BIBLIOGRAPHY
BOOKS

A Practical Treatise on Banking – J.W. Gilbert.


Banerjee Abhijit V., Shawn Cole and Esther Duflo, 2004. Banking Reform in India, MIMEO, MIT.


Commercial Banks – An Econometric Study, Middle Eastern Finance & Change (ISEC), Bangalore, India.


Economics (Eurojournals Publishing Inc.), 2010.

Finance in India, MIMEO, MIT


Gorden and Nataraj “Indian Banking and Practice” “Himalaya Publishing House”.


History, Principles and Practice of Banking – J.W. Gilbert.


Master Circular on Prudential Norms for Income Recognition, Asset Classification and Provisioning pertaining to Advances, Reserve Bank of India, July 2011.


Performance Highlights of Private Sector Banks 2011-12, Indian Banks Association, August 2012.

Performance Highlights of Public Sector Banks 2011-12, Indian Banks Association, August 2012.

Practice and Law of Banking - M.L. Tannan.

Practice and Law of Banking – H.P. Sheldon.


Reserve Bank of India (RBI) : Report on Trend and Progress of Banking in India : 2010-11 RBI, (November 2011)


ARTICLES

Sergio M., Non-Performing Bank Loans – Cyclical Patterns and Sectoral Risk, Review of Economic Conditions.


JOURNALS

REPORTS AND BULLETINS


Annual Reports of Andhra Bank

Annual Reports of Citi Bank NA

Annual Reports of HDFC Bank

Annual Reports of Karur Vysya Bank

Annual Reports of Standard Chartered Bank

Annual Reports of State Bank of India


Bulletin, March 2012

Bulletins of Indian Bankers’ Association (IBA)


Milind Sathya 2005. Privatization, Performance, and Efficiency: A study of Indian
Performance Highlights of Private Sector Banks 2011-12, Indian Banks Association, August 2012.

Performance Highlights of Public Sector Banks 2011-12, Indian Banks Association, August 2012.

RBI Reports on Trend Banking in India.
ARTICLES
TRANSFER PRICING
A GLANCE ON METHODS AND APPLICATIONS

EVOlUTION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF PRIORITY SECTOR LENDING BY BANKS IN INDIA

Post-Reforms Performance of INDIAN PUBLIC SECTOR BANKS

INDIAN BANK hires
1,200 clerks; ORIENTAL BANK 425 officers

MICRO-LENDING norms to be eased: RBI
Your exports to ASEAN countries can be as serene as the Far East.

Shift your sights to countries with untapped potential. Benefit from ECGC’s export-friendly credit risk policies.

ECGC
You focus on exports. We cover the risks.

For more information contact your nearest ECGC office.

Export Credit Guarantee Corporation of India Ltd.,
(A Government of India Enterprise)
Express Towers, 10th Floor, Nariman Point, Mumbai 400 021, India.
Tel: (022) 6659 0500-10 Fax: (022) 6659 0517 Toll-Free No. 1800-22-4500
E-mail: marketing@ecgc.in Visit us at: www.ecgc.in
The structural and dimensional changes include vast expansion of branches, increase in deposits and loans and advances, special support to priority sector and social banking activities. Despite commendable progress there had been a decline in productivity, efficiency and profitability. The quality of loan portfolio had deteriorated. This leads to difficulty in income recognition and enhancement of capital funds. Bad and doubtful debts had eroded not only profitability but also capital base. The accounting and disclosure practices were too poor to allow reflection of true state of affairs of banks. The balance of payments crisis in 1992 added fuel to these problems.

In the light of these undesirable developments in the banking sector, the government of India set up a Committee known as "The Committee on the Financial System" under the Chairmanship of Sri M. Narasimham, the Former Governor of RBI with other nine members to examine the structure and functioning of the existing financial system of India and suggest reforms in the financial sector. On the basis of the recommendations of the Narasimham Committee Report, a number of measures were announced during 1992-93 for improving the efficiency and to promote competition in the banking sector.

The measures include reduction in CRR and SLR, autonomy in interest rate policy, International Accounting Standards regarding income recognition, asset classification and provisioning for bad debts, actually received interest on loans and advances must be treated as income but not accrued interest, Special Recovery Tribunals for one time settlement and passing 'Securitization Act' for speedy recovery of loans, prescribing minimum capital standards following Basle Committee norms, tier one and two capital. The Finance Ministry of the Government of India once again appointed a Committee under
Non-Performing Assets
The level of net NPA is a continuous issue and a vital parameter in the analysis of financial health of banking industry. In the past, public sector banks accounted for higher level of NPA as they held a higher share in lending. But the ratio of net NPA to net advances came down significantly during the post reforms era.

It is obvious from the table-1 that the net NPA as percentage to net advances had declined to the level of 0.70 per cent in 2008-2009 from 5.8 per cent in 2000-01. It may be observed that the NPAs as percentage to net advances had declined remarkable. The reason is that PSBs have adopted stringent measures so as to reduce the NPAs over the period under reference. But it raised to 1.10 per cent in 2009-10 due to the fluctuations in the economy.

Wage Bill
Wage bill refers to the expenditure incurred by the bank over their personnel for the services rendered by them which includes Salary, DA, TA bills and other emoluments payable to the employers by the banks. So this forms a major expenditure to the banker. Table - 1 shows that a major share out of the income goes for meeting the wage bill. In 2005-06, the wage bill registered the highest i.e., 19.11 per cent. However there have been some fluctuations in its movement. The wage bill has recorded a decline during the last four years of study period. It may be said that PSBs could down size its work force.

Cost of Deposits
Cost of deposits refers to the interest that a bank has to pay on fixed deposits, time deposits, savings deposits and any other deposits but not current deposits acquired from the public from time to time. Table -1 shows that the cost of deposits had registered the least i.e. 4.30 percent in 2005-06 and the highest i.e., 6.26 per cent in 2008-09. It is 5.68 per cent in 2009-10. This cost occurs as per the interest rates governed by the RBI from time to time and the banks' ability to acquire from the public. The trend in cost of deposits indicates that the deposit mobilization from the public has augmented which is welcoming feature.

Cost of Borrowings
Cost of borrowings refers to the interest to be paid by the bank for borrowing the funds from the RBI and other commercial banks to meet the day to day operations i.e. meeting cash withdrawals and the like in case of liquidity problem. The raise in this cost shows negative performance for banks. Table -1 shows that maximum cost of 3.60 per...
cent in 2007-08 and minimum cost of 1.30 percent in 2004-05, was registered. It may be observed that cost of borrowing was less than the cost of deposits.

Financial Performance of PSBs
Financial performance is measured under the headings of Liquidity Performance and Profitability Performance

Liquidity performance
The basic parameters to evaluate the liquidity performance are:

- Credit/Deposit Ratio
- Investment/Total Deposits Ratio
- Capital Adequacy Ratio

Liquidity performance of Public Sector Banks is presented in Table 2

### TABLE-2

Liquidity Performance of PSBs during 2000 - 01 to 2009 - 10

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Deposits (Rs in Millions)</th>
<th>Advances (Rs in Millions)</th>
<th>Credit/Deposit Ratio (%)</th>
<th>Investments/Total Deposits in (%)</th>
<th>Capital Adequacy Ratio (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000-01</td>
<td>8,59,376</td>
<td>4,42,134</td>
<td>57.44</td>
<td>45.50</td>
<td>11.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001-02</td>
<td>9,68,624</td>
<td>5,09,369</td>
<td>58.40</td>
<td>47.55</td>
<td>11.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002-03</td>
<td>10,79,394</td>
<td>6,77,813</td>
<td>59.20</td>
<td>49.10</td>
<td>11.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003-04</td>
<td>12,26,838</td>
<td>6,61,975</td>
<td>58.20</td>
<td>50.93</td>
<td>12.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004-05</td>
<td>14,35,852</td>
<td>8,54,691</td>
<td>66.00</td>
<td>47.75</td>
<td>13.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005-06</td>
<td>16,22,481</td>
<td>11,06,128</td>
<td>69.30</td>
<td>47.76</td>
<td>12.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006-07</td>
<td>19,85,965</td>
<td>14,76,560</td>
<td>70.10</td>
<td>39.05</td>
<td>12.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007-08</td>
<td>24,53,868</td>
<td>17,97,401</td>
<td>73.20</td>
<td>32.23</td>
<td>12.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008-09</td>
<td>31,12,748</td>
<td>22,60,156</td>
<td>72.60</td>
<td>32.53</td>
<td>12.51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009-10</td>
<td>36,91,802</td>
<td>27,01,300</td>
<td>72.70</td>
<td>32.66</td>
<td>12.76</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Various RBI reports on trend and progress of banking

Deposits
Deposits are both liabilities and assets of the banks. They are also the major portion of the banks working capital. Various types of deposits are demand deposits, time deposits and saving deposits. Demand deposits can be withdrawn at any time and no interest is paid. Time deposits can be withdrawn after a fixed period of time and high rate of interest is paid. Saving deposits are those which can be withdrawn to the limited extent in a given period and some interest is paid.

Table 2 shows that deposits of public sector banks have been on increase due to the growth of economy. The deposits increased by about four times from 2001-02 to 2009-10 i.e., from Rs. 9,68,624 lakhs in 2001-02 to Rs.36,91,802 lakhs by 2009-10.

Advances
Advances are the most profitable but least liquid assets. The difference between the loans and advances is that, advances are for short period and loans are for longer period. Loans and advances earn high rate of interest but carry greater risk and are non-shiftable. Indian public sector banks have to make loans and advances obliging the central government norms. These banks must lend 10 per cent of their credit to the priority sectors such as agriculture, small scale industries and other priority sectors. As the deposits have been on increase, the banks' lending capacity has also been on increase. The advances rose from Rs.5,09,369 lakhs in 2001-02 to Rs.27,01,300 in 2009-10.

Credit Deposit Ratio
Higher C/D Ratio and I/TD Ratio, results in less liquidity while lower Land I/D ratio increases the liquidity of the bank. Scheduled Banks have to maintain 25 percent of their net total demand and time liability in the form of cash, gold and unencumbered approved securities. This is known as statutory Liquidity Ratio. A raise in the S.L.R reduces the banks' ability to create credit. As per the guidelines of RBI, every commercial bank should vest certain proportion of its deposits in the form of cash reserves to meet certain unforeseen situations which is known as Cash Reserve Ratio.

Credit Deposit Ratio is an important parameter in the analysis of financial health of banking industry. From Table 2, it is obvious that this ratio has been increasing from the level of 58.40 in 2001-02 to the level of 72.70 in 2009-10. The factors that influence the credit deposit ratio are SLR and CRR. It may be said that deposits did not conserverate with the loans extended by public sector banks.
Investments / Total Deposits

Usually PSBs invest in government securities, public sector units as per the RBI and the Central Government's norms. The investment rate has been on a decrease i.e. 47.55 percent in 2000-01 and 32.66 percent in 2009-10. So Return on investment also decreased from 7.50 percent in 2000-01 to 6.72 percent in 2009-10. It may be observed that the profitability performance had reported to a decline.

Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR)

Capital to Risk-Weighted assets ratio is 8 percent as per Basel norms and 9 percent as per the RBI norms. The capital adequacy ratio had varied between the lowest of 11.50 in 2001 and the highest of 18.20 in 2004-05. However, the ratio depicted mild fluctuations over a period of time as can be seen from year to year changes in capital adequacy ratio. It may be observed that PSB have been maintained over and above the norm specified by the Basel and RBI. It signifies healthy condition.

Profitability Performance

The basic parameters that measure profitability generated by PSBs are

- Interest Income
- Non-Interest Income
- Net Interest Spread divided by Total Assets
- Return on Investment
- Net Profit and Loss

Profitability performance of PSBs is provided in Table 3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TABLE 3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Profitability Performance From 2000-01 to 2009-10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Interest income as % to Total Assets</th>
<th>Non Interest income as % to Total Income</th>
<th>Net interest income as % to Total Assets</th>
<th>Net profit/ Loss as % to Total Assets</th>
<th>Return on Investment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000-01</td>
<td>8.85</td>
<td>11.95</td>
<td>2.86</td>
<td>0.42</td>
<td>7.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001-02</td>
<td>8.72</td>
<td>14.10</td>
<td>2.73</td>
<td>0.72</td>
<td>7.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002-03</td>
<td>8.34</td>
<td>16.52</td>
<td>2.91</td>
<td>0.96</td>
<td>8.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003-04</td>
<td>7.45</td>
<td>20.37</td>
<td>2.98</td>
<td>1.12</td>
<td>8.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004-05</td>
<td>6.79</td>
<td>16.56</td>
<td>2.91</td>
<td>0.87</td>
<td>8.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005-06</td>
<td>6.83</td>
<td>13.70</td>
<td>2.85</td>
<td>0.82</td>
<td>7.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006-07</td>
<td>6.70</td>
<td>12.60</td>
<td>2.60</td>
<td>0.80</td>
<td>7.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007-08</td>
<td>7.10</td>
<td>12.97</td>
<td>2.10</td>
<td>0.90</td>
<td>6.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008-09</td>
<td>7.30</td>
<td>12.60</td>
<td>2.10</td>
<td>0.90</td>
<td>6.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009-10</td>
<td>9.36</td>
<td>15.88</td>
<td>3.23</td>
<td>0.95</td>
<td>6.72</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Various RBI reports on trend and progress of banking

Interest Income as Percentage to Total Assets

Banks mainly earn two types of incomes i.e., Interest income and non-Interest income. Interest income is the interest amount which banks charge on the amount they lend to different people and organizations. Public sector banks have to fix the interest rates obliging RBI rules and regulations or norms. Interest Income being the major source of income for banks, has been analyzed in terms of percentage of total assets.

A glance through Table 3 shows that the interest income to total assets ratio has been fluctuating. At the time of reforms i.e., 1991-92 it was 10.18 percent. The ratio had varied between the lowest of 6.79 percent in 2004-05 and the highest of 9.36 percent in 2009-10. It was lower than the ratio at the beginning period of reforms. However, the ratio depicted a rise in the concluding year of study. It may be said that interest income as a percentage to total assets was not to the desired expectation PSBs.

Non-Interest Income as percentage to Total Income

Non-Interest income plays an important role to make the banks financially sound. This income includes the various service charges levied by banks for the services provided. Table 3 shows fluctuations in this income. It registered a highest percent i.e., 20.37 in 2003-04. In 2009-10 it was 15.88. As the acquiring deposit has been becoming a major problem for banks now a day. Further, it may be observed that non-interest income was higher than the interest income during the period under reference.

Assets of the banks

Assets of the banks include cash in hand, with the RBI and other banks, money at cash and short notice, bills purchased or discounted investments, loans and advances, acceptances and endorsements and other fixed assets.
India and making an act in 1949 to control the operations of banking sector is a milestone.

Nationalization of banks in 1969 and 1980 to sustain the economy is a great event in the banking history of India. Increase in deposits, loans and advances and assets after nationalization shows that public sector banks have been running smoothly to a great extent.

With the implementation of the reforms of Narasimham committee, the operational and the financial performance of PSBs improved further to a great extent. Deposits, loans and advances, assets, interest income, non-interest income and profit has increased.

Various technological innovations have been introduced to serve the customers in a better way. But despite this progress, when the performance of the public Sector Banks is compared to that of foreign banks and private sector banks, the performance of PSBs stands secondary.

So the RBI and the central government are still to take several steps to make these banks stronger and vibrant. More autonomy should be given to the PSBs to take their own decisions from time to time so that they would run on more profitable grounds.

It is better to take steps to earn more non-interest income as it is risk less. Since the ratio of branch per population is still low, more branches are to be opened in unbanked areas.

The banks' personnel should be trained in such a way that they should serve the public in a better way as the customer satisfaction is less. To minimize the wage bill, banks have to go for sophisticated technologies and manpower improvements.

**References : Various Sources**
नए युग के सर्विस डिलीवरी प्रयासों के जरिये 'राष्ट्रीय' पहुँच का विस्तार

माफिक तुलना सर्विस, आश्रय प्रदेश व रही सेटलमेंट उपयोग करते हुए इस यात्रा के आवश्यकता है - अन्त साधारण बीमा संबंधी सेवाओं को बिना किसी केईम के उपयोग करते हुए इस यात्रा के लिए प्रोत्साहित करना तक का सभी प्रमुख इन्टरनेशनल का सेवाएं को आपके पहुँच का रूप स्वरूप बनाना है। व्यापार केन्द्र, आफिस ऑफिस और सेलिंग प्रांको के जरिये साधारण बीमा को दुसरे इलाकों तक पहुँचाना का यह एक नया है।

373 नए व्यापार केन्द्र
351 आफिस ऑफिस को किराये नियमों के अनुसार सेवा देने का निर्णय निर्णय किया।

"पैसा नई वेब स्थल (2011-12) में समाप्त"

477,77,418

5,45,048

अवकाशी स्वीकारक लाइवर्स

"थोड़ा सिम्पल सोचो" Thoda Simple Socho

1906 से व्यंजन की सेवा में

www.nationalinsuranceindia.com
Guide for Para 13.2 Departmental Subjects (6 Departments)

We are pleased to announce the launch of Model Question Bank for Paper 1 of Para 13.2 exam. The first paper will cover Multiple Choice Questions on the following departmental subjects viz. (i) Fire Insurance, (ii) Marine Insurance, (iii) Miscellaneous Insurance, (iv) Accounts & Investment, (v) Personnel and Legal (Labour Laws) (vi) Data Processing/mechanization & Management Information Systems.

A candidate has to appear for only 3 departments that he selects. The book will be very helpful for preparing for the Officers exam.

Price: ₹ 375 including delivery charges

Guide for Para 13.2 English & General Knowledge

We are pleased to announce the launch of guide for Paper 2 of Para 13.2 exam. The second paper shall consist of 02 parts - (i) Subjective for 25 Marks and (ii) Objective for 75 Marks.

The Subjective part shall contain 03 questions - (i) Essay (10 marks) (ii) Paragraphs (10 marks) & (iii) Letter (5 marks). The Objective part will contain 25 MCQs on History and 50 MCQs on General Knowledge. Our book will cover both subjective and objective questions. It will also cover the old questions asked in the previous examinations. The book will be very helpful for preparing for the Officers exam.

Price: ₹ 375 including delivery charges

Text Guide for Para 13.2 (6 Departments)

We are pleased to announce the launch of Text Guide for Paper 1 of Para 13.2 exam. This book will cover the theory part of all departmental subjects.

This book will be very helpful since it is not possible to cover all the questions in model question bank and this book will act as a ready reference for all your queries.

Price: ₹ 400 including delivery charges

COMBO OFFER: Model Question Bank (Para13.2) PLUS Text Guide (Para 13.2) PLUS Guide for Para 13.2 English & General Knowledge PLUS Online Mock Test ONLY FOR ₹1380 - you save ₹270/-

Book for PSU Exam (Scale 1 to 5) - Revised Edition - 2012

Model Question Bank for Non Life Insurance PSU Officer’s Exam

Insurers, non-life, insurance, questions covering 7 departments, includes model tests and sample questions

Price: ₹ 350 including delivery charges

Text Guide for Non Life PSU Officer’s Exam

For Scale 1/5 level non life officer covering 7 departments

Price: ₹ 400 including delivery charges

COMBO OFFER: 2 books plus Online Mock Test ONLY FOR ₹1650/-. Pay only ₹950/-

Book for Para 13.2 Exam - Revised Edition - 2012

Published on 13th of
Every Month

Guide for Para 13.2 Departmental Subjects (6 Departments)

We are pleased to announce the launch of Model Question Bank for Paper 1 of Para 13.2 exam. The first paper will cover Multiple Choice Questions on the following departmental subjects viz. (i) Fire Insurance, (ii) Marine Insurance, (iii) Miscellaneous Insurance, (iv) Accounts & Investment, (v) Personnel and Legal (Labour Laws) (vi) Data Processing/mechanization & Management Information Systems.

A candidate has to appear for only 3 departments that he selects. The book will be very helpful for preparing for the Officers exam.

Price: ₹ 375 including delivery charges

Guide for Para 13.2 English & General Knowledge

We are pleased to announce the launch of guide for Paper 2 of Para 13.2 exam. The second paper shall consist of 02 parts - (i) Subjective for 25 Marks and (ii) Objective for 75 Marks.

The Subjective part shall contain 03 questions - (i) Essay (10 marks) (ii) Paragraphs (10 marks) & (iii) Letter (5 marks). The Objective part will contain 25 MCQs on History and 50 MCQs on General Knowledge. Our book will cover both subjective and objective questions. It will also cover the old questions asked in the previous examinations. The book will be very helpful for preparing for the Officers exam.

Price: ₹ 375 including delivery charges

Text Guide for Para 13.2 (6 Departments)

We are pleased to announce the launch of Text Guide for Paper 1 of Para 13.2 exam. This book will cover the theory part of all departmental subjects.

This book will be very helpful since it is not possible to cover all the questions in model question bank and this book will act as a ready reference for all your queries.

Price: ₹ 400 including delivery charges

COMBO OFFER: Model Question Bank (Para 13.2) PLUS Text Guide (Para 13.2) PLUS Guide for Para 13.2 English & General Knowledge PLUS Online Mock Test ONLY FOR ₹1380 - you save ₹270/-

Book for PSU Exam (Scale 1 to 5) - Revised Edition - 2012

Model Question Bank for Non Life Insurance PSU Officer’s Exam

Insurers, non-life, insurance, questions covering 7 departments, includes model tests and sample questions

Price: ₹ 350 including delivery charges

Text Guide for Non Life PSU Officer’s Exam

For Scale 1/5 level non life officer covering 7 departments

Price: ₹ 400 including delivery charges

COMBO OFFER: 2 books plus Online Mock Test ONLY FOR ₹1650/-. Pay only ₹950/-

Sashi Publications
23/1, Banaswadi Gosh Street, Near Gokul Park, Bellary - 720007. India, Phone: 0831 2276 6612, Email: insurance@shashipublications.com, Website: www.shashipublications.com, Portal: www.shashipub.com
NON-PERFORMING ASSETS IN INDIAN BANKS - AN INTER-SECTORAL ANALYSIS

Introduction

The term 'Non Performing Assets' (NPAs) refers to the loans and advances including the interest accrued thereon which are not repaid to banks by the beneficiaries on due date. Usually, bank loans and advances include term loans, overdrafts, cash credits, bills purchased and the like. Since the progress of banks depends on the capacity of earning interests, the non-performing assets make the banks lame ducks.

In view of the uncertainties of NPAs in Indian banking sector and on the basis of the recommendations of the Narasimham Committee, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) in 1992 laid down prudential norms to banks for classifying assets and provisioning for bad debts. The RBI further instructed banks to adopt 90 days norm for recognition of loans as non-performing with effect from 31 March, 2004. An asset including a leased asset becomes an NPA when it ceases to generate income for the bank.

Non-performing assets are classified into three categories namely, sub-standard assets, doubtful assets and loss assets on the basis of net generating income for less than one year, exceeding one year and identified the loss but the amount has not been written off wholly respectively with effect from 31st March 2005.

Objective of the present paper

The present study aims at endeavoring to analyze the magnitude and trends in NPAs of Indian banks through an inter-sector analysis.

Methodology

To achieve this objective, the data relating to NPAs of 26 Public Sector Banks (PSBs), 21 Private Sector Banks (PRSBs), and 36 Foreign Banks (FOBs) published by the RBI and Indian Banks' Association are collected, synthesized, analyzed and compared. The data collected stand for over six years period i.e., from 2005-06 to 2010-11.

Analysis and interpretation of data of these three categories of banks is carried out using the standard yardsticks such as Index, Annual Compound Growth Rate (ACGR) and the percentages of gross advances, gross NPAs, net advances, gross NPAs as percentage of gross advances, net NPAs as percentage of net advances, standard assets, sub-standard assets, doubtful assets and loss assets.

Sector wise analysis of gross advances

Gross advances of PSBs, PRSBs and FOBs with their index, are shown in Table 1.
TABLE - 1
Gross Advances of PSBs, PRSBs and FOBs

(Amount in Rs.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>PSBs</th>
<th>Index</th>
<th>PRSBs</th>
<th>Index</th>
<th>FOBs</th>
<th>Index</th>
<th>SCBs</th>
<th>Index</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2005-06</td>
<td>11,34,724</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>3,17,690</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>98,965</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>15,51,379</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006-07</td>
<td>14,64,493</td>
<td>129.06</td>
<td>4,20,145</td>
<td>132.24</td>
<td>1,27,872</td>
<td>129.20</td>
<td>20,12,510</td>
<td>129.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007-08</td>
<td>18,19,074</td>
<td>160.30</td>
<td>5,25,845</td>
<td>165.52</td>
<td>1,62,966</td>
<td>164.67</td>
<td>25,07,885</td>
<td>161.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008-09</td>
<td>22,83,474</td>
<td>201.11</td>
<td>5,85,065</td>
<td>184.16</td>
<td>1,69,716</td>
<td>171.49</td>
<td>30,38,255</td>
<td>195.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009-10</td>
<td>27,33,458</td>
<td>240.89</td>
<td>6,44,070</td>
<td>202.73</td>
<td>1,67,438</td>
<td>169.19</td>
<td>35,44,966</td>
<td>228.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010-11</td>
<td>33,47,530</td>
<td>294.86</td>
<td>8,11,779</td>
<td>255.52</td>
<td>1,99,318</td>
<td>201.61</td>
<td>43,58,627</td>
<td>280.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>1,27,82,753</td>
<td>(75.14)</td>
<td>33,03,171</td>
<td>(19.42)</td>
<td>9,26,487</td>
<td>(5.44)</td>
<td>1,70,13,622</td>
<td>(100.00)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACGR</td>
<td>24.16%</td>
<td></td>
<td>20.70%</td>
<td></td>
<td>15.03%</td>
<td></td>
<td>22.93%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: RBI Reports on Trend and Progress of Banking

Note: Figures in parentheses represent percentages to the respective totals.

Table-1 shows that public sector banks occupied the first position in lending advances. These banks lent Rs. 1, 27, 82,753 crores i.e., 75.14 per cent of total advances of all scheduled commercial banks for six years period starting from 2005-06 to 2010-11. Private sector banks and foreign banks shared in lending are Rs. 33, 03, 171 crores (19.42 per cent) and Rs. 9, 26, 487 crores (5.44 per cent) respectively from 2005-06 to 2010-11. The index shows that the increase in total advances of PSBs, PRSBs and FOBs are 194.86 per cent, 155.17 per cent and 101.16 per cent respectively. So, it is clear that the growth rate of advances of the public sector banks is higher than that of the private sector banks and the foreign banks. The above position is further confirmed by Annual Compound Growth Rate (ACGR). The ACGR in case of PSBs is 24.14 per cent whereas it is 20.70 per cent for PRSBs and 15.05 per cent for FOBs respectively. The growth rate of advances of PSBs is higher than that of the whole banking industry which registered 180.78 per cent of index and 22.93 per cent of ACGR.

Sector wise net advances
Net advances of PSBs, PRSBs and FOBs with their index. Table-2 shows that the percentage of net advances of PSBs is 75.42 per cent for six years starting from 2005-06 to 2010-11. The share of PRSBs and FOBs are 19.13 per cent and 5.45 per cent respectively. The index of PSBs, PRSBs and FOBs are 199.13, 152.36 and 100.71 per cent respectively. As gross advances PSBs are higher, the net advances are also higher. The annual compound growth rate of PSBs is 24.50 per cent whereas it is 20.37 per cent for PRSBs and 14.95 per cent for FOBs.

TABLE - 2
Net Advances of PSBs, PRSBs and FOBs

(Amount in Rs.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>PSBs</th>
<th>Index</th>
<th>PRSBs</th>
<th>Index</th>
<th>FOBs</th>
<th>Index</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2005-06</td>
<td>11,06,288</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>3,12,962</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>97,562</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006-07</td>
<td>14,40,146</td>
<td>130.17</td>
<td>4,14,753</td>
<td>132.52</td>
<td>1,26,339</td>
<td>129.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007-08</td>
<td>17,97,504</td>
<td>162.48</td>
<td>4,70,583</td>
<td>150.36</td>
<td>1,61,133</td>
<td>165.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008-09</td>
<td>22,50,532</td>
<td>203.43</td>
<td>5,75,336</td>
<td>183.83</td>
<td>1,65,415</td>
<td>169.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009-10</td>
<td>26,94,954</td>
<td>243.60</td>
<td>6,30,792</td>
<td>201.55</td>
<td>1,63,751</td>
<td>167.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010-11</td>
<td>33,09,266</td>
<td>299.13</td>
<td>7,91,071</td>
<td>252.76</td>
<td>1,95,820</td>
<td>200.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>1,25,98,690</td>
<td>(75.42)</td>
<td>31,95,499</td>
<td>(19.13)</td>
<td>9,09,840</td>
<td>(5.45)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACGR</td>
<td>24.50%</td>
<td></td>
<td>20.37%</td>
<td></td>
<td>14.95%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: RBI Reports on Trend and Progress of Banking

Note: Figures in parentheses represent percentages to the respective totals.
Hence, it is evident that the PSBs occupied the top position in lending advances. The PRSBs and FOBs occupied the second and the third positions respectively. The Index and ACGR of net advances of all scheduled commercial banks are 183.23 per cent and 23.15 per cent respectively. This shows that the growth rate of advances of PSBs is higher than that of all scheduled commercial banks.

Gross NPAs and their categories

Gross NPAs and their categories i.e., sub standard assets, doubtful assets and loss assets of PSBs, PRSBs and FOBs with their index, are shown in Table 3. Table 3 shows that the gross NPAs of public sector banks consist of 42.16 per cent of sub standard assets, 47.58 per cent of doubtful assets and 10.26 per cent of loss assets. In case of PRSBs, share of sub standard assets is 45.98 percent, doubtful assets (42.54 per cent), and loss assets (11.48 per cent). FOBs have 62.65 per cent sub standard assets, 24.38 per cent of doubtful assets and 12.90 per cent of loss assets. So it is clear that PSBs have least loss assets of 10.26 per cent and FOBs have highest per cent (62.65 per cent) of sub standard assets. The index shows that increase in total gross NPAs of PSBs is 77.15 per cent, PRSBs is 133.94 per cent and FOBs is 146.06 per cent respectively. The gross NPAs of PSBs in 2005-06 were Rs. 42,117 crores. They reached to Rs. 3,02,145 crores by 2010-11. The gross NPAs of PRSBs were Rs. 7,772 crores in 2005-06 and Rs. 18,189 crores in 2010-11.

Foreign banks had least gross NPAs of Rs. 2,058 crores in 2005-06 and reached to Rs. 5,064 crores by 2010-11 with slight increase in 2008-09 and 2009-10. The fact that the growth rate of gross NPAs of PSBs least is further confirmed by the annual compound growth rates (ACGR) of three sector banks. PSBs registered 12.12 per cent annual compound growth rate whereas PRSBs and FOBs stood in second and third positions registering 18.54 per cent and 19.74 per cent growth rates respectively.

| TABLE - 3 |
| Sub Standard Assets, Doubtful Assets, Loss Assets and Gross NPAs of Indian Banks |
| (Amount in Rs.) |
|--------|-------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|----------|--------------|
| PSBS   | Sub-standard Assets | 11,453 | 14,275 | 17,290 | 20,603 | 28,791 | 34,973 | 1,27,385 (42.16) |
|        | Doubtful Assets    | 25,028 | 19,873 | 19,290 | 21,091 | 25,383 | 33,180 | 1,43,773 (47.58) |
|        | Loss Assets        | 5,636  | 4,826  | 4,018  | 4,296  | 5,750  | 6,463   | 30,989 (10.26) |
| PSBS   | Gross NPAs with Index ACGR | 42,117 (100.00) | 38,974 (92.54) | 40,598 (96.40) | 45,918 (109.02) | 59,924 (142.27) | 74,614 (177.15) | 3,02,145 (100.00) |
| FOBs   | Sub-standard Assets | 2,427  | 2,477  | 2,789  | 10,553 | 8,842  | 4,530   | 38,048 (45.98) |
|        | Doubtful Assets    | 4,406  | 3,930  | 4,452  | 4,975  | 6,590  | 10,795  | 35,208 (42.54) |
|        | Loss Assets        | 939    | 941    | 1,244  | 1,324  | 2,166  | 2,864   | 9,499 (11.48) |
| FOBs   | Gross NPAs with Index ACGR | 7,772 (100.00) | 9,240 (118.88) | 12,985 (167.07) | 16,972 (218.37) | 17,598 (226.42) | 18,189 (233.94) | 82,756 (20.09) |
| FOBs   | Sub-standard Assets | 946    | 1,367  | 1,962  | 5,874  | 4,929  | 1,865   | 16,943 (62.65) |
|        | Doubtful Assets    | 670    | 605    | 764    | 1,004  | 1,440  | 2,110   | 6,593 (24.38) |
|        | Loss Assets        | 441    | 447    | 358    | 416    | 1,087  | 1,087   | 3,507 (12.97) |
| FOBs   | Gross NPAs with Index ACGR | 2,058 (100.00) | 2,419 (117.54) | 3,084 (149.85) | 7,294 (354.42) | 7,127 (346.30) | 5,064 (246.06) | 27,046 (6.56) |

32 | Banking Finance, August 2013 |
Sector Wise Net Non-performing Assets

Table 4 shows that the share of net NPAs of PSBs is 76.30 per cent whereas it is 17.67 per cent for PRSBs and 6.03 per cent for FOBs. The index growth rate of PSBs is 147.63 per cent. But in case of PRSBs and FOBs index growth rate is fluctuating.

### Table 4

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>PSBs</th>
<th>Index</th>
<th>PRSBs</th>
<th>Index</th>
<th>FOBs</th>
<th>Index</th>
<th>SCBs</th>
<th>INDEX</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2005-06</td>
<td>14,566</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>3,171</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>780</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>18,517</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006-07</td>
<td>15,145</td>
<td>103.97</td>
<td>4,028</td>
<td>127.02</td>
<td>1,263</td>
<td>161.92</td>
<td>20,436</td>
<td>108.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007-08</td>
<td>17,836</td>
<td>122.44</td>
<td>5,647</td>
<td>178.08</td>
<td>1,450</td>
<td>185.89</td>
<td>24,933</td>
<td>133.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008-09</td>
<td>21,155</td>
<td>145.23</td>
<td>7,418</td>
<td>233.93</td>
<td>2,812</td>
<td>360.51</td>
<td>31,385</td>
<td>169.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009-10</td>
<td>29,375</td>
<td>201.66</td>
<td>6,371</td>
<td>200.91</td>
<td>2,977</td>
<td>381.66</td>
<td>38,723</td>
<td>208.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010-11</td>
<td>36,071</td>
<td>247.63</td>
<td>4,430</td>
<td>139.70</td>
<td>1,312</td>
<td>168.20</td>
<td>41,813</td>
<td>225.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>1,34,148</td>
<td>31,065</td>
<td>16,594</td>
<td>281.66</td>
<td>2,812</td>
<td>360.51</td>
<td>31,385</td>
<td>169.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACGR</td>
<td>19.88%</td>
<td>69.2%</td>
<td>10.96%</td>
<td>281.66</td>
<td>2,812</td>
<td>360.51</td>
<td>31,385</td>
<td>169.25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: RBI Reports on Trend and Progress of Banking

Note: Figures in parentheses represent percentages to the respective totals.

The growth rate of PRSBs reached to 133.93 per cent by 2008-09 from 27.02 per cent in 2006-07. It decreased to 100.91 per cent in 2009-10 and 39.70 per cent in 2010-11. The index growth rate for FOBs was highest in 2009-10. It increased to 281.66 per cent by 2009-10 from 61.92 per cent in 2006-07. It decreased to 68.20 per cent in 2010-11.

The annual compound growth rate of net NPAs is 19.88 per cent for PSBs. PRSBs registered 6.92 per cent and FOBs registered 10.96 per cent of ACGR.

The index growth rate of net NPAs of all scheduled commercial banks is 125.80 per cent and their annual compound growth rate is 17.70 per cent. So it is evident that PRSBs are able to recover NPAs in a better way than that of PSBs and FOBs.

Anyhow, PSBs are also doing well because even though they have been lending much higher amounts than PRSBs and PSBs, their recovery level is greater than that of PRSBs and FOBs.

GROSS NPAs AS PERCENTAGE OF GROSS ADVANCES

Gross NPAs as percentage of gross advances of PSBs, PRSBs and FOBs with their indexes, shown in Table 5.
PSBs registered 9.73 per cent decrease rate and PRSBs registered 2.08 per cent decrease rate. So, it is evident that PSBs position is better than that of PRSBs and FOBs. FOBs registered 4.89 per cent annual compound growth rate. FOBs Gross NPAs per cent was 2.00 in 2005-06 and it reached to 2.50 by 2010-11 with fluctuations having highest percentages of 4.00 and 4.26 in 2008-09 and 2009-10 respectively. The share of PSBs in gross NPAs as a percentage to gross advances is 32.37 whereas it is 32.40 per cent and 35.23 per cent for PRSBs and FOBs respectively.

Sector wise net NPAs as percentage to net advances

Net NPAs as Percentage to net advances of PSBs, PRSBs and FOBs with their index, are shown in Table 6.

Table - 5

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>PSBs</th>
<th>Index</th>
<th>PRSBs</th>
<th>Index</th>
<th>FOBs</th>
<th>Index</th>
<th>SCBs</th>
<th>INDEX</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2005-06</td>
<td>3.72</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>2.50</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>3.30</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006-07</td>
<td>2.70</td>
<td>72.58</td>
<td>2.20</td>
<td>88.00</td>
<td>1.80</td>
<td>90.00</td>
<td>2.50</td>
<td>75.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007-08</td>
<td>2.23</td>
<td>59.94</td>
<td>2.50</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>1.80</td>
<td>90.00</td>
<td>2.30</td>
<td>69.69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008-09</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>53.76</td>
<td>2.90</td>
<td>116.00</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>200.00</td>
<td>2.25</td>
<td>68.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009-10</td>
<td>2.19</td>
<td>58.87</td>
<td>2.74</td>
<td>109.60</td>
<td>4.26</td>
<td>213.00</td>
<td>2.39</td>
<td>72.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010-11</td>
<td>2.23</td>
<td>59.94</td>
<td>2.25</td>
<td>90.00</td>
<td>2.54</td>
<td>127.00</td>
<td>2.25</td>
<td>68.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>15.07</td>
<td>15.09</td>
<td>16.40</td>
<td></td>
<td>46.99</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACGR</td>
<td>- 9.73%</td>
<td>- 2.08%</td>
<td>4.89%</td>
<td></td>
<td>- 7.38%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: RBI Reports on Trend and Progress of Banking
Note: Figures in parentheses represent percentages to the respective totals.

Table-6 shows that the ratio of Net NPAs to net advances of PSBs which was as much as 2.00 in 2004-05 declined to 0.9 in 2008-09. Again it rose to 1.09 per cent both in 2009-10 and 2010-11. In respect of private sector banks, the percentage of net NPAs fluctuated between 1.90 and 1.0 from 2004-05 to 2009-10. It declined to 0.56 in 2010-11.

Foreign banks position was sound in this regard from 2004-05 to 2007-08. But their position deteriorated from 2008-09. They registered 1.8 per cent in 2009-10 more than that of PSBs and PRBs. An interbank comparison of NPAs to net advances shows that the position of public sector banks has been poor when compared to that of private banks and foreign banks. It is confirmed by the decreasing compound rate. PSBs registered 1.90 per cent whereas PRSBs and FOBs registered 10.95 per cent and 3.48 per cent respectively.

Sectoral Analysis of Standard Assets

Standard Assets are those assets which are good for banks.
and generate income. The standard Assets of PSBs, PRSBs and FOBs are shown in Table 7

**TABLE - 7**

Magnitude of Standard Assets in PSBs, PRSBs and FOBs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>PSBs</th>
<th>PRSBs</th>
<th>FOBs</th>
<th>SCBs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2005-06</td>
<td>10,92,607</td>
<td>3,09,918</td>
<td>96,907</td>
<td>14,99,432</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(96.20)</td>
<td>(97.55)</td>
<td>(98.00)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006-07</td>
<td>14,25,519</td>
<td>4,10,905</td>
<td>1,25,453</td>
<td>19,61,877</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(97.30)</td>
<td>(98.24)</td>
<td>(98.10)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007-08</td>
<td>17,78,476</td>
<td>5,12,860</td>
<td>1,59,882</td>
<td>24,51,218</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(97.80)</td>
<td>(97.53)</td>
<td>(98.10)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008-09</td>
<td>22,37,556</td>
<td>5,68,093</td>
<td>1,62,422</td>
<td>29,68,070</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(97.99)</td>
<td>(97.10)</td>
<td>(95.70)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009-10</td>
<td>26,73,534</td>
<td>6,26,472</td>
<td>1,60,311</td>
<td>34,60,317</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(97.81)</td>
<td>(97.27)</td>
<td>(95.74)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010-11</td>
<td>32,72,914</td>
<td>7,93,590</td>
<td>1,94,256</td>
<td>42,60,760</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(97.77)</td>
<td>(97.76)</td>
<td>(97.46)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: RBI Reports on Trend and Progress of Banking.

Note: Figures in parentheses represent percentages to the respective totals.

Table-7 shows the standard assets of the three sector banks. Standard assets are those which occupy a pivotal role in providing revenue to the business. The standard assets of the public sector banks have been increasing. They were Rs. 8,30,029 crores (94.60 percent) in 2004-05 and by 2010-11 they accounted for Rs.32,72,914 crores (97.77 percent) increasing around four times. In the case of private sector banks, the standard assets were Rs. 1.88, 789 crores (95.42 percent) in 2004-05.

They increased gradually and reached Rs. 7,93,590 crores (97.76 percent) by 2010-11. The standard assets of the foreign banks have been increasing. They were Rs. 74,705 crores (97.00 percent) in 2004-05 and reached the highest i.e., Rs.1,59,882 crores (98.10 percent) in 2007-08. But they got reduced drastically to Rs. 1,62,422 crores (95.70 percent) in 2008-09 and again increased to Rs. 1,94,256 crores (97.46 percent) by 2010-11. The standard assets of all the three sector banks i.e., PSBs, PRSBs, and FOBs have reported a rise.

**Findings of the study**

- PSBs have higher lending capacity.
- The NPAs of PSBs are relatively more than that of the PRSBs and FOBs implying heavy blocking of funds.
- The recovery performance of PSBs is poor when compared to that of PRSBs and FOBs.
- Of the three sectors, the private sector banks are showing better performance.
- The financial performance of PSBs improved during the post-reforms period especially after the implementation of SARFASEI Act - 2002, DRTs and Lok Adalats.
- PSBs have the least sub-standard assets and loss assets.
- The highest percentage of sub-standard assets and loss assets denote the failing efficiency of FOBs.
- On the basis of recovery performance, it is deduced that PSBs and FOBs did not adopt sound lending system for advances.

**Suggestions**

- Know Your Customer (KYC) norms should be implemented strictly.
- Banks should be free from political influence while lending loans and advances more particularly public sector banks.
- Basel Committee norms shall be followed.
- Intermediate lending shall be avoided.
- Loaning longer gestation period projects should be discouraged, if there is no government involvement in them.
- Farmers be encouraged by banks to take up commercial crops so as to ensure timely repayments of loans.
- Programmes on technical know-how and marketing knowledge shall be conducted by banks for small entrepreneurs to run their businesses profitably so that loan capital could be repaid within the schedule.

**Conclusion**

Indian banking industry is largely dominated by public sector banks with almost two - third share of total advances in the economy. Remaining one third share is contributed by the private sector banks and the foreign banks. But performance-wise, PSBs stand next to that of private and foreign banks because of so many problems and limited autonomy as they have to cope with the policies of the Central Government and the RBI.

The inter-sectoral analysis of NPAs reveals that the PSBs have been doing better after reforms. Considering NPAs, the private banks performance is better than that of PSBs and FOBs. The mounting volume of NPAs will deter the financial health in terms of profitability, liquidity and economies of scale of operations. So, the public sector banks have to take timely action against the degradation of good performing assets.

**References**: Various Sources.

---

_Banking Finance, August 2013_
HAPPY DAYS ARE BACK AGAIN!

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period of Loan (Years)</th>
<th>Upto ₹ 30 lacs @ 9.95% p.a.</th>
<th>Above ₹ 30 lacs @ 10.10% p.a.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>874</td>
<td>885</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>903</td>
<td>916</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>962</td>
<td>972</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>1,072</td>
<td>1,081</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

HURRY!!! CONTACT NEAREST BRANCH

For details log on to: www.sbi.co.in or call 1800 425 3800 (Toll free)
1800 11 22 11 (Toll free MTNL/BSNL) / 080 26999990 or e-mail to: customercare.homeloans@sbi.co.in