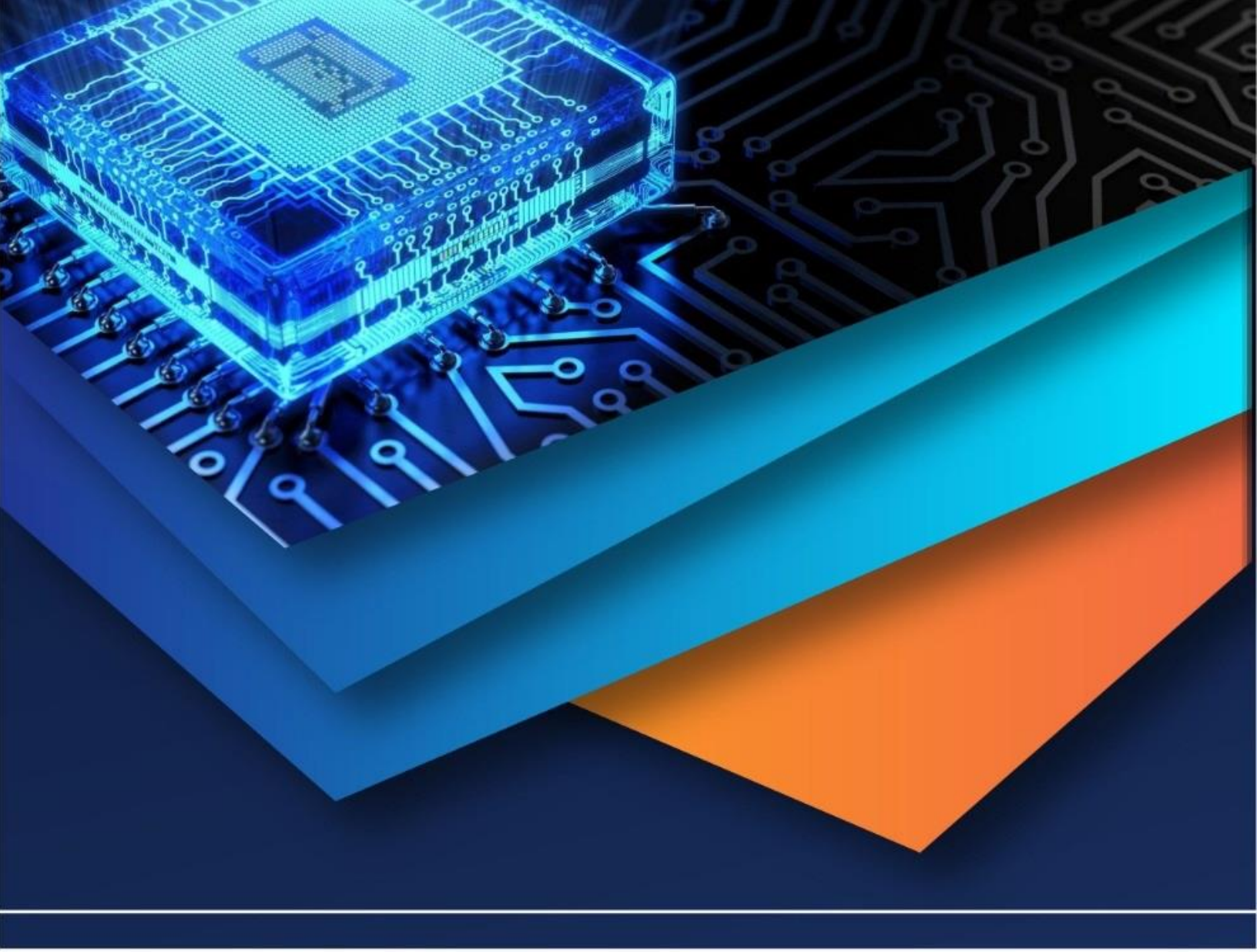
According to the study's findings, artificial intelligence can significantly accelerate financial inclusion through innovative digital banking. AI technologies improve efficiency, security, and accessibility, making financial services more accessible to needy and unbanked groups. In particular, chatbots, AI-based credit scoring, and predictive analytics have helped to increase financial engagement.

But in order to fully utilize AI, issues like algorithmic fairness, data privacy, and digital illiteracy must be resolved. To guarantee that AI-driven financial inclusion is moral, just, and long-lasting, policymakers, banks, and FinTech companies must cooperate.

The integration of AI technologies with digital banking will continue to transform the financial inclusion landscape in the upcoming years as they grow and become easier to use, bringing society closer to the objective of universal access to financial services.

REFERENCES

[1] Bose, S., & Dutta, A. (2022). Artificial Intelligence in Financial Services: Enhancing Inclusion and Efficiency. Journal of Financial Innovation, 10(2), 45–58.
[2] Brynjolfsson, E., & McAfee, A. (2021). The Business of Artificial Intelligence. MIT Sloan Management Review.
[3] Chaudhary, R., Mishra, S., & Gupta, N. (2023). AI Ethics in Digital Banking: Balancing Innovation and Inclusion. International Journal of Banking Technology, 14(3), 123–138.
[4] Demirgüç-Kunt, A., Klapper, L., Singer, D., & Ansar, S. (2020). The Global Findex Database 2020: Measuring Financial Inclusion and Fintech Revolution. World Bank.
[5] Jagtiani, J., & Lemieux, C. (2019). The Roles of Alternative Data and Machine Learning in Fintech Lending: Evidence from the US Market. Financial Management, 48(4), 1009–1027.
[6] Kaur, G., & Aggarwal, P. (2021). AI-Driven Chatbots and Customer Experience in Digital Banking. International Journal of Digital Finance, 8(1), 67–79.
[7] Ozili, P. K. (2022). Digital Finance, Financial Inclusion, and AI: A Systematic Review. Journal of Economic Studies, 49(2), 354–371.
[8] Sarma, M., & Prasad, S. (2020). Artificial Intelligence and the Future of Financial Inclusion in Emerging Economies. Global Economic Review, 49(1), 22–39.
[9] Sharma, N., & Kaur, M. (2020). Machine Learning-Based Credit Scoring for Inclusive Banking. Journal of Banking Research, 12(4), 213–230.
[10] Trivedi, P., & Singh, V. (2021). AI Applications in Indian Banking: Towards Inclusive Growth. Indian Journal of Finance and Digital Economy, 6(2), 87–101.



10.22214/IJRASET

45.98

IMPACT FACTOR: 7.129

IMPACT FACTOR: 7.429

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH

IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY