



UNITY

May, 2014



SBOA PUBLIC SCHOOL, GUWAHATI

Class XII AISSCE' 2014 RESULT

Total no. of Students appeared : 92

Total no. of Students passed : 92

Pass percentage : 100%

STREAM WISE TOPPERS, 2014

COMMERCE STREAM : Sanjay Choudhury 97%

SCIENCE STREAM : Mohit Agarwal 96.2%

HUMANITIES : Biplab Gogoi 94.2%

STREAMWISE RESULT:

STREAM	NO. OF STUDENT APPEARED	90% and above	80% and above	70% and above	60% and above	Below 60%
SCIENCE	51	05	19	19	08	NIL
COMMERCE	22	05	04	05	06	02
HUMANITIES	19	04	03	10	01	01

STUDENTS SECURING 90% AND ABOVE :

Sl.No.	Name of the Student	%
1	Sanjay Choudhury	97
2	Mohit Agarwal	96.2
3	Swarnava Choudhury	95.8
4	Saurav Bansal	95.4
5	Biplab Gogoi	94.2
6	Jimli Goswami	93.6
7	Lokesh Khaitan	93.4
8	Chandamita Nath	93.2
9	Lisha Kakati	92.8
10	Utlanta	92.4
11	Partha Pratim Deb Choudhury	91.6
12	Chirag Beria	90.2
13	Pranjit Medhi	90
14	Sweety Agarwal	90

CLASS - X RESULTS 2014 SBOA PUBLIC SCHOOL, GUWAHATI

No of Students Appeared : 81

No of Students Passed : 81

Percentage of Pass : 100%

CGOA POINTS	NO. STUDENTS
10	6
9 and above	15
8 and above	27
7 and above	13
6 and above	16
5 and above	5
Total	81

The Sources of Bank Vulnerability

C.P. Chandrasekhar

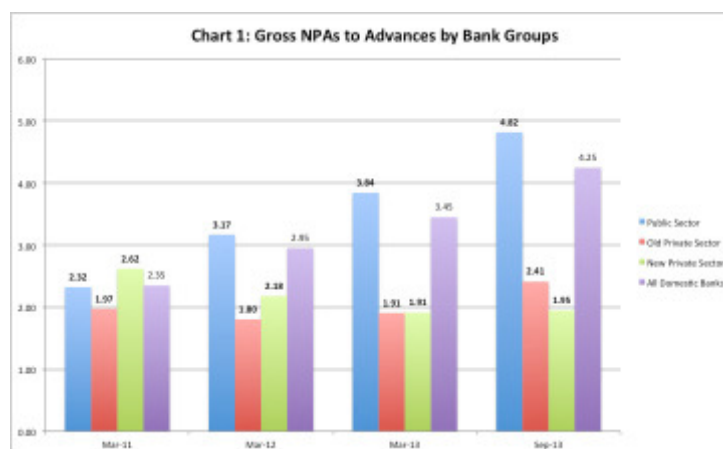
Few deny that Indian banking is currently at its vulnerable worst since the restructuring and recapitalisation that accompanied the financial reform was completed by the middle of the last decade. Voices from within both the Finance Ministry and the Reserve Bank of India have been expressing concern and calling on banks to do more to hold down the share of non-performing loans in total advances and recover as much as possible of the loans that were in default.

This surprises some because “financial reform” was seen as having corrected many of the weaknesses that led to rising NPAs in the banking sector. Reform was based on the principle that pre-liberalisation India was characterised by “financial repression”, involving large-scale state control over financial prices and financial activity. Bank resources were pre-empted and directed to sectors considered “priority”. This, it was argued, not only capped the rates that bank could charge their customers, but also resulted in larger volumes of non-performing loans because of exposure to weak sectors like agriculture and the small scale sector. The casualty was healthy intermediation, with banks unable to direct resources to the best and highest-yielding projects. The result was low profitability and higher NPAs.

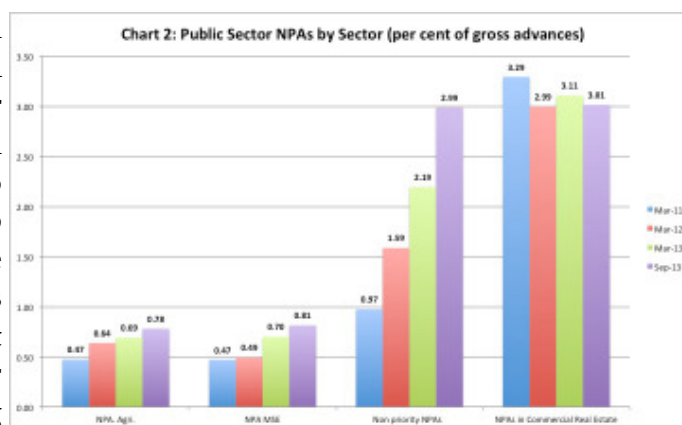
Thus, reform partly involved redefining what constituted priority lending (including in its ambit large, input-supplying firms and certain kinds of loans for personal housing, for example), as well as giving banks greater flexibility and autonomy in deciding what they did with the resources they mobilised. However, the share of credit required to be lent to sectors categorised as priority remained at 40 per cent of total advances.

This led up to the view that the reason why NPAs in the banking system have been on the rise in recent times is the pressure to stick with priority lending. Like a lot else of the “introspective reasoning” that underlies economic argumentation under liberalisation — which leads to wrong assertions such as that markets are efficient and allocate resources best and that deficient or inferior economic outcomes are the result of policy measures such as subsidies to the poor and priority sector lending — this is not based on evidence. That comes through from a number of features of the vulnerability of India’s banks revealed in answers to parliamentary questions tabled in the December 2013 session of Parliament.

The first (revealed in answer to parliamentary question no. 283 tabled in the Lok Sabha on December 6, 2013) was that between the periods ending March 2011 and September 2013, the ratio of gross NPAs to gross advances in public sector, old private sector and new private sector banks put together, rose rather sharply from 2.4 per cent to 4.3 per cent (Chart 1). Further, an overwhelmingly high share of the increase in absolute NPAs was on account of NPAs in public sector banks. While the



share of the public sector banks in the increase in advances between end-March 2011 and end-September 2013 was 76 per cent, their share in the increase in absolute NPAs was 96 per cent. The ratio of gross NPAs to advances even declined in the case of the new private sector banks. This seems to strengthen the view that it is the state-controlled public sector that is the problem, requiring disinvestment in addition to financial



reform to correct it. Is the use of the public sector banks to deliver more credit to agriculture and the medium and small scale industries or to push priority sector lending in general responsible for this tendency? The evidence says it is not. More than 80 per cent of the increase in the ratio of non-performing assets to advances is on account of NPAs located in the non-priority sector. While there has been some increase in NPAs in advances to agriculture and the MSMEs, these are small in comparison (Chart 2).

Was the problem the flexibility and autonomy given to public sector banks managers under liberalisation that they were unable to handle? Here too the answer seems to be no. One of the notable features of bank lending has been the sharp increase in the share of advances directed to the infrastructural sector. In fact (according to figures from answer to question no 1584 tabled in the Lok Sabha on December 13, 2013), even in the short period between March-end 2011 and September-end 2013 the share of lending to infrastructure in the total advances of public sector, old private sector and new private sector banks put together rose from 13.2 to 15.7 per cent. Moreover, public sector banks account for as much as 86-88 per cent of the advances of the three segments of domestic banking to the infrastructural area. On the other hand, there is evidence that many infrastructural companies are not delivering the revenues and surpluses that they were expected to yield resulting in defaults in payments of interest and amortisation due on bank credits, leading to debt restructuring and subsequent default. As at the end of March 2013, 23 per cent of all debt restructured under the corporate debt restructuring (CDR) mechanism was to infrastructural projects. There is no reason why when provided flexibility and autonomy public sector bank managers would use the money of their depositors and rush to lend such large sums to capital intensive projects, loans to which are known to be more risky and more illiquid. The fact is, the idea that financial reform leads to less intervention and increases the flexibility and autonomy of public sector bank managers is a myth. What is worse under liberalisation is that, since the government wants to promote private entry into the infrastructural area, either independently or under the PPP framework, it has been pressurising the public banking system to support that process. The result has been much higher public, when compared to private, bank exposure to infrastructure. This makes high NPAs in the public sector a consequence of the pursuit of the liberalisation agenda by the government rather than the failure of public sector bank managers per se. It is this rather than priority sector lending that is among the principal factors explaining the growing vulnerability of India's public banking system.

* This article was originally published in The Hindu on March 1, 2014.

MAY DAY - A CELEBRATION APART

Basudev Chatterjee

Most people living in India know little about the International Workers' Day or May Day. For many others, there is an assumption that it is a holiday celebrated in state communist countries like Cuba or the former Soviet Union. Most people don't realize that May Day has its origins in the United States and is as "American" as baseball and apple pie, and stemmed from the pre-Christian holiday of Beltane, a celebration of rebirth and fertility.

The origin of May Day is indissolubly bound up with the struggle for the shorter workday - a demand of major political significance for the working class. This struggle is manifest almost from the beginning of the factory system in the United States.

Although the demand for higher wages appears to be the most prevalent cause for the early strikes in this country, the question of shorter hours and the right to organize were always kept in the foreground when workers formulated their demands against the bosses and the government. As exploitation was becoming intensified and workers were feeling more and more, the strain of inhumanly long working hours, the demand for an appreciable reduction of hours became more pronounced.

Already at the opening of the 19th century, workers in the United States made known their grievances against working from "sunrise to sunset," the then prevailing workday. Fourteen, sixteen and even eighteen hours a day were not uncommon. During the conspiracy trial against the leaders of striking cordwainers in 1806, it was brought out that workers were employed as long as nineteen and twenty hours a day.

The twenties and thirties are replete with strikes for reduction of hours of work and definite demands for a 10-hour day were put forward in many industrial centers. The organization of what is considered as the first trade union in the world, the Mechanics' Union of Philadelphia, preceding by two years the one formed by workers in England, can be definitely ascribed to a strike of building trade workers in Philadelphia in 1827 for the 10-hour day. During the bakers' strike in New York in 1834, the Workingmen's Advocate reported that "journeymen employed in the loaf bread business have for years been suffering worse than Egyptian bondage. They have had to labor on an average of eighteen to twenty hours out of the twenty-four."

The demand in those localities for a 10-hour day soon grew into a movement, which, although impeded by the crisis of 1837, led the federal government under President Van Buren

to decree the 10-hour day for all those employed on government work. The struggle for the universality of the 10-hour day, however, continued during the next decades. No sooner had this demand been secured in a number of industries than the workers began to raise the slogan for an 8-hour day. The feverish activity in organizing labor unions during the struggle in 1958 gave this new demand an impetus which, however, was checked by the crisis of 1857. The demand was, however, won in a few well-organized trades before the crisis. That the movement for a shorter workday was not only peculiar to the United States, but was prevalent wherever workers were exploited with the growth of capitalist system, can be seen from the fact that even in far away Australia the building trade workers raised the slogan "8 hours work, 8 hours recreation and 8 hours rest" and were successful in securing this demand in 1856.

In the late nineteenth century, the working class was in constant struggle to gain the 8-hour work day. Working conditions were severe and it was quite common to work 10 to 16 hour days in unsafe conditions. Death and injury were common at many work places and inspired such books as Upton Sinclair's *The Jungle* and Jack London's *The Iron Heel*. As early as the 1860's, working people agitated to shorten the workday without a cut in pay, but it wasn't until the late 1880's that organized labour was able to garner enough strength to declare the 8-hour workday. This proclamation was without the consent of employers, yet demanded by many of the working class.

At this time, socialism was a new and attractive idea to working people, many of whom were drawn to its ideology of working class control over the production and distribution of all goods and services. Workers had seen first-hand that capitalism benefited only their bosses, trading workers' lives for profit. Thousands of men, women and children were dying needlessly every year in the workplace, with life expectancy as low as their early twenties in some industries, and little hope but death of rising out of their destitution. Socialism offered another option.

At its national convention in Chicago, held in 1884, the Federation of Organized Trades and Labor Unions (which later became the American Federation of Labor), proclaimed that "eight hours shall constitute a legal day's labor from and after May 1, 1886."

The Labour Day in India is celebrated in order to honor the contribution of working men and women. It is observed on the first day of the month of May, as has been seen earlier with other countries as well. Like other places, the Labour Day in India is also known as the May Day. It is observed as a national holiday in around 80 countries including India.

Labour Day in India or May Day was first celebrated in Chennai (then known as Madras) on May 1, 1923. The initiative was taken by the Labour Kisan Party of Hindustan. The leader of the party, Comrade Singaravelar arranged two meetings to celebrate this occasion.

One meeting was held at the Triplicane Beach, and the other took place at the beach opposite Madras High Court. On the meeting, Singaravelar passed a resolution which stated that the government should announce a national holiday on the May Day or Labour Day in India. He also emphasized the need for non-violence within a political party. This was the first time a red flag was used in India.

In the present day context the banking sector has remained a neglected lot in terms of worker's comfort. The officers are facing a horrid time as regards the working conditions. The first and foremost problem is the absence of any fixed working hours. People have to toil it out for 12, 13 or even 14 hours amidst extreme pressure. Notwithstanding, if an officer is late by even 5 minutes, he is issued a memo. Moreover, the employer seems to be least bothered about the employees' personal and social life. They are expected to work like a robot sacrificing almost all the needs and the demands and necessity of their families. Another burning issue is the transfer of the employees for even the simplest of mistakes. Even the Trade Union leaders are not spared. There are numerous examples of the Trade Union leaders getting memo and transfer for even staging "Dharna" which is not a taboo even in our Constitution. The employees are threatened with transfer for non-performance or non-compliance of any norm and target set by the management. The branches are increasing with a rapid pace along with the management's decision of staff-curtalement. Work-pressure is on the rise and with the customers' demands getting more everyday, it has become very difficult for the employees to take care of all the aspects. It is very natural on their part to commit mistakes with this sort of work load and fear of punishment in minds. The senior employees who are about bid farewell to bank within a year or so are transferred several hundreds kilometers away from their homes; and if this inhuman act of management is protested in any form by the employees themselves or by the Unions, strict actions (including transfers) are being initiated immediately.

In a nutshell, the top management is having a zero-tolerance policy towards even minor mistakes on the part of the employees. Any tiny mistake is inviting severe retribution from the higher management. Thus, it has become almost impossible to work freely and without fear. If the present trend continues, chances are that efficiency would go down drastically and eventually the customers would be at the receiving end of things. Thus a change is required at the earliest and a change in the right direction before the situation deteriorates further and everything goes out of control. Here the 'May Day' finds its relevance as, so long there will be suppression to the work force there will be struggling souls raising their voice under the banner of trade union and history will revive and repeat itself for a perpetual succession.

The Circle Bulletin.

- Veteran comrade Debabroto Deb who had been a household name in banking fraternity in Shillong zone, got superannuated from active service in the organisation after putting in a long tenure of 34 years of unblemished services that witnessed so many recognition and accomplishments for his high calibre, particularly in holding of responsibilities in association front apart from the successful business achievements that marked his 34 glorious years in a very special way.

It was a very touchy moment at Shillong on 28th of February to bid farewell to this able personality both in Bank and in the Association which actually resulted his elevation to the post of DGS of our Shillong Module and with his retirement we are sure to miss a comrade who had been very supportive all along. The leaders of the yester years, Comrade Tilak Das, Com. Nongba and Com Lalong and many others also graced the occasion.

Meanwhile, we on behalf of around 4000 members of our Circle Association once again wish him a happy, healthy and contended retired life.

- The 39th Annual General Meeting of our Shillong Co-Operative Society was held on 28th of February, in a befitting manner. The meeting was attended by around 150 members.
- A team of office bearers comprising of the General Secretary, Comrade Samir Kumar Mukherjee, Com. Rupam Roy, Com J. D Goswami, Com. Sunil Sharma went to Agartala in connection with the Intra Circle Cricket Tournament. The Agartala Region arranged a general meeting where in the members from the surrounding places participated to hear from the General Secretary and the other office bearers of the circle.
- A team of 14 members participated in the 10th Triennial Conference of the AIBOC held at Trivandrum from 8th to 10th of February 2014. The meeting was a grand success with full house participation during all the three days. From our Circle Comrade, Rajat Das and Comrade Rupam Roy addressed the issues relating to the Bank in General and North Eastern Circle in particular. During the course of adoption of the resolutions, our demand for North Eastern allowance to the tune of 12.5% had found a place and the issue was also discussed elaborately by Comrade Samir Kr. Mukherjee who is also the vice President of AIBOC in the Executive Body meeting of the AIBOC with further commitment to raise the same in the appropriate forum so as to materialise the issue without any further delay. Meanwhile during the course of three days meeting several other common issues concerning the employees in

general and the officers in particular was discussed and the issue of 5 days week got further momentum with the common sentiment echoed through out in favour of a fight for the same. In a significant development, our Federation General Secretary, Com Y. Sudarshan was selected as the President of the AIBOC and Com. Franco as the joint General Secretary, while Comrade B. K. Awasthi the Federation president was given the responsibility of the Senior Vice President.

- The Circle Negotiation Committee meeting of our Circle held on 20th of February amidst the presence of the Chief General Manager and other important functionaries of the circle. In the meeting some important issues concerning our members were elaborately discussed and we look forward to have sincerity in their approach to solve all the issues. The issue of IMT and non release of officers from difficult centres, along with compassionate cases were eloquently discussed and the management assured of solving those issues without any further delay.
- The School Sub-Committee is doing marvellous job in sorting out the day to day problems. There are remarkable developments in term of infrastructure development and other school activities with active participation by the sub-committee. Recently the sub-committee played a pivotal role while settling the long pending issues relating to the School land and a boundary wall covering the land has been constructed with the mutual acceptance of the demarcation by all the parties to the land dispute, under the supervision of the Government authorities.
- The Disciplinary Sub-Committee of our Association is continuously doing great job in attending proceedings covering through out the Circle, writing replies to explanations, counselling for the innocent victims, and ultimately solving cases through continuous follow up and persuasions.
- The School Management Committee meeting was held on 22/04/2014, where in all the matters relating to the school was discussed and views were exchanged between all the stake holders, i.e. Guardians, Management Committee and the Teachers for further improvement in academic environment of the school.
- The Executive and Central Committee meeting of our Association were held on 4th of May at the Bhangagarh Association office to discuss the issues concerning our memberships all over the circle, so as to represent the same in the appropriate forum for finding a solution to all the problems being faced by our members.

FEDERATION BULLETIN

- Our Federation raised the issue of violation of circle transfer policy resulting in hardship to our Officers working in different parts of the country. Transfer Policy at the Circle level is a bilateral product based on the Model Transfer Policy Guidelines issued by the Corporate Center in consultation with the Federation from time to time. In view of these aberrations there are lots of irritations in the industrial relations at several circles and accordingly the Federation wrote to the top management to take the appropriate and corrective measure in this regard.
- It was a pleasant occasion for the General Secretary and his colleagues at the Federation Office on the afternoon of 26th April 2014, when Smt. Arundathi Bhattacharya, Chairman of State Bank of India took time from her busy schedule to visit the Federation Office along with the Circle CMC Members and other Senior Executives from the Corporate Centre.
- Federation has placed a demand for enhancing the present limit to Rs. 50/- lacs so that the employees and Officers are in a position to secure their own accommodation in the current market scenario.
- Members are being informed from time to time about the efforts being made by the Federation and Confederation in pursuing our demand for "Five Day Working Week in Banking Industry". Apart from lobbying with bureaucracy, politicians the Federation is in continuous touch with IBA on the issue. We are happy to note that after discussions in the last Executive Committee, of the Federation many of the office bearers have ensured publishing of organizational views on our demands and policies in print media. The Federation has also sent another written communication vide letter Ref. 2014/23 dated 17/04/2014 to The Chairman, IBA and Secretary, DFS, in this regard.

STAY GRANTED BY MADRAS HIGH COURT ON WITHDRAWAL OF FACILITY OF VISIT TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES ENROUTE LFC/HTC.

P.J. NAYAK COMMITTEE REPORT

- The Federation has made an appeal to all the memberships for an outright rejection of the P.J. Nayak Committee report.

Mr Nayak (a former Chairman of Axis Bank) has made various recommendations like Privatisation of the Public Sector Banks, Government's capital should be reduced to less than 50 per cent, Merger of Public Sector Banks, Keep PSBs out of CVC, RTI Act, Ownership of Government Banks should be transferred to an Investment Company, Government should not issue any regulatory instructions to Banks, Bank Nationalisation Act should be repealed and Banks should be covered by Companies Act. The other recommendations include non appointment of any director by the Centre in the banks. RBI nominee directors in the banks should step down and voting rights of shareholders should be increased from 10 per cent to 26 per cent.

BANKING NEWS

Process to recover Kingfisher dues on, says SBI chief

- o The State Bank of India has planned a welcome respite for the pensioners - aged 75 years or more- by delivering monthly their earnings at their doorsteps.

SBT net profit drops 50% in FY14.

FinMin directs banks to deal firmly with fraud, wilful default.

India, Switzerland may soon agree on sharing bank data.

- o RBI nominees be withdrawn from the boards of public sector banks.

Mumbai, March 31 : The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has recommended the Centre reduce its holdings in public sector banks. This, it says, is essential for robust corporate governance practices, considering these lenders' deteriorating asset quality and rating downgrades.

The recommendation is part of a detailed blueprint for sweeping reforms in public sector banks, prepared by the central bank. The recommendations are being discussed with the finance ministry and will be taken up with the next government on a priority basis.

Stressing the importance of granting complete autonomy in the day-to-day operations of public sector banks so that these could effectively compete with their private sector peers, RBI said such autonomy was contingent upon the government reducing its stake, especially at a time when the Centre was resorting to borrowing for capital infusion in these banks.

- o Cost-cutting : SBI requests staff not to use other ATMs.
- o SBI MDs wish they were eligible for RBI dy gov's post.
- o IBA Panel Suggests Steps to Improve ATM Security.
- o Core sector grows by 4.5% in February.
- o No decision yet on new bank licences by RBI : EC.
- o RBI proposes no minimum balance penalty.

May increase costs for customers, say bankers

- o Consumer Price Index for Industrial workers (CPI-IW) eases to two-year low of 6.73% in February.
 - o Panel pushes SS Mundra for RBI Dy Governor post.
 - o IBPS : 57,000 selected for Probationary Officers, Clerkso.
 - o R Gandhi appointed Deputy Governor of RBI.
 - o Banks disburse Rs 1,200 crore interest-free loans to sugar mills.
 - o IDFC, Bandhan first to get new bank licences.
 - o Home loans grew 20% in 2013-14.
 - o To step up pressure on the management, union leaders at Toyota Kirloskar Motor on Wednesday began an indefinite hunger strike in front of the plant.
 - o After launching accounts on Facebook and Youtube, the country's largest lender SBI on Friday took one more step on the social media front by launching a twitter handle.
- RBI governor tells bankers to avoid postponing recognition of bad debt, focus on putting assets back on track India ranks 102 among 132 nations on social progress indexTwo key departments in ministry cold to rationale for one; postal dept says it's more eligible than IDFC or Bandhan, feels 'strong lobby' scuttling its plans.
- o A forensic audit will help the lenders get a clearer picture about the firms and reduce chances of any 'package failure' in CDR.

- o SBI to raise \$750 million to \$1 billion overseas.
- o Poor customer service at ATMs flayed RBI urges banks to rectify deficiencies at the earliest
- o The problems posed by India's high government debt is well-known. The International Monetary Fund's latest Global Financial Stability Report identifies another potent source of risk-the borrowings of the non-financial corporate sector. Debt-to-Equity of corporates in India is the highest (83%) among emerging market peers. Among advanced economies, the only ones that have higher debt-to-equity ratios are Greece (130%) and Italy (86%).
- o The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has come down heavily on banks for charging different interest rate to customers having similar profile and said price discrimination by the lenders cannot be accepted.
Three Indian firms have made it to the list of 100 most influential Asian companies compiled by Roland Berger Strategy Consultants. Reliance Industries (RIL) bagged the 77th position in the 'top 100 most influential Asian companies ranking for 2014' while Tata Motors and State Bank of India (SBI) were at 79th and 80th places respectively.
- o IRDA slaps 1.77 crore fine on Reliance Life Insurance.
- o The All India Bank Officers' Confederation (AIBOC), the apex body of bank officers, has expressed concern over mounting NPAs in the industry.
The confederation has recommended severe steps, including publishing the names of defaulters in national newspapers and lodging FIRs against wilful defaulters, as per RBI directions.
- o The State Bank of India group is embarking on a fresh strategy for expansion-opening of branches and automated teller machines (ATMs) and relocating branches- in the four metropolitan regions of Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai and Bangalore.
- o SBI rolls out tab banking service.
- o The All India Bank Officers' Confederation has requested authorities to publish names of loan defaulters in newspapers.
- o The Indian Banks' Association (IBA) is reconsidering a long-standing demand from employee unions to keep bank branches open for only five days a week.
IBA has commissioned a study to evaluate the pros and cons of keeping banks shut on Saturdays. The staff unions, under the umbrella of the United Forum of Bank Unions (UFBU), refuse to budge on this demand.
- o In the LFC case filled by AISBOF and AIBOC at Madras High Court stay was granted pending final order of the writ application.
- o The finance ministry wants public sector banks (PSBs) to revert to a system that gave "clearly defined" powers to individual officers to approve/reject credit proposals. The idea is to fix responsibility, given the current system of "collective decision-making" allows officers to shift the blame for wrong approvals.
- o State Bank of India has promoted 10 Chief General Managers to the position of Deputy Managing Director (DMD). The CGMs who have been promoted are : Ashwini Mehra, Rajnish Kumar, Praveen Gupta, Sunil Srivastav, Dinesh Khara, MG Vaidhyan, Varsha V Purandare, Arijit Basu, Siddhartha Sengupta, and Anshula Kant.
- o AIBEA opposes SBI move Opposes SBI move to hand over regular banking Services to Reliance Money Infrastructure Limited.

OBITUARY

“Unity” extends heartfelt condolences on the bereavement caused by the untimely death of our following comrades and prays for their soul to rest in peace and for the family members to regain strength from this.

1	Lt. Babul Phukan	Naharlagun	
2	Lt. Kumud Saikia	LCPC Guwahati	09/01/14
3	Lt. Biswajyoti Deb	Lawngkhilai	
4	Lt. Gauri Nath Sarmah	SARCC Guwahati	01/04/2014

RETIREMENT

“Unity” wishes its members a happy and contented retired life ...

1	Jatindra Kr. Das	Guwahati Br.	Jan - 14
2	Abha Rani Sonowal	Tiloinagar	Jan - 14
3	Bhajan Tarafdar	Bongaigaon	Jan - 14
4	Mantu Borah	LHO - Guwahati	Jan - 14
5	Dulal Kanti Dasgupta	CPPC Guwahati	Jan - 14
6	Srinibash Biswas	RASMECCC - Agartala	Jan - 14
7	Jiban Ch. Mandal	RACPA - Guwahati	Jan - 14
8	Thrina Kurlang	G. S. Road, Shillong	Jan - 14
9	Ghabashyam Baishya	CPPC Guwahati	Jan - 14
10	Indrajit Saikia	RASMECCC - Dibrugarh	Jan - 14
11	Mridul Khanikar	Naharlagun	Jan - 14
12	Sekhar Mazumdar	Udaipur	Jan - 14
13	Chandra Sekhar Das	Agartala Bazar	Feb - 14
14	Amal Kanti Deb	GMC	Feb - 14
15	Dhruba Kr. Saha	A. T. Road	Feb - 14
16	Debrata Deb	AU - Shillong	Feb - 14
17	Harekrishna Paul	RBO - Guwahati	Feb - 14
18	Pradip Kr. Kakaty	Williamnagar	Feb - 14
19	Shyamal Baran Roy	Badarpur IE	Feb - 14
20	Subrata Mandal	Tinsukia	Feb - 14
21	Ranu Ranjan Deb	A U - Shillong	Feb - 14
22	Sikta Nandi	RASMECCC - Agartala	Feb - 14
23	Rajkumar Laken Singh	Imphal	Feb - 14

Sl. No.	Name	Address	DOE
24	H. Ibamcha Singh	Paona Bazar	Feb - 14
25	Aikya Gohai	RASMECCC - Dibrugarh	Feb - 14
26	Ramlal Shah	Dhubri	Feb - 14
27	Bipul Kr. Das	RACPC - Guwahati	Feb - 14
28	Mangal Kishore Ghosh	RBO - Jorhat	Feb - 14
29	Bimola Rabha	Jorhat	Mar - 14
30	Jagajyoti Dey	RBO - Bongaigaon	Mar - 14
31	Sumit Choudhury	LHO - Guwahati	Mar - 14
32	Ashish Kr. Bhattacharjee	A U - Jorhat	Mar - 14
33	Raghubir Kishore Debbarma	RASMECCC - Agartala	Mar - 14
34	Debabrata Nath	A U - Shillong	Mar - 14
35	Sanjib Debnath	TLA House	Apl - 14
36	Moloy Kanti Biswas	Jorhat	Apl - 14
37	Bhogeswar Boro	Mission Charali	Apl - 14
38	Ajoy Kr. Deb Roy	LHO - Guwahati	Apl - 14
39	Prasanta Kr. Bhuyan	LCPC - Guwahati	Apl - 14

APPEAL

A general appeal is hereby made to all the members for their valuable contribution, in the form of write ups, articles, on their topics of interest and supplement to our endeavour of making this in-house publication a true mouth piece of North Eastern Circle Association and other vociferous activities that we the members have committed ourselves into.

DETAILS OF PROFIT AND LOSS 2014

	2012-13		2013-14		Growth (%)	
	Q4FY13	FY 13	Q4FY14	FY 14	Q4FY14 Over Q4FY13	FY14 Over FY13
Interest on Advances	23064	90537	26949	102484	16.84	13.20
Int. on Resources Operations	7201	27744	8327	32351	15.63	16.61
Other Interest Income	519	1374	582	1516	12.15	10.28
Total Interest income	30784	119655	35858	136351	16.48	13.95
Interest Expenses	19706	75326	22955	87069	16.49	15.59
Net Interest Income	11078	44329	12903	49282	16.47	11.17
Non-Interest Income	5547	16037	6586	18553	18.73	15.69
Operating Income	16625	60366	19488	67835	17.22	12.37
Staff Expenses	5612	18381	5279	22504	-5.94	22.43
of which : Payment to Employees	4707	15351	3923	17288	-16.66	12.62
Contribution for Employees	905	3030	1356	5216	49.84	72.15
Overhead Expenses	3252	10904	3581	13222	10.13	21.26
Operating Expenses	8864	29284	8861	35726	-0.04	22.00
Operating Profit	7761	31082	10628	32109	36.95	3.31
Total Provisions	4461	16977	7587	21218	70.06	24.98
Income Tax	280	5846	1696	5283	504.76	-9.63
Loan Loss	3974	11368	5884	14223	48.05	25.12
Investment Depreciation	-52	-961	-597	563		
Standard Assets	267	750	529	1261	98.21	68.18
Other Provisions	-9	-25	76	-112	-987.45	343.76
Net Profit	3299	14105	3041	10891	-7.83	-22.78

RESULT : N. E. CIRCLE

OPERATING LOSST	1338,07,30,232.88 (-)
NET CENTRAL OFFICE INTEREST RECEIVABLE	3036,00,83,260.00 (+)
NET PROFIT	1697,93,53,027.12



Executive Committee of SBI Officers' Association (N.E.Circle)

President	Srikanta Deka	9435049265	0361-2527042 (R)
Vice-President Vice President	David Kire Utpal Barua	9436210338 9435194426	0361-2662714
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DGS, Jorhat (North)	Gunindra Choudhury	8811085992	
DGS Jorhat (South)	Jagadish Chandra Paul	9954260063	0376-2309273 (R)
Secretary Finance	Rupam Roy	9957563825	
AGS (Guwahati)	Sanjib Sen	9435039930	
AGS (Shillong)	Bijoy Krishna Dutta	9436104421	
Asstt. Secretary Finance	J.D.Goswami	9864109952	

The Sub Committee of UNITY Comprises of
Com. Rupam Roy and Sanjib Sen

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