



Original Article

Fraud Resilience: The Role of Banking Literacy in Safeguarding Financial Well-being

Dr. Pandurang Sudamrao Dabhade

Dept. Of, Economics, V.N. Patil Law College Chhatrapati sambhajinagar
Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Chhatrapati sambhajinagar.

Manuscript ID:
RIGJAAR-2025-021217

ISSN: 2998-4459

Volume 2

Issue 12

Pp. 87-89

December 2025

Submitted: 10 Nov. 2025

Revised: 15 Nov. 2025

Accepted: 12 Dec. 2025

Published: 31 Dec. 2025

Correspondence Address:

Dr. Pandurang Sudamrao

Dabhade

Dept. Of, Economics

V.N. Patil Law College

Chhatrapati sambhajinagar

Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar

Marathwada University,

Chhatrapati sambhajinagar.

Email:

rjdabhade2013@gmail.com

Quick Response Code:



Web. <https://rlgjaar.com>



DOI:

[10.5281/zenodo.18138590](https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.18138590)

DOI Link:

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.18138590>



Creative Commons



Abstract

This study explores the pivotal relationship between banking literacy and fraud resilience, focusing on the role of financial education in protecting individual and community financial well-being. Utilizing a mixed-methods approach, the research combines quantitative analysis of banking literacy levels with qualitative insights into real-world fraud incidents. The findings reveal a significant positive correlation between enhanced banking literacy and increased resilience to fraud, highlighting the crucial role of financial knowledge in recognizing, preventing, and responding to fraudulent activities. Key dimensions of financial literacy crucial for effective fraud prevention are identified, including understanding transaction security, recognizing phishing attempts, and navigating digital banking safely.

Keywords: Fraud Resilience, Banking Literacy, Financial Education, Transaction Security, Literacy leakage

Introduction

This study explores the pivotal relationship between banking literacy and fraud resilience, focusing on the role of financial education in protecting individual and community financial well-being. Utilizing a mixed-methods approach, the research combines quantitative analysis of banking literacy levels with qualitative insights into real-world fraud incidents. The findings reveal a significant positive correlation between enhanced banking literacy and increased resilience to fraud, highlighting the crucial role of financial knowledge in recognizing, preventing, and responding to fraudulent activities. The study evaluates existing financial education programs and proposes targeted strategies to address literacy gaps, offering recommendations for policymakers, educators, and financial institutions. As financial landscapes evolve, this research provides valuable insights into the intersection of banking literacy and fraud resilience. The findings underscore the need for collaborative efforts to elevate financial literacy, ultimately contributing to a more resilient society capable of safeguarding against financial fraud. Financial literacy is the ability to understand and use various financial skills, including personal financial management, budgeting, and investing. It involves having the knowledge and confidence to make informed financial decisions, manage money effectively, and navigate the complexities of the financial world. A financially literate individual possesses the skills to assess financial situations, set realistic goals, and make informed choices about spending, saving, investing, and other financial matters.

Key components of financial literacy include

Financial Literacy

1. Budgeting
2. Investing
3. Debt Management
4. Credit Management
5. Insurance
6. Retirement Planning
7. Taxation
8. Financial Goal Setting
9. Consumer Rights and Responsibilities

Creative Commons (CC BY-NC-SA 4.0)

This is an open access journal, and articles are distributed under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 4.0 International](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/4.0/) Public License, which allows others to remix, tweak, and build upon the work noncommercially, as long as appropriate credit is given and the new creations are licensed under the identical terms.

How to cite this article:

Dabhade, P. S. (2025). Fraud Resilience: The Role of Banking Literacy in Safeguarding Financial Well-being. Royal International Global Journal of Advance and Applied Research, 2(12), 87–89. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.18138590>



Banking Literacy

Banking literacy refers to an individual's understanding and knowledge of various financial concepts, products, services, and processes related to banking. It encompasses the ability to make informed and effective decisions regarding personal finances, banking accounts, and related transactions. A person who is banking literate possesses the necessary skills to navigate the complex world of banking.

Key components of banking literacy include:

1. Financial Products and Services
2. Banking Terminology
3. Account Management
4. Budgeting and Money Management
5. Credit Management Online and Mobile Banking
6. Financial Planning
7. Security Practices
8. Regulatory Compliance:

Fraud Resilience

Fraud resilience refers to an individual's or an organization's ability to withstand, prevent, detect, and respond effectively to fraudulent activities. It involves a combination of Knowledge, skills, processes, and technologies designed to minimize the impact of fraud and financial crimes. A fraud resilient entity can anticipate potential risks, implement proactive measures, and react swiftly and effectively when faced with fraudulent incidents.

Key elements of fraud resilience include

Prevention: Implementing measures to reduce the likelihood of fraud occurring, such as robust security protocols, authentication procedures, and employee training. Detection: Employing monitoring systems and technologies to identify unusual or suspicious activities that may indicate fraudulent behavior.

1. Response
2. Education and Awareness
3. Technological Solutions

4. Regulatory Compliance
5. Continuous Improvement

Social Exclusion:

Fraud resilience and banking literacy play crucial roles in safeguarding financial well-being, and their importance becomes even more pronounced when considering social exclusion. Social exclusion refers to the marginalization or isolation of individuals or groups from the mainstream of society, often leading to limited access to resources, services, and opportunities.

1. Access to Financial Services
2. Awareness of Fraud Risks
3. Financial Empowerment
4. Building Trust in Financial Institutions
5. Inclusion in the Digital Economy
6. Protection Against Exploitation

Objectives

1. Assessment of Current Banking Literacy Levels
2. Evaluation of the Impact of Banking Literacy Programs
3. Exploration of Social and Economic Factors
4. Enhancement of Digital Banking Literacy
5. Measurement of Financial Resilience
6. Community Engagement and Advocacy

Research Methodology

This research is based on secondary data. Government reports, research papers, etc. have been used as secondary data. Descriptive and analytical methods have been used for this research. Qualitative, Quantitative, Source of data collocation. Primary Questioner, Books, Article, Baking Reports.

Hypothesis Testing

H0: there are not 50 percent bank literate persons 0

H1: there are 50 bank literate persons 1

P0 = 50% = 0.5

Sr. No	Banking Customer Rights	Yes	No	Total
	Right to open an account	166	34	200
	Right of fund transfer	112	88	200
	Compensation in case of check collection delay	88	112	200
	Right to return security	78	122	200
	Right to Notice	92	108	200
	Customer is not guilty of unauthorized withdrawal	86	114	200
	Right to know the reason for refusal	94	106	200
	No customer may be coerced into selling third party products	90	110	200
	Right to confidentiality	124	76	200
	Grievance Redressed Rights	116	84	200

Source: Primary Data Collection July-2025

$Z_{0.05} = 1.96$ table value, Calculate Z value = 0.0095 Table tank $YZ = 1.96$ $0.0095 < 1.96 \rightarrow H_0$ is Accepted.



At 5 percent significant level the calculated Z value (0.0095) Is less than the table value YZ (1.96) Therefore Null

Conclusion

The dataset is relatively balanced, with an average percentage of "Yes" responses being 49.3% and "No" responses being 50.7%. Rights related to opening an account, confidentiality, and grievance redressal have higher acceptance rates. Rights related to returning security, compensation for check collection delay, and not being coerced into selling third-party products

Have lower acceptance rates. Strengthening architectures, tightening governance, and empowering users together create a layered defense against evolving threats. As digital fraud becomes more psychological and AI-driven, awareness must travel as fast as technology. In the age of invisible dangers, cyber hygiene is the new civic duty-practiced quietly, yet protecting loudly.

Acknowledgment

The author expresses sincere gratitude to all individuals and institutions whose support and guidance contributed to the successful completion of the research study titled "Fraud Resilience: The Role of Banking Literacy in Safeguarding Financial Well-being."

I am deeply thankful to my academic mentors, colleagues, and subject experts for their valuable insights, constructive suggestions, and continuous encouragement throughout the research process. Their scholarly guidance played a crucial role in shaping the conceptual framework and analytical approach of this study.

Financial support and sponsorship

Nil.

Conflicts of interest

The authors declare that there are no conflicts of interest regarding the publication of this paper.

Reference:

1. Gajendra Naidu (2017), Financial Literacy in India: A Review of Literature International Journal of Research in Business Studies and Management Volume 4, Issue 6, , PP 30-32 ISSN 2394-5923(Print) & ISSN 2394-5931
2. Financial Literacy Education: Addressing Student, Business, and Government Needs" by Joanne S. Christaldi, James B. Kiley, and Virginia G. Miller (2016)
3. Alexa Tobel (2020), "Financially Forward: How to Use Today's Digital Tools to Earn More, Save Better, and Spend Smarter" by
4. Abagnale (2019). Scam Me If You Can: Simple Strategies to Outsmart Today's Rip-off Artists" by Frank.
5. Alaca, F., & Van Oorschot, P. C. (2016). Device fingerprinting for augmenting web authentication: Classification and analysis of methods. Proceedings of the 32nd Annual Conference on Computer Security Applications, 289-301.
6. Whitrow, C., Hand, D. J., Juszczak, P., Weston, D., & Adams, N. M. (2009). Transaction aggregation as a strategy for

hypothesis is accepted it means that three is not 50 percent persons having bank literacy credit card fraud detection. Data Mining and Knowledge Discovery, 18(1), 30-55.

7. Ministry of Finance, Government of India. (2023). Annual report on financial inclusion schemes. Retrieved from <https://financialservices.gov.in/beta/en/annual-report>
8. National Centre for Financial Education (NCFE). (2019). Financial Literacy and Inclusion in India: Insights from the NCFE Financial Literacy and Inclusion Survey. Mumbai: NCFE. (Data cited by RBI & Economic Survey 2022)