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**GROWTH ASPECTS OF PNB AND SBI: A COMPARATIVE STUDY**

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**ABSTRACT**

*To study about growth aspects two banks PNB and SBI have been taken from the public sector. The purpose of the study is to examine the growth aspects of both the banks and also compare the growth of the same. For this, the data has been taken from various publications such as annual books. The study is based on the data from period 2012-13 to 2017-18. The study found that the growth of SBI bank is higher as compared to PNB.*

**KEYWORDS**

state bank of India, punjab national bank, nationalization, banking, dividend.

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**1. INTRODUCTION**

The Indian banking industry is not only witnessing but participating in the developments that are reshaping the Indian economy. By the eighties, it becomes clear that in order to respond to new development taking place in the Indian economy, the banking industry would have to reorient itself to faces new challenges. Finance is the lifeblood of economic activity. The most striking is its extensive reach. It's no longer restricted to only metropolitans or cosmopolitans in India. In fact, the Indian banking industry has reached even to the remote places of the country. This is one of the main reasons for India's growth process. The government's regular policy for Indian banks since 1969 has paid rich dividends with the nationalization of fourteen major private banks of India.

**2. BANKS IN INDIA**

In India, the banks are being segregated in multiple groups. Each group has its own benefits and limitations in working in India. Each has its own dedicated target market. Few of them only work in the rural sector while others in both rural as well as urban. Many even are only catering to cities. Some banks are of Indian origin and some banks are foreign players.

**3. PNB BANK INTRODUCTION**

On May 19, 1894, Punjab National Bank (PNB) was registered under the Indian Companies Act with its office in Anarkali Bazaar Lahore. The Bank, founded by Dyal Singh Majithia and Lala Harkishen Lal, is the second largest government-owned commercial bank in India. The bank has over 110 million customers, 7001 branches (7,000 as on 2nd Oct, 2018) and 10681 ATMs across 764 cities, as of 31 March 2019.

PNB has a banking subsidiary in the UK (PNB International Bank, with seven branches in the UK), as well as branches in Dubai, Hong Kong, Kabul and Kowloon. It has representative offices in Dubai (United Arab Emirates), Shanghai (China), Almaty (Kazakhstan), Sydney (Australia) and Oslo (Norway). In Bhutan, it owns 51% of Druk PNB Bank, which has 5 branches. In Nepal, PNB owns 20% of Everest Bank Limited, which has fifty branches. Lastly, PNB owns 84% of JSC (SB) PNB Bank in Kazakhstan, which has 4 branches.

**4. SBI BANK INTRODUCTION**

State Bank of India (SBI) Group is the largest financial services conglomerate in India. Headquartered in Mumbai, SBI provides a wide range of products and services to commercial enterprises, large corporates, individuals, public bodies and institutional customers through its various branches, joint ventures and subsidiaries, outlets and associate companies. The Group comprises of State Bank of India (SBI), foreign banking subsidiaries/ joint ventures and its various non-banking subsidiaries/ joint ventures.

SBI, the flagship company of the group, traces its ancestry to Bank of Calcutta founded in 1806. It was the first bank established in India, and over a period of time, developed into State Bank of India (SBI). SBI represents a sterling legacy of over 200 years. It is the oldest commercial bank in the Indian subcontinent, strengthening the nation's trillion-dollar economy and serving the aspirations of its vast population. The Bank is India's largest commercial Bank in terms of assets, deposits, branches, number of customers and employees, enjoying the faith of millions of customers across the social spectrum.

A Fortune 500 company, SBI has entered into the league of top 50 global banks with a balance sheet size of over Rs 30 lakh crore, over 24,000 branches and 59,000+ ATMs serving over 42 crore customers after the merger of its five Associate Banks and Bharatiya Mahila Bank on 1st April 2017. SBI has an overseas presence through 195 foreign offices spread across 36 Countries.

**5. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

In this paper, an attempt has been made to study and compare the growth of SBI and PNB. The growth of the selected banks has been studied on the basis of various indicators. The growth of both the Banks are examining on the basis of various indicators like Growth of deposits, Branch expansion, Number of employees,

Credit deployment and Borrowings. The secondary data has also been collected from the websites of the selected banks. The data collected has been tabulated and analyzed by using charts. The period of study is 2012-13 to 2017-18.

## 6. NEED OF THE STUDY

Since the era of economic reforms, the banking sector has been witnessing numerous changes. The new private sector banks and foreign banks have also introduced the number of new innovative products. These banks are also offering their services through new age distribution channels like ATM, internet banking, phone banking, etc. All these factors have affected the performance of both the public sector banks and private sector banks. A large no of studies have already been conducted in the banking sector but these studies have covered the period prior to 2013. So the present study is an attempt to analyses and compares the growth and performance of SBI and PNB Bank during the period 2012-2013 to 2017-2018.

## 7. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The following are the main objectives of the study:

1. To measure the progress of selected banks with regard to the number of branches, deposits, advances and borrowings and employment generation.
2. To compare the progress of selected banks with regard to the number of branches, deposits, advances and borrowings and employment generation.

## 8. LIMITATION OF THE STUDY

Due to constraints of time and resources, the study is likely to suffer from certain limitations. Some of these are mentioned hereunder so that the findings of the study may be understood in a proper perspective. The limitations of the study are:

- The study is based on the secondary data and the limitation of using secondary data may affect the results.
- The secondary data was taken from the annual reports of the banks. It may be possible that the data shown in the annual reports may be window dressed which does not show the actual position of the banks.

## 9. SCOPE OF THE STUDY

The present study has been undertaken to measure and evaluate the performance of two banks. The study covers a period of 6 years that is from the year 2012-2013 to the year 2017-2018. The sample of the study takes into account two banks from the public sector.

## 10. GROWTH OF PNB AND STATE BANK OF INDIA

Financial analysis is mainly done in order to judge the growth of the banks but analyzing the information contained in the financial statements. Financial analysis is done to identify the financial strengths and weaknesses of banks by properly establishing the relationship between the items of balance sheet and profit and loss account. It helps in better understanding of banks financial position and growth and performance by analyzing the financial statements with various tools and evaluating the relationship between various elements of financial statements. The term "financial statement analysis" includes both "analysis" and "interpretation". The term "analysis" is used to mean the generalization of data given in the financial statements by systematic arrangements and classification of data and "interpretation" means explaining the meaning and significance of the data so simplified. However, both analysis and interpretation are interlinked and complementary to each other. In this paper, an attempt has been made to study the growth of both Punjab National Bank and State Bank of India. For analyzing the growth of the selected banks under study for the period 2012-2013 to 2017-2018.

For this purpose, the following parameters have been studied.

- Growth of deposits
- Branch expansion
- Number of employees
- Credit deployment
- Borrowings

## 11. DEPOSITS

Deposits serve as the basis for capital formation and facilitate the process of economic development. Deposits are one of the important growth-oriented functions of the banking industry. In our country, great emphasis has been placed on deposits mobilization by banks. Banks obtain a big amount of their working capital from deposits. Since their lending and profit earning capacities depend upon deposits. The management of banks is always engaged in working out plans and schemes to mobilize deposits. The total deposits depend upon the no. of factors like the monetary policy and deposit mobilization by other commercial banks. The deposits of PNB and SBI banks have been shown in table 1.1.

TABLE 1.1: GROWTH IN DEPOSITS (Rs. In crores)

Years	PNB	SBI
2012-2013	391560	1202740
2013-2014	451397	1394409
2014-2015	501379	1576793
2015-2016	553051	1730722
2016-2017	621704	2044751
2017-2018	642226	2706344

(Source: Compiled from annual reports of both the banks for the period 2012-2013 to 2017-2018)

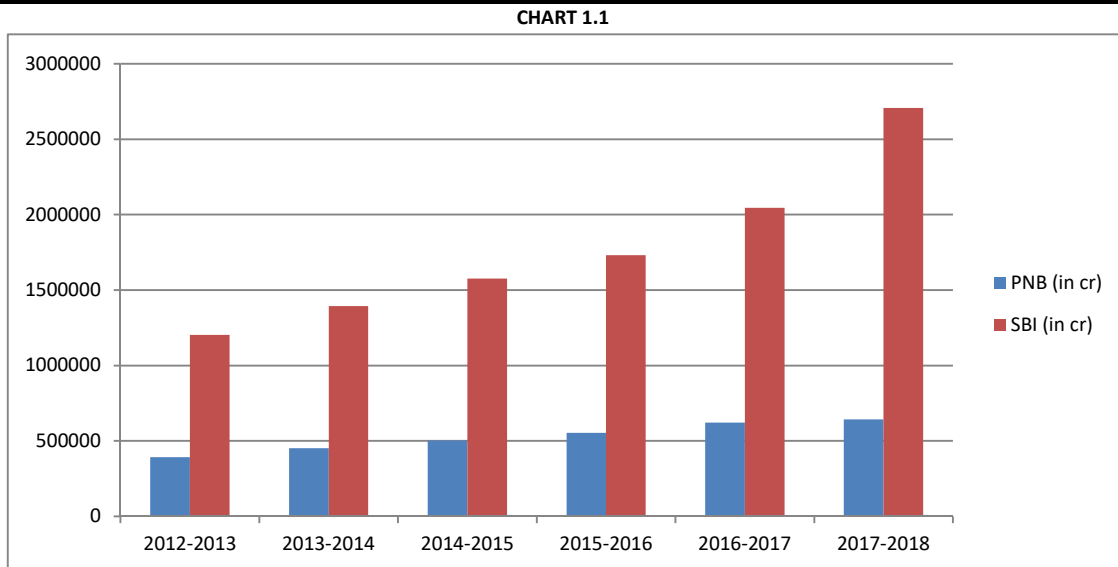


Table 1.1 shows that the deposits of PNB have been increased from Rs. 3,91,560 crs. in year 2012-13 to Rs. 6,42,226 crs. in year 2017-18. Further the deposits of SBI have been increased from Rs. 12,02,740 crs to Rs. 27,06,344 crs. The figure 1.1 shows that both the banks show the rising trend but there is more growth in deposits in SBI as compared to the PNB.

**12. NUMBER OF BRANCHES**

The branch expansion policy seeks to achieve broad objectives (a) narrowing down regional imbalance and (b) providing banking facilities to rural and neglected areas. The policy mainly emphasizes on opening more offices in rural and semi-urban areas and centres which have few or no branches without jeopardizing branch expansion in urban and metropolitan cities. The main emphasis of the branch licensing policy is on areas where the population per branch is higher than the national average. The number of branches of PNB and SBI bank is given in table 1.2.

**TABLE 1.2: GROWTH IN NUMBER OF BRANCHES**

Years	PNB	SBI
2012-2013	5874	14816
2013-2014	6201	15869
2014-2015	6560	16333
2015-2016	6760	16784
2016-2017	6937	17170
2017-2018	6983	22414

(Source: Compiled from annual reports of both the banks for the period 2012-2013 to 2017-2018)

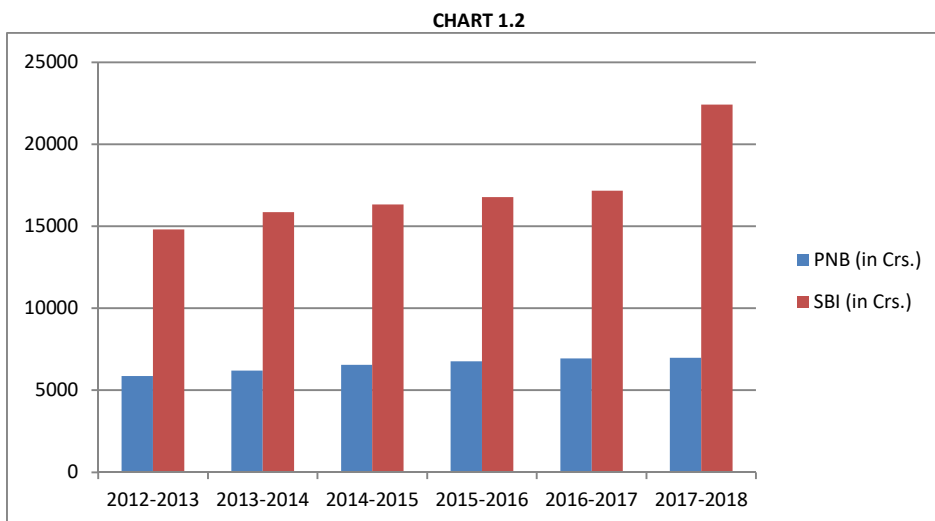


Table 1.2 indicates that the number of branches of PNB is increased from 5874 in year 2012-13 to 6983 in year 2017-18 the major growth was in the year 2013 - 2014. Further there is uprising trend in case of SBI. It increase from 14816 in years 2012-13 to 22414 in years 2017-18. But the growth in SBI is much higher as compared to PNB.

**13. NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES**

Unemployment is one of the main problems for an underdeveloped country and developing country. Employment generation is another criterion on which the working of the banks can be evaluated. However, employment so generated should improve the business of banks and the quality of service they provide.

TABLE 1.3 NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES

Years	PNB	SBI
2012-2013	63292	228296
2013-2014	65541	222033
2014-2015	68290	213238
2015-2016	70801	207739
2016-2017	73919	209567
2017-2018	74897	264041

(Source: Compiled from annual reports of both the banks for the period 2012-2013 to 2017-2018)

CHART 1.3

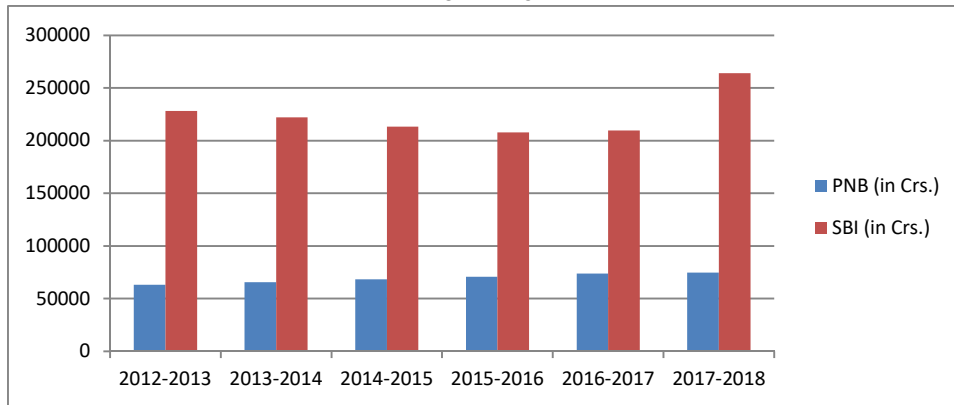


Table 1.3 shows that the number of employees in PNB bank increased from 63292 in year 2012-13 to 74897 in year 2017-18. Further in case of SBI there is an decreasing trend the number from 228296 in year 2012-13 to 222033 in year 2013-2014 and to 213238 in year 2014-15 and slightly decreased in year 2015-16 is 207739 and tells decreasing trend in the year 2016-17 is 209567 and increased in year 2017-18 to 264041 employees. But the pace of growth is too much high as compared to PNB. This too much growth in number of employees in SBI led to decrease in productivity because there is no much increase in profits and business according to the growth in number of employees.

**14. CREDIT DEPLOYMENT**

Lending or advancing loan is one of the main functions of all the banks. A bank provides a loan directly or indirectly. Lending is done on the basis of funds raised by accepting deposits from the public. Advances provide income to the banks in a form of interest and discount on the one hand and promote the economic development of the country by meeting the financial needs of industries and commercial establishment on the other hand. Credit deployment of both the banks is shown in table 1.4

TABLE 1.4: CREDIT DEPLOYMENTS (Amt. in crores)

Years	PNB	SBI
2012-2013	308796	1045617
2013-2014	349269	1209829
2014-2015	380534	1300026
2015-2016	412326	1463700
2016-2017	419493	1571078
2017-2018	433735	1934880

(Source: Compiled from annual reports of both the banks for the period 2012-2013 to 2017-2018)

CHART 1.4

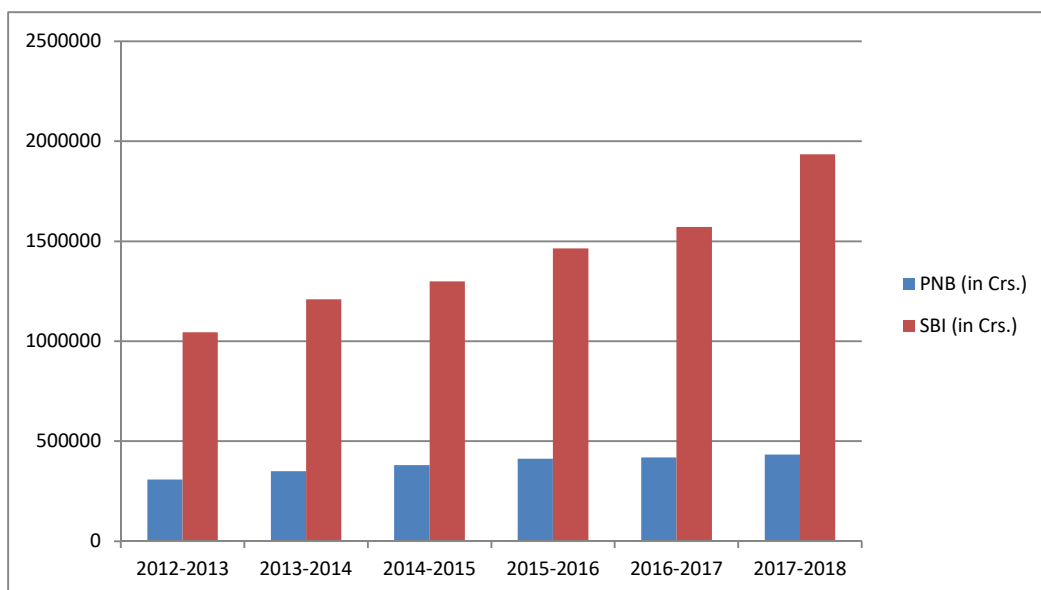


Table 1.4 shows that the total advances of PNB bank have been increased Rs. 308796 crs in year 2012-13 to Rs. 433735 crs in year 2017-18. There is growth as compared to year 2012. Further in case of SBI the advances are increased from Rs 1045617 crs in year 2012-13 to Rs 1934880 crs in year 2017-18. There is a growth of near about 85% as compared to year 2012-13. It is cleared that the growth rate of SBI is more as compared to PNB. But both the show a rising trend in advances.

## 15. BORROWINGS

Borrowings are the amount that the general public deposits in the banks in their accounts. Banks use these deposits as their resources to advance money to the borrowers with the help of cash credit. Growth in borrowings of the PNB bank and SBI has been shown in table 1.5.

TABLE 1.5: BORROWINGS (Amt in crores)

Years	PNB	SBI
2012-2013	47089	169183
2013-2014	59033	183131
2014-2015	59204	205150
2015-2016	81673	323345
2016-2017	43336	317694
2017-2018	65329	362142

(Source: Compiled from annual reports of both the banks for the period 2012-2013 to 2017-2018)

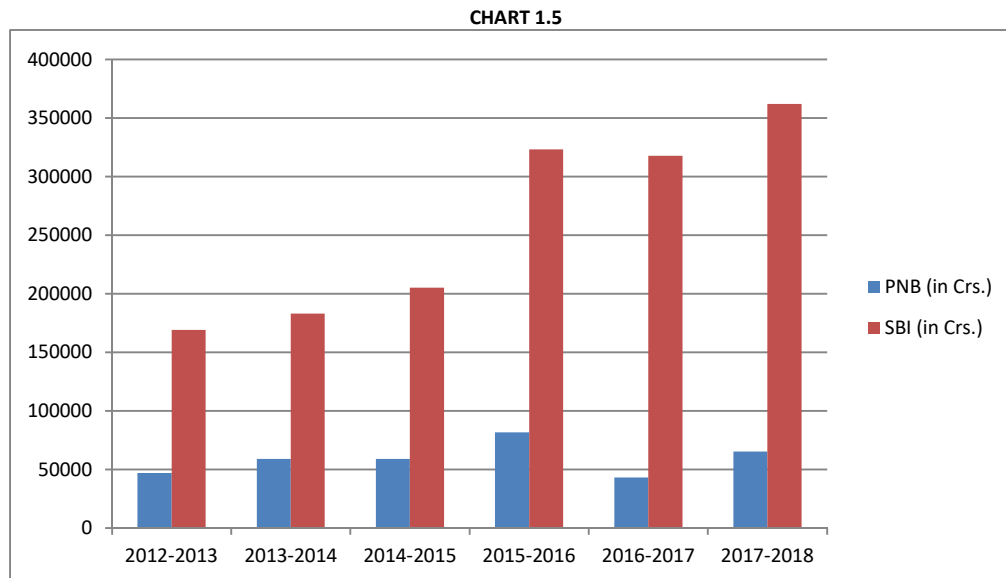


Table 1.5 shows that the borrowings of PNB are increased from Rs. 47089 crs in year 2012-13 to Rs. 65329 crs in year 2017-18. Further in case of SBI the borrowings are increased from Rs. 169183 crs. to Rs. 362142 crs in year 2017-18.

## 16. MAJOR FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

### Growth of Punjab National Bank and State Bank of India

1. Deposits of PNB have been increased from Rs. 3,91,560 crs. in year 2012-13 to Rs. 6,42,226 crs. in year 2017-18. Further the deposits of SBI have been increased from Rs. 12,02,740 crs to Rs. 27,06,344 crs. The figure 1.1 shows that both the banks show the rising trend but there are more growth in deposits in SBI as compared to the PNB.
2. The number of branches of PNB is increased from 5874 in year 2012-13 to 6983 in year 2017-18 the major growth was in the year 2013 -2014. Further there is uprising trend in case of SBI. It increase from 14816 in years 2012-13 to 22414 in years 2017-18. But the growth in SBI is much higher as compared to PNB.
3. The number of employees in PNB bank increased from 63292 in year 2012-13 to 74897 in year 2017-18. Further in case of SBI there is an decreasing trend the number from 228296 in year 2012-13 to 222033 in year 2013-2014 and to 213238 in year 2014-15 and slightly decreased in year 2015-16 is 207739 and tells decreasing trend in the year 2016-17 is 209567 and increased in year 2017-18 to 264041 employees. But the pace of growth is too much high as compared to PNB. This too much growth in number of employees in SBI led to decrease in productivity because there is no much increase in profits and business according to the growth in number of employees.
4. The total advances of PNB bank have been increased Rs. 308796 crs in year 2012-13 to Rs. 433735 crs in year 2017-18. There is growth as compared to year 2012. Further in case of SBI the advances are increased from Rs 1045617 crs in year 2012-13 to Rs 1934880 crs in year 2017-18. There is a growth of near about 85% as compared to year 2012-13. It is cleared that the growth rate of SBI is more as compared to PNB. But both the show a rising trend in advances.
5. The borrowings of PNB are increased from Rs. 47089 crs in year 2012-13 to Rs. 65329 crs in year 2017-18. Further in case of SBI the borrowings are increased from Rs. 169183 crs. to Rs. 362142 crs in year 2017-18.

## 17. CONCLUSION

The following are the basic conclusion from the study: The selected banks have shown growth in terms of deposits, number of branches, employees, credit deployment and borrowings. But the growth of SBI bank is higher as compared to PNB bank. For the past three decades, India's banking system has numerous outstanding achievements to its credit. The most striking is its extensive reach. It is no longer restricted to only metropolitans or cosmopolitans in India. In fact, the Indian banking system has reached even to the remote places of the country. This is one of the main reasons for India's growth process. So a public sector bank plays a crucial role in the economy.

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