CHAPTER – 4
PROFILE OF SELECT BANKS
4.1 PROFILE OF PUBLIC SECTOR BANKS

4.1.1 Allahabad Bank

History
The Oldest Joint Stock Bank of the Country, Allahabad Bank was founded on April 24, 1865 by a group of Europeans at Allahabad. At that juncture Organized Industry, Trade and Banking started taking shape in India. Thus, the History of the Bank spread over three Centuries - Nineteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-First

July 19, 1969 Nationalized along with 13 other banks,
Branches - 151 Deposits - Rs.119 crores, Advances - Rs.82 crores.
October, 2002 The Bank came out with Initial Public Offer (IPO) of 10 crores share of face value Rs.10 each, reducing Government shareholding to 71.16%.
February, 2007 The Bank opened its first overseas branch at Hong Kong.

Development
Twentieth Century
1920's The Bank became a part of P & O Banking Corporation's group with a bid price of Rs.436 per share,
1923 The Head Office of the Bank shifted to Calcutta on Business considerations.
July 19, 1969 Nationalized along with 13 other banks.
Branches - 151 Deposits - Rs.119 crores, Advances - Rs.82 crores.
October, 1989 United Industrial Bank Ltd. merged with Allahabad Bank.
1991 Instituted All Bank Finance Ltd., a wholly owned subsidiary for Merchant Banking.
Twenty-First Century
October, 2002 The Bank came out with Initial Public Offer (IPO) of 10 crores share of face value Rs.10 each, reducing Government shareholding to 71.16%.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>April, 2005</td>
<td>Further Public Offer (FPO) of 10 crores equity shares of face value Rs.10 each with a premium of Rs.72, reducing Government shareholding to 55.23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June, 2006</td>
<td>The Bank Transcended beyond the National Boundary, opening representative Office at Shenzen, China.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct, 2006</td>
<td>Rolled out first Branch under CBS.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February, 2007</td>
<td>The Bank opened its first overseas branch at Hong Kong.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 2007</td>
<td>Bank's business crossed Rs.1,00,000 crores mark</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4.1.2 Andhra Bank

History
Dr. Bhogaraju Pattabhi Sitaramayya founded Andhra Bank in 1923 in Machilipatnam, Andhra Pradesh. The bank was registered on 20 November 1923 and commenced business on 28 November 1923 with a paid up capital of ₹1 lakh (US$1,500) and an authorised capital of ₹10 lakh (US$15,000). In 1956, linguistic division of States was promulgated and Hyderabad was made the capital of Andhra Pradesh. The registered office of the bank was subsequently shifted to Andhra Bank Buildings, Sultan Bazar, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh. In the second phase of nationalisation of commercial banks commenced in April 1980, the bank became a wholly owned Government bank. In 1964, the bank merged with Bharat Lakshmi Bank and further consolidated its position in Andhra Pradesh.

IndiaFirst Life Insurance Company is a life insurance company in India. It is a joint venture between two of India’s public sector banks – Bank of Baroda (44%) and Andhra Bank (30%), and UK’s financial and investment company Legal & General(26%). It was incorporated in November 2009. It has its headquarters in Mumbai. IndiaFirst Life made more than ₹200 crore (US$31 million) in turnover in just four and half months since the insurance company became operational. IndiaFirst Life insurance company is headquartered in Mumbai. IndiaFirst is the first life insurance company to be recommended for ISO certification within 7 months of inception.

The Government of India owns 51.55% of its share capital and is going to increase it to 58% by infusing ₹1100 crores (US$170 million) in capital. The state owned Life Insurance Corporation of India holds 10% of the shares. The bank has done a total business of ₹190535 crores (US$29 billion) for the fiscal year ended 31 March 2012.
Development

Andhra Bank is a medium-sized public sector bank (PSB), with a network of 1,938 branches, 15 extension counters, 38 satellite offices and 1098 automated teller machines (ATMs) as on 31 March 2012. During 2011–12, the bank entered the states of Tripura and Himachal Pradesh. The bank now operates in 25 states and three Union Territories. Andhra Bank is 100% CBS as on date. This will benefit the customers, who will have access to banking and financial services anytime, anywhere through multiple delivery channels. Andhra Bank is a pioneer in introducing Credit Cards in the country in 1981.
4.1.3 Bank of Baroda

History
It has been a long and eventful journey of almost a century across 25 countries. Starting in 1908 from a small building in Baroda to its new hi-rise and hi-tech Baroda Corporate Centre in Mumbai, is a saga of vision, enterprise, financial prudence and corporate governance.

It all started with a visionary Maharaja's uncanny foresight into the future of trade and enterprising in his country. On 20th July 1908, under the Companies Act of 1897, and with a paid up capital of Rs 10 Lacs started the legend that has now translated into a strong, trustworthy financial body, THE BANK OF BARODA.

It has been a wisely orchestrated growth, involving corporate wisdom, social pride and the vision of helping others grow, and growing itself in turn.

The founder, Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwad, with his insight into the future, saw "a bank of this nature will prove a beneficial agency for lending, transmission, and deposit of money and will be a powerful factor in the development of art, industries and commerce of the State and adjoining territories."

Between 1913 and 1917, as many as 87 banks failed in India. Bank of Baroda survived the crisis, mainly due to its honest and prudent leadership. This financial integrity, business prudence, caution and an abiding care and concern for the hard earned savings of hard working people, were to become the central philosophy around which business decisions would be effected.

Development

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>No. of Branches</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Metro</td>
<td>939</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>789</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Semi-Urban</td>
<td>1187</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>1569</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total (Indian)</td>
<td>4483</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign (Overseas)</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total (Global)</td>
<td>4576</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4.1.4 Bank of India

History
Bank of India was founded on 7th September, 1906 by a group of eminent businessmen from Mumbai. The Bank was under private ownership and control till July 1969 when it was nationalised along with 13 other banks.

Beginning with one office in Mumbai, with a paid-up capital of Rs.50 lakh and 50 employees, the Bank has made a rapid growth over the years and blossomed into a mighty institution with a strong national presence and sizable international operations. In business volume, the Bank occupies a premier position among the nationalised banks.

Development
The Bank has 4467 branches in India spread over all states/union territories including specialized branches. These branches are controlled through 50 Zonal Offices. There are 54 branches/offices and 5 Subsidiaries and 1 joint venture abroad.

The Bank came out with its maiden public issue in 1997 and follow on Qualified Institutions Placement in February 2008.

While firmly adhering to a policy of prudence and caution, the Bank has been in the forefront of introducing various innovative services and systems. Business has been conducted with the successful blend of traditional values and ethics and the most modern infrastructure. The Bank has been the first among the nationalised banks to establish a fully computerised branch and ATM facility at the Mahalaxmi Branch at Mumbai way back in 1989. The Bank is also a Founder Member of SWIFT in India. It pioneered the introduction of the Health Code System in 1982, for evaluating/rating its credit portfolio.

Presently Bank has overseas presence in 20 foreign countries spread over 5 continents – with 53 offices including 4 Subsidiaries, 4 Representative Offices and 1 Joint Venture, at key banking and financial centres viz., Tokyo, Singapore, Hong Kong, London, Jersey, Paris and New York.
4.1.5 Bank of Maharashtra

History
Bank of Maharashtra is a major bank of Maharashtra, India, registered on 16 September 1935 with an authorised capital of ₹1 million. It commenced business on 8 February 1936.
Known as a common man's bank since its inception, the bank's initial financial assistance to small units has given birth to many of today's industrial houses. After nationalisation in 1969, the bank expanded rapidly. The Bank has the largest network of branches by any Public sector bank in the state of Maharashtra.
The Bank was founded by a group of visionaries led by the late V. G. Kale and the late D. K. Sathe and registered as a Banking Company on 16 September 1935 at Pune.

Development
Today, Bank of Maharashtra has over 15 million customers across the length and breadth of the country served through 1825 branches in 29 states and 2 union territories.
The Bank attained autonomous status in 1998. As a result, the bank has limited interference of Government bureaucracy in its decision making process and internal affairs.
Bank is the convener of the State Level Bankers Committee. Bank offers Depository services and Demat facilities at 131 branches. Bank has a tie up with LIC of India and United India Insurance company for sale of Insurance policies. Bank has achieved 100% CBS enabling anytime anywhere banking to its customers.
4.1.6 CANARA Bank

History
Widely known for customer centricity, Canara Bank was founded by Shri Ammembal Subba Rao Pai, a great visionary and philanthropist, in July 1906, at Mangalore, then a small port town in Karnataka. The Bank has gone through the various phases of its growth trajectory over hundred years of its existence. Growth of Canara Bank was phenomenal, especially after nationalization in the year 1969, attaining the status of a national level player in terms of geographical reach and clientele segments. Eighties was characterized by business diversification for the Bank. In June 2006, the Bank completed a century of operation in the Indian banking industry. The eventful journey of the Bank has been characterized by several memorable milestones. Today, Canara Bank occupies a premier position in the comity of Indian banks. 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

Development
Over the years, the Bank has been scaling up its market position to emerge as a major 'Financial Conglomerate' with as many as nine subsidiaries/sponsored institutions/joint ventures in India and abroad. As at June 2013, the Bank has further expanded its domestic presence, with 3765 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 3754 ATMs, covering 1431 centres. Several IT initiatives have been undertaken during the year, which include Funds Transfer through Interbank Mobile Payment Services (IMPS) in ATMs, ASBA facility to net banking users, E-filing of tax returns and facility for viewing details of
tax deducted at source, Terminal at select branches for customers to use net banking, SMS/e-mail alerts for all transactions done through ATM, net banking, POS, mobile banking, online payments irrespective of amounts, online loan applications and tracking facility, generation of automatic pass sheets through e-mail and automatic renewal of term deposits. Under Government business, the Bank has implemented internet based application for UGC Maulana Azad National Fellowship Scheme, Web portal for National Scheme for Girl Child Secondary Education, Electronic Accounting Systems of e-Receipts- Customs (EASER-C) for collection of customs duty and e-payment of commercial taxes module for UP, Karnataka, Delhi and Tamil Nadu.

Not just in commercial banking, the Bank has also carved a distinctive mark, in various corporate social responsibilities, namely, serving national priorities, promoting rural development, enhancing rural self-employment through several training institutes and spearheading financial inclusion objective.

As a premier commercial bank in India, Canara Bank has a distinct track record in the service of the nation for over 106 years. Today, Canara Bank has a strong pan India presence with 3765 branches and over 3754 ATMs, catering to all segments of an ever growing clientele base of over 5 crore. Across the borders, the Bank has 5 branches, one each at London, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Leicester and Manama and a Representative Office at Sharjah, UAE. We are recognized as a leading financial conglomerate in India, with as many as nine subsidiaries/sponsored institutions/joint ventures in India and abroad. In our second century of dedicated service to the nation, we aspire to emerge as a Global Bank with Best Practices.
4.1.7 Central Bank of India

History
Established in 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 realisation 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'. He also added that 'Central Bank of India lives on people's faith and regards itself as the people's own bank'.

During the past 102 years of history the Bank has weathered many storms and faced many challenges. The Bank could successfully transform every threat into business opportunity and excelled over its peers in the Banking industry.

Development
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 29 States as also in 3 out of 7 Union Territories in India. Central Bank of India holds a very prominent place among the Public Sector Banks on account of its network of 4336 Branches, Asset Recovery Branches (ARB) 9, Retail Asset Branches (RAB) 15 and 26 extension counters along with satellite branches at various centres throughout the length and breadth of the country.

Customers' confidence in Central Bank of India's wide ranging services can very well be judged from the list of major corporate clients such as ICICI, IDBI, UTI, LIC, HDFC as also almost all major corporate houses in the country.
4.1.8 Corporation Bank

History
Started about 108 years ago in 1906, with an initial capital of just Rs.5000/-, Corporation Bank has recorded **Rs. 2,84,722 Crore mark** in business and even far more, with over 6677 service outlets across the nation, served by committed and dedicated 13,000 plus Corp Bankers. Proof of which is seen in its enviable track record in financial performance. We have many reasons to cheer, predominant of them is, being able to participate in nation building by empowering the rural and urban population alike. Today, the bank is one of the significant contributors to the growth of the country's economy.

**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 Pies.

The Founder President Khan Bahadur Haji Abdullah Haji Kasim Saheb Bahadur, committed to fulfil 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.

Early Mover
Nationalised in 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 - Cash Management Services, Gold Banking, m-Commerce, "Online" approvals for Educational loans, 100% 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. All of which symbolise Bank's unswerved commitment to its customers to provide convenience banking.
4.1.9 Dena Bank

History
Dena Bank was founded on 26th May, 1938 by the family of 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 July 1969 Dena Bank Ltd. along with 13 other major banks was nationalized and is now a Public Sector Bank constituted under the Banking Companies (Acquisition & Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970. Under the provisions of the Banking Regulations Act 1949, in addition to the business of banking, the Bank can undertake other business as specified in Section 6 of the Banking Regulations Act, 1949.

Development
- Dena bank has over 1088 branches across India.
- One among six Public Sector Banks selected by the World Bank for sanctioning a loan of Rs.72.3 crores for augmentation of Tier-II Capital under Financial Sector Developmental project in the year 1995.
- One among the few Banks to receive the World Bank loan for technological upgradation and training.
- Launched a Bond Issue of Rs.92.13 crores in November 1996.
- Maiden Public Issue of Rs.180 Crores in November 1996.
- Introduced Tele banking facility of selected metropolitan centers.

Dena Bank has been the first Bank to introduce:
- Minor Savings Scheme.
- Credit card in rural India known as "DENA KRISHI SAKH PATRA" (DKSP).
- Drive-in ATM counter of Juhu, Mumbai.
- Smart card at selected branches in Mumbai.
- Customer rating system for rating the Bank Services.
History
Industrial Development bank of India (IDBI) was constituted under Industrial Development bank of India Act, 1964 as a Development Financial Institution and came into being as on July 01, 1964 vide GoI notification dated June 22, 1964. It was regarded as a Public Financial Institution in terms of the provisions of Section 4A of the Companies Act, 1956. It continued to serve as a DFI for 40 years till the year 2004 when it was transformed into a Bank.

Industrial Development Bank of India Limited
In response to the felt need and on commercial prudence, it was decided to transform IDBI into a Bank. For the purpose, Industrial Development bank (transfer of undertaking and Repeal) Act, 2003 [Repeal Act] was passed repealing the Industrial Development Bank of India Act, 1964. In terms of the provisions of the Repeal Act, a new company under the name of Industrial Development Bank of India Limited (IDBI Ltd.) was incorporated as a Govt. Company under the Companies Act, 1956 on September 27, 2004. Thereafter, the undertaking of IDBI was transferred to and vested in IDBI Ltd. with effect from the effective date of October 01, 2004. In terms of the provisions of the Repeal Act, IDBI Ltd. has been functioning as a Bank in addition to its earlier role of a Financial Institution.

Merger of IDBI Bank Ltd. with IDBI Ltd.
Towards achieving the faster inorganic growth of the Bank, IDBI Bank Ltd., a wholly owned subsidiary of IDBI Ltd. was amalgamated with IDBI Ltd. in terms of the provisions of Section 44A of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 providing for voluntary amalgamation of two banking companies. The merger became effective from April 02, 2005.

Merger of United Western bank with IDBI Ltd.
The United Western bank Ltd. (UWB), a Satara based private sector bank was placed under moratorium by RBI. Upon IDBI Ltd. showing interest to take over the said bank towards its further inorganic growth, RBI and Govt. of India amalgamated UWB
with IDBI Ltd. in terms of the provisions of Section 45 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949. The merger came into effect on October 03, 2006.

**Change of name of IDBI Ltd. to IDBI Bank Ltd.**

In order that the name of the Bank truly reflects the functions it is carrying on, the name of the Bank was changed to IDBI Bank Limited and the new name became effective from May 07, 2008 upon issue of the Fresh Certificate of Incorporation by Registrar of Companies, Maharashtra. The Bank has been accordingly functioning in its present name of IDBI Bank Limited.

**Development**

Headquartered in Mumbai, IDBI Bank today rides on the back of a robust business strategy, a highly competent and dedicated workforce and a state-of-the-art information technology platform, to structure and deliver personalised and innovative Banking services and customised financial solutions to its clients across various delivery channels.

As on March 31, 2013 IDBI Bank has a balance sheet of Rs. 3,22,769 crore and business size (deposits plus advances) of Rs 4,23,423 crore. 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, Investment Banking and Mutual Fund Business. Going forward, IDBI Bank is strongly committed to work towards emerging as the 'Bank of choice' and 'the most valued financial conglomerate', besides generating wealth and value to all its stakeholders. The bank has over 1150 branches supplemented by 1974 ATMs across the nation.
4.1.11 Indian Bank

History
In the last quarter of 1906, Madras (now Chennai) was hit by the worst financial crisis the city was ever to suffer. Of the three best-known British commercial names in 19th century Madras, one crashed; a second had to be resurrected by a distress sale; and the third had to be bailed out by a benevolent benefactor. Arbuthnot & Co, which failed, was considered the soundest of the three. Parry's (now EID Parry), may have been the earliest of them and Binny & Co.'s founders may have had the oldest associations with Madras, but it was Arbuthnot, established in 1810, that was the city's strongest commercial organisation in the 19th Century. A key figure in the bankruptcy case for Arbuthnot's was the Madras lawyer, V. Krishnaswamy Iyer; he went on to organise a group of Chettiars that founded Indian Bank. Annamalai and Ramaswami Chettiar founded Indian Bank (IB) on 5 March 1907, and it commenced operations 15 August 1907 with its head office in Parry's Building, Parry Corner, Madras.

After the war, in 1948, it reopened its branch in Colombo. Indian Bank also reopened its branches in Burma, Malayan and Singapore, the last in 1962. The Burmese government nationalised all foreign banks, including Indian Bank's branch, in 1963. The 1960s saw IB expand domestically as it acquired Rayalaseema Bank (est. 1939), Mannargudi Bank (est. 1932), Bank of Alagapuri, Salem Bank (est. 1925), and Trichy United Bank. (Trichy United was the result of the 1965 merger of Woraiyur Commercial Bank, the Palakkarai Bank and the Tennur Bank.) These were all small banks with the result that all the acquisitions added only about 38 branches to IB's network. Trichy United had five branches and its acquisition in 1967 brought the number of IB branches up to 210.

Then on 19 July 1969 the Government of India nationalised 14 top banks, including Indian Bank. One consequence of the nationalisation was that the Malaysian branches of nationalised Indian banks were forbidden to continue to operate as branches of the parent. At the time, Indian Bank had three branches, and Indian Overseas Bank, and United Commercial Bank had eight between them. In 1973 the three established United Asian Bank Berhad to amalgamate and take over their Malaysian operations. International expansion continued in 1978 with IB becoming a technical adviser to PT Bank Rama in Indonesia, the result of the merger of PT Bank Masyarakat and PT
Bank Ramayana. Two years later, IB, Bank of Baroda, and Union Bank of India established IUB International Finance, a licensed deposit taker in Hong Kong. Each of the three banks took an equal share in the joint venture.

**Development**

- Serving the nation with a team of over 18782 dedicated staff
- Total Business crossed Rs.2,49,136 Crores as on 31.03.2013
- Operating Profit : Rs. 3,061 Crores as on 31.03.2013
- Net Profit : Rs.1581.13 Crores as on 31.03.2013
- Core Banking Solution(CBS) in all 2134 branches as on 15/10/2013
- Overseas branches in Singapore, Colombo including a Foreign Currency Banking Unit at Colombo and Jaffna
- 240 Overseas Correspondent banks in 70 countries

A pioneer in introducing the latest technology in Banking

- 100% Core Banking Solution(CBS) Branches
- 100% Business Computerisation
- 1567 Automated Teller Machines(ATM)
- 24 x 7 Service through more than 99242 ATMs under shared network
- Internet and Tele Banking services to all Core Banking customers
- e-payment facility for Corporate customers
- Cash Management Services
- Depository Services
- Reuter Screen, Telerate, Reuter Monitors, Dealing System provided at Overseas Branch, Chennai
- I B Credit Card Launched
- I B Gold Coin
- I B Prepaid Cards Launched (GIFT Card, International Travel Card)
Indian Overseas Bank

History
Indian Overseas Bank (IOB) was founded on February 10th 1937, by Shri.M.Ct.M. Chidambaram Chettyar, a pioneer in many fields - Banking, Insurance and Industry with the twin objectives of specialising 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 Crs and Advances at Rs.3.23 Crs at that time.

Development
In terms of The Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings Act 1970, the General Superintendence, Direction and Management of the affairs and business of the Bank vests in the Board of Directors which is entitled to exercise all such powers and do all such acts and things as the Bank is authorized to exercise and do.
Pre-nationalisation era (1947-69)

During the period, 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. It introduced the popular Personal Loan scheme during this period.

In 1964, the Bank made a beginning in computerisation in the areas of inter-branch reconciliation and provident fund accounts.

In 1968, IOB established a full-fledged department to cater exclusively to the needs of the Agriculture sector.

At the time of Nationalisation (1969)

IOB was one of the 14 major banks that was nationalised in 1969.

On the eve of Nationalisation in 1969, IOB had 195 branches in India with aggregate deposits of Rs. 67.70 Crs. and Advances of Rs. 44.90 Crs.

Post-nationalisation era (1969-1992)

In 1973, IOB had to wind up its five Malaysian branches as the Banking law in Malaysia prohibited operation of foreign Government owned banks. This led to creation of United Asian Bank Berhad in which IOB had 16.67% of the paid up capital.

In the same year Bharat Overseas Bank Ltd was created in India with 30% equity participation from IOB to take over IOB’s branch at Bangkok in Thailand.

In 1977, IOB opened its branch in Seoul and the Bank opened a Foreign Currency Banking Unit in the free trade zone in Colombo in 1979.

The Bank has sponsored 3 Regional Rural Banks viz. Puri Gramya Bank, Pandyan Grama Bank, Dhenkanal Gramya Bank.

The Bank setup a separate Computer Policy and Planning Department (CPPD) to implement the programme of computerisation, to develop software packages on its own and to impart training to staff members in this field.
4.1.13 Oriental Bank of Commerce

History
Oriental Bank of Commerce made a beginning under its Founding Father, Late Rai Bahadur Lala Sohan Lal, the first Chairman of the Bank. Within four years of coming into existence, the Bank had to face partition. Branches in the newly formed Pakistan had to be closed down and the Registered Office had to be shifted from Lahore to Amritsar. Late Lala Karam Chand Thapar, the then Chairman of the Bank, in a unique gesture honoured the commitments made to the depositors from Pakistan and paid every rupee to its departing customers.

The Bank has witnessed many ups and downs since its establishment. The period of 1970-76 is said to be the most challenging phase in the history of the Bank. At one time profit plummeted to ₹175, that prompted the owner of the bank, the Thapar House, to sell / close the bank. Then employees and leaders of the Bank came forward to rescue the Bank. The owners were moved and had to change their decision of selling the bank and in turn they decided to improve the position of the bank with the active cooperation and support of all the employees. Their efforts bore fruits and performance of the bank improved significantly. This was the turning point in the history of the bank.

The bank was nationalised on 15 April 1980. At that time total working of the bank was ₹483 crores having 19th position among the 20 nationalised banks. Within a decade the bank turned into one of the most efficient and best performing banks of India.

Development
The bank has progressed on several fronts crossing the Business Mix mark of ₹2 lac crores as on 31 March 2010 making it the seventh largest Public Sector Bank in India, achievement of 100% CBS, reorienting of lending strategy through Large & Mid Corporates and establishment of new wings viz., Rural Development and Retail & Priority Sector. The Bank has to its utmost credit lowest staff cost with highest productivity in the Indian banking industry.

OBC is already implementing a GRAMEEN PROJECT in Dehradun District (UP) and Hanumangarh District (Rajasthan). Formulated on the pattern of the Bangladesh
Grameen Bank, the Scheme has a unique feature of disbursing small loans ranging from ₹75 onwards. The beneficiaries of the Grameen Project are mostly women. The Bank is engaged in providing training to rural folk in using locally available raw material to produce pickles, jams etc. This has provided self-employment and augmented income levels thus reforming lives of rural folk and encouraging cottage industries in rural areas.

OBC launched yet another unique scheme christened 'The Comprehensive Village Development Programme' on the auspicious day of Baisakhi, the 13th of April 1997 at three villages in Punjab namely Rurki Kalan (Distt. Sangrur), Raje Majra (Distt. Ropar) and Khaira Majha (Distt. Jaladhar) and two villages in Haryana, namely Khunga (Distt. Jind) and Narwal (Distt. Kaithal). The pilot launch was a great success. Emboldened by the success, Bank extended the programme to more villages. At present, it covers 15 villages; 10 in Punjab, 4 in Haryana and 1 in Rajasthan. The programme focuses on providing a comprehensive and integrated package providing rural finance to the villagers with Village Development as its focus, thus contributing towards infrastructural development and augmentation of income for each farmer of the village. The Bank has implemented 14 point action plan for strengthening of credit delivery to women and has designated 5 branches as specialised branches for women entrepreneurs.
4.1.14 Punjab National Bank

History
Punjab under the British especially after annexation in 1849 witnessed a period of rapid development giving rise to a new educated class fired with a desire for freedom from the yoke of slavery. Amongst the cherished desires of this new class was also an overriding ambition to start a Swadeshi Bank with Indian Capital and management representing all sections of the Indian community. The idea was first mooted by Rai Mool Raj of Arya Samaj who, as reported by Lal Lajpat Rai, had long cherished the idea that Indians should have a national bank of their own.

On May 23, 1894, the efforts materialized. The founding board was drawn from different parts of India professing different faiths and a varied back-ground with, however, the common objective of providing country with a truly national bank which would further the economic interest of the country.

The Bank opened for business on 12 April, 1895. A Maiden Dividend of 4% was declared after only 7 months of operation. Lala Lajpat Rai was the first to open an account with the bank which was housed in the building opposite the Arya Samaj Mandir in Anarkali in Lahore. His younger brother joined the Bank as a Manager. Authorised total capital of the Bank was Rs. 2 lakhs, the working capital was Rs. 20000. It had total staff strength of nine and the total monthly salary amounted to Rs. 320.

Development
The first branch outside Lahore was opened in Rawalpindi in 1900. The Bank made slow, but steady progress in the first decade of its existence. Lala Lajpat Rai joined the Board of Directors soon after. In 1913, the banking industry in India was hit by a severe crisis following the failure of the Peoples Bank of India founded by Lala Harkishan Lal. As many as 78 banks failed during this crisis. Punjab National Bank survived.

The years 1926 to 1936 were turbulent and loss ridden ones for the banking industry the world over. The 1929 Wall Street crash plunged the world into a severe economic crisis.
In 1951, the Bank took over the assets and liabilities of Bharat Bank Ltd. and became the second largest bank in the private sector. In 1962, it amalgamated the Indo-Commercial Bank with it. From its dwindled deposits of Rs. 43 crores in 1949 it rose to cross the Rs. 355 crores mark by the July 1969. Its number of offices had increased to 569 and advances from Rs. 19 crores in 1949 to Rs. 243 crores by July 1969 when it was nationalised.
4.1.15 State Bank of India

History
The origin of the State Bank of India goes back to the first decade of the nineteenth century with the establishment of the Bank of Calcutta in Calcutta on 2 June 1806. Three years later, the bank received its charter and was re-designed as the Bank of Bengal (2 January 1809). A unique institution, it was the first joint-stock bank of British India sponsored by the Government of Bengal. The Bank of Bombay (15 April 1840) and the Bank of Madras (1 July 1843) followed the Bank of Bengal. These three banks remained at the apex of modern banking in India till their amalgamation as the Imperial Bank of India on 27 January 1921.

Primarily Anglo-Indian creations, the three presidency banks came into existence either as a result of the compulsions of imperial finance or by the felt needs of local European commerce and were not imposed from outside in an arbitrary manner to modernise India's economy. Their evolution was, however, shaped by ideas culled from similar developments in Europe and England, and was influenced by changes occurring in the structure of both the local trading environment and those in the relations of the Indian economy to the economy of Europe and the global economic framework.

Development
The establishment of the Bank of Bengal marked the advent of limited liability, joint-stock banking in India. So was the associated innovation in banking, viz. the decision to allow the Bank of Bengal to issue notes, which would be accepted for payment of public revenues within a restricted geographical area. This right of note issue was very valuable not only for the Bank of Bengal but also its two siblings, the Banks of Bombay and Madras. It meant an accretion to the capital of the banks, a capital on which the proprietors did not have to pay any interest. The concept of deposit banking was also an innovation because the practice of accepting money for safekeeping (and in some cases, even investment on behalf of the clients) by the indigenous bankers had not spread as a general habit in most parts of India. But, for a long time, and especially upto the time that the three presidency banks had a right of note issue, bank
notes and government balances made up the bulk of the investible resources of the banks.

**State Bank of India** has the following five Associate Banks (ABs) with controlling interest ranging from 75% to 100%.

1. State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur (SBBJ)
2. State Bank of Hyderabad (SBH)
3. State Bank of Mysore (SBM)
4. State Bank of Patiala (SBP)
5. State Bank of Travancore (SBT)

As on June 30, 2011, the five ABs have a combined network of 4748 branches in India which are on core banking and 4713 ATMs networked with SBI ATMs, providing value added services to clientele.
4.1.16  Syndicate Bank

History
Syndicate Bank was established in 1925 in Udupi, the abode of Lord Krishna 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. At the time of its establishment, the bank was known as Canara Industrial and Banking Syndicate Limited. The bank, along with 13 major commercial banks of India, was nationalised on 19 July 1969, by the Government of India.

The business started with a capital of 8000 rupees. T M A Pai, Upendra Pai and Vaman Kudva strove together to set up the bank. The first branch of the bank started its operations in 1928 at Udupi, in Dakshin Kannada district in Karnataka state. By 1937, it had secured its membership as a clearing house at Mumbai. The primary objective of the business was to extend the financial assistance to local weavers. Initially, the bank collected as low as two annas from the door steps of the depositors daily through its agents. This type of system wherein the agents of the bank come doorsteps to collect deposit is still prevailing in India and is referred to as the Pigmy Deposit Scheme.

Their objective was primarily to extend financial assistance to the local weavers who were crippled by a crisis in the handloom industry through mobilising 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.

Development
The progress of Syndicate Bank has been synonymous with the phase of progressive banking in India. Spanning over 80 years of pioneering expertise, the Bank has created for itself a solid customer base comprising customers of two or three generations. Being firmly rooted in rural India and understanding the grassroot realities, the Bank's perception had vision of future India. It has been propagating innovations in Banking and also has been receptive to new ideas, without however
getting uprooted from its distinctive socio-economic and cultural ethos. Its philosophy of growth by mutual sustenance of both the Bank and the people has paid rich dividends. The Bank has been operating as a catalyst of development across the country with particular reference to the common man at the individual level and in rural/semi urban centres at the area level.

The Bank is well equipped to meet the challenges of the 21st century in the areas of information technology, knowledge and competition. A comprehensive IT plan is being put in place and the skills and knowledge of the Bank's personnel are being upgraded through a variety of training programmes to promote customer delight in every sphere of its activity. The Bank has launched an ambitious technology plan called Centralised Banking Solution (CBS) whereby 500 of our strategic branches with their ATMs are being networked nationwide over a 4 year period. The Bank is pioneer among Public Sector Banks on launching CBS. Our bank has already achieved CBS implementation among all its branches. Thus, the bank is 100% CBS enabled.
History
Founded in 1943, UCO Bank is a commercial bank and a Government of India Undertaking. Its Board of Directors consists of government representatives from the Government of India and Reserve Bank of India as well as eminent professionals like accountants, management experts, economists, businessmen, etc. The idea of a truly Indian bank was first conceived of by Mr. G.D Birla, the doyen of Indian Industrial renaissance, after the historic "Quit India" movement in 1942. Soon this nascent idea came into reality and, on the 6th of January 1943, The United Commercial Bank Ltd. was born with its Registered and Head Office at Kolkata. The very first Board of Directors was represented by eminent personalities of the country drawn from all walks of life, and this all-India character of the Bank has been assiduously maintained till date not only in the composition of its Board but also in the geographical spread of its 2500 and more branches in the country as well as in its overseas centres in Singapore and Hong Kong.

Development
 Its name was changed to UCO Bank, in 1985, by an act of Indian Parliament as a bank in Bangladesh existed with the name “United Commercial Bank” which caused confusion in the international banking arena. As of 6 January 2013 the bank had 2550 Service Units spread all over India, with four overseas branches two each in Singapore and Hong Kong. The Bank has 44 Zonal Offices spread all over India. As on 31 March 2012, Government Share-holding of the Bank was 65.19 per cent. Branch expansion started at a fast pace, particularly in rural areas, and the bank achieved several unique distinctions in Priority Sector lending and other social uplift activities. To keep pace with the developing scenario and expansion of business, the Bank undertook an exercise in organisational restructuring in the year 1972. This resulted into more functional specialisation, decentralisation of administration and emphasis on development of personnel skill and attitude. Side by side, whole hearted commitment into the government’s poverty alleviation programmes continued and the convenorship of State Level Bankers’ Committee (SLBC) was entrusted on the Bank for Odisha and Himachal Pradesh in 1983.
4.1.18 Union Bank of India

History
Union Bank of India was established on 11th November 1919 with its headquarters in the city of Bombay now known as Mumbai.

Union Bank of India (UBI) was registered on 11 November 1919 as a limited company in Mumbai and was inaugurated by Mahatma Gandhi. At the time of India's Independence in 1947, UBI only had four branches - three in Mumbai and one in Saurashtra, all concentrated in key trade centres. After Independence UBI accelerated its growth and by the time the government nationalised it in 1969, it had grown to 240 branches in 28 states. Shortly after nationalisation, UBI merged in Belgaum Bank, a private sector bank established in 1930 that had itself merged in a bank in 1964, the Shri Jadeya Shankarling Bank. Then in 1985 UBI merged in Miraj State Bank, which had been established in 1929. In 1999 the Reserve Bank of India requested that UBI acquire Sikkim Bank in a rescue after extensive irregularities had been discovered at the non-scheduled bank. Sikkim Bank had eight branches located in the North-east, which was attractive to UBI.

Development
The Head Office building of the Bank in Mumbai was inaugurated by Mahatma Gandhi, the Father of the nation in the year 1921, and he said on the occasion: "We should have the ability to carry on a big bank, to manage efficiently crore of rupees in the course of our national activities. Though we have not many banks amongst us, it does not follow that we are not capable of efficiently managing crore and tens of crore of rupees."

His prescient words anticipated the growth of the bank that has taken place in the decades that followed. The Bank now operates through over 3500 branches across the country. The Bank's core values of prudent management without ignoring opportunities is reflected in the fact that the Bank has shown uninterrupted profit during all 93 years of its operations.

Union Bank has been playing a very proactive role in the economic growth of India and it extends credit for the requirements of different sectors of economy. Industries, exports, trading, agriculture, infrastructure and the individual segments are sectors in
which the bank has deployed credit to spur economic growth and to earn from a well diversified portfolio of assets.

Resources are mobilized through Current, Savings and Term Deposits and through refinance and borrowings from abroad. The Bank has a large clientele base of over 49 million.

On the technology front the Bank has taken early initiatives and 100% of its branches are computerized. The Bank has also introduced Core Banking Solution with connectivity between branches. 100% of the business of the Bank is under Core Banking Solution making it a leader among its peers in infusion of technology. Many innovative products are developed using the technology platform to offer an array of choices to customers, adding speed and convenience to transactions. Technology will also enable the Bank to derive substantial cost reduction while creating the requisite capacity to handle the ever increasing volume of business in a competitive environment that offers immense opportunities.

At the end of March 2013 the Bank achieved total business level of Rs. 4,75,673 crore (Rupees four lakh seventy five thousand six hundred seventy three crore).

Behind all these achievements is a dedicated team of staff, which is truly cosmopolitan in its composition. Many generations of members of staff have contributed in building up the strong edifice of the Bank. The present team of over 31,000 members of staff distinguishes itself with its customer centricity, willingness to learn and adherence to values enabling us to be recognized as a caring organization where people enjoy their work and relationship with customers.

Union Bank of India (UBI) (BSE: 532477) is one of the largest public sector banks of India (the government owns 55.43% of its share capital remains public, private organisations and foreign companies), is listed on the Forbes 2000. It has assets of USD 13.45 billion and all the bank's branches have been networked with its 4129 ATMs. Its online Telebanking facility are available to all its Core Banking Customers - individual as well as corporate. It has representative offices in Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates, Beijing, Peoples Republic of China, London, Shanghai, and Sydney, and a branch in Hong Kong.
History
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.

Development
Vijaya Bank steadily grew into a large All India bank, with nine smaller banks merging with it during the 1963-68. The credit for this merger as well as growth goes to late Shri M.Sunder Ram Shetty, who was then the Chief Executive of the bank. The bank was nationalised on 15th April 1980. The bank has built a network of 1449 branches, 48 Extension Counters and 1001 ATMs as at 29.09.2013, that span all 28 states and 4 union territories in the country.
Each branch provides effective and efficient services and significantly contributes to the growth of the individual, and the nation.
Vijaya Bank today is a PAN India Institution, serving diverse sectors of the society. The bank has built a network of 1449 branches, 48 Extension Counters and 1001 ATMs as at 29.09.2013, that span all 28 states and 4 union territories in the country.
The Bank has the highest number of branches in its home state Karnataka.
Vijaya Bank offers a bouquet of innovative and attractive products and services to the customers. Vijaya Bank also incorporated the latest technology to provide the best services to our customers. The Bank offers several technology products, such as, ATMs, cash deposit machines, Debit and Credit cards, internet banking, Mobile Banking, Phone Banking, Funds transfer through RTGS and NEFT etc. All Branches / offices are under RTGS / NEFT. The Bank also offers RuPay cards to its customers.
4.2 PROFILE OF PRIVATE SECTOR BANKS

4.2.1 Axis Bank

History
Axis Bank is one of the first new generation private sector banks to have begun operations in 1994. The Bank was promoted in 1993, jointly by Specified Undertaking of Unit Trust of India (SUUTI) (then known as Unit Trust of India), Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC), General Insurance Corporation of India (GIC), National Insurance Company Ltd., The New India Assurance Company Ltd., The Oriental Insurance Company Ltd. and United India Insurance Company Ltd. The shareholding of Unit Trust of India was subsequently transferred to SUUTI, an entity established in 2003.

Development
Axis Bank is the third largest private sector bank in India. Axis Bank offers the entire spectrum of financial services to customer segments covering Large and Mid-Corporates, MSME, Agriculture and Retail Businesses.
The Bank has a large footprint of 1947 domestic branches (including extension counters) and 11,245 ATMs spread across the country as on 31st March 2013. The Bank also has overseas offices in Singapore, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Colombo, Dubai and Abu Dhabi.
With a balance sheet size of Rs.3,40,561 crores as on 31st March 2013, Axis Bank has achieved consistent growth and stable asset quality with a 5 year CAGR (2009-13) of 26% in Total Assets, 24% in Total Deposits, 27% in Total Advances and 37% in Net Profit.
The Bank has authorized share capital of Rs. 850 crores comprising 850,000,000 equity shares of Rs.10/- each. As on 31st March, 2013 the Bank has issued, subscribed and paid-up equity capital of Rs. 467.95 crores, constituting 467,954,468 shares of Rs. 10/- each. The Bank’s shares are listed on the National Stock Exchange and the Bombay Stock Exchange. The GDRs issued by the Bank are listed on the London Stock Exchange (LSE).
4.2.2 Catholic Syrian Bank Ltd.

History
The genesis of Indian banking is associated to a large extent with Swadeshi movement, which inspired many Indians to promote Swadeshi banks in the beginning of the 20th Century.

The Catholic Syrian Bank was founded on 26 November 1920 in Thrissur city and commenced business on 1 January 1921 with an authorised capital of ₹5 lacs and a paid up capital of ₹45,270. In August 1969, the bank was included in the Second Schedule to the Reserve Bank of India Act 1934. In 1975, the bank attained the status of "A" Class Scheduled Bank when its total deposits crossed ₹25 crores.

Development
During its first two decades, Syrian Catholic operated only in Kerala. Banks and credit institutions which proliferated especially in Kerala received a jolt and many of them came to their doom following the crash of the Travancore National Quilon Bank in 1938 followed by Palai Central Bank in 1960. During the period many small banks came to the verge of collapse shaking the confidence of the public and what followed was a process of consolidation. The strategy of mergers and amalgamations of small banks with bigger banks brought the number of banks within controllable limits, thereby making the industry's base strong. In 1964-65, Catholic Syrian Bank took part in taking over the liabilities and assets of five small/medium sized banks in Kerala.

The necessity of imparting training to staff looked very important and a modest beginning was therefore, made in setting up a Training College in 1975. In the same year the Bank entered the field of foreign Exchange. At a very early stage, the Bank recognised mechanisation as an effective tool of management and streamlined its accounting procedures by introduction of Data processing system. From November 1975, reconciliation of inter-branch accounts was mechanised by using IBM Data processing machines.

At present, the bank has a network of 364 branches which includes NRI/SSI/Industrial Finance and Service branches. The Bank also plans to open more number of branches in a phased manner.
4.2.3 Development Credit Bank

History
Founded in the 1930s, in Mumbai from a series of Co-operative bank mergers with the Ismailia Co-operative Bank Limited and the Masalawala Co-operative Bank respectively. These 2 banks later merged to form Development Co-operative Bank that changed to Development Credit Bank after it was granted the scheduled bank license by the Reserve Bank of India in May 1995. The Bank went on to successfully offer shares to the public by an Initial Public Offering (IPO) in 2006.

DCB is a modern emerging new generation private sector bank with 100 branches across 15 states and 2 union territories. It is a scheduled commercial bank regulated by the Reserve Bank of India. It is professionally managed and governed. DCB Bank has contemporary technology and infrastructure including state of the art internet banking for personal as well as business banking customers.

Development
DCB Bank’s business segments are Retail, micro-SMEs, SMEs, mid-Corporate, Agriculture, Commodities, Government, Public Sector, Indian Banks, Co-operative Banks and Non Banking Finance Companies (NBFC). DCB Bank has approximately 450,000 customers.

DCB Bank has deep roots in India since its inception in 1930s. Its promoter and promoter group the Aga Khan Fund for Economic Development (AKFED) & Platinum Jubilee Investments Ltd. holds over 19% stake. AKFED is an international development enterprise. It is dedicated to promoting entrepreneurship and building economically sound companies.

Built on over 78 years of trust, tradition and togetherness, DCB Bank was converted into a Scheduled Commercial Bank on May 31,1995, in the wake of India’s economic liberalisation. It was the only co-operative bank, which successfully crossed over and thrived in the face of change. The Bank has a network of 100 state-of-the-art, customer friendly, and conveniently located branches across the states of Maharashtra, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Delhi/ NCR, Rajasthan, Goa, Tamil Nadu, Haryana, West Bengal and the Union Territories of Daman & Diu and Dadra & Nagar Haveli.
4.2.4 Dhanlaxmi Bank

History
Dhanalakshmi Bank Ltd was incorporated on 14 November 1927 by a group of enterprising entrepreneurs at Thrissur city, the "Cultural Capital of Kerala" with a capital of ₹11,000 and 7 employees. It became a Scheduled Commercial Bank in the year 1977. It has today attained national stature with 275 branches and 404 ATMs spread over the states of Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Delhi, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Chandigarh, Goa, and Hariyana. Current employee strength is around 4,400.

Development
Dhanlaxmi Bank has reported a 11.8 per cent rise in net profit at ₹26.06 crores in the 12 months ended 31 March 2011, against ₹23.3 crores, a growth of 11.8 per cent. Total income rose to ₹1,053.19 crores from ₹625.56 crore. The financial year 2011 was a year for consolidation for the Bank. On all parameters, including important ones such as business growth, net interest margin and NPA control, it was a good year. Net interest margin for the year was around 2.7 per cent. The bank's loan-book witnessed a sharp growth largely on account of a greater thrust on the retail segment and diversification across regions, the release said. The bank's total income increased from ₹182.4 crores in the quarter ended 31 March 2010 to ₹342.2 crores, recording a growth of 87.6 per cent. Non-interest income rose from ₹31.9 to ₹46.1 crores as a result of a focused thrust on fee-based business.

Dhanlaxmi Bank has introduced Centralised Banking Solution (CBS) on the Flex cube platform at all its branches for extending anywhere/anytime/anyhow banking to its clientele through multiple delivery channels. The bank has set up a data centre in Bangalore, to keep the networked system operational round the clock. A disaster recovery centre is also operational at Thrissur for meeting various contingencies. The bank is a depository participant of NSDL (National Security Depository Limited) offering Demat services through select branches. Bank is offering online trading in association with Destimoney securities. It has partnered AGS Infotech for installation of ATMs. It offers VISA-branded debit and credit cards to customers. It is also offering insurance services through Bajaj Allianz Life Insurance company as their Bank assurance partner.
4.2.5 Federal Bank

History
In the year 1931, Travancore Federal Bank was inaugurated at Pattamukkil Varattisseril at Nedumpuram, near Thiruvalla, Kerala.

In 1947, the bank’s name was shortened from Travancore Federal Bank to Federal Bank. In 1970, the bank became a Scheduled Commercial Bank. Bank is having its overseas representative office in Abu Dhabi.

Federal Bank Limited is a major Indian commercial bank in the private sector headquartered at Aluva, Kerala having more than thousand branches and ATMs spread across different States in India. The Federal Bank Limited (the erstwhile Travancore Federal Bank Limited) was incorporated with an authorised capital of rupees five thousand at Nedumpuram, a place near Tiruvalla in Central Travancore on 28/4/1931 under the Travancore Company's Act. It started business of auction –chitty and other banking transactions connected with agriculture and industry.

Development
Federal Bank was the principal sponsor of Kochi Tuskers Kerala. The tickets for KTK’s home matches were sold through Federal bank branches and their website.

Federal Bank was the perfect banking partner of Micromax ODI Cricket Series 2012 played between India and Sri Lanka in July–August, 2012.

As Government of India has decided to introduce ‘Direct Cash Transfer’ (DCT) of various welfare schemes directly to beneficiaries’ bank account which is linked with Aadhaar Number w.e.f. January 1, 2013, Federal Bank customers can link their Aadhaar account.

Federal Bank Limited) is a major Indian commercial bank in the private sector, headquartered at Aluva, Kochi, Kerala. It is the fourth largest bank in India in terms of capital base. As of 18 April 2013, Federal Bank has 1124 branches spread across 24 states in India and 1272 ATMs around the country (across 108 metro centres, 224 urban centres, 384 semi-urban locations and 87 rural areas). Federal Bank opened its 1000th branch at Muthoor, Thiruvalla in Kerala on 17 August 2012, and is planning to hire 2000 professionals by September 2012. The Bank would be the first Bank from Kerala to cross the milestone of 1000 branch network.
4.2.6 HDFC Bank Ltd.

The Housing Development Finance Corporation Limited (HDFC) was amongst the first to receive an "in principle" approval from the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to set up a bank in the private sector, as part of RBI"s liberalisation of the Indian Banking Industry in 1994. The bank was incorporated in August 1994 in the name of "HDFC Bank Limited", with its registered office in Mumbai, India. HDFC Bank commenced operations as a Scheduled Commercial Bank in January 1995.

HDFC Bank is headquartered in Mumbai and currently has a nationwide network of 3,251 Branches and 11,177 ATM's in 2,022 Indian towns and cities.

Development

DFC is India's premier housing finance company and enjoys an impeccable track record in India as well as in international markets. Since its inception in 1977, the Corporation has maintained a consistent and healthy growth in its operations to remain the market leader in mortgages. Its outstanding loan portfolio covers well over a million dwelling units. HDFC has developed significant expertise in retail mortgage loans to different market segments and also has a large corporate client base for its housing related credit facilities. With its experience in the financial markets, strong market reputation, large shareholder base and unique consumer franchise, HDFC was ideally positioned to promote a bank in the Indian environment.

HDFC Bank was the first bank in India to launch an International Debit Card in association with VISA (Visa Electron) and issues the MasterCard Maestro debit card as well. The Bank launched its credit card business in late 2001. By March 2009, the bank had a total card base (debit and credit cards) of over 13 million. The Bank is also one of the leading players in the "merchant acquiring" business with over 70,000 Point-of-sale (POS) terminals for debit / credit cards acceptance at merchant establishments. The Bank is positioned in various net based B2C opportunities including a wide range of Internet banking services for Fixed Deposits, Loans, Bill Payments, etc.
4.2.7 ICICI Bank

History
ICICI Bank was originally promoted in 1994 by ICICI Limited, an Indian financial institution, and was its wholly-owned subsidiary. ICICI's shareholding in ICICI Bank was reduced to 46% through a public offering of shares in India in fiscal 1998, an equity offering in the form of ADRs listed on the NYSE in fiscal 2000, ICICI Bank's acquisition of Bank of Madura Limited in an all-stock amalgamation in fiscal 2001, and secondary market sales by ICICI to institutional investors in fiscal 2001 and fiscal 2002. ICICI was formed in 1955 at the initiative of the World Bank, the Government of India and representatives of Indian industry. The principal objective was to create a development financial institution for providing medium-term and long-term project financing to Indian businesses.
In the 1990s, ICICI transformed its business from a development financial institution offering only project finance to a diversified financial services group offering a wide variety of products and services, both directly and through a number of subsidiaries and affiliates like ICICI Bank. In 1999, ICICI become the first Indian company and the first bank or financial institution from non-Japan Asia to be listed on the NYSE.

Development
In October 2001, the Boards of Directors of ICICI and ICICI Bank approved the merger of ICICI and two of its wholly-owned retail finance subsidiaries, ICICI Personal Financial Services Limited and ICICI Capital Services Limited, with ICICI Bank.
ICICI Bank is India's largest private sector bank with total assets of Rs. 5,367.95 billion (US$ 99 billion) at March 31, 2013 and profit after tax Rs. 83.25 billion (US$ 1,533 million) for the year ended March 31, 2013. The Bank has a network of 3,514 branches and 11,063 ATMs in India, and has a presence in 19 countries, including India.
ICICI Bank offers a wide range of banking products and financial services to corporate and retail customers through a variety of delivery channels and through its specialised subsidiaries in the areas of investment banking, life and non-life insurance, venture capital and asset management.
The Bank currently has subsidiaries in the United Kingdom, Russia and Canada, branches in United States, Singapore, Bahrain, Hong Kong, Sri Lanka, Qatar and Dubai International Finance Centre and representative offices in United Arab Emirates, China, South Africa, Bangladesh, Thailand, Malaysia and Indonesia. Our UK subsidiary has established branches in Belgium and Germany.

ICICI Bank's equity shares are listed in India on Bombay Stock Exchange and the National Stock Exchange of India Limited and its American Depositary Receipts (ADRs) are listed on the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE).
4.2.8 IndusInd Bank

History
IndusInd Bank derives its name and inspiration from the Indus Valley civilisation - a culture described by National Geographic as 'one of the greatest of the ancient world' combining a spirit of innovation with sound business and trade practices.

Mr. Srichand P. Hinduja, a leading Non-Resident Indian businessman and head of the Hinduja Group, conceived the vision of IndusInd Bank - the first of the new-generation private banks in India -and through collective contributions from the NRI community towards India's economic and social development, brought our Bank into being.

The Bank, formally inaugurated in April 1994 by Dr. Manmohan Singh, Honourable Prime Minister of India who was then the country’s Finance Minister, started with a capital base of Rs.1,000 million (USD 32 million at the prevailing exchange rate), of which Rs.600 million was raised through private placement from Indian Residents while the balance Rs.400 million (USD 13 million) was contributed by Non-Resident Indians.

Development
A New Era
IndusInd Bank, which commenced operations in 1994, caters to the needs of both consumer and corporate customers. Its technology platform supports multi-channel delivery capabilities. As on September 30, 2013, IndusInd Bank has 560 branches, and 1025 ATMs spread across 388 geographical locations of the country. The Bank also has representative offices in London and Dubai.

The Bank believes in driving its business through technology. It enjoys clearing bank status for both major stock exchanges - BSE and NSE - and major commodity exchanges in the country, including MCX, NCDEX, and NMCE. IndusInd Bank on April 1, 2013 was included in the NIFTY 50 benchmark index. IndusInd Bank also offers DP facilities for stock and commodity segments.
4.2.9 ING Vysya Bank

History
The bank was formed from the 2002 acquisition of an equity stake in Indian Vysya Bank by the Dutch ING Group. This merger marked the first between an Indian bank and a foreign bank. Prior to this transaction, Vysya Bank had a seven-year old strategic alliance with erstwhile Belgian bank Banque Bruxelles Lambert, which was also acquired by ING Group in 1998.

ING Vysya Bank Ltd is a premier private sector bank with retail, private and wholesale banking platforms that serve over two million customers. With 80 years of history in India and leveraging ING’s global financial expertise, the bank offers a broad range of innovative and established products and services, across its 527 branches. The bank, which has close to 10,000 employees, is also listed in Bombay Stock Exchange Limited and National Stock Exchange of India Limited. ING Vysya Bank was ranked among top 5 Most Trusted Brands among private sector banks in India in the Economic Times Brand Equity – Neilsen survey 2011.

About ING Group
ING is a global financial institution of Dutch origin offering banking, investments, life insurance and retirement services.
More than 84,000 ING employees server over 61 million private, corporate and institutional customers in over 40 countries in Europe, North America, Latin America, Asia and Australia.
We draw on our experience and expertise, our commitment to excellent service and our global scale to meet the needs of a broad customer base, comprising individuals, families, small, businesses, large corporations, institutions and governments.
4.2.10 Jammu and Kashmir Bank

History
The Jammu and Kashmir Bank was founded on October 1, 1938 under letters patent issued by the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir, Hari Singh. The Maharaja invited eminent Kashmiri investors to become founding directors and shareholders of the bank, the most notable of which were Abdul Aziz Mantoo, Pesten Gee and the Bhaghat Family, all of whom acquired major shareholdings. The Bank commenced business on July 4, 1939 and was considered the first of its nature and composition as a State owned bank in the country. The Bank was established as a semi-State Bank with participation in capital by State and the public under the control of State Government. In 1971, the Bank acquired the status of a scheduled bank and was declared as an "A" Class bank by the Reserve Bank of India in 1976.

The bank had to face serious problems at the time of independence when out of its total of ten branches two branches of Muzaffarabad, Rawalakot and Mirpur fell to the other side of the line of control (now Pakistan-administered Kashmir) along with cash and other assets. Following the extension of Central laws to the state of Jammu & Kashmir, the bank was defined as a government company as per the provisions of Indian companies act 1956. Mushtaq Ahmed is the new Chairman & CEO of Jammu & Kashmir Bank.

Development
J&K Bank’s Annual Report 2008-09 has won three awards at the prestigious LACP 2009 Vision Awards – the world’s largest award programme for Annual Reports, organized by California-based League of American Communications Professionals (LACP), USA. The bank is celebrating its platinum jubilee this fiscal year (FY13). On April 1, 2013 the bank surpassed the target of promised Rs 100000 Crore business and is confident of meeting its other annual targets as well in its Platinum Jubilee year.

On May 15 2013, bank announced that it has achieved the target of promised Rs 1000 Crore profit for the FY 2012-13. The bank posted net profit of Rs 1055.10 crores and business turnover of Rs 103421 crore for the FY 2012-13. In its Platinum jubilee year,
the banks board of directors recommended special dividend of 500% or Rs 50 per share for 2012-13.

The Bank's Corporate Headquarter is situated in Srinagar. The Bank has a network of 750 business units (branches) and 726 ATMs across the country as on October 1, 2013.
History
The Karnataka Bank was incorporated on February 18, 1924, as the Karnataka Bank Limited and commenced business on May 23, 1924. Its founders established it at Mangalore, a coastal town in the Dakshina Kannada district of Madras Presidency. Karnataka Bank Limited is a private sector banking institution based in the town of Mangalore in Karnataka, India. The Reserve Bank of India has designated Karnataka Bank as an A1+-class scheduled commercial bank.

1960: Karnataka Bank acquired the Sringeri Sharada Bank, which was established in 1942 and which had four branches when Karnataka acquired it.

1964: Karnataka Bank took over the assets and liabilities of the Chitradurga Bank (also known as Chitladurg Bank), which was established in 1868 in Mysore State and was the oldest bank in Mysore.

1966: Karnataka Bank took over the assets and liabilities of the Bank of Karnataka, in Hubli.

Development
In 2000, Karnataka Bank signed a memorandum of understanding with Infosys Technologies to develop a core-banking solution called FINACLE. Over 221 branches were networked up to March 31, 2004. The main motto of this programme is "Anytime/Anywhere banking".

In 2002, the bank concluded a pact with Corporation Bank for sharing its ATMs. A year later, the bank introduced the Moneyplant card that allows customers to withdraw money from any of their Karnataka bank accounts.

In September 2003, the bank shifted its head office from Kodialbail to Kankanady. The bank now has a national presence with a network of some 555 branches across 22 states and 2 Union territories. It has over 5844 employees and 4.84 million customers, including farmers and artisans in villages and small towns throughout the country. Its shares are entirely privately owned by some 86,868 shareholders.

The bank has the Best Bank Award for "Managing IT Risk" under small bank category for the year 2010-11, instituted by Institute for Development and Research in Banking Technology (IDRBT). In August 2008, Karnataka Bank received the Sun
and NDTV Green IT Award. Sun Microsystems and NDTV gave the award to in recognition of the bank's "green policies" and use of earth-friendly technology such as solar power.

In August 2008, the Karnataka Bank introduced Quick Remit, a facility to make money transfer easy for Non-Resident Indians living in Canada, USA and the UK. The bank also runs a 24-hour Internet banking service called Moneyclick.
4.2.12 Karur Vaysya Bank

History
'The Karur Vysya Bank Limited', popularly known as KVB was set up in 1916 by Mr M.A Venkatarama Chettiar and Mr Athi Krishna Chettiar, to capitalise on the previously unexploited market of traders and agriculturists in and around Karur, a town in Tamil Nadu.

Though the bank started with a seed capital of ₹1 lakh, as with most banks, the seed capital has grown, as have the services sold. The bank is managed and guided by the Board of Directors drawn from different fields.

Realising that there is more money elsewhere, the bank expanded out of Karur and established approximately 563 branches in other States and Union Territories in order to gain a pan-India presence.

Development
It has '563' Branches and network of 1503 ATM's as on 29-October-2013.

KVB total business till SEPTEMBER 2013 was around 76000 crore.

Financial landmarks of the bank as on 31.03.2013:
Total business of the bank was at Rs. 68359 cr. with total deposits at Rs. 38653 cr. and total advances at Rs. 29706 cr.

The net profit of the bank for fiscal 2012-13 was Rs. 550.32 cr.

The net owned funds of the bank are Rs. 3085.19 cr.

The bank has a Capital Adequacy Raito of 14.41 % (Basel II) as against the RBI stipulated norm of 9%.

The Net NPA was at 0.37%.

The bank has been earning profits since inception and has been declaring dividend uninterruptedly.

The bank has declared 100% dividend since 2003-04. Since 2007-08, the dividend was 120%. 140% dividend was declared for 2011-12 and 2012-13.
4.2.13 Kotak Mahindra Bank Limited

History
The company was founded in 1985 by Uday Kotak. In 2003 the company converts to a commercial bank when it received a license from the Reserve Bank of India becoming the first Indian finance company to do so.
In 2005 it made a significant investment when it bought stressed assets from a number of banks, at full loan value of ₹1,000 crores
Kotak Mahindra Bank is an Indian bank and financial service firm established in 1985. It was previously known as Kotak Mahindra Finance Limited, a non-banking financial company.
In February 2003, Kotak Mahindra Finance Ltd, the group's flagship company was given the licence to carry on banking business by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI). Kotak Mahindra Finance Ltd. is the first company in the Indian banking history to convert to a bank.
The Bank has its registered office at Nariman Bhavan, Nariman Point, Mumbai.

Development
In January 2011, the bank reported a 32% rise in net profit to ₹188 crores for the quarter ended December 2010 against ₹142 crores the corresponding quarter last year. Kotak Mahindra bank also reached the top 100 most trusted brands of India in The Brand Trust Report published by Trust Research Advisory in 2011.
As of 2011 October 2013 it has more than 500 branches, over 1,000 ATMs and a consolidated balance sheet of approx. US$ 2.9 billion
Key milestones in the company history included;
4.2.14 Lakshmi Vilas Bank Ltd.

History
The Lakshmi Vilas Bank Limited (LVB) was founded eight decades ago (in 1926) by seven people of Karur under the leadership of Shri V.S.N. Ramalinga Chettiar, mainly to cater to the financial needs of varied customer segments. The bank was incorporated on November 03, 1926 under the Indian Companies Act, 1913 and obtained the certificate to commencement of business on November 10, 1926, The Bank obtained its license from RBI in June 1958 and in August 1958 it became a Scheduled Commercial Bank.

Development
During 1961-65 LVB took over nine Banks and raised its branch network considerably. To meet the emerging challenges in the competitive business world, the bank started expanding its boundaries beyond Tamil Nadu from 1974 by opening branches in the states of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Delhi and Pondicherry. Mechanization was introduced in the Head office of the Bank as early as 1977. At present, with a network of 308 branches and 8 extension counters, spread over 15 states and the union territory of Puducherry, the Bank's focus is on customer delight, by maintaining high standards of customer service and amidst all these new challenges, the bank is progressing admirably.
Total business (as on 31.12.2012) volume grew with the deposits level at around Rs.14780 Crs and the credit portfolio expanding to Rs.11051 Crs with a total business mix of Rs.25830 Crs and registered growth at 14% on Y-o-Y.
The Bank has an ATM network of 688, in vital/Major locations. Consequent to the tie-up with Cash Tree Network and NFS for ATMs, over 81000 & above ATMs.
4.2.15 Nainital Bank Ltd.

History
Nainital Bank was founded by Govind Ballabh Pant and a few other prominent men from the Shah/Sah community of Kumaon in 1955. Two decades later, in 1975 Government-owned Bank of Baroda (BOB), third largest bank in India, after the State Bank of India and the Punjab National Bank, acquired 98.6% stake in the bank and made it a subsidiary.

Development
In April 2004, National Insurance Company (NIC) signed an agreement with Nainital Bank for distribution of its general insurance products through the bank's branches across Uttarakhand, Haryana and New Delhi states. The bank had a networth of around Rs 1.12 billion on as on 31 March 2006. It bank launched its rights issue in September 2009, to expand its capital adequacy ratio (CAR) to 14 per cent, this came after it previously withdrew its plans for an IPO due to adverse market conditions in 2007; by April 2010, the right issue had raised ₹300 million (US$4.6 million).
Nainital bank is associated with Bank of Baroda, HDFC Bank, LIC, National Insurance Company Limited etc. Currently, NBL has over 100 branches in Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Delhi, Haryana and Rajasthan. It also provides online facilities, apart from Personal Banking, Business Banking, Rural and Agricultural Banking. The Nainital Bank Limited is registered as scheduled commercial bank with Reserve Bank of India.
4.2.16 Ratnakar Bank

History
Ratnakar Bank Limited (RBL) is one of India’s fastest growing scheduled commercial banks. It is continuously expanding its presence across India through a growing network of branches and ATMs.
Established in 1943, RBL undertook a transformational journey under a new management team in 2010. It embarked on an aggressive growth plan based on a robust platform of strong governance, relationships, technology infrastructure, high quality capital and geographic expansion. Over the last two years, it has infused capital of over Rs. 1,100 Crs from some of the most notable global and domestic names, taking the TIER 1 capital to Rs. 1,600 Crs (approx.)

Development
Today, RBL offers specialized services under the five business verticals: namely Corporate & Institutional Banking, Commercial Banking, Retail Banking, Agri & Development Banking and Financial Markets. The bank currently services more than 5 Lakh customers and has a total business size of over Rs. 14,500 Crs.
As of September 2013, RBL has grown to a network of 136 branches and 242 ATMs across 11 Indian states.

Awards & Recognition
Best Indian Banker (small-sized)– Sunday Standards Best Banker’s Award, 2013
Ranked India’s Best Bank (Growth) & 5TH Overall in the mid-sized bank segment– A Business Today and KPMG study in 2012
Winner of the Best Core Banking Project, India, 2012– Asian Banker Technology Implementation Award
4.2.17 South Indian Bank

History
One of the earliest banks in South India, "South Indian Bank" came into being during the Swadeshi movement. The establishment of the bank was the fulfillment of the dreams of a group of enterprising men who joined together at Thrissur, a major town (now known as the Cultural Capital of Kerala), in the erstwhile State of Cochin to provide for the people a safe, efficient and service oriented repository of savings of the community on one hand and to free the business community from the clutches of greedy money lenders on the other by providing need based credit at reasonable rates of interest. South Indian Bank is the first among the private sector banks in Kerala to become a scheduled bank in 1946.

Development
ING Life has a tie-up with SIB to collect insurance policy renewal payments for ING Life customers. SIB also has bancassurance arrangements with both Bajaj Allianz General Insurance Company Ltd for distribution of non-life insurance products and the Export Credit Guarantee Corporation of India for distribution of export risk cover. It has also tied up with ICICI Prudential AMC, Franklin Templeton, TATA Mutual Fund, Sundaram BNP Paribas, UTI Mutual Funds, Reliance Mutual Fund, HSBC Investments, HDFC Mutual Fund, Fidelity Fund Management Pvt Ltd, Principal Mutual Funds, Fortis Investments, Birla Sun Life Asset Management Company Ltd and DSP BlackRock Mutual Funds, all mutual fund houses, for distribution of their mutual fund products. In March, 2010, the bank signed an agreement with Sri Lanka's Hatton National Bank (HNB) for exchange of services and expertise between them. The MoU set out a framework between the two banks to enter into mutually beneficial arrangements to offer banking services to their respective customers.

Achievements
First bank in the private sector in India to open a Currency Chest in April 1992.
First private sector bank to open a NRI branch in November 1992.
First bank in the private sector to start an Industrial Finance Branch in March 1993.
First among the private sector banks in Kerala to open an overseas branch in June 1993.
First bank in Kerala to develop an in-house, fully integrated branch automation software.
First Kerala based bank to implement Core Banking System.
Third largest branch network among private sector banks in India.
4.2.18  The city union bank

History
The bank, 'The Kumbakonam Bank Limited' as it was then called was incorporated as a limited company on 31 October 1904. The first Memorandum of Association was signed by twenty devoted and prominent citizens of Kumbakonam.

The bank in the beginning preferred the role of a regional bank and slowly but steadily built for itself a place in the Delta District Thanjavur. The first Branch of the Bank was opened at Mannargudi on 24 January 1930. The Bank was included in the Second Schedule of Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, on 22 March 1945.

In 1957, the bank took over the assets and liabilities of the Common Wealth Bank Limited and in the process annexed to it the five Branches of Common Wealth Bank Limited.

In April, 1965, two other local banks viz., 'The City Forward Bank Limited' and 'The Union Bank Limited' were amalgamated with the Bank under a scheme of amalgamation with the resultant addition of six more branches viz., Kumbakonam-Town, Nannilam, Koradacherry, Tiruvidaimarudur, Tirupanandal and Kuttalam. Consequently, the Bank's name was changed to 'The Kumbakonam City Union Bank Limited'.

The first branch outside the state of Tamil Nadu was opened at Sultanpet, Bangalore in Karnataka in September, 1980.

Development
Taking into account the bank's financial strength, managerial competence and consistent progress in all spheres of its activities, Reserve Bank of India has granted an Authorised Dealers License to deal in Foreign Exchange business with effect from October, 1990.

The bank has introduced computerisation in the year 1990 and all the Branches have been computerised. The bank has entered into an agreement with Tata Consultancy Services Limited for introducing Core Banking Solution [CBS] and all the branches have been brought under Core Banking Solution [CBS] as on date.

The bank obtained license from Insurance Regulatory Authority of India (IRDA) to act as Corporate Agent for selling insurance products and to provide value added
services to the public at large. The Bank has entered into Memoranda of understanding with Life Insurance Corporation of India and National Insurance Company Limited for selling their insurance products.

The Bank has tied up with Export Credit & Guarantee Corporation Limited [ECGC] for marketing export credit insurance products through its branch network.

The Bank has also entered into a franchise agreement for the Money Transfer Service Scheme of M/s UAE Exchange and Financial Service Ltd. ICICI, Doha Bank and Bank of India for effective and speedy receipt of funds remitted form abroad.

The Bank has obtained License to function as Depository Participant under National Securities Depository Limited.

The bank has **382 branches** and **814 ATMs** as on 02-07-2013
4.2.19  Yes Bank

History
YES BANK, India’s fourth largest private sector Bank is an outcome of the professional entrepreneurship of its Founder, Rana Kapoor and his highly competent top management team, to establish a high quality, customer centric, service driven, private Indian Bank catering to the “Future Businesses of India”. YES BANK is the only Greenfield license awarded by the RBI in the last 17 years, associated with the finest pedigree investors.
Since its inception in 2004, YES BANK has fructified into a “Full Service Commercial Bank” that has steadily built Corporate and Institutional Banking, Financial Markets, Investment Banking, Corporate Finance, Branch Banking, Business and Transaction Banking, and Wealth Management business lines across the country, and is well equipped to offer a range of products and services to corporate and retail customers. YES BANK has adopted international best practices, the highest standards of service quality and operational excellence, and offers comprehensive banking and financial solutions to all its valued customers. Today, YES BANK has a widespread branch network of over 500 branches across 350 cities, with 1050+ ATMs and 2 National Operating Centers in Mumbai and Gurgaon.

Development
YES BANK has been recognized amongst the Top and Fastest Growing Banks in various Indian Banking League Tables by prestigious media houses and Global Advisory Firms, and has received several national and international honours for our various Businesses including Corporate Finance, Investment Banking, Treasury, Transaction Banking, and Sustainable practices through Responsible Banking. The Bank has received numerous recognitions for its world-class IT infrastructure, and payments solutions, as well as excellence in Human Capital.
The sustained growth of YES BANK is based on the key pillars of Growth, Trust, Technology, Human Capital, Transparency & Responsible Banking. As the Professionals’ Bank of India, YES BANK has exemplified ‘creating and sharing value’ for all its stakeholders, and has created a differentiated Banking Paradigm with the vision of ‘Building the Best Quality Bank of the World in India’ by 2015.
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