

Annual Report

2016-17

Ministry of Finance
(Budget Division)

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Chapter - V

Department of Financial Services

1. Work Allocation among Sections

1.1 Banking Operation-I (BO-I)

Appointment of (a) Governor/Deputy Governor of RBI (b) Chairman & MDs of SBI (c) CMDs and EDs of Nationalised Banks (d) CMDs/MD/Whole Time Directors of NABARD/NHB/ EXIM BANK/SIDBI/IFCL and IFCI (e) salary allowances and other terms and conditions of Whole Time Directors of PSBs and FIs/ above institutions (f) constitution of Boards of Directors of RBI and PSBs (g) appointment of Workmen Employee Directors (h) appointment of Part Time Non Official Directors and Officer Employee Directors of PSBs.

1.2 Banking Operation-II (BO-II)

1.2.1 Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation (DICGC), policy matters and publicity in Public Sector Banks (PSBs), International Financial Service Centre (IFSC).

1.2.2 Administration of all Acts/Regulations/Rules related to Financial Systems like the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, the Chit Funds Act, 1982 and the Prize Chits and Money Circulation Schemes(Banning) Act, 1978, etc. and other miscellaneous Acts/Bills, Payment and Settlement System Act, 2007 for Public as well as Private Sector Banks.

1.2.3 International Relations (Banking, Insurance and Pensions Reforms), Financial Action Task Force (FATF); International Cooperation in Joint Investment Funds-Oman-India Fund and Indo-Saudi Fund. WTO and Border Banking facilities.

1.3 Banking Operation-III (BO-III)

Customer Service in Banks/FI/Ins. All kinds of complaints/representations received from individual/associations for redressal of their grievances in these institutions such as delay in clearance of cheques, non-payment/non-issue of drafts, non issue/delay in issue of duplicate drafts, misbehaviour/rude behaviour/harassment on the part of staff of the Institution, non settlement/delay in settlement of deceased accounts, non-transfer/delay in transfer of accounts from one office to another, non opening/delay in opening of new accounts, non-compliance with standing instructions of the customers, non-payment of term deposits before maturity, delay in payment to pensioners, including those related to credit cards, ATMs, etc. All kind of complaints received from DARPG/DPG relating to Public/ Private Sector/Foreign Banks/FI/Ins. All kinds of complaints received from MPs/VIPs /PMO against Private Sector & Foreign Banks. Banking Customer Service Centres; Banking Ombudsman.

1.4 Banking Operation & Accounts (BOA)

1.4.1 Preparation of annual consolidated review on the working of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) and laying it on the Tables of both Houses of Parliament; pattern of accounting and final accounts in Public Sector Banks; study and analysis of the working results of PSU Banks; audit of banks, appointment and fixation of remuneration of auditors of PSBs/FIs; laying of annual reports and audit reports etc., of PSU Banks in Parliament.

1.4.2 Taxation matters of PSBs/FIs; dividend payable to Central Government by PSBs; scrutiny of the annual financial reviews of PSBs conducted by RBI under Section 35 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 and follow up action; operation of the schemes of bank guarantee by PSBs and related complaints.

1.4.3 Capital restructuring of PSBs (including restructuring of weak PSBs) and Government's contribution to share capital, public issue of banks; Release of externally aided grants to ICICI Bank under USAID, Citizen's Charter of Public Sector Banks/RBI.

1.4.4 Disputes and arbitration between PSBs and between PSBs and other Govt. Departments, /PSEs; appointment of advocates in PSBs, acquisition/ leasing/ renting/ vacation of premises; residuary matters of Portuguese Banks in Goa, Estate Officers under Public Premises Act, 1971; opening and shifting of administrative offices of banks.

1.4.5 All Policy matters related to Banking Operations such as Licensing, amalgamation, reconstruction, moratorium funds, and acquisition of private sector banks; overseas branches of Indian banks; operation of foreign banks in India and functioning of PSBs, Banking Sector Reforms.

1.4.6 Notification regarding exemption from various sections of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 and appointment of Appellate Authority to hear appeals under BR Act and PSBs Act; Administration of all Acts/ Regulations/ Rules related to Public Sector Banks, RBI and State Level Banks. Appellate Authority on NBFCs and NBFCs/ Asset Restructuring Companies.

1.5 Agriculture Credit (AC)

Credit flow to Agriculture and Allied Sectors, matters related to National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) (except Service Matters), Cooperative Banks (including Urban Co-operative Banks), appeals made by Cooperative Banks, externally aided projects related to agriculture and allied sectors, financial assistance to persons affected by natural

calamities, Bank credit to handloom and handicraft sector, citizen charter on NABARD.

1.6 Regional Rural Banks (RRB)

1.6.1 Legislative matters with regard to RRB Act, 1976 and framing of rules there under, nomination of non-official directors on the Board of RRBs, guidelines for appointment of Chairman of RRBs, review of performance of RRBs, wage revision for RRB employees, laying of Annual Reports of all RRBs along with review thereof, formulation of Staff Service Regulation for RRBs, Appointment and Promotion Rules for employees and officers of RRBs, IR matters of RRBs. Citizen's Charter of RRBs.

1.6.2 All matter relating to priority sector lending, lending to weaker sections including SC/ST, PM's New 15 Point Programme for the Welfare of Minorities, Credit to minorities, Follow up action on select parameters recommended by Sachar Committee, credit delivery to women, DRI Scheme.

1.7 Financial Inclusion (FI)

Work relating to financial inclusion, coordination with other sections, offices, institutions etc on Financial inclusion; Branch expansion of banks; Lead Bank Scheme and Service Area Approach; District and State Level Bankers' Committee (SLBC); Regional imbalances of banking network, matters related to Business Correspondents/Business Facilitators, Mobile Banking etc., matters relating to e-Governance in all FIs and e-Payments in banking system and computerisation of PSBs.

1.8 Industrial Relations (IR)

Service matters of PSBs including IDBI/ RBI; Industrial Disputes Act matters, HR matters relating to PSBs and RBI Unions and Associations in the Banking Industry, Bipartite settlements of policy of transfer, promotion, and HRD in banks; IB reports about political activities of bank employees; Pay and Allowances of bank employees in overseas branches; HR Reforms.

1.9 Coordination (Coord.)

Organisation of FM's meetings with CEOs of PSBs; and regional consultative committee meetings; Staff Meeting of Secretary (FS); Annual Report, monitoring & review of disposal of VIP references, PMO references, coordination with RBI on pending matters; compilation and submission of material for Parliament Questions to other Ministries/Departments; Parliament Questions regarding VIP references; Monthly DO letter to Cabinet Secretary from Secretary (FS); Appointment of CPIOs, ACPIOs, AAs and Nodal Section for RTI matters of DFS and to deal with CIC for Annual Return etc.; Updation of Induction Material for DFS; Co-ordination of VIP, PMO, President Sectt., etc. references involving

more than two Divisions of DFS. Monitoring of updation of Cabinet Decisions/issues on e-Samiksha portal.

1.10 Establishment (Estt.)

Matters pertaining to the Officers and Staff of DFS including RRs, appointment, ACRs, deputation(including abroad), training, IWSU, SIU, welfare, review of officers under FR 56(J), internal vigilance, staff grievances, pension, etc.; grant of various advances to officers and staff, payment of fees to advocates, settlement of medical claims and CGHS matters, family welfare programme.

1.11 General Administration (GA)

Housekeeping, cleanliness, stores, canteen, R&I, library, Staff Car Drivers, vehicles to the officers of DFS, purchase of Computer Hardware and Maintenance of Computers, Printers and other equipments, Providing of Identity Cards to the Staff of DFS and CMDs/EDs/PROs of Public Sector Banks/Financial Institutions/ Insurance companies, etc.

1.12 Parliament

Collection, identification and marking of Parliament Questions, Notices, admitted Questions, and getting the files approved from the Minister. Preparation of facts and replies for pads of Ministers; keeping track and record of pending Assurances, Special Mentions and References under 377 and other matters as mentioned in the Induction Material, President's address to Joint Session of Parliament.

1.13 Hindi

Hindi Section of the Department is responsible to ensure implementation of Official Language Act, 1963 and Official Language Rules, 1976 made there under in the Department as well as in the Banks, Insurance companies, FIs that are under control of the Department and take action to achieve targets fixed in Annual Programme issued by Department of Official Language. Besides this Hindi Section of the Department is responsible for Hindi Translation of important documents issued by the Department i.e. Annual Report, Performance Budget, Cabinet Note, Report of Action Taken by the Government on the recommendation of Standing Committees. Besides these documents, Hindi Section also provide translation of documents that come under section 3(3) of Official Language Act, 1963 such as General order, Office memorandum, Resolution, Notification, Press Release, Rules, Contracts, Tender, Tender Notice etc.

1.14 Welfare Section (SCT)

Matters relating to recruitment, promotion and welfare measures of SCs/STs/OBCs/PWDs and Ex-servicemen in Public Sector Banks/Financial Institutions

and Insurance Companies. Ensuring proper implementation of the reservation policy of the Government of India for these categories of persons in Public Sector Banks/Financial Institutions and Insurance Companies.

1.15 Data Analysis (DA)

Reserve Bank of India Credit Policy and selective credit control; financial sector assessment and sectoral credit analysis; Banking Statistics regarding bank deposits and advances; rates of interest on bank deposits and advances; dissemination of results and important information relating to RBI, IBA, studies on banking reforms; analysis of other international reports relevant to banking sector in India; Analysis of Reports of committees on Financial Sector Reforms etc. Management Information System and collation of data related to Banking Industry. Result Framework Document (RFD), Speeches of FM/MOS on different occasions and Monitoring of Audit Paras.

1.16 Industrial Finance-I (IF-I)

Administration of the Export-Import Bank Act-1981 and Scheme for Financing Viable Infrastructure Projects (SIFTI) of IIFCL, Matters relating to Exim Bank, IIFCL, IIBI Ltd; IFCI Ltd, IDFC Ltd, IDFC Bank, Board level appointments-Whole Time Directors- IIFCL, and IIBI Ltd; Government Nominee Directors-Exim Bank, IIFCL, IIBI Ltd, IFCI Ltd. and IDFC Ltd; Non-official Directors-Exim Bank, IIFCL, and IIBI Ltd; Sector-specific credit matters like infrastructure, power, textiles, exports; commerce etc.; laying of annual reports of FIs; matters related to Ratnagiri Gas and Power Pvt. Ltd (RGPPL). Citizen's Charter of EXIM Bank and IIFCL.

1.17 Industrial Finance-II (IF-II)

Matters relating to NHB, SIDBI, National Credit Guarantee Trustee Company (NCGTC) and administrative matters of erstwhile AAIFR and BIFR, Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act (SICA) and SFCs. Policy issues in Housing Finance, MSME Credit, Education Finance, Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) and Stand Up India (SUI).

1.18 Vigilance

1.18.1 Consultation with CVC/CTE; appointment of Chief Vigilance Officer (CVOs) for PSBs/FIs; correspondence with CBI; Annual Action Plan on Anti Corruption measures; Preventive vigilance; vigilance systems and procedures in RBI/PSBs/FIs and Public Sector Insurance Companies; vigilance matters relating to Whole Time Directors (WTDs) of PSBs/PSICs/FIs; complaints against WTDs of PSBs/PSICs/FIs; major frauds in PSBs(in India and abroad); sanction of prosecution in case of WTDs of PSBs/PSICs/FIs; PMO references on anti corruption measures; bank security;

robberies & loss prevention in banks; War Book matters; Annual Reports of CVC; CVC/CBI references relating to DRTs/DRATs including complaints against them.

1.18.2 Office of Custodian/Special court, Joint Parliamentary Committee (JPC) (which enquired into irregularities in securities transactions); disciplinary action against bank employees/executives involved in irregularities in securities transactions; establishment matters relating to Special Courts/Office of the Custodian; all issues pertaining to continuation of posts, budget matters of the O/o Custodian and Special Court including extension of the Office of Custodian and appointment of Custodian.

1.19 Debts Recovery Tribunals (DRT)

Establishment of DRTs/DRATs under the Recovery of Debts due to Banks and Financial Institutions Act, 1993(RDDBFI Act); framing or amending rules for implementing of the provisions of the Act; filling up of the posts of Chairpersons, Presiding Officers, Registrars, Assistant Registrars, Recovery officers, and other posts in DRTs/DRATs; issuing clarifications/guidelines etc. on administrative matters/review; progress and disposal of cases by DRT/DRATs; budget provisions, monitoring, etc relating to DRTs/DRATs. Administration of SARFAESI Act, registration of ARCs, appointment of Registrar/MD & CEO, CERSAI, ease of doing business agenda- flowing from recent amendments

1.20 Recovery Section

CIBIL; Works relating to monitoring of NPAs and Recovery including compromises and OTS of all PSBs, Parliament matters, VIP/PMO references, Complaints and other matters relating to above works.

1.21 Insurance-I (Ins.-I)

1.21.1 LIC Business - Review of the performance of LIC; Laying of Reports of LIC in Parliament; Opening/winding up of branches of LIC in India; Appointment of Auditors for LIC; Administration of PP Act in LIC and references relating to Estate matters in LIC; Foreign operations/ subsidiaries of LIC; References on Social Security Schemes and other life insurance schemes; Review of performance and making budgetary provisions for various GOI funded schemes such as Janashree Bima Yojana, Shiksha Sahayog Yojana, Varishatha Bima Yojana and Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana; Other Social Security Group Insurance Schemes under LIC; Central Government Employees Group Insurance Scheme; Postal Life Insurance Scheme; Employees' Provident Fund Scheme; All Government sponsored/ supported schemes in life insurance; Any other life insurance or social security products/ scheme proposals; Others: Appellate Authority constituted under Section 110H of the Insurance Act, 1938;

1.21.2 Coordination work relating to the following Committees Committee for the Welfare of Women; Committee for the Welfare of SC/ST; Estimates Committee;

1.21.3 Appointments - LIC - Selection & appointment of Chairman/ MDs, LIC, appointment of Directors on the Board of LIC, appointment of ex-officio members on the subsidiaries of LIC; Permission for foreign deputation of Chairman and MDs of LIC; Permission for commercial Employment after Retirement for Chairman/ MDs, LIC and other executives of LIC; IRDA - Appointments of Chairperson and Members of IRDA; Service condition of Chairman, Members and employees of IRDA; Budget and Funds of IRDA; Other matters relating to Brokerage agencies, entry of new companies and regulations of IRDA.

1.21.4 Service Matters - Service matters, rules and regulations in all public sector insurance companies; Representations on service matters by employees of public sector insurance companies; Service matters of Development Officers/ Agents/Intermediaries; Wage Revision/ Bonus/ VRS in LIC / Public Sector General Insurance Cos; Implementation of Pension Scheme/ policy matters on commercial employment. Citizen's Charter of Life Insurance Corporation Ltd.

1.22 Insurance-II (Ins.-II)

1.22.1 Grievances - Public grievances against services provided by Public Sector Insurance Companies including AICL and IRDA other than on service matters; Periodical meetings of Public Grievances Officers of public sector insurance companies; Functioning of internal public grievances redressal machinery in public sector insurance companies; Functioning of external redressal machinery like Consumer Courts, Ombudsmen, Lok Adalats, MACT and Courts etc; Appellate Authority constituted under Section 110H of the Insurance Act 1938. Citizen's Charter of Non Life Insurance Companies.

1.22.2 Housekeeping - Care taking and maintenance of computers, furniture, photocopiers etc. in Insurance Division. I-card for staff and executives of Insurance Companies.

1.22.3 Insurance Sector Reforms - All matters relating to reforms in insurance sector; Reforms related amendments to Insurance Act, 1938, LIC Act, 1956, GIBNA, 1972, IRDA Act, 1999 and Actuaries Act, 2006; Implementation of Law Commission Reports.

1.22.4 Appointments - Policy issues concerning selection of Chief Executives in the PSU insurance companies including AICL; Appointment on the Boards of public sector non-life companies including AICL; Foreign deputation of Insurance executives; permission for Chief Executives of non-life companies including AICL.

1.22.5 General Insurance - Review of the performance of General Insurance Companies including AICL; Matters relating to Insurance Schemes of Public Sector General Insurance Companies including AICL and audit paras thereon; Computerization of public sector general insurance companies; References relating to Surveyors and Agents of non-life PSICs; Foreign operations of public sector general insurance companies; Reference relating to Re-insurance, Third Party Administrators, Tariff Advisory Committee; Opening/ winding up of branches ; Administration of War Risk (Marine Hull) Reinsurance Schemes, 1976; Reference from RBI on permission for release of foreign exchange for insurance policy abroad; Laying down of Annual reports of General Insurance Companies/ GIC/ AICL; Administration of PP Act in non-life insurance companies and references relating to Estate matters in those companies.

1.22.6 Coordination - Work relating to Budgeting, Tax proposals, Budget Announcements relating to insurance, Annual Report, Economic Survey, India Reference Annual, Economic Editors Conference, PMO/ Cabinet References, CII & FICCI, within Insurance Division, matter related to e-payments in Insurance Companies, computerization of Insurance Companies.

1.22.7 Coordination work relating to the following Committees- Standing Committee on Finance; Committee on Subordinate Legislation; Petitions Committee; Committee on Public Undertaking (COPU).

1.22.8 Others - WTO multi-lateral/ bilateral agreements; Inter-Government agreement between India and any other country.

1.23 Pension Reforms (PR)

Coordinating and introducing Pension Reforms; Introduction of National Pension System and extension of its coverage to State Governments and unorganised sector; Matters relating to Co-Contributory Swavalamban Scheme; Matters relating to the Investment Pattern for Non-Government Provident Funds, Superannuation Funds and Gratuity Funds. Implementation of co-contributory Atal Pension Yojana (APY). Administrative and legislative matters relating to Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA).

1.24 IT Cell

IT cell in this Department which includes the work related to the website, information technology, digitalization, Digital India initiative, liaison/coordination with NIC, etc.

Performance and significant developments.

2. Banking Operations and Accounts

2.1 Capitalization of Public Sector Banks (PSBs)

2.1.1 As of now, the PSBs are adequately capitalized and meeting all the Basel III and RBI norms. However,

the Government of India wants to adequately capitalize all the banks to keep a safe buffer over and above the minimum norms of Basel III. Therefore, Government has estimated how much capital will be required this year and in the next three years till FY 2019. If the internally generated profit is excluded which is going to be available to PSBs (based on the estimate of average profit of the last three years), the capital requirement of **extra capital** for the next four years **up to FY 2019 is likely to be about Rs. 1,80,000 crore**. This estimate is based on credit growth rate of 12% for the current year and 12 to 15% for the next three years depending on the size of the bank and their growth ability. It is also presumed that the emphasis on PSBs financing will reduce over the years by development of vibrant corporate debt market and by greater participation of Private Sector Banks.

2.1.2 Out of the total requirement, the Government of India proposes to make available Rs. 70,000 crores out of budgetary allocation for four years as per the figure given below:

(i)	Financial Year 2015-16	-	Rs. 25,000 crore
(ii)	Financial Year 2016-17	-	Rs. 25,000 crore
(iii)	Financial Year 2017-18	-	Rs. 10,000 crore
(iv)	Financial Year 2018-19	-	Rs. 10,000 crore
	Total	-	Rs. 70,000 crore

The Government had already infused a sum of Rs. 25000 crore in 19 PSBs during financial year 2015-16. As on 19.07.2016, for 13 PSBs, a budgetary provision of Rs. 22,915 crore is made, of which 75% has been allocated in first trench while remaining amount will be released on assessment of performance of PSBs based on their results on the Quarter ending in December. The second trench release is subject to achievement of certain benchmarks relating to cost and efficiency.

2.1.3 Acquisition of Subsidiary banks of SBI, i.e State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur, State Bank of Hyderabad, State Bank of Mysore, State Bank of Patiala, State Bank of Travancore and Bhartiya Mahila Bank Ltd. by State Bank of India. The Cabinet in its meeting on dated 15th June 2016 has approved the proposal of acquisition of assets and liabilities of subsidiary banks i.e. State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur, State Bank of Hyderabad, State Bank of Mysore, State Bank of Patiala, State Bank of Travancore and Bhartiya Mahila Bank (BMB).

2.2 Banking Operation-II (BO-II)

2.2.1 The Banning of Unregulated Deposit Schemes and Protection of Depositors' Interests Bill ("Banning Bill")

The Government is in the process of finalization of the "Banning of Unregulated Deposit Schemes and Protection of Depositors' Interests Bill ("Banning Bill") to tackle the menace of illicit deposit taking activity in the

country. Version 2 of the proposed legislation was uploaded on the website of the Department of Financial Services to solicit public comments on 17.12.2016. It was circulated to other stakeholders for their comments. Based on the comments / inputs received, the draft legislation will be finalised and introduced in the Parliament.

2.2.2 Amendments to the Chit Funds Act, 1982.

Chit Funds are indigenous financial institutions in India, which satisfy the financial needs of the low-income households. It is a mechanism which combines credit and savings in a single scheme. In a Chit Fund Scheme, a group of individuals come together for a pre-determined duration and contribute to a common pool (savings) at regular intervals. Every month, until the end of the tenure of the scheme, the collected pool of money is loaned out internally through a bidding mechanism to the most deserving member. This way, people who are in need of funds and those who want to save are able to meet their requirements simultaneously. With a view to address some of the challenges being faced and to facilitate orderly growth of the Chit Fund industry, it is proposed to carry out certain amendments to the Chit Funds Act, 1982 by introducing the Chit Funds (Amendment) Bill, 2016 in the Parliament.

3. Regional Rural Banks

3.1 Revitalizing Regional Rural Banks (RRBs):

With a view to strengthening the RRBs for playing a greater role in agriculture, rural lending and financial inclusion the following measures were taken during the year 2016-17.

3.1.1 Branch Network of Regional Rural Banks

The number of branches of RRBs has increased from 20024 as on 31st March, 2015 to 20920 as on 31st March, 2016 covering 644 districts. During the year 2015-16, 896 new branches were opened by RRBs. All branches of RRBs are on CBS Platform.

3.1.2 Capital Infusion for Improving CRAR

Dr. K.C. Chakrabarty Committee on "Recapitalization of RRBs for improving CRAR" had reviewed the financial position of all RRBs in 2010 and recommended for recapitalisation of 40 out of 82 RRBs for strengthening their CRAR to the level of 9% by 31st March, 2012. Accepting the recommendations of the Committee, the Gol along with other shareholders decided to recapitalise the RRBs by infusing funds to the extent of Rs.2200 Crore, with proportion of shareholder being 50:35:15 for Gol: Sponsor Bank: State Government.

Further, the Government has approved the proposal to continue the process of recapitalisation of RRBs for next three years beyond 2013-14 i.e. upto

2016-17 for the RRBs who are unable to maintain minimum CRAR of 9%. The Reserve Bank of India made it mandatory for RRBs to maintain CRAR at minimum 9% with effect from 31.3.2014.

3.1.3 Financial Performance

During 2015-16, RRBs recorded net profit of Rs.2018 crore as on 31st March, 2016 as against Rs.2744 crore in 2014-15. However, 6 RRBs viz. Ellaquai Dehati Bank, Jharkhand Gramin Bank, Manipur Rural Bank, Rajasthan Marudhara Gramin Bank, Uttar Bihar Gramin Bank and Nagaland Rural Bank incurred losses aggregating to Rs.188 crore during the year 2015-16. The aggregate reserves of RRBs stood at Rs.20665 crore as on 31st March, 2016 as against Rs.18712 crore as on 31st March, 2015, while their 'owned funds' increased from Rs.25083 crore in 2014-15 to Rs.27149 crore during 2015-16.

3.1.4 Accumulated Losses

The number of RRBs that had accumulated losses remained the same as 8 as on 31st March, 2016 as compared to previous year. However, the aggregate amount of accumulated losses of RRBs decreased from

Rs.1072 crore as on 31st March, 2015 to Rs.1050 crore as on 31st March, 2016.

3.1.5 Non-performing Assets (NPA)

The Gross NPA of RRBs, increased from Rs.11128 crore as on 31st March, 2015 to Rs.14040 crore as on 31.3.2016. The Gross NPA as a percentage has increased from 6.15% as on 31st March, 2015 to 6.8% as on 31st March, 2016.

4. Financial Inclusion

Financial inclusion is an important priority of the Government. The objective of financial inclusion is to extend financial services to the large hitherto un-served population of the country to unlock its growth potential. To extend the reach of banking to those outside the formal banking system, Government and Reserve Bank of India (RBI) are taking various initiatives from time to time.

4.1 Expansion of Bank Branch network

The network of Scheduled Commercial Bank branches in the country for the last five years is as under:

(i) Population Group wise number of branches of **Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs)** :

	RURAL	SEMI-URBAN	URBAN	METROPOLITAN	TOTAL
31.03.2012	34,063	26,440	18,105	19,985	98,593
31.03.2013	36,935	29,327	19,253	20,991	1,06,506
31.03.2014	41,959	32,591	20,855	22,479	1,17,884
31.03.2015	45,138	34,973	22,346	23,994	1,26,451
31.03.2016	47,307	36,901	23,558	25,397	1,33,163
30.09.2016	47,694	37,266	23,889	25,765	1,34,614

Source: RBI

(ii) Bank group and population group wise **number of functioning branches**, as on September 30, 2016:

	RURAL	SEMI-URBAN	URBAN	METROPOLITAN	TOTAL
SBI and its Associates	7,675	7,096	4,338	4,527	23,636
Nationalised Banks	20,468	17,598	12,757	13,627	64,450
Other Public Sector Banks	417	570	534	526	2,047
Private Sector Banks	4,517	7,454	4,877	6,468	23,316
Foreign Banks	9	11	47	251	318
Regional Rural Banks	15605*	3840*	1318*	157*	20920*

Source: RBI

* Source : NABARD (as on 31.03.2016)

4.2 Expansion of ATMs

(i) Number of ATMs of Public Sector Banks (PSBs)

As on	Off-site ATMs	On-site ATMs	Total ATMs
31.03.2012	24181	34012	58193
31.03.2013	29411	40241	69652
31.03.2014	44504	65920	110424
31.03.2015	58763	69902	128665
31.03.2016	62060	80399	142459
30.09.2016*	61071	84583	145654

Source: RBI

(ii) Number of ATMs of Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs)

As on	Off-site ATMs	On-site ATMs	Total ATMs
31.03.2012	48141	47545	95686
31.03.2013	58254	55760	114014
31.03.2014	76676	83379	160055
31.03.2015	92191	89061	181252
31.03.2016	97149	101950	199099
30.09.2016*	97210	107008	204218

Source: RBI

*Out of the total ATMs, 156 ATMs are deployed overseas by State Bank of India.

4.3 RuPay Card

RuPay, a card payment scheme was conceived by NPCI to offer a domestic, open-loop, multilateral card payment system which will allow all Indian banks and financial Institutions in India to participate in electronic payments. The card has been dedicated to the nation by the President of India on May 08, 2014. *RuPay* symbolizes the capabilities of banking industry in India to build a card payment network at much lower and affordable costs to the Indian banks so that dependency on international card scheme is minimized. This is in line with many of the large emerging nations like China which have their own domestic card payment system. The Government of India has directed banks to issue debit cards to all KCC and DBT beneficiaries and that every new account holder should be issued a debit card. A low cost option such as *RuPay* will help in achieving this objective and consequently help in fulfilling the objective of financial inclusion. The *RuPay* Card works on ATM, Point of Sale terminals & online purchases and is therefore not only at par with any other card scheme in the world but also provides the customers with the flexibility of payment options.

4.4 USSD Based Mobile Banking

National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI) has offered the facility of Mobile Banking using Unstructured Supplementary Service Data (USSD)

based Mobile Banking. USSD based Mobile Banking offers basic Banking facilities like Money Transfer, Bill Payments, Balance Enquiries; Merchant payments etc. on a simple GSM (Global System for Mobile Communications) based Mobile phone, without the need to download application on a Phone as required at present in the IMPS (Immediate Payment Service) based Mobile Banking. Transactions can be performed on basic phone handsets. The user needs to approach his bank and get his mobile number registered. The bank will issue an MPIN (Mobile PIN) to the user. The user thereafter needs to dial *99# and the menu for using USSD opens. Thereafter, customer has to follow selections on the menu to complete the transaction.

4.5 Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana (PMJDY)

With a view to increasing banking penetration and promoting financial inclusion and with the main objective of covering all households with at least one bank account per household across the country, a National Mission on Financial Inclusion named as **Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana** (PMJDY) was announced by Hon'ble Prime Minister in his Independence Day Speech on 15th August, 2014. The scheme was formally launched on 28th August, 2014 at National level by Hon'ble Prime Minister.

4.5.1 Objectives of PMJDY

- (i) Universal access to banking facilities for all households across the country through a bank branch or a fixed point Business Correspondent (BC) within a reasonable distance.

- (ii) To cover all households with at least one Basic Bank Account with RuPay Debit card having inbuilt accident insurance cover of Rs. one lakh.
- (iii) An overdraft facility upto Rs.5000/- after satisfactory operation in the account for six months.
- (iv) A Life Cover of Rs. 30,000/- to those beneficiaries who open their accounts for the first time from 15.08.2014 to 31.01.2015.
- (v) Financial literacy programme which aims to take financial literacy upto village level.
- (vi) The Mission also envisages expansion of Direct Benefit Transfer under various Government Schemes through bank accounts of the beneficiaries.
- (vii) Providing micro –insurance to the people.
- (viii) Unorganised sector Pension schemes through the Business Correspondents.

4.5.2 Achievements under PMJDY

- (i) As on 18.01.2017:
 - 27.11 crore accounts have been opened under PMJDY, of which 16.45 crore accounts are in rural areas and 10.66 crore in urban areas.
 - Deposits of Rs. 68,238 crores has been mobilized.
 - 21.27 crore RuPay Debit cards have been issued under PMJDY.
 - Aadhaar seeding has been done in 15.72 crore PMJDY accounts.
 - Zero balance accounts has been reduced to 24.51%.
- (ii) Household Coverage: 99.99% households out of the 21.22 crore households surveyed have been covered under PMJDY.
- (iii) As on 20.01.2017, out of total requirement of 1,26,364 fixed location Bank Mitras in Sub Service Areas (SSAs), 1,26,151 Bank Mitras have been deployed by banks.
- (iv) Overdraft (OD) in PMJDY accounts: As on 20.01.2017, 45.05 lakh accounts have been sanctioned OD facility of which 24.48 lakh account-holders have availed this facility involving an amount of Rs.321.47 crore.
- (v) Insurance Claims settled:
 - (a) As on 20.01.2017, out of 1767 claims lodged, 1700 claims have been disposed of

under accidental insurance cover of Rs. 1 lakh under RuPay debit card.

- (b) As on 20.01.2017, out of 4013 claims lodged, 4005 claims have been disposed of under Life Cover of Rs.30,000/- to those beneficiaries who opened their accounts for the first time from 15.08.2014 to 31.01.2015.

4.6 Digitisation Initiatives Taken

The banks have provided the mobile banking services like Immediate Payment Service (IMPS) and products like Unstructured Supplementary Service Data (USSD) and Unified Payment Interface (UPI) etc. for facilitating transfer of funds for the customers and thereby facilitating moving towards cashless system.

- i Bharat Bill Payment System has also been introduced to facilitate interoperable bill payments in the country thus enabling greater adoption of electronic payments.
- ii. Scheduled Commercial Banks have taken various initiatives for expanding card acceptance infrastructure to Semi-urban and Rural areas to provide cashless transaction system.
- iii. The Government has advised banks to deploy micro ATMs in rural areas in all Sub Service Areas (SSAs) across the country. There are 113438 micro ATMs have been deployed as on 25.01.2017.
- iv. To expand digital payment acceptance infrastructure in rural areas, NABARD will extend financial support to eligible banks for deployment of 2 POS devices in one lakh villages with population of less than 10,000. These POS machines are intended to be deployed at primary agriculture cooperative societies/milk societies/ agricultural input dealers to facilitate small trade and agri-related transactions through digital means.
- v. NABARD will also support Rural Regional Banks and Rural Cooperative Banks to procure and issue “Rupay Kisan Cards” to Kisan Credit Card holders to enable them to make digital transactions at POS machines/Micro ATMs/ ATMs.
- vi. As on 25.01.2017, 51.44 crore Saving Bank accounts and 43.09 lac Central Pensioners accounts have been seeded with Aadhaar.

5. Agriculture Credit

In order to boost agriculture productivity, farmers

need access to affordable and timely credit facilities. As against the farm credit target of Rs.8,50,000 crore for the year 2015-16, an amount of Rs. 8,77,527.05 crore was disbursed during the year. Year wise position of target and achievement under agricultural credit flow is given in the following table:-

(Rs.in Crore)

Year	Target	Achievement
2004-05	1,05,000	1,25,309
2005-06	1,41,000	1,80,486
2006-07	1,75,000	2,29,400
2007-08	2,25,000	2,54,657
2008-09	2,80,000	3,01,908
2009-10	3,25,000	3,84,514
2010-11	3,75,000	4,68,291
2011-12	4,75,000	5,11,029
2012-13	5,75,000	6,07,376
2013-14	7,00,000	7,30,122.62
2014-15	8,00,000	8,45,328.23
2015-16	8,50,000	8,77,527.05
2016-17 (up to 30.9.2016)	9,00,000	7,55,995.16#

Provisional figure up to 30 September, 2016
Source: RBI/NABARD/PSBs/IBA

5.1 Kisan Credit Card

The Kisan Credit Card (KCC) scheme was introduced in 1998-99, as an innovative credit delivery system aiming at adequate and timely credit support from the banking system to the farmers for their cultivation needs including purchase of inputs in a flexible, convenient and cost effective manner. The Scheme is being implemented by all Cooperative Banks, Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) and Public Sector Commercial Banks throughout the country. KCC is one of the most effective tools for delivering agriculture credit. NABARD monitors the scheme in respect of Cooperative Banks and RRBs, whereas RBI monitors the scheme in respect of Commercial Banks. The scheme has since been revised prescribing the provision for ATM enabled debit card which can be used at ATM/Point of sale (POS) terminal, with, inter alia, facilities of one-time documentation and built-in cost escalation in the credit limit, etc.

The number of live/operative KCCs issued by Cooperative Banks, RRBs and commercial banks are as under:

Number of live/operative KCCs (Provisional Data)

(No. in lakhs)

Cooperative Banks	RRBs	Commercial Banks	Total
375.00#	127.48#	252.08*	754.56

#Source NABARD (Data as on 31.10.2016)

*Source RBI (Data as on 31.12.2016)

5.2 Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF)

The GoI established a fund to be operationalised by NABARD in the Union Budget 1995-96 called the Rural Infrastructure Development Fund(RIDF), by way of deposits from Scheduled Commercial Banks operating in India from the shortfall in their priority sector lending. The Fund has since been continued, with allocation being made every year. Over the years, coverage under the RIDF has been broad based, in each tranche, and at present, a wide range of 36 activities are financed under various sectors for development of rural infrastructure.

The annual allocation of funds announced in the Union Budget has gradually increased from Rs. 2000 crore in 1995-96 (RIDF I) to Rs. 25,000 crore in 2016-17 (RIDF XXII). The aggregate allocations till 2016-17 have reached Rs.2,67,500 crore including the Bharat Nirman component sanctioned to National Rural Roads Development Agency (NRRDA) under RIDF XII-XV.

As against the allocation of Rs. 25,000 crore made for RIDF XXII tranche during 2016-17, sanctions were accorded to the extent of Rs. 22,295.42 crore to various State Governments upto 31.12.2016.

5.3 Financing and supporting Producer Organisations through Producer's Development and Upliftment (PRODUCE)

Recognizing the various constraints and difficulties faced by farmers such as continued fragmentation of farm holdings, declining profitability of small farm holding and farmers' lack of access to technology, credit and market, the Government of India through its Budget Announcement, 2014-15, took a novel initiative by announcing a corpus of Rs.200 crore in NABARD for Producer's Development and Upliftment (PRODUCE) in order to promote 2,000 Farmers' Producers Organizations across the country over the next two years.

In compliance to the announcement made in the Union Budget, 2014-15, an amount of Rs. 200 crore was released to NABARD during 2014-15 for promoting and nurturing 2000 Farmers' Producers Organizations

(FPOs). Under the Scheme, the incremental income to farmers out of collective action would mainly come from the following:

- ◆ Production improvement on account of using better technology, better quality of inputs and improved extension services.
- ◆ Reduced input cost due to collective sourcing at competitive market price.
- ◆ Increased price realization due to value addition, good bargain and improved scale in marketing.

The other economic benefits anticipated are generation of additional employment due to increased farming intensity and various post-harvest activities, reduction in migration due to improved farm viability and reduction in wastage of produce due to scientific storage, handling and processing facilities.

Against the target for forming 2,000 Farmers Producers Organisations (FPOs), NABARD has sanctioned 2172 FPOs as on 31st December, 2016.

5.4 Scheme for Revival of 23 unlicensed DCCBs in 4 States

Recognizing the need to revamp ailing Cooperative Banks so that they are able to cater to the needs of farmers at their door, Government on 5.11.2014 accorded approval for implementation of the Scheme for Revival of 23 Unlicensed District Central Cooperative Banks (DCCBs) in four States viz. 16 in Uttar Pradesh, 3 in Jammu & Kashmir, 3 in Maharashtra and 1 in West Bengal. The total capital infusion required for revival of these 23 DCCBs is to the tune of Rs. 2375.42 crore, of which the commitment from Central Government is Rs. 673.29 crore, from the concerned State Governments Rs. 1464.59 crore and from NABARD Rs. 237.54 crore. State Governments of Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra and West Bengal signed the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) for implementation of the said Scheme before the close of the financial year 2014-15 and accordingly, the Govt's share in respect of these States was released to NABARD during 2014-15.

The MoU with the State Government of Jammu & Kashmir was signed in the second half of 2015-16, i.e. on 4.11.2015. Accordingly, Rs. 111.22 crore was released to NABARD during the year 2015-16 towards Govt's share for the State of Jammu & Kashmir under the Scheme.

The Scheme is under implementation and being monitored by NABARD.

6. Debts Recovery Tribunal

The Central Government has established 34 Debts Recovery Tribunals (DRTs) and 5 Debts Recovery Appellate Tribunals (DRATs) all over the country under

the provisions of the Recovery of Debts Due to Banks and Financial Institutions Act, 1993 for expeditious adjudication and speedy recovery of debts due to banks & financial institutions and matters connected therewith. The Government had approved establishment of six new DRTs at Bengaluru, Chandigarh, Dehradun, Ernakulam, Hyderabad and Siliguri to bring down the pendency of cases in the existing DRTs and one new DRT was established by notification at Ernakulam on 9th May 2016.

As per data made available by DRTs, a total number of 15,882 cases (Original Applications) involving Rs. 34,301.36 crores approximately were disposed off by 33 DRTs (excluding DRT – 3 Mumbai) during the period of 01/01/2016 to 30/11/2016.

6.1 'The Enforcement of Security Interest and Recovery of Debts Laws and Miscellaneous Provisions (Amendment) Act, 2016

The Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002 (SARFAESI Act) and the Recovery of Debts Due to Banks and Financial Institutions Act (RDDB & FI Act) have been amended for speedier resolution of defaulted loans through 'The Enforcement of Security Interest and Recovery of Debts Laws and Miscellaneous Provisions (Amendment) Act, 2016 (44 of 2016) and it was notified in the Gazette on 16th August, 2016. Many provisions of the Amendment Act (44 of 2016) have been brought into force through notifications dated 1st September 2016 and 4th November 2016.

The important amendments in the Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002 made to suit changing credit landscape and augment ease of doing business include (i) registration of creation, modification and satisfaction of security interest by all secured creditors and provision for integration of registration systems under different laws relating to property rights with the Central Registry so as to create Central database of security interest on property rights; (ii) conferment of powers upon the Reserve Bank of India to regulate Asset Reconstruction Companies in a changing business environment; (iii) exemption from stamp duty on assignment of loans by banks and financial institutions in favour of Asset Reconstruction Companies; (iv) enabling non-institutional investors to invest in security receipts; (v) debenture trustees as secured creditors; (vi) specific timeline for taking possession of secured assets; and (vii) priority to secured creditors in repayment of debts.

The important amendments in the Recovery of Debts due to Banks and Financial Institutions Act, include (i) expeditious adjudication of recovery applications; (ii) electronic filing of recovery applications, documents and written statements; (iii) priority to secured creditors in repayment of debts; (iv) debenture trustees as financial

institutions; (v) empowering the Central Government to provide for uniform procedural rules for conduct of proceedings in the Debts Recovery Tribunals and Appellate Tribunals.

7. Non-Performing Assets (NPAs)

7.1 Gross Non Performing Assets (GNPAs)

As per the data available, the GPNA ratio of PSBs steadily decline from 13.11 percent in 2000-01 to 2.10 percent in 2008-09 and GNPA ratio of Scheduled Commercial Bank (SCBs) steadily declined from 12.04 percent to 2.45 percent. This reduction is on account of good economic conditions, establishment of DRTs and enactment of SARFAESI Act. The following table depicts the trend of GNPA of PSBs/SCBs during last 3 years.

Period	GNPAs	
	PSBs	SCBs
March, 2014	4.72	4.11
March, 2015	5.43	4.62
March, 2016	9.83	7.79
June, 2016	11.07	8.56
Sept, 2016 (Provisional)	11.84	9.17

Main reasons for increase in NPAs is due to slowdown in recovery in the global economy and continuing uncertainty in the global markets leading to lower exports of various products like textiles, engineering goods, leather, gems etc. taking GNPA and restructured advances together the stress on PSBs is 15.37% to total advances as on June, 2016 and 12.03% to total advances as on June, 2016 in respect of SCBs.

7.2 Measure taken by RBI

RBI has provided the Indian Banking System with numerous tools to tackle stress in their asset portfolio especially after the 2008 worldwide economic crisis. These tools include Scheme for Sustainable Structuring of Stressed Assets (S4A), Strategic Debt Restructuring Scheme (SDR), Flexible Structuring for long term project loans to Infrastructure and Core industries (5/25 Scheme), formation of Joint Lenders' Forum (JLF) for revitalizing stress assets in the system and Corporate Debt Restructuring (CDR) Scheme.

RBI started the process of Asset Quality Review (AQR) to ensure that banks were taking proactive steps to clean up their balance sheets. Loans that are of concern as well as those loans that have potential weaknesses were identified by working with banks. In those accounts where the restructuring has been determined to have failed due to performance issues

within the specified period or non-fulfillment of restructuring conditions, prudential provisioning will have to be made before March 2017.

7.3 Measures undertaken by the Government

The government has taken specific measures to address issues in sectors such as Infrastructure (Power, Roads etc.), Steel and Textiles, where incidence of NPAs is high. The government has also approved establishment of six (6) new Debt Recovery Tribunals (DRTs), to speed up the recovery of bad loans of the banking sector, in addition to existing thirty three. The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code has been enacted and amendments in SARFAESI and RDDBFI Act have been done to improve resolution/recovery of bank loans. The Government has recently issued advisory to banks to take action against guarantors in event of default by borrower under relevant sections of SARFAESI Act, Indian Contract Act & RDDB&FI Act, since in the event of default; the liability of the guarantor is co-extensive with the borrower.

8. Pradhan Mantri MUDRA Yojana (PMMY)

In pursuance of the announcement in the Union Budget 2015-16 of the setting up of a Micro Units Development finance Agency (MUDRA) to refinance last mile financiers, the Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) has been launched on 8th April, 2015. MUDRA Ltd. seeks to offer refinance products having a loan requirement up to Rs.10 lakh and support to micro finance institutions (MFIs) by way of refinance. The products designed under PMMY are categorized into three buckets of finance named Shishu (loan up to Rs.50,000), Kishor (Rs.50,000 to Rs.5 lakh) and Tarun (Rs.5 lakh to Rs.10 lakh) based on the stage of growth/development of the micro business units, with about 60 per cent of the allocation to Shishu. 'Activities allied to Agriculture', e.g. pisciculture, beekeeping, poultry, livestock, rearing, grading, sorting, aggregation agro industries, dairy, fishery, agriclinics and agribusiness centers, food & agro-processing, etc. (excluding crop loans, land improvement such as canals, irrigation, wells) and services supporting these, which promote livelihood or are income generating, have also been included under PMMY from April, 2016 onwards. The total amount disbursed under PMMY as on 16.12.2016 stood at Rs.76,806.29crore against a target of Rs.1,80,000 crore for 2016-17, of which Rs.39,584.18 crore has been disbursed under Shishu, Rs.22,237.10 crore under Kishor and Rs.14,985.01 crore under Tarun. In all 2.08 crore borrowers have been benefitted during 2016-17 (till Dec, 2016), of which 1.66 crore are women, 62.16 lakh are new entrepreneurs and 1.21 crore belong to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe/Other Backward Classes category.

9. Industrial Finance

9.1 India Infrastructure Finance Company Ltd. (IIFCL)

IIFCL was incorporated under the Companies Act as a wholly-owned Government of India company in 2006 to provide long term finance to viable infrastructure projects through the Scheme for Financing Viable Infrastructure Projects through a Special Purpose Vehicle called India Infrastructure Finance Company Ltd (IIFCL), broadly referred to as SIFTI. IIFCL accords overriding priority to Public-Private Partnership (PPP) Projects. IIFCL has been registered as a NBFC-ND-IFC with RBI since September 2013. The authorized and paid up capital of the company as on 30th September 2016 stand at Rs. 6,000.00 crore and Rs 4,002.32 crore, respectively.

2. On a standalone basis, till 30th September 2016, IIFCL has made cumulative gross sanctions of Rs 70,799 crore under direct lending and has made cumulative disbursements of Rs 50,989 crore (including disbursements of Rs 6,256 crore under Refinance and Rs 12,759 crore under Takeout Finance).

9.1.1 New Developments

1. **Credit Enhancement:** As part of its vision to provide innovative financing solutions for the infrastructure financing sector, IIFCL became the first organization to successfully operationalize the Credit Enhancement Scheme. IIFCL is also assisting the Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance, in setting up of a dedicated Credit Enhancement Company, pursuant to Union Budget 2016-17.
2. **IIFCL's appointment as Investment Advisor to the National Infrastructure Investment Fund (NIIF).**
3. **Merger of Irrigation and Water Resources Finance Corporation Limited (IWRCL) with IIFCL.**

9.2 Export-Import Bank of India (EXIM BANK)

Exim Bank ('the Bank'), established as a statutory, apex financial institution in 1982 under an Act of the Parliament of India, for financing, facilitating and promoting India's international trade, for functioning as the principal financial institution for coordinating the working of institutions engaged in financing export and import of goods and services with a view to promoting the country's international trade, and to function as a key policy-input provider to the GOI.

9.2.1 Performance

During April-October 2016, the Bank extended 10 GOI-guaranteed LOCs, to 9 countries, with credits aggregating

US\$ 2.08 billion. As on October 31, 2016, there are 217 operating LOCs to 60 countries, with credits aggregating US\$ 16.25 billion, out of which 211 LOCs to 60 countries, aggregating US\$ 16.06 billion are guaranteed by the Government of India. Besides LOCs, the Bank's other flagship product - Buyer's Credit under the National Export Insurance Account (BC-NEIA), aims at catalyzing project exports from India. The Bank has till date sanctioned an aggregate amount of US\$ 2.84 billion for 22 projects, and has a robust pipeline of US\$ 5.51 billion across 44 projects.

9.2.2 Recent Developments

1. **Bond Issuance under Rule 144A:** In a landmark transaction on July 27, 2016, Exim Bank launched a US\$ 1 billion, 10-year bond issue in the 144A / Reg S format, to support long term credit for the GOI-directed Lines of Credit portfolio, Indian project exports, and overseas investment. The transaction marks the Bank's inaugural 144A / Reg S issuance and the largest issuance ever for the Bank. The bond was issued at a significantly tighter margin of 1.875 per cent over US 10-year treasuries, fetching a fixed coupon of 3.375 per cent. The pricing resulted in a negative new issue premium against a very strong market backdrop, in an environment where new issue premia were the order of the day.
2. **Export Development Fund:** Steps have been taken to operationalise the Export Development Fund, a special fund created by the Government of India and administered by Exim Bank. On May 4, 2016, the Fund concluded an umbrella Framework Agreement with seven Iranian banks to enhance a Buyer's Credit facility to finance the export of goods and services from India to Iran, to Rs. 3000 crore. During the visit of the Hon'ble Prime Minister to Iran in May 2016, Exim Bank signed an MOU with Iran's Ports and Maritime Organization on current specific terms for the Chabahar Port project; and a Confirmation Statement with the Central Bank of Iran, confirming availability of credit of Rs. 3000 crore for the import of steel rails from India and the development of the Chabahar port in Iran. Shipments have commenced in October 2016 under the facility; and the first disbursement was effected on November 5, 2016.

9.3 Industrial Finance Corporation of India (IFCI)

IFCI Ltd. is a Systemically Important Non-Deposit taking Non-Banking Finance Company (NBFC-ND-S1) registered with Reserve Bank of India (RBI) as per RBI Act, 1949 and a notified Public Financial Institution under Section 2(72) of the Companies Act, 2013.

The operational Performance of IFCI for the H1 ended as on 30th September, 2016 for FY 2016-17 is indicated below:-

1. Profit before provision for H1 of FY 2016-17 was Rs. 375 crore. However, due to provisions of Rs. 552 crore towards non-performing assets, IFCI incurred loss of Rs. 95 crore during the period;
2. Business Assets as on 30th September, 2016 were Rs. 31,073 crore;
3. CAR as on 30th September, 2016 was 17.3% as against 16.9% as on 31st March, 2016.
4. Debt Equity Ratio as on 30th September, 2016 was 4.1% as against 4.5% as on 31st March, 2016.

9.4 Small Industries Development Bank of India

Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI), set up on April 2, 1990 under an Act of Indian Parliament, acts as the Principal Financial Institution for the Promotion, Financing and Development of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise (MSME) sector and for co-ordination of the functions of the institutions engaged in similar activities. The business strategy of SIDBI is to address the financial and non-financial gaps in MSME eco-system. By this way, SIDBI would be complementing and supplementing efforts of banks in meeting diverse credit needs of MSMEs.

9.4.1 Performance review of SIDBI

The total MSME outstanding credit (gross) of the Bank was Rs. 71,544 crore as at end November 30, 2016 as against outstanding credit (gross) of the Bank as on March 31, 2016 of Rs. 65,632 crore.

9.4.2 Addressing Financial Gaps

SIDBI provides financial support to MSMEs by way of (a) indirect finance / refinance to eligible Primary Lending Institutions (PLIs), such as, banks, State Financial Corporations (SFCs) for onward lending to MSMEs and (b) direct assistance with focus on the niche areas like risk capital/equity, sustainable finance, receivable financing, service sector financing, etc.

9.4.3 ADDRESSING PROMOTIONAL & DEVELOPMENTAL GAPS

SIDBI adopts a 'Credit Plus' approach by providing various Promotional & Developmental (P&D) support primarily aimed at capacity building of the MSME sector. SIDBI's promotional and developmental support helped in setting up of about 80,000 enterprises, providing employment to about 1.5 lakh people and benefitting more than 2.3 lakh people in the MSME sector.

9.4.4 SIDBI as Nodal / Implementing Agency for Government Schemes.

SIDBI is the Nodal Agency for implementation of certain MSME related schemes of the Government of India (GoI) for encouraging implementation of technology up-gradation and modernization in the MSME sector. SIDBI provides Nodal Agency services for implementation of Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme (CLCSS) and Technology and Quality Up-gradation Programme (TEQUP) (Ministry of MSME), Technology Up-gradation Fund Scheme for Textile Industry (TUFS) (Ministry of Textiles), Integrated Development of Leather Sector Scheme (IDLSS) (Ministry of Commerce & Industry) and Scheme of Technology Up-gradation of Food Processing Industries (Ministry of Food Processing Industries).

- ◆ Since the launching of the CLCS Scheme in October 2000, a total number of 24,136 capital subsidy claims aggregating Rs. 1,417 crore (cumulative) were settled through SIDBI till September 30, 2016.
- ◆ Since the launching of the TUF Scheme in April 1999, a total number of 2147 subsidy claims aggregating Rs. 764 Crore (cumulative) were settled through SIDBI till September 30, 2016.
- ◆ Since the launching of the IDLSS in November 2005, a total number of 1774 claims aggregating Rs. 296 crore (cumulative) were settled through SIDBI till September 30, 2016.
- ◆ Under FPTUFS, subsequent to the decentralization of the scheme from April 2007, 86 claims aggregating Rs. 14 crore till September 30, 2016.
- ◆ Regarding TEQUP, towards 85 claims eligible subsidy of Rs. 6.45 crore was disbursed till September 30, 2016.

9.5 National Housing Bank (NHB)

9.5.1 Highlights during 2015-16

1. A capital infusion of Rs. 1,000 crore was given to NHB by way of equity investments from RBI. Total equity share capital at the end of the year stood at Rs. 1,450 crore, fully subscribed to by RBI.
2. Outstanding loans & advances of NHB crossed the Rs. 50,000 crore mark during FY 2015-16 and stood at Rs. 53,573 crore as on 30-06-2016.
3. Refinance assistance of Rs. 36 crore was disbursed to J&K Bank Limited for helping construction/renovation of 700 dwelling units under Special Refinance Scheme for Flood Affected Areas of Jammu & Kashmir.

4. Refinance Assistance for Flood Affected Areas of Tamil Nadu was launched by NHB. Rs. 44.07 crore was disbursed for helping construction / renovation of 1,077 dwelling units.
5. Pradhan Mantri AwasYojana - Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (PMAY-CLSS) was operationalized and implemented by NHB as a Central Nodal Agency
 - i) MoUs signed with 145 PLIs (68 Housing Finance Companies, 25 Public Sector Banks, 9 Private Sector Banks, 29 Regional Rural Banks and 14 Co-operative Banks) till 30-06-2016
 - ii) Subsidy of Rs. 307.44 crore benefitting 17,031 households disbursed to 77 Primary Lending Institutions till 31-12-2016
 - iii) 17 regional workshops, to sensitize the stakeholders about CLSS, were organized till 31-12-2016 at Guwahati, Chennai, Mumbai, Bangalore, Raipur, Bhopal, Hyderabad, Lucknow, Patna, Srinagar, Thiruvananthapuram and Ranchi

10 Representation of SCs, STs, OBCs and PWDs.

The Representation of SCs/STs/OBCs and Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) in Public Sector Banks/ Financial Institutions and Insurance Companies is at **Annexure I & Annexure II** respectively.

11. Priority Sector Lending and Lending to Women and Minorities

11.1 Priority Sector Lending (PSL)

A target of 40 percent of Adjusted Net Bank Credit (ANBC) or Credit Equivalent amount of Off-Balance Sheet Exposures (OBE), whichever is higher, as of preceding March 31st, has been mandated for lending to the priority sector by domestic scheduled commercial banks and foreign banks with 20 branches and above. Within this, sub-targets of 18 percent, 10 percent and 7.5 percent of ANBC or Credit Equivalent amount of OBE, whichever is higher, as of preceding March 31st, have been mandated for lending to agriculture, weaker sections, and micro enterprises, respectively. Within the 18 percent target for agriculture, a target of 8 percent of ANBC or Credit Equivalent amount of OBE, whichever is higher, is prescribed for lending to small and marginal farmers. Domestic scheduled commercial banks are also required to ensure that their share of lending to non-corporate farmers does not fall below the system wide average of the last three years of direct lending to non-corporate farmers.

For Foreign Banks with 20 branches and above, the total priority sector target and target for lending to agriculture and weaker sections have to be achieved within a maximum period of five years starting from April 1, 2013 and ending on March 31, 2018. Foreign banks with 20 branches and above have submitted an action plan for achieving the targets over a specific time frame which has been approved by RBI. The sub-targets for small and marginal farmers and micro enterprises for these banks would be made applicable post 2018 after a review in 2017.

For Foreign Banks with less than 20 branches, a target of 40 percent of Adjusted Net Bank Credit (ANBC) or Credit Equivalent amount of Off-Balance Sheet Exposures (OBE), whichever is higher, as of preceding March 31st has been mandated for lending to the priority sector, which has to be achieved in a phased manner by the year 2020.

The outstanding priority sector advances of Public Sector Banks increased from **Rs.17,51,229** crore as on March 31, 2015 to **Rs.19,85,036** crore as on March 31, 2016, registering a growth of **13.35** per cent. Advances to agriculture by PSBs amounted to **Rs. 9,05,884** crore constituting **17.91** percent of ANBC, as on March 31, 2016, sector-wise break-up of priority sector advances of PSBs, as on March 31, 2016, is given at **Annex-III**.

11.2 Economic Empowerment of Women

To help overcome the hurdles faced by women in accessing bank credit and credit plus services, the Government of India had drawn up a 14-point action plan (now 13-point action plan) in the year 2000 for implementation by PSBs. The PSBs were advised to earmark 5 per cent of their ANBC for lending to women. As reported by PSBs, as on March 31, 2016, the amount outstanding towards credit to women was **Rs. 3,92,962** crore, forming **7.82** per cent of ANBC of public sector banks. Particulars of Credit to women, as reported by Public Sector Banks are given at **Annex IV - a, b & c**.

11.3 Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme for the Welfare of Minorities

11.3.1 The following are some of the major instructions/guidelines issued by RBI vide latest Master Circular dated July 1, 2016 to all SCBs on "Credit Facilities to Minority Communities" to ensure adequate credit flow to the minority communities:

- A Special Cell should be set up in each bank to ensure smooth flow of credit to minority communities and it should be headed by an officer holding the rank of Deputy General Manager/Assistant General Manager or any other similar rank who should function as a 'Nodal Officer';
- The Lead Bank in each of the minority concentration districts should have an officer who shall **exclusively** look after the problems

regarding the credit flow to minority communities. It shall be his responsibility to publicise among the minority communities various programmes of bank credit and also to prepare suitable schemes for their benefit in collaboration with branch managers;

- The minority communities receive a fair and equitable portion of the credit within the overall target of the priority sector;
- The progress made in regard to the flow of credit to the minority communities should be reviewed regularly at the meetings of the District Consultative Committees (DCCs) and the State Level Bankers Committees (SLBCs);
- There should be good publicity about various anti-poverty programmes of the Government where there is large concentration of minority communities and particularly in the districts which have a concentration of minority communities.
- This Master Circular also envisages creating a separate cell in each bank to ensure smooth flow of credit to minority communities and also covers the role of the lead bank in the 121 districts identified for the purpose of earmarking of targets and location of development projects under the Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme for the welfare of minorities.

11.3.2 As per progress reported by Public Sector and Private Sector Banks, total outstanding loans to minority communities as on March 31, 2016 stood at **Rs. 3,21,742.66** crore which works out to **13.9** per cent of total priority sector advances of PSBs and Private Sector Banks. As per progress reported by Public Sector Banks, total outstanding loans to minority communities as on March 31, 2016 stood at **Rs. 2,80,119.09** crore which works out to **15.9** per cent of total priority sector advances of PSBs, in the identified districts (Minority Concentration Districts).

11.4 Lending to Weaker Sections

11.4.1 As per extant guidelines of Reserve Bank of India (RBI) on Priority Sector Lending (PSL), all Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) including Foreign Banks with 20 and above branches are required to lend 10 per cent of Adjusted Net Bank Credit (ANBC) or Credit Equivalent amount of Off-Balance Sheet Exposure, whichever is higher, to Weaker Sections.

To achieve inclusive growth, priority sector loans to distressed persons (other than farmers) not exceeding Rs.1,00,000 per borrower to prepay their debt to non-institutional lenders and loans to individual women beneficiaries up to Rs.1,00,000 per borrower are allowed to be categorized under Weaker sections.

The performance of PSBs on lending to Weaker Sections as on March 2014, 2015 and 2016 is as under:

(Amount in Rs. crore)

As at the year ended	Amount outstanding	% to ANBC
March 2014	4,33,943.68	10.56
March 2015	4,87,846.85	10.40
March 2016	5,58,240.39	11.04

11.5 Stand Up India Scheme

The Stand Up India Scheme was launched on April 5, 2016. The scheme envisages extending bank loans between Rs. 10 lakh to Rs. 1 crore for greenfield enterprises set up by SC, ST and Women entrepreneurs in manufacturing, services or the trading sector and extending effective handholding support to them. Each bank branch is to extend loans to at least one SC/ST and one woman entrepreneur. The scheme is being implemented through 1.25 lakh bank branches of all Scheduled Commercial Banks. Loans under the scheme shall be composite loans to meet the requirement of fixed assets and working capital. Provision of convergence with State/ Central Government Schemes has been identified in the Scheme. Credit Guarantee Fund Scheme for Stand Up India (CGFSI) is operational with a corpus fund of Rs. 5000 cr. A dedicated portal (www.standupmitra.in) for the Stand Up India Scheme is active. The portal as a virtual market place endeavors to provide 'End to End' solutions not only for credit delivery but also for a host of handholding services. As on 30.12.2016, total number of loans sanctioned under Stand Up India Scheme is 15618 [Women: 12262, SC: 2625 and ST: 731].

12. Education Loan

Every meritorious student should have access to bank credit to pursue higher education, if they so desire. Indian Banks' Association (IBA) had prepared the Model Educational Loan Scheme and circulated to banks in the year 2001. The Scheme is for all students including students belonging to the economically weaker sections and those below the poverty line. Indian Nationals who have secured admission to a higher education course in a recognised Institution in India or abroad through an entrance test/merit based selection process are eligible for educational loans under the Scheme.

The Scheme has been modified from time to time keeping in view the changing needs of the students. The last revision of the Model Educational Loan Scheme was carried out on 17.08.2015 and circulated to Banks. The main features of revised Model Educational Loan Scheme are as under.

- a) Provision for charging of differential interest rates based on status of collateral, employability and reputation of institutions.
- b) Relaxation in margin and security for loans guaranteed by NCGTC.
- c) Extension of repayment period (after moratorium) upto 15 years for all loans.

- d) Uniform one year moratorium for repayment after completion of studies in all cases.
- e) Provision for moratorium taking into account spells of unemployment/under-employment, say two or three times during the life cycle of the loan. Moratorium may also be provided for the incubation period if the student wants to take up a start-up venture after graduation.

12.1 Service Area Norms for Education Loans- RBI guidelines

RBI has advised the banks on November 09, 2012 that Service Area Norms are to be followed only in the case of Government Sponsored Schemes, circulated vide their circular dated December 8, 2004 and are not applicable to sanction of educational loans. Hence, banks have been advised not to reject any educational loan application for reasons that the residence of the borrower does not fall under the bank's service area.

12.2 Performance of Education Loans:

The total outstanding education loans of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) as on September 30, 2016 stood at Rs. 68,783 crore in 24,84,349 accounts. This reflects increase of Rs.3590 crore in total outstanding loans over the correspondence period of the last year. In percentage terms it is an increase of 5.51 per cent.

Year-wise number of outstanding education loans and amount thereof as at the end of financial year is given below:

As on March 31 st	No. of A/c	Amt. O/s (Rs. Crore)	Year on Year Growth
2004	3,19,337	4,550	
2005	4,68,207	6,713	47.54
2006	6,79,945	10,012	49.14
2007	9,44,397	14,283	42.65
2008	12,46,870	19,847	38.75
2009	16,03,385	27,646	39.51
2010	19,28,350	35,628	29.81
2011*	22,37,031	43,074	20.03
2012*	24,60,493	49,069	13.92
2013*	25,09,465	53,520	9.07
2014*	25,72,716	58,256	8.84
2015*	25,68,586	61,967	6.37
2016*	25,02,183	65,464	5.64
2017 (upto Sept.)*	24,84,349	68,783	5.50

Source: IBA *Source: PSBs

Public Sector Bank-wise details of number of outstanding education loans and amount thereof as on September 30, 2016 are given at **Annex.V**

12.3 Vidya Lakshmi Portal:

Vidya Lakshmi Portal is a first of its kind portal providing single window for Students to access information and make application for Educational Loans provided by Banks. The Portal has the following features:

- 1) Information about Educational Loan Schemes of Banks;
- 2) Common Educational Loan Application Form for Students;
- 3) Facility to apply to multiple Banks for Educational Loans;
- 4) Facility for Banks to download Students' Loan Applications;
- 5) Facility for Banks to upload loan processing status;
- 6) Facility for Students to email grievances/queries relating to Educational Loans to Banks;
- 7) Dashboard facility for Students to view status of their loan application and
- 8) Linkage to National Scholarship Portal for information and application for Government Scholarships.

Banks have been requested to give wide publicity to this Portal so that students wanting education loans can apply for it and indicate their bank of choice.

12.4 Interest Subsidy Scheme for Educational Loans

Ministry of Human Resource Development had formulated, in May, 2010, a Central Scheme to provide 'Interest Subsidy' for the period of moratorium on educational loans taken by students of economically weaker sections from scheduled banks under the Educational Loan Scheme of the Indian Banks' Association. The scheme is applicable to the following categories of loans.

- Educational loan disbursed/availed after 1st April, 2009 from Scheduled Banks which follow IBA Model Educational Loan Scheme;
- Students belonging to economically weaker sections, i.e, whose parental income from all sources do not exceed Rs.4.5 lakhs per annum;
- The scheme is applicable starting from academic year 2009-10, disbursement starting on or after 01.04.2009, irrespective of date of sanction;

Year-wise claim details under education loan interest subsidy scheme

Period	No. of Accounts	Amount (Rs. in crore)
2009-10	644299	296.87
2010-11	898320	735.49
2011-12	983586	1198.87
2012-13	1077505	1681.86
2013-14	946696	1587.65
2014-15	1664923	2966.50
2015-16 (As on 17.10.16)	518402	1022.84
Total	6733731	9490.08

Source: Nodal Bank for the scheme (Canara Bank)

12.5 Skill Loan Scheme

Given a huge thrust on skill development, a need is felt to provide institutional credit to individuals for taking skill development courses aligned to National Occupations Standards and Qualification Packs and leading to a certificate/diploma/degree by the Training Institutes as per National Skill Qualification Framework (NSQF). Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, Govt of India has launched a Skill India Mission on 15th July, 2015. The, “Skill Loan Scheme” has been developed to support the national initiatives for skill development.

Skill Loan Scheme aims at providing a loan facility to individuals who intend to take up skill development courses as per the Skilling Loan Eligibility Criteria.

13. Vigilance

13.1 Vigilance Machinery in Department of Financial Services

Department of Financial Services is the administrative department for Public Sector Banks (PSBs), Financial Institutions (FIs) and Public Sector Insurance Companies (PSICs). An Additional Secretary level officer has been designated as Chief Vigilance Officer of the Department, assisted by a Joint Secretary(Vig.), Director(Vig.) and Under Secretary (Vig.) in the discharge of his functions. The Vigilance Section in the DFS deals with, inter alia, the following issues pertaining to PSBs, FIs and PSICs:-

- a. Consultation with CVC/CTE/CBI on matters relating to complaints, Vigilance clearance, sanction of prosecution and any other matter of -;
 - The Board level appointees of PSBs ,FIs, PSICs, PFRDA, IRDA and RBI.

- All officials in the Department of Financial Services, officers of office of Custodian and Government officials in DRTs/ DRATs.

- b. Appointment of CVOs in PSBs, FIs and PSICs.

13.1. Organisations under Vigilance Section

13.1.1 Office of Special Court

The Special Court (Trial of offences relating to Transactions in Securities) Act, 1992 came into force on 06.06.1992. The Act was necessitated by reasons of the unprecedented situation wherein very large amount of public monies had been siphoned off into private pockets. The legislature sought to set up a Special Court through this Act for (a) speedy trial of offences (b) immediate attachment and freezing of all assets of parties suspected to be involved in the scam and (c) a reasonable and equitable distribution of the property.

The Special Court has been sanctioned four posts of judges. To support their day to day functioning, the office of the Special Court functions with a staff of 51 officials at various levels. These are renewed on a year-to-year basis by Ministry of Finance, DFS with the approval of IFA. Details of cases filed, disposed off for the last four years are given below:

Year	Filed	Disposed
2013	177	308
2014	149	217
2015	165	167
2016	141	140

Further , The Special Court has stated that the total no. of Pending Matters as on 23.12.2016 is 185 which include **Suits – 20 and Special Cases(Criminal) – 05.**

13.1.2 Office of the Custodian

To help the Custodian in discharging the duties under the Special Court (TORTS) Act, 1992, at present there are three offices – with headquarters at New Delhi, office at Mumbai mainly attending to the Court matters on day to day basis and third one at Bangalore mainly to deal with matter relating to Fair growth Financial Services Ltd. (FFSL) & Fair Growth Investment Ltd. (FGIL), Bangalore based notified firms. Office of the Custodian has been sanctioned 29 posts including Custodian and two posts of Directors. These are renewed on a year-to-year basis by Ministry of Finance, DFS with the approval of IFA.

Since inception a total of 13059 cases were filed in the Special Court, which were defended/contested by the Custodian and 12876 cases have been disposed of by the Special Court, leaving a balance of 183 cases as on 31st December, 2016. Similarly a total of 481 appeals were filed in the Supreme Court, of which 448 cases have been disposed of, leaving 33 cases pending. As on

31st December, 2016, while the outstanding liabilities of notified parties totalled to Rs. 45104.84 crore, the assets were only to the tune of Rs. 3943 crore. Till 31st December 2016, Rs. 6416.08 crore has been recovered by the Custodian, out of which, Rs. 5662.70 crore has been distributed to Income Tax Department, Banks etc. and Rs. 856.50 crore is available for further distribution. Out of a total of 22.95 crore attached shares, 16.35 crore shares have been sold and a sum of Rs. 3318.12 crore realized. Of the remaining 6.60 crore shares, 4.49 crore are traded shares and 2.11 crore are untraded shares with current value of Rs. 1263 crore. A total of 182 immovable properties of notified parties had been attached by the Custodian, out of which, 146 have been disposed, to realize a value of Rs. 171 crore. Rs. 5.97 crore has been realized by sale of 173 jewellery items through Customs department and Rs. 19.08 lakh by sale of gold items through SBI. Cash balance in the attached accounts and fixed deposits of notified parties as on 31st December 2016 is Rs. 856.50 crore.

13.2 Performance

- a). The Vigilance Division of the Department monitors the progress on disposal of complaints received from various sources and pendency of disciplinary / vigilance cases regularly and meeting with CVOs is undertaken in this Department at appropriate intervals.
- b). During the period of 01.01.2016 to 31.12.2016 a total no. of 11 CVOs have been appointed in PSBs/PSICs/FIs.
- c). Instructions have been issued from time to time as and when any gap in the system is observed to strengthen the preventive vigilance in these organisations.

13.4 The Vigilance Awareness Week was observed from 31st Oct., 2016 to 5th November, 2016. A pledge was administered by the Secretary (Financial Services) on 31.10.2016 to the officers of the Department.

13.5 A Committee under Chairmanship of Secretary(FS) has been constituted with representatives of CBI, Serious Fraud Investigation Office (SFIO), Central Economic Intelligence Bureau (CEIB), Enforcement Directorate (ED) and RBI to monitor large value bank frauds.

13.6 An web-based portal is being used to monitor vigilance related matters in PSBs/PSICs/FIs.

14. Insurance Sector

14.1 Insurance in India

Insurance, being an integral part of the financial sector, plays a significant role in India's economy. Apart from protecting against mortality, property and casualty

risks and providing a safety net for individuals and enterprises in urban and rural areas, the insurance sector encourages savings and provides long-term funds for infrastructure development and other long gestation projects of the Nation. The development of the insurance sector in India is necessary to support its continued economic transformation.

14.2 The Insurance Division of the Department of Financial Services

The Insurance Division deals with policy and legislative matters as well as monitoring of the performance of both life and nonlife insurance segments of the public sector insurance industry. It is also the administrative division for the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI). The name 'Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority' was changed to 'Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India' through the Insurance Laws (Amendment) Act, 2015.

14.3 The Public Sector Insurance Companies operating in the sector are as follows :-

- a) Life Insurance Corporation of India
- b) National Insurance Company Limited
- c) Oriental insurance Company Limited
- d) United India Insurance Company Limited
- e) New India Assurance Company Limited
- f) General Insurance Corporation of India Limited (National Re-Insurer)
- g) Agriculture Insurance Company of India Limited (Company floated by Non Life Public Sector insurance companies along with NABARD)
- h) ECGC Limited (Government of India enterprise for export credit guarantee)

14.4 Legislative Framework governing the Insurance Sector

The Insurance Division is responsible for policy formulation and administration of the following Acts:

- a) The Insurance Act 1938
- b) The Life Insurance Corporation Act 1956
- c) The General Insurance Business (Nationalisation) Act, 1972
- d) The IRDA Act, 1999
- e) The Actuaries Act 2006
- f) The Securities and Insurance Laws (Amendment and Validation) Act, 2010.

The Government promulgated an Ordinance namely - the Insurance Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 2014 on 26th December, 2014 to make amendments to the Insurance Act, 1938, the General Insurance Business (Nationalization) Act, 1972 and the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority Act, 1999 in accordance with the Insurance Laws (Amendment) Bill 2008 as reported by the Select Committee of the Rajya Sabha. The Ordinance was replaced by the Insurance Laws (Amendment) Act, 2015. With the coming into force of the Insurance Laws (Amendment) Act, 2015, the foreign investment cap in an Indian Insurance Company has gone up from 26 to 49% with the safeguard of Indian ownership and control.

14.5 The Insurance Division of the Department is also responsible for:

- a) Monitoring of the performance of the public sector insurance companies
- b) Framing of rules and regulations in respect of service conditions of employees of the public sector insurance companies
- c) Co-ordination of vigilance activities in the public sector insurance industry
- d) Appointment of Chief Executives and Directors on the boards of public sector insurance companies and Chairman and Members of the IRDA.
- e) Administration of the Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana.

14.6 Reforms in the Insurance Sector:

The insurance sector was opened up for private participation with the enactment of the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority Act, 1999. The IRDAI at present consists of the Chairman, 4 full-time members and 4 part-time members. The Authority is functioning from its Head Office at Hyderabad, Telangana. The core functions of the Authority include (i) licensing/registration of insurers and insurance intermediaries; (ii) financial and regulatory supervision; (iii) regulation of premium rates; and (iv) protection of the interests of the policyholders. With a view to facilitating development of the insurance sector, the Authority has issued regulations on protection of the interests of policyholders; obligations towards the rural and social sectors; micro insurance and registration of agents, licencing/registration of corporate agents, brokers and third party administrators. IRDAI has also laid down the regulatory framework for registration of insurance companies, maintenance of solvency margin, investments and financial reporting requirements.

14.7 New entrants in the insurance industry:

Since its opening up in 2000 the number of participants in the Insurance industry has gone up from

seven insurers (including the Life Insurance Corporation of India [LIC], four public-sector general insurers, one specialized insurer, and the General Insurance Corporation as the national re-insurer) in 2000 to fifty four insurers as on 31st March 2016 operating in the life, non-life, and re-insurance segments (including specialized insurers, namely Export Credit Guarantee Corporation and Agricultural Insurance Company [AIC]). Five of the general insurance companies, namely Star Health and Alliance Insurance Company, Apollo Munich Health Insurance Company, Max BUPA Health Insurance Company, Religare Health Insurance Company and Cigna TTK Health Insurance Company function as standalone health insurance companies. Of the twenty three private insurance companies that have set up operations in the life segment post opening up of the sector twenty are in joint venture with foreign partners. Of the twenty three private insurers who have commenced operations in the non-life segment, seventeen are in joint venture with foreign partners.

M/s Aditya Birla Health Insurance Co. Limited, a Health Insurance Company, promoted under Joint Venture Agreement, between M/s Aditya Birla Financial Services Limited (ABFSL) of India and M/s MMI Strategic Investments (Pty) Limited (MMI) of Republic of South Africa, has been registered as a Health Insurer for conducting Health Insurance business, under Section 3 of the Insurance Act, 1938 with the Authority. The Certificate of Registration (Form – IRDA/ R3) has been issued by the Authority on 11th July 2016. With this registration, the total number of Health Insurers registered with the Authority has gone up to Six and in turn the total number of insures in the country has increased to Fifty Five. This is the first Health Insurance Company to be issued Certificate of Registration, after the amendment of the Insurance Act, 1938 which recognizes Health Insurance as a separate Class of Business.

14.8 Industry Statistics:

(a) Life insurance industry

The post liberalization period has been witness to tremendous growth in the insurance industry, more particularly in the life segment. The first year premium is a measure of new business procured/underwritten by the life insurers. During 2015-16 this was Rs.138862.30 crore as compared to Rs.113329.52 crore in 2014-15 registering a growth of 22.53% against a de-growth of 5.81% during the year 2014-15. In terms of linked and non-linked business during the year 2015-16, 12.63 per cent of the first year premium was underwritten in the linked segment while 87.37 per cent of the business was in non-linked segment as against 11.71 per cent and 88.29 per cent in the previous year. The total premium, which includes first year premium and renewal premium during 2015-16, was Rs.366943.23 crore as compared to Rs.328102.00 crore in 2014-15 registering a growth of

11.84 per cent against a growth of 4.39 per cent in the previous year. Of the new business premium underwritten, LIC accounted for Rs.97891.51 crore (70.50 per cent market share) and the private insurers accounted for Rs.40970.79 crore (29.50 percent market share). The market share of these insurers was 69.27 per cent and 30.73 per cent respectively during the year 2014-15.

14.9 Non-life insurance industry

The non-life insurers had underwritten gross direct premium of Rs.99332.93 crore in 2015-16, as against Rs.87151.24 crore in 2014-15 registering a growth of 13.98 per cent. This premium includes the business done outside India by the public sector insurers. The private sector (including standalone health insurers) had underwritten Rs.43846.74 crore as against Rs.38032.54 crore in the previous year achieving a growth rate of 15.29 per cent whereas the public sector (including specialized insurers) had underwritten premium of Rs.55486.19 crore as against Rs.49118.7 crore in the previous year with a growth rate of 12.96 per cent. The market share of the public and private insurers stood at 55.86 and 44.14 per cent during the year 2015-16 as against 56.36 and 43.64 respectively in 2014-15. One of the benefits of opening up of the insurance sector has been the extension of health cover to a wider cross-section of the society. Health premium accounted for 28.49 per cent (Rs.27457 crore) of the gross direct premium of the non-life insurance industry within India (including standalone health insurance companies) in 2015-16 as against 26.73 per cent (Rs.22636 crore) in 2014-15.

14.10 Penetration and Density

The potential and performance of the insurance sector is being generally assessed in the context of two parameters, viz., Insurance Penetration and Insurance Density. Insurance penetration is defined as the ratio of premium underwritten in a given year to the gross domestic product (GDP). Insurance density is defined as the ratio of premium underwritten in a given year to the total population (measured in US\$ for convenience of comparison).

The insurance penetration was 2.32 (Life 1.77 and Non-life 0.55) in the year 2000 when the sector was opened up for private sector, and has increased to 3.44 in 2015 (Life 2.72 and Non-life 0.72). Insurance Penetration in some of the emerging economies in Asia, i.e., Malaysia, Thailand and China during the same period i.e. 2015 was 5.81, 5.5 and 3.6 respectively. The insurance density in India was US\$9.9 in 2000 which has increased to US\$54.7 in 2015 (Life 43.2 and Non-life 11.5). The comparative figures for Malaysia, Thailand and China during the same period i.e. 2015 were US\$472, US\$319 and US\$281 respectively.

14.11 Investments of the Insurance sector

As on 31st March, 2016 the accumulated total investments held by the insurance sector was Rs.2690194 crore. During 2015-16, Assets under Management (AUM) had grown by 11.71 per cent. Life insurers continue to contribute a major share with around 93.00 per cent of the total investments held by the insurance industry. Similarly, public sector insurers continue to contribute a major share of 79.24 per cent in total investments though investments by private sector insurers are growing at a fast pace in recent years.

14.12 Rural and Social Sector Business

The life insurers underwrote 68.99 lakh policies in the rural sector, viz., 25.8 per cent of the new individual policies underwritten (267.08 lakh policies) by them in 2015-16. LIC underwrote 25.70 per cent of the new individual policies and private insurers underwrote 26.3 per cent of the new individual policies in the rural sector. LIC covered 226.04 lakh lives and private insurers covered 111.13 lakh lives in the social sector. The non-life insurers excluding standalone and specialised insurers underwrote gross direct premium of Rs.10950.9 crore in the rural sector, viz., 12.51 per cent of the gross direct premium underwritten (Rs.87522.91 crore) by them in 2015-16. Public sector insurers underwrote 12.88 per cent of their gross direct premium and private insurers underwrote 12.07 per cent in the rural sector. In the social sector 1897.46 lakh lives were covered during the year 2015-16. The contribution of private sector was 150.89 lakh lives and public sector accounted for 1746.56 lakh lives. All the public and private sector non-life insurance companies including standalone health insurance companies have fulfilled the obligations in the rural and social sector for the year 2015-16

14.13 Micro insurance

In order to facilitate penetration of micro insurance to the lower income segments of population, IRDAI has formulated the micro insurance regulations. Micro Insurance Regulations, 2005 provide a platform to distribute insurance products, which are affordable to the rural and urban poor and to enable micro insurance to be an integral part of the country's wider insurance system. There were 27041 micro insurance agents operating in the micro insurance sector at the end of 2015-16 (as against 22761 agents in 2014-15). In micro-insurance-life, the individual new business premium in the year was Rs.31.71 crore through 9.10 lakh policies (as against Rs.28.89 crore under 8.16 lakh policies in 2014-15) and the group business amounted to Rs.302.43 crore premium for 292.54 lakh lives (as against Rs.315.60 crore for 231.28 lakh lives in 2014-15). Individual death claims paid under micro insurance portfolio for the year 2015-16 amounted to Rs. 20.47 crore on 14059 policies (as against Rs.21.57 crore on 13138 policies in

2014-15) and in the group category Rs. 414.02 crore was paid as death claims on 132256 lives (as against Rs.426.62 crore on 133268 lives in 2014-15).

14.14 Recent Initiatives Taken by IRDAI

- a. **Insurance Marketing firms:** IRDAI had recently brought in the new concept of intermediaries in the insurance distribution known as Insurance Marketing Firm (IMF). The regulations came into effect from 21-01-2015 which cover Insurance soliciting and servicing activities of the Insurance Marketing Firm, and its functionaries including Insurance Sales Person (ISP). It is expected that the standalone marketing firms will be established with the objective of distributing the insurance products which will pave the way for penetration of insurance. In order to encourage more firms to pioneer as IMFs, they are also permitted to simultaneously, market other financial products such as mutual funds of mutual fund companies; pension products of PFRDA; and other financial products marketed by Investment advisors of SEBI etc. IMFs are expected to help in increasing insurance penetration.
- b. **Common Service Centers:** The Authority permitted use of Common Service Centres (CSC) as a distribution channel for selling and servicing insurance products. Guidelines are issued to permit both Life and General Insurers in India to market certain categories of Retail Insurance Policies and Services through M/s CSC e-Governance Services India Limited (CSC-SPV) and its Common Service Centers Network. The Authority approved products suitable for sale in rural areas through this channel, which would help in rural penetration of insurance in a big way. At present more than 1,00,000 CSC are operating in the rural areas in India with one each for a cluster of six villages. The number of CSC is likely to increase to 2.5 Lac in the near future.
- c. **Web Aggregators: -**
 - a) Web aggregator maintains/owns a website and provides information pertaining to insurance products and comparisons of price of different Insurers and offers leads to Insurers.
 - b) The Authority had issued Regulations for Web-Aggregators on 3-12-2013.
- d. **Insurance Repositories: -**
 - a) Insurance Repository (IR) is to provide and empower the policyholders with a facility to keep insurance policies in electronic form at one place and to undertake changes, modifications and revisions in the insurance policy with speed and accuracy in order to bring about efficiency, transparency and cost reduction in the issuance and maintenance of insurance policies.
 - b) Based on the above, the Authority issued licenses to 5 IRs. There are nearly 4 lakhs accounts opened and out of this nearly 2 lakhs policies were converted in to electronic form.
- e. **Licensing of Banks as Insurance Brokers:** By permitting licensing of Banks to act and Insurance Brokers the Authority has sought to ensure that the insurance products reach the common masses through the banks that have a large customer base and a wide network encompassing both rural and urban areas.
- f. **IRDAI (Registration of Corporate Agents) Regulations, 2015:** IRDAI has taken steps towards open architecture on voluntary basis by notifying Registration of Corporate Agents Regulations, 2015 wherein Corporate agents (which includes banks) are permitted to enter into tie-up with 3 Insurers in a particular line of business, say Life, General, Health and Composite corporate agents can tie-up with 3 Insurers for each line which means up to a total of 9 Insurers.
- g. **Risk transfer mechanism in Disaster risk mitigation:** IRDAI is also an active member of the Task force set up by the initiative of Ministry of Home which has developed an action plan for risk transfer mechanism for disaster risk reduction. IRDAI along with other stake holders in the Insurance Industry is currently initiating development of standalone insurance products which cover risks arising out of Natural Calamities.
- h. **New Product Regulations & Persistency measures:** The Authority has notified new product regulations in the year 2013 for life insurers with a view to have a stable procedure for product approvals and to have consistency in the product designs while ensuring good value to the policyholders. Authority has also issued Life – reinsurance regulations to stabilize the re-insurance regime as well as to ensure maximum retention within the country. With a view to have a uniform and systematic methodology in calculation of persistency the Authority issued guidelines in the year 2014. Authority also issued guidelines for group insurance products for having a systematic approach in the pricing of these products.

- i. **Issuance of electronic Insurance Policy:** Consequent upon promulgation of Insurance Laws (Amendment) Act 2015, the Authority came out with Regulations with respect to Issuance of Electronic Insurance Policies. Insurers shall issue electronic policies that exceed either the sum insured limit or the single/ annual premium limit stipulated below:

Line of Business		Sum Insured* (equal to or exceeding) (in Rs.)	Single/ Annual Premium* (equal to or exceeding)
Pure term (excluding term with ROP)**		10,00,000/-	10,000/-
Other than Pure term (including term with ROP)**		1,00,000/-	10,000/-
Pension policies		NA	10,000/-
Immediate Annuities (Pension p.a.)		NA	10,000/-
All retail General Insurance policies except Motor		10,00,000/-	5,000/-
Individual Health		5,00,000/-	10,000/-
Motor Retail		All policies	All policies
Miscellaneous	Individual Personal Accident & Domestic Travel	10,00,000/-	5,000/-
	Individual Travel Insurance (Overseas)	All Policies	

* Electronic policy shall be issued if either the Sum Insured or Annual Premium criteria is met

** Micro insurance policies are exempted

14.15 Specific measures under Health Insurance

a) **Recognising Health Insurance as a Separate Class of Business**

Insurance Laws (Amendment) Act 2015 recognized Health Insurance as a separate class of business. Section 2 (6c) of the Act defines Health Insurance Business as; “*health insurance business*” means the effecting of contracts which provide for sickness benefits or medical, surgical or hospital expense benefits, whether in-patient or out-patient travel cover and personal accident cover. It is one of important milestones for the Indian Insurance Business. Recognition of health insurance as a standalone class of business is expected to usher in an era of improving access to health services to all segments of population, thereby reducing the share of ‘out of pocket’

expenses in the overall medical expenses. Recognizing health insurance as a class also encourages new players to enter this field as standalone health insurers.

b) **Notification of IRDAI (Health Insurance) Regulations, 2016**

To bring in efficiency, a pro-policyholder framework of Health Insurance Regulations was brought in the year 2013. Based on the experience gained and feedback from stakeholders, it was felt that there is a need for revisiting the regulatory framework concerning the Health Insurance for reasons like enhancing the scope for product innovations, making provisions to reward healthy behavior of policyholders etc. Accordingly, Authority constituted a Committee of Experts on 29th December, 2014, to visit/re-visit the regulatory framework on Health Insurance and the committee submitted its report to the Authority on 24th April, 2015. Taking into consideration the recommendations of the Committee of Experts as also the feedback of the stakeholders, the Authority revisited the existing Regulatory framework and notified IRDAI (Health Insurance) Regulations, 2016 on 18th July 2016. These IRDAI (Health Insurance) Regulations, 2016 inter alia covered /addressed the following areas:

- i. Permission to launch Pilot Products
- ii. Wellness and Preventive Features
- iii. Health plus Life Combi Products
- iv. Facilitation to offer Group Products under Use and File Procedure
- v. Protection of interests of Policyholders
- vi. Enabling Business environment
- vii. Enhancing scope of Health Insurance
- viii. Claim cost control and mitigation of Frauds
- ix. Benchmarks for Hospitals

14.16 Data Standards

In order to support the Insurance Repository System, standard Extensible Mark up Language (XML) schema consisting of the field definitions, field properties and message content was earlier shared for exchange of data between multiple players for the Life Segment. Similarly, schemas have been finalized to support the needs of ‘Health’ and ‘Motor’ lines of business. These schemas would support the ‘individual lines’ of Non-life insurance transactions in the Insurance Repository System. These Schemas would support the ‘individual

lines' of Non-life insurance transactions in the Insurance Repository system.

14.17 Steps taken by the IRDAI for improving customer-oriented business

The Authority periodically examines and issues specific regulations / guidelines / circulars keeping in view the interests of policyholders. The following are some such initiatives.

- a) The Regulations are already in place for availability of forms for grant of cover in the languages recognized under Constitution of India. The same norms are not available for post sale servicing. Taking into consideration the importance of policy servicing in insurance industry the Authority has issued a circular Ref: IRDA/Life/Misc/Cir/073/2013 dated 3/3/2014 informing that all the insurers to make available all the policy servicing forms in languages recognized under Constitution of India so as to meet the requirements of the Policy Holders .
- b) At the time of product approval stage, the Authority verifies the Sales Literature to see whether all the important features, terms and conditions, etc., of the product are clearly mentioned in the Sales Literature in a simple language without any ambiguity.
- c) IRDA (Protection of Policyholders Interest Regulation) 2002: The regulation defines the important insurance terms, specifies timeframe within with the proposal has to be processed, the time limit within which the survey has to be conducted and the number of days within which the claims have to be paid by the insurer to the policy holder. The Regulations contain procedure to be followed at the point of sale and proposal stage, disclosures to be made in life insurance and general insurance policy document, claim procedure in respect of life insurance and general insurance policy and policy servicing. The regulation also stipulates penal interest in case there is a delay in settlement of claims. All insurers have to necessarily comply with these regulations. These provisions are aimed at increasing customer satisfaction and reducing litigation. IRDAI is considering the amendment to the existing PPHI Regulations with an intention to align with the provisions of Insurance Amendment Act and other recent regulations.
- d) IRDA (Advertisement and Disclosure) Regulations, 2000 and other guidelines relating to advertisements are aimed at ensuring that any communication (including those on the internet) which directly or indirectly result in eventual sale or solicitation of policy should not be unfair or

misleading but should contain fair information to the customers about the product on offer so that the customer can take an informed decision about choosing the insurance product he is being offered.

- e) Protection of the interests of policyholders in matters concerning assigning of policy, nomination by policyholders, insurable interest, settlement of insurance claim, surrender value of policy and other terms and conditions of contracts of insurance.
- f) Various issues relating to Unclaimed amounts have been addressed through Circulars pertaining to definition of Unclaimed amounts, maintenance of Unclaimed amounts as a Single segregated fund not to count Unclaimed amounts for solvency margin, reporting on aging disclosures in the notes to Accounts.
- g) The Authority has advised all the insurance companies not to reject the genuine claims intimated or submitted at a later date than the time specified in the policy, due to unavoidable circumstances.
- h) To enable access to data relating to insurance status of motor vehicles with a view to assisting road accident victims or claimants of motor third party insurance, the Authority, through the Insurance Information Bureau, has provided a web based facility. The facility provides the users the details of the vehicle, insurance status and address of the policy issuing office.
- i) The Regulations on Treatment of discontinued linked insurance policies, 2010 was modified to give the policyholder the right to revive policies within two years from the date of dis-continuance irrespective of the end of the lock in period.
- j) The Life Insurance Companies were directed to spread awareness among public about Spurious Phone Calls and Fictitious /Fraudulent Offers by carrying cautionary message in all advertisements.
- k) The Authority has also mandated certain guidelines to be followed in respect of deferred pension/annuity plans where all Annuities falling due from 1st April 2016.
- l) To attend to the insurance claims arising out of loss of life and belongings due to Cyclone Hudhud in AP and Odisha, the Authority directed the Insurers to simplify the process and take certain proactive steps to expedite claim settlement.

- m) The Authority mandated that “All insurance products shall provide the prospective policyholder a customized benefit illustration, illustrating the guaranteed and nonguaranteed benefits at gross investment returns of 4% and 8% and as specified by IRDAI or Life Insurance Council from time to time”.
- n) To improve the persistency rates alongside significant business growth, the Authority mandated the methodology and other requirements like Board approved persistency report along with Appointed Actuary's report.
- o) Integrated Grievance Management System (IGMS): IRDAI has successfully implemented the IGMS system which is a platform to raise customer grievances with insurers. The Authority has issued grievance redressal guidelines to insurers enable each insurer to have a uniform system for receiving, acknowledging and resolving grievances within specified time limits and an officer designated as Grievance Redressal Officer at not only the Head Office/ Corporate office level but also at every other office.
- p) Financial literacy and consumer education initiatives of IRDAI: One of the main reasons for low levels of insurance penetration and density is lack of awareness about the insurance products and the benefits of various insurance policies. Insurance education helps a consumer to understand their needs and risks, availability of insurance for managing risks, value of possessing an insurance product and know about the *dos & don'ts* before and after purchase of an insurance policy. IRDAI, as insurance sector regulator, has been playing pro-active role in promoting insurance education. IRDAI has taken a number of consumer education initiatives under the brand name *Bima Bemisaal*.
- q) Insurance Ombudsmen: The Insurance Ombudsman has been set up so that the complaints of individual policy holders get settled out of the courts system in a cost-effective, efficient and impartial way. Individual insurance policy holder can approach ombudsman in case of any dispute with the insurer regarding various services offered by the insurer which includes claim settlement also. There are 17 Insurance Ombudsman in different locations and one can approach the Ombudsman having jurisdiction over the location of the insurance company office that one has a complaint against.

14.18 Anti-Money Laundering (AML)/Combating the Financing of Terrorism (CFT)

The Anti-Money Laundering (AML) and Combating the Financing of Terrorism (CFT) (AML/CFT) guidelines for the insurance sector were issued in March 2006. The sector entered into the ninth year of an effective AML/CFT regime in 2015-16. IRDAI works closely with various departments of the Ministry/agencies in the implementation of AML/CFT guidelines and has initiated various measures towards effective accomplishment of the AML/CFT guidelines in the insurance sector.

14.19 Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC)

LIC of India was incorporated on 1st September, 1956 by amalgamating 243 Companies by the Act of Parliament called Insurance Act, 1956. LIC is governed by the Insurance Act 1938, LIC Act 1956, LIC Regulations 1959 and Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority Act 1999. As on 31st March, 2016, LIC has 8 Zonal Offices, 113 Divisional Offices, 2048 Branch Offices, 73 Customer Zones, 1401 Satellite Offices and 1240 Mini Offices in India. The Corporation also has Branch Offices in Fiji, Mauritius and United Kingdom. It also operates through Joint Venture (JV) Companies in several overseas Insurance Markets. LIC has also formed a Joint Venture Company, Life Insurance Corporation (LIC) of Bangladesh Limited, between Life Insurance Corporation of India, Strategic Equity Management Ltd and Mutual Trust Bank Ltd on 14.12.2015. A Wholly owned subsidiary, Life Insurance Corporation (Singapore) Pte Ltd. has been established on 30.4.2012.

LIC of India procured Rs 97,674.32 crore First Year Premium (FYP) under 2,05,16,523 policies and registered 24.74 % growth in FYP & a growth of 1.71 % in Number of Policies as at 31st March 2016. The market share of the Corporation in First Year Premium is 70.44% (Last Year- 69.21%) and 76.84% (Last Year- 77.85%) in Number of Policies. The Total Premium Income of the Corporation for the financial year (FY) ending 31st March, 2016 is Rs 2,66,225.38 crore. Gross investments of the Corporation for FY 2015-16 stand at Rs 3,40,980.88 crore and the total investments as on 31/3/2016 stand at 21,09,253.34 crore. The Conservation Ratio was more than 92% and Overall Expenses Ratio has decreased to 14.34% from 15.65% last year. In 2015-16, LIC has settled 205.75 lakh Maturity Claims having paid Rs 88,857.45 crore. Similarly 9.96 lakh Death claims have been settled for an amount of Rs 12,184.20 crore. The percentage of claims outstanding to claims payable as on 31/3/2016 stands at 0.25%.

14.20 Social Security Schemes

a) Aam Admi Bima Yojana (AABY)

The Scheme provides life insurance protection to the rural & urban persons living below poverty line or

marginally above poverty line. Persons between age 18 years and 59 years and who are the members of the identified 48 occupational groups are eligible to be covered under this scheme. The Scheme provides coverage of Rs.30,000/- on natural death and Rs. 75,000/- on death/ total permanent disability due to accident. The premium for the scheme is Rs.200/- per member per annum and Scholarship as a free add-on benefit is also provided to a maximum of two children of the beneficiary studying between 9th to 12th standard (including ITI courses) @ Rs.100/- per month for each child payable half yearly on 1st July and 1st January, each year. As on 31st March 2016, about 4.51 Cr people have been covered under AABY Scheme and about 49 lakh lives were covered under Social Security Group Schemes (SSGS - closed). During the financial year (2015-16), 25,03,662 scholarships were disbursed to beneficiaries for an amount of Rs. 205.31 Cr & an amount of Rs 374.86 Cr has been paid towards total number of 1,15,745 claims under all Social Security Schemes.

b) Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY)

Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana was launched on 28.08.2014. Under this scheme Bank accounts were opened and certain benefits were given to the account holders. One of the benefits is providing the Life Insurance cover of Rs 30,000/- for natural death through Life Insurance Corporation of India. This benefit is limited to account holders who opened their Jan Dhan Account between 15.08.2014 to 31.01.2015 and are between the age group of 18 to 59 years. There is also a benefit of Accident Insurance Cover of Rs. 1 lakh, provided by Government through the New India Assurance Company Ltd. For availing this Accident Insurance Cover, the person should be holder of a valid RuPay Card. During the financial year 2015-16, an amount of Rs.6.25 crore has been paid towards a total number of 2082 claims under the PMJDY Life Insurance cover. Further, an amount of Rs.6.5 crore has been paid towards a total number of 650 claims under the Accident Insurance cover.

c) Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY)

PMJJBY was launched on 9th May, 2015 and it offers a renewable one year term life cover of Rupees Two Lakh to all subscribing bank account holders in the age group of 18 to 50 years, covering death due to any reason, for a premium of Rs.330/- per annum per subscriber. The scheme is offered / administered through LIC and other Life Insurance companies willing to offer the product on similar terms, at the choice of the Bank / RRB / Cooperative Bank concerned. The initial cover period for those subscribing by 31st May 2015 is 1st June 2015 to 31st May 2016. PMJJBY covers death by any cause including suicide and murder. As on 2nd January, 2017, the total no. of persons enrolled under the scheme were 3.08 crore, the total no. of claims received were 51,916 and the no. of claims disbursed were 48,277.

d) Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY)

Launched on 9th May 2015, PMSBY offers a renewable one year accidental death cum disability cover of Rupees Two Lakh to all -subscribing bank account holders in the age group of 18 to 70 years for a premium of Rs.12/- per annum per subscriber.

The benefits are as follows:

	Table of Benefits	Sum Insured
a.	Death	Rs. 2 Lakh
b.	Total and irrecoverable loss of both eyes or loss of use of both hands or feet or loss of sight of one eye and loss of use of hand or foot	Rs. 2 Lakh
c.	Total and irrecoverable loss of sight of one eye or loss of use of one hand or foot	Rs. 1 Lakh

The scheme is offered / administered through Public Sector General Insurance Companies (PSGICs) and other General Insurance companies willing to offer the product on similar terms, at the choice of the Bank / RRB / Cooperative Bank concerned. The initial cover period for those subscribing by 31st May 2015 is 1st June 2015 to 31st May 2016. As on 2nd January, 2017, the total no. of persons enrolled under the scheme were 9.88 crore, the total no. of claims received were 10,131 and the no. of claims disbursed were 7,351.

e) Atal Pension Yojana (APY)

In order to move towards creating a universal social security system for all Indians, specially the poor and the under-privileged, it was announced by the Government in the Budget for 2015-16 that three ambitious Social Security Schemes pertaining to Insurance and Pension Sector would be launched. In this direction, the APY was launched on 9th May, 2015 by the Hon'ble Prime Minister and the Scheme is being implemented with effect from 1st June, 2015. The APY is open to all bank account holders in the age group of 18 to 40 years and the contributions differ, based on pension amount chosen. Subscribers would receive the guaranteed minimum monthly pension of Rs. 1,000 or Rs. 2,000 or Rs. 3,000 or Rs. 4,000 or Rs. 5,000 at the age of 60 years. The monthly pension would be available to the subscriber, and after him/her to his/her spouse and after their death, the pension corpus, as accumulated at age 60 of the subscriber, would be returned to the nominee of the subscriber. Upon the death of subscriber before the age of 60 years, spouse of the subscriber has

the option to continue contributing to APY account of the subscriber, for the remaining vesting period, till the original subscriber would have attained the age of 60 years. The spouse of the subscriber shall then be entitled to receive the same pension amount as that of the subscriber until the death of the spouse. After the death of both the subscriber and the spouse, the nominee of the subscriber shall be entitled to receive the pension wealth, as accumulated till age 60 of the subscriber. The minimum pension would be guaranteed by the Government, i.e., if the accumulated corpus based on contributions earns a lower than estimated return on investment and is inadequate to provide the minimum guaranteed pension, the Central Government would fund such inadequacy. Alternatively, if the returns on investment are higher, the subscribers would get enhanced pensionary benefits. The Central Government would co-contribute 50% of the total contribution or Rs. 1,000 per annum, whichever is lower, for a period of 5 years for those eligible subscribers who joined the scheme between the period 1st June, 2015 and 31st March, 2016 and who are not members of any statutory social security scheme and who are not income-tax payers. Contributions under APY can be made on monthly/ quarterly/ half yearly basis. APY enjoys tax benefits at par with National Pension System (NPS). As on 2nd January, 2017, 39.23 lakh subscribers have been enrolled under APY. The Scheme, being implemented by the PFRDA, is open for subscription through Banks and Post Offices on on-going basis.

(f) National Pension System (NPS)

With a view to providing adequate retirement income on cost effective basis, the National Pension System (NPS) has been introduced by the Government of India. It has been made mandatory for all new recruits to the Government (except armed forces) with effect from 1st January, 2004 and has also been rolled out for all citizens with effect from 1st May, 2009 on a voluntary basis. The features of the NPS design are self-sustainability, portability and scalability. It is envisaged as a low-cost and efficient pension system backed by sound regulation. As a pure “defined contribution” product, returns would be totally market driven. The NPS-all citizen model provides various investment options and choices to individuals to switch over from one option to another or from one fund manager to another, subject to certain regulatory restriction.

The NPS architecture is transparent and web-enabled. It allows a subscriber to monitor his/her investments and returns. The facility for seamless portability is designed to enable subscribers to maintain a single pension account throughout the saving period.

Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA), set up as a regulatory body for the pension sector, is engaged in consolidating the initiatives taken so far regarding the full NPS architecture and expanding the reach of NPS distribution network. The

process of making NPS available to all citizens entailed the appointment of NPS intermediaries, including institutional entities as Points of Presence (POPs) that will serve as pension account opening and collection centers, Central Record Keeping Agencies (CRAs) and Pension Fund Managers to manage the pension wealth of the subscribers.

Till 10th December 2016, a total of around 140 lakh subscribers (including Atal Pension Yojana) have been enrolled under the NPS. Assets Under Management (AUM) which includes the returns on the corpus, under the NPS have witnessed an increase from Rs. 118,810 crore as on 31st March 2016 to Rs. 1,60,717 crore as on 10th December 2016, registering an increase of 35.27 per cent. The APY has a total of about 37.50 lakh subscribers and AUM of Rs. 1457 crore as on 10th December 2016. As on 10th December, 2016, 394 Banks are registered as APY – Service Providers which include Public Sector Banks, Private Banks, Foreign Banks, Regional Rural Banks, District Central Cooperative Banks, State Cooperative Banks, Urban Cooperative Banks and Department of Post.

The number of Subscribers, Corpus and Assets Under Management (AUM) under NPS are given as under:

Sector	Number of Subscribers	Total Corpus (Rs. Crores)	Total (AUM) (Rs. Crores)
Central Government	17,54,402	44,784	62,977
State Government	32,09,506	60,857	78,288
Corporate	5,42,891	10,715	13,330
Unorganized Sector	2,80,047	1,896	2,051
NPS-Lite	44,42,965	2,062	2,614
APY	37,49,720	1,331	1,457
Total	1,39,79,531	121,645	160,717

PFRDA as a statutory body has notified regulations for governing the intermediaries under NPS involved in collection and remittance of subscribers' contribution, record keeping, fund management and other related functions keeping in view the subscribers' interest. These regulations spell out the eligibility norms for registration, functions, roles and responsibilities of the intermediaries, the provisions for inspection, audit and grievance handling and the process for adjudication. New initiatives like electronic Permanent Retirement Account Number (e-PRAN) library for faster registration, on-line facilities for joining, exit/ withdrawal, change in subscribers' details have been introduced.

Following developments have taken place during the year (up to December 2016):

- The PFRDA has introduced two more new Life Cycle (LC) funds for NPS private sector subscribers in addition to the existing Life Cycle Fund called Moderate Life Cycle Fund (with equity up to 50% -LC-50) already available to the NPS Private Sector subscriber under the default life cycle option. The additional Life Cycle Funds are as under:
 - (i) Aggressive Life Cycle Fund (with equity upto 75% - LC75)
 - (ii) Conservative Life Cycle Fund (with equity upto 25% -LC25)
- A separate Asset Class “A” (for Alternate Investments) has been introduced by PFRDA for NPS private Sector subscribers in addition to existing Asset Classes of E, C and G. Investments in Asset Class “A” permits investments in Commercial mortgage based securities or Residential mortgaged based securities, Units issued by Real Estate Investment Trusts, Asset backed securities, Asset backed securities, Alternative Investment funds (AIF Category I & II) registered with SEBI.
- Reduction of minimum contribution requirement under NPS Tier –I, waiver of minimum requirement of contribution and maintenance of balance
 - ◆ With a view to encourage the access of NPS to all segments of the society including the unorganized sector, it has been decided to reduce the requirement of minimum contribution to keep the NPS Tier I account active, from Rs. 6000/- to Rs. 1000/- per financial year.
 - ◆ Similarly keeping in view that NPS Tier II account is a savings account having features of high liquidity and capacity to earn higher returns, to propagate the Tier II account amongst the NPS subscribers of all sector and to provide an easy and hassle free operation of this account, the requirement of maintaining minimum balance of Rs. 2000/- at the end of the financial year and contribution of at least Rs. 250/- per financial year in the Tier II account is now waived off.
 - ◆ As a one-time measure all accounts under Tier I and Tier II, frozen in past due to non-contribution of minimum contribution of Rs. 6000/- per annum in Tier I account and minimum contribution of Rs. 250/- per annum in Tier II account and the minimum balance requirement of Rs. 2000/- at the end of the financial year in the Tier II account in the CRA system is being unfrozen. All these subscribers can now make contribution to their NPS account in a normal way without the necessity of using the specified form.
- Appointment of Karvy Computershare Private Limited as second Central Recordkeeping Agency (CRA) for NPS under PFRDA (Central Recordkeeping Agency) Regulations, 2015.
- PFRDA has initiated certification of Retirement Adviser which can play a significant role in educating and helping the prospects/subscribers in retirement plans.
- PFRDA has initiated a focused approach for acquisition of Non-Resident Indians (NRIs) subscribers under NPS. NRIs can open NPS account on both repatriable and on non-repatriable basis both through the PoPs and online through e-NPS portal.
- In tandem with the digital India initiative of Government of India, PFRDA has introduced new features to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of activities under NPS.
 - ◆ Mobile App
 - ◆ Change of address using Aadhaar authentication
 - ◆ Scheme Preference change facility
 - ◆ Tier II activation through e-NPS
 - ◆ KYC re-verification using Aadhaar authentication
 - ◆ Facility to contribute Online
 - ◆ Withdrawal from Tier II account made online
 - ◆ Online IPIN generation
 - ◆ NPS Service Fortnight (For Subscribers)
 - ◆ Modification of details of associated uploading office / interfacing office (For Nodal Offices)
 - ◆ Processing of Online Withdrawal Request by Drawing and Disbursement Offices (DDOs) (For Nodal Offices)
 - ◆ Password based access to Corporate (For Nodal Offices)
 - ◆ Alert for Uploading offices under Government sector (For Nodal Offices)

Representation of SC, STs, OBCs and PWDs: Representation of SCs, STs, and OBCs and persons with disabilities (PWDs) in the attached and subordinate office (PFRDA) is at **Annexure VI(A) & VI(B)**.

g) Varishtha Pension Bima Yojana (VPBY)

The Varishtha Pension Bima Yojana (VPBY) 2003 launched on 14th July, 2003 and Varishtha Pension Bima Yojana (VPBY), 2014 launched on 14th August, 2014, are social security schemes for Senior Citizens intended to give an assured minimum pension to them based on a guaranteed return on the subscription amount. The pension is envisaged until death from the date of subscription, with payback of the subscription amount on death of the subscriber to the nominee. These Schemes are implemented through the Life Insurance Corporation (LIC) of India. Subscribers on payment of an initial lump sum amount get an assured pension based on a guaranteed rate of return of 9 % per annum on the initial subscription with the pension payable on monthly/quarterly/half yearly or yearly basis. Any gap in the guaranteed return over the return generated by LIC on the fund is compensated to LIC by Government of India by way of subsidy payment in the scheme. As on 31st March, 2015, a total number of 2,94,740 annuitants are being benefited under VBPY-2003. The VPBY-2014 scheme was launched on 15th August, 2014 for a period of one year and as per LIC, a total number of 3,23,128 annuitants are benefited under the scheme as on 14th August, 2015.

14.21 General Insurance Corporation of India (GIC Re)

General Insurance Corporation of India (GIC Re) was approved as 'Indian Reinsurer' on 3rd November, 2000. As an Indian Reinsurer, GIC Re has been giving reinsurance support to non-life as well as Life Insurance companies in India. GIC Re also manages Marine Hull Pool, Indian Terrorism Insurance Pool and Motor Third Party Declined Risk Insurance Pool for Commercial vehicles on behalf of Indian Insurance industry. During the year 2015-16, Gross premium of GIC Re was Rs 18,435.81 crore as against Rs 15,183.97 crore in the previous year. The Net premium of the GIC Re was Rs 16,374.78 crore as against Rs 13,857.01 crore and net earned premium was Rs 15,172.83 crore as against Rs 13,558.25 crore in the previous year. The net incurred claims were at Rs 12,899.86 crore i.e., 85.0% of net earned premium as against Rs 11,891.77 crore i.e. 87.7% of net earned premium in the previous year. GIC Re's Profit after tax amounted to Rs 2,848.39 crore as on 31st March 2016 compared to Profit after tax of Rs 2,693.72 crore as on 31st March 2015. The total assets and net worth as on 31st March 2016 was Rs 79,732.58 crore and Rs 14,829.96 crore, respectively. The present paid up capital of the Corporation is Rs 430.00 crore.

14.22 Public Sector General Insurance Companies

The Public Sector General Insurance Companies provide coverage for insurance other than Life such as, Fire, Marine (Cargo & Hull), Motor, Workmen's Compensation, Personal Accident, Aviation, Engineering, Liability, Health, etc. The Public Sector General Insurance Companies witnessed a growth rate of 9.85% during 2014-15 collecting a total GDPI (Gross Domestic Premium Income) of Rs.45016.66 crore against Rs.40980.06 crore during 2013-14. Motor and Health Insurance have been the major drivers of growth. The Company-wise details are as follows:

14.22.1 National Insurance Company Limited:

Incorporated in 1906 with Headquarters at Kolkata has a Paid-up Share Capital of Rs.100 crore. Gross Direct Premium Income (GDPI) in 2015-16 was Rs.12018.98 Crores against GDPI of Rs.11282.64 Crores in 2014-15 showing a growth of 6.53% against a growth of 9.96% in the previous year. The Incurred Claim Ratio for the year 2015-16 is 95.28% as against 77.54% in 2014-15. Profit After Tax was Rs.151 Crores in 2015-16 against Rs.967.64 Crores in 2014-15. It has 1,992 offices including micro offices and 15096 employees. Foreign Operations: National has foreign operations in Nepal and operations are conducted through 8 offices there.

14.22.2 The New India Assurance Company Limited:

Incorporated in 1919, with Headquarters at Mumbai has a Paid-up Share Capital of Rs.200 crore. Gross Direct Premium Income (GDPI) in 2015-16 is Rs.17763.31 Crores against GDPI of Rs.15480.36 Crores in 2014-15 showing a growth of 14.75 % against a growth of 12.77 % in the previous year. The Incurred claim Ratio for the year 2015-16 is 87.84% as against 84.02% in 2014-15. Profit After Tax is Rs.828.67 Crores in 2015-16 against Rs.1431.23 Crores in 2014-15. It has 2329 offices and 18,783 employees. Foreign Operations: NIA has a presence in 28 countries. It has now expanded to Guyana and has representative office in Myanmar. It has taken a license to operate in DIFC, Dubai through a Regional Office and is in the process of Registering with Qatar Financial Services, Doha.

14.22.3 The Oriental Insurance Company Limited,

Incorporated in 1947 with headquarters at New Delhi and has a Paid-up Share Capital of Rs.100 crores. Gross Direct Premium Income (GDPI) in 2015-16 was Rs.8,612 Crores against GDPI of Rs7,562 Crores in 2014-15 showing a growth of 13.88% in 2015-16 as against a growth of 3.84% in 2014-15. The Incurred Claim Ratio for the year 2015-16 is 84% against 81.89% in 2014-15. Profit After Tax was Rs. 300 Crores in 2015-16 as against Rs.392.10 Crores in 2014-15. It has 1857 offices with 13956 employees. Foreign Operations: 'Oriental' has its foreign operations in Nepal, Dubai & Kuwait

with "B++" (very good) rating from AM Best & Co. (Europe) and given the highest rating by CRISIL and ICRA also.

14.22.4 United India Insurance Company Limited,

Incorporated in 1938 with headquarters at Chennai has a Paid-up Share Capital of Rs.150 Crores. Gross Direct Premium Income (GDPI) in 2015-16 was Rs.12250 Crores against GDPI of Rs.10,692 Crores in 2014-15 showing a growth of 14.58 % in 2015-16 against 10.12 % in 2014-15. The Incurred Claim Ratio for the year 2015-16 is 88% against 84.42% in 2014-15. Profit after Tax was Rs.221 Crores in 2015-16 against Rs.300.57 Crores in 2014-15. 'United India' has 2082 offices with 16345 employees. Rated "iAAA" by ICRA.

14.22.5 Grievance Redressal

Public Sector General Insurance Companies redressed 98.21% Grievances (16831 out of a total of 17137) and had only 306 outstanding Grievances in 2014-15. 'National' redressed 98.50% out of a total of 5368 and outstanding grievances were 86. 'New India' redressed 96.46% out of a total of 4189 Grievances and 148 grievances were outstanding. 'Oriental' redressed 98.00% grievances out of a total of 2919 and 62 grievances were outstanding. 'United India' redressed 99.73% of grievances out of a total of 6570 and 18 grievances were outstanding.

14.23 Agriculture Insurance Company Of India Limited (AIC)

'AGRICULTURE INSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA LIMITED' (AIC) was incorporated to exclusively cater to the insurance needs of the persons engaged in agriculture and allied activities in India under the Companies Act, 1956 on 20th December 2002. It has its Head Office in New Delhi, 17 Regional Offices in various State Capitals and 3 one man offices at District levels. During the year, the Company has implemented National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS) along with National Crop Insurance Programme (NCIP) having three component schemes viz. Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (WBCIS), Modified NAIS and Coconut Palm Insurance Scheme (CPIS). All these schemes are central sector crop insurance programme of Ministry of Agriculture. Apart from these certain other commercial crop insurance products designed by the Company has also been marketed during the year. AIC also implements the recently launched **Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojna (PMFBY)** which aims at supporting sustainable production in agriculture sector by way of providing compensation to farmers suffering from crop losses/damage arising out of unforeseen events and to stabilize the income of farmers to ensure their continuance in farming. It further aims to encourage farmers to adopt innovative and modern agriculture practices and to ensure flow of credit to the agriculture sector. All farmers including sharecroppers and tenant farmers, having insurable

interest, growing the notified crops in the notified areas are eligible for coverage. In case of non loanee farmers, necessary documentation is required. Following are the key features of the scheme:

- a) Provisions of capping on actuarial premium rates and reduction in sum insured have been removed.
- b) Share of farmer in actuarial premium has been reduced to lower levels which will be 2% to be paid for all kharif crops and 1.5% for all rabi crops. In case of annual commercial/annual horticulture crops premium will be 5% of sum insured or actuarial rate, whichever is less.
- c) The balance premium will be paid by the Government to provide full insured amount to the farmers against crop loss on account of natural calamities. There is no upper limit on Government subsidy.
- d) Three levels of indemnity viz 70%, 80% & 90% will be available for all crops/areas under the scheme.
- e) Risks to be covered: yield losses, prevented sowing, post harvest losses, localised calamities.
- f) For more effective implementation, selection of Implementing Agency (IA) will be made through adopting the cluster approach under which bunch of about 5-20 good & bad districts / areas with reference to risks will be bid out. In case of smaller States, the whole State shall be assigned to one IA. Selection of IA may be made for at least 3 years.
- g) Procedure for settlement of claims:
 - i. For coverage through Banks:-The claim amount along with particulars will be released to the individual Nodal Banks. The Banks at the grass-root level, in turn, shall credit the accounts of the individual farmers and display the particulars of beneficiaries on their notice board. The Banks shall provide individual farmer wise details claim credit details to IA and shall be incorporated in the centralised data repository.
 - ii. For coverage through other insurance intermediaries: The claim amount will be released electronically to the individual Insured Bank Account.

15. Disposal of Public Grievances

Timely redressal of public grievances relating to banking and insurance Sectors is an important tool towards upgrading the quality of customer service in this very crucial segment of financial sector. Department of

Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances (DARPG) has established CPGRAMS (Centralised Public Grievance Redressal and Monitoring System), (an online web-based system), to resolve public grievances.

In the Department of Financial Services, a large number of grievances/complaints concerning Banking and Insurance Sectors are received directly from citizens, both online and by post. The postal grievances are also digitized and processed through CPGRAMS for its onward transmission to the designated Nodal Officers i.e. Deputy General Manager/General Manager (DGM/GM) of concerned Public Sector Banks/Public Sector Insurance Companies (PSBs/PSICs) for its redressal within a maximum time limit of 60 days. All organisations under DFS have made efforts to maximise the use of technology for reducing the grievance redressal time to one month from the existing two months. These directions are followed by all organisations under the Department of Financial Services. Action taken reports are uploaded on the system and a scanned copy of the reply is provided to the complainant as pdf file that can be viewed by the complainant online. Replies through post are also sent to those complainants who have lodged their grievances physically.

The Banks and Insurance Companies have grievance redressal mechanism in place and are also

hosted on their respective websites for information and usage by the customers. The first level of grievance redressal is Branch Manager in Banks and Insurance Companies followed by Zonal Managers and then General Manager (Customer Care) in Head Office. The grievances concerning private banks and private insurance companies are resolved through Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) respectively. The PSBs have also established Ombudsman for settlement of grievances. The unresolved grievances are placed before the Customer Service Committee of the Board chaired by CMD/CEO to review and settlement of grievances / complaints.

The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has set up 16 Banking Ombudsmen across the country under Banking Ombudsmen Scheme 2006. Similarly, there are 17 Insurance Ombudsmen set up by IRDA. In case the petitioners are not satisfied with the kind of disposal by the concerned Banks/Insurance Companies, they can file their complaints with the Banking Ombudsmen concerned within a period of 30 days for the settlement of their grievance through mediation and passing of awards.

As per CPGRAMS database the details of receipt, disposal and pending grievances during the period 01.01.2016 to 23.12.2016 in respect of banking and insurance sectors are as follows:

Sector	Brought Forward	Received	Disposed	Pending as on 23.12.2016	% of Disposal as on 23.12.2016	Less than 60 days old	More than 60 days old
Banking	5105	84533	70622	19016	88	18399	617
Insurance	671	9635	9754	552	97	505	47
Total	5776	94168	80376	19568		18904	664

16. Audit Paras

A Summary of Audit observations made available by the Office of C&AG pertaining to DFS is at **Annexure-VII.**

Annexure-I

Sl. No.	Name of Organisations	Representation for SCs/STs/OBCs for Group 'A'										Number of appointments/promotions made during the calendar year 2016 (i.e. 01.01.2016 to 31.12.2016)									
		Number of Employees (as on 31.12.2016)					Appointment by Direct Recruitment					Appointment by Other Methods					Promotions				
		Total	SCs	STs	OBCs	Total	SCs	STs	OBCs	Total	SCs	STs	OBCs	Total	SCs	STs	OBCs	Total	SCs	STs	OBCs
1	Allahabad Bank	13320	2526	1983	2750	580	86	42	183	0	0	0	0	503	102	40	131				
2	Andhra Bank	10825	1851	815	2354	571	92	43	162	0	0	0	0	1103	168	80	228				
3	Bank of Baroda	24817	4436	2045	6248	1977	334	163	536	0	0	0	0	596	219	81	318				
4	Bank of India	20330	3566	1687	4080	243	33	16	75	0	0	0	0	1371	261	149	180				
5	Bank of Maharashtra	6468	978	498	1217	125	19	8	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
6	Canara Bank	26393	4747	1819	4232	2305	246	182	848	0	0	0	0	1118	163	72	0				
7	Central Bank of India	18519	2981	1996	3513	388	105	25	115	0	0	0	0	1355	172	84	0				
8	Cooperative Bank	8682	1467	573	1959	183	31	19	67	0	0	0	0	628	102	46	0				
9	Dena Bank	8390	1046	642	1245	230	21	44	41	0	0	0	0	578	121	48	0				
10	Indian Bank	10381	2223	842	2087	1078	175	89	358	0	0	0	0	1342	308	117	280				
11	Indian Overseas Bank	15792	2709	1379	3795	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	610	85	41	0				
12	Orient Bank of Commerce	12322	2242	887	2293	511	65	41	158	0	0	0	0	176	176	53	262				
13	Punjab National Bank	29487	6200	2174	3984	1844	233	101	406	0	0	0	0	7428	1809	474	1249				
14	Punjab & Sind Bank	8820	1180	494	1306	994	62	28	101	0	0	0	0	975	166	70	169				
15	Syndicate Bank	17120	2975	1341	3806	2701	431	203	781	0	0	0	0	875	280	62	187				
16	Union Bank of India	20239	3545	1623	4851	1412	221	115	326	0	0	0	0	3312	617	208	0				
17	United Bank of India	8009	1380	669	1468	311	46	25	95	0	0	0	0	300	72	32	61				
18	UCO Bank	12216	2086	1033	1836	733	126	42	175	0	0	0	0	1790	252	82	382				
19	Vijaya Bank	9041	1430	692	1844	806	123	66	236	0	0	0	0	1091	178	60	238				
20	State Bank of India	81485	14003	6158	11346	2344	400	82	711	0	0	0	0	2805	582	264	784				
21	State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	6396	1091	567	831	26	5	4	7	0	0	0	0	1092	214	79	0				
22	State Bank of Patiala	8117	1199	263	690	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	783	84	9	30				
23	State Bank of Hyderabad	7538	1290	661	1700	120	17	18	36	0	0	0	0	313	53	30	6				
24	State Bank of Travancore	5342	720	244	944	6	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	208	20	7	69				
25	State Bank of Mysore	3807	611	233	598	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	190	22	5	0				
26	IOB	16267	2322	959	3957	2088	324	206	695	0	0	0	0	1384	209	70	283				
27	RB	8718	963	394	996	31	1	4	8	0	0	0	0	24	0	2	0				
28	Bharatiya Mahila Bank *	487	78	24	145	105	23	8	49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
29	NARARI	2879	394	197	374	136	27	11	48	1	0	0	0	206	50	16	48				
30	National Housing Bank	105	11	3	26	9	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	25	2	1	0				
31	EXIM Bank	336	30	22	49	38	3	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
32	SIDBI	1032	184	66	202	163	24	11	56	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	1				
33	IFCI	81	11	2	18	3	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	0				
34	LIC of India	32763	6276	2960	1677	319	45	20	73	0	0	0	0	864	150	60	0				
35	GIC of India	458	67	25	59	20	3	1	5	0	0	0	0	7	1	0	0				
36	MAC Ltd.	7827	1581	545	848	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	412	55	15	3				
37	MC Ltd.	5871	1288	451	831	29	8	2	8	0	0	0	0	250	32	16	0				
38	OC Ltd.	5441	1182	383	704	210	37	18	56	0	0	0	0	423	71	35	0				
39	LIC Ltd.	7178	1422	538	1128	231	19	16	56	0	0	0	0	333	72	22	0				
40	AIC Ltd.	288	47	22	60	10	1	0	5	0	0	0	0	5	0	1	1				
41	FCI	70	5	1	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	1				
	Total	487403	84454	35880	81489	21888	3484	1647	6323	5	0	0	0	35188	6888	2431	4798				

Note: *Bharatiya Mahila Bank has given some calculated figures except Group 'A'.

Sl. No.	Name of Organisations	Representation for SCs/STs/OBCs for Group 'B'										Number of appointments/promotions made during the calendar year 2016 (i.e. 01.01.2016 to 31.12.2016)						Annexure-I					
		Number of Employees (as on 31.12.2016)					Appointment by Direct Recruitment					Appointment by Other Methods					Promotions						
		Total	SCs	STs	OBCs	Total	SCs	STs	OBCs	Total	SCs	STs	OBCs	Total	SCs	STs	OBCs	Total	SCs	STs	OBCs		
1	Allahabad Bank	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
2	Andhra Bank	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
3	Bank of Baroda	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
4	Bank of India	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
5	Bank of Maharashtra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
6	Canara Bank	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
7	Central Bank of India	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
8	Cooperation Bank	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
9	Dena Bank	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
10	Indian Bank	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
11	Indian Overseas Bank	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
12	Oriental Bank of Commerce	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
13	Hungry National Bank	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
14	Punjab & Sind Bank	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
15	Syndicate Bank	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
16	Union Bank of India	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
17	United Bank of India	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
18	UCO Bank	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
19	Vijaya Bank	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
20	State Bank of India	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
21	State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
22	State Bank of Patna	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
23	State Bank of Hyderabad	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
24	State Bank of Travancore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
25	State Bank of Mysore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
26	DBI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
27	RB	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
28	Bharatiya Mahila Bank *	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
29	NARAF	689	95	53	98	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
30	Narayani Haryana Bank	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
31	EXIM Bank	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
32	SIDBI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
33	IFCI	26048	3768	1707	979	837	133	112	237	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
34	LIC of India	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
35	GIC of India	1410	108	39	113	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
36	MAC Ltd.	878	94	19	99	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
37	NCL Ltd.	1184	153	46	120	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
38	OIC Ltd.	927	101	28	102	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
39	LIC Ltd.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
40	AIC Ltd.	182	18	3	23	7	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
41	FCI	30276	4335	1895	4274	844	135	112	238	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
	Total																						

Note: * Bharatiya Mahila Bank has given consolidated figures except Group-wise.

Representation for SCs & Te/OBCs for Group 'C'

Sl. No.	Name of Organizations	Number of Employees (as on 31.12.2016)										Number of appointments/promotions made during the calendar year 2016 (i.e. 01.01.2016 to 31.12.2016)					Promotions				
		Appointment by Direct Recruitment					Appointment by Other Methods					Total									
		Total	SCs	STs	OBCs	Total	SCs	STs	OBCs	Total	SCs	STs	OBCs	Total	SCs	STs	OBCs				
1	Allahabad Bank	6804	1844	550	1287	661	121	48	182	0	0	0	0	206	103	8	55				
2	Andhra Bank	5472	935	396	1674	1002	203	90	242	0	0	0	0	525	61	31	152				
3	Bank of Baroda	10792	3000	1652	4434	1225	234	83	253	37	7	2	5	0	0	0	0				
4	Bank of India	28185	3381	2083	4408	328	98	138	243	27	7	1	2	0	0	0	0				
5	Bank of Maharashtra	4794	765	358	709	73	9	6	25	3	0	0	0	124	39	8	30				
6	Canara Bank	28812	3888	1267	4111	2388	430	157	823	0	0	0	0	482	88	25	0				
7	Central Bank of India	13264	2413	1112	2749	1070	255	157	388	0	0	0	0	303	48	24	0				
8	Cooperation Bank	7425	1458	411	2049	642	98	40	168	11	4	0	3	59	23	8	0				
9	Dena Bank	5468	786	654	1176	281	46	129	24	12	1	3	1	0	0	0	0				
10	Indian Bank	9439	1962	389	2342	1018	190	33	408	1	0	0	0	1813	100	15	235				
11	Indian Overseas Bank	11979	2238	523	2749	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	599	136	41	0				
12	Oriental Bank of Commerce	6863	1540	411	1859	660	124	24	154	8	0	0	0	1283	295	52	354				
13	Punjab National Bank	28218	5540	1392	6244	3627	829	239	718	23	6	1	3	2503	648	157	384				
14	Punjab & Sind Bank	2274	534	82	523	413	115	45	111	0	0	0	0	27	9	2	0				
15	Syndicate Bank	11233	2085	618	2688	1718	347	89	492	77	21	4	18	0	0	0	0				
16	Union Bank of India	11923	2403	807	3304	1234	230	120	320	0	0	0	0	254	32	36	0				
17	United Bank of India	4855	821	374	1114	239	44	44	61	17	4	1	4	0	0	0	0				
18	UCO Bank	8740	1406	623	1414	1215	174	95	380	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
19	Vijaya Bank	5076	916	387	1227	928	164	66	262	11	3	0	1	269	57	19	65				
20	State Bank of India	82729	13348	7980	17721	6000	755	452	1458	5	1	0	3	411	94	32	67				
21	State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	4716	881	572	889	234	46	31	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
22	State Bank of Mysore	2492	1484	64	834	59	2	2	19	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
23	State Bank of Hyderabad	7378	1180	563	2487	435	57	47	130	2	0	0	0	30	7	3	12				
24	State Bank of Travancore	6591	839	178	1767	310	25	2	53	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
25	State Bank of Mysore	4774	731	283	1032	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
26	DBI	861	107	31	79	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	2	7	3	0	0				
27	RBI	4027	610	233	845	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	146	20	9	0				
28	Bharatiya Mahila Bank *	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
29	NABARD	705	233	89	102	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
30	National Housing Bank	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
31	EXIM Bank	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
32	SIDBI	97	27	7	8	9	1	1	5	0	0	0	0	4	2	1	0				
33	IFCI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
34	LIC of India	5366	855	428	3892	0	0	0	0	178	53	12	24	1642	383	110	0				
35	ICICI of India	76	21	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
36	NIAC Ltd.	7978	1729	616	1442	0	0	0	0	18	6	2	5	442	73	23	0				
37	NIC Ltd.	6293	1461	635	1088	248	38	15	72	0	0	0	0	203	39	16	0				
38	OIC Ltd.	5522	1388	483	508	137	30	9	34	0	0	0	0	197	24	14	0				
39	UIC Ltd.	8498	1588	500	1456	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	258	60	15	0				
40	AIC Ltd.	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
41	ICI	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Total		386034	73288	28888	79886	25946	4655	2133	6880	436	173	26	75	10973	2324	648	1428				

Note: * Bharatiya Mahila Bank has given consolidated figures except Group-wise.

Sl. No.	Name of Organisations	Number of Employees (as on 31.12.2016)										Number of appointments/promotions made during the calendar year 2016 (i.e. 01.01.2016 to 31.12.2016)									
		Appointments by Direct Recruitment					Appointments by Other Methods					Promotions									
		Total	SCs	STs	OBCs	Total	SCs	STs	OBCs	Total	SCs	STs	OBCs	Total	SCs	STs	OBCs				
1	Allahabad Bank	1989	830	87	143	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
2	Andhra Bank	2727	715	204	534	12	2	4	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
3	Bank of Baroda	2843	887	293	954	500	45	31	113	25	7	4	6	0	0	0	0				
4	Bank of India	4405	1037	509	1732	175	32	19	51	0	0	0	0	319	78	24	54				
5	Bank of Maharashtra	1919	581	183	240	5	0	0	5	10	5	0	1	0	0	0	0				
6	Canara Bank	4393	833	221	969	104	12	11	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
7	Central Bank of India	5159	1372	440	1229	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
8	Corporation Bank	1916	770	133	516	13	2	1	3	17	7	1	5	0	0	0	0				
9	Dena Bank	1849	557	274	339	119	20	6	71	5	3	1	0	0	0	0	0				
10	Indian Bank	4336	450	63	203	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
11	Indian Overseas Bank	2239	742	85	551	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
12	Oriental Bank of Commerce	2801	1104	197	540	57	9	7	26	24	13	0	3	199	45	13	51				
13	Punjab National Bank	10823	3337	839	2821	1355	243	69	327	3	3	0	0	1111	54	24	338				
14	Punjab & Sind Bank	1409	1027	24	177	87	85	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
15	Syndicate Bank	4544	1702	342	1020	907	308	91	319	19	6	1	4	274	163	8	87				
16	Union Bank of India	2787	920	283	885	160	28	24	54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
17	United Bank of India	2847	439	112	171	3	0	1	1	9	2	0	1	0	0	0	0				
18	UCO Bank	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
19	Vijaya Bank	1875	558	158	491	78	8	7	18	9	2	1	2	28	10	1	9				
20	State Bank of India	36135	9226	2501	7319	38	8	0	18	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0				
21	State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	2206	335	226	845	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
22	State Bank of Patiala	188	40	10	80	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
23	State Bank of Hyderabad	2809	358	108	542	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
24	State Bank of Travancore	581	150	14	210	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
25	State Bank of Mysore	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
26	DBI	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
27	RBI	1268	436	84	193	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
28	Bharatiya Mahila Bank *	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
29	NABARD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
30	National Housing Bank	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
31	EXIM Bank	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
32	SIDBI	63	16	10	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
33	IFCI Ltd.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
34	LIC of India	3134	836	138	428	0	0	0	0	36	17	3	2	61	33	2	0				
35	GIC of India	20	4	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
36	GIC of India	1749	644	137	194	0	0	0	0	7	2	1	1	0	0	0	0				
37	NIC Ltd.	609	353	30	41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
38	CIC Ltd.	826	322	82	80	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
39	UIC Ltd.	1888	974	124	289	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
40	AIC Ltd.	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
41	ICI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
	Total	107288	31981	7647	22547	3418	788	273	993	166	67	12	26	2212	444	84	559				

Note: * Bharatiya Mahila Bank has given consolidated figures except Group-wise.

Representation for SCs/OBCs for Group 'D' (Including Safal Karamchari)

Sl. No.	Name of Organisations	Number of Employees (as on 31.12 2016)										Number of appointments/promotions made during the calendar year 2016 (i.e. 01.01.2016 to 31.12 2016)														
		SCs					STs					OBCs					Appointment by Direct Recruitment					Appointment by Other Methods				
		Total	SCs	STs	OBCs	Total	SCs	STs	OBCs	Total	SCs	STs	OBCs	Total	SCs	STs	OBCs	Total	SCs	STs	OBCs					
1	Allahabad Bank	2369	1402	167	353	16	8	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
2	Andhra Bank	4327	1244	328	1328	900	47	23	85	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
3	Bank of Baroda	8137	2517	631	1861	339	58	33	120	66	17	5	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
4	Bank of India	7848	2838	670	1878	236	52	25	74	20	11	4	478	117	35	141	0	0	0	0						
5	Bank of Maharashtra	3224	315	1111	588	11	4	2	5	10	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
6	Canara Bank	4575	1893	273	1263	4	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
7	Central Bank of India	7878	2701	704	1845	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
8	Corporation Bank	1161	584	70	313	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
9	Coop Bank	937	121	37	119	29	18	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
10	Indian Bank	1688	814	73	314	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
11	Indian Overseas Bank	658	410	26	365	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
12	Orissal Bank of Commerce	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
13	Punjab National Bank	5148	3288	288	934	238	53	20	71	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
14	Punjab & Sind Bank	1922	1194	42	208	87	85	2	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
15	Syndicate Bank	6790	2930	503	1538	1888	818	184	573	28	12	1	7	274	163	8	67	0	0	0						
16	Union Bank of India	2338	857	198	720	873	59	56	188	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
17	United Bank of India	1807	735	61	143	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
18	UCO Bank	4288	1885	285	825	150	34	10	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
19	Vijaya Bank	785	282	58	262	3	0	0	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
20	State Bank of India	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
21	State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	888	845	41	85	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
22	State Bank of Kerala	2198	1393	84	718	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
23	State Bank of Hyderabad	3617	711	207	1277	13	5	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
24	State Bank of Travancore	2282	451	63	602	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
25	State Bank of Mysore	1887	423	94	368	128	19	4	49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
26	DBI	878	198	73	185	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
27	RBI	4573	1382	364	845	18	1	8	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
28	Bharatiya Mahila Bank *	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
29	NABARD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
30	National Housing Bank	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
31	EXIM Bank	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
32	SIDBI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
33	IFCI Ltd.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
34	LIC of India	786	518	38	28	0	0	0	0	9	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
35	SIIC of India	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
36	NIAC Ltd.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
37	NIC Ltd.	1009	388	88	146	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
38	OIC Ltd.	1704	816	127	284	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
39	UNIC Ltd.	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
40	AIC Ltd.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
41	IFCI	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
Total		84817	32289	7882	18776	3888	1323	370	1228	133	60	9	23	886	321	49	207	0	0	0						

* Bharatiya Mahila Bank has given consolidated figure except Group 'D'.

Annexure-I

**Statement of Group-wise Representation SCs, STs and OBCs up to 31.12.2016
(Position furnished by Public Sector Banks/Financial Institutions/RBI and Insurance Companies)**

Sl. No.	Group	Number of Employees (as on 31.12.2016)			Number of appointments/promotions made during the calendar year 2016 (i.e. 01.01.2016 to 31.12.2016)											
		Total	SCs	STs	OBCs	Appointment by Direct Recruitment			Appointment by Other Methods			Promotions				
						Total	SCs	STs	OBCs	Total	SCs	STs	OBCs	Total	SCs	STs
1	Group-A	467403	84054	35980	81499	3484	1647	6323	5	0	0	0	35198	6888	2431	4798
2	Group-B	30276	4335	1895	4274	135	112	238	0	0	0	0	43	13	1	6
3	Group-C	396934	73288	29899	79586	4655	2133	6850	436	113	26	75	10973	2324	649	1428
4	Group-D (Excluding Safal Karamchari)	107288	31961	7642	7642	786	273	993	166	67	12	26	2212	444	84	559
5	Group-D (Safal Karamcharies)	84857	32259	7092	18775	1323	370	1229	133	60	9	23	896	321	49	257
	Total	1086758	226297	82508	191776	10383	4535	15633	740	240	47	124	49322	9990	3214	7048

Annexure-II

Representation of Persons With Disabilities for Group 'A'

Sl. No.	Name of Organisations	Number of Employees* (as on 31.12.2016)										Number of appointments (as during the calendar year 2016 (i.e. 01.01.2016 to 31.12.2016)										Appointment by Promotion			
		No. of vacancies										No. of appointments										No. of vacancies			
		TOTAL	VH	HH	OH	VH	HH	OH	TOTAL	VH	HH	OH	VH	HH	OH	TOTAL	VH	HH	OH	TOTAL	VH	HH	OH		
1	Allahabad Bank	13320	95	51	171	6	6	6	580	7	15	7	0	0	0	503	4	1	15						
2	Andhra Bank	289	101	15	173	80	0	31	81	80	0	31	0	0	0	15	3	1	12						
3	Bank of Baroda	24997	125	82	270	20	20	20	1877	8	16	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
4	Bank of India	26130	57	38	208	5	15	7	243	2	1	1	0	0	0	1371	0	3	16						
5	Bank of Maharashtra	6488	12	6	99	2	0	40	125	2	0	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
6	Canara Bank	530	122	55	453	10	12	108	121	13	9	99	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
7	Central Bank of India	16016	54	18	329	12	24	21	61	10	11	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
8	Cooperation Bank	8892	49	39	110	4	3	3	189	2	2	1	0	0	0	629	4	2	10						
9	Dena Bank	6390	29	9	136	2	8	56	230	2	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
10	Indian Bank	18381	49	18	114	21	51	11	1078	17	2	11	0	0	0	1342	5	2	15						
11	Indian Overseas Bank	266	86	38	140	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	2	1	11						
12	Oriental Bank of Commerce	112	35	12	285	3	3	3	13	3	4	8	0	0	0	20	4	3	13						
13	Punjab National Bank	29487	114	53	452	30	56	10	1544	22	11	19	0	0	0	7425	23	12	97						
14	Rajesh Sindh Bank	8020	28	12	51	0	0	0	384	3	1	7	0	0	0	975	2	2	6						
15	Syndicate Bank	17120	127	28	278	27	27	27	2701	50	7	23	9	9	9	876	1	5	24						
16	Union Bank of India	20238	110	34	285	24	25	40	1412	19	4	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
17	United Bank of India	6009	37	17	85	4	3	3	13	7	1	5	0	0	0	5	0	1	4						
18	UCO Bank	12215	38	24	234	7	7	7	17	6	4	7	0	0	0	31	4	1	26						
19	Vijaya Bank	8011	50	21	94	11	20	18	805	12	2	12	0	0	0	1031	2	6	18						
20	State Bank of India	81495	204	35	847	21	21	23	2344	4	2	7	0	0	0	2805	15	5	50						
21	State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	5396	18	2	82	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
22	State Bank of Patiala	68	11	0	55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	3	0	5						
23	State Bank of Hyderabad	7539	53	5	144	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	312	1	2	5						
24	State Bank of Travancore	6342	20	8	75	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	208	1	0	5						
25	State Bank of Mysore	3885	21	1	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	130	1	0	0						
26	DBI	16287	65	2	250	31	0	31	2088	17	0	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
27	RBI	8718	25	12	158	2	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
28	Bharatiya Mahila Bank *	5	3	1	5	3	3	3	6	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
29	NA BARD	48	6	4	38	1	1	1	5	2	2	1	0	0	0	10	3	0	7						
30	National Housing Bank	2	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
31	EXIM Bank	395	5	1	4	3	3	0	38	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
32	SIDBI	28	9	2	17	5	0	4	9	5	0	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	0						
33	IFC Ltd	91	0	1	2	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	1						
34	LIC of India	378	18	10	351	11	0	10	11	6	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
35	SIC of India	7	1	1	5	0	1	1	3	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
36	NIA-C Ltd.	55	17	12	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1						
37	NIC Ltd.	88	8	7	73	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
38	OIC Ltd.	5441	5	10	68	7	4	8	210	6	4	8	0	0	0	433	0	0	0						
39	IICT Ltd.	7179	12	6	70	3	3	0	6	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
40	AKI Ltd.	268	1	1	3	1	1	1	10	0	0	1	1	1	1	5	0	0	0						
41	FCI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
	Total	351041	1823	480	6248	337	333	294	18301	299	105	401	10	10	11	10143	78	47	333						

Note: *Bharatiya Mahila Bank has given consolidated figures except Group-wise.



Sl. No.	Name of Organisations	Number of Employees (as on 31.12.2016)										Representation of Persons With Disabilities for Group 'B' Number of appointments/promotions made during the calendar year 2016 (i.e. 01.01.2016 to 31.12.2016)									
		Total					Appointments by Direct Recruitment					Appointments by Promotion					Total				
		VH	HH	OH	Total	%	VH	HH	OH	Total	%	VH	HH	OH	Total	%	VH	HH	OH	Total	%
1	Allahabad Bank	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Andhra Bank	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Bank of Baroda	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Bank of India	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Bank of Maharashtra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Canara Bank	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Central Bank of India	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Corporation Bank	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Dena Bank	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Indian Bank	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Indian Overseas Bank	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	Oriental Bank of Commerce	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	Punjab National Bank	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	Punjab & Sind Bank	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	Syndicate Bank	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	Union Bank of India	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	United Bank of India	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	UCO Bank	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Vijaya Bank	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	State Bank of India	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	State Bank of Patiala	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	State Bank of Hyderabad	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	State Bank of Travancore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	State Bank of Mysore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	IDBI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	RBI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	Bharatiya Mahila Bank *	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29	NA BARD	21	3	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	National Housing Bank	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	Exim Bank	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	SIDBI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	IFCI Ltd.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	LIC of India	11	1	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	GIC of India	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	NIAC Ltd.	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
37	NIC Ltd.	11	1	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
38	OIC Ltd.	1164	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
39	UIIC Ltd.	927	2	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
40	AIC Ltd.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
41	IFCI	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	2137	8	53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Note: *Bharatiya Mahila Bank has given consolidated figures. Exact Group-wise.



Annexure-II

Sl. No.	Name of Organisations	Number of Employees (as on 31.12.2016)										Number of appointments/promotions made during the calendar year 2016 (i.e. 01.01.2016 to 31.12.2016)									
		Appointment by Direct Recruitment					Appointment by Promotion					No. of vacancies reserved					No. of appointments made				
		Total	VH	HH	OH	Other	Total	VH	HH	OH	Other	Total	VH	HH	OH	Other	Total	VH	HH	OH	Other
1	Alibabad Bank	4994	40	60	155	7	7	7	5	6	2	2	2	2	206	0	0	0	0	2	
2	Andhra Bank	188	73	38	77	13	13	13	11	11	0	0	0	0	17	2	2	6	6	9	
3	Bank of Baroda	18782	130	62	269	13	12	12	1226	31	15	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
4	Bank of India	20185	99	65	293	11	11	11	928	7	5	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
5	Bank of Maharashtra	4794	12	13	48	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	124	0	0	0	0	1	
6	Canara Bank	993	100	145	348	17	12	12	112	17	7	88	4	5	7	0	3	4	3	4	
7	Central Bank of India	13254	65	28	186	22	19	22	30	15	3	12	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	
8	Corporation Bank	7625	33	19	99	5	4	1	583	8	0	5	0	0	53	1	0	0	0	2	
9	Deena Bank	8488	24	18	105	2	1	15	281	2	0	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
10	Indian Bank	9459	47	32	107	17	40	14	1018	11	3	11	0	0	1813	6	5	12	5	12	
11	Indian Overseas Bank	233	48	68	97	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	5	4	1	4	1	
12	Oriental Bank of Commerce	188	25	5	158	3	5	0	17	6	0	3	0	0	80	2	0	0	0	40	
13	Punjab National Bank	28218	200	70	309	62	136	36	3827	65	15	37	0	0	2553	7	3	30	0	0	
14	Punjab & Sind Bank	2274	8	5	23	0	0	0	473	0	0	0	0	0	27	0	0	0	0	0	
15	Syndicate Bank	11233	57	26	189	17	17	17	1718	22	2	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
16	Union Bank of India	11933	74	55	226	18	27	16	1884	13	2	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
17	United Bank of India	4686	34	21	44	3	2	2	5	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
18	UCO Bank	6740	21	11	131	12	12	12	14	5	1	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
19	Vijaya Bank	8676	24	28	72	12	12	12	926	17	1	6	0	0	269	3	4	4	4	4	
20	State Bank of India	82728	482	211	1033	262	373	187	8000	72	33	49	0	0	411	0	0	0	0	0	
21	State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	4718	34	15	63	2	2	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
22	State Bank of Patna	145	40	17	88	0	0	0	89	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
23	State Bank of Hyderabad	7378	18	31	105	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	
24	State Bank of Travancore	6589	42	26	77	2	2	2	249	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
25	State Bank of Mysore	4768	55	5	52	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
26	CRB	969	1	0	6	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	
27	RBI	4027	27	5	59	6	4	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
28	Bharatiya Mahila Bank *	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
29	NABARD	20	0	4	16	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
30	National Housing Bank	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
31	Exim Bank	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
32	SIDBI	4	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
33	IFCI Ltd	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
34	LIC of India	780	32	38	690	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	185	18	1	0	0	17	
35	GIC of India	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
36	NIAC Ltd.	214	36	14	164	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	
37	NIC Ltd.	280	40	5	155	0	0	0	7	3	0	4	0	1	2	0	1	1	1	1	
38	OJC Ltd.	5522	13	29	131	7	7	7	137	2	0	1	1	1	197	0	0	0	0	1	
39	UIC Ltd.	8488	48	20	193	17	2	22	43	17	2	22	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	
40	AIC Ltd.	19	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
41	FCI	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	
	Total	28485	2062	1267	5794	635	748	576	16329	339	104	389	408	201	5804	35	27	136	136	136	

Note: *Bharatiya Mahila Bank has given consolidated figures except Group-wise.

Annexure-II

Representation of Persons With Disabilities for Group 'D' (Excluding Safal Karamchari)

Sl. No.	Name of Organisations	Number of Employees (as on 31.12.2016)							Number of appointments/promotions made during the calendar year 2016 (i.e. 01.01.2016 to 31.12.2016)							Appointments by Promotion						
		No. of vacancies							No. of appointments made							No. of vacancies						
		Total	VH	HH	OH	VH	HH	OH	Total	VH	HH	OH	VH	HH	OH	Total	VH	HH	OH			
1	Alakhnagar Bank	1880	1	4	17	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
2	Andhra Bank	42	3	6	33	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
3	Bank of Baroda	2843	2	5	1	3	2	300	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
4	Bank of India	4486	6	10	57	2	2	175	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
5	Bank of Maharashtra	1610	3	4	19	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
6	Canara Bank	48	3	17	46	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
7	Central Bank of India	5189	4	5	71	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
8	Cooperation Bank	1616	8	6	41	0	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
9	Delhi Bank	337	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
10	Indian Bank	1338	1	1	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
11	Indian Overseas Bank	26	3	5	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	9	3	4	2	0			
12	Oriental Bank of Commerce	73	1	4	68	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	8			
13	Punjab National Bank	10623	50	67	154	57	47	13	1259	49	42	49	0	0	0	1111	0	3	11			
14	Punjab & Sind Bank	1409	0	0	3	0	0	0	87	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
15	Syndicate Bank	6790	25	5	185	18	18	19	1064	9	4	35	3	2	3	274	1	0	3			
16	Union Bank of India	2767	8	10	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
17	United Bank of India	2047	4	3	17	1	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
18	UCO Bank	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
19	Vijaya Bank	1876	4	7	22	0	0	0	79	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	0	0	0			
20	State Bank of India	36136	32	24	168	0	0	0	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
21	State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	1206	2	0	12	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
22	State Bank of Patiala	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
23	State Bank of Hyderabad	2099	5	20	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
24	State Bank of Travancore	681	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
25	State Bank of Mysore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
26	IFBI	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
27	RBI	1560	1	3	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
28	Bharatiya Mahila Bank *	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
29	NABARD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
30	National Housing Bank	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
31	EXIM Bank	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
32	SDBI	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
33	BFC LM	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
34	LC of India	27	2	1	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	13	9	1	0	8			
35	GIC of India	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
36	NJAC Ltd.	33	2	1	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
37	NC Ltd.	11	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
38	OC Ltd.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
39	UC Ltd.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
40	AC Ltd.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
41	FCI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
	Total	88647	171	315	1108	81	79	40	3838	65	54	92	6	4	16	1918	6	8	35			

Note: *Bharatiya Mahila Bank has given consolidated figures except Group-wise.

Annexure-II

Representation of Persons With Disabilities for Group 'D' (Including Salai Karascharites)

Sl. No.	Name of Organisations	Number of Employees (as on 31.12.2016)							Number of appointments/promotions made during the calendar year 2016 (i.e. 01.01.2016 to 31.12.2016)										
		Appointments by Direct Recruitment							Appointments by Promotion					No. of vacancies reserved					
		Total	VH	HH	OH	VH	HH	OH	Total	VH	HH	OH	VH	HH	OH	Total	VH	HH	OH
1	Allahabad Bank	2889	0	1	7	0	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Andhra Bank	71	4	15	52	0	0	9	0	3	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Bank of Baroda	4137	25	30	150	4	3	339	7	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Bank of India	7845	9	15	265	3	3	235	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	797	0	1	4
5	Bank of Maharashtra	3224	3	4	13	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
6	Canara Bank	49	13	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Central Bank of India	7876	8	9	104	2	2	5	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Co-operative Bank	1151	0	2	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Dena Bank	1849	0	4	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Indian Bank	1898	1	1	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	133	0	0	0	0
11	Indian Overseas Bank	76	0	3	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	Oriental Bank of Commerce	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	Punjab National Bank	5146	3	3	40	2	2	189	1	1	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	Punjab & Sind Bank	1922	1	1	8	0	0	97	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	Syndicate Bank	4544	11	3	160	9	0	907	8	2	16	3	2	3	274	1	0	3	0
16	Union Bank of India	2326	13	27	55	10	10	973	4	10	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	United Bank of India	1507	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	UCO Bank	4249	2	1	45	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Vijaya Bank	726	1	3	11	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	State Bank of India	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	859	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	State Bank of Patials	34	2	2	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	State Bank of Hyderabad	3517	5	22	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	State Bank of Travancore	2282	1	1	7	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	State Bank of Mysore	1867	0	3	13	0	0	3	126	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	CBI	879	1	1	18	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	RBI	4673	4	7	75	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	Bharatiya Mahila Bank *	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29	NA BARD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	National Housing Bank	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	Exim Bank	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	SIDBI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	IFCI Ltd	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	LIC of India	183	13	3	147	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	GIC of India	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	NIAC Ltd.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
37	NIC Ltd.	48	1	2	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
38	OIC Ltd.	1704	0	1	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
39	UIC Ltd.	1688	0	3	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
40	AIC Ltd.	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
41	FGI	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	48552	107	172	1003	31	30	33	2604	21	21	43	4	3	5	1204	1	1	7

Note: Bharatiya Mahila Bank has given consolidated figures except Group-wise.

Consolidated Representation of Persons With Disabilities

Sl. No.	Group	Number of Employees (as on 31.12.2016)				Number of appointments/promotions made during the calendar year 2016 (i.e. 01.01.2016 to 31.12.2016)				Appointment by Promotion										
		Appointment by Direct Recruitment				Appointment by Promotion				No. of vacancies reserved				No. of appointments made						
		Total	VH	HH	OH	Total	VH	HH	OH	Total	VH	HH	OH	Total	VH	HH	OH			
1	Group-A	351041	1823	680	6246	337	333	494	16301	298	106	401	10	10	10	11	18143	78	47	333
2	Group-B	2137	8	0	53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
3	Group-C	284165	2052	1207	5734	535	719	579	18321	339	106	388	106	106	14	201	5904	35	27	135
4	Group-D (Excluding Safal Karamchari)	89597	171	215	1106	84	73	40	3838	65	54	92	6	6	4	18	1918	6	8	35
5	Group-D (Safal Karamcharies)	68812	107	172	1003	31	30	33	2204	21	21	43	4	4	3	5	1204	1	1	7
	Total	797850	4175	2282	14366	987	1155	1145	40954	724	288	825	126	31	235	25279	121	83	510	



Annual Statement on Priority Sector Advances and Sectoral Deployment of Credit- March 2016								
(No. of Accounts in absolute terms; Amount in Rupees Crore)								
S.No.	Bank Name	ANBC for computation of PSL targets	PSA		Agriculture (Total)		Loans to Weaker Sections under Priority Sector	
			Outstanding at the end of the year		Outstanding at the end of the year		Outstanding at the end of the year	
			No. of A/cs	Balance O/s	No. of A/cs	Balance O/s	No. of A/cs	Balance O/s
1	Allahabad Bank	146850.46	1036358	62508.24	787045	26790.19	749454	19972.00
2	Andhra Bank	130249.88	2066080	54545.37	1664487	24079.91	1411903	15481.73
3	Bank of Baroda	305332.77	13129404	113121.13	10601161	45070.16	11245105	24131.39
4	Bank of India	292487.00	711117	104656.17	560519	50507.54	320931	27483.92
5	Bank of Maharashtra	104179.60	587339	41841.16	409869	17188.68	381860	10985.27
6	BHARATIYA MAHLA BANK LTD.	351.81	1102856	245.37	823044	67.10	419352	43.93
7	Canara Bank	317284.71	2122721	145559.45	1631983	67176.13	1640893	43497.65
8	Central Bank of India	199534.81	2453811	83475.39	2028446	36850.30	1819958	25412.40
9	Corporation Bank	157787.00	2821388	67392.15	2035933	26455.00	1688139	16272.35
10	Dena Bank	84792.85	4163545	34082.41	3044778	15778.87	2692643	6693.16
11	IDBI Bank Ltd.	222176.11	1161071	90430.76	761687	39426.30	727088	19978.21
12	Indian Bank	123219.22	12289	50488.02	904	23060.97	7267	14095.24
13	Indian Overseas Bank	167805.82	7410898	67614.75	5916228	30236.95	4391537	21824.39
14	Oriental Bank of Commerce	151673.04	3574560	61572.46	2593058	25932.56	2221655	16220.30
15	Punjab and Sind Bank	66491.51	1419227	24808.32	902536	11325.67	935480	6776.99
16	Punjab National Bank	341693.42	779215	147120.54	555917	64154.62	505572	35506.00
17	State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	71479.56	1253268	29428.55	791850	15851.76	893810	10838.33
18	State Bank of Hyderabad	110583.49	3479825	44536.63	2760112	21199.49	1856541	12092.79
19	State Bank of India	1133342.94	3016967	385054.39	1752364	204650.74	1052075	114827.88
20	State Bank of Mysore	55796.02	1039526	22388.28	609331	12216.25	627934	6417.02
21	State Bank of Patiala	84553.12	410594	33992.97	234183	17164.62	250054	7511.92
22	State Bank of Travancore	71738.83	4930254	27793.70	3870060	9325.77	3273535	17669.69
23	Syndicate Bank	162086.18	2938471	65944.98	1974194	29898.86	2457758	18012.00
24	UCO Bank	144575.47	2146500	55948.12	1123782	19592.64	1564878	17767.40
25	Union Bank of India	246612.55	3107648	102674.56	2283950	45506.61	2450769	28849.27
26	United Bank of India	72427.00	1311327	29809.34	930458	12605.11	950359	7733.22
27	Vijaya Bank	91488.59	1118807	38003.13	715557	13771.42	858589	12145.96
	Nationalised Banks	5056593.76	69305066.00	1985036.32	51363436.00	905884.22	47395139.00	558240.39

Source RBI



Statement Showing particulars of credit to Womens as at the end of the Quarter

(No in Actual & Amount in Rs Crore)

Reporting Quarter : Mar-2016

Sr. No	Bank Name	Adjusted Net Bank Credit	Credit to Women *						Of Credit to Women						Of the credit to Women under Priority Sector #						Of the credit to Women under Priority Sector #					
			Under Priority Sector			Under Non Priority Sector			Under Micro Credit			Under SSI			Under Govt. Sponsored Programmes (G)			Others								
			No. of A/cs	Amnt. O/s	% to ANBC	No. of A/cs	Amnt. O/s	No. of A/cs	Amnt. O/s	No. of A/cs	Amnt. O/s	No. of A/cs	Amnt. O/s	No. of A/cs	Amnt. O/s	No. of A/cs	Amnt. O/s	No. of A/cs	Amnt. O/s							
1	ALLAHABAD BANK	146850	368477	9689.37	6.72	330227	5667.24	35250	3902.13	294162	1348.24	54240	1831.04	32525	288.57	97842	2687.42									
2	ANCHRA BANK	135388	1187067	16303.22	11.88	964613	12453.08	1019441	12761.00	227744	5238.48	85400	588.44	48757	445.17	502882	6200.00									
3	BANK OF BARODA	306333	568903	42266.63	4.00	478560	6208.79	51342	4050.85	2168	3.02	68628	1084.08	58362	415.50	348442	6786.10									
4	BANK OF INDIA	266117	652205	51287.00	10.93	732980	12741.00	119405	18526.00	344435	871.00	123280	4374.00	232427	2881.21	529845	5748.00									
5	BANK OF MHA-RASHTRA	104180	256813	5106.97	4.90	197067	3005.20	36578	1901.67	22282	32.76	12863	236.63	14748	212.48	147068	2724.11									
6	BAVARIYA MVA LA BANK LTD.	352	8569	182.79	54.80	8887	63.67	902	98.62	7571	44.75	688	27.13	0	0.00	410	21.99									
7	CAVAYRA BANK	286302	2746243	42066.03	14.25	2640411	28767.70	105832	12286.33	36783	116.41	9514	3030.71	114189	285.83	258404	26817.58									
8	CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA	166536	786506	12049.95	6.02	687884	9510.90	98832	2509.06	5281	28.11	97087	1715.88	34805	157.73	564259	7835.29									
9	CORPORATION BANK	147673	419808	8298.80	6.29	380820	7665.24	37988	1724.56	10153	23.55	4771	804.83	103420	1468.78	265578	5180.06									
10	COVA BANK	84786	156871	4018.85	4.74	133227	3074.24	22744	944.81	2307	2.12	39463	1172.90	31565	128.98	63868	1770.26									
11	ICBI BANK LIMITED	222178	572548	10498.79	4.72	545880	7465.32	28906	3071.47	376517	978.07	118127	1125.31	27818	637.82	146881	5025.71									
12	INDIAN BANK	123249	1687579	45682.63	12.85	1405284	12770.57	162266	2822.66	1845	3.54	204179	2367.57	4678	28.85	1194281	10840.65									
13	KUJAN OVERSEA BANK	167838	1381881	18467.80	9.63	1172480	11431.25	208881	4006.53	88753	1023.75	385232	3883.98	88237	306.50	813068	6318.58									
14	ORIENTAL BANK OF COMMERCE	151673	177844	6244.22	4.32	148986	4647.16	28808	1590.06	71693	460.62	60913	1607.77	8717	164.05	7843	2834.72									
15	PUNAB AND SIND BANK	66181	76337	3232.75	4.86	63018	2436.77	13319	783.88	13811	367.75	1977	243.89	6279	76.65	40851	1760.48									
16	PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK	341680	1067905	28000.00	5.06	941537	12784.00	125798	7246.00	589	20.00	121496	2088.00	114032	1032.00	685440	8821.00									
17	SYNDICATE BANK	162088	633384	16342.40	8.85	684947	10584.65	150447	3447.78	53758	1317.26	227841	6565.64	16809	258.74	403948	2861.75									
18	UOI BANK	144575	387150	7282.00	5.02	351383	8848.00	15847	544.00	57388	705.00	25552	427.00	73151	850.00	194702	4888.00									
19	UNION BANK OF INDIA	246813	1018023	18041.27	6.50	963868	13032.37	52066	3086.80	56702	856.84	117125	3040.07	43337	302.25	745704	8833.21									
20	UNION BANK OF PUNJ	72427	208289	5272.76	7.28	183006	4671.41	13243	701.35	18208	222.93	11922	568.20	132188	3700.12	2728	79.17									
21	VJAYA BANK	91489	377403	7780.31	8.52	353425	6282.59	23778	1497.72	23355	516.86	58301	1484.96	25660	590.35	298311	4807.58									
22	STATE BANK OF BIHAR AND JAFUR	71480	228633	4394.28	6.41	183567	2720.26	81304	1880.89	63422	128.22	4202	18.88	11682	40.58	61304	18.88									
23	STATE BANK OF HIMACHAL	110483	77284	11621.27	10.42	38440	7800.24	180719	3880.73	1436	13.44	136	8.91	134273	1671.80	433883	3487.88									
24	STATE BANK OF INDIA	113343	3881623	56385.58	8.44	288734	45351.79	105379	50411.80	940360	3071.99	36181	246.58	157182	3110.76	1753888	38421.04									
25	STATE BANK OF MYSORE	56786	243118	4481.33	8.03	172642	2783.88	70477	1687.45	57427	188.88	189	15.95	11409	81.42	87237	2252.88									
26	STATE BANK OF PUNJAB	82720	138988	4407.71	5.33	80888	2318.37	53000	2089.34	13082	58.99	1879	162.82	7228	31.58	58471	2857.00									
27	STATE BANK OF TRIPURA	7178	572363	7406.36	10.32	490028	5107.45	81489	2286.81	6482	136.25	8736	109.11	42471	328.22	430240	4837.87									
TOTAL		6022834	28318872	362882.00	7.82	17784626	262170.84	3880813	148822.21	2883384	1882.88	1871870	38718.73	1621382	18878.62	12384328	171811.18									

SIGNED FOR



Statement Showing particulars of credit to Womens as at the end of the Quarter

(No in Actual & Amount In Rs Crores)

Reporting Quarter : Mar-2016

Sr. No	Bank Name	Of the Credit to Women Under Man- Priority Sector												Credit Extended under different Government Sponsored Programmes																	
		Under Medium & Large Industries			Others			Total Outstanding			Against Women			Percentage			Total Outstanding			Against Women			Percentage								
		No. of A/c	Amt. Qtr	No. of A/c	Amt. Qtr	No. of A/c	Amt. Qtr	No. of A/c	Amt. Qtr	No. of A/c	Amt. Qtr	No. of A/c	Amt. Qtr	No. of A/c	Amt. Qtr	No. of A/c	Amt. Qtr	No. of A/c	Amt. Qtr	No. of A/c	Amt. Qtr	No. of A/c	Amt. Qtr	No. of A/c	Amt. Qtr	No. of A/c	Amt. Qtr	No. of A/c	Amt. Qtr	No. of A/c	Amt. Qtr
1	ALLAHABAD BANK	88	2588	35162	1334	21133	548.01	3393	89	18	18	11338	84.15	2190	13	20	16														
2	ANCHRA BANK	41	9	1019400	12762	5199	25.24	1457	5	28	6539	29.33	3649	17	56	57															
3	BANK OF BARODA	19	6	91323	4064	19552	337.59	3293	54	17	11639	65.93	2897	13	23	23															
4	BANK OF INDIA	389	14372	119836	4184	7230	82	1414	16	20	49418	113.6	6474	28	28																
5	BANK OF MAHARASHTRA	300	273	38276	1629	6803	201.77	637	12	10	6	48.83	1896	9	23	18															
6	BHARATIYA MAHILA BANK LTD.	2	37	980	62	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0															
7	CANARA BANK	1749	4979	104083	7320	2472	147.84	2402	31	25	11630	89.96	4595	29	40	33															
8	CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA	20	106	98662	2403	46088	239.81	5227	28	11	45612	177.27	10332	37	21																
9	CORPORATION BANK	38	64	37944	1602	6329	191.78	1777	80	28	3416	26.34	1386	10	41	38															
10	DENA BANK	19	47	22725	838	15842	150.7	3159	28	20	10121	37.94	3150	9	31	25															
11	DEBI BANK LIMITED	465	54	26441	2958	1301	27.466	340	8	27	1428	10.043	501	3	35	34															
12	INDIAN BANK	0	0	162265	2812	2058	44.47	1035	13	35	6141	31.08	3060	14	50	44															
13	INDIAN OVERSEAS BANK	3	20	208898	4637	3519	33.62	881	8	25	4388	26.9	2003	12	46	46															
14	ORIENTAL BANK OF COMMERCE	5	13	28803	1584	8029	217.86	1698	30	18	5212	28.41	1204	5	23	17															
15	PUNJAB AND SIND BANK	310	318	13008	475	7834	78.7	1385	13	17	3246	15.48	695	4	21	25															
16	PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK	87	828	115678	5418	11327	58	2136	9	18	10327	52	2934	11	27	21															
17	SYNDICATE BANK	186	2068	150281	1082	634	9.15	114	1	14	8	48.93	1002	14	30	28															
18	UCO BANK	188	73	15648	541	14658	173	3566	37	24	12564	68	4001	20	32	36															
19	UNION BANK OF INDIA	185	308	51900	2700	25508	168.8	4821	24	18	18857	78.81	5048	18	27	25															
20	UNITED BANK OF INDIA	8	24	15235	878	28018	389.76	4810	66	17	14938	59.48	3358	12	22	21															
21	VIJAYA BANK	196	15	23374	1484	7761	168.26	2341	44	30	3860	28.483	1589	11	41	39															
22	STATE BANK OF BIKANER AND JAIPUR	0	0	0	0	10839	76.73	1386	8	13	14428	34.67	4348	10	30	28															
23	STATE BANK OF HYDERABAD	381	13	167974	3702	6244	60.58	1392	10	22	6903	51.02	2723	20	39	40															
24	STATE BANK OF INDIA	468	17	1094851	50385	25952	287.41	4364	39	17	17383	78.61	10174	43	27	20															
25	STATE BANK OF MYSORE	378	1	70899	1888	3377	32.43	1851	7	31	3258	28.11	1512	7	48	36															
26	STATE BANK OF PATIALA	9	7	53311	2082	2722	52.57	500	6	18	1457	6.39	388	1	27	19															
27	STATE BANK OF TRAVANCORE	986	1548	80337	751	612	3.32	148	1	26	880	2.73	170	1	25	25															
	TOTAL	6612	2887	3868489	120191	301737	3548.6	54600	637				278483	1428.5	80225																

RBI



Statement Showing particulars of credit to Women as at the end of the Quarter

(No in Actual & Amount in Rs Crores)

Reporting Quarter : Mar-2016

Sr.No	Bank Name	Credit Extended under different Government Sponsored Programmes												Of total credit to Women			
		SCSY						Others						Non-Performing Assets			
		Total Outstandings		Against Women		Percentage		Total Outstandings		Against Women		Percentage		No. of A/c's	No. of A/c's	No. of A/c's	% Amt. of NPA to total credit to Women
		No. of A/c's	Amt. O/s	No. of A/c's	Amt. O/s	No. of A/c's	Amt. O/s	No. of A/c's	Amt. O/s	No. of A/c's	Amt. O/s	No. of A/c's	Amt. O/s				
1	ALLAHABAD BANK	44184	317	7442	40	17	14	103287	889	18500	445	18	16	10800	452	5	
2	ANDHRA BANK	3484	19	1814	15	52	77	106537	877	41837	408	39	47	77841	540	3	
3	BANK OF BARODA	41691	168	10842	40	28	24	185384	2383	42230	306	23	13	88841	788	6	
4	BANK OF INDIA	49471	203	15738	65	32	32	1590751	21357	208901	2572	13	12	61575	7407	24	
5	BANK OF MAHARASHTRA	11199	64	2110	9	19	14	51437	1323	10085	183	20	14	21891	204	4	
6	BIJAPUR A MAILA BANK LTD.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
7	CANARA BANK	22528	148	2845	20	13	14	588493	922	104357	215	18	23	121362	2009	5	
8	CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA	35177	320	15859	71	19	22	11221	89	3187	22	28	31	72176	836	5	
9	CORPORATION BANK	1038	5	579	4	25	70	118475	1618	59588	1384	84	86	29103	486	5	
10	COBA BANK	21521	58	7287	21	34	38	54543	486	18038	70	33	16	29882	239	6	
11	COBANK LIMITED	26084	627	2448	615	95	98	8666	52	2220	12	33	23	6542	382	4	
12	INDIAN BANK	2842	8	835	2	30	29	135	0	28	0	21	12	56008	435	3	
13	INDIAN OVERSEAS BANK	20188	91	13247	59	66	66	105064	849	53108	427	50	50	40352	373	2	
14	ORIENTAL BANK OF COMMERCE	3197	12	687	2	21	13	15486	440	5128	118	33	27	9357	227	4	
15	PUNJAB AND SIND BANK	4886	34	1503	15	32	44	8851	281	2898	45	30	16	8741	162	5	
16	PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK	31773	163	9178	46	29	28	483039	7852	59784	966	22	12	120770	1367	7	
17	SYNDICATE BANK	1444	14	780	8	54	58	43735	774	15043	238	34	31	1482	19	0	
18	UCO BANK	28683	149	13341	79	50	53	115676	928	52213	514	45	55	50345	577	8	
19	UNION BANK OF INDIA	38984	141	14715	64	38	45	73240	712	18253	98	26	14	91396	650	4	
20	UNITED BANK OF INDIA	64446	368	53735	289	83	81	110808	5423	90282	3831	82	81	26827	348	7	
21	VILVA BANK	78477	639	22412	507	79	79	7181	62	3118	18	43	30	31046	334	4	
22	STATE BANK OF BIKANER AND JAIPUR	23683	57	8383	22	40	40	2511	7	785	1	30	21	29178	119	3	
23	STATE BANK OF HYDERABAD	2985	18	1019	10	34	53	234162	6285	128089	1832	55	28	34085	280	2	
24	STATE BANK OF INDIA	116839	549	36356	193	31	35	258186	4004	141455	2836	55	58	263418	1959	2	
25	STATE BANK OF MYSORE	1244	10	580	5	47	48	19810	286	8258	82	41	21	16847	141	3	
26	STATE BANK OF PATAIA	2635	12	795	4	30	32	18674	762	3543	21	30	3	6216	74	2	
27	STATE BANK OF TRAVANCORE	1173	5	410	2	35	48	56350	573	41732	524	74	92	14932	184	2	
	TOTAL	677606	4199	258422	2220			4328782	80064	1218196	16147			1396568	20412	5	

Source: RBI

Annex V

No. of outstanding Education Loan accounts and amount thereof as on 30.09.2016

NAME OF BANK	No. of A/cs as on 30.09.2016	Amount Outstanding (Rs in Crore)
Allahabad Bank	48989.00	1530.86
Andhra Bank	51334.00	2406.28
Bank of Baroda	81960.00	2121.00
Bank of India	135065.00	3275.18
Bank of Maharashtra	30490.00	869.75
Canara Bank	296373.00	7092.00
Central Bank of India	128780.00	3902.00
Corporation Bank	53672.00	1572.40
Dena Bank	18126.00	506.73
Indian Bank	165172.00	3617.11
Indian Overseas Bank	241369.00	4654.96
Oriental Bank of Commerce	45076.00	1378.67
Punjab National Bank	158735.00	4810.68
Punjab & Sind Bank	7306.00	286.83
Syndicate Bank	119008.00	3026.86
UCO Bank	53367.00	1373.84
Union Bank	102509.00	2929.90
United Bank of India	16629.00	462.98
Vijaya Bank	51423.00	1281.14
State Bank of India	480922.00	15706.00
State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	18372.00	477.36
State Bank of Mysore	27806.00	734.00
State Bank of Patiala	15372.00	545.42
State Bank of Hyderabad	43221.00	1500.00
State Bank of Travancore	73818.00	1973.11
IDBI Bank Ltd	19072.00	737.01
BhartiyaMahila Bank	383.00	10.68
Total	2484349	68782.75

**PENSION FUND REGULATORY AND DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
GROUP WISE REPRESENTATION OF SCs, STs and OBCs**

Groups	Number of Employees (As on 14.12.2016)										Number of appointments made during the previous calendar year									
	By Direct Recruitment					By Promotion					By Other Methods									
	Total	SCs	STs	OBCs	Total	SCs	STs	OBCs	Total	SCs	STs	OBCs	Total	SCs	STs	OBCs				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17				
Executive Director	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Grade F-CGM	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Grade E-GM	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Grade D-DGM	10	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Grade C-Manager	6	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Grade B-Dy. Manager	9	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Grade A-Assl. Manager	13	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
General Assistant	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Staff Car Driver	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Total	47	4	0	8	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				

**PENSION FUND REGULATORY AND DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
GROUP WISE REPRESENTATION OF PWDs**

Group	Number of Employees (As on 14.12.2016)				DIRECT RECRUITMENT								PROMOTION					
	Total	VH	HH	OH	No. of Vacancies reserved				No. of Appointments made				No. of Appointments made					
					VH	HH	OH	Total	VH	HH	OH	Total	VH	HH	OH	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Executive Director	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grade F-CGM	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Grade E-GM	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grade D DGM	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grade C-Manager	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grade B-Dy Manager	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grade A-Assl. Manager	13	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
General Assistant	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Staff Car Driver	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	47	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0

Note: (i) VH stands for visually Handicapped (persons suffering from blindness or low vision)

(ii) HH stands for Hearing Handicapped (persons suffering from hearing impairment)

(iii) OH stands for Orthopedically Handicapped (Persons suffering from locomotors disability or cerebral palsy)

Ministry of Finance
Department of Financial Services

S. No.	Name of Ministry/PSU	Para No.	Summary of Audit Para	Status
48th Report of 16th Lok Sabha of Public Account Committee (2015-16)				
1	Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA)	Para. 1	Avoidable Expenditure on Service Tax by Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA)- Delay on the part of DFS in replying to IRDA	ATR has been sent to Lok Sabha Secretariat PAC Branch on 26.10.2016.
2	Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA)	Para. 2	Avoidable Expenditure on Service Tax by Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA)- Computerisation of query addressing system	This para is transferred to Department of Revenue.
3	Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA)	Para. 3	Avoidable Expenditure on Service Tax by Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA)- Collection of Service Tax	ATR has been sent to Lok Sabha Secretariat PAC Branch on 26.10.2016.
4	Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA)	Para. 4	Avoidable Expenditure on Service Tax by Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) - Audit of income and expenditure.	ATR has been sent to Lok Sabha Secretariat PAC Branch on 26.10.2016.
5	Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA)	Para. 5	Avoidable Expenditure on Service Tax by Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA)- Regulators as Service Providers	This para is transferred to Department of Revenue.
6	Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA)	Para. 6	Avoidable Expenditure on Service Tax by Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA)- Reimbursement to the subscribers of the VBPY	ATR has been sent to Lok Sabha Secretariat PAC Branch on 26.10.2016.
Report No. 10 of 2010-11 -Performance Audit Observation				
7	(United India Insurance Company Limited, New India Assurance Company Limited, Oriental Insurance Company Limited and National Insurance Company Limited)	Chapter V (Insurance Companies)	“Health Services Insurance” pertains to United India Insurance Company Limited, New India Assurance Company Limited, Oriental Insurance Company Limited and National Insurance Company Limited	ATN sent to C&AG on 3.10.2016 for vetting.
Report No. 3 of 2011-12- Compliance Audit Observation				
8	National Insurance Company Limited (NICL)	Para 9.2	“Excess Settlement of claim due to violation of Standard Policy Conditions- National Insurance Company Limited settled a claim in excess by Rs.236.68 crore in violation of Standard Policy conditions of All Risk Policy.	ATN sent to C&AG on 28.09.2016 for vetting.
9	Oriental Insurance Company Limited (OICL)	Para 9.5	Claim settlement (excluding Health portfolio) relates to Oriental Insurance Company Limited	ATN sent to C&AG on 23.11.2016 for vetting.



S. No.	Name of Ministry/PSU	Para No.	Summary of Audit Para	Status
Report No 13 of 2013- Compliance Audit Observations				
10	NIACL, NICTL, OICL & UIICL	Para 9.2	Avoidable loss in group health insurance scheme" relates to PSU insurers (NIACL, NICTL, OICL & UIICL)- Four PSU insurers suffered a loss of Rs.121.81 crore, during the four year period ending June 2012, due to their imprudent decision to enter into a co-insurance agreement with Star Health and Allied Insurance Company.	ATN sent to C&AG on 26.09.2016 for vetting.
11	Oriental Insurance Company Limited	Para. 9.3	"Loss due to excess retention of risks in outward placements" relates to Oriental Insurance Company Limited.	ATN sent to C&AG on 29.09.2016 for vetting.
12	PNB Housing Finance Limited	Para. 9.4	Doubtful recovery of loan due to inadequate scrutiny - Recovery of Rs.24.82 crore has become doubtful due to inadequate scrutiny of secured asset, relaxing the debt equity norms for sanction, non-compliance with pre disbursement conditions and deficient monitoring of Escrow Accounts	ATN sent to C&AG on 6.09.2016 for vetting.
13	New India Assurance Company Limited (NIACL)	Para. 9.7	Settlement of fire claim arising from acceptance of avoidable liability through imprudent risk underwriting" relates to New India Assurance Company Limited (NIACL)	ATN sent to C&AG on 23.11.2016 for vetting.
C&AG Report No. 5 of 2014- Performance Audit				
14	Department of Financial Services	Entire Report	Stressed Assets Stabilisation fund (SASF)	The report has been uploaded on APMS portal on 7.12.2016 by C&AG. Necessary action is being taken.
C&AG Report No. 1 of 2015- Financial Audit				
15	IRDA & PFRDA	Para 2.1.3	Public Fund lying outside the Govt. Account. (Annex No. 2.2 Item No. 2(IRDA)) (Annex No. 2.2 Item. No 3 (PFRDA))	IRDAI and PDRDA have been advised to deposit the funds in Government Account. The Draft Accounting procedure for depositing the funds in Government Account is being finalized in consultation with Budget Division of Department of Economic Affairs, Chief Controller of Accounts and C&AG.
16	Department of Financial Services	Para. 3.7	Savings of Rs.100 crore of more under various grants/appropriations	ATNs have been sent to C&AG on 4.7.2016 and 4.10.2016 for vetting.



S. No.	Name of Ministry/PSU	Para No.	Summary of Audit Para	Status
17	Department of Financial Services	Para 3.9	<p>(Annex No. 3.5 Item No. 19 & 76) and (Annex No. 3.6 Item No. 15)</p> <p>a. Savings of Rs.120 crore under the head -1% interest subvention on housing loan</p> <p>b. Savings of Rs.500 crore — Financial support to SIDBI</p> <p>c. Savings of Rs.14000 crore National Investment Fund</p> <p>Surrender of savings on the last day of financial year(Grant wise)</p> <p>(Annex.3.8) S. No. 19-74</p> <p>a. Rs.746.54 crore (Revenue Section)- 1% interest subvention on Housing loan, Financial support to SIDBI, Stressed Asset Stabilization Fund (SASF)</p> <p>b. Savings of Rs.14000 crore National Investment Fund. (Capital Section)</p>	ATNs have been sent to C&AG on 4.7.2016, 3.10.2016 and 27.10.2016 for vetting.
18	Department of Financial Services	Para. 3.10	<p>Large supplementary grants due to unrealistic budgetary projections (exceeding 40 percent of original provision) (Table 3.8 item No. 1) - Rs.4000 crore.</p> <p>a. Rs.100 crore for Micro finance equity Fund (SIDBI),</p> <p>b. Rs.500 crore for Credit guarantee fund of SIDBI,</p> <p>c. Rs.300 crore for SASF,</p> <p>d. Rs.500 crore for National Credit Guarantee Trust Company (NCGTC), Rs.500 crore for SIDBI</p> <p>Rs.2600 crore for Interest subsidy for education loan</p>	ATNs have been sent to C&AG on 18.3.2016 and 27.10.2016 for vetting.
19	Department of Financial Services	Para. 3.11	<p>Unnecessary cash supplementary provision (grant-wise) (Table 3.9 item No. 4)</p> <p>a. Cash supplementary of Rs.500 crore-Financial support to SIDBI</p>	ATN has been sent to C&AG on 6.09.2016 for vetting.
20	Department of Financial Services	Para. 3.15	<p>Savings of entire provision (sub head wise)(Annex. 3.13 item No. 35)</p> <p>a. Inter account transfer to National Investment Fund(Plan)</p>	ATN has been sent to C&AG on 18.3.2016 for vetting.
21	Department of Financial Services	Para. 3.16	<p>Savings of Rs.100 crore or more under a sub head.</p> <p>(Annex no 3.14, item No. 32, 33)</p> <p>a. Rs.120 crore- 1% Interest subvention on Housing Loan</p> <p>b. Rs.500 crore- Financial support to SIDBI</p>	ATN has been sent to C&AG on 4.10.2016 for vetting.



S. No.	Name of Ministry/PSU	Para No.	Summary of Audit Para	Status
C&AG Report No. 21 of 2015- Compliance Audit Observation Vol. I				
22	India Infrastructure Finance Company Limited	Chapter VII Para. 7.1	Fund Management and Financing (India Infrastructure Finance Company Limited)	ATN has been sent to C&AG on 27.10.2016 for vetting.
23	MCX Stock Exchange Limited	Chapter VII Para. 7.2	Failure of MCX to safeguard its interest	ATN has been sent to C&AG on 7.10.2016 for vetting.
C&AG Report No. 50 of 2015- Financial Audit				
24	IRDA & PFRDA	Para. 2.2.3	Public Funds lying outside the Government Account (Annexure No 2.2 Item No 2 (IRDA) Public Funds lying outside the Government Account (Annexure No 2.2 Item No. 3 (PFRDA)	The para is a repetition of the para No. 2.1.3 of Report No. 1 of 2015 except the amount. IRDAI and PFRDA have been advised to deposit the funds in Government Account. The Draft Accounting procedure for depositing the funds in Government Account is being finalized in consultation with Budget Division of Department of Economic Affairs, Chief Controller of Accounts and C&AG.
25	Department of Financial Services	Para. 2.4.2	Non Crediting of amount to the Security Redemption fund	Audit had observed that the Government invested Rs.9,996 crore in the rights issue of the State Bank of India (SBI) in 2007-08. An amount of Rs.4,375 was lying under a suspense head till date which should have been credited to Security Redemption Fund in the Public Account. In a meeting held on 21.9.2016, representative from Budget Division informed that redemption fund need to be abolished and the funds should be provided through regular budget. Necessary action has been taken to this effect.



S. No.	Name of Ministry/PSU	Para No.	Summary of Audit Para	Status
26	Department of Financial Services	Para. 2.4.7	Incomplete depiction of information in statement no 11 of Union Government Finance Accounts- Difference in Depiction of dividend (2014-15) Entity: Nationalized bank - Head 0050.108 (Table 2.8) Item No 1.	ATN has been sent to C&AG on 8.09.2016 for vetting.
27	Department of Financial Services	Para. 3.2	Summary of total Provisions, actual disbursement and savings during 2014-15 Annex-3.1 Grant no 34 of DFS (Rs.17560 crore)	ATNs have been sent to C&AG on 20.6.2016, 28.6.2016, 25.7.2016, 21.9.2016 and 3.10.2016 for vetting.
28	Department of Financial Services	Para. 3.7	Savings of Rs.100 crore or more in grants/appropriation. (Annex 3.5 & 3.6) Item No. 19, 85, 11 Item No 19 Revenue Voted- savings Rs. 3834.92 crore Item No 85 Revenue Voted- savings Rs. 13725.47 crore Item No. 11 of Annexure-3.6 Revenue Voted Rs. 746.54 crore (FY-2013-14) & Rs. 1270.16 crore (FY-2012-13)	ATNs have been sent to C&AG on 20.6.2016 and 25.7.2016 for vetting.
29	Department of Financial Services	Para. 3.9	Surrender of savings on the last day of financial year(Grant wise) (Annex.3.8) S. No. 19,80 Item No 19 amount surrendered Rs.354.62 crore Item No 80 amount surrendered Rs.13725.47	ATNs have been sent to C&AG on 20.6.2016, 25.7.2016, 27.7.2016 and 7.12.2016 for vetting.
30	Department of Financial Services	Para 3.10	Large supplementary grants due to unrealistic budgetary projections (exceeding 40 percent of original provision) (Table 3.8 item No. 1) Revenue Voted No 34 DFS Supplementary provision Rs. 3559.16 crore	ATNs have been sent to C&AG on 20.6.2016 and 25.7.2016 for vetting.
31	Department of Financial Services	Para 3.14	Unnecessary Supplementary Provisions obtained under sub heads Annexure-No. 3.11 item no 4 2416.00.800.02 Interest subvention for providing short term credit to farmers	ATN was sent to C&AG on 31.3.2016 for vetting. Comments of C&AG received. ATN under revision.
32	Department of Financial Services	Para 3.15	Savings of entire provisions (Sub-head wise)Annexure-No. 3.12 item no 16,17,18,19 a) 2416.00.800.01-Grants to National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) (Rs.50 crore)	ATNs have been sent to C&AG on 20.6.2016 and 25.7.2016 for vetting.

S. No.	Name of Ministry/PSU	Para No.	Summary of Audit Para	Status
33	Department of Financial Services	Para 3.16	<p>b) 3465.01.190.08-Assistance to National Credit Guarantee Trustee Company (NCGTC) (Rs.500 crore)</p> <p>c) 4416.00.190.03- Contribution of Government's share for recapitalization of Regional Rural Banks. (Rs.50.00 crore)</p> <p>d) 6885.01.190.19-World Bank Assistance to National Housing Bank (NHB) (Rs.85 crore)</p> <p>Savings of Rs.100 crore or more under sub head Annexure- No. 3.13 item no 42, 43</p> <p>a. S.No. 42- 5465.01.190.33- Recapitalisation of Public Sector Banks</p> <p>b. S.No. 43 - 5465.01.797.01- National Investment Fund</p>	ATN has been sent to C&AG on 4.7.2016 for vetting
34	Department of Financial Services	Para 3.18	Rush of expenditure during March and last quarter of financial year. Table-3.10	ATNs have been sent to C&AG on 6.6.2016, 20.6.2016, 25.7.2016, 5.9.2016 and 4.10.2016 for vetting.

Ms. Anjuly Chib Duggal, Secretary, S(FS)

Shri G C Murmu, AS(B) & CVO

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Shri S R Mehar, Deputy Secretary (EC-I + IR)	Shri M M Kumar, Director (Res + BOA) (Cell for BoD for Banks)	Ms. Madita Misra, Director (Vigilance)	Shri Manish Gupta, Director (RRB & AC)	Shri Akash Singh, Director (Exit)	Shri Santhir Shyam, Director (HR)	Shri Sainey Kumar, Deputy Secretary (DRT & GA)	Shri A K Dogra, Deputy Secretary (Parliament)	Shri A K Singh, Director (FI)
	Shri Manojk Roy, US (BO-I)	Shri Mritunjay Singh, US (Vigilance)	Shri Manish Kumar, US (AC)	Shri Manish Kumar, US (Exit)	Shri Prabin Dey, US (PR)	Shri V V S Khanrao, US(DRT)	Shri Soumyaji Ghosh, US(Parliament)	Shri Jaiender Singh, Deputy Director (FI)
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Shri Devinder Pal, AD (OL) & Shri Rajiv Kumar, AD (OL)	-	Ms. Sangee Kumar, SO (Welfare)	-	Vacant (F-I) (including RMNY)	Vacant (F-I)	Shri Dinesh Chandra Gupta, SO (DA)	Shri Raghav Bhat, Assistant Director (BO-II)	Shri V. K. Babu, SO (Ins-I)	Vacant (Ins II)
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