

**Minutes of the National Conference on Financial Inclusion
held on November 14th , 2008,
PUSA, New Delhi.**

A National Conference on Financial Inclusion was held under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Minister of Rural Development on 14th November, 2008 at PUSA in New Delhi. A list of the participants is enclosed.

The agenda for discussion was as follows:

- a) Familiarizing the participants with the various components of the NREGA
- b) Identifying/highlighting areas of mutual interest
- c) Exploring the possibility of selected financial institutions being part of the concurrent process of financial inclusion of NREGA workers.

At the outset, Secretary (RD) welcomed the participants and highlighted the distinctive features of NREGA.

NREGA is a path breaking legislation and a flagship programme for promoting inclusive growth by ensuring a legal guarantee of 100 days of employment to rural poor. Its Rights based framework creates a paradigm shift from earlier wage employment programmes. The Acts' objective is to generate employment opportunities, and regenerate the natural resource basic of rural livelihood through an implementation process that strengthens grass root democratic processes. She said that the objective of the workshop is to deliberate upon the most important dimension of financial inclusion of rural poor due to various schemes of Ministry of Rural Development like National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, Swarnajyanti Grameen Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme Scheme Scheme. She said that financial institutes like banks/s are partners with Ministry of Rural Development in implementation of these schemes and financial inclusion of rural poor through these schemes. The outcome of the deliberations of the conference will impact poorest of poor in taking control of their lives and destiny by themselves.

The Secretary highlighted the following aspects of NREGA as:

- The scale of operation of NREGA has increased from coverage of 330 districts to 614 districts in 2008-09. NREGA is likely to provide employment to 5 crore households this year with an estimated expenditure of Rs. 30,000 crore out of which 70% shall be spent as wage payment to NREGA workers. This has also been the basis of a major momentum towards financial inclusion by opening workers' accounts in s and Banks.
- 4.70 crore institutional accounts of NREGA workers have been opened in bank/s. 2.6 crore accounts of NREGA workers are with

banks and the remaining are with the s. About 40% of total disbursement of wages is being made through banks/ accounts.

- The opening of accounts in banks/s has rejuvenated s and increased volume of business of banks/s in rural areas.
- NREGA workers have been notified under rural poor category making them beneficiary of Janashree Bima Yojana of LIC.
- Ministry has taken Initiative to cover NREGA workers under Rashtriya Sawasthya Bima Yojana of Ministry of Labour.
- The Minimum wages across the country has increased from Rs 65 to Rs 80 and expected earning per household in 2008-09 under NREGA shall be around Rs 4,400 per annum.

SGSY

- SGSY with an objective to bring the assisted poor families above the poverty line by ensuring appreciable increase in incomes sustainable over a period of time was launched in April 1999.
- It is a process oriented scheme involving organization of the rural poor (BPL) i.e. 4.5 crore rural households according to the NSSO Consumption Poverty Survey into self help groups depending on available resources, occupational skills, appropriate technology & ready markets through a process of social mobilization followed by capacity building & training, credit, technology, infrastructure & marketing. Since the inception of the scheme, 29 lakh SHGs have been formed with around around 2 crore BPL households.
- It is being decided in the Ministry that by 2050 we should have universal coverage of BPL Households as SHG members for poverty eradication.
- The yearly targets of credit set up under the SGSY scheme have never been achieved since inception of the scheme.
- As per the latest information available for the year 2007-08, against the total Credit Target of Rs.3743.55 crores only Rs.2760.31 crores could be mobilized. Average percentage of credit mobilization during the period of 2007-08 was only 73.73%.
- The average yearly credit mobilization since inception is only 55.02%.
- MoRD has constituted a Committee under the chairmanship of Prof. (Dr.) R. Radhakrishna, Centre for Economics & Social Studies, Hyderabad with an emphasis to analyse ambiguities, constraints causes for inadequate flow of credit; and to suggest measures for enhancing the flow of credit and recovery along with other aspects.

- It is strange that in States interest rate of 8%-14% is being charged by banks from the rural poor which needs to be addressed by the banks.
- One of the institutional innovation in SGSY programme is formation of RUDSETI (Rural Development Self Employment Training Institutes) which is recognized by RBI and the Ministry of Rural Development. Syndicate Bank and Canara Bank were the first ones to recognize RUDSETI in the year 1982. There are 137 RUDSETIs functional in different districts and it is proposed to open another 500 RUDSETIs within 11th Five Year Plan. There is a provision that the Central Government will give a grant of Rs. 1.00 crore; State Government will provide the land and the bank will provide the management and recurring expenditure to make one RUDSETI functional.
- In addition to the grant of Rs. 1.00 crore for infrastructure development, Government of India will bear the cost of training of BPL candidates to sponsoring bank Rs. 5,000/- for 4 weeks training and Rs. 7,500/- if the duration of the training is more than 4-weeks.

Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS)

- Those above 65 years and destitute are eligible under Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme which has been increased from Rs. 75/- to Rs. 200/- per month w.e.f. 1.4.2006. The pension be credited where feasible into a or public sector bank
- States / UTs were urged to contribute equally for Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme
- 15 States / UTs are providing Rs.400 or more
- Goa and Delhi (Rs. 1000), Pondicherry (Rs 600), A&N and Maharashtra (Rs. 500), UT of Chandigarh & Punjab (Rs. 450), Gujarat, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Rajasthan, Sikkim, TN , Uttarakhand, West Bengal (Rs. 400)
- 10 States / UTs are providing pension of more than Rs.200 but less than Rs.400 per month
- Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Lakshadweep, Tripura (Rs.300) Chhattisgarh, MP (Rs. 275) Mizoram, Assam (Rs. 250), Kerala (Rs. 235)
- 10 States are providing pension of Rs.200 p.m. only
- Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, J&K, Orissa, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, D&N Haveli, Daman& Diu
- During 2006-07, 87.56 lakh persons were being benefited under (IGNOAPS)

- With the eligibility criteria modified the estimated beneficiaries under IGNOAPS is 157.19 lakh
- Financial requirement of IGNOAPS is Rs.3772.56 crore per annum
- The total number of beneficiaries has since increased to 143.54 lakh

Constraints in the partnership with financial institutions were as follows:

- While opening of accounts insistence for Identity cards like ration card, EPIC card rather than accepting NREGA job cards which have all the details like name, address, photograph required for opening of an account.
- Limited outreach of banking and postal services – There are around 6.5 lakh villages and only about 70,000 bank outlets across the country and 1.5 lakhs branches of s.
- Inadequate personnel resources at field level in Branch and extension counters of banks managed by a single person or one man branch in rural areas.
- Sparse distribution of bank branches in Northeastern and hilly regions.
- Delay in opening of accounts. Only 10-15 accounts are opened per day thus it will take quite sometime to cover all NREGA workforce.
- .Banks asking for service charges to operationalise extension of banking facilities to remote areas through business correspondent
- Lack of extensive planning and preparatory work, to handle an increased volume of business
- Delay in supply of cash to the branch office. Delay in payments to NREGA workers
- Service charges by banks for processing of cheques
- Non availability of the facility of cash chest in some banks limits the flow of cash for disbursal to NREGA workers

The way forward included the following measures:

- Concerted mapping of unreached areas and conscious thrust towards a time bound extension of institutional facilities to such areas
- Innovative solutions like Business correspondent, SBI tiny cards with biometric identification etc.
- Sensitization of postal/bank personnel towards legally mandated processes
- States are ensuring extension of Janashree Bima Yojana to NREGA workers, Rajasthan and Andhra Pradesh has already initiated the process Steps to be taken to ensure coverage under Rashtriya Sawasthaya Bima Yojana.

- Tailor made life insurance/health insurance for NREGA workers by other insurance agencies.

Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh, Hon'ble Minister (Rural Development)

- Hon'ble Minister addressed the participants drawing attention to the fact that poverty and unemployment are the basic problems faced by rural India. Generation of employment will lead to eradication of poverty in rural India and NREGA along with SGSY and Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme are big steps towards meeting this goal. NREGA is unique as it provides a legal guarantee of 100 days of wage employment in a financial year to all adult members of a rural household whose adult members are willing to do unskilled manual work. He said NREGA is successfully working on its basic goal of providing employment to rural poor and stemming distress migration. He emphasized on the five priority components of NREGA:

- (i) Awareness
- (ii) Participation
- (iii) Vigilance and Monitoring
- (iv) Transparency
- (v) Accountability.

- Panchayati Raj Institutions have a principal role in the implementation/impact of NREGA.
- Revolution through NREGA has been possible only through financial inclusion of BPL people. It has led to increase in minimum wages which is a State subject. Since inception of NREGA, the average minimum wages throughout the country has risen to Rs. 80/- from Rs. 65/-. Bargaining capacity and respect of rural people has increased. Concerted efforts of banks/ and Ministry of Rural Development has resulted into opening of 4.70 crore accounts of rural poor. This unprecedented feat of financial inclusion has been appreciated throughout the world. Hon. Minister(RD) informed that to achieve zero tolerance towards corruption at any level, instructions have been issued to the State Governments that all wage payments should be made through accounts of NREGA workers either in banks/s. Banks/s have a very big role to play in financial inclusion of rural poor thereby reducing also the instances of poverty. Banks/s should be opened in the backward areas also. Innovative models like Business Correspondent/smart card are being pilot tested and very soon it should be implemented in the unbanked regions.
- 1.47 crore people are availing the facility of Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme. By the end of 11th Five Year Plan, one person in every BPL family should be in Self Help Groups benefiting from SGSY scheme. Marketing of rural products should be done under SGSY

- It should be ensured that payments of Indira Awas Yojana, Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme and members of SHGs under SGSY are made through banks/ accounts only. He urged that the top brass of banks/s should ensure it and take special efforts in the States where opening of accounts in banks/s are not up to the expectations.
- One of the important aspect of financial inclusion is coverage of Life and Health insurance of workers under NREGA and other schemes of Ministry of Rural Development. NREGA workers are notified under the category of rural poor and many States have made their contribution to LIC for the coverage of NREGA workers under Jana Shree Bima Yojana. Initiatives are being taken to bring NREGA workers under the coverage of Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana.

Shri. Chander Sekhar Sahu, Hon'ble MoS (RD)

Shri. Sahu emphasized that the financial institutions associated with the programmes of Ministry of Rural Development must ensure that the benefits should reach to the rural poor. Reminding about the process of financial inclusion of rural poor that started way back with nationalization of banks, he urged that the financial institutions should take initiatives and come up with ideas to ensure the financial inclusion of the rural poor.

The views and discussions of the participants are summarized as below.

1. Shri. R. Gandhi, Regional Director (Reserve Bank of India)

Shri. Gandhi stated that as a part of the financial inclusion programme, RBI has been taking various steps and instructions have been issued to the banks to choose one district in each State for 100% financial inclusion of rural poor. In those specified areas, at least one bank/ account should be there for every household. 4.5 crore households have been identified whose accounts have been opened under NREGA. After opening of accounts, banks are encouraged to prepare programmes for enhancing the credit access further. By utilizing the latest technology available where bank accounts cannot be opened due to price cutting, Smart card accounts will be opened. Every person should not go beyond 2-3 kms radius to operate his/her account. He also indicated that SHG formation has shown good progress in some areas, while some other need more attention.

RBI has also set rules to ensure that the Business Correspondents are local and are identified from within 15 kms. radius of the villages.

2. Shri Salim Haq, DDG, Department of Posts

Shri. Haq informed the House that in the last 2 years Department of Posts has opened nearly 2.1 crore accounts under NREGA, in addition to the 12-13% of accounts that were already opened. The rural poor are able to access banking facilities and Rs. 3,000 crore have been disbursed during the last one year. The earlier average of 150-200 accounts/ Post Office has increased to 1000/ Post Office . Opening of zero balance account of NREGA workers is already

undergoing. But demand being high, the existing infrastructure is inadequate. However, Department of Posts is working hard to ensure smooth operationalisation of NREGA wage disbursement. Accounts opening and disbursement for Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme will also be speeded up on the lines of NREGA. Department of Posts is working in collaboration with NABARD for SHG in Tamil Nadu. State Bank of India and the Department of Posts are implementing a pilot project on providing loans in the rural areas. Results of this the pilot are encouraging.

3. Dr. R. Venkaleswaran, Secretary (RD), Government of Rajasthan

Dr. Venkaleswaran mentioned that all the districts of the State have been covered under NREGA and disbursement of wages, through Banks has been made mandatory. Indicating the problems faced, Shri. Venkaleswaran said that it takes 15-20 days for transferring funds from the Head Office to the local branch and, therefore, the total days for payment is 25-30 days. He suggested that a minimum balance should be maintained at the local branch so that it can be drawn after sometime. He also suggested for incentives, like FD or RD accounts, to the workers. The performance of Bank- SHG linkages are not strong.

Regarding Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme, he informed that payments are being made through Money Order. However, opening bank accounts can also be considered.

4. Shri. Satyanandam, LIC chief (SBU-P& GS)Central Office

Shri. Satyanandam stated that LIC is also ensuring social security through Janashree Bima Yojana and 2.21 crore people have been covered under it. LIC has mega schemes in the States of Rajasthan and Uttrakhand. The intervention of the insurance facilities is done through the Anganwadi workers. LIC also gives scholarships to the children of beneficiaries. He assured that LIC would definitely take NREGA workers into its fold .

5. Shri. P.C.Jaffrer, Director (NREGA), Karnataka

Shri. Jaffrer indicating the issues that the Government of Karnataka facing with the Post Offices, stated that the Gram Panchayats cannot open accounts in the Post Office. He suggested that the Gram Panchayats accounts should be opened at the block level so that they can issue cheques /pay orders at the village level. Some Banks have already fulfilled their quota of no frill accounts and need opening of accounts maintaining minimum balance.

IT enabled Pilot projects and appointment of Business correspondents, who will visit village once in a week for NREGA and Indira Gandhi National Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme, are being implemented in three districts of the State.

6. Managing Director, State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur

Shri. informed the House that 1, 36,000 NREGA accounts have been opened and the progress is closely monitored. The Bank has 261 accounts/ branch. Six districts have been identified for financial inclusion. The 25,251 SHGs are linked and 23,360 accounts are already opened. As loan, Rs. 100 crore have

been distributed to these SHGS. State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur was the first among Banks to have been credited for micro credit, by NABARD, in the last three years.

The Bank has already achieved the target under SGSY. The Bank is ready to open accounts under the Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme.

Business Correspondents and IT initiatives have already been completed. The Bank will follow a phase-wise strategy to identify the districts and the appointment of Business Correspondents for credit linkages.

7. Shri. T.M Bhasin, ED, United Bank of India

Reiterating the financial inclusion of the rural poor with the Banks, Shri. Bhasin, mentioned that the United Bank of India has 82% branches in East and north-East. The Bank has been authorized by the Government of West Bengal for opening of NREGA accounts. Hooghly district and Tripura has 100% financial inclusion. Three RUDSETI have been started and another will be started in Bihar and Jharkhand. Disbursement of wages through the Smart card, the cost of which, Rs. 90/ card is borne by Bank, has begun in Howrah and 1700 cards distributed. The Bank plans to open 120 more branches in non-bankable areas.

8. Shri. Tushar Pandey, YES Bank

Shri. Tushar Pandey underlined that the Bank is very new in the private sector in the country and had worked, during the last 4 years, with the Government of India in development of infrastructure for National Agriculture Innovation Work. However, the Bank would be interested in linking the Social Equity Model with NREGA.

The Bank will send a consolidated note on this matter for further collaborations with the Ministry.

9. Shri. V.K Nagar, ED, Syndicate Bank

Shri. Nagar stated that the Bank is implementing Smart Cards Project, only for NREGA, in Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka is being taken up.

He suggested for a uniform policy regarding financial inclusion in NREGA. The use of Smart card should be publicized for other purposes also and not just for NREGA. Another point of suggestion by Shri. Nagar was on the cost of Smart card. He said that it should be either commission based or the price should be uniform and borne by the State Government.

10. Shri. R Damodaran, IDBI Bank

Shri. Damodaran informed that the Bank has started a separate department called "Agriculture Business Group", through which 27 products are marketed for rural poor. The Bank is planning to adopt the model of Syndicate Bank for financial inclusion of the rural poor in NREGA.

11. Shri. Raju, Principal Secretary (Andhra Pradesh)

Shri. Raju presented an overview of the progress on total financial inclusion, objectives and approach for Smart card project and insurance cover for the poor people.

He underlined 3 three important points as:

- Appointment of a Business correspondent for one bank post in every habitation.
- Bankers to develop a number of products to enable the poor people to approach them.
- Financial inclusion of all people.

Mr. Raju suggested having a broad policy and mission mode approach for financial inclusion, required for achieving the target in time. RBI should make 2% transaction charges as mandatory for delivering the cash through smart card at village level. Banking transactions should be at the habitation level for total financial inclusion.

12. Shri. Uday Shankar Rao, MD, SBI Life Insurance

Shri. Uday Shankar observed that the discussion were very comprehensive and thought provoking. He informed that the SBI Life Insurance has 40-45% of branches in rural and semi-urban areas and 55% branches of the associated banks are in rural and semi-urban areas. The various products are sold through these branches.

The Bank is piloting a Micro Policy, the Grameen Surukhsha, in one district each in Orissa, West Bengal and A.P.

SBI Tiny Card is for Micro Insurance Products and Wage Insurance Products. The Insurance premium is charged to the SBI Tiny Card.

He suggested that there should be subsidy in insurance schemes of the Government of India. Strengthening of delivery and distribution mechanism should be focused to the beneficiary. But, more important of all is developing products.

13. Shri. Ismail Swafi, HDFC Standard Life Insurance

Shri. Swafi informed about the products that it is selling in rural areas. Micro insurance products and health insurance products are also being developed. Underlining the problems in collection of premium in rural areas, he mentioned that the Bank is developing a mechanism where the premium will be collected once. The problem can also rectify by the Smart card for the NREGA workers.

14. Shri. Malay Mukherji, G.M Indian Bank

Shri. Mukherjee, stated that the financial inclusion started in the year 2005-06 and more than 11 lakhs non-frill bank accounts have been opened. There are 3 RUDSETIs operated by the Indian Bank. The Bank's approach for financial inclusion is being achieved in a step-wise manner.

15. Shri. S.K. Rai, G.M., Punjab National Bank

Shri. Rai, informed the House that a separate cell has been established in the bank for financial inclusion and 2008-09 declared as the year for financial inclusion. Observing an issue in financial inclusion, he mentioned that the opening of accounts and introduction of Smart card will not be possible until the beneficiaries have the habit of savings. Also the role of technology is crucial for ensuring financial inclusion. Hence, the best technology should be identified. The selection of Business Correspondent is the crux of the financial inclusion and everything depends on their quality. Use of Smart card should

promoted. Regarding cash management, one district one bank policy should be adopted. The two different Banks in a locality can also work together. State Government/Central Government should share the cost of congestion/smart card/transactions.

16. Dr. Amar Singh, JS(SGSY), MoRD

Dr. Singh reiterated that financial inclusion is not complete by opening of accounts unless credit and insurance is also included. Savings in the NREGA accounts can be used for SGSY. Highlighting the points from a study, he stated that the issue lies in the improper balance between demand and supply. Capacity building of the personal is required and problems of recovery can be sought out by NREGA wages.

50% of the credit limit should be allowed for consumption. Credit will help the rural poor to fulfill his needs and he requires life insurance and health insurance also.

17. Ms. Renu G. Pillay, Commissioner (NREGA) Chhatisgarh

Ms. Pillay brought forward the regional issue. She stated that the staff of the Banks are not very supportive and the branches do not have sufficient stationary due to which the payment through Bank accounts in Chhatisgarh is very less. In left wing extremism areas, banks have expressed their inability to open accounts. Chhatisgarh have many unbankable areas and there is need to sensitize bank officials.

18. Shri. C.P. Arun, Additional Commissioner, Uttar Pradesh

Shri. Arun mentioned that the process of opening of accounts is very slow in the State. An average of 5 accounts is opened in a day in Hamirpur and Chhitoorkott. In the inter-loaning under SGSY, Banks generally provide the DRDA portion only.

19. Shri. Ram Moorty, GM Corporation Bank

Shri. Moorty suggested that with the use of technology, 100 accounts at a time, can be opened. The data can be transferred to the controlling branch.

20. Shri. Raju, PS (RD), Andhra Pradesh

Shri. Raju, informed that 3.5 lakh accounts were opened by the YES Bank in a months time with the help of technology. He suggested a recommendation for RBI to accept job card as a document for identification.

21. Shri Girish Sharma, RD Deptt., Himachal Pradesh

Shri Sharma emphasized that in the unbanked areas, priority should be given to the districts covered under first phase of NREGA,

22. Shri. O.P. Kant, JS(RD) Himachal Pradesh

Shri. Kant raised the issue of 3% service charge asked by the Banks or commission for Business correspondent and Smart cards. He informed that the amount is deducted from the individuals concerned.

23. Ms. Neelam Sahwney, JS (Housing)

Miss. Neelam Sahwney, mentioned that if pensions are being paid through Money Orders, it can also be disbursed through accounts. As of now the pension is distributed only one day in a month, which is less and should be increased to 2 days. The Business correspondents are relevant for those habitants which are very far away.

Decisions taken

The following decisions were taken:

1. Promotion of “no frill accounts” for NREGA and Pensions.
2. Optimization of Business Correspondent model and its cost implications would be examined in a way that the poor do not have to pay for it.
3. Technology enabled financial services would be expanded, such as the
 - Smart cards
 - ATM Kiosks
 - Hand held devices including mobile telephones with voice recognition software.
4. Encourage linking SHGs to manage wage payment, electronic transactions for Business Service Correspondent or ATMs and insurance call centers.
5. An expert group will be set up for examining the innovations under implementation in the States so that the standardized models can be developed and their costs and policy implications will also be delineated.

**LIST OF PARTICIPANTS IN
NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON FINANCIAL INCLUSION
14TH November 2008**

S.No.	Name	Organization
1.	Sh. Arun Shandilya	Managing Director, SBBJ JAIPUR
2.	Sh. M.M SEHGAL	GM, (planning)SBBJ JAIPUR
3.	Sh. A.K PRADHAN	G.M (Tech) SBBJ JAIPUR
4.	Sh. Rajesh Chawla	,DGM,SBBJ JAIPUR
5.	Sh. RAVINDRAN	Senior Manager, INDIAN BANK
6.	Sh. MALAY MUKHERJI	G.M Indian Bank
7.	Sh. R.GANDHY	R.DIRECTOR, RBI
8.	Sh. P.D.S UPPAL	A.G.M.RBI NEW DELHI
9.	Sh. K. RAMA MURTHY	GM,CORPORATION BANK
10.	Sh. R. DAMODARAN	Head AGRI GROUP, IDBI bank
11.	Sh. R.MOHANTY	G.M, United bank of India
12.	Sh. Ravi Kumar	G.M., Punjab & Sindh Bank
13.	Ms. Ritu Arora	Area Head, ICICI Lambord General Insurance
14.	Sh. Deepak Khanna	Regional head ICICI Lambord General Insurance
15.	Sh. Mayank Mishra	National Manager, ICICI Lambord General Insurance
16.	Sh. S.B.L. Gour	GM, New India Insurance
17.	Sh. Narinder Kumar	DGM, New India Insurance
18.	Sh. C.P. Arun	Addl. Commissioner, Rural Development, U.P.
19.	Sh. M.C. Goyal	DGM, Bank of Maharashtra
20.	Sh. Ismaeel Safawi	V.P. (Zonal Services), HDFC Standard Life Insurance
21.	Sh. Salim Haque	DDG, India Posts
22.	Sh. A.L. Nageshwara Rao	Andhra Bank
23.	Ms. Renu G. Pillay	Commissioner (EGS), Chhattisgarh
24.	Sh. V.K. Nagar	Executive Director Syndicate Bank
25.	Sh. O.P. Kant	JS (RD), G/Himachal Pradesh
26.	Sh. Girish Sharma	RD Deptt., Himachal Pradesh
27.	Sh. N.J. Singh	DGM, Punjab & Sind Bank
28.	Sh. R. Kumar	CEO, P. & Rural Developmen, Government of M.P.
29.	Sh. Satyanandam	LIC chief (SBU-P& GS) Central Office
30.	Sh. D.K. Bhagat	LIC Regional Manger (P&GS)
31.	Sh. S.K. Roy	GM, Punjab National Bank
32.	Sh. H.K. Behera	Asstt. GM, Union Bank of India
33.	Sh. A.K. Bansal	Union Bank of India
34.	Sh. P.S. Pal	Union Bank of India
35.	Ms. Meenu Sarkar	LIC Deputy Secretary (P&GS)
36.	Sh. D.S. Gangwar	JS, M/Rural Development

37.	Sh. G.C. Sharma	Bank of Baroda
38.	Ms. Rashmi Arun Shami	CEO, NREGS-MP
39.	Sh. T.M Bhasin	E.D. United bank of India
40.	Sh. Swaran Jit Singh	Punjab National Bank
41.	Sh. Narendra Kumar	LIC Of India
42.	Sh. Madan Lal	Punjab National Bank
43.	Dr. R. Venkaleswaran	Secretary RD Govt. of Rajasthan
44.	Sh.Tushar Pandey	Yes Bank Country head
45.	Sh. Lovkesh Srivastava	Yes Bank Senior Manager
46.	Sh. Suresh Buntolia	Dena Bank
47.	B.k. Das	GM, UCO Bank
48.	Sh. Ashok Shanker	GM, Indian Overseas Bank New Delhi
49.	Sh. Anandi lal	GM ,Dena bank
50.	Sh. M.S Azad	Under Secretary Financial service
51.	Sh. Narinder kumar	DGM The New Indian Assurance Co. Ltd
52.	Sh.R.k Bhatia	DGM Bank of india
53.	Sh.Tarannum Hasib	Head Public Sector SBI Life Insurance
54.	Sh.Rajiv Sabharwal	ICICI Bank
55.	Sh.S.G. Bawankule	Jr.Director Social Justice M.P
58.	Sh.Haridasan C.V	State bank of Mysore
59.	Sh.T.J Pai	Vijaya Bank
60.	Sh.Girish Sethi	Vijaya Bank
61.	Sh.V K Tiwari	Joint commissioner (RD) Chatigarh
62.	Sh.Uday Sankar Roy	MD,& CEO SBI Life Insurance
64.	A.Rahman	Jt. Director, Assam
65.	Shris. Krishma Tyagi	Office of CCA(MORD)