

Role of Public Sector Banks in Microfinance - A Study of Public Sector Banks in the Southern Region of India

*** Dr. Sujatha Susanna Kumari. D**

Asst. Professor, Dept. of Commerce, School of Business Studies,
Central University of Karnataka, Gulbarga

Abstract

Microfinance is emerging as a powerful tool, reaching out to poor household who have yet to be reached by formal finance sector. Microfinance is an effective intervention for poverty alleviation in early seventies for developing countries. The emerging microfinance revolution with appropriate designed financial products and services enable the poor to expand and diversify their economic activities, increase their incomes and improve their social well-being. This study assesses the progress of microfinance in the Southern Region in terms of savings mobilization, loans disbursed, loans outstanding and non-performing assets (NPAs).The study concludes that only in three states viz., Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka, the microfinance performance of public sector banks is satisfactory among all the states of Southern Region. The study finally concludes that the SBI in Andhra Pradesh, State Bank of Mysore in Karnataka, State Bank of Travancore in Kerala and Indian Bank in Tamil Nadu is doing well compared to the other public sector banks in the Southern Region.

Key Words: Microfinance, savings, loan disbursement, loan outstanding, NPAs

1. Introduction

Micro-finance programmes in the recent past have become one of the more promising ways to use scarce development funds to achieve the objectives of poverty alleviation. Furthermore, certain micro-finance programmes have gained prominence in the development field and beyond. The basic idea of micro-finance is simple: if poor people are provided access to financial services, including credit, they may very well be able to start or expand a micro-enterprise that will allow them to break out of poverty. Microfinance has evolved over the past quarter century across India into various operating forms and to a varying degree of success. One such form of microfinance has been the development of the self-help movement. Based on the concept of “self-help,” small groups of women have formed into groups of ten to twenty and operate a savings-first business model whereby the member’s savings are used to fund loans. The results from these self-help groups (SHGs) are promising and have become a focus of intense examination as it is proving to be an effective method of poverty reduction. In recent years; microfinance has gained growing recognition as an effective tool in improving the quality of life and living standards of very poor people. This recognition has given rise to a movement that now has a global outreach and has penetrated in the remote rural areas, besides slums and towns. The United Nations Year of Microfinance in 2005 and the Nobel Peace Prize to Mohammed Yunus and performance of Grameen Bank till 2008 have given considerable public recognition to microfinance as a development tool. Specifically, it refers to the broad range of financial services such as deposits, loans, payment services, money transfers, and insurance to poor and low-income households and, their micro-enterprises (Asian Development Bank). Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) are special financial institutions. They have both a social nature and a for-profit nature. Microfinance programmes extend small loans to poor people for their varied needs such as consumption, shelter, income generation and self-employment, etc. In some cases, micro finance programmes offer a combination of several services to their clients, in addition to credit. These include linkages with savings and insurance avenues, skill development training and marketing network. Micro credit programmes, thus, assume significance since they facilitate poverty reduction through promotion of sustainable livelihoods and bring about women empowerment through social and collective action at the grassroots. In addition, microfinance interventions lead to increased social interaction for poor women within their households and in the community, besides, greater mobility that increases their self-worth and self-assertion in the social circle.

2. Research Methodology

This study is descriptive in nature and hence no hypothesis is constructed. As microfinance practices of public sector banks mainly consist of lending to the agricultural sector and SHGs, thus, in order to evaluate the microfinance performance of public sector banks, this study assessed the microfinance performance of these banks in the southern States with respect to SHG Lending. To discuss the current scenario of microfinance in the southern Region, data were taken from the annual report of NABARD and Status of Micro Finance 2010-11.

3. Progress of Microfinance in the Southern Region

There has been considerable regional disparity in terms of the spread of micro finance in India. The Southern region of India is way ahead of the other regions not just in terms of the absolute number of SHGs formed and the bank credit supplied to these SHGs but also in terms its coverage of poor persons residing in this region. A comparison with the number of poor persons is useful as micro finance is essentially a means of providing bank credit to the poor sections of the population. The Southern region is one of the well-developed regions in terms of banking infrastructure, so, this has led to concentration of micro finance. NABARD's well-known SHG Bank Linkage Programme (SBLP) was initiated through a pilot in Karnataka and, from the mid-1990s, has now expanded throughout the country. The SHGs are mainly concentrated in southern region. The main reason of this is the prevalence of voluntary organisations in the spread of linkage banking programme. The largest MFIs of India, such as SHARE, SPANDANA, CDF, MYRADA, SKS and PREM are also concentrated in southern region. NABARD has been instrumental in facilitating various activities under microfinance sector in the Southern Region. Besides NABARD, there are some other agencies like SIDBI, RRBs, Co-operative Banks and public and private commercial banks are also playing an important role for the development of microfinance sector in the southern region. Below tables highlight the overall progress under microfinance in the Southern Region

Table 1: Savings Mobilisation through Microfinance 31st March 2011
(Amount in Rs. lakhs)

Sl.No.	States	SHG		Savings	
		Number	%	Amount	%
1	Andhra Pradesh	1466225	42.02	130780	35.19
2	Karnataka	564545	16.18	96503	25.97
3	Kerala	493347	14.14	42144	11.34
4	Lakshadweep	164	0.00	10	0.00
5	Tamil Nadu	943098	27.03	99724	26.84
6	Puducherry	22081	0.63	2431	0.65
A	Southern Region	3489460(100)	46.76	371592(100)	52.96
B	Northern Region	372772	5.00	32857	4.68
C	North Eastern Region	324739	4.35	13105	1.87
D	Easter Region	1527618	20.47	140838	20.07
E	Central Region	786436	10.54	60338	8.60
F	Western Region	960921	12.88	82901	11.81
	All India	7461946	100	701630	100

Chart1: State-wise Mobilization of Savings by Public Sector Banks

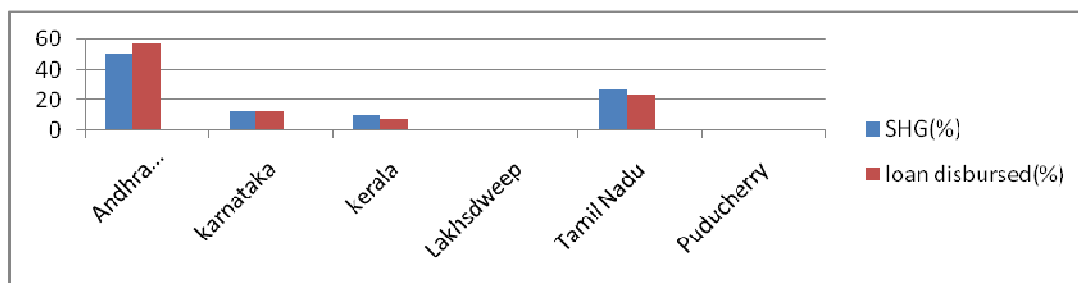


Chart 2: Region-wise Mobilization of Savings by Public Sector Banks

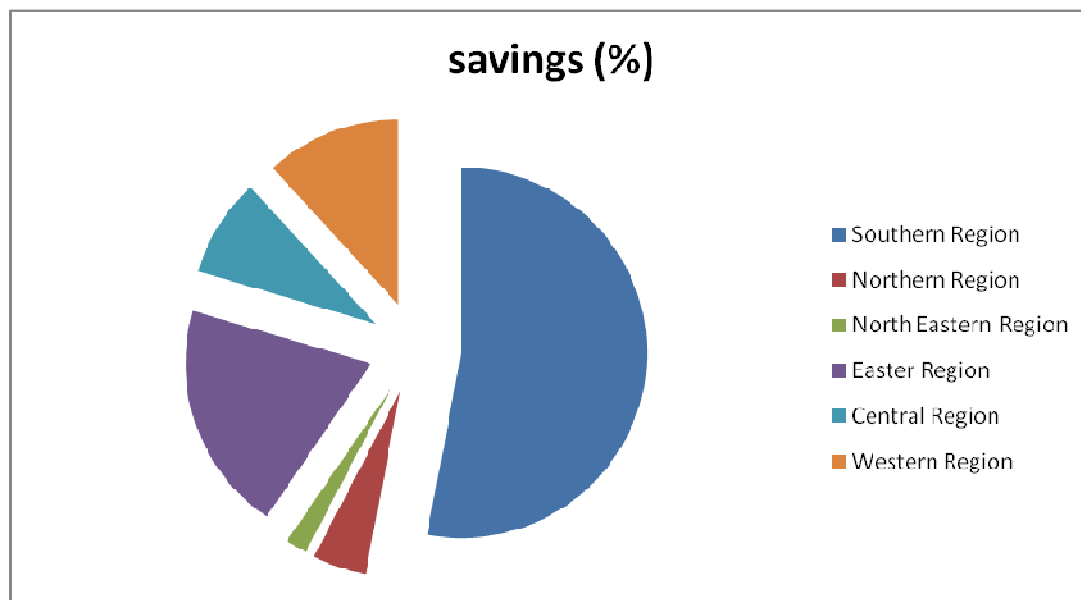


Table 1 highlights the state-wise progress of microfinance in Southern Region in terms of number of SHGs and the mobilization of savings. Then the regional data is also given to understand the relative growth of Southern Region with respect to other regions of India. Among states of Southern Region, Andhra Pradesh is having 42% SHGs with 35% savings mobilized which is the highest followed by Tamil Nadu with 27% SHGs and 27% savings mobilisation. The other Southern Region states are lagging far behind. If we compare the Southern Region with respect to the other regions of India, we find that Southern Region comprises the highest of 47% of SHGs and more than half of the total savings mobilisation (53%). On the other hand the Eastern Region is having 20% of SHGs and savings mobilization of equal percentage. Thus we find that at the regional level, the performance of microfinance is best in the southern states and worst in the NER. Thus we find that the microfinance environment in the Southern region is very active.

Table 2: Loan Disbursed by Banks during 2010-11
(Amount in Rs. Lakhs)

Sl.No.	States	SHG		Loan Disbursed	
		Number	%	Amount	%
1	Andhra Pradesh	367420	50.61	620917	56.47
2	Karnataka	90342	12.44	137435	12.50
3	Kerala	72761	10.02	77769	7.07
4	Lakshadweep	14	0.00	6.50	0.00
5	Tamil Nadu	191469	26.37	255622	23.25
6	Pondicherry	4016	0.55	7877	0.72
A	Southern Region	726022(100)	60.70	1099629(100)	75.59
B	Northern Region	42493	3.55	37752	2.59
C	North Eastern Region	39307	3.29	32096	2.21
D	Easter Region	247624	20.70	161950	11.13
E	Central Region	91954	7.69	62591	4.30
F	Western Region	48734	4.07	60755	4.18
	All India	1196134	100	1454773	100

Chart 3- State-wise Loan Disbursed during 2010-11

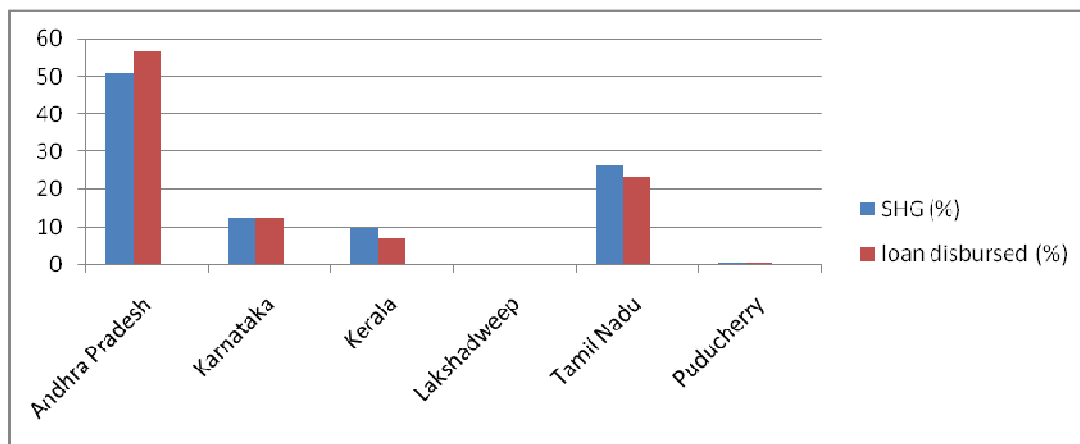
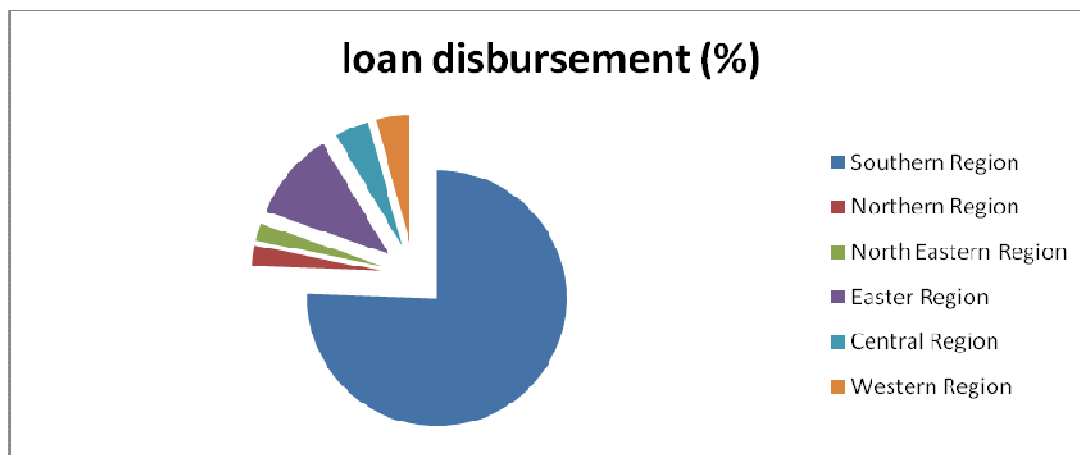


Chart 4: Region-wise loan disbursement during 2010-11



Similarly, Table 2 highlights the state-wise progress of microfinance in Southern Region in terms of number of SHGs and amount of loan disbursed by Commercial Banks, RRBs, and Cooperative Banks. Then the regional data is also given to understand the relative growth of Southern Region with respect to other regions of India. Among the states of Southern Region, the state of Andhra Pradesh is having 51% SHGs with 56% disbursed bank loans which is the highest followed by Tamil Nadu with 26% SHGs and 23% disbursed bank loan. The other Southern Region states are lagging far behind. When we compare the Southern Region with respect to the other regions of India, it is the number one region even with respect to disbursement of bank loan to SHGs. Easter Region the next best performer compare to other regions. Thus again we find that at the regional level, the performance of microfinance is best in the southern states and worst in the other regions.

Table 3: Bank Loans Outstanding against SHGs as on 31st March 2011
(Amount in Rs. lakhs)

Sl.No.	States	SHG		Savings	
		Number	%	Amount	%
1	Andhra Pradesh	1693792	62.58	1336912	61.30
2	Karnataka	252613	9.33	224612	10.30
3	Kerala	178211	6.58	157275	7.21
4	Lakshadweep	14	0.00	5	0.00
5	Tamil Nadu	574385	21.22	452624	20.75
6	Puducherry	7393	0.27	9430	0.43
A	Southern Region	2706408(100)	56.54	2180859(100)	69.85
B	Northern Region	149108	3.11	90314	2.89
C	North Eastern Region	150021	3.13	69525	2.23
D	Easter Region	1105533	23.10	420255	13.46
E	Central Region	358872	7.50	236539	7.58
F	Western Region	316821	6.62	124623	3.99
	All India	4786763	100	3122116	100

Chart 5: State-wise loan outstanding against SHGs

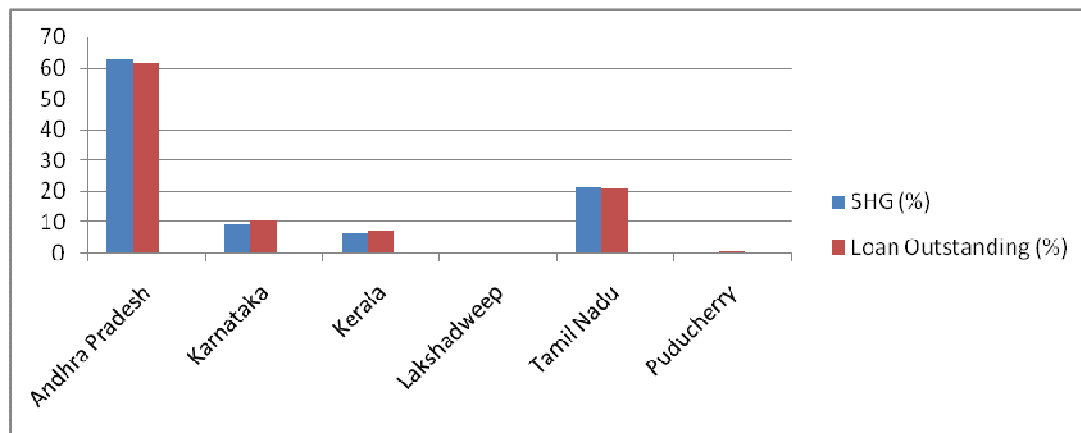


Chart 6: Region-wise Loan Outstanding against SHGs

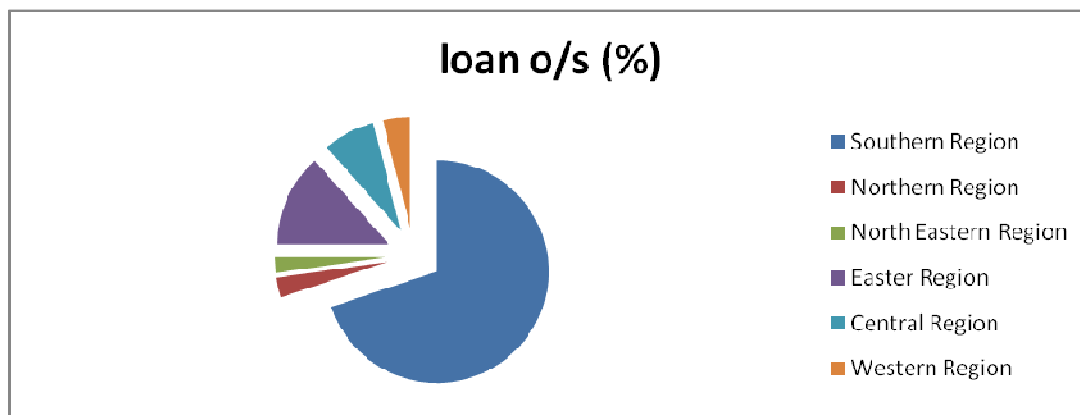


Table 3 shows the state-wise progress of microfinance in Southern Region in terms of number of SHGs and amount of loan outstanding by Commercial Banks, RRBs, and Cooperative Banks. The regional data is also given to understand the relative growth of Southern Region with respect to other regions of India in terms of bank loans outstanding. Among the states Southern Region, the state of Andhra Pradesh is having 63% SHGs with 61% outstanding bank loans which is the highest followed by Tamil Nadu with 21% SHGs and 21% bank loans outstanding as on 31st March 2011. The other Southern Region states are lagging far behind. At the all India level the Southern Region is having highest number of SHGs and outstanding banks loan with more than 50% as compared to other regions. Thus, it is clear that at the regional level, the performance of microfinance is best in the southern states and worst in the other regions in terms of bank loan outstanding. Thus we find that the microfinance environment in the Southern Region is very active in terms of bank loans outstanding.

Table 4: Non-Performing Assets against bank loans to SHGs as on 31st March 2011

Sl.No.	States	Amount of Gross NPAs against SHGs	NPA as %age to loan outstanding
1	Andhra Pradesh	27049	2.02
2	Karnataka	6686	2.98
3	Kerala	13547	8.61
4	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00
5	Tamil Nadu	34957	7.72
6	Pondicherry	397	4.21
A	Southern Region	82636	3.79
B	Northern Region	6366	7.05
C	North Eastern Region	5856	8.42
D	Easter Region	18107	4.31
E	Central Region	25404	10.74
F	Western Region	9042	7.26
	All India	147411	4.72

Chart 7: State-wise NPAs against bank loan to SHGs

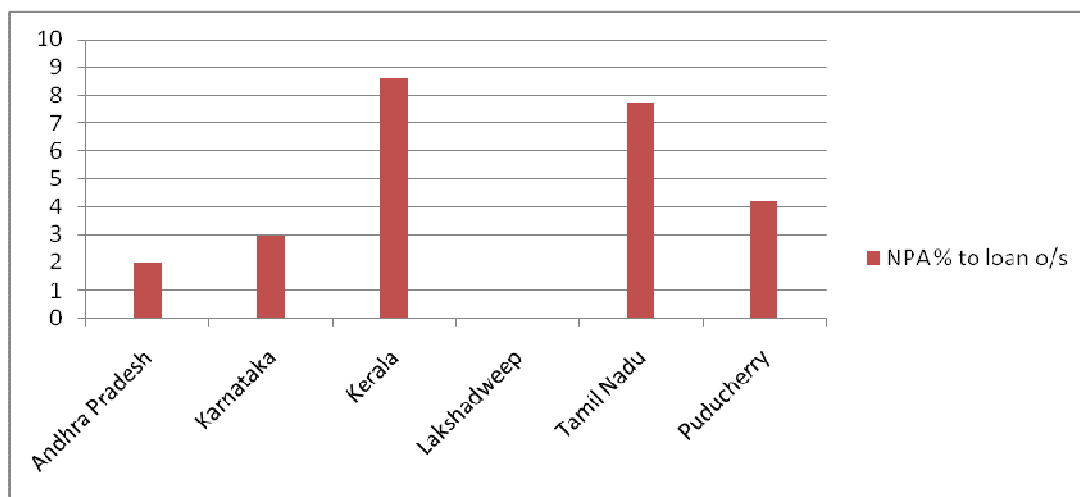


Chart 8: Region-wise NPAs against bank loan to SHGs

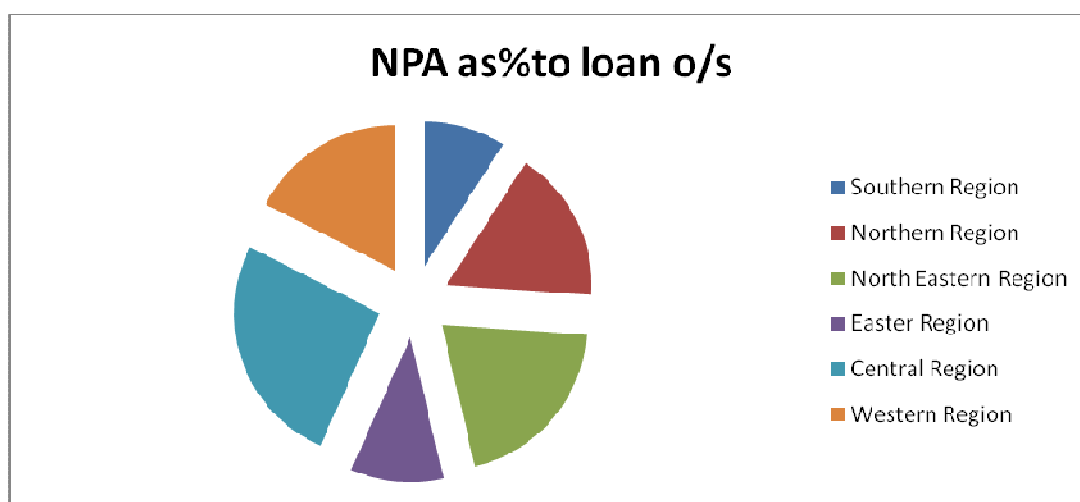


Table 4 shows the state-wise progress of microfinance in Southern Region in terms of Non-Performing Assets (NPA) of SHGs out of the total loans outstanding in Commercial Banks, RRBs, and Cooperative Banks. The regional data is also given to understand the relative growth of Southern Region with respect to other regions of India in terms of NPAs. Among the states of Southern Region, the state of Tamil Nadu is having the highest amount of gross NPAs (34957 lakhs). But in terms of percentage of NPAs to outstanding bank loans of SHGs, it is highest in Kerala (8.61%) as compared to Tamil Nadu (7.72) and other states in Southern Region. Among the Southern Regions, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka are doing exceptionally well in its loan recovery with the minimum percentage of 2.02% and 2.98% NPAs to the outstanding bank loan of SHGs, which are even below the all India average of 4.72%. The southern region is having the lowest percentage of NPAs (3.79%) with respect to the outstanding bank loan of SHGs. Thus, again we find that at the regional level, the performance of microfinance is best in the southern states and worst in the Central Region in terms of NPAs to loan outstanding. Thus, it is clear that the microfinance environment in the Southern Region is very active in terms of recovery performance of the bank loans to SHGs.

Table 5: Bank-wise Savings Mobilisation as on 31st March 2011
(Amount in Rs. lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of the Bank	Andhra Pradesh		Karnataka		Tamil Nadu	
		No. of SHGs	Savings	No. of SHGs	Savings	No. of SHGs	Savings
1	Allahabad Bank	5744	3684	282	27	312	45
2	Andhra Bank	250762	22569	178	16	1148	103
3	Bank of Baroda	12305	752	1320	133	8183	531
4	Bank of India	31793	1978	525	10	16775	25321
5	Bank of Maharashtra	-	-	587	3	130	0.65
6	Canara Bank	33217	3096	28423	7248	118290	5202
7	Central Bank of India	17457	233	493	393	12179	877
8	Corporation Bank	13728	618	10443	2813	3133	58
9	Dena Bank	1523	1705	789	748	1785	1650
10	IDBI Bank	20	50	44	213	211	51
11	Indian Bank	57007	11510	2997	293	155485	14963
12	Indian Overseas Bank	44083	3507	2040	117	98946	4829
13	Oriental Bank of Commerce	368	24	67	4	88	6
14	Punjab National Bank	8137	341	938	124	8355	644
16	State Bank of Hyderabad	107594	20039	1246	18135	-	-
17	State Bank of India	295752	24080	37411	278	164596	15608
18	State Bank of Mysore	685	137	49586	9917	660	132
19	State Bank of Travancore	534	440	376	93	9560	735
20	Syndicate Bank	77362	3556	31756	4426	12839	3857
21	UCO Bank	4700	281	522	119	3388	1625
22	Union Bank of India	54584	2265	4426	246	18004	1670
23	Vijaya Bank	14067	255	30720	4079	1305	162

Table 5 shows bank-wise savings mobilization from SHGs in three States i.e Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu in Southern Region. In Andhra Pradesh State Bank of India is performing well as compared to other banks. SBI has mobilized highest savings of Rs.24080 lakhs from 295752 SHGs followed by Andhra Bank with savings of Rs.22569 lakhs from 250762 SHGs. In Karnataka State, the State Bank of Hyderabad mobilized highest savings of Rs.18135 lakhs from 1246 SHGs followed by State Bank of Mysore with savings mobilization of Rs.9917 lakhs from 49586 SHGs. The Bank of India in Tamil Nadu recorded highest savings mobilization of Rs.25321 lakhs from 16775 SHGs followed by State Bank of India with mobilization of Rs.15608 lakhs from 164596 SHGs.

Table 6:Bank-wise loan disbursed during 2010-2011
(Amount in Rs. lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of the Bank	Andhra Pradesh		Karnataka		Tamil Nadu	
		No. of SHGs	Loan disbursed	No. of SHGs	Loan disbursed	No. of SHGs	Loan disbursed
1	Allahabad Bank	1006	943	175	136	125	36
2	Andhra Bank	68079	118999	30	33	485	522
3	Bank of Baroda	3361	5646	135	213	1818	1928
4	Bank of India	2787	4472	379	448	1360	1294
6	Canara Bank	11584	19294	6283	13893	16582	18999
7	Central Bank of India	3269	4598	190	86	9571	2625
8	Corporation Bank	5495	4947	601	721	1004	237
9	Dena Bank	29	14	23	12	75	144
11	Indian Bank	21381	49246	696	1566	48776	99660
12	Indian Overseas Bank	9076	16359	694	1388	24669	35128
13	Oriental Bank of Commerce	170	151	39	34	-	-
14	Punjab National Bank	216	2209	47	106	528	772
16	State Bank of Hyderabad	37689	51504	498	1313	-	-
17	State Bank of India	84271	153838	9000	8889	17018	29577
18	State Bank of Mysore	97	304	9115	25779	134	417
19	State Bank of Travancore	46	56	2	2	1422	760
20	Syndicate Bank	12690	26132	1230	3032	1326	3537
21	UCO Bank	129	212	-	-	832	1259
22	Union Bank of India	3777	5173	191	460	592	514
23	Vijaya Bank	2512	4446	2737	5018	461	1074

Table 6 depicts bank-wise loan disbursement to SHGs in three States i.e Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu in Southern Region. In Andhra Pradesh, State Bank of India has recorded highest loan disbursement of Rs. 153838 lakhs to 84271 SHGs followed by Andhra Bank of Rs. 118999 to 68079 SHGs. In Karnataka, the State Bank of Mysore is performing well as compared to other banks. The bank has disbursed loan amounts of Rs. 25779 lakhs to 9115 SHGs during year 2010-11. In Tamil Nadu, the Indian Bank has recorded highest loan disbursement of Rs. 99660 lakhs to 48776 SHGs.

Table 7:Bank-wise loan out-standing as on 31st March 2011
(Amount in Rs. lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of the Bank	Andhra Pradesh		Karnataka		Tamil Nadu	
		No. of SHGs	Loan O/S	No. of SHGs	Loan O/S	No. of SHGs	Loan O/S
1	Allahabad Bank	4595	3155	295	196	283	97
2	Andhra Bank	238821	243195	146	141	998	739
3	Bank of Baroda	13433	16233	656	624	15207	8052
4	Bank of India	31315	15874	1222	1659	5190	3528
5	Bank of Maharashtra	-	-	83	105	178	105
6	Canara Bank	33016	32140	14312	21549	40010	36944
7	Central Bank of India	15435	8808	549	585	9470	20424
8	Corporation Bank	14508	12551	3894	3388	3894	1986
9	Dena Bank	972	992	519	334	1328	586
11	Indian Bank	54553	69844	1202	1618	105967	119508
12	Indian Overseas Bank	118299	63565	1751	2066	94234	58989
13	Oriental Bank of Commerce	199	108	12	29	88	44
14	Punjab & Sind Bank	-	-	2	1.37	-	-
15	Punjab National Bank	4860	6136	266	261	5268	3328
16	State Bank of Hyderabad	107594	80307	1246	968	-	-
17	State Bank of India	490666	287922	24897	21803	132059	82652
18	State Bank of Mysore	631	687	18652	44380	617	947
19	State Bank of Travancore	44	19	2	2	2888	3649
20	Syndicate Bank	75435	72691	10963	13448	8233	11208
21	UCO Bank	3919	3844	264	206	3525	939
22	Union Bank of India	47227	43321	2847	3123	8688	5024
23	Vijaya Bank	10455	8519	7523	10099	1229	2260

Table 7 shows about bank-wise loan out-standing in Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu in Southern region in India. The State Bank of India, in Andhra Pradesh has recorded highest loan outstanding amounts of Rs.287922 lakhs in 490666 SHGs followed by Andhra Bank of Rs. 243195 lakhs. In Karnataka, the State Bank of Mysore is having highest loan outstanding of Rs. 44380 lakhs, followed by State Bank of India with Rs. 21803 lakhs. In Tamil Nadu, the loan outstanding is highest in Indian Bank to the extent of Rs. 119508 lakhs in 105967 SHGs.

Table 8:Bank-wise Non-Performing Assets against bank loans to SHGs as on 31st March 2011

Sl.No.	Name of the Bank	Andhra Pradesh		Karnataka		Tamil Nadu	
		Amt. of Gross NPAs against SHGs	NPA as %age to loan o/s	Amt. of Gross NPAs against SHGs	NPA as %age to loan o/s	Amt. of Gross NPAs against SHGs	NPA as %age to loan o/s
1	Allahabad Bank	30.13	1.0	0	0	2.05	2.1
2	Andhra Bank	3342.22	1.4	6.44	4.6	30.40	4.1
3	Bank of Baroda	223.67	1.4	0.0	0.0	271.00	7.1
4	Bank of India	0	0	0.0	0.0	238.04	13.9
5	Bank of Maharashtra	-	-	5.64	5.3	2.37	2.3
6	Canara Bank	129.06	0.4	-	-	771.23	2.1
7	Central Bank of India	569.64	6.5	-	-	6199	30.4
8	Corporation Bank	143.03	1.1	329	22.9	85.15	4.3
9	Dena Bank	6.01	0.6	10.89	10.7	24.00	4.1
11	Indian Bank	1013.00	1.5	258	2.8	4425	3.7
12	Indian Overseas Bank	115.91	0.2	452	6.9	3755	6.4
13	Oriental Bank of Commerce	0	0	-	-	2.25	5.1
15	Punjab National Bank	86.62	1.4	31.6	0.9	0	0
16	State Bank of Hyderabad	1136.71	1.4	-	-	-	*
17	State Bank of India	8957	3.1	1141	13.6	8544	10.3
18	State Bank of Mysore	15.58	2.3	0	0	181.09	19.1
19	State Bank of Travancore	0	0	164.98	1.1	31.21	0.9
20	Syndicate Bank	1499.18	2.1	87.70	2.8	460.25	4.1
21	UCO Bank	84.94	2.2	0	0	65.10	6.9
22	Union Bank of India	3608.10	8.3	933.70	5.1	184.70	3.7
23	Vijaya Bank	362.49	4.3	0.50	0.1	298.89	13.2

Table 8 shows the public sector commercial bank-wise progress of microfinance in main three states in Southern Region in terms of Non-Performing Assets (NPA) of SHGs out of the total loans outstanding. Among the banks in Andhra Pradesh, the State Bank of India is having the highest amount of gross NPAs (Rs. 8957 lakhs). But in terms of percentage of NPAs to outstanding bank loans of SHGs, it is highest in Union Bank of India (8.3%). In Karnataka, Gross NPAs against SHGs is highest in State Bank of India (Rs. 1141 lakhs), followed by Union Bank of India (Rs.933.70 lakhs) but percentage of NPAs to outstanding bank loan of SHGs is highest in Corporation Bank (22.9%). The Indian Bank in Tamil Nadu is having highest amount of Gross NPAs against SHGs i.e. Rs.4425 lakhs whereas the Percentage of NPAs to Loan Outstanding is very low in State Bank of Travancore. The table clearly depicts that compare to Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu; all the public sector commercial banks in Karnataka are performing well with respect to recovery.

4. Conclusion

The emerging microfinance revolution with appropriate designed financial products and services enable the poor to expand and diversify their economic activities, increase their incomes and improve their social well-being SHG movement has started early in the Southern Region States. The study tried to measure the progress of microfinance sector in terms of four criteria viz., (i) savings mobilisation, (ii) loans disbursed, (iii) loans outstanding, and (iv) non-performing assets. The study reveals that in the Southern Region, the three states are performing well viz., Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka as compared to other states. Even among the three states, the performance of public sector banks is very good in Andhra Pradesh with respect to savings mobilization, loan disbursement, loan outstanding and non-performing assets. The results of the study reveal that the Southern Region comprises 46.76% SHGs and 52.96 % savings mobilisation of India. The bank loan disbursement and total loan outstanding is also very high in the Southern Region which is 75.59% and 69.85% respectively of all over India. Even with respect to the bank loan recovery performance the Southern Region is performing very well.. Thus, it can be concluded that at the regional level, the performance of microfinance is best in the southern states and worst in the NER in terms of savings mobilization, loan disbursement, loan outstanding and recovery performance.

Finally, an attempt is made to find the performance of public sector commercial banks in three said states interms of savings mobilization, loan disbursement, loan outstanding and recovery performance. The study concludes that the State Bank of Indian and Andhra Bank in Andhra Pradesh, State Bank of Mysore in Karnataka, Indian Bank in Tamil Nadu are performing well in Microfinance as compared to other public sector commercial banks in Southern Region.

References:

1. Sinha, S. (2001).“*The role of central banks in microfinance in Asia and the Pacific*.
Manila: Asian Development Bank.
2. Dr. B.B Mansuri (2010),“ Micro-financing through Self-Help-Groups-A case Study of
Bank Linkage Programme of NABARD”, Aligarh.
3. C.S. Reddy (2005) “Self-Help Groups: A Keystone of Microfinance in India- Women
empowerment and social Security”.
4. Gurmeet, Sing (2009). “Microfinance-an Innovation in Rural Credit System”,
Kurukshetra, Vol.57, Feb.
5. Chirameevalu, T. (2003) Empowering Women through Self Help Groups Experiences
in Experiment, Kurukshetra, Vol.51 No.5.
6. Arup Roy (2011) Microfinance Performance of Public Sector Banks in the NER of
India Journal of Applied Management & Computer Science
7. NAARD (2007-2009). Report on Process of SHG’s –Bank linkage in India.
8. NABARD (2007-2009). Microfinance in India: State of the Sector Report.
9. Annual report of NABARD 2010-11
10. Report on Status of Microfinance in India 2010-11