

# Financing the Poor in Punjab

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## Abstract

There have been different financial intermediaries involved to help the poor to come out of poverty trap. The present paper makes an attempt to critically review the penetration of different bankers (operating in Punjab) which provide financial inclusion and micro-credit to the marginalized people. Such people tend to take umbrella of SHGs. This paper speaks about the factual position and help which is being provided by different agencies i.e. public sector banks, co-operative banks, RRBs and private banks. Comparative inter-period study would suggest the progress made in this direction. Paper also invites attention of policy makers and regulators towards microfinance and required focus of different bankers to do the needful.

## Keywords

Microfinance, SHGs, Poverty, Financial Inclusion, Bank Wise Credit Linkage

## I. Introduction

Eradicating world poverty is the greatest challenge of our age, and the greatest weapon we have to fight poverty is knowledge. Knowledge of policies that work to increase economic growth, of how to protect people from disease and protect the environment from degradation, to train young minds and equip them for productive work, and knowledge of where we stand now and how far we have to go to achieve our goal of a world free from poverty.

However much the facts and figures tell us about the condition of the world, it is too easy to think that a wall separates that rich world and the poor world. Belief in that separation allowed us to view as normal a world where fewer than 15 percent of us- in rich countries- dominate the world's wealth and take 80% of its dollar income. And far too long it has allowed us to view as normal a world where a woman dies in childbirth every minute, and where violence, disenfranchisement, and inequality are seen as problems of poor, weak countries and not our own.

It is time to recognize that in this unified world poverty is our collective enemy. We must fight it because it is morally repugnant, and because its existence is like a cancer- weakening the whole of the body not just the parts directly affected.

## II. Definitions of Poverty

Don't ask me what poverty is because you have met it outside my house. Look at the house and count the number of holes. Look at my utensils and the clothes that I am wearing. Look at everything and write what you see. What you see is poverty. —A poor man, Kenya 1997

Poverty is humiliation, the sense of being dependent on them, and of being forced to accept rudeness, insults, and indifference when we seek help. —Latvia 1998

There are five aspects pertaining to poverty. First, many factors converge to make poverty a complex, multidimensional phenomenon. Second, as expected, poverty is routinely defined as the lack of what is necessary for material well-being — especially food but also housing, land, and other assets. Poverty is the lack of multiple resources leading to physical deprivation. Third, poor people's definitions reveal important psychological aspects of

poverty. Poor people are acutely aware of their lack of voice, power, and independence, which subject them to exploitation. Their poverty also leaves them vulnerable to rudeness, humiliation, and inhumane treatment by both private and public agents of the state from whom they seek help. Poor people also speak about the pain brought about by their unavoidable violation of social norms and their inability to maintain cultural identity through participating in traditions, festivals, and rituals. Their inability to fully participate in community life leads to a breakdown of social relations. Fourth, the absence of basic infrastructure — particularly roads, transport, water, and health facilities — emerged as critical. While literacy is viewed as important, schooling receives mixed reviews, occasionally highly valued but often notably irrelevant in the lives of poor people. Finally, poor people focus on assets rather than income and link their lack of physical, human, social, and environmental assets to their vulnerability and exposure to risk. Poverty is a multidimensional social phenomenon. Definitions of poverty and its causes vary by gender, age, culture, and other social and economic contexts. For example, in both rural and urban Ghana, men associate poverty with a lack of material assets, whereas for women, poverty is defined as food insecurity. Generational differences emerged as well. Younger men in Ghana consider the ability to generate an income as the most important asset, whereas older men cite as most important the status connected to a traditional agricultural lifestyle (Ghana 1995a).

Perceived causes of poverty are affected by one's status and location. In Madagascar for example, farmers linked poverty to drought; the poor in the city to rising prices and fewer employment opportunities; the rich to "deterioration in domestic and international terms of trade, neglect of Malagasay traditions and norms, lack of motivation among certain classes and groups of people, price liberalization and devaluation, lack of education and absence of governance (Madagascar, 1996).

Poverty never results from the lack one thing but from many interlocking factors that cluster in poor people's experiences and definitions of poverty. In Philippines, in the Mindanao region, women said "we boil bananas for our children if food is not available. In some cases, when the Department of Agriculture distributes corn seeds, we cook these seeds instead of planting them. Ironically, they borrow money to acquire these seeds. The cycle of poverty continues as they are unable to pay for these loans" (Philippines 1999).

In Armenia, seasonal changes, lack of savings, and immediate cash needs interact to keep farmers poor:

To cope, farmers barter or sell crops early in the summer or fall when the prices are low. For example, 2 kilograms of honey (market price \$20) were bartered for a sweater for a young child; and 10 kilograms of cheese (market price 10,000 drams) were bartered for a pair of shoes. One father explained: actually we have no income from August to September. As a result we need to barter goods and use them as money. Last year I harvested my potatoes in mid-August and took them to Khapan to sell. I bought some necessary things for the children to go to school in September. So we suffered financially as the potatoes would have brought a better profit had we sold them later... We usually barter potatoes and wheat for coats. But we don't have anything for bartering right now" (Armenia 1996).

In Guatemala, an Indian who works as a hired agricultural laborer said, "During the last eight years we have faced a greater state of poverty than before in that we can't buy much to eat and we suffer when it rains because there's no work and everything is very expensive. . . . Here in the community we don't have much hope to live better with what we earn. There are many needs, but the principle one is food, which is not sufficient, and we don't have a place to live or the means to pay rent" (Guatemala 1994a).

Poor people give and rich and nuanced descriptions of poverty. In fact some of their categories will sound familiar to poverty analysts. In Swaziland, groups distinguished between the "temporarily poor" and the "new poor." The temporarily poor were defined as "those who could feed themselves before the drought but are now hungry—previously prosperous cotton farmers who are now struggling like us," and the new poor as, "previously rich people who have lost their cattle through cattle rustling, widows whose husbands had left them cattle but who now have nothing to sell to educate their children" (Swaziland 1997).

There were important differences as well. Degree of dependency emerged as an important classification criterion. In Ghana (1995a) for example, poor people not only distinguish between the rich and poor but also different categories of poor based on assets and degree of dependency. The rich were described as those who "feed their children properly; they live in good houses, which they will pass onto their dependants; and they are able to assist others." At the other extreme are the chronically hungry, variously described as the extremely poor, the perennially needy and the pathetic. This category was divided into two broad groups, first is "God's Poor," a group which includes factors for which there is no obvious remedy—disability, age, widowhood, and childlessness. The second group is the "resource less poor"; this includes in the south immigrant widowers and other landless poor. In between the two extremes of rich and very poor the category was described as the "deprived but hard working, the not-so-poor, or not hand-to-mouth category."

In Uganda, women's groups distinguished between three categories of poor people, the poor, the poorest, and the fully dependent. The poor were described primarily as laborers who worked on others people's land or boats for food or cash but lived on their own tiny patch of land and hut; the poorest had no housing but worked for food and lived on the land of the rich; the fully dependant included single mothers, disabled persons, and the elderly who had nothing and could not work, and so depended entirely upon state services or assistance from others (Uganda 1998).

### III. Material Well-Being

Your hunger is never satiated, your thirst is never quenched; you can never sleep until you are no longer tired. —Senegal 1995

It's the cost of living, low salaries, and lack of jobs. And it's also not having medicine, food and clothes. —Brazil 1995

When I leave for school in the mornings I don't have any breakfast. At noon there is no lunch, in the evening I get a little supper, and that is not enough. So when I see another child eating, I watch him, and if he doesn't give me something I think I'm going to die of hunger. —A 10-year-old child, Gabon 1997

### IV. Food Security

Often she has to decide who will eat, she or her son. —Ukraine 1996

The material aspects of poverty are well known. Hunger and food insecurity remain the core concerns. For poor families, meeting their most basic needs for food, water, and shelter can be a daily

struggle; this becomes acute when there is unemployment and underemployment, or lack of productive land or other income-earning assets. In Vietnam (1999), the issue of not having enough to eat arises frequently and is captured in the following saying by a poor man:

In the evenings, eat sweet potatoes, sleep

In the mornings, eat sweet potatoes, work

At lunch, go without

In Guatemala, poverty is defined by poor people as having inadequate food and housing and having to rely upon charity (Guatemala 1997a). In Cameroon, the poor distinguish themselves from the non-poor in five main ways: "The presence of hunger in their households; fewer meals a day and nutritionally inadequate diets; a higher percentage of their meager and irregular income spent on food; non-existent or low sources of cash income; and feelings of powerlessness and an inability to make themselves heard" (Cameroon 1995).

In Moldova, most poor people said "the worst aspects of poverty were hunger, poor health, lack of adequate clothing and poor housing conditions." (Moldova, 1997).

### V. Employment

The rich have one permanent job; the poor are rich in many jobs.

—Poor man, Pakistan

As the state sector contracts, employment opportunities are evaporating. —Ukraine 1996

Being poor is being always tired. —Kenya 1996

Especially for those without access to land or the ability to grow their own food on other people's land, access to dependable wage labor emerged as a major factor defining poverty. Whether in the countryside or in the city, poor people can rarely find permanent, salaried employment. Instead, poor people without land engage in informal, casual, and daily wage labor with no security and low earnings. In South Africa, the poor are characterized as "those who do not have secure jobs, and poor communities are characterized by widespread absence of the formal employment." Instead the poor have "numerous small, often dangerous jobs rather than one job" (South Africa 1998). In Ethiopia, work opportunities are considered unreliable, and vulnerability caused by unemployment is thought to be increasing (Ethiopia 1998). In Ghana, the urban poor report a decline in opportunities and crowding in the informal sector due to increases in the number of people trying to survive in this sector (Ghana 1995b). Extended economic deterioration in Senegal, for instance, has greatly reduced earnings in the informal sector there (Senegal 1995). A poor man from Latvia reported that he was abandoned by his family after he lost his job as a plasterer. He now finds work that earns him a free meal, or sometimes a bit of money (Latvia 1997).

In many cases, women are the primary sources of family income, and several countries report that women are engaging in all types of activities. These occupations include paid domestic work as well as work traditionally considered men's work only, such as informal industrial jobs, trading and service enterprises, and any work that requires migrating overseas (Moldova 1997; Georgia 1997; Pakistan 1993).

### VI. Psychological Well-being

The poor person has to exist so he can serve the great one, the rich. God made things like that. —Brazil 1995

Poverty is lack of freedom, enslaved by crushing daily burden, by depression and fear of what the future will bring. —Georgia 1997

While poverty is material in nature, it has psychological effects such as distress at being unable to feed one's children, insecurity from not knowing where the next meal will come from, and shame at having to go without foods that have strong symbolic value. A father in Guinea-Bissau remarked, "When I don't have [any food to bring my family], I borrow, mainly from neighbors and friends. I feel ashamed standing before my children when I have nothing to help feed the family. I'm not well when I'm unemployed. It's terrible" (Guinea-Bissau 1994). Frequently parents relate that they deal with food insecurity by going hungry so that they won't have to see their children starve. In Brazil, parents report that poverty is "to come home and see your children go hungry and not have anything to give them" (Brazil 1995). In Tanzania, a mother asked, "How can you face your children day after day hungry?" (Tanzania 1997). The distress accompanying the decision to abandon babies to increase the likelihood that the baby or the family will survive is acute. In Tbilisi, Georgia, there have been increasing reports of babies abandoned at maternity wards as well as of mothers selling children to support the remaining children. One respondent heard that a woman sold her child for \$500 to support her family, and another witnessed a young woman near Tbilisi's central train station trying to sell her child, telling passers-by, "The child will die of hunger — take him even if you don't pay" (Georgia, 1997).

A woman in Uganda remarked, "When one is poor, she has no say in public and feels inferior. She has no food, so there is famine in her house; no clothing, and no progress in her family" (Uganda 1998). Poor people often mention turning to God for comfort, solace, and support. A poor man in Pakistan said, "As God gives food to a tiny insect living in the stones, He makes sure we have enough food to live" (Pakistan 1994).

Being poor can expose one to ridicule. In Latvia, poor people "felt humiliated by what they perceived as a pressure to 'beg' for help and to put up with rude, contemptuous, and moralistic behavior on the part of social assistance office staff" (Latvia 1998).

Poor men and women spoke about the shame, stigma and humiliation of poverty. In Latvia, 1998, spoke about the shame that children experienced in school when they were stigmatized because they receive free lunches, dress in shabby hand-me-downs, or have to use photocopied class materials. "Children who receive free lunches are served at a separate table, receive poorer quality food, and feel humiliated when other children claim they are eating from other people's money even though some parents do community work for the municipality to pay for the lunches" (Latvia 1998). In Ukraine, teachers said that it was very easy to distinguish between the children of the rich, who were stylishly dressed, and the children of the poor, many of whom fainted during class from hunger (Ukraine 1996). In Armenia and Georgia, parents spoke about children's psychological trauma of wearing old clothes and being so shamed that they refuse to go to school (Armenia 1996, Georgia 1997).

### VII. Power and Voice

The rich are those who are able to save and sell part of their harvest when prices rise. —A poor man, Niger 1996

You know good but you cannot do good. That is such a person knows what should be done but has not got the means. —Ghana 1995

Some have land, but they can't buy fertilizer; if some work as weavers, they aren't well paid; if some work for daily wages, they aren't paid a just wage. —Cackchiquel Indian, Guatemala 1994b

In explaining poverty, poor men and women very often express a sense of hopelessness, powerlessness, humiliation, and marginalization. In Ghana, it was expressed "you know good, but you cannot do good." One example given was, "If you have an in-law somewhere and the person dies, you know what to do but you cannot do anything and things will go wrong" (Ghana 1995a).

In Cameroon, poverty is characterized as "a feeling of powerlessness and their inability to make themselves heard" (Cameroon 1995). A poor elderly man in Uganda said, "The forces of poverty and impoverishment are so powerful today. Governments or the big churches can only manage them. So we now feel somewhat helpless. It is this feeling of helplessness that is so painful, more painful than poverty itself" (Uganda 1998).

### VIII. State-Provided Infrastructure

Where a road passes, development follows right on its heels . . . —Cameroon 1995

We think the earth is generous; but what is the incentive to produce more than the family needs if there are no access roads to produce to a market? —Guatemala 1997a

Take the death of this small boy this morning, for example. The boy died of measles. We all know he could have been cured at the hospital. But the parents had no money and so the boy died a slow and painful death, not of measles, but out of poverty. —A man from Ghana, 1995

### IX. Assets of the Poor

We have neither land nor work. . . . Some of us have land in the reserve, but we can't transport our products from there because it is too far. It is difficult to carry them, and since I don't have land here, and only in the reserve, I am poor. —Ecuador 1996

In my family if anyone becomes seriously ill, we know that we will lose him because we do not even have enough money for food so we cannot buy medicine. —Vietnam 1999a

I used to never worry about my illiteracy and the fact that I was not able to send my children to school, as long as we had something to eat. But now . . . I realize that my children are in trouble for life because they cannot get any decent job if they don't know how to read and write. —Swaziland 1997

You have to cultivate networks and contacts with people with power and influence to secure a livelihood and future. —Pakistan 1993

Poor people rarely speak about income, but they do speak extensively about assets that are important to them. Poor people manage a diverse set of assets, physical, human, social, and environmental. These assets include a broad range of tangible and potential resources, both material and social, that individuals, households, and communities draw from in times of need or crisis (Togo 1996; Benin 1994; Moser 1998a). Power relations among individuals and groups shape how such assets are controlled and used. The extent to which different resources can be mobilized depends directly on how power is shared within households, communities, and other social institutions.

The four primary classifications of assets are physical capital, which includes land and material belongings; human capital, which includes health, education, training, and labor power; social capital, which refers to the extent and nature of social networks such as kin, neighbors, and associations; and environmental assets such as trees, forests, water, and non-timber products.

## X. Objectives

The First objective of the study was to know the agencies involved in the process of micro-credit and micro-savings to help the SHGs in the state of Punjab (India).

The second objective was to see the period wise trend of saving linkage of SHGs.

Thirdly to view to credit linkage of SHGs thru various agencies involved in micro-financing. And

Lastly to analyze and pin point the diversity in penetration of financial support to the needy self help groups.

## XI. Methodology

This study is based on secondary data collected in person (for the period of 2006-2010) from Allahabad Bank (Zonal Office, Ludhiana), State Level Banker's committee (SLBC, Chandigarh), National Bank for agriculture and rural development (NABARD, chandigarh), Government sites on www., Research papers, regular tracking of news papers, internet surfing, Various publications by NABARD, World Bank, Indian and foreign authors of repute including Nobel Peace Prize winner 2006 Dr. Muhammad Yunus.

## XII. Agency wise SHG Bank linkage

SBLP (Self Help group- Bank Linkage Programme) was conceived to fill the gap in the formal financial network and extending the outreach of banking to the poor. The "defining event" in the built-up of financial architecture in India was the nationalization of major commercial banks. It specially reflected the national aspiration for rapid and equitable economic and social development. The aftermath of nationalization witnessed a remarkable spread of the banking system to the hitherto neglected sectors and regions. Significant progress was made in terms of coverage of the rural population by formal credit institutions. It has been noticed that in Punjab commercial banks have contributed to the maximum. 23 public sector banks are involved in the process of bank linkage so far as SHG concept is concerned. Apart from this, 10 private

sector banks have also participated in the process. But, their overall (putting all together) contribution is just negligible.

There have been mainly four agencies involved in the process of bank linkage.

- Public Sector Banks
- Co-operative banks
- RRBs (Regional Rural Banks) and
- Private Sector Banks

Up to March, 2006; 11632 no of SHGs were saving linked with these four set of institutions. Out of which 60% were contributed by Public sector banks. In 2010, total SHGs which got saving linked was 21388.

Table 1: Saving Linkage of SHGs Over a Period of Time

Year (up to March)	Saving linked SHGs (in nos)	Growth (in percentage)
2006	11632	-
2007	14709	26.45
2008	18159	23.46
2009	19128	5.34
2010	21388	11.81

Table 2: Credit Linkage of SHGs Over A Period of Time

Year (up to March)	Credit linked SHGs (in nos)	Growth (in percentage)
2006	7701	-
2007	10997	42.80
2008	14404	30.98
2009	15349	6.56
2010	17859	16.35

The agency and period wise saving & credit linkage of SHGs in absolute terms is shown in Table 3 and 4 respectively.

Table 3: Agency Wise & Period Wise Saving Linkage of SHGs

Name of the Agency	(In numbers)				
	Up to Mar, 2006	Up to Mar, 2007	Up to Mar, 2008	Up to Mar, 2009	Up to Mar, 2010
	SHGs saving Linked	SHGs saving Linked	SHGs saving Linked	SHGs saving Linked	SHGs saving Linked
Public Sector Banks	7074	9623	11676	12313	13355
RRBs	1584	1889	2254	2552	2765
Private Banks	0	6	6	5	8
Co-operative Banks	2974	3191	4223	4258	5260
Grand Total	11632	14709	18159	19128	21388

Table 4: Agency Wise &amp; Period Wise Credit Linkage of SHGs

(In numbers)					
Name of the Agency	Up to Mar, 2006	Up to Mar, 2007	Up to Mar, 2008	Up to Mar, 2009	Up to Mar, 2010
	SHGs credit Linked	SHGs credit Linked	SHGs credit Linked	SHGs credit Linked	SHGs credit Linked
Public Sector Banks	4395	7220	8914	9508	11028
RRBs	833	1102	1460	1731	1936
Private Banks	0	2	4	5	9
Co-operative Banks	2473	2673	4026	4105	4886
Grand Total	7701	10997	14404	15349	17859

Up to March, 2006; 7701 no of SHGs were credit linked which has gone up to 17859 in 2010.

Table 5: Credit Linkage of SHGs Over a Period of Time

Year (up to March)	Credit linked SHGs (in nos)	Growth (in percentage)
2006	7701	-
2007	10997	42.80
2008	14404	30.98
2009	15349	6.56
2010	17859	16.35

Table 6: Agency wise &amp; period wise Saving linkage of SHGs

(in percentage)					
Name of the Agency	Up to Mar, 2006	Up to Mar, 2007	Up to Mar, 2008	Up to Mar, 2009	Up to Mar, 2010
	% to total	% to total	% to total	% to total	% to total
Public Sector Banks	60.81	65.42	64.3	64.37	62.44
RRBs	13.62	12.84	12.41	13.34	12.93
Private Banks	0	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.04
Co-operative Banks	25.57	21.69	23.26	22.26	24.59
Grand Total	100	100	100	100	100

### Credit Linkage

Credit linkage is the act of microfinance. But, the basis for this linkage has been driven from saving linkage only. In credit linkage too, the majority of cases have been financed by public sector banks only. Year wise trend of public sector banks has been as under:

2006	57.07%
2007	65.65%
2008	61.89%
2009	61.95%
2010	61.75%

There is almost 5% increase in the contribution of public sector banks since 2006.

RRBs have remained constant at around 10% of total credit linkage. But, the co-operative banks have done the following.

2006	32.11%
2007	24.31%
2008	27.95%
2009	26.74%
2010	27.36%

The above said shows that there is a decrease of around 5% from 32.11% in the year of 2006. One more interesting part has been witnessed i.e. the same percentage of public sector banks have gone up. This can be extracted that share of RRBs might have gone to public sector banks. Private sector banks did almost nothing i.e. less than 1% of credit linkage.

Bank wise cumulative progress of credit linkage under SHGs has been shown in absolute terms in Table 7 and in percentage terms in Table 8.

Table 7: Bank Wise Cumulative Progress of Credit Linkage Under Self Help Groups (Numbers)

Sr. No.	Name of Banks	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
A	PUBLIC SECTOR BANKS					
1	PNB	1457	2336	2982	3156	3419
2	SBOP	621	916	1207	1451	1593
3	PSB	457	729	753	743	740
4	OBC	92	268	347	366	486
5	UCO BANK	248	507	507	238	216
6	ALL BANK	28	41	52	64	93
7	AND BANK	0	0	0	0	0
8	BOB	103	131	148	153	169
9	BOI	73	73	87	97	124
10	BOM	0	1	1	1	0
11	CB	107	186	299	369	421
12	CBI	88	174	174	119	179
13	CORP BK	1	16	16	23	10
14	DENA BK	0	0	2	2	2
15	IB	3	3	54	38	41
16	IOB	16	24	25	26	48
17	SBI	1055	1760	2174	2550	3349
18	SYN BK	2	4	4	2	2
19	UBI	44	51	82	105	118
20	UT BOI	0	0	0	3	0
21	VJY BK	0	0	0	2	16
22	IDBI BK LTD	...	...	...	...	2
TOTAL		4395	7220	8914	9508	11028
B	PRIVATE SECTOR BANKS	0	2	4	5	9
C	REGIONAL RURAL BANKS	833	1102	1460	1731	1936
D	COOPERATIVE BANKS	2473	2673	4026	4105	4886
GRAND TOTAL		7701	10997	14404	15349	17859

In credit linkage also, PNB has been at number one followed by SBI. And the bank wise percent credit linkage over the period of 5 years i.e. 2006-2010 has been shown in Table 8.

Table 8: Bank Wise Cumulative Progress of Credit Linkage Under Self Help Groups (in %)

Sr. No.	Name of Banks	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
A	PUBLIC SECTOR BANKS					
1	PNB	18.92	21.24	20.70	20.56	19.14
2	SBOP	8.06	8.33	8.38	9.45	8.92
3	PSB	5.93	6.63	5.23	4.84	4.14
4	OBC	1.19	2.44	2.41	2.38	2.72
5	UCO BANK	3.22	4.61	3.52	1.55	1.21
6	ALL BANK	0.36	0.37	0.36	0.42	0.52
7	AND BANK	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	BOB	1.34	1.19	1.03	1.00	0.95

9	BOI	0.95	0.66	0.60	0.63	0.69
10	BOM	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
11	CB	1.39	1.69	2.08	2.40	2.36
12	CBI	1.14	1.58	1.21	0.78	1.00
13	CORP BK	0.01	0.15	0.11	0.15	0.06
14	DENA BK	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01
15	IB	0.04	0.03	0.37	0.25	0.23
16	IOB	0.21	0.22	0.17	0.17	0.27
17	SBI	13.70	16.00	15.09	16.61	18.75
19	SYN BK	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.01	0.01
20	UBI	0.57	0.46	0.57	0.68	0.66
21	UT BOI	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00
22	VJY BK	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.09
23	IDBI BK LTD					0.01
TOTAL		57.07	65.65	61.89	61.95	61.75
B	PRIVATE SECTOR BANKS	0.00	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.05
C	REGIONAL RURAL BANKS	10.82	10.02	10.14	11.28	10.84
D	COOPERATIVE BANKS	32.11	24.31	27.95	26.74	27.36
GRAND TOTAL		100	100	100	100	100

Basic idea of the researcher to know the agency wise contribution in saving and credit linkage was to establish the unevenness and disparity in services made for microfinance being mentioned initially, microfinance is seen as powerful tool for eradicating poverty.

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