Chapter III

Profile and Performance of Public Sector Banks in India

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3. Introduction: The thrust of this chapter is to provide a brief profile of Public Sector Banks in India. An attempt has been made to highlight performance on key indicators and major achievements of respective banks in the course of their evolution.

3.1 State Bank of India (SBI)

The origin of State Bank of India dates back to 1806, when the Bank of Calcutta (later called bank of Bengal) was established in 1921. The Bank of Bengal and two other presidency banks (Bank of Madras and Bank of Bombay) were amalgamated to form the Imperial Bank of India. In 1955, the controlling interests of the Imperial bank of India were acquired by the Reserve Bank of India and the State bank of India was constituted by an Act of Parliament to succeed the Imperial Bank of India. More than a quarter of the resources of the Indian banking system thus passed under the direct control of the State. Later, the State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks) Act was passed in 1959, enabling the State Bank of India to take over eight former State-associated banks as its subsidiaries (later named Associates).

The Bank has completed over 200 years of existence, with an unbroken record of profitability. In June 2007, the Government of India acquired the entire Reserve Bank of India (RBI) shareholding in State bank of India consisting of over 314 million equity share at a total amount of over Rs.355 billion.

The bank has received over sixty awards and recognition for various activities from 2006 onwards, some of which included Best Bank 2009 by Business India Group, Best Home Loan by NDTV, Most Preferred Bank, Most Preferred Credit Card, Most Preferred Home Loan Branch of CNBC AWAAZ, first rank under
National Awards for Excellence in Lending Micro Enterprises for the year 2008-09, Most Trusted Branch 2009 by Economic Times and Asia Money’s Forex Poll award. The Bank achieved milestones by opening its 1,111th branch at Sonapur (Kamrup district) in Assam.

The bank’s nationwide network was 12,008 as on September 2009. The bank achieved full core banking status on 23rd July, 2008 when all the branches of the bank were made functional to CBS. The Total ATMs of the bank as on 30th September, 2009 were 16,109.


Key performance parameters as on 31st March 2009

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Deposits</th>
<th>Advances</th>
<th>Business</th>
<th>Income</th>
<th>Expenditure</th>
<th>Net Profit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rupees in crore</td>
<td>7,42,073.13</td>
<td>5,42,503.20</td>
<td>12,84,576.33</td>
<td>76,479.22</td>
<td>67,357.99</td>
<td>9,121.23</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.2 State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur

The genesis of State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur dates back to the year 1943-44, when the Bank of Jaipur Ltd. and Bank of Bikaner Ltd. came into existence. In 1960 both the banks were incorporated as subsidiaries of State Bank of India and named as State bank of Bikaner and State bank of Jaipur. On January 1, 1963, both banks were merged into one entity viz. State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur. The constitution, capital management and other matters pertaining to the bank are governed by the provisions of SBI (Subsidiary banks) Act, 1959. 75 per cent of share of SBBJ are held by SBI and the remaining by institutions and general public. The bank took over the business of Govind Bank Pvt.Ltd, Mathura on 25th April, 1966. SBBJ went public in the year 1997-98 with an issue of 12.21 lakh shares of Rs.100 each at a premium of Rs.440. SBBJ is the only public sector bank
with headquarters in Rajasthan. At the time of incorporation, the bank had a business of Rs.45 crore, net profit of Rs.7.5 lakh and a network of 124 branches (96 in Rajasthan). By March 2009, the business of the bank increased to Rs.69,312 crore, net profit stood at Rs.403.45 crore and the number of branches increased to 860 (698 in Rajasthan). SBBJ has sponsored three Regional Rural Banks viz. Marwar Gramin Bank(set up in 1976), Sriganganagar Kshetriya Gramin Bank(1984) and Bikaner Kshetriya Gramin bank(1985). These have been merged into single RRB viz.MGB Gramin Bank in June 2006. The bank shoulders Lead Bank responsibility in 9 districts of the state.

During the year 2008-09, the total deposits of the bank increased by Rs.5,116 crore (15 per cent) to reach a level of Rs.39,224 crore while gross advances increased by Rs. 4,769 crore (18.8 per cent) to reach a level of Rs.29,850.71 crore. The bank migrated to Basel –II norms w.e.f 31st March, 2008. As an innovative initiative, every branch of the bank has adopted one girl child each from a poor family with an objective of providing financial assistance for pursuing studies.

Key performance parameters as on 31st March 2009

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Deposits</th>
<th>Advances</th>
<th>Business</th>
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<th>Expenditure</th>
<th>Net Profit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>39,224.42</td>
<td>29,850.71</td>
<td>69,075.13</td>
<td>4,387.33</td>
<td>3,983.88</td>
<td>403.45</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### 3.3 State Bank of Hyderabad

State Bank of Hyderabad was constituted as Hyderabad State Bank on August 8, 1941 under Hyderabad State Bank Act, 1941. The Bank started with the unique distinction of being the Central Bank of the erstwhile princely State of Hyderabad covering present-day Telangana region of Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad – Karnataka of Karnataka state and Marathwada of Maharashtra state, to manage its
currency – Osmania Sikka and public debt apart from the functions of commercial banking. The first branch of the Bank was opened at Gunfoundry, Hyderabad on 5th April, 1942.

In 1953, the Bank took over the assets and liabilities of the Hyderabad Mercantile Bank Ltd. In the same year, the Bank started conducting Government and Treasury business as agent of Reserve Bank of India. In 1956, the Bank was taken over by Reserve Bank of India as its first subsidiary and its name was changed from Hyderabad State Bank to “State Bank of Hyderabad”. The Bank became a subsidiary of the State Bank of India on the 1st October 1959 and is now the largest Associate Bank of State Bank of India.

All the branches of the Bank are totally networked under Core Banking Solutions, offering a wide range of products to its customers. All the customers of the Bank have access to the latest technologies like Internet Banking, ATMs etc. The Bank has pan India presence and operates through more than 1000 Bank branches.

The bank was rated as No.1 in customer satisfaction in saving bank account amongst 23 mid-sized banks (6 Private, 2 Foreign and 15 Public Sector Banks) by Gallup Incorporation and Indian Bank’s Association. During the financial year 2009, investments grew by 30.91 %(yoy) to Rs.20,982 crore from Rs.16,027 crore in March 2008. Lending to Priority sector stood at Rs.1, 51, 89.90 crore as at the end of financial year 2009 as against Rs.1,26,12.90 crore as the end of financial year 2008. Net profit for the financial year 2009 increased by 10.56% on y-o-y basis to Rs.615.81 crore as against Rs.555.99 crore for the financial year 2008.

Key performance parameters as on 31st March 2009 (Rupees in crore)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Deposits</th>
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<th>Business</th>
<th>Income</th>
<th>Expenditure</th>
<th>Net Profit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>62,448.91</td>
<td>43,679.17</td>
<td>1,06,128.08</td>
<td>6,478.82</td>
<td>5,863.01</td>
<td>615.81</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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3.4 State Bank of Indore

State Bank of Indore was initially incorporated as the ‘Bank of Indore Ltd at Indore on 23rd March, 1920 under a special charter of His Highness Maharaja Tukojirao Holker-III, the then ruler of this region. Under the State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks) Act, 1959, the Bank of Indore Ltd., became a subsidiary of State Bank of India w.e.f. 1st January 1960 and was renamed as ‘State Bank of Indore’. The Bank acquired business of The Bank of Dewas Ltd. in 1962 and The Dewas Senior Bank Ltd. in 1965 and was upgraded to class 'A' category bank in 1971.

The major shareholder of the bank is State bank of India with a holding of 98.05 per cent of the total paid-up capital. The remaining 1.95 per cent of the shares are held by others. As at the end of March 2009, the business turnover reached 49,944.09 crore.

During 2008-09, total deposits and advances increased by 14.71 per cent (Rs.28,331.98 crore) and 18.47 per cent (Rs.21,612.11 crore) respectively.

The bank has been achieving the respective benchmarks under social lending on continuous basis. At the end of March 2009, its priority sector lending, agricultural advances, weaker section advances and advances to women beneficiaries constituted 54.76 per cent, 18.21 per cent, 11.79 per cent and 9.75 per cent of its Adjusted Net Bank Credit.

Key performance parameters as on 31st March 2009

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Deposits</th>
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<th>Expenditure</th>
<th>Net Profit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>28,331.98</td>
<td>21,612.11</td>
<td>49,944.09</td>
<td>3,063.48</td>
<td>2,784.56</td>
<td>278.92</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.5 State Bank of Mysore

State Bank of Mysore was established on 2nd October, 1913 as Bank of Mysore Ltd., under the patronage of the erstwhile Government of Mysore, at the instance of the banking committee headed by the great Engineer-Statesman-Sir M.Visvesvaraya. During 1953, the bank was appointed as an agent of Reserve Bank of India to undertake government Business and Treasury Operations. Subsequently, in March 1960, the Bank became an Associate of State Bank of India under the SBI Subsidiary Bank Act, 1959, being known as ‘Mysore Bank’. The Bank's shares are listed in Bangalore, Chennai, and Mumbai stock exchanges.

The bank has made an operating profit of Rs.653.52 crores, and net profit of Rs.336.91 crores. The bank has a record of making profits and paying dividends for all the 96 years since inception. The bank has been awarded Special award for Excellence in lending to Micro Enterprises and Excellence in Micro & small Enterprises during the year 2008-09 by Ministry of MSME, Government of India, under Associate Banks Category.

Key performance parameters as on 31st March 2009

(Rupees in crore)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Deposits</th>
<th>Advances</th>
<th>Business</th>
<th>Income</th>
<th>Expenditure</th>
<th>Net Profit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>32,915.77</td>
<td>25,616.05</td>
<td>58,531.82</td>
<td>3,727.63</td>
<td>3,390.72</td>
<td>336.91</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.6 State Bank of Patiala

The rich heritage of State Bank of Patiala dates back to the year 1917, when it was founded by Late His Highness Bhupinder Singh, Maharaja of erstwhile Patiala. It became subsidiary of State Bank of India under the State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks) Act, 1959 and was renamed State Bank of Patiala on April 1, 1960. The core area of operation of the bank is Punjab, Haryana, Himachal
Pradesh, Chandigarh and Delhi. From a small network of 47 branches with a business level of merely Rs. 15 crores in December 1960, the bank has grown to a network of 846 branches and 37 extension counters, spreading over 19 States and 1 Union Territory and a total business of more than Rs.1,00,000 crores as on March 2009.

The total business was Rs.1,03,640.30 crore as on 31st March 2009. Net profit of the bank was Rs.532 crore as on 31st March, 2009 as against Rs.414 crore as on March 2008, with year to year growth of 28.48 per cent, gross NPA ratio as on 31st March, 2009 came down to 1.31% from its level of 1.42%, Net NPA ratio was 0.60 per cent as on 31st March, 2009.

Total business of the bank crossed the landmark figure of Rs. One lakh crores during the year 2008-09 and the bank is eligible for classification as ‘A’ class Bank.

Key performance parameters as on 31st March 2009

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Deposits</th>
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<th>Income</th>
<th>Expenditure</th>
<th>Net Profit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>60,006.18</td>
<td>43,634.12</td>
<td>1,03,640.30</td>
<td>6,435.69</td>
<td>5,904.15</td>
<td>531.54</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.7 State Bank of Saurashtra

State Bank of Saurashtra (SBOS) is one of the Associate Banks of State Bank of India. The history of the establishment of SBS can be traced back to pre-independence period. Prior to 1948, the region of Saurashtra (a part of the present day Gujarat), consisted of many small, medium and large princely states. The larger states of Saurashtra included Bhavnagar, Rajkot and Porbandar, while Palitana and Vadia were its smaller states. These states established their own Darbar (palace). Out of the Darbars, the oldest one was Bhavnagar Darbar Bank, founded in 1902. The Darbar banks were established to cater to the needs of the
governments of their respective princely states. Local savings were deposited in the banks. The banks of the princely states were amalgamated, when the state of Saurashtra was established in 1948. The Bhavnagar Darbar Bank came to be known as the State Bank of Saurashtra in 1950, under Saurashtra State Bank (Amalgamation) Ordinance, 1950. On 1 July 1950, the other four Darbar Banks, including Rajkot State Bank, Porbandar State Bank, Palitana Darbar Bank and Vadia State Bank, became the branches of State Bank of Saurashtra.

After the formation of a separate state of Gujarat in 1960, SBOS started its main area of operation from Saurashtra, which then became a part of Gujarat. It was in the same year, when State Bank of India took over State Bank of Saurashtra, under the State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks) Act, 1959. By this time, SBOS had 24 branches. SBOS is one of the seven Associate Banks of SBI, with which it was merged on 13 August 2008. At the time of the merger, SBOS had a network of 423 branches spread over 15 states and the Union Territory of Daman and Diu.

3.8 State Bank of Travancore

State Bank of Travancore (SBOT) was originally established as Travancore Bank Ltd. on 12th September 1945 in the erstwhile Princely State of Travancore with a paid –up capital of Rs.1 crore. 30 percent of the capital was contributed by the then Government of Travancore and remaining by 4000 share holders. The bank became a Scheduled Commercial Bank in 1946 and in 1960 it became a subsidiary of the State Bank of India and assumed the present name. It grew in size between 1959-65 through series of takeovers, amalgamation and mergers.

As at the end of March 2009, SBOT had a market share of 22.09 per cent of deposits and 21.30 per cent of advances in Kerala.
Key performance parameters as on 31st March 2009

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Deposits</th>
<th>Advances</th>
<th>Business</th>
<th>Income</th>
<th>Expenditure</th>
<th>Net Profit</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>42,041.92</td>
<td>171.58</td>
<td>42,213.50</td>
<td>4,696.25</td>
<td>4,088.41</td>
<td>607.84</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 3.9 Allahabad Bank

India’s oldest joint stock bank, Allahabad Bank was established on April 24, 1865 by a group of Europeans at Allahabad with a seed capital of Rs. 2 lakhs. Thus the History of the Bank spread over three Centuries - Nineteenth, Twentieth and Twenty First.

In 1921, Allahabad Bank became a part of P & O Banking Corporation's group with a bid price of Rs.436 per share. In 1923, the bank shifted it Head Quarter to Kolkata for business considerations and operational convenience. On July 19, 1969, the bank was nationalized along with 13 other major commercial banks. At the time of nationalization, the Bank had a network of 151 branches, deposits of Rs.119 crore and advances of Rs.82 crore to its credit. The Bank ventured into merchant banking activity in 1984 and subsequently transferred the merchant banking activities to All Bank Finance Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary, in 1991. In October 1989, United Industrial Bank Limited was amalgamated into Allahabad Bank.

In 2002, the bank came out with first IPO, followed with FPO in 2005, which reduced the Government’s share holding to 55 per cent. In June, 2006, The Bank Transcended beyond the National Boundary, opening Representative Office at Shenzhen, China. In October, 2006, it rolled out its first branch under CBS. The bank has started the first “Financial Literacy and Credit Counselling Centre (FLCC)” at Kolkata with a view to providing credit counseling services to customers. In February, 2007, the bank started its first overseas business, with the
commencement of a branch in Hong Kong. March, 2007 proved to be a significant benchmark for the bank, with its business crossing Rs.1, 00,000 crore mark. Single Window System and Uniform ambience of branches has been implemented in the bank to lift up customer service. As on March, 2009, the total business grew by 18.44 per cent annually to Rs.1,43,773.55 crore, net profit amounted to Rs.768.60 crore for 2008-09.

Key performance parameters as on 31st March 2009

(Rupees in crore)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Deposits</th>
<th>Advances</th>
<th>Business</th>
<th>Income</th>
<th>Expenditure</th>
<th>Net Profit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>84,971.79</td>
<td>58,801.76</td>
<td>143,773.55</td>
<td>8,506.65</td>
<td>7,738.05</td>
<td>768.60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.10 Andhra Bank

Andhra Bank Limited, an offshoot of National Movement was established by the eminent freedom fighter and a multifaceted genius, Dr.Bhogaraju Pattabhi Sitaramayya. The Bank was registered on 20th November 1923 and commenced business on 28th November 1923 with a paid up capital of Rs 1.00 lakh and an authorized capital of Rs 10.00 lakh.

After nationalization of 14 major banks in 1969, the bank remained the largest private sector bank in the country and retained the same position till its nationalization in 1980(Source: Second Schedule, Banking Regulation Act, 1949) and had to its credit, implementation of concepts like Lead banking responsibility and Priority sector lending.

The bank had a successful Initial Public Offer (IPO) during February 2001, wherein it raised Equity Capital of Rs.150 crore, which was oversubscribed by 2.56 times. In January 2006, the bank has gone in for FPO of Rs.8.5 crore shares of Rs.10 face value under Book Building route, wherein the price of share stood at Rs.90/-.
Total Business of the Bank as on 31st March, 2009 stood at Rs. 103,529.28 crore. The net profit earned increased from Rs.576 crore as at the end of March 2008 to Rs.653 crore as at the end of March 2009. It is one of the public sector banks to register lowest level of gross NPAs to gross advances ratio.

The bank has opened a representative office at New Jersey on November 22, 2008. The bank also entered into a joint venture with Bank of Baroda and Legal and General Plc of UK in Life Insurance Business.

In the financial year 2008-09, the bank achieved a milestone of Rs.1 lakh crore in total business and also brought all branches under “core banking” at the shortest period.

Key performance parameters as on 31st March 2009

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Deposits</th>
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<th>Expenditure</th>
<th>Net Profit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>59,390.02</td>
<td>44,139.26</td>
<td>103,529.28</td>
<td>6,140.00</td>
<td>5,486.95</td>
<td>653.05</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.11 Bank of Baroda

Bank of Baroda was incorporated on 20th July 1908 by Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwad III under the Companies Act of 1897 with paid-up capital of Rs.10 lakhs. It launched its first branch in 1910 in Ahmadabad. In 1953, its first branch in Kampala and Mombasa became operational. Its overseas branch in Nairobi was opened in 1954. The bank was nationalized on 19th July, 1969.

In the mid eighties, the bank diversified into areas of merchant banking, housing finance, credit cards and mutual funds. In 1995 the Bank raised Rs.300 crore through bond issue. In 1996 the bank tapped the capital market with an IPO of Rs.850 crores.
As per October, 2007 edition of Business Today Survey, Bank of Baroda was conferred with honor of being one amongst top ten marketers in India. It was the only bank to have received that honor in that particular survey. Bank of Baroda won two awards at Outlook Money NDTV Profit Awards 2007 held on October 26, 2007. It won in two categories – Best Bank Award in Public Sector and Best Bank in Home Loan.

The bank has an enviable track record of posting profits uninterruptedly year after year since its inception. By 31\textsuperscript{st} March, 2009, the bank completed Core Banking Solution (CBS) rollout in 1,922 domestic branches accounting for 94 per cent of its business. The Bank has established 16 Baroda Swarozgar Vikas Sansthan (BSVS) for imparting training to unemployed youth and has established 52 Baroda Garmin Paramarsh Kendra for proving credit counseling and financial literacy for rural masses across the country.

The total business of the bank as on 31\textsuperscript{st} March, 2009 stands at Rs.3, 36,383 crore and net profit amounted to Rs.2, 227.20 crore. The banks performance on the business front is much above the banking industry average for 2008-09. Thus the bank has a rich heritage of many flagship achievements, pioneering endeavors and an undisputedly strong place in the Indian banking industry.

Key performance parameters as on 31st March 2009

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>(Rupees in crore)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Deposits</td>
<td>192,396.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advances</td>
<td>1,43,985.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business</td>
<td>3,36,382.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income</td>
<td>17,849.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenditure</td>
<td>15,622.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Profit</td>
<td>2,227.20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.12 Bank of India

Bank of India was founded on 7th September, 1906 by a group of eminent businessmen of Mumbai. Beginning with one office in Mumbai with a paid-up capital of Rs.50 lakhs and 50 staff, the bank made a rapid progress and emerged as the premier bank with pan India presence. The Bank was under private ownership and control till July 1969 when it was nationalized along with 13 other banks.

On the eve of nationalization in 1969, the bank had 207 branches in India, 12 branches abroad, net worth of Rs.11 crore, deposits of Rs.436 crore and advances of Rs.296 crore.

Bank of India has several firsts to its credit. It was the first Indian Bank to open a branch outside the country, at London in 1946, and also the first to open a branch in continental Europe, Paris in 1974.

The Bank has been the first among the nationalized banks to establish a fully computerized branch and ATM facility at the Mahalaxmi Branch at Mumbai way back in 1989. It pioneered the introduction of the Health Code System in 1982, for evaluating/rating its credit portfolio.

The Bank came out with its maiden public issue in February 1997. During the financial year 2008-09, the global business-mix of the bank crossed Rs.3, 34,440 crore, deposits reached Rs.1.89, 708 and gross credit reached a level of Rs.1, 42,909.37 crore.

Key performance parameters as on 31st March 2009

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(Rupees in crore)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,89,708.48</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.13 Bank of Maharashtra

The Bank of Maharashtra Ltd. was registered under the Indian companies Act on 16th September 1935 with an authorized capital of Rs.10.00 lakh and issued capital of Rs. 5 Lakh, by a group of visionaries led by Prof. V. G. Kale, Shri V.P Varde, Shri N.G. Pawar and Shri D. K. Sathe. In July 1969, when it was nationalized with 13 other banks, the bank had developed its roots in entire Maharashtra and continued to have patronage of common man. Right from its inception the focus of the bank has been to assist small business enterprises, traders, self-employed and other commonly known priority sector category.

The bank set up its first Regional Rural Bank (RRB), ‘Marathwada Gramin Bank’ in 1978, the second RRB ‘Aurangabad Jalna Gramin Bank’ in 1981 and the third RRB ‘Thane Gramin Bank’ in 1986. The 1000th branch of the bank was opened at Indira Vasahat, Pune. The Bank came up with IPO in 2004. The first CBS branched was rolled out on 13th November 2009 at Karve Nagar, Pune. By March 2010 the bank achieved 1005 CBS coverage.

With modest beginning from Pune, the bank has now spread its operation across 22 states and 2 union territories of the country with 1421 branches as on March 2009. The total business of the bank stood at Rs.86, 545.69 crores as on 31st March, 2009 registering a growth of 21.74 per cent. This comprises of Rs.52, 255 crore of total deposits and Rs.34,290.77 crore of gross advances. All the 1421 branches of the bank stand fully computerized including rural branches. All the regional offices and head offices are also computerized. The bank implemented the Cheque Truncation System (CTS) in NCR in Delhi and initiated centralized cheque clearing. The bank started a novel project for counseling farmers in six districts of Vidarbha area in Maharastra State in different subjects like agriculture, animal husbandry etc. under the “Mahabank Vidarbha Shetkari Jagruti Abhiyan”.

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Key performance parameters as on 31st March 2009

(Rupees in crore)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Deposits</th>
<th>Advances</th>
<th>Business</th>
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<th>Expenditure</th>
<th>Net Profit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>52,254.92</td>
<td>34,290.77</td>
<td>86,545.69</td>
<td>4,791.58</td>
<td>4,416.41</td>
<td>375.17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.14 Canara bank

Canara Bank was founded by Shri Ammembal Subba Rao Pai, a great visionary and philanthropist, on 1st July 1906, at Mangalore, then a small port in Karnataka. Between 1961 and 1985, the bank had taken over as many as 11 banks to emerge as premier nationalized bank in India. During 2002-03, the bank went in for maiden Initial Public Offer (IPO), bringing down Government’s holding to 73.17 per cent with the distinction of profit making since inception, Canara bank has emerged as a major 'Financial Conglomerate' with as many as nine subsidiaries/sponsored institutions/joint ventures in diversified areas in India and abroad, such as Asset Management, Insurance, Venture Capital, factoring, Software Development and consultancy, Housing, Equity broking and Trading.

With an unbroken record of profits since its inception, Canara Bank has several firsts to its credit. These include:

- Launching of Inter-City ATM Network
- Obtaining ISO Certification for a Branch
- Articulation of ‘Good Banking’ – Bank’s Citizen Charter
- Commissioning of Exclusive Mahila Banking Branch
- Launching of Exclusive Subsidiary for IT Consultancy
- Issuing credit card for farmers
- Providing Agricultural Consultancy Services
During the year 2008-09, the bank won several prominent awards, some of which include Golden Peacock National Training award 2008 for excellent training, Best Corporate Responsibility Practice Award, instituted by BSE, NASSCOM and Times Foundations.

As on June 2010, the bank has 3057 branches spread across all geographical segments. Keeping customer convenience at the forefront, the Bank provides a wide array of alternative delivery channels that include over 2000 ATMs- one of the highest among nationalized banks- covering 732 centres, 2681 branches providing Internet and Mobile Banking (IMB) services and 2091 branches offering 'Anywhere Banking' services. Under advanced payment and settlement system, all branches of the Bank have been enabled to offer Real Time Gross Settlement (RTGS) and National Electronic Funds Transfer (NEFT) facilities.

Key performance parameters as on 31st March 2009

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Deposits</th>
<th>Advances</th>
<th>Business</th>
<th>Income</th>
<th>Expenditure</th>
<th>Net Profit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1,86,892.51</td>
<td>1,38,219.40</td>
<td>3,25,111.91</td>
<td>19,430.27</td>
<td>17,357.85</td>
<td>2,072.42</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.15 Central Bank of India

Established on 21st December, 1911, Central Bank of India was the first Indian commercial bank which was wholly owned and managed by Indians. The establishment of the Bank was the ultimate realization of the dream of Sir Sorabji Pochkhanawala, founder of the Bank. Sir Pherozesha Mehta was the first Chairman of a truly 'Swadeshi Bank'. In fact, such was the extent of pride felt by Sir Sorabji Pochkhanawala that he proclaimed Central Bank of India as the 'Property of the Nation and the Country's asset'. Among the Public Sector Banks, Central Bank of India can be truly described as an All India Bank, due to distribution of its large network in 27 out of 28 States as also in 4 out of 7 Union...
Territories in India. Central Bank of India holds a very prominent place among public sector banks on account of its network of 3308 branches and 34 satellite offices at various centers throughout the length and breadth of the country. The total customer base of the bank is over 25 million account holder, which makes it one of the largest in the banking industry.

As an innovator, the bank has an international venture viz., Indo-Zambia Bank Ltd., at Lusaka (Zambia) founded in joint participation with bank of Baroda, Bank of India and Government of Republic of Zambia. The bank has two subsidiaries viz. Centbank Home Finance Ltd, a housing subsidiary with its headquarter at Bhopal and Centbank Financial and custodial Services Ltd. at Mumbai.

In the year 1980, Centralcard, the credit card of the bank was introduced. The platinum Jubliee Money back Deposit Scheme was launched in 1986. In the year 1994, The Quick Cheque Collection Service (QCCC) and Express Service were set up to enable speedy collection of outstation cheques.

The Central bank of India registered all round growth in all important business parameters during the financial year 2008-09. The total business of the bank increased to Rs.2,16,755.05 crore as on March 31st, 2009 from Rs.1,84,607 crore as on March 31, 2008 at 18.1 per cent on year to year basis. The bank posted a net profit of Rs.571.24 crore at the end of March 31st 2009 as against the net profit of Rs.550.16 crore as on March 31st 2008.

Key performance parameters as on 31st March 2009

(Rupees in crore)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Deposits</th>
<th>Advances</th>
<th>Business</th>
<th>Income</th>
<th>Expenditure</th>
<th>Net Profit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1,31,271.85</td>
<td>85,483.20</td>
<td>2,16,755.05</td>
<td>11,525.16</td>
<td>10,953.92</td>
<td>571.24</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.16 Corporation Bank

Corporation Bank came into being as Canara Banking Corporation (Udipi) Limited, on 12th March, 1906, in the temple town of Udupi, by the pioneering efforts of a group of visionaries. The Bank started functioning with just Rs.5000/- as its capital and at the end of the first day, the resources stood at 38 Rupees-13 Annas-2 paise. The Founder President Khan Bahadur Haji Abdullah Haji Kasim Saheb Bahadur, committed to fulfill the long felt banking needs of the people and also to inculcate the habit of savings, provided the much-needed impetus to founding a financial institution that would bring about prosperity to the society. The first branch of the Bank was opened at Kundapur in 1923, followed by the second in Mangalore in 1926. The Bank stepped into the then Coorg State in 1934 by opening its seventh branch at Madikeri. In 1937 the Bank was included in the second schedule of Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

In 1939, the Bank’s name changed from Canara Banking Corporation (Udipi) Ltd., to “Canara Banking Corporation Ltd.,” and strongly put forth its vision with the motto-“Sarve Janah Sukhino Bhavantu” which means “Prosperity to all”.

The second change in the name of the Bank occurred in 1972, from ‘Canara Banking Corporation Ltd.’ to ‘Corporation Bank Limited.’ and finally ‘Corporation Bank’ following its nationalization on 15th April, 1980. Corporation Bank was the forerunner when it came to evolving and adapting to the financial sector reforms. In 1997, it became the Second Public Sector Bank in the country to enter capital market, the IPO of which was over-subscribed by 13 times.

The Bank has many "firsts" to its credit such as Cash Management Services, Gold Banking, m-Commerce, "Online" approvals for Educational loans, 100 percent CBS Compliance and more recently, its pioneering efforts to take the technology to the rural masses in remotest villages through low-cost branchless banking - Business Correspondent model.
The aggregate business of the bank crosses another milestone of Rs.1,22,000 crore during the financial year 2008-09. The total business of the bank stood at Rs. 122,496.07 while deposits and advances stood at Rs.73, 983.91 and 48,512.16 respectively.

The Bank has Representative Offices at Dubai and at Hong Kong. Presently, the Bank has a network of 1155 fully automated CBS branches, 1145 ATMs and 1200 Branchless Banking Units across the country.

From 38 Rupees-13 Annas-2 Pies to Rs.1,55,936 crore and from a Net worth of Rs.5,000 to Rs.5,775 crore, the evolution of the Bank from a Nidhi to graduate as a Premier Public Sector Bank and from the early days of Swadeshism to post-Liberalisation days, weathering two world wars, economic depressions, imbibing the latest in technology, responding to financial reforms and the unique record of uninterrupted posting of profits right from its inception in 1906, has been a corporate success story.

Key performance parameters as on 31st March 2009

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Deposits</th>
<th>Advances</th>
<th>Business</th>
<th>Income</th>
<th>Expenditure</th>
<th>Net Profit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>73,983.91</td>
<td>48,512.16</td>
<td>122,496.07</td>
<td>7,174.57</td>
<td>6,281.80</td>
<td>892.77</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 3.17 Dena Bank

Dena Bank was founded on 26th May, 1938 in Mumbai by renowned Gujarati Businessman Shri Devkaran Nanjee under the name “Devkaran Nanjee Banking Company Ltd.” It became a Public Ltd. Company in December 1939 and later the name was changed to Dena Bank Ltd in December 1966.

The bank was nationalized with other 13 major banks in July, 1969. As on March 31st, 2009, the bank has a network of 1184 branches spread across 24 States and 4 Union Territories with major presence in the industrially developed states of Gujrat and Maharastra. The banks made its IPO in the year 1996 and
another follow on issue in year 2005. As a result of these two issues, the stake of Government of India was diluted and is 51 per cent during the financial year 2008-09.

The bank has been pioneer in many areas, some of which are: (1) Saving Bank Deposit Scheme for Minors, (2) Krishi Sakh Patra (Credit Card for Farmers) in 1989, (3) First Fully Computerized Branch of PSB in 1991 at Napean Sea Road, Mumbai, (4) First Drive-in-ATM in India in the year 1996 at Juhu, Vile Parle. (5) Customer rating system for rating the Bank Services. Some of the mile stones include: (a) One among six Public Sector Banks selected by the World Bank for sanctioning a loan of Rs. 72.3 crore for augmentation of Tier-II Capital under Financial Sector Developmental project in the year 1995. (b) Launched a Bond Issue of Rs. 92.13 crore in November 1996. (c) Maiden Public Issue of Rs. 180 crore in November 1996. (d) Introduction of Tele banking facility of selected metropolitan centers.

The bank launched new technology based product “Dena VISA International Gold Debit Card”, Internet Banking Services (Dean i-Connect) has been extended to all CBS branches and some Select non CBS branches during the year 2008-09. The bank has obtained ISO 9001-2000 certifications in respect of 50 branches during the year 2008-09, thereby taking a total number of ISO certified branches to 337 at the end of March 2009.

Key performance parameters as on 31st March 2009

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Deposits</th>
<th>Advances</th>
<th>Business</th>
<th>Income</th>
<th>Expenditure</th>
<th>Net Profit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>43,050.61</td>
<td>28,877.96</td>
<td>71,928.57</td>
<td>3,877.61</td>
<td>3,454.95</td>
<td>422.66</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.18 Indian Bank

The Indian Bank Ltd. was incorporated on March 5, 1907 with an authorized capital of Rs.20 lakhs. The bank commenced business on 15th August 1907. It was nationalized on 19th July 1969. The bank has three subsidiaries and has sponsored three RRBs (one each in Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Puducherry). The bank completed its centenary during 2006-07. The business crossed Rs.1, 24,000 crore during the year 2008-09. The exposure to education loan portfolio crossed Rs.17,000 crore mark benefiting more than 1.33 lakh students. To commemorate the 101th year of founding of the bank, a movement named ‘Banyan Vriksh’ was launched on 18th August, 2008 and the bank was able to add more than 1.1 million new customers to the bank’s fold. The bank has been conferred with Skoch Challenger Award -2008 for financial inclusion.

Key performance parameters as on 31st March 2009 (Rupees in crore)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Deposits</th>
<th>Advances</th>
<th>Business</th>
<th>Income</th>
<th>Expenditure</th>
<th>Net Profit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>72,581.83</td>
<td>51,465.28</td>
<td>1,24,047.11</td>
<td>7,865.78</td>
<td>6,620.46</td>
<td>1,245.32</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.19 Indian Overseas Bank

Indian Overseas Bank (IOB) was founded on 10th February 1937, by Shri.M.Ct.M. Chidambaram Chettiyar, a pioneer in many fields - Banking, Insurance and other industries with the twin objectives of specializing in foreign exchange business and overseas banking.

IOB had the unique distinction of commencing business on 10th February 1937 (on the inaugural day itself) in three branches simultaneously - at Karaikudi and Chennai in India and Rangoon in Burma (presently Myanmar) followed by a branch in Penang. At the dawn of Independence IOB had 38 branches in India and
7 branches abroad. Deposits stood at Rs.6.64 Crores and Advances at Rs.3.23 Crores at that time.

During the period before nationalization, IOB expanded its domestic activities and enlarged its international banking operations. As early as in 1957, the Bank established a training centre which has now grown into a Staff College at Chennai with 9 training centres all over the country. IOB was the first Bank to venture into consumer credit. In 1964, the bank made a beginning in computerization in the areas of inter-branch reconciliation and provided fund accounts. In 1968, IOB established a full-fledged department to cater exclusively to the needs of the Agriculture sector. On the eve of Nationalization in 1969, IOB had 195 branches in India with aggregate deposits of Rs. 67.70 crore and advances of Rs. 44.90 crore. After nationalization, the bank witnessed rapid growth in branches and business.

IOB entered Web site during the month of February 1997. IOB had the distinction of being the first Bank in Banking Industry to obtain ISO 9001 Certification for its Computer Policy and Planning Department from Det Norske Veritas (DNV), Netherlands in September 1999. This Certification covers Design, Development, Implementation and Maintenance of software developed in-house, procurement and supply of hardware and execution of turnkey projects. IOB bagged the NABARD's award for credit linking the highest number of Self Help Groups for 2000-2001 among the Banks in Tamil Nadu.

During 2008-09, the bank’s performance was marked by all-round improvement. The bank’s total business crossed the milestone of Rs.1, 75,000 crore. The bank’s global deposits went up from Rs.84, 326 crore in 2007-08 to Rs.1, 00,116 crore in 2008-09 with a growth of 18.72 per cent. Global gross advances expanded from 61,058 crore to Rs.75,810 crore with a significant growth of 24.16 per cent. During the year 2008-09, the bank obtained the approval of RBI for the takeover
of specific assets and liabilities of an urban co-operative bank, Shree Suvama Sahakari bank Ltd., Pune. Subsequently the bank had completed the process of take over which was a new initiative in the banking industry.

**Key performance parameters as on 31st March 2009**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(Rupees .in crore)</th>
<th>Deposits</th>
<th>Advances</th>
<th>Business</th>
<th>Income</th>
<th>Expenditure</th>
<th>Net Profit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1,00,115.89</td>
<td>74,885.27</td>
<td>1,75,001.20</td>
<td>11,237.22</td>
<td>9,911.43</td>
<td>1,325.79</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**3.20 Oriental Bank of Commerce**

Oriental Bank of Commerce was established on 19th February, 1943 at Lahore. In 1945, the bank was acquired by the Thapar Group. Its head office was shifted from Lahore to Amritsar and subsequently to New Delhi in 1951. At the time of nationalization on 15th April 1980, it had a network of 307 branches with total business of around Rs.432 crore.

The business of the bank increased from Rs.1,33,184 crore at the end of March 2008 to Rs.1,66,869.22 crore as at the end of March 2009, at a growth rate of 25.72 per cent. The deposits and gross advances stood at Rs.93,369 crore and Rs.68,500.37 crore, registering a growth of 26.35 per cent and 24.83 per cent, respectively. The priority sector advances of the bank constituted 40.91 per cent of Adjusted Net bank Credit (ANBC) as against the requirement of 40 per cent. Net interest increased income increased by 18.7 per cent to Rs.1, 997 crore from Rs.1, 682 crore.
The bank has entered into joint venture (with 23 per cent stake) Life Insurance Business with Canara bank and HSBC Insurance (Asia Pacific) to form “Canara, HSBC, and Oriental Bank of Commerce Life Insurance Company Limited” which started its operations w.e.f. 16th June 2008. The Bank is among the few public sector banks where 100 per cent business is routed through the Core banking Solution. All offices of the bank are connected to the centralized network thereby offering one stop seamless service to customers.

Key performance parameters as on 31st March 2009

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Deposits</th>
<th>Advances</th>
<th>Business</th>
<th>Income</th>
<th>Expenditure</th>
<th>Net Profit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>98,368.85</td>
<td>68,500.37</td>
<td>166,869.22</td>
<td>9,927.29</td>
<td>9,022.37</td>
<td>904.92</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.21 Punjab and Sind Bank

Punjab and Sind Bank was established in the year 1908 in Amritsar with the far-sighted vision of luminaries like Bhai Vir Singh, Sir Sunder Singh Majitha and Sardar Tarlochan Singh. They enjoyed the highest respect with the people of Punjab. The bank was nationalized in the year 1980 and entered its 101st year with an impressive performance in all major parameters.

As on 31st March, 2009, the total business of the bank stood at Rs.59, 291 crore as against Ra.43,240.42 crore as on 31st March 2008, recording a growth of 37.31 per cent over the last year. The net profit of the bank increased from Rs.382.36 crore in 2007-08 to Rs.437.18 crore in 2008-09. The bank’s priority sector advances increased from 6,045 crore as on 31st March, 2008 to Rs.7,388 crore as on 31st March,2009. Credit to infrastructure sector increased from Rs.2,254 crores as on March,2008 to Rs.4,140 crores as on March, 2009, registering an impressive growth of 83.66 per cent.
In compliance with the direction of the Ministry of Finance, the bank has established Farmer’s Counseling & Training Centre at Ludhiana for sensitizing and educating the farmers with the latest farm management techniques.

### Key performance parameters as on 31st March 2009

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Deposits</th>
<th>Advances</th>
<th>Business</th>
<th>Income</th>
<th>Expenditure</th>
<th>Net Profit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>34,675.65</td>
<td>24,615.35</td>
<td>59,291.00</td>
<td>3,654.87</td>
<td>3,217.69</td>
<td>437.18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 3.22 Punjab National Bank

Punjab National Bank is the first Swadeshi bank of this country, founded in 1895 at Lahore that was fully owned, managed and administered by Indians only. The bank pioneered in many initiatives like appointing auditors in 1895 long before it was mandatory; introduced “teller “system in 1944; established profit sharing bonus, provident fund and voluntary external audit well before they formed key milestones of good management. The bank donned the role of facilitator in providing the vital input of credit for growth of economy, and consistently exceeded the national goals in respect of priority sector lending. The inorganic growth of the bank over the years has been facilitated by successful merger of seven banks including one nationalized bank. The bank’s pan India presence coupled with 2nd largest network of branches only after SBI has enabled the bank to make a big contribution in inclusive growth also through bank’s concentrated efforts of financial inclusion.

With over 56 million satisfied customers and 5002 offices, PNB has continued to retain its leadership position amongst the nationalized banks. The bank enjoys strong fundamentals, large franchise value and good brand image. Besides being
ranked as one of India's top service brands, PNB has remained fully committed to its guiding principles of sound and prudent banking.

Since its humble beginning in 1895 with the distinction of being the first Indian bank to have been started with Indian capital, PNB has achieved significant growth in business which at the end of March 2010 amounted to Rs 4,35,931 crore.

With assets of more than Rs 2,96,633 crore, PNB is ranked as the 3rd largest bank in the country (after SBI and ICICI Bank) and has the 2nd largest network of branches (5002 offices including 5 overseas branches ). During the FY 2009-10, its’ ratio of Priority Sector Credit to Adjusted Net Bank Credit is at 40.5% & Agriculture Credit to Adjusted Net Bank Credit is at 19.7 per cent was also higher than the stipulated requirement of 40% per cent & 18% per cent.

Punjab National Bank continues to maintain its frontline position in the Indian banking industry. In particular, the bank has retained its No.1 position among the nationalized banks in terms of number of branches, Deposit, Advances, total Business, Assets, Operating and Net profit in the year 2009-10.

Bank has been a recipient of many awards and accolades during the year:-

2. As per Financial Express-Ernest & young (FE-EY) India’s Best Banks Survey, PNB is identified as the best bank among the nationalized banks in terms of overall ranking.
3. As per the Forbes Annual list of 2000 global giants, PNB tops the list of nationalized banks with a global ranking of 695, substantial improvement over last year’s placement at 946th position.
4. The Economic Times has ranked CEO of PNB as the 32nd Most Powerful CEO of 2010.

5. Skoch Challenge Award 2010 for “Livelihood Linkage” of the milk producers in Bulandshahr District, Uttar Pradesh.

6. IDC Financial Insights Innovation awards 2010 by IDC Financial Insights

Key performance parameters as on 31st March 2009

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Deposits</th>
<th>Advances</th>
<th>Business</th>
<th>Income</th>
<th>Expenditure</th>
<th>Net Profit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Rs)</td>
<td>2,09,760.50</td>
<td>1,54,702.99</td>
<td>3,64,463.50</td>
<td>22,245.85</td>
<td>19,154.97</td>
<td>3,090.88</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.23 Syndicate Bank

Syndicate Bank was established in 1925 in Udupi, in coastal Karnataka with a capital of Rs.8000/- by three visionaries - Sri Upendra Ananth Pai, a businessman, Sri Vaman Kudva, an engineer and Dr.T M A Pai, a physician - who shared a strong commitment to social welfare. Their objective was primarily to extend financial assistance to the local weavers who were crippled by a crisis in the handloom industry through mobilizing small savings from the community. The bank collected as low as 2 annas daily at the doorsteps of the depositors through its agents under its Pigmy Deposit Scheme started in 1928. This scheme is the Bank's brand equity today and the Bank collects around Rs. 2 crore per day under the scheme.

During the fiscal year 2008-09, the bank added 2 million plus customers, through several campaigns. The customer base of the bank increased from 21 million plus in 2007-08 to 23 million plus in 2008-09. Net profit of the bank grew by 7.63 per cent from Rs.848 crore in 2007-08 to Rs.913 crores in 2008-09. The net worth of
the bank improved from Rs.3,862 crore as on 31st March 2008 to Rs.4,592 crore as on 31st March 2009. Business per employee improved from Rs.5.86 crore as on 31st March 2008 to Rs.7.93 crore as on 31st March 2009. The bank was the first among the public sector banks to implement Core banking Solutions (CBS) and has now become one of the very few among the public sector banks to achieve 100 per cent CBS. As on 31st March 2009, the bank had 1090 ATMs spread across 574 centres across the country including rural and semi-urban areas. The bank has a global Debit-cum-ATM card base of over 26 lakhs.

Key performance parameters as on 31st March 2009

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Deposits</th>
<th>Advances</th>
<th>Business</th>
<th>Income</th>
<th>Expenditure</th>
<th>Net Profit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1,15,885.14</td>
<td>81,532.27</td>
<td>1,97,417.40</td>
<td>10,440.01</td>
<td>9,527.19</td>
<td>912.82</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.24 UCO Bank

UCO Bank is the acronym of the erstwhile United Commercial Bank. The Bank was incorporated on 6th January, 1943 under the name and style of “The United Commercial Bank Ltd.,” with its head office at Kolkata. The bank started its banking business on 10th May, 1943. The United Commercial Bank Ltd along with 13 other major banks was nationalized on 19th July, 1969 under the Banking Companies Act, 1970. In 1985 the name of the bank was changed to UCO Bank. At the time of nationalization, the bank was the 5th largest bank among the nationalized banks. Since nationalization the growth of the bank was spectacular in terms of branch network, deposits, advances, and in particular advance to the “Priority Sector”.

The global business of the bank during the year 2008-09 stood at Rs.1, 69,890.62 crore, showing a growth of 25.35 per cent over the previous year 2007-08. The global deposits of the bank stood at Rs.1,00,221.57 crore with a percentage growth
of 25.42 per cent. The advances of the bank stood at Rs.68,803.86 crores with a growth of 25.24 per cent. During the year 2008-09, the bank has registered a net profit of Rs.557.72 crore at 35.32 per cent growth over the previous year.

During the financial year 2008-09, the bank has come out with its new vision statement which is: “To emerge as the most trusted, admired and sought after world class financial institution and to be the most preferred destination for every customer and investor and a place of pride for the employees”.

**Key performance parameters as on 31st March 2009**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameters</th>
<th>1,00,221.57</th>
<th>68,803.86</th>
<th>1,69,025.40</th>
<th>9,141.29</th>
<th>8,583.57</th>
<th>557.72</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Deposits</td>
<td>Advances</td>
<td>Business</td>
<td>Income</td>
<td>Expenditure</td>
<td>Net Profit</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**3.25 Union Bank of India**

The dawn of twentieth century witnesses the birth of a banking enterprise par excellence- UNION BANK OF INDIA- that was flagged off by none other than the Father of the Nation, Mahatama Gandhi. The bank commenced its operation from 11th November, 1919. Union Bank of India is firmly committed to consolidating and maintaining its identity as a leading, innovative commercial Bank, with a proactive approach to the changing needs of the society. This has resulted in a wide gamut of products and services, made available to its valuable clientele in catering to the smallest of their needs. The bank was ranked 11th among 14 banks during the 1st wave of nationalization in 1969. Today it is ranked 5th amongst 19 nationalized public sector banks in India. The bank has successfully migrated to 100 per cent CBS and is the first large public sector banks to achieve this feat. During the year 2008-09, the transformation process, called “Nav Nirman” gained momentum with investment in Branding, Technology and
People skills. The bank has carried out several initiatives in capacity building for future earnings during the financial year 2009, comprehensive rebranding campaign, expansion of delivery channel which includes 196 new branches, 644 new ATMs, 70 seater and multi-lingual call centre and recruited 2089 new staff. The bank also stemmed its international presence by adding a full-fledged overseas branch in Hongkong, in addition to representative offices in Abu Dhabi and Shanghai.

During the year 2008-09, the bank outperformed its guidance by achieving a business mix of Rs.2,36,968 crore, a growth of 31.84 per cent. The banks attained second rank in national award for excellence in lending to Micro Enterprises 2008-09 and also won a special citation of FIIA awards 2009, Singapore for its 100 per cent Core banking Solutions through in-house effort.

Key performance parameters as on 31st March 2009

(Rupees in crore)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Deposits</th>
<th>Advances</th>
<th>Business</th>
<th>Income</th>
<th>Expenditure</th>
<th>Net Profit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1,38,702.83</td>
<td>96,534.23</td>
<td>2,35,237.06</td>
<td>13,371.92</td>
<td>11,645.37</td>
<td>1,726.55</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

.26 United Bank of India

United Bank of India was established on December 18, 1950 out of amalgamation of four small banks namely, Comilla Banking Corporation Ltd., Comilla Union Bank Ltd., Bengal Central Bank Ltd., and Hooghly Bank Ltd., though the evolutionary process had started decades earlier in 1914. Even after 1950, Cuttack Bank Ltd., and Tezpur Industrial Bank Ltd. were merged with it in 1961 and Hindustan Mercantile Bank Ltd. in 1973. The evolutionary process finally ended in the year 1976 with the merger of Narang Bank of India Ltd. It has a large
network of branches all over the country but is concentrated mostly in the Eastern and North-Eastern regions.

The bank played a significant role in the spread of banking services in different parts of the country, more particularly in Eastern and North-Eastern India. UBI has sponsored 4 Regional Rural Banks (RRB) one each in West Bengal, Assam, Manipur and Tripura. These four RRBs together have over 1000 branches. United Bank of India has contributed 35 per cent of the share capital/ additional capital to all the four RRBs in four different states. It is also known as the 'Tea Bank' because of its age-old association with the financing of tea gardens. It has been the largest lender to the tea industry.

At the time of nationalization on July 19, 1969, the Bank had a network of 174 branches with deposits Rs.147 crore and advances of Rs.112 crore. As on 31st March 2009, the bank has 1457 branches all of which are under CBS and 16 extension counters, 237 ATMS, 28 Regional offices and 1 Staff Training College with 1,4649 employees and total business of Rs.1.06 lakh crore.

### Key performance parameters as on 31st March 2009

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Deposits</th>
<th>Advances</th>
<th>Business</th>
<th>Income</th>
<th>Expenditure</th>
<th>Net Profit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>54,535.90</td>
<td>35,393.55</td>
<td>89,929.45</td>
<td>4,802.72</td>
<td>4,618.01</td>
<td>184.71</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 3.27 Vijaya Bank

Vijaya Bank was founded on 23rd October 1931 by late Shri A.B. Shetty and other enterprising farmers in Mangalore, Karnataka. The objective of the founders was essentially to promote banking habit, thrift and entrepreneurship among the farming community of Dakshina Kannada district in Karnataka State. The bank became a scheduled bank in 1958 and subsequently grew in size with nine
smaller banks merging with it during the 1963-68. Initially the bank’s operations were confined to South Karnataka district, and later on were extended to other centres in Karnataka followed by expansion in other states. The bank was nationalized on 15th April 1980, subsequent to which its objectives and priorities changed substantially.

Vijaya bank has many pioneering achievements. It was the first public sector bank to offer ‘ATM-cum Credit Card’ and also the first bank to open a fully computerized Capital Market Services branch. It is one of the first banks to pioneer the credit cards business in the country. Towards financial inclusion the bank has initiated several innovative measures. Vijaya Bank is one among the few banks in the country to take up principal membership of VISA International and MasterCard International.

During the year 2008-09, the bank financed 18,210 SHGs involving credit disbursal of Rs.144 crore. Banks Malavalli branch received award from NABARD consecutively for 2 years in recognition of high SHG linkage for the year 2007-08 for performance under SHG and award instituted by NABARD for SHG linkage in the state of Karnataka for the year 2007-08. Further, Bank’s Akkalkot branch won the certificate of Merit from Government of Maharashtra during 2007-08 for good performance under SHG Linkage.

Key performance parameters as on 31st March 2009

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Deposits</th>
<th>Advances</th>
<th>Business</th>
<th>Income</th>
<th>Expenditure</th>
<th>Net Profit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>54,535.42</td>
<td>35,468.11</td>
<td>90,003.53</td>
<td>5,936.63</td>
<td>5,674.15</td>
<td>11,610.78</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.28 IDBI Bank Limited
IDBI Bank Ltd. is today one of India's largest commercial Banks. For over 40 years, IDBI Bank has essayed a key nation-building role, first as the apex Development Financial Institution (DFI) (July 1, 1964 to September 30, 2004) in the realm of industry and thereafter as a full-service commercial Bank (October 1, 2004 onwards). As a DFI, the erstwhile IDBI stretched its canvas beyond mere project financing to cover an array of services that contributed towards balanced geographical spread of industries, development of identified backward areas, emergence of a new spirit of enterprise and evolution of a deep and vibrant capital market.

On October 1, 2004, the erstwhile IDBI converted into a Banking company (as Industrial Development Bank of India Limited) to undertake the entire gamut of Banking activities while continuing to play its secular DFI role. Post the mergers of the erstwhile IDBI Bank with its parent company (IDBI Ltd.) on April 2, 2005 (appointed date: October 1, 2004) and the subsequent merger of the erstwhile The United Western Bank Ltd. with IDBI Bank on October 3, 2006, the tech-savvy, new generation Bank with majority Government shareholding today touches the lives of millions of Indians through an array of corporate, retail, SME and Agri products and services.

As an Universal Bank, IDBI Bank, besides its core Banking and project finance domain, has an established presence in associated financial sector businesses like Capital Market and Investment Banking, Home Finance, Primary Dealership area and more recently, the Life Insurance Business.

During the financial year 2008-09, gross income of the bank amounted to Rs.13,022 crore, and total expenditure of the bank stood at Rs. 12,163.01 crore.

Key performance parameters as on 31st March 2009

(Rupees in crore)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Deposits</th>
<th>Advances</th>
<th>Business</th>
<th>Income</th>
<th>Expenditure</th>
<th>Net Profit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1,12,403.01</td>
<td>1,03,428.34</td>
<td>2,15,831.35</td>
<td>13,021.55</td>
<td>12,163.01</td>
<td>858.54</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Table 3.1 Profile of Public Sector Banks in India

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State Bank of India and Its Associates</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name of the Bank</td>
<td>Year of incorporation</td>
<td>Head office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Bank of Bikaner &amp; Jaipur</td>
<td>1966</td>
<td>Jaipur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Bank of Hyderabad</td>
<td>1941</td>
<td>Hyderabad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Bank of India</td>
<td>1955</td>
<td>Mumbai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Bank of Indore</td>
<td>1960</td>
<td>Indore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Bank of Mysore</td>
<td>1913</td>
<td>Mysore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Bank of Patiala</td>
<td>1917</td>
<td>Patiala</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Bank of Saurashtra(merged with SBI in 2008)</td>
<td>1902</td>
<td>Bhavnagar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Bank of Travancore</td>
<td>1945</td>
<td>Thiruvananthapuram</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nationalized Banks</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name of bank</td>
<td>Year of incorporation</td>
<td>Head office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allahabad Bank</td>
<td>1865</td>
<td>Kolkata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andhra Bank</td>
<td>1923</td>
<td>Hyderabad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank of Baroda</td>
<td>1908</td>
<td>Mumbai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank of India</td>
<td>1906</td>
<td>Mumbai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank of Maharashtra</td>
<td>1935</td>
<td>Pune</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canara Bank</td>
<td>1906</td>
<td>Bengaluru</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Bank of India</td>
<td>1911</td>
<td>Mumbai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corporation Bank</td>
<td>1906</td>
<td>Mangalore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dena Bank</td>
<td>1938</td>
<td>Mumbai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian Bank</td>
<td>1907</td>
<td>Chennai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian Overseas Bank</td>
<td>1937</td>
<td>Chennai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank Name</td>
<td>Year</td>
<td>City</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oriental Bank of Commerce</td>
<td>1943</td>
<td>New Delhi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Punjab &amp; Sind Bank</td>
<td>1908</td>
<td>New Delhi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Punjab National Bank</td>
<td>1895</td>
<td>New Delhi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syndicate Bank</td>
<td>1925</td>
<td>Manipal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UCO Bank</td>
<td>1943</td>
<td>Kolkata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Union Bank of India</td>
<td>1919</td>
<td>Mumbai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Bank of India</td>
<td>1950</td>
<td>Kolkata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vijaya Bank</td>
<td>1931</td>
<td>Bengaluru</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Other Public Sector Bank

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bank Name</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>City</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IDBI Bank Limited</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>Mumbai</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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